

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY THE LILO AND NANI IN
THE *LILO & STITCH* MOVIE**

THESIS



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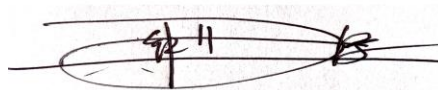
ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY THE LILO AND NANI IN THE *LILO & STITCH* MOVIE

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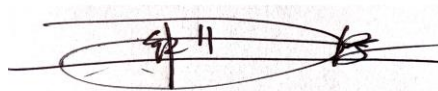
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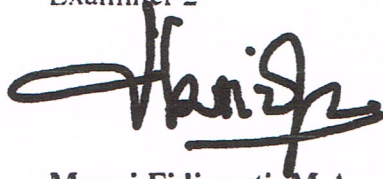
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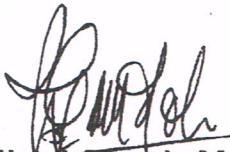
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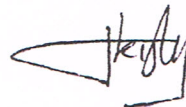
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ABSTRACT

Fathoni, Rizky, M 2015. Study of illocutionary act used by Lilo and Nani in the Lilo & Stitch movie. English Literature department. Faculty of adab and humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono M.Pd. Keywords: Pragmatics, speech acts, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary, felicity condition.

This thesis investigates the illocutionary act used by characters named Lilo and Nani from the movie Lilo & Stitch (2002) and focuses on illocutionary acts and the felicity condition of illocutionary acts. This research has two main problems that have to be fulfilled, which are: (1) What types of illocutionary acts were used by Lilo and Nani. (2) What is the function of the illocutionary act used by Lilo and Nani in the *Lilo & Stitch* Movie (2002).

The researcher classifies the types of illocutionary used before determining how the object uses the illocutionary acts. John Searle (1967) expands Austin's speech act theory and classifies illocutionary act into five sections, which are: Assertive or Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declaration. Using the descriptive - qualitative method, the researcher can reveal the application of illocutionary acts used by *Lilo and Nani* and the how they used the illocutionary act in the movie. First, identified, classified, and analyzed the data. Furthermore, the researcher determined how the object used the illocutionary acts.

This research reveals that both Lilo and Nani have their most-used illocutionary act. While Lilo mostly used assertive and directive acts, on the other hand, Nani, who is more excellent and mature in communication and age, used more types of illocutionary acts than Lilo. This study is also revealing that Nani's usage of illocutionary acts is more varied than Lilo's.

ABSTRAK

Fathoni, Rizky, M. study tentang tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Lilo dan Nani dalam film Lilo & Stitch. Program studi Sasta Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Endartno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: pragmatik, tindak tutur, lokusi, ilokusi, perlokusi, kondisi felisitas

Tesis ini mengkaji tentang Tindak ilokusi yang di aplikasikan oleh karakter Bernama Lilo dan Nani dalam film Lilo & Stitch (2002). Dan berfokus pada Tindak ilokusi dan kondisi felisitas untuk pengaplikasian Tindak ilokusi. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan, yaitu (1) apa tipe tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Lilo dan Nani?. (2) apa fungsi dari tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Lilo dan Nani di sepanjang film Lilo & Stitch.

Peneliti mengkategorikan tipe ilokusi yang digunakan sebelum menentukan bagaimana objek menggunakan tindak ilokusi. John Searle (1967) yang mengembangkan teory tindak tutur dari Austin dan membagi tipe tindak ilokusi menjadi 5 macam, yaitu representative, memberi perintah, memberi imbalan, ekspressif, dan deklarasi.dengan menggunakan cara descriptive kualitatif, peneliti dapat menunjukan kegunaan tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Lilo dan Nani dan bagaimana mereka menggunakan tindak ilokusi di dalam film. Pertama adalah identifikasi, klasifikasi, dan analisis data. Kemudian, peneliti lalu menentukan bagaimana kedua objek menggunakan tindak ilokusi.

Penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa Lilo dan Nani memiliki perbedaan dalam tindak ilokusi yang sering mereka gunakan. Bila Nino cenderung menggunakan tindak representatif dan tindak memberi perintah. Sebaliknya Nani yang memiliki kemampuan komunikasi yang lebih tinggi dan lebih dewasa secara usia menggunakan lebih banyak tipe tindak ilokusi daripada Lilo. Penelitian ini juga mengungkap bahwa tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Nani lebih banyak daripada Lilo.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of explanations of the study's background, problems, significance of the study, scope, and limitations, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Language acts as a bridge to connect humans. One of the most advanced things humans have ever invented is language as a form of communication. However, People can describe, say, address and define the same thing through different forms of language (Holmes, 2013). based on the previous statement, many kinds of language are used worldwide. Moreover, there are a lot of aspects that affect the usage of languages, such as country of origin, region, time, and even gender can affect the change of language. Although, the context of how gender changes the language has been widely discussed (Shazu, 2014).

Furthermore, one reason gender is considered one of the aspects that can change language originates from the way men and women talk, while men tend to be more straightforward and try to control the flow of the conversation. On the other hand, women tend to make their words plausible and acceptable to their interlocutors. (Lakoff, 1973). Hence, these differences might cause men and women to have different ways of communicating and conveying things. Thus, one of the main characteristics of women's language is how often they use hedges to reduce the tension between conversations.

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics theory that focuses on how context affects meaning. Moreover, Pragmatics is focused on the context and considers the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. Thus, it can be concluded that Pragmatics is an approach that explores the meaning of an utterance interpreted by the interlocutor. The meaning of an utterance is inherent in the words and correlated with the context that influences one to say such utterance based on whom they are talking to, when, where, and what circumstances. (George Yule, 1996). Some subfields of Pragmatics include implicature, speech act, relevance and conversation, and non-verbal communication. When a person speaks, there is bound to be a misunderstanding or ambiguity between their words or our perception, and this ambiguity could be minimalized with speech act theory.

The speech act is a theory that analyzes the meaning of a person's utterances when they are talking while acting as well. Moreover, according to Nunan (1993), the speech act is fundamental in every linguistic-based communication because every word must have meaning behind every utterance. Moreover, there's always a message that needs to be conveyed through every utterance, whether it is pleading, commanding, flirting, or seeking and supplying information. Thus, according to the explanation above, speech acts exist in every linguistic-based communication. Furthermore, there are three types of speech acts which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary (Austin, 1972). However,

illocutionary shows further expanded into five types: Assertive, Commissive, Declarative, Directive, And Expressive. Searle & John. (1979).

Illocutionary act is a speech that the speaker means to convey before it becomes the utterance spoken by the speaker. According to Searle (1979), illocutionary acts are further described into five types, which are; Assertive; in these types of illocutionary acts, the speaker is asserting something to the hearer. In the directive, in these illocutionary acts, the speaker is trying to convey a message that would later result in an action, for example: asking, begging, and ordering. Commissive, in these types of illocutionary acts, the speaker tries to convey a message that promises something to the hearer, such as promising, vowing, or threatening. Expressive, in these types of illocutionary acts, the speaker tries to convey their honest feelings to the hearer, such as apologizing, congratulating, condemning, and condolences. In Declarative, in these in these types of illocutionary acts, the speaker is trying to convey a message by declaring something such as firing a worker, giving a sentence, exile, pushing, and providing a name Searle (1979). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the speech act is fundamental to our linguistical conversation.

The importance of speech act is shown in many aspects, whether it is small scale or big scale, every utterance has a message that wants to be conveyed, and speech act is a theory that helps people to understand it further. Furthermore, the importance of knowing the speech act is quite essential. A person should accurately judge the message that the interlocutor wants to convey if they're going to avoid conflict or misunderstanding.

