

Types of Speech Act Performed by Private in the Movie "Penguin of Madagascar"

Nanang Chusnul Ma'arif

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, e-mail: nanangch7@gmail.com

Abstract

This purpose of this research is to identify and elaborate the speech acts that are utilized in the animated movie Penguin of Madagascar to the understanding of language function, alongside to point out the manifestation of speech acts adoption either in the real life or fiction dialogues. This study employed qualitative approach in which the research object contained the dialogues in the movies. The data were collected from an observation which is done by watching Penguin of Madagascar and then were distinguished Private dialogues according to the speech act distinguishment. The research outcome refers to the result that there are myriads of speech acts functions in the movie which applied from the language functions. The acts of speech itself were classified into expressive, representative, directive, commissive, declaration. The implementation of acts of speech functions is done by utilizing the dialogues of Private inside Penguin of Madagascar as a tool to manifest the language function and manifestation to the speech acts itself.

Keywords: speech act, Penguin of Madagascar, Private, dialogue

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication, through language humans can communicate with each other, share experiences, learn from each other, and improve intellectual abilities. In communication, it can be assumed that a speaker articulates speech with the intention of informing something to his speech partner and expects that his partner (listener) can understand what is being communicated. For that, speakers must always try to make their speech adhere to the principles of cooperation, politeness, ethics, and aesthetics. The most salient function of language is as a means of communication. According to Buck (2002) there are two types of communication: verbal communication and nonverbal communication.

Moreover, in communication, one purpose or one function can be expressed in various forms of speech. Speech act is a branch of science that studies language from its actual aspect. Chaer and Agustina (2004) argue that speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. Speech act is a pragmatic analysis,

which is a branch of linguistics that examines language from the aspect of its actual use. Pragmatics studies the meaning of the utterance (i.e. for what the utterance is done); asking what someone means by a speech act; and associating meaning with who speaks to whom, where, when, how. There are also cases where a speaker intended to deliver deeper meaning compared to their verbal sayings in literal.

On the other hand, in several cases, it is also possible for hearers to infer their conversation party differently from speakers intend to say. An individual might define another message or emotions from the dialogue of certain speakers literally. The act that a speaker performs when making an utterance is also called "speech act" (Austin, 1962:94)

Speech act is the act of creating an utterance in which the speaker is performing certain kinds of act, such as making an offer, asking question, apologizing, making promise, describing something, etc. Austin identifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance, which are:

- (1) locutionary act,
- (2) illocutionary act,
- (3) perlocutionary act.

The illocutionary act is a form of utterance with some functions performed by the communicative force of an utterance. When the speaker utters something, the original meaning often confuses the hearers since in some events the speaker defines it in indirect way. Illocutionary act is divided into five categories, which are:

- (1) representative,
- (2) directive,
- (3) commissive,
- (4) expressive,
- (5) declarative.

Directive of illocutionary act is chosen as the focus of the discussion in order to make the study more relevant. The point of the directive illocutionary act is defined as a request to do something stated by the speaker like:

- (1) requesting,
- (2) asking,
- (3) ordering,

(4) commanding,

(5) begging.

Hence, this is the factor beyond the reasons of the requirement for people for interpreting the meaning of language through speech act.

In contrast, speech act is an individual symptom that is psychological in nature and its duration is determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations. Chaer (Rahmadi, 2009:65) explains that if speech events are social phenomena and there is interaction between speakers in certain situations and places, then speech acts tend to appear as individual symptoms, are psychological in nature and are determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. It is further explained that if in an event, in a speech act, people pay more attention to the meaning of the act in the speech (Semi, 1993:33). Film is no longer the result of creating works of art by the nobility or expensive entertainment that only the upper class can enjoy, but films are works for the community because of the need to express something in the form of art. Film is the most dynamic mass communication tool today. What is seen by the eye and heard by the ear is still faster and easier to grasp than what can only be read which requires more imagination to catch it (Ismail, 1983:47). A good film does not provide entertainment alone but is able to provide moral values, a means of information, education, and artistic expression. Films are also able to bridge messages as well as solutions to themes that develop in society, whether historical, economic, political, social, and cultural. One type of film that is now starting to develop and is in demand by the audience is animation. This can be seen from the series of appearances of animations that are screened in various cinemas and the high public interest in watching these films. Animations were originally intended for children, now the audience has begun to penetrate teenagers to adults. Animations are defined as movies constructed from raw hand drawings which are then processed into moving images as if they are alive because they are shown alternately. also defines speech acts as actions taken through speaking.

Moreover, Gunawan also declares that pragmatics is a linguistic field that examines the relationship of speech functions alongside the form of sentences which elaborate certain dialogues. Pragmatics is different compared to other branches of linguistics, as it does not study the particles of language structurally but also analyzes ways language particles are utilized in communication which then called with speech acts (Yuliarti et

al., 2015). Expressive speech acts are elaborating psychological conditions which are determined by honest situations as stipulated in the elements of propositions. Expressive verb paradigms such as declaring gratitude, congratulating, expressing condolences, regretting, and criticizing (Wijana, 1996).

