ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES IN THE JUNGLE BOOK MOVIE

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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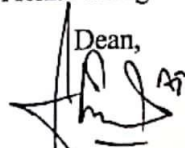Head of Department of English Literature,

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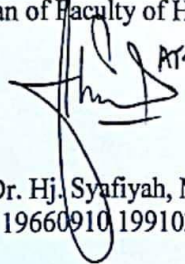
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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I state that this thesis entitled "*Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters' Utterances in The Jungle Book Movie*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as sources and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any other objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for it.

Malang, June 15, 2021

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MOTTO

"If plan A didn't work, the alphabet still has 25 more letters."

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicated this thesis to my dearest family, especially my husband, Khairul Fikri who has supported me. I also dedicated this thesis to my parents and all of my brothers who have always by my side and wished the best for my entire life.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin,

All praise to Allah swt., for who has given His guidance and blessing for me so that I finally could finish this thesis entitled "*Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters' Utterances in The Jungle Book Movie*". His mercy and peace upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness of Islam.

I want to express any sincere gratitude to some people who contribute to my study, the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Dr. H. Syafiyah, M.A. and the Head of Department of English Literature, Rina Sari, M.Pd. I also thank my advisor, Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A., for spending his time to read and fix my thesis, giving me a lot of advice to improve my works and also helping me to finish my thesis. Besides, I extend my gratitude to all of my lecturers at Department of English Literature for giving me the valuable knowledge and teaching me many lessons during my lecture at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

I admit that this thesis is far from the perfectness and has many shortcomings. Thus, to improve this work, criticisms and suggestions are welcomed. Hopefully, this thesis would give significant benefit to other researchers and people who read it.

The researcher,

Nika Lailatul Nur S.

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. There are three points of this research, namely to identify the types of illocutionary speech act, to reveal the objectives, and to analyse the context of illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie.

The research method used was the qualitative-descriptive method with pragmatics approach. The data collection in this research was done by dialogue transcription then the data were classified based on types of illocutionary speech act based on the theory of Austin"s theory (1962). To analyze the data, she classified the data based on the types of illocutionary speech act, analyzed and described the data by using the Austin"s theory (1962). Finally, she concluded the result of the analysis.

The research found that the use of illocutionary speech act happened in many contexts and was influenced by a certain situation. All the illocutionary speech acts were used because there were factors like the event that had known by the interlocutor and the interlocutor could perform what the speaker wanted. There were five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely: representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative with two forms of direct and indirect expression used by the characters. In addition, it was also found that illocutionary speech acts were used to make the speaker easier to convey what he wanted. This phenomenon happened because the speech partners had understood the speaker's intent based on the context. Meanwhile, the context of illocutionary speech acts in the *Jungle Book movie* had been understood by the speaker and interlocutor in particular, generally in the forest areas or in certain situations.

ABSTRAK

Sa'adah, Nika Lailatul Nur. (2021). *Analisis Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Ugkapan Karakter Utama di Film Jungle Book*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Kata Kunci: The Jungle Book, Pragmatik, Ilokusi, Konteks.

Penelitian ini meneliti tentang tindak tutur ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film *The Jungle Book*. Ada tiga pokok dalam penelitian ini, yaitu untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe tindak tutur ilokusi, mencari tujuan-tujuan tindak tutur ilokusi, dan menganalisis konteks tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam film *The Jungle Book*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan pragmatik. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan transkripsi dialog kemudian data diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis tindak tutur ilokusi berdasarkan teori milik Austin (1962). Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan jenis tindak tutur ilokusi, menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan data dengan menggunakan teori Austin (1962). Akhirnya, peneliti menyimpulkan hasil analisis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan tindak tutur ilokusi terjadi dalam banyak konteks dan dipengaruhi oleh situasi tertentu. Semua tindak tutur ilokusi digunakan karena ada beberapa faktor seperti kejadian yang sudah diketahui oleh interlokutor dan tentu interlokutor bisa melakukan apa yang pembicara inginkan. Penelitian ini menemukan lima tipe tindak tutur ilokusi, yaitu: representatif, komisif, ekspresif, direktif, dan deklaratif dengan dua bentuk ungkapan langsung dan tidak langsung. Selain itu juga ditemukan bahwa tindak tutur ilokusi digunakan dengan maksud agar penutur mudah untuk menyampaikan apa yang diinginkan, hal ini dilakukan karena mitra tutur sudah memahami maksud penutur sesuai dengan konteksnya. Sedangkan konteks penggunaan tindak tutur ilokusi dalam film *The Jungle Book* sudah dipahami oleh penutur dan mitra tutur khususnya, baik yang secara umum terjadi di area hutan atau dalam situasi tertentu.

الملخَّص

صعدة ، نيكا ليلة النور. (2021). العمل الخطابي في أقوال الشخصيات الرئيسية في فيلم كتاب الأدغال.
كتاب الأدغال: دراسات براغماتية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة
الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المستشار: Agwin Degaf ، .M.A.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كتاب الأدغال ، البراغماتية ، الخداع ، السياق.

سيبحث هذا البحث في أفعال الخطاب الخطابي المستخدمة في فيلم *The Jungle Book*. هناك ثلاث نقاط
رئيسية في هذا البحث، وهي تحديد الأنواع ، وكشف الأهداف، وتحليل سياق أفعال الكلام المستخدمة في فيلم *The
Jungle Book*.تعتبر أفعال الكلام المنال جزءًا من نظرية فعل الكلام في الدراسات البراغماتية. ستحلل هذه الدراسة
أفعال الكلام المستخدمة في فيلم *The Jungle Book*.يتم تحليل البيانات التي تم تجميعها من خلال فهمها مسبقًا
والتكيف مع نظرية أوستن لأفعال الكلام.

يستخدم هذا البحث مناهج بحثية وصفية نوعية بمقاربة براغماتية. وفي الوقت نفسه، تم جمع البيانات في هذه
الدراسة عن طريق نسخ الحوار ، ثم تم تجميعها بناءً على طريقة جمع البيانات والنظرية المستخدمة، وهي أفعال الكلام
التنبيهية من وجهة نظر أوستن. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن استخدام أفعال الكلام الإنذاري يحدث في سياقات عديدة
ويتأثر ببعض المواقف. يتم استخدام جميع أفعال الكلام الإرشادي نظرًا لوجود العديد من العوامل مثل الأحداث
المعروفة بالفعل للمحاور وبالطبع يمكن للمحاور أن يفعل ما يريده المتحدث.

وجد هذا البحث خمسة أنواع من أفعال الكلام الخطابي، وهي: تمثيلية، مفوضة، تعبيرية، توجيهية، تصريحية
مع شكلين من أشكال التعبير المباشر وغير المباشر. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، وُجد أيضًا أن أفعال الكلام الإنذاري تم
استخدامها بقصد تسهيل نقل ما يريده المتحدث ، وقد تم ذلك لأن شركاء الكلام - بالطبع - فهموا بالفعل نية المتحدث
وفقًا للسياق. وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن السياق الذي يتم فيه استخدام الكلام الإلهي في فيلم *The Jungle Book* مفهوم
بالفعلمن قبل المتحدثين وشركاء الكلام على وجه الخصوص إما بشكل عام في مناطق الغابات أو في مواقف معينة.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of this research. It consists of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition and key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a very important medium for human communication to keep on life activities. Without language, it is impossible for human to interact with each other. By this phenomenon, language seems to have a central position for human life. However, not all languages can be understood easily because the aspects used by speakers are sometimes in the form of profound expressions such as innuendo or other expressions that require comprehensive understanding from the speech partner.

A symbolic expression or speech is a very interesting discourse to be discussed. In this case, relating to taxa sentences, we need a very appropriate medium to understand it. Two media can be a reference in dissecting the meaning of a language, semantics, and pragmatics. As in general, semantic scalpels are not so sharp as to scratch the power of equivocal language. Thus, pragmatics emerges as a means of dissecting the meaning of a person"s language or speech.

The equivocal expressions appear in many conversations, both in the form of audio-visual works or in the community directly. The movie entitled *The*

Jungle Book also uses metaphorical expressions. With these expressions, *The Jungle Book* movie is getting stronger the influence of literature so that the audience is increasingly interested in watching it. Although it uses several taxa expressions, the film is very interesting because its expression has a moral message related to people"s daily lives.

The Jungle Book was a Disney"s live-action film directed by Jon Favreau about the adventure of an orphaned Indian boy named Mowgli (Neel Sethi) who was raised by a pack of wolves led by Akela (Giancarlo Esposito). However, Mowgli found he was no longer welcome in the jungle when fearsome tiger Shere Khan (Idris Elba), who born the scars of Man, promised to eliminate what he saw as menacing.

Desire to abandon the only home he was ever known, Mowgli embarked on a captivating journey of self-discovery, guided by a black panther Bagheera (Ben Kingsley), and the free-spirited bear Baloo (Bill Murray). The black panther and the bear became Mowgli"s best friends as long as he lived in the jungle.

During the journey of his life, Mowgli encountered jungle creatures that did not exactly have his best interests at heart, including Kaa (Scarlett Johansson), a python whose seductive voice and gaze hypnotized the man-cub, and the smooth-talking King Louie (Christopher Walken), who tried to coerce Mowgli into giving up the secret to the elusive and deadly red flower: flame.

As explained before that part of this movie uses indirect speech in a conversation between one characters with the others. This case shows that an indirect speech to do something is used for any reason in any conversation. For

example, at the beginning of the movie, Bagheera said to Mowgli, *"You must be the very worst wolf I've seen."*. This speech shows that Mowgli had to do exercise to be strong. In other words, Mowgli was very weak, but he was commanded or persuaded by Bagheera to do hard exercise.

In this case, pragmatics studies are very important. As Hornby (1995, p. 905-906) explained, pragmatics is the study of how language is used to express or interpret real intention in a particular situation, especially when the actual words follow may appear to mean something different. Yule (1996, p. 3) said that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).

This movie is interesting to be analyzed in pragmatics context, especially illocutionary speech act. It has not been done by previous researchers especially about illocutionary speech act of *The Jungle Book* movie. For example, the research was performed by Riyanto (2015). His thesis analyzed about radio"s advertisement of the perlocutionary speech act in Kebumen. This research analyzed about perlocutionary speech act, and the field is Kebumen while this research would like to analyze the illocutionary speech act in *The Jungle Book* movie.

Hanna and Ghozali (2017) analyzed pragmatics in *The Jungle Book* movie. Hanna and Ghozali"s object research is different from this research. Although Hanna and Ghozali"s research has the same object – pragmatics – in *The Jungle Book* movie analysis, it just focuses on maxims flouting, while this research focuses on illocutionary speech act study as its analysis.

This research is more interesting than the late research before because this research has different analyses in pragmatic field. In other words, this research is different from the others. It focuses on pragmatics studies, especially illocutionary speech act analysis of *The Jungle Book* movie. Therefore, this research just develops and continues the previous research performed by the other researchers, based on the pragmatics or the movie context.

B. Research Questions

The background of this study shows the speech act has many functions and reasons, it is always used by people in any daily conversations. Based on the background of the study, then this research raises some questions as follow:

1. What are the types of the illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie?

2. What are the purposes of the illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie?

3. What are the contexts of using the illocutionary speech act in *The Jungle Book* movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to present the result of the analysis of speech acts used in *The Jungle Book* movie. The researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie.

2. To find out the purpose of use of illocutionary speech act influence in *The Jungle Book* movie.

3. To describe the contexts of the illocutionary speech act used by the actor of *The Jungle Book* movie.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research focuses in the *The Jungle Book* movie. Here, the researcher analyzes and studies the illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. The researcher uses some works (books) of other researchers (writers) and the movie to support the analysis. Then, the researcher explores the work and value of the movie to find out about speech acts used in *The Jungle Book* movie. The limitation of this research is that it only focuses on illocutionary speech act of *The Jungle Book* movie.

E. Significances of the Study

According to Mahsun (2005, p. 229), the significance of conducting the research is to solve the problems that become the research focus. This research has theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to give the real evidence that the pragmatic's theory is really used in daily life conversation of human.