Speech acts can be found everywhere, even if the utterances are spoken by people from another country with a different language. As long as there are context and a message that needs to be conveyed, the speech act also exists. The understanding of speech acts is essential not only because it can minimize the possibility of misunderstanding. It also increases the accuracy of someone understanding other people's utterances, even if it is conveyed poorly. Moreover, the usage of speech acts is not only limited to adults. Even a child's utterance contains a message, even if it is conveyed imperfectly, and this is why speech act understanding is essential.

This research investigates about movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002). This movie is about a child who has already lost her parents while she must live with her older sister. As a child, *Lilo* still didn't understand how the world works that why she asked for a pet and gave the name *Stitch* to her pet. The conflict itself happens when *Lilo* starts fighting with her older sister because of a misunderstanding. *Lilo* misses her parents, and she also thinks that her sister cannot replace them. Her sister tries her best to be their parent's replacement for *Lilo* by working nonstop while also she is neglecting the time together with *Lilo*. Thus, this research intended to understand the message conveyed by *Lilo* and her sister with speech act illocutionary theory. Furthermore, the reason the researcher choose this movie is because the researcher wants too unveil the utterances that uttered by siblings without their parents control.

Although any range of age can perform speech acts, adults usually make clear the meaning conveyed through their utterances. However, child intention is

generally hard to describe and tends to directly point to what they want instead of using complete sentences; sometimes, children only point and state what they want. Throughout time there have been several researchers investigating speech acts.

The first research comes from Friska Sari L H (2019). The study investigates about illocutionary act used in the movie. *You are my home* (2012). The research focuses on the movie's main character, Leyla. The result of the study is that there are discovered four types of illocutionary acts: representatives, directives, expressive, and commissive. In contrast, declaration types are not found throughout the entire movie dialogue. Moreover, the most dominant illocutionary act found in the research is a directive act.

The second research comes from Fita N R (2018), the study investigating the illocutionary acts used in the movie *Mirror mirror*(2012). The research focuses on the *Mirror Mirror* movie's three characters: the Queen, Snow White, and Brighton. The analysis uses Searle's illocutionary act theory, which further describes Illocutionary acts into five types. Moreover, this research revealed 55 illocutionary acts with 37 directive acts, 12 expressive acts, five representative acts, and one commissive act. There are no discoveries for declarative actions throughout the entire script of the movie. Thus, the directive act is the majority of the result because the three main characters tend to express their utterances directly because they have the power to do that.

The third research comes from Ghasella M H (2020). The research investigating the Illocutionary acts used in Tom Cruise Interview. Moreover, the

study aims to comprehend five types of Illocutionary acts used by the interviewer and interviewee. The video is entitled Tom Cruise Interview while promoting his movie, and the video is taken from youtube and transcribed by the researcher. The research uses Searle's illocutionary act theory, which further describes Illocutionary acts in 5 points. Moreover, the result of this research is 39 illocutionary acts split into four categories which are represented by 19 discoveries, expressive with 15 findings, commissive with three discoveries, and directive with two discoveries. At the same time, there is none of the declarative illocutionary acts discovered throughout the entire dialogue of the interview video. Thus, the conclusion of the research is Tom Cruise tended to state his condition and describe things to the interviewer according to the interviewer's question

The fourth research comes from Nur Azni Wardani (2011). The study investigated the Illocutionary acts used in the movie *Prince of Persia: The sand of time* (2010). The research focuses on the movie's main character, Prince Dastan. The study uses Searle's illocutionary act theory, which further describes Illocutionary acts into five types. Moreover, the result of this research discovered that the movie uses all of the five kinds of Searle's illocutionary act, which are Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. However, the researcher did not provide the result of which illocutionary action is most used throughout the movie. Thus, the conclusion of the research is all of the illocutionary act types are discovered in the film.

The last research comes from Dessy Rahmahwati A (2021). The study investigated the Illocutionary acts used in the movie *Maleficent* (2014). The research focuses on the movie's main character, Queen Maleficent. The analysis uses Searle's illocutionary act theory, which further describes Illocutionary acts into five types. Moreover, the result of this research discovered that the movie uses all of the five kinds of Searle's illocutionary act, which are Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. Furthermore, the discovery showed that the most used illocution act is representative with thirty-eight utterances, followed by directives with thirty reports. The expressive type has nine statements, while the declarative has five reports. The least common type of illocutionary act in this research is commissive, with only two reports. Thus, based on the research conclusion, there are also been discovered that the types of illocutionary acts are affected by the contexts of the utterances but are not affected either by the types of the context or the kinds of receivers.

Based on all of the previous studies, the other researcher is using adults as their primary object of research, whether it is from a movie or from an interview. Thus, The researcher used the movie *Lilo & Stitch* to comprehend further the ability of children using speech to act out their utterances. The researcher chose this movie because the researcher concluded that the dialogue in the film is fulfilling the requirement as the subject of this research. The movie tells about an orphan named Lilo who lives with her older sister and feels lonely because her sister is focused on her work to fulfill their daily necessities. However, *Lilo*, as a child, didn't understand her sister's feelings. Someday, Lilo's sister asks her to

adopt a pet so it can be *Lilo's* friend when her sister is working, and little did they know that their new pet is a bit special.

This study investigates the speech act used by *Lilo* and her sister *Nani* and studies the illocutionary speech act meaning and pattern that they use throughout the entire movie. Moreover, to make the result clearer, the result would be counted and turned into a percentage to define the most used illocutionary acts used throughout the entire movie. The researcher also identified the types of illocutionary acts used by *Lilo* and *Nani*. Moreover, the researcher hopes this research could give future speech act researchers a deepened understanding of speech acts, especially Searle's illocutionary acts.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by the object?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts used by the object?

1.3 Significance of Study

The researcher brings two kinds of objectives that should be fulfilled by this research. The first is to understand the message conveyed by *Lilo* and *Nani* through their utterances. The researcher uses the speech act theory originated by John Langshaw Austin (1975) to define the meaning of the two characters' utterances. The second is to categorize the types of illocutionary speech acts used by *Lilo* and *Nani* through their utterances. The researcher uses John Searle's illocutionary speech act to categorize the types of illocutionary acts. Moreover, based on John Searle's theory, there are five kinds of illocutionary speech acts: representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is only about the speech act used in the movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002) and the types of illocutionary acts used in the film. The limitation of this study is the object is only the main character named *Lilo* and *Nani* utterances.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

A Speech Act; is a people's action conveyed through their utterances. However, usually, people do not convey something with real meaning for many reasons.

Illocutionary act; is a person's intention behind their utterances. Sometimes the message conveyed through locutionary acts is slightly different from the illocutionary acts.

Lilo & Stitch; is a Walt Disney child animation movie that tells about a Hawaiian child that lives with her sister and someday decides to adopt a pet that turns out to be an alien instead of a dog like they thought it was.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains several theories that are required for this research. In conducting this research, the researcher used an approach which is the Illocutionary act classification theory.

2.1 Pragmatics

This study's main objective is to comprehend the meaning of people's utterances. Thus, the researcher concluded that Pragmatics is the most suitable theory to use for this research's primary approach. Moreover, Pragmatics is a study that focuses on the meaning of people's utterances while also considering a lot of aspects before determining the purpose of the utterances. Several elements affect the importance of the utterances, such as situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements. Therefore, Pragmatics is also known as the study of invisible meaning because it explores the speaker's unsaid utterance to be recognized as a communicated part of the conversation.

