

**SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY CONFLICTING
FUNCTION IN “*THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA*” MOVIES**

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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CONFLICTING FUNCTION IN “*THE CHRONICLES OF
NARNIA*” MOVIES**

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MALANG**

2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Speech Act Analysis of Illocutionari Conflicting Function in ‘The Chronicles of Narnia’ Movies**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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Malang, 6 Januari 2021

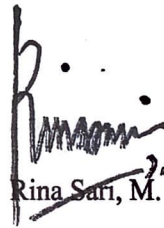
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MOTTO

Happiness is the Key to Success

Never forget, Allah tasketh not a soul beyond its scope

DEDICATION

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to:

My number one support system, My lifetime sponsor, and My prettiest gift ever;

My beautiful mom, that never stop prays for me

My superhero dad, that never stop teaches me

Also my lovely sister, that never stop loving me

And thanking myself, for giving my best

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In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and the most merciful. All the deepest gratitude and praise are always to Allah SWT. *Shalawat* and *salam* are always delivered to prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought to us a peaceful and righteous Islam to the entire world. Praised be to Allah, due to his blessings through his Prophet, I can complete my thesis entitled *Speech Acts Analysis of Illocutionary Conflicting Function in "The Chronicles of Narnia" Movies*, as the requirement for the *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Furthermore, I realize that this thesis could not be accomplished without any support from others. From this opportunity, I would like to express my greatest gratitude for my advisor who has helped me, willing to guide me, and spend his busy time for this thesis, H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed, Ph. D. I also would like to extend my gratitude to:

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7. Also for my “bidadari” ; Inak, Indah and Shasa.

Finally, since this research is imperfect and have some weaknesses, the researcher is very welcome for the criticism and suggestions to make it better. The researcher hope that this thesis will be useful for all the readers who are interested in illocutionary act and for the next researcher who wil fulfilled the gaps.

Malang, 6 Januari 2021

The Researcher,

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ABSTRACT

Graceea Faatiha, Cindhi. 2020. *Speech Acts Analysis of Illocutionary Conflicting Function in "The Chronicles of Narnia" Movies*. Minor thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Key words : Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, The Chronicles of Narnia.

The Chronicles of Narnia is a series movie contain 3 movies other. The first movie entitled "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe. It tells about an adventure of the four siblings named Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy who came from England. One day, the four siblings was playing hide and seek inside the house, and accidently found an old wardrobe that brought them into another world called Narnia. They have to save Narnia as the prophecy said and in the end, they became Kings and Queens of Narnia. The second movie entitled "The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian". It tells about the power struggle between Narnia against Talmarine. Prince Caspian is the new characters in this movie. The last series entitled "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader" tells about mysterious mist that appear in Narnia and make the Narnians disappear. In this movie, there are no longer Peter and Susan. Only Edmund, Lucy, and Caspian left. Another new character named Eustace, he is Lucy's and Edmund's cousin.

This study aim to describe the function of illocutionary conflicting act using pragmatics studies. The method uses in this research is descriptive qualitative. The source of the research is the movie *The chronicles of Narnia* produced by Walt Disney Picture. The data used in this study is to analyze the utterances of the characters in the movie that represent illocutionary act. Data collection techniques in this study are repeated watching the movie, reading some theories related to the topic, taking note of important data, analyzing and classifying the data, and concluding the data.

The result of this study is to answer the research problems formulate in this research, 1) analyzing what kind of conflicting acts found in the movie series 2) analyzing what are the function of conflicting acts found in the movie series

ABSTRAK

Graceea Faatiha, Cindhi. 2020. *Speech Acts Analysis of Illocutionary Conflicting Function in "The Chronicles of Narnia" Movies*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Kata kunci : Pragmatik, Tindak Tutur, Tindak Ilokusi, The Chronicles of Narnia.

The Chronicles of Narnia merupakan film seri berisi 3 film lainnya. Film pertama berjudul "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, dan The Wardrobe". Bercerita tentang petualangan dari empat bersaudara bernama Peter, Susan, Edmund, dan Lucy yang berasal dari Inggris. Suatu hari, keempat bersaudara itu sedang bermain petak umpet di dalam rumah, dan tanpa sengaja menemukan lemari pakaian tua yang membawa mereka ke dunia lain bernama Narnia. Mereka harus menyelamatkan Narnia seperti yang dikatakan dalam ramalan dan pada akhirnya, mereka menjadi Raja dan Ratu Narnia. Film kedua berjudul "The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian". Bercerita tentang perebutan kekuasaan antara Narnia melawan Talmarine. Pangeran Caspian adalah karakter baru dalam film ini. Serial terakhir yang berjudul "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader" menceritakan tentang kabut misterius yang muncul di Narnia dan membuat para kaum Narnia menghilang. Di film ini, tidak ada lagi Peter dan Susan. Hanya Edmund, Lucy, dan Caspian yang tersisa. Karakter baru lainnya bernama Eustace, dia adalah sepupu dari Lucy dan Edmund.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan fungsi ilokusi konfliktif dengan menggunakan studi pragmatik. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber dari penelitian ini adalah film *The Chronicles of Narnia* produksi *Walt Disney Picture*. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah ujaran-ujaran para tokoh dalam film yang merepresentasikan ilokusi. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah menonton film secara berulang, membaca beberapa teori yang berkaitan dengan topik, mencatat data penting, menganalisis dan mengklasifikasikan data, dan menyimpulkan data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab rumusan masalah penelitian yang dirumuskan dalam penelitian ini, 1) menganalisis apa saja jenis-jenis tindakan konflik yang terdapat dalam film seri 2) menganalisis apa saja fungsi dari tindakan-tindakan konflik yang terdapat dalam serial film tersebut.

مستخلص البحث

غريسيا فاتحة، سيندي (2020). تحليل أفعال الكلام للوظيفة المتضاربة في الخطاب في أفلام "سجلات نارنيا". البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: جوكو سوسانتو، الدكتورة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الواقعي، الأفعال اللفظية، الأفعال الخطابية، The Chronicles of Narnia.

The Chronicles of Narnia هي سلسلة أفلام تحوي على 3 أفلام. الأول "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, dan The Wardrobe" الذي يتناول سوزان وإدموند ولوسي الذين أتوا من يدكي مغامرات أربعة أشق إذ جلترا ذات يوم، كان الإخوة الأربعة يلعبون اللعبة في المنزل، ووجدوا بالصدفة خزانة ملابس قديمة أخذتهم إلى عالم آخر يسمى نارنيا. عليهم أن يسلموا في النهاية، يص، نارنيا كما قيل في النبوءة يرون ملك ومملكة نارنيا. ثاني بعنوان "The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian" الذي يحكي عن الصراع على السلطة بين نارنيا وتلامذتهم. الأمير قزوين شخصية جديدة في هذا الفيلم. تدور أحداث المسلسل الأخير بعنوان "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader" الذي يروي جعل نارنيا بين يدي توفون. عن ضد باب غامض يظهر في ن في هذا الفيلم ليس هناك بديتر وسوزان. لم ييبف إلا إدموند ولوسي وكاسديان. شخصية جديدة أخرى تدعى يوس تاس، ابن عم لوسي وإدموند.