Practically, by doing this research, the researcher hopes she can reveal and show to the readers, especially the students of Department of English Literature who are interested in pragmatics analysis about the use of the illocutionary speech

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act in *The Jungle Book* movie. The researcher also hopes this result of the analysis can be the new knowledge for the students who analyzes speech act.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Sometimes someone does misunderstanding in concluding, so this part provides the definition of key terms.

1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This research studies about pragmatics, especially in illocutionary speech act.

2. Speech act is saying something means doing something. This research analyzes the utterance that has personal understanding relates to the speech act.

3. Illocutionary is the act performed in, or by under, the performance of the illocutionary. This research focuses on the illocutionary speech act as the main analyses.

4. *The Jungle Book* movie is a movie created by Disney production, directed by Jon Favreau, and realized in April 4, 2016.

G. Previous Studies

This research is performed by referring to previous studies. The previous studies related to this research are Tsalats"s study (2017) compared classical Western narrative structure in the novel and film of *The Jungle Book*. This research shows that there are five function of classical western narrative structure was built in the plot of this movie when Mowgli was salvaged by the wolves from Shere Khan"s oppression in *The Jungle Book* novel.

Another study was by Kist (2015) who analyzed the translation history of Rudyard Kipling‟s the Jungle Books and its implications concerning opinions on the child and society throughout modern history. This research analyzed the comparison of the Jungle Book‟s some languages translation between one language and the other languages. It is found that every translator possesses the style to translate some languages. The translations of *The Jungle Book* use didactic, purification, and cultural context adaption strategy.

A study by Lemmen (2018) was about Kipling‟s heroism of *The Jungle Book* novel (1894) and *The Jungle Book* movie. The result of this study is that the film has turned a colonial hero into a normal American boy that is not heroic. The differences between the two Mowgli suggest that Kipling‟s Mowgli is an exemplary figure whose story is a temporary escape from reality, while Disney‟s Mowgli is not.

The conflict faced by Mowgli in Rudyard Kipling‟s *the Jungle Book* novel was analyzed by Nugraha (2018) using Islamic perspectives. The result of this research shows that conflict was divided into two types: internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is when Mowgli thought that he was a wolf. External conflicts are when Mowgli vs Bandar-log, Mowgli vs Sheer Khan, and Mowgli vs Buldeo.

Plot and setting on *The Jungle Book* movie were analyzed by Eripuddin (2017). He found that component of setting and plots were used in the Jungle Book movie. The Shere Khan (tiger) could not vengeance to kill Mowgli.

Therefore, it means that the jungle law is not always won by the strongest creature.

The five previous studies support this research to be carried out. This research also concerns on *The Jungle Book* movie, but this research focuses on conversation, especially illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. Meanwhile, the five previous studies focus on the other aspects. For example, Tsalats"s (2017) focused on the comparison of *The Jungle Book* movie like the emotional of the characters, plot, setting, and conflict. This reason becomes a reference to carry this research on the final choice to be a detailed examination.

This research studies linguistics on a pragmatics aspect – illocutionary speech act. Meanwhile, the five previous researches did not study about linguistics aspect, but they focused on the literature aspect in *The Jungle Book* movie. The two previous studies did not analyze the illocutionary speech act, but one of them focused on the maxims flouting and the other focused on the perlocutionary speech act of radio"s advertisement in Kebumen.

H. Research Method

This research method discusses research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The researcher uses a qualitative method to answer the research questions. Qualitative research is a procedure of valuation that gets the description data and the collected data is analyzed descriptively. As Nazir (2005, p. 54) said that

descriptive method in research is a study about human, object, situation, thought system, or an event.

Hikmat (2011, p. 63) said that the qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors can be observed. Qualitative method is used by several considerations: First, adjust the qualitative method is easier when dealing with dual reality. Second, this method presents the direct nature of the relationship between researcher and respondent. Third, this method is more sensitive and more able to adapt many sharpening influences together and to patterns of values encountered. Qualitative research design composes continuously adapted the reality on the ground; do not have to use a design that has been arranged in tight or stiff, so it could not be changed anymore.

The reason of this research used descriptive qualitative method is because the data were in the form of words taken from *The Jungle Book* movie. As Miles and Huberman (1984, p. 6) stated that in the descriptive qualitative method, the data used is a random sampling which is explored by description and the research was rather deep than broad in term of analyzing the content of literary work.

2. Research Instrument

There are some instruments of this research. The main instrument is the researcher. The researcher as a data collector instrument is very complicated because they are as a planner, implementer, data collector, analyst, and also as a reporter of research result.

Although the researcher is the main instrument, there are several instruments used by the researcher in this research. They are a headset and notebook to type the result of the transcription and making reports. These are helping instruments to collect the data for this research.

3. Data Sources

The data source of this research is *The Jungle Book* movie while the data were taken from the characters‟ conversation. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases and sentences produced by the characters of the movie which are illocutionary speech act. The characters in this movie are Mowgli, Bagheera, Shere Khan, Akela, Gray Brother, Raksha, Kaa, Baloo, King Louie, and Rocky the Rhino.

4. Data Collection

There were two steps to collect the data of this research. Firstly, the researcher watched *The Jungle Book* movie to get the sample of illocutionary speech act utterances. The researcher collected the data from January 2020 until August 2020. Secondly, the researcher transcribed the characters‟ conversation in *The Jungle Book* movie. Thirdly, the transcription was checked with the movie. Finally, she identified the words, phrases and sentence which are illocutionary speech act based on the theory of Austin‟s theory(1962).

5. Data Analysis

There were some steps done by the researcher to analyze the data. Firstly, the data were classified based on the types illocutionary speech act using the Austin‟s

theory (1962). Secondly, she analyzed and described the data by using the

Austin‟s theory (1962). Finally, she concluded the result of the analysis.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In pragmatics there are main four studies that become the basic of discussin. The main four studies are implicature, presupposition, speech act, and deixis. In this section will be explained about the speech act theory. As Cutting (2002, p. 119) said that speech act is central part of pragmatics.

A. Pragmatics

In the linguistics field, the study of meaning is one of the urgent segments to be explored. The first step is semantics basic becomes a concentration to understand the meaning of text or utterance then the second is pragmatics. These two parts of the linguistics field must be understood by the linguist intensively, but the pragmatics field is more difficult than the semantics field. Semantics studies about the literal meaning and pragmatics studies about meaning in context. These two studies have a similar field to be discussed, it is meaning.

No discussion of pragmatics can proceed very far without a basic understanding of semantics and the proposed theoretical bases for distinguishing between the two fields (Berner, 2013, p. 9). Both deal with meaning, so there is an intuitive sense in which the two fields are closely related.

People say by using indirect utterance to command or persuade someone to do something. This way sometimes is used by people because of many reasons. For example, someone says "you are very strong" to her/his friend. This utterance has two meanings, in semantics meaning it shows that his/her friend is strong, but in pragmatics meaning it means that his/her friend to lift something.

Pragmatics then has to do with a rather slippery type of meaning, one that is not found in dictionaries and which may vary from context to context. The same utterance will mean different things in different contexts, and will even mean different things to different people (Birner, 2013, p. 4). The same noun phrase can pick out different things in the world at different times, as evidenced by the phrase this clause in "*This clause contains five words*; *this clause contains four*. These fall under the rubric of pragmatics. In general terms, pragmatics typically has to do with meaning that is non-literal, context-dependent, inferential, or not truth-condition.

There are four centrals of pragmatics as basic studies: implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis. Cutting, (2002, p. 119) stated that the speech act is a central part of pragmatics. Generally, these basics of pragmatics study have different theories used. These theories of pragmatics"s central studies will be explained generally as below because this study is focused on speech acts analysis in the *Jungle Book* movie.

1. Implicature

Huang (2017, p. 155) described that the concept of implicature (both conversational and conventional) has its origin in the work of the late English philosopher, H. P. Grice, though some proto-Gricean ideas can be traced back at least to the first-century BC rhetorician Dionysius and the fourth-century rhetoricians Servius and Donatus.

The main study of implicature refers to Grice"s theories. Grice has filled about the implicature. There are some of Grice"s theories about implicature like

maxims and principles. Whereas Grice‟s theory laid the groundwork for all later work, in part by consolidating the four maxims into a smaller number of principles. The two best-known of these camps are neo-Gricean theory and relevance theory.

There are two leading neo-Gricean theories, these were developed primarily by Laurence Horn and Stephen Levinson and reduce the system of maxim down to two and three principles, respectively. Relevance theory, on the other hand, reduces the system of maxims down to a single principle of relevance.

2. Presupposition

The presupposition is a conclusion focused on utterance in a sentence. While the basic function of presupposition is as pra-condition to used for the sentence. The presupposition is always raised by using certain lexical parts or linguistic constructions. The lexical parts and linguistic constructions is called as presupposition trigger (Huang, 2007, p. 65).

In presupposition, there are two tools used: constancy under negation and defeasibility. By constancy to defeasibility means that presupposition is raised by using lexical or a sentence structure but it is the same when the sentence is fulfilled. The presuppositon can be nullified when is not consistance of background assumptions, conversation implicature, and certain discourse context.

3. Speech Acts

In Austin‟s theory of speech acts, there are three types of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary acts (Yule, 2007, p. 48-49).

These three parts of Austin‟s theory will be explained more in the section below as a basic theory of this research.

4. Deixis

With shared intentionality as a foundation, all languages have a system of deictic markers: for example, demonstrative such as English *that* and *this*. These systems display a defining semiotic property of human communication, namely the use of signs that not only have meanings in themselves but whose meanings are enriched through the relation of opposite meaning, a combination of what it *is* and what it *is not* (Huang, 2017, p. 218).

The deixis term means to show or indicate an object or something. Deixis correlates with the relationship between language structure and context where the language is used. Yule (2007, p. 9) explained that deixis is the technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things are done by utterances. It means „pointing‟ via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this „pointing‟ is called a deictic expression.

Traditionally, the basic of deixis category includes human, place, and time, because all of deictic is done by a human. That means all the deictic expressions must be related to someone who says something, utterance place, and time when the utterance is produced.

B. Speech Acts

Speech act is part of linguistics that people in daily communication always use. Subroto (2019, p. 33) stated that when a linguist is discussing a language, he or she is showing speech acts like making a statement, commanding, questioning,

promising, etcetera. Producing a sentence bases on certain conditions is a speech acts, while speech act is part of linguistic communication. This statement appears as a proof that speech act has a certain place in linguistics terms because a speaker in world uses it.

As Searle''s statement (1974, p. 16), talking about language shows speech acts, such as making a statement, giving orders, asking a question, and making a promise.

1. **Austin's Speech Acts**

   a. Formative and Constative Speech Acts

   Basically, the formative speech act is an act of presenting an action or acting. According to Austin (1968, p. 6), issuing of the utterance is acting. An important thing is emphasized by Austin namely the presence of the appropriate conditions. If the condition is decent, it can be called *happy*, but if it is not decent it can be called *unhappy*.

   Eligibility conditions include circumstance in which an utterance is spoken, the presence of people, procedures. Austin (1968, p. 9) said that in any case, the circumstances must be appropriate. For example, in a wedding tradition according to the Islamic religion, the environment is appropriate to be held at a mosque or house. The present is the parents of the prospective bride and groom, their family, the vice of Islamic religion officer, close neighbor, and witnesses. The condition (context) must be appropriate. Both future bride and groom are appropriate each other. The prospective groom must ask permission from the parents of the prospective bride.

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The parents of the prospective groom usually send an official delegation. If the prospective parents approve, both of the future bride and groom implement a marriage in mosque or hose. Usually, the prospective groom gives a set of items to validate the marriage (for example a set of prayer tools, dowry, clothes, and jewelry).

These conditions are stated by Austin (1968, p 34-36) as follows:

1) "There must contain an accepted conventional procedure having a certain conventional effect". Thus, there is a conventional procedure that has accepted (agreed) and has a certain conventional effect which has certain conventional.