Moreover, Yule categorizes Pragmatics into several sections of study definition, which are the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, and study of how to understand the importance of utterances, and the study of relative distant expression.

Pragmatics focuses on how one uses language to communicate in various contexts. Therefore, people need to understand this theory to connect context with utterances to make their conversation efficient without offending the interlocutor and the conversation going according to the speaker's intention. Moreover, there are sub-field of a Pragmatics theory that focuses on the meaning of the utterances, the theory named speech act theory that how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. The theory focuses on the speaker's intention and meaning of their utterances, further categorized into several steps: the locutionary act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary act.

2.2 Speech Act

A speech act is an action or intention behind the speaker's utterances. A speech act is an action that determines a person's utterance. Moreover, the speech act helps the interlocutor to determine the speaker's meaning and intention. For instance, pass me the salt in front of you can be seen as a statement of a person ordering the other person or requesting to give the salt to the speaker. According to Austin, there are three speech act steps: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Austin categorized speech acts into three steps that complement each other and describe a person's line of thought before producing utterances. Moreover, Austin declared that utterances are a tool that has a descriptive and affective effect. Based on Austin's speech act theory, he describes that speech act is a tool

to make a connection between utterances and grammar in a particular context. Furthermore, Austin also categorizes the types of utterances into two types which are Constative and performative utterances.

According to Austin, there are distinct differences between constative and performative utterances. Constative utterances include statements and expressions that describe or express a fact or situation in a story, whether the truth or false, because constative utterances usually contain prejudices with a single person's point of view. For example, *I say to you happy birthday*. The second is performative utterances, and performative utterances usually contain order and expression that would later be followed by actions. For example, you shall leave this room.

Moreover, Austin also categorizes a person's steps before producing utterances which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. These 3 acts are essential when a person is creating an utterance. Furthermore, Searle (1979) further describes illocutionary acts and categorizes them into five parts: Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Declarative, and Expressive. The explanation of 3 steps of the speech act and the classification of the illocutionary act will be described below;

2.2.1 Locutionary act

Locutionary act is also called the steps when a person says something. However, there are several aspects that need to be fulfilled so the utterances can be categorized into locutionary act, which is there must be an intention behind the utterances, there must be a certain sense and reference behind

the stated utterances, and there must be a clear meaning behind the utterances (Austin, 1976). Furthermore, some *Felicity conditions* or mutual trust and understanding between the speaker and interlocutor to perform a locutionary act. For example, *the blanket is behind the door*. These sentences imply that someone is searching for a blanket, and both the interlocutor and speaker should know the content and intention of each other. However, the speaker's utterances serve as a piece of information, not an order. Thus, this sentence above is included as a locutionary act because the intention is unclear whether the speaker orders the interlocutor to get the blanket or only gives a piece of information to the interlocutor.

2.2.2 Illocutionary act

Illocutionary acts intend the interlocutor to do something or follow with action after the speaker states the utterances. The illocutionary act belongs to Austin's three levels of speech act (1972). However, Searle later improved the theory to further describe the Illocutionary act into five categories. According to Searle, the illocutionary act is an act that a person or speaker had in mind before transforming it into utterances. Furthermore, there is something that the speaker wants to achieve with utterances that is the basis of the Illocutionary act.

However, Illocutionary is also needed Felicity's condition that needs to be fulfilled to make the illocutionary act effective. For example, one of the felicity conditions of the illocutionary act is one of the people involved in the conversation must have a higher position and status, have control, had authority over the other person. The illocutionary act has such a felicity condition because

the illocutionary act is mainly about ordering, requesting, and different expressions that are later followed by action, which means the illocutionary act is primarily about performative utterances. For example; *Bring me an umbrella*, the sentence implies that the speaker must be having superior status or position from the hearer so the order of the speaker would later be accepted and appropriately finished according to the speaker's intention. Thus, a felicity condition is needed to execute illocutionary acts properly. (Austin, 1972)

There are several utterances that can be included in illocutionary acts, for example: accusing, blaming, apologizing, congratulating, giving permission, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, requesting, refusing, swearing, and thanking. Furthermore, Searle also categorizes illocutionary acts into 5 types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The further explanation about 5 kinds of illocutionary act is explained below;

A. Assertives or Representative

An assertive or representative illocutionary act is an act that represents something to the interlocutors. Utterances are representative acts if they function as a statement, claim, assertion, hypothesis, or description (Searle, 1976). For example, *my house is nearby*. The example sentence shows that the speaker's intention behind their utterances is giving information and claim that their house is nearby. Moreover, when the speaker gives a piece of information that is also considered a statement of the speaker, the sentences can be regarded as representative illocutionary acts.

B. Directives

Directive illocutionary act is intended to make the hearer do something after hearing the speaker's utterances. These types of illocutionary act are mainly using performative types of utterances. Furthermore, utterances can be considered as directives if the utterances meaning or functioning as commanding, ordering, requesting, begging, and inviting. Thus, the directives act means that the speaker needs to use declarative speech to make the directives act as the speaker intended (Searle, 1976). For example, *could you bring me the tea, please?* The sentence before shows that the speaker requested the interlocutor to give him/her tea, and the speaker expected the hearer to fulfill their request. Moreover, the word please could act as a complement to the directive speech act.

C. Commissive

The commissive speech act is produced when the speaker promises something that will happen to the interlocutor or the speaker commits some future action and declares it to the interlocutor. Commissive illocutionary act types include promising, vowing, swearing, and offers. For example, *"I will repay what you have done today"* or *"I promise I won't be late anymore."* Both of the example sentences have similarities which are both of them having the speaker promising that the speaker would be doing something in the future or altering their habit in the future.

D. Declarative

The declarative speech act is produced when the speaker makes a statement that changes the current situation into a new one as the declaration intended. The basis of the declarative speech act is changing the current situation

in some way after the speech has been uttered. For example, "*I choose you to be the next head of the student council,*" and if the person chosen successfully became the next head of the student council, then the sentence is considered a declarative act. Another example: is "*let there be a massacre*" if an act of massacre happens upon the speaker declaring the statement, then the utterance is considered a declarative act. The main objective of the declarative act is to determine whether something really happens according to the speaker's utterances or because of the speaker's utterances. (Searle, 1976). The declarative illocutionary acts consist of baptizing, marrying, blessing, ceremonial, juridical, and rewarding. Thus, declarative means that the speaker's utterances are the causes of a particular situation.

E. Expressive

The expressive speech act is produced when the speaker utters or conveys what they feel to the interlocutor (Searle, 1976). It aims to describe the speaker's psychological condition to the interlocutor. Furthermore, the expressive illocutionary act is uttered when a particular person meets a specific situation and choose to express their feeling to the interlocutor. For example, "*congratulation on your marriage*" is the example sentence showing the state of the speaker that they are feeling joyous because of their partner's marriage. Several types of utterances are included in the expressive illocutionary act: congratulation, condolences, apologies, and greetings.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary act

The last type of speech act is a perlocutionary act. A

perlocutionary act is a speech act intended to affect the interlocutor with the speaker's utterances. The felicity condition of the perlocutionary act is it is needed to address something or someone. While a locutionary act is the only act producing utterances, an illocutionary act is making someone take action because of the speaker's utterances (Austin, 1972). However, the previous types of speech acts do not focus on the interlocutor's feelings or impressions of their utterances. Thus, a perlocutionary act is focused on the people's image. Whether they show a positive or negative attitude affects the result of the perlocutionary act.