So, this study focuses on the speech act types adapted in the movie *Penguin of Madagascar*. All information were gained from Private dialogues in *Penguin of Madagascar*, as an animation film with adventurous comedy genre alongside military context in which one of the characters is a keeper. In the context of speech act, a statement does not always contain literal meaning but also possess possibility to contains another meaning as well. Hence, this paper is going to elaborate the detail and complex speech act with *Penguin of Madagascar* as the object.

METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher considers methodology possesses significant role to the research system. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Due to the this method can provide as accurate a description as possible of the object being written about an individual, the state of language, and social phenomena in certain groups. The descriptive here suggests that the writing of research is based on facts or phenomena that empirically live on the speakers so that the resulting data is in the form of language descriptions that are like portraits of exposure as they are (Sudaryanto, 1993:62).

Moreover, the data collection method adopted in this study is the observation method, which is then continued with an advanced technique, namely free listening, involvement, conversation, and notes. The researcher collected data by watching the Private in *Penguin of Madagascar* dialogues as a 2014 movie animation, adventure, comedy production by Dream Works and directed by Eric Darnell alongside Simon Smith. By observing directly, the linguistic data that appears in the *Penguin of Madagascar* regarding the types and functions of directive of illocutionary speech acts contained in the film's dialogue. The researcher also utilizes theory of communicative illocutionary act, before then continued with the note-taking technique which is an advanced technique of the listening method. The note-taking technique is an activity of capturing data by recording the results of listening into a data card. The researcher noted

important things related to the data in accordance with the formulation of the problem raised in this study into the data corpus.

Furthermore, the data analysis method used in this research is the pragmatic equivalent method, which is a method to identify language due to reactions that arise in the speech partner when the language is spoken by the speaker (Kesuma, 2007:49).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are 28 Utterances and all Utterances are categorized on table below:

Rank	The type of speech acts	Quantity	Percentage
1	Representative	5	18%
2	Expressive	4	14%
2	Directive	12	43%
4	Commisive	4	14%
5	Declarative	3	11%
	Total	28	100%

This table shows the percentages of types of speech acts performed by Private. The result of the analysis of speech act shows that the highest speech act performed by Private is Directives, 43%. Representative follow directive with the percentage 18%. Expressive and Commisive have same percentage 14%. The lowest speech act is declarative with the percentage 11%.

The result of the analysis shows that Private in the *Penguin of Madagascar* tends to use five types of speech acts. They are Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commisive, and Declarative

a. Representative

Speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said. Included in this type of speech act are utterances of stating, informing, demanding, boasting, reporting, complaining, proposing, claiming. This speech act is also known as assertiveness.

Example from the movie:

- (1) That sounds awful
- (2) Peanuts! Peanuts! Peanuts. We're out of peanuts, Skipper!
- (3) Pretzels Pretzels Pretzels. We're out of Pretzels!

(4) Skipper wouldn't care! Plan or no, fancy equipment or no.. he'd never leave a man behind.

(5) Really? Then I really think that we should

The first sentence aims to convince in which the speaker states a dialog that contains illocutionary force of convincing. While the second and third statement possess same structure, both of them aims to give information that they are running out of peanuts or pretzels which these are the situations that are believed by the speaker. The fourth sentence also declare a fact or opinion based on the observation which is done by the certain speaker. In this case, Private scapable to states that "*Skipper never leave a man behind*" because according to his experience, Skipper has never leave someone regardless the situation.

b. Expressive

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that function to express or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, such as thanking, apologizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, forgiving, agreeing, disagreeing, complimenting, doubting, parting and condolences.

Example from the movie:

(1) Sorry, please continue.

(2) Aye-aye, Skipper!

(3) Oh dear! Oh, no oh, no, oh, no!

(4) Crikey!

Based on the dialogues above, the first sentence expresses apology and that Private welcomes another party to continue their talking. While the second speech expresses an agreement to Skipper, the third and forth sentence declares deplore and regret at the same time.

c. Directive

Directive speech acts are speech acts whose narration is so that the speech partner performs the actions mentioned in the speech. Included in this speech act category are asking, ordering, pleading, suggesting, advising.

Example from the movie:

(1) You have to get out of there!

(2) Move!

- (3) Look!
- (4) Skipper!
- (5) Going long!
- (6) Skipper! Don't eat that.
- (7) Let's do this!
- (8) Skipper, kowalski, hold off those octopi!
- (9) What do I do?
- (10) So, what does it do?
- (11) Right! But, like, what specifically?
- (12) Hold on! What are you doing?

Most of the sentences above are asking a party to do an action which can be included as a form of positive or negative result. Where in this case, directive speech act is one of the most speech acts that majored in the Private in *Penguin of Madagascar* with ordering as the dominant functions discovered in the movie itself.

Moreover, imperative sentences are utilized as the most dialogue type to construct a command, alongside interrogative sentence where speaker do not expect any dialogue feedbacks from the hearer but an action after hearing the utterance.