2) "The particular persons and circumstances in a given case must be appropriate for the invocation of the particular procedure invoked". Certain people and environments must be executed in certain cases be eligible in order for the application of certain procedures can be carried out.

3) "The procedure must be executed by all participants correctly". The procedure must be carried out by all participants correctly. We must remember the procedure according to Islamic tradition in Javanese community marriage as explained before.

4) "The procedure must be executed by participants completely" or the procedure must be carried out by the participants completely.

The constative speech acts related to the problem of true or wrong. Austin stated that "the constative utterance is true or false and performative happy or unhappy" (1968: 54). Thus, constative action is about right or wrong, while

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performative is about whether it is appropriate or not. For example, Jakarta is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia is true, while Beijing is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia is wrong.

b. Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Speech Act

For this study, Austin (1968, p. 108) distinguished between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Locutionary speech act is the act of pronouncing language sounds in a systemized manner that has meaning and reference. Wibowo (2016, p. 22) said that locutionary implies that language is in speaker meaning. In communication speech act the reality of the world, there is a speaker not in literal (text or utterance).

Locutionary act includes phonetic act, phatic act, and rhetic act (see Austin, 1968, p. 120; see also Huang, 2007, p. 102). The phonetic act is the act of pronouncing the sounds of language. Austin (1868, p. 95) said that the phonetic act is merely the act of uttering certain noises.

The phatic act is the act of pronouncing language sounds that have been arranged in a dictionary or vocabulary and the vocabulary interacts according to certain grammatical rules (see Austin, 1968, p. 95). The rhetic act is the act of pronouncing language sounds arranged in vocabulary with specific meanings and references.

As Austin (1968, p. 95) said that the rhetic act is performing an act by using those vocabs with a certain more-or-less definite sense and reference. For example, there is the utterance "the cat is on the mat." This speech is a rhetorical

act because it is a report of a cat (as the referenced thing) on the mat. The sequence must always be a phonetic act first than a phatic act then a rhetic act.

The action of producing language sounds is taken first. The sounds of the language are arranged in a vocabulary and the vocabulary is related grammatically. After that, it is used in the utterance with certain meanings and references.

The illocutionary speech act relates to the act of doing something (saying something means doing something). If someone wants to say something means to take a certain action. Illocutionary act includes reminding, giving advice, naming things (for example naming warship), making a promise, asking for information about something, giving an order to someone, accusing or indicating, humiliating, rejecting, etcetera (Huang, 2007, p. 102).

The function of speech which includes an illocutionary speech act is generally called the power of speech act illocutionary or the essence of speech. The term "speech act" in a narrow meaning is often taken specifically to refer to an illocutionary act (see Huang, 2007, p. 103).

The perlocutionary speech act is speech act that has an influence, effect, or consequence on the interlocutor. The speech act can also convince or persuade, influencing or affecting the feelings and thoughts of the interlocutor or the listener (Austin, 1968, p. 101). As Huang (2007, p. 103) said, a perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee.

c. Other Speech Acts According to Austin

Another speech act according to Austin discussed here has been mentioned by Huang (2007, p. 102-103). Huang said that Austin (1968) grouped them (speech acts parts) into five types: (1) verdictives, giving a verdict, (2) exercising, exercising power, rights, or influence, (3) commissive-promising or under wise undertaking, (4) behabitive, showing attitudes and social behavior, (5) expositive, fitting an utterance into the course of an argument or conversation (2007, p. 106).

The verdictive act is related to make a decision, while the exertive speech act relates to perform a power, rights, and influence. Commissive speech act relates to promising. Behabitives speech act relates to showing social attitude and behavior. Expositive speech act relates to matching or fitting a speech in a conversation or an argument.

Austin himself denoted the speech act in his book "How to Do Things with Words" (1968, p. 83-88). Among these, Austin stated that behabitives, a kind of performative concerned roughly with reactions to behavior and with the behavior towards others and designed to exhibit attitudes and feelings.

Behavioral speech act relates to a reaction to behavior or attitude and attitude towards others and designed to show attitude and feeling. Austin‟s description of the behabitive speech act reminds us of the expressive speech act as explained by Kreidler (1997, p. 18).

2. Searle's Speech Acts

Based on Searle‟s taxonomy, the speech act is universally grouped into five types, following four dimensions, namely: part of illocutionary or types of speech

act, the relationship between words and the world (to which the words refer), the expressed psychological situation, propositional content (Huang, 2007, p. 106).

According to Searle (in Huang, 2007, p. 106-108), the five types of speech acts are as follows: representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The representative speech act is a type of speech act that contains the speaker"s commitment to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carries the value of the truth. Thus, the speech act expresses the speaker"s trust. The cases include representative speech acts, statements or affirmations, claim, conclusions, reports, and mentioning of something.

In realizing this type of speech act, the speaker utters the world (environment) that is believed the existence. Thus, the used words represent the world that is uttered. For example, Chinese characters are borrowed to write other languages such as Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese (here revealing the facts as they are).

A directive speech act is a type of speech act that is an attempt by the speaker to get the interlocutor to do something. This type of speech act expresses the desire of the speaker in order for the interlocutor to do something. Cases included in this type of speech act are giving advice, ordering, giving a command, questioning, and asking. In using this speech act speaker intends to get an action done by the interlocutor in the future. So, making the world that is spoken according to the selected words through an interlocutor, for example: "turn off the television!"

The commissive speech act is a type of speech act that expresses the commitment of the speaker to do something in the future. The speech act

expresses the speaker‟s concern to do something. The cases included in this speech act are offering, promising, pledging, rejecting, and threatening. The commissive speech act is a world condition or natural surrounding is adjusted to the words chosen by the speaker, for example: "I will back in five minutes". (Huang, 2007, p. 107).

Expressive speech act relates to the expression of speaker‟s feelings and speaker‟s mental situation, such as happy, grief, and dislike. The cases that include in this speech act are apologizing, congratulation, expressing mistake, gratitude, and praising, for example: "Amir, you look very good."

The declarative speech act is a type of speech act that has an impact on changing the current situation. In realizing this type of speech act, the speaker makes a situation change in the world or the natural surroundings. The speaker affects the correspondence between the propositional content and the natural world around. Cases that include this speech act are a declaration of war, bargaining, dismissal from work, nominating a candidate, and isolating (someone), for example, the president states that the country is in danger.

Direct speech act and indirect speech acts. It is well known that most languages in the world have three basic types of sentences, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The declarative sentence is a sentence that expresses the fact or circumstance that contains event, incident, and occasion. The interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks something, while the imperative is ordering someone to do something.

As stated by Huang (2007, p. 110) if there is a direct match between a sentence type and an illocutionary force, we have a direct speech act". So, whenever there is a match directly between the type of a sentence and its illocutionary power, it is a direct speech act. Otherwise, if there is no direct relationship between the type of sentence and its illocutionary power, it is an indirect speech act.

Huang (2007, p. 110) also emphasized that when performative speech explicitly is used to make a request, this speech functions as a direct speech act. For example: "I request you to pass the salt". It is the same as "Pass the salt!" It is different from the interrogative sentence used to submit a request which is classified as an indirect speech act. For example: "can you pass the salt?" It is appropriate to what Levinson called "the literal force hypothesis", namely a view that states there is a direct correlation between sentence structure and its function.

3. Kreidler's Speech Acts

Kreidler (1998) in his book "Introducing English Semantics" stated there are seven types of speech act, namely: assertive, performative, verbal, expressive, directive, commissive, and phatic. Kreidler (1998) stated that each speech act has a different purpose, either factual or potential, prospective (future) or retrospective (past). The speech act was described by Kreidler (1998) as follows:

a. Assertive Speech Act Relates to Fact

This speech act has a goal, it is conveying information. The speaker and interlocutor function use speech to convey what they know or what they

believe. For example: "most plastics are made from nuts or soy". Assertive speech act relates to knowledge and cognition, data (existing and occurring in future).

Assertive speech can be proven true or untrue and becomes the subject of empirical investigation. Assertive speech is divided into direct and indirect. Direct assertive speech in English is begun by using word "*I*" or "*we*" with an assertive verb. For example, "we declare that most plastics are made from soybeans".

Indirect assertive speech (reported) includes an assertive verb. The Assertive verb in English is followed by a full clause. For example, announce, agreement, report, remind, predict, and protest. Assertive speech contains comments on events that occurred. We can ask whether that assertive verb expresses a type of utterance (a class of utterances) that shows information.

The focused verbs to information are announcing, declare, disclose, explain, express, indicate, mention, proclaim, relate, and report (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184).The focused verbs on the truth value of speech are affirmed, allege, assert, certify, swear, bet, claim, maintain, contend (argue). While the focused verbs on the speaker"s commitment in the report are confided (belief), deny (argue), profess (admit), and protest. Focused verbs on how to communicate are emphasized, hint (signify), imply (imply), intimate (imply), stress. Focused verbs on the nature of the message are dictating, preach (to convince).

Focused verbs on aspects (relating to the time of the event or incident) are predicted, recall (remind). According to Kreidler (1998, p. 185), the eligibility conditions that must be met for assertive speech acts are what is reported as

feasible to be implemented, the speaker commits to himself in reported truth and the interlocutor accepts it as true.

b. Performative Speech Act

The performative speech act is an utterance that conveys an event or situation, such as bid (ask), blessing (luck), firing (dismissal), baptism, arrest (hold), marrying, declaring (Kreidler, 1998, p. 185). The performative speech act is considered valid when is spoken by someone who has the right (authority) and is performed in an environment that is also considered appropriate.

The performative verbs include bet (wager), declare, baptize, naming, nominate, and pronouncing (see Kreidler, 1998, p. 185). For example, an utterance "both of you (Hamdan and Hamidah) are valid as husband and wife" is only valid when it is said by an official from the religious officer (an Islamic marriage procedural) and is carried out in a mosque or at home.

Performative speech act occurs in official circles and relates to official events. Performative speech act does not relate to the question of right or wrong, but the aim is to make the surroundings natural by what is said (Kreidler, 1998, p. 186). The eligibility conditions for performative speech acts are (1) the speaker"s authority makes an utterance that can be recognized or accepted, (2) suitable place, time, and environment, (3) and acceptance of interlocutor and the others to speaker authorities, and the appropriate environment (Kreidler, 1998, p. 186).

c. Verdictive Speech Act

The verdictive speech act is a speech act that makes speaker"s assessment or endorsement about an action taken by others, especially interlocutor. For example, an utterance, "I congratulate you on such a fine performance."

The cases included verbal act like rank (rating), accusation, judgment, and forgiveness. The verbs are included in verdictive speech are accusing, appreciating, forgiving, and thanking. This is called by retrospective utterance because this speech expresses the speaker"s assessment of the action that has been performed.

Verdictive speech is separated into some parts. Actions seen as something positive include commend for (praise), compliment on (congratulate), congratulate for, respect for, praise for (giving praise for) (Kreidler, 1998, p. 187). The actions that provide benefits to the speaker are thankful for and grateful to. Actions are viewed negatively: accuse of (blame), admonish for (warn), criticize for, scold for (scold), charge with (change, move).

The conditions eligibility for a verbal speech act is the possibility of the action being carried out, the interlocutor"s ability to act, the sincerity of the speaker in making the speech, and the interlocutor"s belief that the speaker is truly sincere (Kreidler, 1998, p. 187). Verdictive speeches include accusing, blaming, conveying congratulation, praising, and grieving.

d. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech acts are different from verdictive speech acts. If the verdictive act relates to what has been performed by the interlocutor, the

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expressive speech act arises from actions that have been performed by the speaker. So, the expressive speech act is retrospective and relates to the speaker (Kreidler, 1998, p. 188).

Verbs relate to expressive speech act are to admit, argue, and apologize. The condition of the feasibility of expressive speech act is similar with verdictive speech act, namely: the act is appropriate to be performed, the speaker can make it happen, the speaker speaks sincere, and the interlocutor believes it.

e. Directive Speech Act

The directive speech act relates to the desire of the speaker to make the interlocutor do something. Therefore, the directive speech act uses the pronoun "you" as the actor. Either the pronoun comes to the surface, or it does not. For example, "you turn to page 164 or turn to page 165."