Even though the perlocutionary act is more focused on the side-effect of a person's utterances, it is considered a critical study because the interlocutor's answer is the determining factor of whether a person's utterances are going as the speaker's intention or not. There are also many researchers that debate the main differences between interlocutors and perlocutionary acts. Thus, it can be concluded that there are several differences between illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Which are the verbs used between the 2 types of speech acts. Illocutionary acts verbs use many types of verbs, such as a report, announce, predict, ask, reprimand, etc., on the other parts. Perlocutionary act's verb usage focuses more on persuasive, inspire, amuse, or any other verbs that would affect the interlocutor's psychological situation.

Furthermore, the differences between illocutionary and perlocutionary acts are determined by the primary intention of the acts. While the speaker and the perlocutionary act intend, the illocutionary act is the opposite and not intended by

the speaker and can't be controlled by the speaker or how their interlocutor would react to their utterances. Moreover, the most distinct difference is the illocutionary effect can be determined by the action taken by the interlocutor. However, the speaker cannot control the perlocutionary act effect, which the speaker cannot prove.

2.3 Context

Context is a particular situation constructed by the speaker's utterances, and it follows the speaker's intention (Yule, 2010). Context functions to make it more the interlocutor easier to determine the speaker's intent. Furthermore, the context helps people build mutual understanding with minimal effort. There are 2 types of context, which is linguistic and physical context. Linguistic context has been informed before the conversation, while physical context is the context that surrounds the communication, such as the time and place of the communication.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the researcher's research methodology to gain data to answer the research problems. This chapter is divided into sub-chapters, including research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is conducted using the qualitative research method. Therefore, this research presents the data already processed in types of detailed explanation rather than total and numerical data presentation. This research investigates about speech act used in the movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002). The main focus of this research is the utterances of Lilo and Nani, the movie's main characters. This research aim is to understand the utterances stated by the 2 main characters throughout the film. According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative research presents the data in a detailed description and investigates human behavior and the reason behind the behavior. Moreover, qualitative research is more focused on the overview of several data instead of the quantity of the data. Furthermore, this research investigates the conversation and utterances between the 2 main characters of the movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002) based on John Searle's Illocutionary acts theory. Therefore, the data will later be presented with a table and description to help the future reader understand the context of this research.

3.2 Data Collection

This sub-chapter presents the researcher's progress and how the researcher collects the data that is needed for collecting the data in this study. Thus the steps that the researcher used for this research consisted of research data, data source, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis.

3.2.1 Research Data

The research data is taken from the movie *Lilo & Stitch*. Specifically, the data is taken from the movie's main character and main support character, later described with the Illocutionary acts theory. Furthermore, the researcher also explains the meaning of the utterances that the object of this research is using.

3.2.2 Data Source

This research data is movie entitled *Lilo & Stitch*. Furthermore, the main object consists of the utterances from the movie *Lilo & Stitch (2002)* that has been transcribed. The film is taken from the website 167.99.31.48/lilo-stitch-2001/ the total duration is around 85 minutes. The researcher chose *Nani and Lilo* because the 2 of them had the most interaction and utterances with each other during the movie. Also, both of them are the main character and the main supporting character of the film.

3.2.3 Instrument

The main instrument of this research is the researcher with understanding of Searle's illocutionary act theory. The data is collected and analyzed by the researcher. Furthermore, the data analyzed is based on the

researcher's understanding of *Searle's* Illocutionary act theory. Moreover, there are several supporting instrument that helps the researcher to collect the data, including the website that the researcher took the movie from and the paper to help the researcher keep the important notice about the utterances in the film. The last supporting tool is a laptop that functions as the researcher tool to process the data collected before.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

A. Searching the movie

The researcher getting the movie by searching on google with the keywords '*Lilo & Stitch 2001 Movie*'. Furthermore, the google result refers to several websites that contain the downloadable movie and the researcher choose the link mentioned above. The movie itself already had English subtitles, which helped the researcher transcript the video.

B. Downloading the video

The next step after the researcher obtained the movie's website was downloading the movie from 167.99.31.48/lilo-stitch-2001/ on 20 December 2022.

C. Watching the movie

The researcher watched and listened to the video carefully while also checking the accuracy of the English subtitle. The duration of this video is around one and a half hours.

D. Scripting the movie

The fourth step after the researcher watching the video is the transcription process. The transcript focuses on the movie's dialogue. The researcher opens the file containing subtitles that have been downloaded along with the movie file and checks the accuracy of the spoiler. Then copy and paste it into Microsoft word to make the analysis process easier.

E. Identifying the data

The last step of the research collection is watching and scripting and identifying the utterances that contains illocutionary act. Then, the researcher highlighted the utterances used by the object and classify the highlighted data based on Searle's theory.

3.3 Data Analysis

The last step is data analysis data. The first is utterances that contain illocutionary acts in the movie dialogue types presented in the described form.

The next step is the data that has been collected and identified is counted to get the most used illocutionary act types used by the characters in the movie. After counting and distributing the data based on the frequencies of illocutionary act use, the researcher analyzes the context and meaning behind the utterances. The final step is the researcher drawing a conclusion based on the analysis presented in the previous chapter.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows the illocutionary act used by *Lilo and Nani* throughout the *Lilo & Stitch* movie. In categorizing data, the researcher classifies it based on the characters. Furthermore, all the findings are discussed by relating to the classification of illocutionary acts.

4.1 Findings

This chapter consists of the presentation of the analyzed data. This research has two questions of the study: the first question is what are the types of illocutionary acts used by the characters named Lilo and Nani in the movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002). The second question is: what are the functions of illocutionary acts used by *Lilo and Nani*. The first objective of this study is directly related to the illocutionary classification theory. According to John Searle, there are 5 categories: representatives (or assertive), directives, commissive, expressive, and declarations.

Table 4.1 Data Findings of illocutionary acts types used by Lilo and Nani

Types	Lilo	Nani	Total
Assertive	8	4	12
Directive	8	7	15
Commissive	0	2	2

Expressive	4	6	10
Declaration	1	0	1

Table 4.1 shows the Illocutionary act types used by Lilo and Nani. The total result of the illocutionary act used in the movie is 40 data. At the same time, the directive is the most used type of illocutionary acts classification with 30% of the total result, followed by Assertive 24%, commissive 4%, expressive, 20%, and declarations 2%. Thus, it can be concluded that directive-type illocutionary acts are the most used throughout the movie. Searle defines directives act as an utterance that is spoken with the intention of followed by an action of the listener, the felicity condition of a directive act is the speaker must have higher status, position, or control or authority over the interlocutor. Some results show the differences between the illocutionary acts used by Lilo and Nani. Lilo tends to mostly use assertive and directive. Moreover, the percentage is Assertive 38%, directive 38%, expressive 18%, and declarative 6%. Meanwhile, Nani mostly uses directive speech acts by percentage assertive 24%, directive 36%, expressive 12%, and declaration 28%.

4.1.1 Illocutionary acts used by Lilo

According to the above data analysis, the researcher finds 4 types of illocutionary acts used by a character named Lilo. These 4 types are assertive, directive, expressive, and declaration.

1. Assertive

An assertive illocutionary act is an utterances act used when the speaker refers to something or gives information, statement, claims, hypothesizes, describes, tells, and insists. The researcher finds that 12 assertive utterances comprise 24% of the total 40 data. Furthermore, 8 of the data is uttered by Lilo. The data consist of many kinds of utterances with elements of assertive speech. The data is shown below;

Datum 1

Nani wants to leave Lilo while Lilo is feeling lonely, and she misses her parents, who died in an accident and left them both as orphans. However, Nani must go to fulfill her and her sister's needs.