والهدف هذا البحث لوصف وظيفة الخطاب الخلفي باستخدام الدراسة الواقعي. والمنهاج يستخدم فيه المنهاج الكيفي. وعينية البحث من الفيلم The Chronicle of Narnia من Walt Disney Picture. والبيانات الأساسية من الألفاظ يحتوي على الأفعال الخطابية. وطريقة جمع البيانات بمشاهدة الأفلام مكررا، وقراءة العديد من النظريات المتعلقة بهذا الموضوع وتسجيل البيانات المهمة وتحليل البيانات وتصنيفها واستكمال البيانات.

ونائج البحث في هذا الدراسة لإجابة أسئلة البحث: 1. تحليل أنواع أفعال الصراع الواردة في سلسلة الأفلام. 2. تحليل ما يكون وظائف أفعال الصراع الواردة في سلسلة الأفلام.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a characteristic that can distinguish humans from other creatures. In this case, humans use language as a means of communication with their environment. Humans generally speak using at least one language and it is difficult to imagine how to do social, intellectual or artistic activities without the presence of language. Language is a communication tool in the form of symbols. Another definition of language is a system of symbols or sound symbols that develop based on a rule agreed upon by the wearer. (Rahardjo, 2015)

To succeed that communication, people use language to persuasive and share their thought, emotion, and feel to the others. In good communication, the speaker and interlocutor must be able to understand the meaning in the communication. Both implied and explicit meanings. Hornby (in Pateda, 1989: 45) argues that meaning is what we mean. That is, meaning is an opinion that we interpret according to what we think.

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983: 3), there are two concepts of meaning when the speaker says something. First is the meaning of the speaker (speaker meaning) and secondly the meaning of the sentence or the meaning

of the word (sentence meaning or word meaning). The meaning of the sentence is the meaning based on the purpose of the sentence, while the meaning of the speaker is the meaning based on what is meant by the speaker when he uses a certain language. Speaker meaning is one of the Pragmatics study. In Pragmatic, speaker meaning is well-known as speech acts.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to word situations and is inseparable from the context of speech. Further argues that pragmatics is related to verbal utterances that take place in certain situations and are realized in behavior. (Leech, 1983 : 15-16). In pragmatics, many kinds of theory belong. One of them is speech acts. In this study, the writer will use the speech acts theory for her research.

Speech act in pragmatics has several theories from several pragmatic experts. In this study, the writer used three pragmatic experts as the basis for research theory. The first one is theory from Austin, the second one is theory from Searle, and the last one is theory from Leech.

According to Leech, (1983) speech acts means speech as verbal action. A speech act itself is an utterance that serves a function in communication. In daily, we usually perform such a speech acts like apologising, requesting, greeting, complaining and so on. J. L. Austin (1962: 100-113) argues that when someone speaks, they take three types of actions namely acts of locution, illocution and perlocution. He stated that speech acts are significant in communication.

The act of Locution is the actual meaning of the sentence. Austin said that the interpretation of locution act was related to the meaning. In short, the act of locution is the maening of the speaker. For example, when someone says “Close the door” then the meaning of the act of locution is like the meaning of the sentence itself. It means, the speaker ask someone to close the door.

The illocutionary acts are actions taken in saying something. Based on Austin’s opinion, the idea of an illocutionary act can be interpreted, “by saying something, we do something.” For example, when someone says, “Hello, my name is Andy, Nice to meet you” to a friend, deliberately reached out his hand to shake hands. This is the meaning by actions taken in saying something.

Perlocution acts are effect produced by the listener in speech. In saying a sentence, the speaker expects that the listener will have a certain effect. For example, if someone says, “where is your wallet?” this can cause the listener to reflexively put his hand on his pants pocket or respond, “Oh, I put it in my backpack.

Based on the statement above, the writer will focused on the illocutionary acts for this research. According to Leech, in the common level, the function of illocutionary acts is classified into four:

1. Competitive illocutionary goals to compete with social goals such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.

2. Convivial illocutionary goals are in line with social goals. For example, saying thank you, offering something, greeting, congratulating.
3. Colaborative illocutionary goals is to ignores social goals. Such as stating, reporting, and so on.
4. Conflictive illocutionary goals are contrary to social goals. For example, threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

Among the four categorized mentioned above, the writer is interested in analyzing the acts of conflictive illocutionary. Because the aim of this function is different from the other function as explained by Leech. In short, this function is contrary to the politeness because its purpose is to express emotion or anger.

Conflicting acts are one type of speech acts that can be found not only on daily life but also in the arts such as movie. Movie is a series of moving images produced by photographic image footage using camera or creating images using animation technique or visual effects. The process of moviemaking has envolved from an art into a movie industry.

The writer focused on the research of conflicting acts in the movies of *The Chronicles of Narnia*. The reason why the writer chose this title is because the writer is interesting to research further about the conflicting acts of speech which are very different from most other types of speech acts, and also because this acts create someone's emotion of anger in a conversation. And also, the writer chose this film to be analyzed because the writer has been

looking for and watching films that are felt to have harsh words and are full of conflicting acts. Besides that, judging from the previous study that the author has carefully examined, this film has not yet analyzed its function of focus.

The first movie series of Narnia tells the story of the journey of four siblings to the portal of the new world, the world of Narnia. These four siblings are named Peter, the oldest brother, Susan, the oldest sister, Edmund and the youngest, Lucy. This movie tells about the journey of the four siblings against the witch, Jadis. Until finally they succeeded and were crowned king and queen of Narnia. The second movie tells about the king and queen of Narnia were called back into Narnia. This is the battle of Narnia against the other kingdom. Usurping the throne of a prince, called Caspian. The last movie, it is bring back Edmund and Lucy to Narnia but not Peter and Susan. This war is to collect the treasure of the predecessors of Narnia.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems of this study:

1. What are the types of conflicting acts found in the movie series “The Chronicles of Narnia” ?
2. What are the functions of the types of conflicting acts found in the movie series “The Chronicles of Narnia” ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, this study will be aimed to identify what are the conflicting speech acts uttered in movie series *The Chronicles of Narnia*. Moreover, this study will give the understanding the kind of conflicting speech acts on each sentence which uttered by the Characters in the movie. In related to identify the conflicting speech acts, this study also will be aimed to find the function of the different conflictive speech acts.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study expects that in finding, it will give contribution both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to shed light on the study of conflicting speech acts, especially, what type and the function of conflictive speech acts uttered by the characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia*. Practically, this study are able to contribute for the people around the right function use of the conflictive speech acts in a daily life. Furthermore, this study hopefully can be references for future studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study attempts to find out the function in using conflictive speech acts uttered by characters in a serial movie *The Chronicles of Narnia*. The researcher would focus on the dialogues of 3 movies of *The Chronicles of Narnia* to answer the first and second research questions. This study only focuses on the function of conflictive speech acts. Moreover, the researcher uses theory of Leech (1983) in analyzing the type of conflictive speech acts used by characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia* and also to find out the functions of conflictive speech acts.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics : a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning.
2. Speech Acts : something expressed by an individual that not only presents information, but performs an action as well. (Austin, 1962)
3. Illocutionary Act : Actions taken in saying something. (Austin, 1962)
4. Conflictive Act : The contrary goals of social goals. (Leech, 1983)

1.7 Previous Study

This research is not the only one who concern about the speech acts cases. Many people are interested in analyzing the illocutionary of speech acts. Before doing this research, the writer already doing a research about the study on the object of this study. Not only in illocutionary act but also in conflicting acts. Based on the research data, the writer found some relevant study to this research.