The directive"s speech act is prospective (future). For example, "you will clean the car later." Someone cannot say "you will have cleaned the car later" because it contradicts. The directive speech act must also meet certain eligibility conditions. For example, "pick up the sack (weights 200 kg)". The utterance is not inappropriate if it is addressed ten a 10 years old child.

There are three types of directive speech acts, namely: order, request, and suggestion (Kreidler, 1998, p. 190). A command speech act is commonly found in everyday life. For example, a parent orders a child to take a shower or study, a landlord orders a maid to clean the yard, an office head orders a driver to drive to the airport.

In the military world, there are many instructional speech acts. For example, a squad commander orders his team to go down, Heyey, get down!" An instructional speech act is only effective when the speaker (the person in charge) has the right to control the person being ordered. Control right is the right to guide. Instructional speech act has various levels of clarity. For example, "with this, I order you to appear in court tomorrow at 10, and "you must appear in court tomorrow at 10."

The first sentence is more explicit than the second sentence, but the second sentence is less formal. Generally, the meaning of command speech act is when the speaker has authority to expresses his desire for the interlocutor to do or not an act as speaker wants in order the interlocutor to do or not a something.

The predicates that can be used for explicit instructional speech act that are positive are instruction, command, ordering, saying, and wanting. For example, "I give instructions, commands, orders, or order you to calm down" and "I want you to calm down". In contrast, the negative predicate is prohibiting (Kreidler, 1998, p. 190).

The request speech act reveals what the speaker wants in order for the interlocutor to perform something. It is different from the instructional forms. The request speech act does not assume that there is a right control speaker over interlocutor. The verbs that are used as predicates in the request speech act are asking, appealing, begging, and asking. The request verbs are used in general to "appeal" means to convey appeal, to "ask" means to ask strongly, the speaker indicates his class under interlocutor.

Suggest speech act (suggestions). Suggest speech act when someone asks the other to share an opinion on what something can and should not be performed. Example: "*I advise you to hurry, I remind you not to be late again.*" The general meaning of the two utterances is that the speaker expresses an opinion about the choice of interlocutor that needs to be performed. An interlocutor is a person who is given advice. The presumption: the person that has been given a suggestion has the choice to determine it.

The eligibility condition is the feasibility that it can be performed by the interlocutor. For instructional speech act, the interlocutor must admire the speaker's authority. For the request speech act, the interlocutor must accept the speaker's desire, and for the advice speech act t,he interlocutor must accept the speaker's opinion.

e. Commissive Speech Act

A promising or commissive speech act is a speech act that expresses the speaker's commitment to carry out an act in the future. The verbs of this speech act include pledging, promising, threatening, and swearing. Promising or commissive speech acts are prospective and relate to the speaker's commitment to the action that will be performed (Kreidler, 1998, p. 192).

In a commissive speech act, the speaker must commit to someone. The conditions of eligibility for commissive speech act are the speaker has an ability can carry out his promise and has serious intention to make it happen, and interlocutor believes in speaker's ability and very serious to make it happen.

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The verbs that are used as a predicate in commissive speech act can be sorted as follows: (1) As a response to directive speech act (positive responses), it agrees (about something) and agreeing with each other, and negative responses, namely rejecting and objecting, (2) A response on own desire (it is not a response to directive speech act) and it is profitable to speaker namely offering and ungrudging (in doing something), (3) Focusing on speech act: pledging, promising, swearing. Note: to pledge (formally), to promise (neutral, general), to swear (contain religious values) (Kreidler, 1998, p. 193).

The comparison of four types of speech act (verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive). The verdictive speech act is retrospective, relates to the interlocutor, expressive is retrospective, relates to the speaker. The expressive is retrospective, relates to speaker. Directive is prospective, relates to the interlocutor. The commissive is prospective, relates to speaker (Kreidler, 1998, p. 194).

f. Phatic Speech Act

The phatic speech act is a speech act to maintain a good relation between members of the community. If community members meet each other in a meeting will seem strange if they do not greet each other. They greet each other to ask about family conditions, health conditions, weather conditions, etc. For example, Marry and Shem are old friends who have not seen each other for a long time. Once upon a time, they meet in a place. They asked each other how things are now, how many children they have? Where do they work now, etc.? It is the essence of a phatic speech act. Phatic speech act includes greetings, saying

goodbye, includes like saying "thank you" and "I am sorry, I could not come yesterday" and et cetera.

The eligibility condition for the phatic speech act is when the speaker and interlocutor have the same social customs (Kreidler, 1998, p. 194). It was stated by Kreidler that the real purpose of the phatic speech act is to maintain social relations.

CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides both findings and discussions. The analysis of this research presents in finding. Then, discussion describes the interrelatedness between the findings of the study and the theoretical framework. Therefore, the research questions are answered within this chapter.

A. Finding

There are five kinds of illocutionary speech act found in utterances produced by the characters in *The Jungle Book* movie. They are representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative. The utterances were analyzed in detail in this section by using the strategic method and speech act theory by Austin (1962).

1. Representative

The representative speech act is a type of speech act that contains the speaker"s commitment to the truth of the expressed proposition and thus carries the value of the truth. Thus, the representative speech act expresses the speaker"s truth. From the collected data of *The Jungle Book* movie, the representative speech acts found are presented in the following three data.

Datum 1

> Setting: In the road of the forest, Bagheera walked around with Mowgli and the other wolves included Gray. In this situation, Bagheera was so afraid of Mowgli's condition that he lived with the animal while he was a man.
> Participants: Bagheera, Mowgli, Gray, and the other wolves.

Bagheera: 0:02:34: ***If he was going to survive, I knew he needed a people.***
Bagheera: 0:02:39: ***…A people to protect him.***

This utterance was stated by Bagheera to himself when he remembered about Mowgli‟s life. Bagheera tried to convince himself that if Mowgli wanted to survive he needed people because he was not an animal. By this utterance, Bagheera tried to convince he himself and the listener or interlocutor, but he tried to find people to take Mowgli cared for any threats.

Bagheera actually ordered Mowgli to find someone to be his friend or order the animal to find someone or people for Mowgli. This utterance includes indirect speech act. As explained before, if Mowgli wanted to survive, he had to live with people. By this statement, Bagheera insisted himself, Mowgli, and the other animals that Mowgli was a human and had to live in group of human.

Datum 2

Setting: On the way to the jungle, Bagheera was walking with Mowgli. Then there were elephants pack which were walking in front of Bagheera and Mowgli.
Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.

Bagheera: 0:16:45: ***The elephants created this jungle.***

In this movie, Bagheera became an advisor for Mowgli, in many times Bagheera always advised Mowgli to do the best action as long as Mowgli lived in the jungle. Bagheera‟s advice includes this utterance when he and Mowgli met with elephant pack in the jungle. Bagheera said that the elephants created the jungle.

This Bagheera‟s statement contains a persuading in order that Mowgli did an action by the Bagheera‟s desire. In this condition where the utterance was spoken by Bagheera, in front of them, an elephant pack was walking, so Bagheera reminded Mowgli to do the best action like honoring to the walked elephants especially by bending over his self. Indirectly, Bagheera asked Mowgli to give honor to the elephants. This utterance includes indirect speech act.

Datum 3

> Setting: in the deep the forest. Mowgli left the wolves pack delivered by Bagheera although he was attacked by Shere Khan. Then Mowgli ran away till he arrived in the deep forest and then he met Kaa.
> Participants: Mowgli and Kaa.
>
> Mowgli: 0:30:14: ***“Who are you?”***
> Kaa: 0:30:18: *“Kaa.”*
> Kaa: 0:30:26: *“Poor, sweet little cub.”*
> Kaa: 0:30:29: *“...What are you doing so deep in the jungle?”*
> Kaa: 0:30:34: *“...This is my home.”*

Mowgli‟s question raised an effect to Kaa as interlocutor. This utterance changed the big anaconda to be another subject, from the snake to be a human that has a name like generally. The utterance was spoken by Mowgli to force the snake to say about herself then she said that she was a snake and her name was “Kaa”. Automatically, of course, when Mowgli asked about the big snake, its emotion was persuaded to confirm to Mowgli that it has a name and explained about her life in the jungle. This effect that was felt by Kaa was called a representative action and includes the illocutionary speech act.

This Mowgli‟s utterance is a directive speech act. Mowgli asked to the snake about its name, and the Mowgli‟s utterance urged the snake to answer that

its name was Kaa. The reason of this utterance categorized as direct speech

because the utterance is an interrogative sentence produced by Mowgli.

Datum 4

> Setting: In the deep forest, Mowgli left the wolves pack delivered by Bagheera although he was attacked by Shere Khan. Then Mowgli ran away till he arrived in the deep forest and then he met Kaa.
> Participants: Kaa and Mowgli.
>
> Kaa: 0:31:08: *"Mostly, men stay in their village."*
> Kaa: 0:31:11: *"…Far from the dark of the jungle."*
> Kaa: 0:31:14: *"…But sometimes, they travel."*
> Kaa: 0:31:17: *"…And when they do..."*
> Kaa: 0:31:19: *"…Their caves breathe in the dark."*
> Kaa: 0:31:22: *"…They call it..."*
> Kaa: 0:31:25: *"…The red flower."*
> Kaa: 0:31:37: *"…Man's creation."*
> Kaa: 0:31:39: *"…It brings warmth and light."*
> Kaa: 0:31:42: *"…And destruction to all that it touches."*
> Mowgli: 0:31:49: *"…Who is that?"*

This long utterance was spoken by Kaa. She informed or reported to

Mowgli about human lived and their activities. This Kaa"s utterance stated about

man activities. This Kaa"s explanation affected Mowgli"s emotion, so this

utterance is called a representative act or illocutionary speech act because it

persuaded Mowgli"s condition. Because of this utterance, Mowgli asked about the

men that were explained by Kaa with a long explanation because human and also

animals have a name like Mowgli as explained before in datum 2.

By Kaa"s statement, Mowgli was so curious about the men's description

and Mowgli would like to find the men after Kaa gave human description or

explanation. This utterance is included as indirect speech act where Mowgli

persuaded to find or know the men.

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2. Commissive

As explained before that commissive speech act is a type of speech act that expresses the commitment of the speaker to do something in the future. Indirectly this speech act expresses the speaker‟s concern to do something. From the collected data of *The Jungle Book* movie, there are four data found for commissive speech acts.

Datum 1

> Setting: In the forest, Mowgli was doing an exercise with Bagheera. But in the last, Mowgli failed to pass the branch away. The branch broke when Mowgli walked on it.
> Participants: Mowgli and Bagheera.
>
> Mowgli: 0:02:28: *"Yeah, but if the branch didn't break, I would've made it."*

Mowgli could not accept if he was supposed as the very worst wolf or his exercise was not complete. In this dialogue, Mowgli blamed the branch, not he himself. In other words, this statement or utterance spoken by Mowgli stated that Mowgli was very strong and his action was right. Mowgli tried to convince Bagheera that he was professional but just the branch had broken till he failed to pass the exercise perfectly.

This utterance is a response for Bagheera commented about the Mowgli‟s skill when he jumped up a tree or branch. In 0:02:25 Bagheera said "You must be the very worst wolf I‟ve ever seen." By this utterance, Mowgli felt that he was true, but he understood about Bagheera‟s notice, he should be a good jumper. In this situation, indirectly, Bagheera ordered Mowgli to do intent exercise.

Datum 2

Setting: In the home of the wolves, Mowgli stated a promise of life rules in the jungle. In this condition, all of the wolves also stated the remembered rules of life in the jungle.
Participants: Mowgli, Raksha, Akela, Gray, and the other wolves.