On the other hand, asking direct question also concluded as a directive speech as a type of asking for information like the sentence "*What do I do?*" and "*So, what does it do?*" while "*Right! But, like, what specifically?*" and "*Hold on! What are you doing?*" offers to a directive speech as a request sentence on asking for clarification, while the second sentence also combined with ordering type.

d. Commissive

Commissive speech acts are speech acts that involve the speaker in future actions such as promising, swearing, threatening, offering, saying or prayer.

Example from the movie:

- (1) You'll never get away with this, Dave. My brothers are coming.
- (2) And together, we'll take a wrecking ball to your rotten operation.
- (3) But I can do more, Skipper. I want to help the team. Really help the team!
- (4) We are gonna catch it.

In the first statement, the utterance of the text is that the penguins. The third statement declares a commitment, for he is committed to help the team. Moreover,

"We are gonna catch it!" also contains a commitment, in which the penguins devoted to catch it.

e. Declarative

Declarative speech acts are speech acts intended by the speaker to create something new (status, circumstances, and so on). The successful implementation of this illocutionary will led to conformity between the content of proportion and reality, for example surrendering (surrendering), firing, freeing, inviting, naming, excommunicating, appointing, appointing, determining, imposing punishment.

Example from the movie:

- (1) I'm the secret weapon.
- (2) I pushed a button!
- (3) Crikey! We're not gonna catch it!

According to the dialogues above, the first sentence is distinguished into a naming type of declarative speech acts in which "secret weapon" holds the crucial key. While the second dialog refers to the declaring type where the penguin tries to say that he pushed the button. The third sentence declaring disapproving.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

a. Conclusions

From the discussion above, the language functions are recognized as speech acts. Based on the analysis, there are myriads of speech acts found in *Penguin of Madagascar* film. The speech acts which coherent compared to language functions are representative, expressive, declarative, directive, and commissive. it is found that the speech in the dialogue of the animated film *Penguin of Madagascar* includes illocutionary speech acts. The dialogues that contain illocutionary speech acts in the animated film *Penguin of Madagascar* can be classified into:

- (1) Types of illocutionary speech acts,
- (2) the function of illocutionary speech acts.

Hence, the types of illocutionary speech acts in the dialogue of the *Penguin of Madagascar* animation found in this study include:

- (1) representative speech acts,
- (2) directive speech acts,

- (3) commissive speech acts,
- (4) expressive speech acts,
- (5) declarative speech acts.

Based on data analysis, there are representative, directive speech acts that are mostly found in dialogue speech in the *Penguin of Madagascar*. This is in accordance with the theme raised in the film, which is educative in nature. Inviting and wanting the audience to follow the moral message contained in the film's story. The functions of illocutionary speech acts in the dialogues of the *Penguin of Madagascar* are in accordance with the genre adopted in the *Penguin of Madagascar*, namely animation that gives an interesting feel and an entertaining impression. The theme raised in the film is appropriate because it is able to provide education for those who watch.

b. Suggestions

- (1) For the readers, it is better for them to enrich their knowledge in communication by using illocutionary act and it is suggested for them to analyze the theory of illocutionary act widely in order to make further research about illocutionary act. Particularly for readers who are interested to do the study about illocutionary act especially in movie, are suggested to analyze the problem more detail in order to develop the analysis of illocutionary act widely.
- (2) For the future researchers, It is suggested for the individuals to create a detail analysis of illocutionary act in other films or other fields, for instance series of dialogues in mass media, like television, radio, advertisement, and newspaper.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press..
- Buck, R and Vanlear C. Arthur. 2002. Verbal and Nonverbal Communication: Distinguishing Symbolic, Spontaneous, and Pseudo-Spontaneous Nonverbal Behavior. *Journal of Communication*. 15, 522-528. Retrieved November 12, 2012
- Chaer, A. & Agustina, L. 2004. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Fransisca, F., & Silitonga, S. (2013). Illocutionary Act on Alex's Dialogue in Movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*. *Linguistica*, 2(1), 148461.
- Gunarwan, Asim. (1994). "Kesantunan Negatif di Kalangan Dwibahasawan Indonesia-Jawa di Jakarta" dalam PELBA 7. Jakarta: Unika Atmajaya Press.
- Hidayat, A. (2016). Speech Acts: Force Behind Words. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 9(1), 1-12.
- Ismail, Usmar. 1983. *Mengupas Film*. Cet. Pertama. Jakarta: Sinar Harapan.

Types of Speech Act Performed by Private in the Movie "Penguin of Madagascar"

- Kesuma, Tri Mastoyo Jati. 2007. *Pengantar (Metode) Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Carasvatibooks.
- Mahendra, G. A., Sosiowati, I. G. A. G., & Ida, N. K. A. Direct and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie "Penguin of Madagascar".
- Rahmawati, H. (2017). Speech acts in Madagascar 3 (A film) and their application in ELT. *LingTera*, 4(2), 136-148.
- Semi, A. 1993. *Anatomi Sastra*. Jakarta: Angkasa Raya.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode & Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana Press.
- Wijana, I. D. P. (1996). *Dasar-dasar pragmatik*. Andi Offset.
- Yuliarti, Y., Rustono, R., & Nuryatin, A. (2015). Tindak tutur direktif dalam wacana novel trilogi karya Agustinus Wibowo. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 4(2).