The first research came from Yogyakarta. The author keeps a research journal on the function of the illocutionary in speech act that focuses on teacher and student interaction in the classroom. This research was taken from the object of SMK Negeri 1 Klaten. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The problem formulated in this study is how they identify teacher interactions, which are included in which illocutionary acts. In their research, found five functions of illocutionary act.

The second research came from Salatiga. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The data sources of this study are audio file entitled “Jama'ah Australia - Kepentingan Menghidupkan Amal Masjid” which is taken from an interesting video uploaded by a member having the Youtube account named “Ummat Akhir Zaman” a.k.a Syukri Abdullah. This paper merely focuses on analyzing the most dominant types of Speech Acts on Audio File of Australian Jamaat English Islamic sermon entitled “Jama'ah Australia - Kepentingan Menghidupkan Amal Masjid”. From the analysis of

audio file, it can be found four types of Searle's illocutionary acts: Directive, commissive, representative and expressive. There are 50 data of illocutionary acts which consist of : 8 data of the type of Directive: One data showing of stating and 7 data showing of suggesting, 4 data of the type of Commissive: Two data showing promising and 2 data showing of threatening, 36 data of the type of Representative: 5 data showing of asserting and 31 data showing of informing, and 2 data of the type of Expressive: 2 data showing the illocutionary acts of praising. From the classification of the data, it can be seen clearly that the type of commissive is the most dominant. This was used since the Australian speaker want to show humbleness and politeness when he was giving sermon in front of Indonesian audience.

The third research was written by Dilla Ramayanti and Leni Marlina. This research concerns with speech acts produced by the main character in Tangled movie script. The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts are produced by the characters in animated of western movie entitled "Tangled". Data of this research in the form of utterances that involved illocutionary acts used by each character in that movie which is taken from YouTube then classify them into categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle's of theory. The types of research in this study are qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research is used to count the member of speech acts used by the characters in that movie to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. Based on data analysis, found that there are four of illocutionary acts found

in that movie; directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives which 44% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the movie “Tangled” use directives because some of them want the other character to do something.

The next study is concern about the illocutionary acts of foreign student in Indonesian learning. This research discusses illocution on speech acts of foreign students in Indonesian Language learning. This research aims to describe the forms of illocution done by the Indonesian Language students. This is a qualitative study. Observation, interviews, and documentation methods are used to collect data. The data are the utterances containing illocutionary force (assertive, declaration, directives, commissive, and expressive) in learning activities. The data source in this research is the speech acts of a foreign student in Indonesian Language learning.

The last research is about the directive illocution act uttered on English Teacher in Elementary School Sukoharjo 3 Probolinggo. This study aims to analyze the types of speech acts the directional illocution used by the English teacher at SDN Sukoharjo 3 Probolinggo and also find out the dominant use of illocutionary directive speech acts used by English teachers at SDN Sukoharjo 3 Probolinggo. This study discusses pragmatics as a theoretical basis. Illocutionary directive speech was chosen because most of the utterances in learning activities use type, asking, advising, inviting, suggesting, and begging as a communication strategy. The research method uses descriptive qualitative. Results from this study found all types of directive. Asking is the

most utterance, many are found because the teacher gives questions not only to get information, but also to invite active students during the learning process in class.

Based on the previous studies above, the writer focuses on pragmatic research on illocutionary speech acts that functions as a conflicting act. The object to be studied by the writer is in the form of a movie series entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia*. The gap found by the writer is that most studies examine the function of illocutionary speech acts. In this research, the writer wants to narrow down the research in more detail on what are the various kinds of illocutionary acts and the functions of the various kinds of illocutionary acts.

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher using descriptive qualitative in analyzing the data. The researcher conducted qualitative research due to the data was taken from *The chronicles of Narnia* movies. This study take the focus in the illocutionary speech acts of conflictive acts. This research also would give the data of the dialogue uttered by the characters in the movie to support this study.

According to Creswell (2003:18), qualitative research is one in which the inquirer frequently makes information claims dependent on constructivist

points of view or promotion/participatory viewpoints or both. In addition, the type of this method is descriptive qualitative method since the writer of this study will describe and identify the function of the conflictive speech acts which was taken from *The Chronicles of Narnia* movies according to Leech's theory in Pragmatics.

1.8.2 Data Source

The premier data source are utterances taken from a serial movie titled *The Chronicles of Narnia*. In obtaining the data, the researcher would watch 3 episode of *The Chronicles of Narnia* which could be accessed in www.lk21tv.com. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes the utterances done by the characters in that serial movie produced since 2005 until 2010.

1.8.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument for data collection and analysis is the researcher herself. Researcher spends a special some of time to observe and analyzing the script of the utterances in the movie.

1.8.4 Data Collection

The process of collecting the data is the important part of the study due to solve the problems in the research questions of this study. In collecting the data, the writer formulated some steps. They are :

- Found the serial movie entitled *The chronicles of Narnia, The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe. The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian. The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader.*
- Watch all the series of the movies.
- Re-watch the movies and taking notes of the conflictive speech acts uttered by the characters.
- Identifying all the dialogue noted in which kinds of conflictive speech acts.
- Classifying the function of the types of the identified dialogue.

1.8.5 Data Analysis

Analysing the data is the continue process of the data collection to solve the problem which was written in the research questions. The writer of this study follow several steps in analyzing the data :

- Listing the Data

The researcher will watch the movies and listen carefully of what they said in the dialogue. The researcher will taking a note to the dialogue uttered by the characters that sound as the conflictive speech acts. Furthermore, the researcher also checking the meaning of the word in the dictionary.

- Analyzing and Classifying the Data

After listing the data, the researcher would analyze the dialogue into the varieties of the conflicting speech acts based on Leech's theory. The researcher also make the table to make the reader easier in understanding the finding data. Before putting the data to the table, the researcher would give an explanation about the function of the varieties of the conflictive speech acts.

- Conclusion

The last step for the researcher in analyzing the data is making the conclusion based on the data analysis to find out the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This part discusses about the review of related literature, which consists as follows ; Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Kinds of Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, The Function of Illocutionary Acts, Conflicting Acts, and Movie.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to word situations and is inseparable from the context of speech. Further argues that pragmatics is related to verbal utterances that take place in certain situations and are realized in behavior. (Leech, 1983 : 15-16). Pragmatics also learn about the intent of the speaker. The advantage of using pragmatics is not only to understand the intent of the speaker, but also can understand their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. (Yule, 1996 : 4)

Actually, pragmatics itself includes many types, such as; deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. In that respect, pragmatics can also overcome the problem of ambiguity by understanding the meaning of speech depending on the way, place, time, and action. In this thesis, the researcher focuses only on speech acts. Based on the explanation above, pragmatics are very focused on utterance and speech meaning in communication, which is very close to speech acts. It is very related because through speech acts, it represented an expression with an intended meaning.