Monolog: 0:03:38: *"This is the law of the jungle."*
Monolog: 0:03:40: *"…As old and as true as the sky."*
Monolog: 0:03:43: *"…The wolf that keeps it will prosper..."*
Monolog: 0:03:46: *"…The wolf that breaks it will die."*
Monolog: 0:03:48: *"…Like the creeper that girdles the tree trunk..."*
Monolog: 0:03:51: *"…The law runneth over and back."*
Monolog: 0:03:54: *"…For the strength of the pack is the wolf..."*
Monolog: 0:03:56: *"…And the strength of the wolf is the pack."*

This monolog (utterance) was spoken together by all of the wolves. This was stated as the jungle laws that had to be obeyed, so if one of the wolves broke the rules, he would get the consequence, for example, death. One of the jungle laws was grouping for the wolves to be strong. By these laws (utterances or statements), all of the wolves should perform many actions like obeying and grouping.

In swear, someone sometimes makes it for he himself. This monolog first was spoken by Mowgli and then followed by the others. Indirectly, these statements remember and order the pack of the wolf to obey the rules or the laws in the jungle. Otherwise, these statements also remembered for individual himself indirectly.

Datum 3

Setting: In the lake edge, Mowgli went to the lake edge with Gray and the other wolves. But, suddenly Mowgli was stabbed by a porcupine"s thorn.
Participants: Mowgli, Gray, porcupine, wolves, and the other animal.

Mowgli: 0:06:44: *"Ouch…"*
Porcupine: 0:06:45: *"Sorry. My bad. It's involuntary."*

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When Mowgli was walking around the lake with some wolves included Gray, there was a porcupine struggling with peacock, then with involuntary action porcupine went back and the thorn on its backbone stunk Mowgli‟s heel. Because of this event, the porcupine apologized to Mowgli. This event influenced porcupine‟s emotions.

By Mowgli‟s speech, "Ouch…" although it was just one interjection word, it made porcupine feel incorrect, so it is persuaded to apologize to Mowgli. This Mowgli‟s utterance includes indirect speech act whereas he ordered to avoid to porcupine because the thorn stunk Mowgli‟s heel. Mowgli‟s utterance became porcupine apologized and went, in other words, porcupine should not play around Mowgli again.

Datum 4

> Setting: In the lake edge, Mowgli drank water using a bowl of shells as human usually used, while Mowgli there was in animal life, so he had drink like an animal for example wolf, tiger, cow, and the other animals.
> Participants: Mowgli, Akela, Gray, wolves, and the deer.
>
> Akela: 0:08:29: ***"What was the rule about your tricks?"***
> Mowgli: 0:08:30: "*It's not the wolf way.*"

When Mowgli was reminded by Akela, he said "It‟s not the wolf‟s way". This utterance was said with his strange attitude. He drank water not like a wolf but he used a man‟s way by using big clamshell as a scoop or glass. In this situation, Akela just asked about what was performed by Mowgli, but in context Akela hoped that Mowgli did something and understood what he should do. Mowgli should do what the wolves performed like when he drank water just using the tongue to get water.

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Akela just asked to Mowgli about the trick used by Mowgli. He drank like human while he lived with animals. By looking to Mowgli"s response, actually Akela did not only ask, but he forbade Mowgli not to use human"s trick when he would like to drink. Then, Mowgli understood what he should do. He should make commitment to he himself about the trick of drinking of wolves.

3. Expressive

The expressive speech act relates to the expression of the speaker"s feelings and speaker"s mental situation, such as happy, grief, and dislike. The cases that include in this speech act are apologizing, congratulation, expressing mistake, gratitude, and praising. There are five data found from the collected data of *The Jungle Book* movie.

Datum 1

> Setting: In Raksha"s house area, Mowgli and Gray would go to the lake edge together, but on the way, he met a big buffalo who was walking around the field, he was very shocked when the buffalo said to him.
> Participants: Mowgli, buffalo, Gray, and deer.

> Buffalo: 0:06:22: ***"Excuse me."***
> Mowgli: 0:06:23: *"Sorry."*

This buffalo"s utterance shows that the utterance has an effect that was signed by Mowgli"s utterance. The effect happened because of the buffalo"s speech, "Excuse me." The effect of the utterance made the interlocutor (Mowgli) apologized to the buffalo. This effect or the influence could happen and caused voluntarily or involuntarily by the speaker. The valued effect was the Mowgli"s utterance "Sorry" was called by expressive speech act. The purpose of the

situation is the speaker stated that it felt annoying for attitude caused by Mowgli as an interlocutor in this situation.

In this situation, buffalo felt annoying, but he tried to be calm till he said "Excuse me" to Mowgli. This utterance includes an indirect speech act. In other words, the buffalo asked Mowgli to avoid from around the buffalo in order that Mowgli did not to collide buffalo"s big body. For the buffalo"s utterance, Mowgli went far from the buffalo area.

Datum 2

> Setting: In the lake edge exactly on the big stone, Mowgli was taking water and then he was remembered by Akela. At this time, Gray said to his father (Akela), he asked about he himself whether he was good or bad.
> Participants: Gray, Mowgli, and Akela.
>
> Gray: 0:08:41: *"What about me? Am I gonna be a fine wolf? Look at me howl."*
> Akela: 0:07:53: ***"In some packs, the runt gets eaten."***

After Akela advised Mowgli, Gray asked about himself. In other words, Gray wanted to be praised by Akela as his father. Indirectly, Gray asked about he himself to his father in order Akela said like when he said to Mowgli. But, it was not appropriate with Gray"s hope. Akela said, but it – maybe – became Gray annoying because Akela – by joking – that Gray would be eaten by a wild animal because of his attitude as a wolf he always runt.

Datum 3

> Setting: In the deep jungle, Mowgli had some fruits but then was stolen by an animal. He chased the animal, but it was failed then he met the big anaconda.
> Participants: Mowgli and some animals.
>
> Mowgli: 0:28:34: ***"Hey, those are mine!"***

This utterance was an admitting of expressive speech act spoken by the speaker as an admitting of ownership. The admitting sign was in the sentence "Hey, those are mine." This utterance was spoken by Mowgli to some animals which kidnaped his fresh fruit, and then the animals brought out by running very fast till Mowgli should follow the animals to get his fruit again. This utterance raised an effect on the animal who stole Mowgli"s fruit. For this reason, the effect of the interlocutor must perform an action; the animal run faster than before because they worried if Mowgli followed them and took the fruit again. The effect of the unknown animals is a response (expressive) to save their selves from Mowgli"s pursuit.

This utterance includes indirect speech because the interlocutor must see the situation to understand, while the real sentence is asking something does not show it. This speech as explained before showed that Mowgli asked or ordered the animal to give the fruits back to Mowgli. When the animals knew that Mowgli asked the fruit by annoying expression, they escape by bringing the fruits because they are so worried. This utterance is more subtle than "give the fruit back to me!"

Datum 4

> Setting: In the deep jungle, when Mowgli was chasing stolen fruits, he entered the deeper jungle and then met a big anaconda. He tried to be calm and gave a reason that he just passed away or lost.
> Participants: Mowgli and Kaa.
>
> Mowgli: 0:29:35: ***"I was just passing through."***
> Mowgli: 0:29:37: ***"I don't want any trouble."***
> Kaa: 0:29:39: *"There's no trouble."*

When Mowgli was passing the jungle, he heard a voice but the speaker was not seen by him. By using admitting and apologizing utterance, Mowgli walked slowly in order not to make a mistake. Indirectly, Mowgli‟s speech is "I am so sorry, I just pass through in this jungle" which was answered to the heard voice. Mowgli admitted and apologized because he felt making a mistake, then the interlocutor (Kaa) felt that Mowgli was not wrong by saying "There‟s no trouble." The utterance is as an expressive action. Mowgli‟s speech gave an effect to the interlocutor (Kaa) as a response to Mowgli‟s speech.

This utterance is an indirect speech act. In this situation Mowgli want to pass the jungle by inform his activity that he should not disturb anyone in jungle. Mowgli worried about the arrival of the big snake. He informed that he passed past the jungle. Actually, Mowgli apologized or said sorry to the big snake (Kaa), but he used good utterance not to be angry. Kaa said that Mowgli would be fine, "There is no trouble" with Mowgli if he just passed away. In other words, Mowgli hoped to the big snake in order not to disturb his way.

Datum 5

> Setting: In the deep jungle, when Mowgli was chasing stolen, fruits he entered the deeper jungle and then met a big anaconda. He tried to be calm and gave a reason that he just passed away or lost.
> Participants: Kaa and Mowgli.
>
> Kaa: 0:30:36: *"Don't you know what you are?"*
> Kaa: 0:30:40: *"I know what you are."*
> Kaa: 0:30:45: *"I know where you came from."*
> Mowgli: 0:30:48: ***"You do?"***

This utterance was spoken by a big anaconda that was met by Mowgli in the jungle. By convincing speech, Kaa said that she knew all of Mowgli‟s life.

Her utterances gave an effect to Mowgli then he said fearfully, "You do?" In other words, Mowgli asked, "Do you know all about me?" The Kaa"s speeches forced Mowgli to ask and to convince him that Kaa knew all about Mowgli"s life.

Mowgli shocked when the big snake knew about him. This is an indirect speech act. In other words, Mowgli would escape when his personality was known by the unknown mankind. Therefore, by the Kaa"s utterance, Mowgli disliked because he felt in danger, he was hunted, and he should escape.

4. Directive

The other type of illocutionary speech act is the directive speech act. It is a type of speech act that is an attempt by the speaker to get the interlocutor to do something. This type of speech act expresses the speaker's desire to do something for the interlocutor. There are nineteen data found in the dialogue of *The Jungle Book* movie.

Datum 1

Setting: In the lake edge exactly on the big stone, Mowgli would go to play with the other animals to the water edge in the lake. Raksha asked his mother to remind him in order not to hunt because it was the rule.
Participants: Raksha and Mowgli.

Raksha: 0:06:06: *"And remember, not everyone here has seen a man-cub in the jungle before. So, behave yourself."*
Mowgli*: 0:06:06: "Okay, okay. Can I go now?"*
Raksha: 0:06:06: *"Take the pups with you."*

Raksha said this because all animals did not know about the man. They just knew the animals each other. Raksha was so careful about Mowgli"s condition in the jungle. He was a man-cub that lived with animals especially wolves" pack. This utterance reminded Mowgli to be calm to other animals.

Raksha spoke the utterance because she did not want Mowgli made mistake till he should be an enemy for animals. Mowgli would obey Raksha's warning by doing an activity that made him in safety when he plaid with his friends.

Raksha as Mowgli's mother in animal world – mother-in-law – concerned to Mowgli's existence. This was the first order from this dialogue. Then, Raksha asked Mowgli to keep the other wolves as his family. These two utterances includes direct speech act because these two utterances are direction sentences.

Datum 2

Setting: In the lake edge exactly on the big stone, Mowgli would go to play with the other animal to the water edge in the lake. Mowgli became the leader in the front, so Gray was left behind.
Participants: Gray and Mowgli.

Gray: 0:06:16: *"Wait for me!"*
Mowgli: 0:06:16: *"Come on Gray!"*

These two sentences includes as directive speech act phenomenon, but these two utterances correlate each other as a directive speech act. The Gray's utterance "Wait for me!" is a directive speech. The speaker (Gray) commanded Mowgli to walk slowly and the Mowgli walked slowly. But, in this situation Mowgli also commanded Gray by saying "Come on Gray!" This Mowgli's utterance asked Gray to walk faster to gather with him. In this condition, of course, Gray walked faster to follow Mowgli's steps.

These two utterances (Gray's and Mowgli's utterances) include direct speech. First, Gray asked Mowgli to wait for him directly. Second, as a response to Gray, Mowgli also asked Gray to be faster. Of course, Gray walked faster, and

Mowgli walked slowly. In other words, Mowgli took the responds to Gray‟s command while Gray asked response to Mowglis‟s command.

Datum 3

Setting: In the lake edge, when Mowgli was playing with his friend in the lake edge, there was a porcupine and the peacock seized the stick, till when the porcupine went back the thorn on its back pierces Mowgli‟s foot and suddenly he went back and hit the Rhino‟s body.
Participants: Rhino, Mowgli, and the other animals.