Nani: Lilo? We don't have time for this.

Lilo: ...I get so lonely... Leave me alone to die.

The underlined sentences imply Lilo's telling her intention to her sister.

Moreover, the underlined sentence contains information the speaker wants which is considered as information and included as assertive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 2

Social workers want to take Lilo from Nani because their government wants to ensure that the child's guardian is fulfilling her role as proper guardian, or instead. They will take Lilo and search for a new family that wants to adopt her.

Social worker: Let's talk about you. Are you happy?

Lilo: I'm adjusted. I eat four food groups

and look both ways before crossing the street

and take long naps, and get disciplined. (Assertive)

The underlined sentence above shows that the speaker is abovegiving information about her daily activity and behavior, which is

considered an assertive speech act because the information is one of the types of utterances included in an assertive type speech act.

Datum 3

The scene shows Lilo talking about what happened in her school to Nani. She tells Nani that she is fighting with her classmates and using physical attacks against her, which startled Nani.

Lilo: I hit Mertle Edmonds today.

Nani: You hit her?

Furthermore, Lilo starts the conversation with the utterances that she had quarreled with her friends, which is the kind of information that is included in the assertive category speech act.

Datum 4

The dialogue below shows Lilo attacking her classmate because they treat her differently. According to Lilo's understanding, she couldn't accept such behavior and started to attack her classmates by hitting and biting her.

Nani: You hit her?

Lilo: Before I bit her.

Nani: You bit her. Lilo, you shouldn't...

The dialogue started with Lilo's utterances that informed what she had done to her classmates to Nani. Thus, the utterances contain information included in the assertive category speech act.

Datum 5

The dialogue below shows when Lilo tries to ask for an apology and befriend her classmates after she injured her classmates by showing that she had a new dog and she already gave a name to that dog

Lilo: I got a new dog. His name is Stitch.

Mertle: That is the ugliest thing I have ever sawed.

. However, her friend responds not according to Lilo's intention. The underlined sentence shows that Lilo is giving information in the form that she had a new dog, and Stitch is her new dog's name. Thus, the utterances contain information included in the assertive category speech act.

Datum 6

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is talking to her dog Stitch because her dog's behavior is unusually bad, like breaking stuff and making the house a mess, so Nani tells Lilo to make her dog behave.

Lilo: This is you. This is your badness level. It's unusually high for someone your size. We have to fix that.

Nani: Ay-yi-yi, Lilo! Your dog cannot sit at the table.

The underlined sentence shows that Lilo is trying to make her dog behave by showing her dog's badness level and comparing his dog's body size. Thus, the utterances contain information included in the assertive category speech act.

Datum 7

The dialogue below shows when the galaxy special security force is going to detain Stitch, an inter-galaxy wanted subject considered a dangerous entity with destructive behavior.

Lilo: Three days ago

I bought Stitch at the shelter.

I paid two dollars for him.

See this stamp? I own him.

If you take him,

you're stealing.

However, Lilo, Stitch's owner, finds a loophole in the galaxy's special security force rules: they can't do something against that planet's law, and they must obey and disregard their urgency. That is why Lilo states the evidence and shows that she legally adopted Stitch from a pet shop to the galaxy police, which makes them disregard the law if they insist on taking Stitch. Thus, Lilo's utterances and actions contain information in the assertive category of speech acts.

Datum 8

The dialogue below appeared when Lilo was quarreling with her sister Nani. Nani is supposed to wait for Lilo at the school while Nani herself must also search for a new job to fulfill their daily necessities. However, as a child, Lilo couldn't comprehend her sister's situation.

Lilo: Why didn't you wait at the school?

You were supposed to wait there!

Nani: Lilo! Do you not understand?

Do you want to be taken away?

The underlined sentence is in the form of claiming that Nani should have waited for Lilo at the school. Thus, an act of claiming is included as an assertive type of illocutionary act based on Searle's illocutionary act Theory.

2. Directive

Directive Illocutionary acts refer to the first intention of the speaker. Which is the speaker's intention before stating the utterances is that the interlocutor should follow what the speaker utterances. Thus, it can be explained that a Directive act is an act with the intention of the utterances followed by the interlocutor action. There is also some felicity condition that needs to be fulfilled

to make the directives act successful. The speaker must have a higher position, status, or authority over the listener, so the listener should follow or be obliged to fulfill the speaker's request or utterances. Some utterances are directives: asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging. Thus, the data is shown below;

Datum 9

The dialogue below shows when the sisters are trying to see a shooting star and make a wish. While Lilo is very excited to see it and eager to make a wish, on the other hand, her sister is blocking her way, and Lilo starts to get annoyed and tries to make her sister move faster.

Lilo: Can't you go any faster?

Nani: Oh, no!

Gravity is increasing on me.

The underlined sentences show that Lilo tried to make her sister move faster because she did not want to miss the moment. The underlined dialogue shows an order or request, which according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 10

The dialogue below shows when Lilo and Nani just adopted a new dog named Stitch, and they saw Stitch is likely to listen to them. Lilo tells her sister not to make any voice because Lilo wants to observe her new pet's behavior.

Lilo: Shh! Keep quiet. He's listening to us.

Nani: How good is his hearing?

The underlined sentence shows Lilo when she asks her sister to keep quiet. The underlined dialogue shows an order or request, which can be

included as directive speech act types according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory.

Datum 11

The dialogue below shows when Lilo sees that Stitch is making the house a mess, and she tries to make Stitch stop instead of making their house condition worse. The underlined sentence shows that Lilo is trying to make Stitch stop.

Lilo: Stop! Stop! I have just determined this situation be far too hazardous!

The underlined dialogue shows an order or request, which according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 12

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is trying to talk to Stitch and make him behave better because Stitch has a bad personality by breaking stuff, making a house a mess, and even eating stuff that's not supposed for him.

Lilo: This is you. This is your badness level.
It's unusually high for someone your size.
We have to fix that.

The underlined sentence is an order from Lilo to Stitch about how they should have fixed Stitch's bad temper. Moreover, The underlined dialogue shows an order or request which, according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 13

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is trying to feed Stitch with coffee because it's Stitch's favorite drink. However, because Stitch is bad and making a mess, Lilo gives him a cup with a pacifier, so it will reduce the possibility of Stitch spilling his coffee. Furthermore, the dialogue shows when Stitch is following Lilo's order, and then Lilo praises and tells Stitch to go to bed

Lilo: This is your dolly and bottle. See? Doesn't spill.
I filled it with coffee. Good puppy. Now get into bed

The underlined sentences are the sentences that imply an order which, according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 14

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is trying to chase Stitch, who runs away while she's also screaming, ordering Stitch not to run because she's already fond of him. Furthermore, the underlined sentence implies that Lilo does not want Stitch to leave because it is repeated twice, and she is trying to give an order to Stitch based on the dialogue she is uttering.

Lilo: no, no, no, no,
don't, don't run! Don't run!
Nani: Lilo. I didn't hear you get up.
Baby, what's wrong?

The underlined sentences are the sentences that imply an order which, according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 15

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is trying to help Stitch escape from the inter-galaxy police chase. Furthermore, the underlined sentence implies that Lilo is hurrying Stitch to run away and is considered an order.

Lilo: Get out of here, Stitch.

Galaxy Police: Surprise!

And here I thought you'd be difficult to catch.

The underlined sentences are the sentences that imply an order which, according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

Datum 16

The dialogue below shows when the sisters realize that there are falling stars, and Lilo wants to make a wish alone and tries to make her sister get out of her room. However, Nani is trying to tease her by slowing down her movement with many excuses, making Lilo upset.