2.2 Speech Acts

Speech act is a pragmatic analysis, speech act is one of the studies in pragmatics. Speech acts are individual psychological symptoms and their progress is determined by the ability of the language of the speaker to deal with certain situations. Speech acts become the goal in communication with others through an acts. Yule (2014a: 82) added that the speaker and listener are usually helped by the situation around the speech environment. Speech act is part of speech is not a statement about a thing, but is an action. Based on these explanations, it can be concluded that speaking can be said as an action or activity, because this allows in a speech to have a specific purpose or goals. This particular purpose or goal can cause influence and action or activity on oneself or others, such as greeting, advising, even hitting. The concept further clarifies the notion of speech acts as actions that produce speech as speech acts.

2.2.1 Kinds of Speech Acts

J. L. Austin (1962: 100-113) argues that when someone speaks, they take three types of actions namely acts of locution, illocution and perlocution.

a). Locution Act

Locution acts are speech acts to express something as *the act of saying something acts to express something* (Chaer, 2010: 27). The act of locution is the act of speaking with words, phrases and utterances in

accordance with the meanings contained in those words, phrases, and utterances. In the act of locution there is no question of the purpose and function of the speech delivered by the speaker. For example, the speech "my hand is itchy", is solely intended to inform the speech partner that when the speech is raised the speaker's hand is in an itchy state (Rahardi, 2005: 35).

The act of locution is a speech act that merely states something, is usually seen as less important in the study of speech acts (Nadar, 2013: 14). Locution acts are speech acts that are relatively easiest to identify because identification tends to be done without including the context of the speech that is covered in the speech situation (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2011: 22). Based on the opinion of the experts above, it can be concluded that locution acts is a speech act that only aims to state something or tell something (provide information) without any hidden purpose in it.

b). Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary speech acts besides stating something also states the act of doing something (Chaer, 2010: 28). Therefore, this illocutionary act is called *the act of doing something*. Illocutionary acts is what the speaker's goal when he says something and can be an act of expressing, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, commanding, and asking. Illocutionary acts can be said as the most important actions in the study and understanding of speech acts (Nadar, 2013: 14).

Illocutionary acts are very difficult to identify because they must first consider who the speaker and speech partner are, when and where the speech acts occur, and so on. That means, to understand illocutionary act it depends on the context of communicating. Thus illocutionary acts are a central part of understanding speech acts (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2011: 34).

c). Perlocution Acts

Perlocution acts are speech acts that have an influence or effect on the speech partner or the person who hears the speech (Chaer, 2010: 28). So the act of perlocution often referred to as *the act of affective someone*. Then, a very significant difference from illocutionary acts is, statements made by perlocution acts are statements that contain words that are "annoying" so as to create an "intimidated" effect on the speech partner. Speech acts whose expressions are intended to influence the interlocutor are called acts of perlocution (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2011: 24).

2.3 Illocutionary Acts

Based on the explanation above, the researcher, in this study only focuses on illocutionary acts. no illocution itself has several types, according to Searle in Chaer (2010: 29-30) including; Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative.

2.3.1 Assertive

Assertive is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of what he says. Example; declare something, report the news, and mention something.

2.3.2 Directive

A directive is an act of speech done by a speaker with the intention that the speech partner performs the actions mentioned in the speech. Example; give orders, beg, command.

2.3.3 Commissive

Commissive is a speech act that enhances the speaker to do what is stated in his speech. Example; promise, swear, threaten.

2.3.4 Expressive

expressive is a speech act that is done with the intention that the speech is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech. Example; praise, give thanks, criticize.

2.3.5 Declarative

Declarative is a speech act carried out by the speaker with a view to creating a new thing (status, condition, etc.). Example; forbid, give permission, forgive.

2.4 The Function of Illocutionary Acts

The explanation above is a variety of illocutionary speech acts. In this thesis, the discussion is focused on the function of illocutionary speech acts. From the kinds of illocutionary speech acts that have been mentioned, it can be classified into four main functions. This functions are also based on the theory from Leech (1983). They are; Competitive, Convivial, Colaborative, and Conflictive.

2.4.1 Competitive Acts

Competitive acts is the function that the goals are to compete with the social goals. For example; ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.

2.4.2 Convivial Acts

Convivial Acts is the function that the goals are in line with the social goals. For example; saying thankyou, ordering something, greeting, and congratulating.

2.4.3 Colaborative Acts

Colaborative acts is the functing that the goals are to ignores the social goals. For example; stating, reporting, and criticizing.

2.4.4 Conflictive Acts

Conflictive acts is the function that the goals are contrary with the social goals. For example; threathening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

2.5 The Conflicting Acts

Conflict acts are one of the functions of illocutionary speech acts. Conflict has a function whose purpose is contrary to social goals. This makes the act of conflict very different from other functions. In short, this function is contrary to politeness because its purpose is to express emotion or anger. Thus, the researcher is interested in focusing deeper to explore illocutionary acts.

Conflicting speech acts are one type of speech acts that can be found not only in daily life, but also in the arts such as film. After searching and watching several films, the researcher decides to analyze the function of the conflict in the film series Narnia. This film turned out to have a lot of conflict between characters that cause emotions, especially anger with harsh words. This is very closely related to acts of conflicting words that are contrary to politeness in social goals

2.6 Movie

Movie is a series of images that move and are produced from photographic image footage using a camera or creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of moviemaking has evolved from an art into a movie industry. In this research, the researcher take the serial movie of *The Chronicles of Narnia*. The reason why the researcher choose this movie is because this movie

are very related to the topic. A war, a conflict, and many squabbling between the characters.

In this movie series has 3 films. The first movie is titled, “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The wardrobe. The second movie is titled, “The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian.” The third movie is titled, “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader.” The Chronicles of Narnia is a serial movie based on the novel by C.S Lewis. The first two movies was produced by Walt Disney and the last movie was produced by 20th Century Fox. Directed remain by Andrew Adamson and Michael Apted. First movie released in 2005, second movie in 2008, and the last movie in 2010. The main characters in this movie series there are 4 people; William Moseley as Peter Pevensie – The oldest brother, Anna Popplewell as Susan Pevensie – the oldest sister, Skandar Keynes as Edmund Pevensie – the younger brother, and Georgie Henley as Lucy Pevensie – the youngest.

2.6.1 The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe.

The first movie series of Narnia tells the story of the journey of four siblings to the portal of the new world, the world of Narnia. These four siblings are named Peter, the oldest brother, Susan, the oldest sister, Edmund and the youngest, Lucy. The beginning of their story was when their father had to be assigned to go on duty to the battlefield of World War 2. The four siblings then went to flee to a small village in London. They live in a very large house. Until one day they were playing hide and seek, and the youngest Lucy was hiding in a

very large old cupboard. She entered into the cupboard and fell in another world, namely Narnia. A magical world, where all animals can talk, there are dwarfs, half horse, and an evil witch named Jadis. With the help of a powerful lion to quell evil witches who want to rule over Narnia, they succeed and are crowned king and queen of Narnia.