Rhino: 0:06:50: *"Watch yourself please."*

This Rhino‟s speech influenced Mowgli‟s emotion. With this speech that was spoken by Rhino, Mowgli was commanded to watch himself because he was involuntary hitting the Rhino‟s back. In other words, based on the situation where the utterance was spoken, Mowgli should be careful in order not to hit Rhino‟s back because it was the danger for him. In this situation, Rhino was not angry, so Mowgli just should be careful, he should not ask forgiveness.

This utterance includes direct speech act. Rhino directly commanded Mowgli to watch he him, while Mowgli had a small and smooth body while Rhino had a big rough body. If Mowgli hit the Rhino‟s body maybe he would roll everywhere. Therefore, the Rhino ordered Mowgli to watch his body out.

Datum 4

Setting: In the lake edge exactly on the stone, at this time Shere Khan early came to the lake actually to drink and also to meet the hordes of animals. But Shere Khan suspected that in the hordes of animals there was a man-cub. Then, Akela knew Shere Khan came to the lake. He ordered Mowgli to hide behind him but Gray and the wolf‟s child followed him.
Participants: Akela, Sherkehan, Mowgli, Gray, and the other animals.

Akela: 0:09:07: *"Mowgli, behind me."*

Akela: 0:09:12: ***"Don't leave my side."***

This utterance spoken by Akela is not complete. There is ellipsis there. The complete sentence is "Hi Mowgli, and you must hide behind me." By this utterance, Mowgli acted by walking and closing to Akela. This utterance convinced Mowgli that Akela would make him safe if he hide behind Akela. Then Akela commanded Mowgli in order not to leave because still there was Shere Khan, and he disliked Mowgli"s present in the animal world.

These two sentences are imperative, and prohibition sentences and also includes directive speech act. In the first sentence, Akela commanded Mowgli to reside around him. The second sentence is Mowgli was forbidden to leave directly. By these Akela"s utterances, Mowgli should obey the Akelas"s command.

Datum 5

> Setting: In the ravine edge, by talking, Mowgli and Bagheera walked across the ravine away, Mowgli walked across the ravine by hanging around to the branch and then jumped while Bagheera just jumped on the ravine.
> Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.
>
> Bagheera: 0:16:12: *"I'm bringing you to the man village."*
> Mowgli: 0:16:12: *"What? I don't k, now man."*
> Bagheera: 0:16:12: ***"You will."***

This short statement has a very strong meaning to convince Mowgli when he was not sure to know about human (man) life. This conversation was spoken by Bagheera when he was walking with Mowgli in the jungle. In this condition, Mowgli said that he did not know about the man. But, Bagheera said that Mowgli would know about humans (man) in the days later.

This utterance is a direct speech act because Mowgli has to understand the situation to do something. Bagheera advised Mowgli that he would (must) know about a man because Mowgli was a human. In other words, Bagheera commanded Mowgli to do an action like introducing he himself and he had to be curious about man, but he just said, "You will" as an answer. This utterance is an advice and also a command.

Datum 6

> Setting: In the field of dry meadow, by walking in the field of dry meadow, Bagheera and Mowgli talked each other about Mowgli's life and his future.
> Participants: Mowgli and Bagheera.
>
> Mowgli: 0:17:46: *"Why do I have to go there?"*
> Bagheera: 0:17:46: ***"Because the jungle is no longer safe for you. You're being hunted by a tiger."***

In literal meaning, this utterance made Mowgli so scared, of course, no one wanted to be the tiger's prey, and in this movie – *The Jungle Book* – the tiger disliked Mowgli existence in the jungle because of the tiger's (Shere Khan) experience many long years ago. Shere Khan's experience has been explained before in this discussion. This utterance was spoken by Bagheera when he felt so worried about Mowgli's condition in the jungle. This utterance persuaded Mowgli to do an action as Bagheera wanted. Mowgli had leave the jungle to save he himself from the tiger's attack that did not like him.

This Bagheera's utterance includes direct speech act because Mowgli directly understand by listening to Bagheera's utterance. Bagheera directly advised Mowgli to leave the jungle and then lived with humans. If Mowgli still

lived in the jungle, of course, he would always be threatened, because Shere Khan (tiger) hated Mowgli. What did Mowgli do? Of course, he had to leave the jungle to survive and to live.

Datum 7

> Setting: In the forest exactly on the way, Bagheera and Mowgli spoke about Mowgli‟s exercise value, then indirectly Bagheera advised Mowgli to have a good talent.
> Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.
>
> Bagheera: 0:02:47: ***"Wolves don't hide in trees."***

In literal, the meaning of the utterance is that the wolves never hid behind trees. Bagheera in this conversation remembered and advised Mowgli that there was not wolf hiding although it was in a dangerous situation. But actually, Bagheera hoped Mowgli – as a wolf – to be brave in facing any enemies or every dangerous situation like what had happened in his exercise before. Indirectly, Bagheera praised Mowgli because he was brave to pass the dead branch, and he was successful in crossing the wind safely.

This utterance includes a direct speech act and this is an advice. Bagheera advised Mowgli not to hide in trees because the wolves never hid in trees, while Mowgli was part of the wolf's pack. In this situation, Bagheera trained Mowgli to be brave like a wolf.

Datum 8

> Setting: In the forest exactly on the way, Bagheera and Mowgli spoke about Mowgli‟s exercise value. Then indirectly Bagheera advised Mowgli to have a good talent.
> Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.

Bagheera: 0:02:06: *"Is either dead or close to it. These are things a wolf must know."*

This utterance shows an effort to influence the interlocutor to learn more about the tree either dead or close to it. Actually, the utterance is not just a piece of information but this utterance as if it is spoken to inform about the tree, but Bagheera said that Mowgli had to study hard about it.

Bagheera‟s utterance is direct speech act. This is signed by *"These are things a wolf must know."* In this utterance, the wolf was Mowgli because Bagheera spoke to Mowgli, but it referred to all of the wolves in the jungle. By this utterance then, Mowgli thought how to know about either dead or closed to it, of course, Mowgli was persecuted to concern about the tree. If Mowgli did not know about either dead or close to it, he would fail to be a wolf.

Datum 9

Setting: In the Raksha‟s house, Gray and the other wolves wanted to play together, but Mowgli – maybe – felt tired after his exercise, so he did not want to play together, but also Gray urged Mowgli to catch he himself. Participants: Gray and Mowgli.

Gray: 0:03:29: *"Caught me again."*

This utterance was spoken by Gray. Gray was Mowgli‟s stepbrother. Gray commanded Mowgli to catch him. Gray‟s statement made Mowgli had to do something to catch Gray. After Mowgli heard Gray‟s statement he had to run and raced Gray in front of him. Mowgli had to try to hold Gray by running as fast as he could do but he did not perform to follow Gray‟s utterance. He chose to be near to Bagheera and spoke to Mowgli.

This utterance includes direct speech act because Mowgli understand what Gray was said. Gray asked Mowgli to catch him. The situation happened when Gray and Mowgli played together in front of their house. Mowgli urged to catch Gray by this utterance although in the last game Mowgli felt tired and then they stopped playing game.

Datum 10

> Setting: On the big stone in front of Akela and Raksha‟s house, Akela asked all of the wolves to say a statement as a wolf life rule, and it was a promise for they themselves as wolves.
> Participants: Akela, Mowgli, Raksha, Gray, and the other wolves.

> Akela: 0:03:36: *"Let me hear the law."*

The husband of Raksha (Akela) said that he wanted to hear about the law in the jungle. Akela spoke this utterance in order the other wolves said again about him in the jungle together. All of the wolves had to do something, spoke loudly in front of Akela.

This utterance includes the direct speech act because Akela directly gave a command to the wolves. Akela was the head of the wolf pack. In this situation, Akela‟s command all of the wolves – includes Mowgli – to utter the law that had be obeyed. After Akela commanded the wolves, Mowgli started to utter the law and then was followed by the others.

Datum 11

> Setting: In the lake of mountains in the jungle. Shere Khan was suspicious about the newcomer (Mowgli). He suddenly knew the man who lived with the wolves. Shere Khan talked about the human that was dangerous for animals‟ life by drinking the water of the lake edge.

Participants: Sherekan, Akela, Mowgli, Gray, Raksha, buffalo, and the other animals.

Shere Khan: 0:09:57: *"Does my face not remind you of what a grown man can do?"*

By angry face, Shere Khan said that man was a danger to animal"s life. He showed his bad face caused by humans" performance in the jungle many years ago. His ugly face became a bitter memory as if it could not be forgiven. By saying that, Shere Khan persuaded Akela, the other wolves, and all of the animals around him to look at his ugly and bad face. Based on the illocutionary speech act, this utterance was spoken by Shere Khan to make the others obeyed his desire, by looking at Shere Khan"s ugly face and the others' concern to the situation was experienced by Shere Khan.

This utterance includes a direct speech act because Shere Khan commanded to look at his face directly in order to remember the past situation. In this situation, Shere Khan was very angry when he remembered the bad experience in the past time. This utterance was uttered by Shere Khan in order to be looked at by the participants (the animals in lake edge). All of the animals looked at Shere Khan"s ugly and bad face spontaneously.

Datum 12

Setting: In the field of dry meadow, suddenly Bagheera felt that Shere Khan came, so he instructed Mowgli to go and ran away to the ravine to save him from Shere Khan"s attack.
Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.

Bagheera: 0:18:19: *"Listen to me. This is not a game. You're gonna run to that ravine."*

The statement happened when the buffalo pack was feeding grass in the meadow. Bagheera persuaded Mowgli to bend over the buffalo pack or give honor by bowing. But, in this situation Mowgli argued Bagheera. Mowgli did not agree with what Bagheera wanted. Then, Bagheera reminded the event that happened to Mowgli some days ago, when Mowgli had to run from the tiger's attack till he entered the ravine and indirectly a buffalo had saved him.

This datum is a direct speech act because Mowgli directly understand by listening to Bagheera's utterance. As explained, this utterance was uttered by Bagheera when Mowgli did not want to honor the buffalo. By this utterance, Bagheera advised Mowgli to do the best action like when he performed to the elephants, or this utterance persuaded Mowgli to remind the event that happened some days ago. Moreover, Bagheera wanted Mowgli to focus on his speech by giving attention to him.

5. Declarative

The last type of indirect speech act found in this research is the declarative speech act. It is a type of speech act that has an impact on changing the current situation. In realizing this type of speech act, the speaker makes a situation change the world or the natural surroundings. Therefore, the speaker affects the interlocutor between the propositional content and the natural world around. Cases that include this speech act are a declaration of war, bargaining, dismissal from work, nominating a candidate, and isolating (someone). For example, the president states that the country is in danger.

Datum 1

Setting: In the lake edge, Shere Khan came and then said something as a notice for the other animals, especially Akela, because there was Akela in the lake edge.
Participants: Shere Khan, Akela, and the other animals.

Shere Khan: 0:09:20: ***"I can't help but notice there's this strange odor today."***

This utterance shows that Shere Khan found a different feeling in he himself. He was so suspicious by his feeling. This indicates that Shere Khan had to investigate all animals one by one to know the strange feeling felt by him or this shows that all of the animals talked about the strange odor that Shere Khan felt.

When Shere Khan said about the odor, he actually hated Mowgli because he was a person who lived with the pack of wolves. This utterance includes an indirect speech act because the interlocutor (the wolves) must look at the situation to understand the Shere Khan"s utterance. This Shere Khan"s utterance indirectly isolated the Mowgli"s existence, but he said satire because he was speaking to all of the animals in the lake edge.

Datum 2

Setting: In the lake of mountains in the jungle, Shere Khan was suspicious about the newcomer (Mowgli). He suddenly knew the man who lived with the wolves. Shere Khan talked about the humans that were dangerous for animal"s life by drinking the water of the lake edge.
Participants: Sherekan, Akela, Mowgli, Gray, Raksha, buffalo, and the other animals.

Shere Khan: 0:09:45: ***"Mowgli? They've given it a name."***
This utterance shows that the wolf gives a name to the man-cub, Mowgli.

The utterance is a declaration speech act. The utterance raises an effect, and the

effect is that the wolf gave a name a sign for man-cub. This speech act includes changing the world towards an utterance. The speaker indirectly represents the speaker to show the appropriate declaration. When the declaration speech act is used, the speaker changes the world by words.