Lilo: A falling star!

I call it! Get out! Get out!

I have to make a wish!

Can't you go any faster?

Nani: Oh, no!

Gravity is increasing on me.

The underlined sentences are the sentences that show the part of an order that exists within the dialogue. Thus, the underlined sentences are the sentences that imply an order which, according to Searle's illocutionary act classification theory, can be included as directives speech act types.

3. Expressive

According to Searle, an Expressive illocutionary act is used when the speaker is trying to express their mental condition to the interlocutor. This

illocutionary act type is usually used when there are special occasions or special context that make the speaker feels the need to express their mental condition to the hearer. Some contexts make the speaker need to use expressive types of illocutionary acts. Which is: congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, and apologizing. The declarative data found in the movie is shown below;

Datum 17

The dialogue below shows when Nani will give a reward because Lilo is no longer fighting at her school. The reward is going to an animal shelter to adopt a pet for them to keep. The scene shows Lilo going inside the shelter to pick a pet. However, there is no other animal in sight except a blue dog that they later adopt.

Lilo: I like him!

Come here, boy.

Pet shop owner: Oh! Aah!

Wouldn't you like

a different dog?

The underlined sentence implies Lilo's feelings. She said she was too in love with the dog and decided to choose it. The word like is a sign of expression, which according to Searle, is an emotional state of utterances that is considered an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 18

The dialogue shows when Nani thinks they have had enough of a problem lately and asks Lilo if they should take a holiday break by surfing on the beach together. Lilo responds that she seems eager and likes Nani's suggestion by uttering "Great" which implies that she agrees with her sister's suggestion.

Nina: Hey, I might not be a doctor, but I know that there's no better cure for a sour face than a couple of boards and some choice waves. What do you think?

Lilo: I think that's a great idea.

The underlined sentence implies Lilo's feelings. She said that it was a great idea. Thus, The words great i"I think that's a great idea." is a sign of expression, which according to Searle, is an emotional state of utterances that is considered an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 19

The dialogue below appears in the movie when Lilo is telling her sister that she doesn't like the ocean, and Nani tries to comfort her by saying that there is a dolphin despite knowing that it is actually a shark lingering near their boat.

Lilo: I don't like the ocean!

Nani: Oh, look, a friendly little dolphin.

They helped sailors in the war...

It's a shark! It's a shark, and it ain't friendly!

The underlined sentence above shows Lilo's opinion that she doesn't like the ocean. Thus, The words great "I don't like the ocean." is a sign of expression, which according to Searle, is an emotional state utterance that is considered an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 20

The dialogue below shows when the social workers are going to their homes for inspection. The social workers would later judge whether Nani is capable of raising Lilo or not. However, Lilo's mental condition is unstable because she is missing her parents while Nani is still trying to make Lilo prepared for the social worker's inspection.

Nani: Lilo? We don't have time for this.

Lilo: ...I get so lonely...

Leave me alone to die.

Nani: Come on, Lilo. that social workers going to be here any minute!

The underlined sentence implies Lilo's mental condition that she's feeling lonely because her sister must go working to fulfill their necessity. Thus, The word great "I get so lonely" is a sign of expression, which according to Searle, is an emotional state utterance that is considered an expressive illocutionary act.

4. Declaration

A declarative speech act is produced when the speaker makes a statement that changes the current situation into a new one as the declaration intended. The basis of declarative speech acts is changing the current situation in some way after the speech has been uttered. The main objective of the declarative act is to determine whether something really happens according to the speaker's utterances or because of the speaker's utterances. (Searle, 1976). There are some utterances that are considered a type of declarative: naming, blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentences, and excommunicating. The declarative data found in the movie is shown below;

Datum 21

The dialogue below appeared when Lilo was naming her new pet because her sister told her to give it a name. Despite Nani's objection because of Lilo's naming sense, Lilo insists that she wants to give her new pet the name Stitch.

Nani: You'll have to think of a name for him.

Lilo: His name is... Stitch

Nani: Now, that's not a real name...

The underlined sentence shows the moments when Lilo is giving a name to her pet. Thus, according to Searle, the process of naming is considered as utterances that can be included as a Declarative interlocutor act.

4.1.2 Illocutionary acts used by Nani

According to the data analysis, The researcher finds there are 4 types of illocutionary acts used by a character named Nani, and these 4 types are assertive, directive, expressive, and Commisive.

1. Assertive

An assertive or representative illocutionary act is an act that represents something to the interlocutors. Utterances will be considered representative acts if they function as a statement, claim, assertion, hypothesis, or description (Searle, 1976). The researcher found 4 data related to the assertive illocutionary act used by Nani. There are some utterances that are considered a type of declarative: stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling, and insisting. The data on assertive illocutionary acts found in the movie is shown down below;

Datum 22

The dialogue below appears when Nani is trying to convince her sister that she needs to stop sulking and wake up to convince the social workers that Nani is capable as her guardian so Lilo won't be taken by the social workers and get adopted by the other family later.

Nani: Lilo? We don't have time for this.

Lilo: Leave me alone to die.

Nani: Come on, Lilo
that social workers going
to be here any minute!

The underlined sentence shows Nani's utterances where she is giving a piece of information that they don't have any time for Lilo sulking because the social workers would come anytime soon. Thus, according to Searle, giving a piece of information is an act that is included as an Assertive type illocutionary act.

Datum 23

The dialogue below shows when Nani is angry at Lilo because she had a fight with her classmates and tried to make her sister contemplate her mistakes by staying at home. Nani also suggested that Lilo should call her when something happens and leave Lilo alone in their house.

Nani: Call me next time
you're left here alone.

Lilo: Yep.

Nani: In case you're wondering, this did not go well.

You have three days to change my mind.

The underlined sentence is the utterances that show that Nani is punishing Lilo by telling her to stay at home alone. Thus according to Searle, telling is an act that is included as assertive in illocutionary speech act theory.

Datum 24

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is missing, and Nani is met with the inter-galaxy forces while searching for Lilo. Later, Nani asks about her sister's whereabouts while describing Lilo's characteristics to the inter-galaxy forces.

Nani: Lilo... my sister.

Galaxy Police: Uh, sorry, we do not know anyone by this, uh...

Nani: Lilo! She's a little girl-- this big! She has black hair and brown eyes, and she hangs around with that thing!

The underlined sentence is a sentence of description because Nani is describing Lilo's appearance to the inter-galaxy police. Thus according to Searle, any type of description that is shown to another person is an act that is included as an assertive illocutionary act.

Datum 25

The dialogue below appears when Nani is trying to convince her sister that she needs to wake up to convince the social workers that Nani is capable as her guardian so Lilo won't be taken by the social workers and get adopted by the other family later.

Lilo: Leave me alone to die.

Nani: Come on, Lilo that social workers going to be here any minute!

The underlined sentence shows the implication of Nani's utterances where she is giving a piece of information that they don't have any time for Lilo sulking because the social workers would come anytime soon. Thus, according to Searle, giving a piece of information is an act that is included as an Assertive type illocutionary act.

2. Directive

Directive Illocutionary acts refer to the first intention of the speaker. Which is the intention of the speaker before stating the utterances is the

interlocutor should follow what the speaker utterances. Thus, it can be explained that a Directive interlocutor act is an act with the intention of the utterances followed by the interlocutor action, and there is also some felicity condition that needs to be fulfilled to make the directives act successful, which is the speaker must have a higher position, status, or authority over the interlocutor so the interlocutor should follow or have an obligation to fulfill the speaker request or the speaker utterances. There are some types of utterances that can be considered directives: asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging. Thus, the data is shown below;

Datum 26

The dialogue below appears when Nani and Lilo are fighting because of Lilo bickering when Nani is not waiting for her at school while Nani herself is also having a difficult situation and answers Lilo's anger with anger too.