2.6.2 The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian

In the second movie of Narnia, the pevensies are called back into Narnia. Time goes by very fast in Narnia. When they returned, it turned out they had left Narnia for years. On the other side of Narnia, there is a kingdom that wants to rule over Narnia. The king of the kingdom lost his mind when he found his descendants was a girl. He prepared a plan to kill a prince who would inherit his throne. The prince was named Prince Caspian. He fled to the forest of Narnia. With the help of the four kings and queens of Narnia, Caspian succeeded in taking over the throne of his kingdom and establishing a life that is incompatible with Narnia. At the end of this film, it is told that Peter and Susan have finished being kings and queens of Narnia. Because they are adults and they should start preparing their own lives in the real world.

2.6.3 The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader

The last movie of Narnia. Peter and Susan has live their own life. They grow up and having another busy life, but not Edmund and Lucy. They both were lived with their uncle, aunty, and their cousin. One day, Edmund and Lucy were called back to Narnia because of something wrong happened in Narnia. But, their

cousin named Eustace involved in getting into Narnia. Eustace was a coward boy. After entering Narnia, they met Caspian there. Apparently, in Narnia there are quite serious cases. Many small ships containing Narnians were lost in the fog in the middle of the sea. Together with the four of them, Edmund, Lucy, Caspian, and Eustace solve this mystery. Just like the previous movie, in the end of the movie, it is told that Edmund and Lucy have finished being kings and queens in Narnia. The throne and full responsibility for Narnia has been left to Caspian. It is Caspian who will maintain the harmony of life in Narnia.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of the data findings and discussion based on the research focus that explained in the previous chapter. The first session of this chapter is research findings which means to explain the data finding. The second session is the discussion from the data analysis of the data findings which used to answer the research question. Chiefly, the findings are based on the result of the data analysis about types and function of the condlicting acts utterances by the few main characters in Narnia movies. Afterwards, the discussion findings are analyzing depth and more detailed.

3.1 Research Finding

The data are taken from the utterances of the several main characters in Narnia's movie. The data are analyzed based on the topic classified in the influential condition and situation during the conversation. "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe is a title of the first movie, that will be known as "the first movie" in this study. "The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian" will be known as "the second movie" in this research. "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dwan Treader" will be known as "the third movie" in this research. There are 37 data found in all the movies; 15data from the first movie, 6data from the second, and 16data from the last movie. This topic is observed the conversation of the several main characters in the movies, which is have different role from one to another movies.

The analysis to be carried out is preceded by understanding the identification of illocutionary acts that occur in the scenes in the film. Where every conversation between the actors is analyzed using a special illocutionary theory proposed by Searle (1985) which describes several types of illocutionary acts. This research also identifies the types of illocutionary acts consisting of Collaborative, Convivial, Competitive, and Conflictive. This research also analyzing in depth only on one type of illocutionary act, namely the Conflictive acts. After analyzing the conditions contained in each scenes, each utterance is re-analyzed to be categorized into their respective functions in conflictive acts, which are divided into 4 main types of functions, namely Scolding, Threatening, Accusing, and Cursing.

In presenting the data, this research uses special code to make it easier to understand. The code (1.1) means the first utterance from the first datum, the code (2.1) means the first utterance from the second datum, and so on.

Data collection and identification of the Conflictive Acts are described as follows;

3.1.1 Scolding

This illocutionary act states that the speaker in conveying his speech intends to anger to the interlocutors. The utterances that is expressed is high pitched, so that it gives the impression of anger that has a specific purpose. Data are collected from the utterances found in three movies which have the Scolding

act of the conflictive act. In this element, found 11 utterances of scolding act uttered by different characters of the movie that divided into 6 datum.

The following are the data found by researchers in three movies as an object of this research;

Datum 1

Datum 1 are collected from the first movie of Narnia entitled “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe”. The first scene was located in a war in London, Peter was in a rush to rescue his siblings, but Edmund go back to the house just to take his father photograph. Peter get anger to Edmund, because he has a responsibility as an oldest brother to saved all of his family from the bomb, but Edmund with his selfishness ignoring his safety for the sake of photograph.

- Peter : “Come on, you idiot, run!” (1.1)
- Peter : “Why can't you think of anyone but yourself! You're so selfish!” (1.2)
- Peter : “You could've got us killed!” (1.3)
- Peter : “Why can't you just do as you're told? (1.4)

The utterances of Peter in datum (1.1) is a scolding act. Peter said, “Come on, you idiot, run!” have a certain function. The function of this utterance is an forcing. In condition, Peter scolded Edmund by forcing Edmund to immediately run away from their house to survive the bomb explosion that was around their house.

Aside from that, in datum (1.2), (1.3), and (1.4), Peter's scolding utterances are have a different function. Seen from the condition, Peter's utterances are blaming Edmund. He blamed Edmund for his selfishness and childish.

Datum 2

This datum is found in other scene when Lucy was going to Narnia when they were playing hide and seek. She went to Narnia by accidentally entering the old wardrobe upstairs. When she was there, she met a faun named Mr. Tumnus. Not a long time then she back home and try to tell what she was doing. All of her siblings don't believe in Lucy's story. They said Lucy's imagination is too high and try to stop her imagining.

- Peter : "We don't all have your imagination."
- Lucy : "But I wasn't imagining!" (2.1)
- Peter : "That's enough, Lucy."
- Lucy : "I wouldn't lie about this!" (2.2)

Datum (2.1) and (2.2) said by Lucy is a scolding act. This utterances called scolding because she was in anger and try to shout Peter by denial. Seen from the condition, Lucy's utterances are denial on Peter's opinion. She denied because she is not lying to them. In that condition, Lucy as the youngest sister felt intimidated by her siblings, so she denies angrily. As of this scolding act has another functional, namely denial.

Datum 3

This datum shifted to a new scene where the four of them had entered Narnia. In the middle of their walk, suddenly a beaver came and talked to them to follow him to his house, because outside is very unsafe, lots of spies. After arriving at the beaver's house, he explained that the four of them are people who have been written in the prophecy book as the kings and queens of Narnia who will save Narnia from Jadis, the witch. Hearing that made Susan angry, she felt that Peter should not have agreed to Lucy to enter Narnia.

- Susan : "This is all your fault!"

In datum 3, Susan blames Peter that they should have stayed in Professor's house instead of going to Narnia. She felt, her mother sent them away from home to avoid war, instead of making their own war in 'other world'. Same as the utterance in (1.2), (1.3), and (1.4), this utterance has function of blaming.

Datum 4

This scene is in the palace of Jadis, the witch. Edmund, who once met Jadis, was deceived by what she said to make him a king and his siblings became his servants. He went alone because his siblings were still in the beaver's house. He came to Jadis with the intention of making himself a king. However, when Jadis found out that Edmund was coming alone, she was very angry.