Indirectly, Shere Khan stated that he had an enemy around the pack of the wolves. Then, he made the statement more clear the name of the Mowgli. Actually, Shere Khan invited the pack of wolves to discriminate or kill Mowgli because he was in danger. By speaking, Shere Khan pierced to Mowgli as his target. This utterance made Mowgli so worried and the other animals felt it.

Datum 3

> Setting: In the lake edge, after Shere Khan said a notice to all animals in the lake edge, then Akela admitted that Mowgli – the man-cub – became his pack on the animal"s world.
> Participants: Akela, Shere Khan, and the other animals.
>
> Akela: 0:09:41: ***"Mowgli belongs to my pack, Shere Khan."***

In a simple word, Akela stated that Mowgli was part of him now. By this utterance, Akela trusted Shere Khan in order not to disturb Mowgli because Shere Khan knew that Mowgli was a man-cub, he was not a wolf-like Akela or Raksha. Besides, Akela asked Shere Khan in order not to disturb Mowgli, he hoped Shere Khan did not kill him or any anarchy.

This utterance includes indirect speech act because Shere Khan must look at the situation to understand the Akela"s utterance. In the real utterance, Akela said that Shere Khan was not permitted to hurt or to kill Mowgli because Mowgli

became Akela‟s son and Mowgli had to be protected. Therefore, if Shere Khan

disturbed Mowgli‟s daily life, Shere Khan began the war with the pack of wolves.

Datum 4

> Setting: In the jungle, Mowgli did exercise with Bagheera and he made a mistake when he was jumping to the branch, the branch was broken because the branch was rotten.
> Participants: Bagheera and Mowgli.

> Bagheera: 0:02:15: *"I realize you weren't born a wolf, but..."*
> Bagheera: 0:02:18: *"Couldn't you at least act like one?"*

When Mowgli heard this utterance from Bagheera, he had to become like

a wolf. He had to be skillful in action as performed by a wolf when it faced its

enemies. This action was a strategy to avoid the attack from there if a threat came.

Otherwise, Mowgli had to do an action – like running as fast as he can – to save

him from a threat he also must line up with his group or cluster.

In this utterance, Bagheera declared and stated that Mowgli was not

animal or wolf, but Bagheera used subtle sentence in order that Mowgli was not

offended. Indirectly, Bagheera persuaded Mowgli to leave the jungle and to find

new life with humans or people who could protect him. Therefore, this utterance

can be called by indirect speech act because Mowgli has to know the situation to

do what Bagheera wants.

Datum 5

> Setting: In the Raksha‟s house area, Mowgli was being pissed off, he had a bad mood, but Gray asked him to play together till Gray tried to seduce Mowgli to play with him.
> Participants: Gray and Mowgli.

> Gray: 0:03:20: *"Come on, let's play!"*

Mowgli: 0:03:20: *"I don't feel like playing, Gray!"*
Gray: 0:03:20: ***"Come on, you're my brother. You have to play with me."***

Childhood was a time to play, and Gray wanted to play with Mowgli. He persuaded Mowgli to play together, till he said that Mowgli is his brother. In this context, Mowgli was invited to play the game with Gray. The game was running or racing each other between Mowgli and Gray. In other words, Mowgli had to act to satisfy Gray.

Mowgli was interested in playing together when Gray said that Mowgli was his brother. This utterance includes an indirect speech act because indirectly, Gray challenged or persuaded Mowgli to play by admitting and declaring Mowgli as his brother. Without this persuading, Mowgli – maybe – would not want to play with Gray.

Datum 6

Setting: In the lake edge, the wolf – Raksha – drove the tiger away because she was afraid the tiger would disturb Mowgli"s life or activity. In this time the debate happened between the tiger and the wolf.
Participants: Shere Khan, Raksha, Akela, and the other animals.

Shere Khan: 0:10:34: ***"The tiger knows who rules this part of the jungle."***

In *The Jungle Book* movie, this utterance was expressed in an angry situation by Shere Khan (tiger) when he got a reaction from the others. By this utterance, Shere Khan hoped that all of the animals, especially the wolves had to obey him. In this situation, actually, the animals had to do what Shere Khan wanted like killing Mowgli because he was a danger to animal"s life, especially for Shere Khan whose a bad experience of human"s action many years ago.

This utterance is so arrogant pronounced by Shere Khan as the king of jungle. Shere Khan declared that he had an authority in the jungle. Animals could not prohibit him if he wanted to do something although he was not true. This utterance includes indirect speech act because the wolves must know the situation to understand the Shere Khan‟s utterance. By this utterance, all of animals had to obey to Shere Khan‟s statements and his actions.

B. Discussion

From analyzing all data by using the scientific method as explained before, this research concludes that illocutionary speech act is used in daily life conversation, it is in fiction world (the non-reality of life) or certain in fiction world like in this movie, *The Jungle Book*. This research found a speech act that was often used by the characters are a directive speech act.

In this section, the researcher discusses three-point relates to the illocutionary speech act. First, it is about the direct and indirect speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. Second, it is about the types of the illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. Third, it is about the purposes of illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie. Forth, it is about the contexts of using illocutionary speech act in *The Jungle Book* movie.

If this research is compared with the previous studies, this research provides a different result because in the previous studies no one has analyzed the illocutionary speech act uses, especially in *The Jungle Book* movie. Riyanto (2015) analyzed the perlocutionary speech act but it is an analysis for advertisement on a radio. Hanna and Ghozali (2017) analyzed the pragmatics on

The Jungle Book but focused on the maxim flouting. Tsalats (2017) analyzed the comparative of classical western narrative structure both of *The Jungle Book* movie and the novel. Kist (2015) analyzed the translation of Rudyard Kipling‟s *The Jungle Book* and its implication concerning opinion on the child and society throughout modern history. Lemmen (2018) analyzed Kipling‟s heroism in *The Jungle Book* novel (1894) and *The Jungle Book* movie. Nugraha (2018) analyzed *The Jungle Book* novel using Islamic perspectives. And the last, Eripuddin (2017) analyzed the plot and setting as found in *The Jungle Book* movie.

Based on analyzed data, the use of directive illocutionary speech act – and direct or indirect speech act – is more dominant than representative, commissive, expressive, and declarative illocutionary speech acts. These results of the analyzed data of illocutionary speech act from *The Jungle Book* movie can be a reference for the academic studies.

As it is known, act that the speaker is intending to perform the act of stating, inviting, requesting, asking, and so on is called the illocutionary act, and expresses the illocutionary force of the utterance. Austin (in Birner, 2013, p. 187) stated that illocutionary speech act is the performance of an act of saying something or the illocutionary speech act is what you intend to do by means of saying it.

The function of speech which includes an illocutionary speech act is generally called the power of speech act illocutionary or the essence of speech (Huang, 2007, p. 103). The term "speech act" in a narrow meaning is often taken specifically to refer to an illocutionary act (Huang, 2007, p. 103).

Based on the theory of speech act as explained before, especially about illocutionary speech act, the illocutionary speech act is used to persuade (influencing) and effect (convincing) the attitude and behavior of interlocutor to perform an action that caused by speaker utterance. These two types of illocutionary speech act have some purposes and different contexts when an utterance is used by characters in *The Jungle Book* movie. In this section, the researcher discusses these problems in detail.

1. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Direct speech act is an utterance which there is match between the linguistic form and the illocutionary speech act. While the indirect speech act in which there is mismatch between the linguistic form and the illocutionary force, that it, in this case, the illocutionary force is something other than the force canonically with that form (Birner, 2013, p. 192).

Some utterances sometimes can be interpreted as either a direct or an indirect speech act, which can give rise to miscommunication or interpersonal intension. In other words, when the speaker uses an indirect speech act to deliver a message, the interlocutor maybe does not understand what the speaker means. This is – of course – caused by the minim of the interlocutor"s context understanding.

The direct speech act, for example, can be seen at the directive speech act in datum 3 "Watch yourself, please!" This utterance includes direct speech act, whereas the speaker (Rhino) commanded Mowgli directly without the other understood words. Moreover, there is a connection between the linguistic form

(imperative) and the illocutionary force (saying something means doing something). Generally, the sentence is signed by mentioning the interlocutor directly.

The example of the indirect speech act can be seen at in the representative speech act in datum 2 "The elephants created this jungle." This utterance includes an indirect speech act, whereas the speaker stated that the elephants created the jungle. This utterance – in movie – means that Mowgli and the others who lived in the jungle had to honor the elephants.

Based on Thomas (2013, p. 143), there are some reasons why the speaker uses indirect speech act when communicating with others. First, the desire of speaker makes one"s language more/less interesting. Second, the speaker wants to increase the force of one"s message. Third, the speaker wants to get competing goals. Forth, the speaker is belief because it is politeness or regard for „face".

The direct speech act in *The Jungle Book* movie used many utterances and also the indirect speech act. However, the direct speech act is used more often than indirect speech act in the directive speech act. The speaker used direct speech act to make the interlocutor understood faster. Besides, the speaker used indirect speech act because the indirect speech act was more subtle than direct speech act although sometimes the interlocutor could miscommunicate if he did not understand or know the context of the utterance.

2. Types of Illocutionary Speech Act

According to Searle"s theory (1969), the five types of illocutionary speech acts are speech acts characterized as representative, commissive, expressive,

directive, and declarative. These five speech acts are found in *The Jungle Book* movie. There are thirty collected data of representative illocutionary speech act found and four data are presented as the sample in this research. The representative illocutionary speech act was used by the main character, Mowgli, and some characters like Bagheera and Kaa but all of the utterances were directed Mowgli as the main character in *The Jungle Book* movie. This shows that the first character has attention in this movie, for example, Bagheera's utterance. However, he talked alone but indirectly persuaded Mowgli to survive without the animal pack. *"If he was going to survive, I knew he needed a people."* Then he talked again continuously, *"a people to protect him"* (representative: datum 1). Therefore, by this utterance, Bagheera did not just try to convince he himself but also the listener (interlocutor), and he tried to find people to take care Mowgli from any threatens.

The other utterance was spoken by Kaa to Mowgli. "*Kaa, Poor sweet little-cub. What are you doing so deep in the jungle? This is my home"* (representative: datum 2). The utterance was spoken by Kaa after Mowgli asked her name. By these utterances, Kaa said to Mowgli the jungle was not for human but just for the animal, like her (snake). Therefore, in this utterance, there was a persuading that Mowgli had to go out from the jungle because he was a man-cub (human,) not an animal.

There are thirty collected data of the commissive illocutionary speech act and four data are presented as the sample in this research. In the utterances analysis of commissive speech acts of *The Jungle Book* movie, it is found that

Mowgli always becomes the object of those utterances because Mowgli is the main character of this movie. For example in datum 3, Mowgli said *"Cuch…"* because of the stink of Porcupine‟s thorn. Therefore, the Porcupine also said, *"Sorry. My bad. It's involuntary"*. This event influenced Porcupine‟s emotions. By Mowgli‟s utterance, the Porcupine was persuaded to be careful and had to apologize to Mowgli.

There are thirty collected data for the expressive illocutionary speech act found in this research and five data are presented as the sample. It is also Mowgli as the main character always becomes an object of the utterance in *The Jungle Book* movie. For the expressive illocutionary speech act, Mowgli was doing a fault because unpredictable he crashed the buffalo (datum 1). When Mowgli crashed the buffalo he apologized after the buffalo and said, *"Excuse me."*

The effect of the utterance makes the interlocutor (Mowgli) apologized to the buffalo. This effect or the influence can cause voluntary or involuntary by the speaker. The valued effect is the Mowgli‟s utterance *"Sorry",* it is called illocutionary speech act. The purpose of the situation is the speaker stated that it felt annoying for attitude caused by Mowgli as interlocutor in this situation. As if the buffalo did not say *"Excuse me"*, maybe Mowgli would not apologize as his regret expressive.