Nani: Do you not understand?

Do you want to be taken away? Answer me!

Lilo: No!

Nani: No, you don't understand?

The underlined sentence shows that Nani is demanding Lilo to answer her question with anger. According to Searle's theory, demanding is the same as ordering, especially when Nani is demanding an answer, so it could be considered a Directives Illocutionary act.

Datum 27

The dialogue below appeared when Lilo and Nani had a quarrel, and Lilo suggested that Nani buy a rabbit in exchange for her if she got tired of her.

However, Nani, who also lost control of her emotions, shouts and tells Lilo to go to her own room.

Lilo: You'll like it 'cause it's stinky, like you!

Nani: Go to your room!

Lilo: I'm already in my room!

The underlined sentence shows that Nani is ordering Lilo to go to her own room with a high voice. According to Searle's theory, demanding is the same as ordering, especially when Nani is ordering Lilo to go away, so it could be considered a Directives Illocutionary act.

Datum 28

The dialogue below shows that Nani is expecting Lilo would train her new dog to behave and stop making a problem whenever she sees it. Nani's command is well accepted by Lilo by answering yes. Lilo's answer is fulfilling Nani's intention because her utterances are followed by action from the interlocutor.

Nani: And next time I see this dog

I expect it to be a model citizen... capisce?

Lilo: Uh... yes? New job. Model citizen.

The underlined sentence implies that Nani is given Lilo a command to teach her dog, and she expects Lilo to fulfill her promises. Thus, According to Searle's theory, commanding is the same as ordering, especially when Nani is ordering Lilo to teach her dog, so it could be considered a Directives Illocutionary act.

Datum 29

The dialogue below appears when Nani's friend named David is giving her information about a job vacancy in some story, so Nani needs to go to ask about the job vacancy. Thus, Nani needs to leave Lilo alone at their house.

Nani: I need you to stay here for a few minutes. I'm going to be right back.
Lock the door and don't answer it for anyone, okay?

The underlined sentence is the utterance that implies a command or order to stay and lock the door. Thus, according to Searle's theory, commanding is the same as ordering, especially when Nani is ordering Lilo to stay at home for a while and lock their house door, so the sentence above is considered a Directives Illocutionary act.

Datum 30

The dialogue below starts when Nani's friend named, David, is giving her information about a job vacancy in the old man Kukhkini store, so Nani needs to go to ask about the job vacancy. Thus, Nani needs to leave Lilo alone at their house.

David: I think I found you a job.
Nani: You what?!
David: Old man Kukhkini's store, but we got to hurry.
Nani: Oh, um, okay. Lilo? Baby, this is really important. I need you to stay here for a few minutes. I'm going to be right back.
Lock the door and don't answer it for anyone, okay?

The underlined sentence is the utterance that implies a command to lock the door and don't answer if a stranger is coming to their house. Thus, according to Searle's theory, commanding is the same as ordering, especially when Nani is

ordering Lilo to stay at home for a while and lock their house door, so the sentence above is considered a Directives Illocutionary act.

Datum 31

The dialogue below shows when Nani is angry at Lilo because she had a fight with her classmates and tried to make her sister contemplate her mistakes by staying at home. Nani also suggested that Lilo should call her when something happens.

Nani: Call me next time
you're left here alone.
Lilo: Yep.
Nani: In case you're wondering, this did not go well.
You have three days to change my mind.

The underlined sentence is the utterance that shows Nani ordering something for Lilo. Thus according to Searle, the order is an act that is included as directives in illocutionary speech act theory.

Datum 32

The dialogue below shows when Nani is trying to intimidate Stitch because she has a feeling that Stitch could talk and was involved with Lilo's disappearance. Lilo herself had been missing when she and Stitch tried to escape from an intergalactic police chase

Nani: Okay, talk. I know you had something to do with this
Now, where is Lilo? Talk! I know you can.
Stitch: okay, okay.

. The underlined word is a word that implies that Nani is trying to intimidate Stitch by shouting at him. Thus, intimidating followed by the order is

an act of directive illocutionary acts according to Searle's illocutionary acts classification theory.

Datum 33

The dialogue below appears when Lilo and Nani go to the beach to surf together. However, they don't know that Stitch is afraid of water and then later drags Lilo because he is panicked when they bring him to surf together.

Nani: Lilo? Lilo, look at me.
Look at me, baby. Are you hurt?
 Lilo: No

The underlined sentence shows Nani commanding Lilo to look at her to make sure of Lilo's condition because she is drowning along with Stitch. Thus, the utterances contain an order or command because Nani is uttering the sentence "look at me." Moreover, according to Searle's theory, it is considered as directives illocutionary acts theory.

3. Commissive

The commissive speech act is produced when the speaker promises something that would happen in the future to the interlocutor or the speaker commits some future action and declares it to the interlocutor John Searle (1976). The researcher found 3 data of commissive illocutionary acts that are spoken by Nani throughout the entire movie. The data that the researcher found from the movie is shown below;

Datum 34

The dialogue below appears when Lilo is attacking her classmates in her school today, which makes Nani try to make an agreement with Lilo that if Lilo stops fighting in her school, then Nani will stop yelling at Lilo.

Lilo: People treat me differently.
 Nani: They just don't know what to say.
 If you promise not to fight anymore
I promise not to yell at you, Except on special occasions.

The underlined sentence indicates the exchange of promises that Nani tried to create, and the utterances are fulfilling the felicity condition of the commissive illocutionary act based on Searle theory which is the interlocutor should do something then the speaker would fulfill their promises to the interlocutor. Thus, the sentences above are included in the commissives act theory.

Datum 35

The dialogue below starts when Nani's friend named David is giving her information about a job vacancy in an old man Kukhkini store, so Nani needs to go to ask about the job vacancy. Thus, Nani needs to leave Lilo alone at their house.

David: I think I found you a job.
 Nani: You what?!
 David: Old man Kukhkini's store, but we got to hurry.
 Nani: Oh, um, okay. Lilo? Baby, this is really important.
I need you to stay here
for a few minutes. I'm going to be right back.
 Lock the door and don't answer it for anyone, okay?

The underlined sentence is the utterance that implies the command to lock the door and don't answer if a stranger is coming to their house because Nani is gonna back quickly and Nani is expecting Lilo to stay at home.

The underlined sentence is the felicity condition of a commissive illocutionary act

in which Nani is expecting Lilo to stay at home for a while, and Nani is coming back right after she checks the job vacancy. Thus, the sentences above are included in commissives act theory according to Searle's Illocutionary act theory.

Datum 36

The dialogue below shows a threat that Nani uses because she knows that Lilo is causing trouble in her school today, so Nani promises herself to do something bad to Lilo; hence it is not literal.

Nani: You are so finished when I get in there! Oh, I'm going to stuff you in the blender, push puree, then bake you into a pie and feed it to the social worker!

The underlined sentence shows what Nani wants to do to Lilo when she goes home. Thus, the sentences above are included as commissives act theory according to Searle's Illocutionary act theory because the underlined sentence contains a promises element.