- Jadis : "Then how dare you come alone?!" (4.1)
- Edmund : "I tried! They just don't listen to me!" (4.2)

Jadis' utterance in (4.1) is included in scolding act, because the situation is in anger. The function of datum (4.1) is blaming. Jadis blames Edmund why he came alone, whereas she had told him to come with all his siblings. While in datum (4.2), Edmund is doing scolding act also, but in different function. The function of datum (4.2) is denial. Edmund was forced to lie because he was afraid of Jadis anger. He denied that he had tried to take his siblings with him, but they didn't want to listen to Edmund.

Datum 5

In datum 5, the data are collected from the second movie, entitled "The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian". The scene shows that in a kingdom inside Narnia called Talmarine, just lost their king, Caspian the IX. In a royal meeting, they will determine who will fill the throne as the king since Prince Caspian the X left from the castle. Lord Miraz, the cunning brother of Caspian the IX, has gathered people to support him to become the next king. Some of the royal councils there seem to doubt Miraz's ability to fill the throne, but one of Miraz's trusted generals defends him.

- General Giozelle : "Impossible! I noticed to the Council that if it deposited their trust in Mr. Miraz."

In datum 5, Giozelle is doing scolding act, which have a different function with othe function than other. Datum 5 have a function of denying. Giozelle shows his disagreeing in front of the royal council with intention to defends

Miraz. He is as cunning as Miraz, so he easily defends Miraz in exchange for wealth.

Datum 6

The last scolding act found in the second movie was located in a war between Narnia and Talmarine. Miraz as the king of Talmarine intends to seize Narnia, doing a battle against Peter, the highest king of Narnia. Before they start doing their battle, Miraz already has an agreement with Giezelle, if he loses take over Narnia, Giezelle must kill King Miraz and slandered Narnians as the killer of him.

- Giezelle : “They murdered our king!”

In datum 6, Giezelle shouted to Talmarines that Miraz has died because he was killed by Narnians. The function of this scolding act is blaming. He blames Narnians for the death of King Miraz. In that condition, he slandered Narnians so that there would be war and Talmarine could defeat Narnia to be taken over by Talmarine.

3.1.2 Threatening

This illocutionary act states that the speaker in conveying his speech intends to threaten the interlocutors. The utterance is said when the speaker feels cornered so that he/she has to threaten the interlocutors with a specific purpose that will make the speaker doesn't look defeated or weak in front of the

opponent. In this element, found 6 utterances of threatening act uttered by different characters of the movie that divided into 6 datum.

The following are the data found by researchers in the three films as an object of this research;

Datum 7

Datum 7 are collected from the utterances found in the first movies which have the Threatening act of the conflictive act. The condition of the first threatening act in the first movie is when the four siblings arrived at the Professor's house, Mrs. Macready is told them several rules they must obey.

- Mrs. Macready : “there are a few rules we need to follow. There will no shoutin'. Or runnin'. No improper use of the dumbwaiter. No touchin' of the historical artifacts! And above all, there shall be no disturbin' of the professor.”

Datum 7 is performed threatening, with function of scaring. Mrs. Macready is scare them with her words to make them feel threatened. To make them not bother Professor.

Datum 8

Still in the first movie, datum 8 is the scene located at Aslan's land, near Pair Caravel, the castle in Narnia. Jadis was come to Aslan and said that there is a traitor among them.

- Jadis : “Then you'll remember well that every traitor belongs to me.
His blood is my property.”

Datum 8 is a threatening act of Jadis to Aslan. Jadis threatens Aslan, intending to scare him that there is a traitor among them. As if to imply that it is possible that he will also betray Aslan.

Datum 9

Datum 9 is taken from the second movie. The situation of the scene is where Lord Miraz, the uncle of Prince Caspian, was giving a birth to a son. It means he has to kill Prince Caspian so he will be a King and give the next throne to his son. Prince Caspian who had been warned before by his personal Professor, fled to the wood forest which according to Talmarines is a cursed forest belonging to Narnians. When Gizele and his troops chased Caspian into the forest, they stopped at the forest border, none of whom dared to chase him into the forest.

- Gizele : “Those that prefer to be superstitious they will spend the night in the prison.”

Gizele in datum 9 is using threatening act to scare his troops. He threatened anyone on his troops how still believed in the myth would be put in prison. As other intention, he deliberately scaring his troops to keep going into the forest to catch Caspian.

This next data are taken from the third movie. The main characters in this movie have a little change, Peter and Susan are no longer in this movie. But there is a new character, named Eustace. He is Lucy's and Edmund's cousin. He is a little annoying because he is the youngest.

Datum 10

This datum is taken from the when the three of them are in the Lucy's room, and then with a magical, the painting in the wall is moving. It become real and it make Eustace scared. Eustace thought, it was Lucy's and Edmund's deeds.

- Eustace : "Stop it or I'll tell mother."

Eustace's utterance is very threatened. The words of "stop it, or I'll tell mother!" is an utterance used to frightened someone. In other words, Eustace is really threathening Edmund to scare him. Thus, the function of Eustace's threat is to scare.

Datum 11

The next scene, when they were in the middle of their journey, they was sleeping in a beach near the forest. Then, at dawn, Lucy woke up and followed the giant footprints. She founds nothing but a voice.

- Giant : "You've been warned. Or I'll claw you to death. And I'll ram my tusks right through you. And I'll gnash you with my teeth. And I'll bite you with my fangs. Grrr!"

The giants are threatened Lucy, they want Lucy to go to the invisible house and read a spell for the unseen to be seen. They don't know how to talk to Lucy in a good way, so they threaten Lucy to scare her. Datum 11 have also the same function with datum 10.

Datum 12

The datum is in almost ending. This was when they fight against a water dragon in a big cave. Edmund is trying to become a distraction, so the rest of them could kill the dragon.

- Edmund : "Try and kill me! Come on!"

This act, could be different with other datum in this element. Edmund's utterance is also threatening act, but in different function. Figure the situation and condition, what Edmund said is to threaten the dragon with an intention of dared the dragon.

3.1.3 Accusing

This illocutionary act states that the speaker in conveying his speech intends to Accuse the the interlocutors. The utterances is usually said when the speaker feels suspicious or feels that something is wrong so that an accusation is made against the interlocutors. In this element, found 4 utterances of threatening act uttered by different characters of the movie that divided into 4 datum.

The following are the data found by researchers in the three films as an object of this research;

Datum 13

Datum 13 are collected from the utterances found in the first movies which have the Accusing act of the conflictive act. This datum's condition is when Peter and Susan talked to the Professor. They tell what is happen to Lucy about she found a magic land inside the wardrobe.

- Professor : "You're not saying you believe her?"

In datum 13, Professor is asking Peter and Susan. However, Professor's question sounded like accusing Peter and Susan who seemed to not believe in their own sister. The situation happened, the function of Professor's accusations against them was suspicious. Professor is a little suspicious of what is going on, until they did not believe what happened to Lucy.

Datum 14

The scene in datum 14 shows the conversation between the beaver and the four siblings. Beaver said that everything changes in Narnia is because of them.

- Susan : "You're blaming us?"