There are thirty collected data directive illocutionary speech act found in this research and twelve data are presented as the sample. This type was found more than the others. These data show the directive illocutionary speech act mostly used in some utterances or speaking. In other words, these show that the

order or command utterance is mostly used in *The Jungle Book* movie. For example, when Gray says, *"Wait for me!"* automatically Mowgli walked slowly and he also said, *"Come on Gray!"* because Gray walked slowly behind him (datum 2). Both Gray"s and Mowgli"s utterances influenced their emotion. Gray asked Mowgli to wait for him until Mowgli waited by walking slowly and Mowgli also asked Gray to walk faster until Gray tried to walk faster to catch Mowgli up.

The last type is the declarative illocutionary speech act. There are thirty collected data found in this research and six data are presented as the sample. For the declarative illocutionary speech act, Mowgli as the main character is not more dominant but Mowgli always becomes the object of the utterance. This phenomenon happens because Mowgli is the main character of this movie *(The Jungle Book).* For example, Akela as Mowgli"s stepfather and also the head of the wolf forbade Shere Khan to hurt Mowgli. When Akela knew that Shere Khan would hurt Mowgli, he said, *"Mowgli belongs to my pack, Shere Khan"* (datum 3). This utterance declared that Mowgli was one of the wolf pack. Therefore, it influenced Shere Khan"s emotion in order not to disturb Mowgli although he was a man-cub.

These five types of the illocutionary speech act used two kinds of the sentences or utterances, namely direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is a direct match between a sentence type and an illocutionary force. While indirect speech act is a not direct match between a sentence type and an illocutionary force.

3. Purposes of Illocutionary Speech Act

All of the previous studies, pragmatics or *The Jungle Book* movie research aspects do not focus on illocutionary speech act as the main explanation, so this research has a fantastic result on pragmatics field. This research shows that there are five types of illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie, the purpose of illocutionary speech act used to imply indirect speech to the interlocutor, and the context of illocutionary speech acts are in the jungle and the known situation that probably the indirect speech to be used.

There are some reasons why the illocutionary speech act were used in *The Jungle Book* movie. First, the illocutionary speech act was used since the interlocutor therein a known situation or condition, and also the speaker understood hardly about the condition or situation of the utterance. Although an utterance, the illocutionary speech act can be understood literally, it could be understood by interlocutor intensively. Second, the use of speech act was easier to be spoken. In using an utterance, the speaker had not to explain the other things (condition or situation) that related to the spoken utterance because the interlocutor had understood the speaker"s desire or meaning. This is also probably the speech act, especially illocutionary speech act used in daily life.

4. Contexts of Using Illocutionary Speech Act

The contexts or situations of *The Jungle Book* movie can be known from the explanation of the types and the purposes of illocutionary speech act before but those do not focus. Therefore, this part shows the detailed contexts used in

The Jungle Book movie. Based on the data analysis, there are two contexts of illocutionary speech acts found, namely in the jungle and conditional situation according to the utterances used by the characters.

First, this movie has a setting in the jungle. Therefore, in general, the context of the utterances is in the jungle. The context is not just in the jungle, in other places can also be a context for an utterance, but the utterances have a context that happens anywhere still in the jungle. For example, all collecting data happened in the jungle (see the representative datum 1 until datum 3 and the other data of illocutionary speech act). The jungle becomes a semi-main context of *The Jungle Book* movie. For this reason, the main context of using the illocutionary speech act is the jungle.

Second, the contexts of the utterances of *The Jungle Book* movie are in conditional situations according to the experiences (knowledge) and the characters use the utterances. But the key, the utterances of the illocutionary speech acts are used when the characters know each other (experience). For example, Bagheera said, *"Is either dead or close to it. These are things a wolf must know"*. Bagheera tried to persuade interlocutor, Mowgli, to learn more about the dead or close to it. By this utterance, then Mowgli thought how to know the tree was a dear or close to it. Mowgli was persecuted to concern about the detailed tree.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analysing and interpreting the data, the researcher presents conclusion and suggestion in this chapter. The researcher also gives contribution for the next researcher in the same topic.

A. Conclusion

Conversational situations or conditions found in conversational events in *The Jungle Book* movie are born from the knowledge between the speaker and the interlocutor during activities. In other words, the speaker will not say something without the knowledge of the interlocutor so that the expression, in the form of an illocutionary speech act, can be understood by the interlocutor.

All conversations that contain elements of illocutionary spoken by the speaker can easily be understood by the interlocutor. From a previously known situation or when the conversation took place, the interlocutor immediately took the action desired by the speaker. This happens because the speaker"s speech contains illocutionary elements that try to convince or influence the interlocutor to take an action.

Based on the result of the finding and discussion, the researcher concludes that illocutionary speech act has some types. Furthermore, illocutionary speech act also has the purposes in some dialogues appropriate to the context where the conversation happens. Therefore, the illocutionary speech act has five types: representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative. These five speech acts were appropriately used by the characters in *The Jungle Book* movie

with a condition where the utterances were used, until the interlocutor could understand what the speakers meant.

The illocutionary speech act is used in the daily life, especially in *The Jungle Book* movie because it has certain purposes. There are two reasons (purposes) the using of speech act: first, the illocutionary speech act was used in *The Jungle Book* movie since the interlocutor was in a known situation or condition, and also the speaker understood hardly about the condition or situation of the utterance. Second, it was easier to be spoken.

The contexts of using illocutionary speech act were in the jungle and flexible situation. First, this movie had a setting in the jungle. Therefore, in general, the context of the utterances was in the jungle. Second, the contexts of the utterances of *The Jungle Book* movie were in conditional situations according to the experiences (knowledge) and the utterances used by the characters.

This research shows that there are five types of illocutionary speech act used in *The Jungle Book* movie: representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative with the two kinds of the utterances, namely direct and indirect speech acts. While the purpose of the illocutionary speech act was used to imply indirect speech to the interlocutor. The contexts of illocutionary speech acts were in the jungle and the known situation that probably the illocutionary speech to be used.

B. Suggestion

In the scope of linguistic studies, this research is the only one that examines the speech acts of illocutionary in *The Jungle Book* movie. Meanwhile,

the other researches that have been conducted by other researchers focused on literary aspects, such as studies on characterizations, settings, conflicts, and so on.

Some researches in the linguistic aspect need to be encouraged to do the next research in films in which many interesting expressions are also used, one of which is *The Jungle Book* movie. If this film is noticed about the use of its language, then there will be many more symbolic narratives. These symbolic narratives need to be noticed from the point of view of the use of the language used by the characters in the film.

The research on language for *The Jungle Book* movie will be more colorful, focusing on illocutionary speech acts and all aspects of language that can be performed to understand the world of the language used by the speakers. If further research in language continues to develop and be carried out, this will be an indicator that language has an important role in the lives of beings (mankind) in this world.

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The Table of the Representative Speech Act Data

No.	Characters	Times	Dialogues
01.	Bagheera	0:02:34	*"If he was going to survive, I knew he needed a people."*
	Bagheera	0:02:39	*"...A people to protect him."*
02.	Bagheera	0:16:45	*"The elephants created this jungle."*
03.	Mowgli	0:30:14	*"Who are you?"*
	Kaa	0:30:18	*"Kaa."*
	Kaa	0:30:26	*"Poor, sweet little cub."*
	Kaa	0:30:29	*"Poor, sweet little cub."*
	Kaa	0:30:34	*"...This is my home."*
04.	Kaa	0:31:08	*"Mostly, men stay in their village."*
	Kaa	0:31:11	*"...Far from the dark of the jungle."*
	Kaa	0:31:14	*"...But sometimes, they travel."*
	Kaa	0:31:17	*"...And when they do..."*
	Kaa	0:31:19	*"...Their caves breathe in the dark."*
	Kaa	0:31:22	*"...They call it..."*
	Kaa	0:31:25	*"...The red flower."*
	Kaa	0:31:37	*"...Man's creation."*
	Kaa	0:31:39	*"...It brings warmth and light."*
	Kaa	0:31:42	*"...And destruction to all that it touches."*
	Mowgli	0:31:49	*"...Who is that?"*

No.	Characters	Times	Dialogues
01.	Mowgli	0:02:28	*"Yeah, but if the branch didn't break, I would've made it."*
02.	Monologue	0:03:38	*"This is the law of the jungle."*
	Monologue	0:03:40	*"...As old and as true as the sky."*
	Monologue	0:03:43	*"...The wolf that keeps it will prosper..."*
	Monologue	0:03:46	*"...The wolf that breaks it will die."*
	Monologue	0:03:48	*"...Like the creeper that girdles the tree trunk..."*
	Monologue	0:03:51	*"...The law runneth over and back."*
	Monologue	0:03:54	*"...For the strength of the pack is the wolf..."*
	Monologue	0:03:56	*"...And the strength of the wolf is the pack."*
03.	Mowgli	0:06:44	*"Ouch..."*
	Porcupine	0:06:45	*"Sorry. My bad. It's involuntary."*
04.	Akela	0:08:29	*"What was the rule about your tricks?"*
	Mowgli	0:08:30	*"It's not the wolf way."*

No.	Characters	Times	Dialogues
01.	Buffalo	0:06:22	*"Excuse me."*
	Mowgli	0:06:23	*"Sorry."*
02.	Gray	0:08:41	*"What about me? Am I gonna be a fine wolf? Look at me howl."*
	Akela	0:07:53	*"In some packs, the runt gets eaten."*
03.	Mowgli	0:28:34	*"Hey, those are mine!"*
04.	Mowgli	0:29:35	*"I was just passing through."*
	Mowgli	0:29:37	*"I don't want any trouble."*
	Kaa	0:29:39	*"There's no trouble."*
05.	Kaa	0:30:36	*"Don't you know what you are?"*
	Kaa	0:30:40	*"I know what you are."*
	Kaa	0:30:45	*"I know where you came from."*
	Mowgli	0:30:48	*"You do?"*

The Table of the Commessive Speech Act Data

The Table of the Expressive Speech Act Data

Table of the Directive Speech Act Data

No.	Characters	Times	Dialogues
01.	Raksha	0:06:06	*"And remember, not everyone here has seen a man-cub in the jungle before. So, behave yourself."*
	Mowgli	0:06:06	*"Okay, okay. Can I go now?"*
	Raksha	0:06:06	*"Take the pups with you."*
02.	Gray	0:06:16	*"Wait for me*
	Mowgli	0:06:16	*"Come on Gray!"*
03.	Rhino	0:06:50	*"Watch yourself please."*
04.	Akela	0:09:07	*"Mowgli, behind me."*
	Akela	0:09:12	*"Don't leave my side."*
05.	Raksha	0:14:43	*"You're mine. Mine to me."*
	Raksha	0:14:47	*"No matter where you go or what they may call you..."*
	Raksha	0:14:51	*"You will always be my son."*
06.	Mowgli	0:17:46	*"Why do I have to go there?"*
	Bagheera	0:17:46	*"Because the jungle is no longer safe for you. A tiger is hunting you."*
07.	Bagheera	0:02:47	*"Wolves don't hide in trees."*
08.	Bagheera	0:02:06	*"Is either dead or close to it. These are things a wolf must know."*
09.	Gray	0:03:29	*"Caught me again."*
10.	Akela	0:03:36	*"Let me hear the law."*
11.	Shere Khan	0:09:57	*"Does my face not remind you of what a grown man can do?"*
12.	Bagheera	0:18:19	*"Listen to me. This is not a game. You're gonna run to that ravine."*

Table of the Declarative Speech Act Data

No.	Characters	Times	Dialogues
01.	Shere Khan	0:09:20	*"I can't help but notice there's this strange odor today."*
02.	Shere Khan	0:09:45	*"Mowgli? They've given it a name."*
03.	Akela	0:09:41	*"Mowgli belongs to my pack, Shere Khan."*
04.	Bagheera	0:02:15	*"I realize you weren't born a wolf, but..."*
	Bagheera	0:02:18	*"Couldn't you at least act like one?"*
05.	Gray	0:03:20	*"Come on, let's play!"*
	Mowgli	0:03:20	*"I don't feel like playing, Gray!"*
	Gray	0:03:20	*"Come on, you're my brother. You have to play with me."*
06.	Shere Khan	0:10:34	*"The tiger knows who rules this part of the jungle."*