4. Expressive

According to Searle, an Expressive illocutionary act is used when the speaker is trying to express their mental condition to the interlocutor. These illocutionary act types are usually used when there are special occasions or special context that make the speaker feels the need to express their mental condition to the hearer. There are some contexts that make the speaker need to use expressive types of illocutionary acts. Which is: congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, and apologizing. The declarative data found in the movie is shown below;

Datum 37

The dialogue below appears when Nani is approached by David while Nani is walking with Stitch. David asks about Nani's condition and her new dog and notices that Nani has an unusual complexion.

David: Hey, Nani!
 Nani: Is that your dog?
 Nani: Uh...
 David: All is well?
 Nani: Please, go about your business.
I'm okay.

The underlined sentences show that Nani is telling about her condition to David, which, according to Searle it is fulfilling the Felicity condition of Expressive illocutionary act that requires the speaker to state their condition or mental condition to be exact to the interlocutor.

Datum 38

The dialogue below shows when Nani is trying to put Stitch back in the animal shelter while Lilo's answer is trying to convince Nani not to return Stitch back to the shelter because she is already thought of Stitch as a family and according to their father, family means nobody left behind or forgotten which makes Nani giving up the idea of returning Stitch to the shelter.

Lilo: O'hana means family.
 Family means...nobody gets left behind. Or...?
 Nani: Or forgotten. I know,I know
I hate it when you use O'hana against me.

The underlined sentences imply that Nani is feeling bad because of Lilo's utterances which remind her of their father's lecture, the word "hate" here is used as an implication that she is feeling bad, not literally hate. Thus, the word

"hate" is used as representative of mental state, which according to Searle, is an emotional state utterance that is considered as an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 39

The dialogue below shows when Lilo is informing Nani that Stitch is running away. However, Nani's response shows that she is grateful instead of sad that their dog is missing.

Lilo: Stitch left.

Nani: Really? It's good he's gone.

The underlined sentence has an implication that Nani is happy that Stitch is left them. The word "good" is used as representative of mental state, which according to Searle, is an emotional state utterance that is considered as an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 40

The dialogue below shows when Nani is badly talking to the incoming Social worker without her knowing that the social worker is already coming and listening to her talking.

Nani: You must be the, uh...

Bubbles: The stupid head.

Nani: Oh! Oh...

Bubbles Oh, you know,

Nani: I'm really sorry about that
and if I'd known who you were,
of course, I never would've...

The dialogue below shows when Nani is badly talking to the incoming Social worker without her knowing that the social worker is already coming and listening to her talking. The underlined sentences imply that Nani is apologizing because of what she said before because she does not realize that the

social workers are already there. According to Searle's theory, apologies is a form of expression that makes the underlined sentence included as an expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 41

The dialogue below shows when David is offering to take care of Lilo so Nani can focus on Job hunting. However, despite her difficulties in taking care of Lilo while job hunting at the same time, Nani is still reluctant to let Lilo be taken care of by another person.

David: I know you're trying, Nani, but you need to think about what's best for Lilo... even if it removes you from the picture. I'll be back tomorrow morning for Lilo.

Nani: I'm sorry.

David: Nani? Is there something I can do?

Nani: No, David.

The underlined sentence implicates Nani's regrets and apologizes to David. Thus, According to Searle's theory, apologize is a form of expression that makes the underlined sentence included as an expressive illocutionary act.

4.2 Discussion

This section will discuss the research finding that has been analyzed above and fill the gap that was left by the previous researcher. The previous research by Desy Rahmawati Almutakabirru researched the Illocutionary acts in the utterances of the main character in Maleficent (2021). the gap left by the researcher is that the researcher was only using one object and didn't mention the felicity condition that needs to be fulfilled in order to use the Illocutionary act theory. Thus in this section, the researcher is using 2 objects that include the main

character and the main support character while also mentioning the felicity condition to use an illocutionary act.

According to the research results above, the researcher has answered the first question: what are illocutionary acts used by Lilo and Nani? The result of the research is that Lilo's utterances are mostly using assertive and directive, with 8 data found in each classification, followed by expressive by 4 data found, and 1 data in declarative. The most used data is representative and directive because assertive or representative is the most basic need of conversation because it only contains the exchange of information from the speaker to the interlocutor. The directive is mostly used when Lilo is talking to Stitch. The action of Lilo commanding Stitch proves the felicity condition needs to be fulfilled when people are ordering something from the interlocutor because Lilo as an owner, has a higher status than Stitch. However, the researcher didn't find any commissive illocutionary act evidence used by Lilo throughout the entire movie.

The second result is the illocutionary act that Nani uses throughout the movie. The researcher found out that Nani mostly used Directives' illocutionary act with 7 data, followed by expressive with 6 data, assertive 4 data, commissive 2 data, and 0 declarative data found throughout the movie. Nani mostly uses directives because she is the person who has the highest authority and is the oldest in their household. Thus, it is evidence that Felicity's condition of the directive illocutionary speech act is fulfilled by Nani because she is the oldest in their household. The second most used data is expressive, which shows an expression of mental stability, and the third used data evidence is assertive, which

is in the form of sharing information. And the last is commissive data. Nani used commissive data because she's capable of fulfilling her promises and making compromises with Lilo. However, the research could not find any declarative evidence used by Nani throughout the movie.

The second objective of the research is how the characters use the illocutionary act. This objective is fulfilled by the result that the assertive is mostly used by both characters for sharing information, while a directive is used to give an order to the person who had a lower position than them, for example, Nani to Lilo and Stitch, and Lilo to Stitch. Furthermore, commissive is only used by Nani to make compromises with Lilo so she can behave and stop fighting, expressive is used by Lilo when she is feeling Lonely, and Nani is using expressive illocutionary acts mostly because she is angry at Lilo or Stitch behavior even though there are data that founded that Nani used expressive illocutionary act when she feels sad and apologizing. The last is declarative, which is only used by Lilo once when she names her new pet. The least data used is declarative because both of the objects are not having any position or status to change the state of affairs, such as giving a position or firing or giving a legal punishment according to the law to other people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section is the final chapter of the study. The chapter presents the conclusion of this study which briefly explains the whole findings and discussions and suggestions for the next researchers to explore future research.

5.1 Conclusions

This research investigates illocutionary acts used by characters named Nani and Lilo in the movie *Lilo & Stitch* (2002). The reasons the researcher chooses Lilo and Nani as the main object are both the main characters and the main support characters of the movie, which has the most dialogue in the movie. Based on the result of the previous analysis, the researcher found out that there are 41 data in total, which is divided by Lilo's 21 data and Nani's 19 Data.

Furthermore, the researcher is classifying the usage of illocutionary act classification based on the utterances of the characters to determine the usage of illocutionary acts used by adults and children. It can be concluded from the data result that Lilo is having less expressive utterances because she is not yet certain how to describe her own feelings, while Nani is more adept in expressing her feelings instead of just yelling or attacking as Lilo did. Furthermore, Nani has commissive data evidence because Nani is more adept at resolving a problem instead of relying on anger. Moreover, Nani having the most used data is directive because she had higher authority over Lilo and Stitch, while Lilo only had higher authority over Stitch in their household.

5.2 Suggestion

This study has revealed the Illocutionary act used by Children and adults in the movie *Lilo and Stitch* (2002) using Searle's Illocutionary act approach. As a result of this research, the researcher found some differences in the utterances usages of both characters. However, according to the researcher Illocutionary act study can be expanded because there is still some gap left behind this study which is the object investigated is fictional rather than a real person, and the object can be expanded by researching the object's background because the object background mainly affects the word used by the object of research. Finally, by giving this suggestion, the researcher wishes this research can improve the understanding for me and other linguistic learners.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
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