Susan said was misunderstood, she thinks, as if the beaver blamed their appereance in Narnia. Therefore, Susan accuses Beaver in intention to suspicion. Same as datum 13, this act has a function of suspicious.

Datum 15

The situation in this datum is when Peter and Susan are in quarrel. Susan blames Peter for not listening to Susan's words from the start to hurry back to their world.

- Peter : "You knew this would happen."

Peter utterance is an accusing act, with a suspicious function. He suspected Susan already knew everything from the beginning of their journey, so she always ask them to stop continuing their journey in Narnia, and go back to their real world.

Datum 16

This datum are taken from the second movie. The scene shows when Lord Miraz having a meeting with a royal council, one of them look suspicious of Lord Miraz. His name, King Sopespian.

- Sopespian : "Imagine, to lose their nephew, the legitimate heir to the throne, the same night in that their wife gives him a son in blessing."

Sopespian's utterance is accusing Lord Miraz, that the lost of Caspian, the true heirs of Talmarine, has something to do with Miraz's ambition to take over the throne. Added with the fact that his wife had just given birth to a baby boy. Same with other datum of accusing, this act also has a suspicious function.

3.1.4 Cursing

This illocutionary act states that the speaker in conveying his speech intends to Curse the the interlocutors. The utterances is usually said when the speaker feels annoyed or sneers at another people with intention of demonizing. In this element, found 15 utterances of threatening act uttered by different characters of the movie that divided into 6 datum.

The following are the data found by researchers in the three movies as an object of this research;

Datum 17

Datum 17 are collected from the utterances found in the first movies which have the Cursing act of the conflictive act. The scene in this datum is when Peter ask his siblings to go out from Narnia, and just realize that Edmund has gone.

- Peter : "I'm gonna kill him."

Peter in datum 17 is cursing for express his peevish to Edmund. Peter, who actually wanted to hurry back to their world, was feel peevish that Edmund has disappeared. This causes, they can't return to their world and must continue their journey in Narnia to find Edmund.

Datum 18

Datum 18 is obtain from the second movie. The scene is at the end of the battle between Peter and King Miraz. Talmarines slander Narnians, saying that Narnia had killed their king.

- Giezelle : “They murdered our king!”

Datum 18 included in cursing act. Still the same with datum 17, this datum also has peevish function. Giezelle express his peevish to Narnians and start the war because his King was lost against Narnia, and failed to take over.

Datum 19

Datum 19 are collected from the third movie. Eustace, the cousin, is a very annoying person. He is so spoiled and chatty. before he was sucked into Narnia, he wrote many things on his diary, or sometimes just talking with himself about how much he hates his cousins.

- Eustace : “Dear diary, it is now day 253...since my wretched cousins, Edmund and Lucy invaded our house.” (19.1)
- Eustace : “If only one could treat relatives like one treats insects... all my problems would be solved.”(19.2)

Datum (19.1) and (19.2) are both utterances by Eustace. It is included in cursing act, because he is peevish with his condition which must live together with his cousins. In the movie, it doesn't explain why he hates his cousin so much. It was clear that he didn't like having people live together at his house.

Datum 20

This is a collected from the scene when Edmund and Eustace were in argument.

- Edmund : "I'm stuck with mullet mouth." (20.1)
- Eustace : "It's hideous." (20.2)
- Eustace : "What rubbish!" (20.3)

Edmund was very digusted by Eustace's very childish attitude. Eustace is always being spoiled and likes to complain to his parents make Edmund very fed up, like in datum (20.1). Yet, Eustace is a spoiled boy but chatty, proved with datum (20.2) and (20.3), he doesn't want to lose from Edmund. Both of them are peevishing at each other. In other hand, the function of their cursed is peevish.

Datum 21

This datum are collected all by Eustace cursed. It happen after Eustace sucked into Narnia with Lucy and Edmund. He is a little pissed-off and anger. He kept talking with himself or sometimes cursed something around that make him annoyed.

- Eustace : "Hideous burden" (21.1)
- Eustace : "I've been abducted by my cousins... and set adrift in uncharted watersin some ridiculous-looking boat." (21.2)
- Eustace : "It's like a zoo down there!" (21.3)
- Eustace : "Peeving marmot!" (21.4)

- Eustace : “He's mad as a loon.” (21.5)
- Eustace : “Except for that show-off talking rat.” (21.6)
- Eustace : “Ninnies!” (21.7)

As long he still on the boat, he looked around without stoping mocking around. Everything that upset him, he scoffed. Datum 21 are all Eustace’s raving about his annoyance, because he feels strange to be in Narnia. He was still shocked by the existance of a talking animal, and the very different situation with the real world. This states that another function of cursing is to mocking around.

Datum 22

The last datum is uttered by the Giant who lived invisible before. They got angry because a professor turn they become invisible, so they will not frightened people.

- Giant : “That's oppressive! Oppressor!”

The Giant called him an oppressor because they feeling oppressed by him. Therefore, after lucy recited the spell, they feel free again because they were already visible. Understood from this situation, the cursing act they use has a function of expressing peevisish by mocking.

3.2 Discussion

After analyzing 37 data of utterances uttered by the characters of “The Chronicles of Narnia” movie series. The research found that the type of conflictive acts used by the characters have conflictive act of scolding, threatening, accusing, and cursing. Those are successfully fulfilled of conflictive act. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the function of conflictive act and function of used.

The researcher is analyzing the function of conflictive act using Leech theory. The social goal itself should be applicable to the phatic use of the most general level. (Leech, 1987) Therefore, this research found that the conflictive act of illocutionary act may be classified into following four function, they are scolding, threatening, accusing, and cursing. By describing the condition and situation from each scene, the researcher is analyzing the function of conflictive act.

3.2.1 Types of Conflictive Act

As stated in sub-chapter finding, these are four types of conflictive act used by the characters in the movie “The Chronicles of Narnia”. From the four function of conflictive act explained by Leech (1987), this research found 11 scolding, 6 threatening, 4 accusing, and 14 cursing.

Scolding

First, scolding, is an utterance uttered by someone who annoys people by constantly finding fault. This act used to states that the speaker in conveying his speech intends to anger to the interlocutors. It is found in “*Come on, you idiot, run!*” (datum 1.1), “*Why can't you think of anyone but yourself! You're so selfish!*” (datum 1.2), “*You could've got us killed!*” (datum 1.3), “*Why can't you just do as you're told?*” (datum 1.4), “*But I wasn't imagining!*” (datum 2.1), “*I wouldn't lie about this!*” (datum 2.2), “*This is all your fault!*” (datum 3), “*Then how dare you come alone?!*” (datum 4.1), “*I tried! They just don't listen to me!*” (datum 4.2), “*Impossible! I noticed to the Council that if it deposited their trust in Mr. Miraz.*” (datum 5), “*They murdered our king!*” (datum 6). It is called scolding because the utterances gives the impression of anger that has a specific purpose.

Threatening

Second, threatening, use to states that the speaker is in conveying his speech intends to threaten the interlocutors of something unpleasant or violent. It is found in “*there are a few rules we need to follow. There will no shoutin'. Or runnin'. No improper use of the dumbwaiter. No touchin' of the historical artifacts! And above all, there shall be no disturbin' of the professor.*” (datum 7), “*Then you'll remember well that every traitor belongs to me. His blood is my property.*” (datum 8), “*Those that prefer to be superstitious they will spend the night in the prison.*” (datum 9), “*Stop it or I'll tell mother.*” (datum 10), “*You've*

been warned. Or I'll claw you to death. And I'll ram my tusks right through you. And I'll gnash you with my teeth. And I'll bite you with my fangs. Grrr!" (datum 11), *"Try and kill me! Come on!"* (datum 12). This is called threatening act because the speaker expressing something unpleasant intended to threat the intelocutor.

Accusing

Third, accusing, is an act used to suggesting that you think someone has done something bad. It is found in, *"You're not saying you believe her?"* (datum 13), *"You're blaming us?"* (datum 14), *"You knew this would happen."* (datum 15), *"Imagine, to lose their nephew, the legitimate heir to the throne, the same night in that their wife gives him a son in blessing."* (datum 16). Accusing act are rarely to found. Not much data can be collected as an accusing act. From the data collected as an accusing act, the utterances uttered mainly when the speaker feels suspicious or feels that something bad happened.

Cursing

Last, cursing. The data found in this act is the most data. Cursing is an act to use a word or an expression that is not polite and shows that you are very angry. It is found in, *"I'm gonna kill him."* (datum 17), *"They murdered our king!"* (datum 18), *"Dear diary, it is now day 253...since my wretched cousins, Edmund and Lucy invaded our house."* (datum 19.1), *"If only one could treat relatives like one treats insects... all my problems would be solved."* (datum 19.2),

"I'm stuck with mullet mouth." (datum 20.1), *"It's hideous."* (datum 20.2), *"What rubbish!"* (datum 20.3), *"Hideous burden?"* (datum 21.1), *"I've been abducted by my cousins... and set adrift in uncharted waters in some ridiculous-looking boat."* (datum 21.2), *"It's like a zoo down there!"* (datum 21.3), *"Peeving marmot!"* (datum 21.4), *"He's mad as a loon."* (datum 21.5), *"Except for that show-off talking rat."* (datum 21.6), *"Ninnies!"* (datum 21.7), *"That's oppressive! Oppressor!"* (datum 22.1). These utterances are included in cursing acts because most of the data collected are containing bad words used to express peevish and mocking things.

3.2.2 The Function of Conflictive Act

Based on four types of conflictive act, this research also found some function belonging to each type of conflictive act. The function found, such as blaming, scaring, denying, forcing, disagreeing, have suspicion on, peevishing, and mocking.

First, the function found in scolding act. In scolding act, found 3 different functions, the first is forcing, blaming, denying, disagreeing. The function to forcing is found in *"Come on, you idiot, run!"* (datum 1.1), It is called as forcing function because in that sentence, the speaker asks the hearer to run in anger, so it can be caught as forcing. The function of blaming are found in, *"Why can't you think of anyone but yourself! You're so selfish!"* (datum 1.2), *"You could've got us killed!"* (datum 1.3), *"Why can't you just do as you're told?"*

(datum 1.4), *“This is all your fault!”* (datum 3), *“Then how dare you come alone?!”* (datum 4.1), *“They murdered our king!”* (datum 6). It is called as blaming function because the sentences that are uttered are intended to show the mistakes of others. The function of denying are found in, *“But I wasn't imagining!”* (datum 2.1), *“I wouldn't lie about this!”* (datum 2.2), *“I tried! They just don't listen to me!”* (datum 4.2). It is called as denial function because the sentences uttered are to giving their opinion which they think is true.

Next, the function found in threatening act. In this act, found 2 different function, scaring and to dare. The function of scaring are found in, *“there are a few rules we need to follow. There will no shoutin'. Or runnin'. No improper use of the dumbwaiter. No touchin' of the historical artifacts! And above all, there shall be no disturbin' of the professor.”* (datum 7), *“Then you'll remember well that every traitor belongs to me. His blood is my property.”* (datum 8), *“Those that prefer to be superstitious they will spend the night in the prison.”* (datum 9), *“Stop it or I'll tell mother.”* (datum 10), *“You've been warned. Or I'll claw you to death. And I'll ram my tusks right through you. And I'll gnash you with my teeth. And I'll bite you with my fangs. Grrr!”* (datum 11). It is called scaring because the intention of the sentence is to make the hearer feel frightened. The other function, to dare is found in, *“Try and kill me! Come on!”* (datum 12). It is called like that, because in that sentence contain the intent to challenge.

The third, accusing act. By this research, found that accusing act only have 1 function used. It is suspicious. Each utterances found have suspicious on. It is found in, *“You're not saying you believe her?”* (datum 13), *“You're blaming*

us?" (datum 14), "You knew this would happen." (datum 15), "Imagine, to lose their nephew, the legitimate heir to the throne, the same night in that their wife gives him a son in blessing." (datum 16). In this case, which is used to have suspicious on because the speaker have something bad thoughts.

The last, cursing act. Found from this research, cursing act have 2 different function, peevish and mocking. It is found in, "I'm gonna kill him." (datum 17), "They murdered our king!" (datum 18), "Dear diary, it is now day 253...since my wretched cousins, Edmund and Lucy invaded our house." (datum 19.1), "If only one could treat relatives like one treats insects... all my problems would be solved." (datum 19.2), "I'm stuck with mullet mouth." (datum 20.1), "It's hideous." (datum 20.2), "What rubbish!" (datum 20.3), "Hideous burden?" (datum 21.1), "I've been abducted by my cousins... and set adrift in uncharted waters in some ridiculous-looking boat." (datum 21.2), "It's like a zoo down there!" (datum 21.3), "Peeving marmot!" (datum 21.4), "He's mad as a loon." (datum 21.5), "Except for that show-off talking rat." (datum 21.6), "Ninnies!" (datum 21.7), "That's oppressive! Oppressor!" (datum 22), which is analyzed having peevishness and mocking function, because in those sentences implies bad words said in anger which is intended for cursing. Actually, there are two function found, namely peevishness and mocking. Thus, these two function have a correlation so that each of utterances is directly contains the two function at once.

The function of conflictive act mostly used by the characters in "The Chronicles of Narnia" is cursing, which also have a function of peevishness and

mocking. The researcher found that the cursing act fits perfectly with the theme of the movie, no wonder that cursing act is the most common data found.

After analyzing all the data, this research is enough to answer the formulation of the research question. The formulation of the research questions are, “What are the conflicting acts in the movie series “The Chronicles of Narnia” ?” and “What are the functions of Conflicting acts in the movie series “The Chronicles of Narnia” ?” Through the data analysis, this research has fulfilled the research questions to answered.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents to conclusion and suggestion for the next researcher.

4.1 Conclusion

After identifying and analyzing conflicting speech acts in the movie series, “The Chronicles of Narnia” in the previous chapters based on Leech’s theory, it can be concluded that all of the function of conflictive acts are found in the movie series. Conflictive acts have four function, which are Scolding, Threatening, Accusing, and Cursing.

Each function are found in the movie series as data in chapter 3. From each function of conflictive acts that has been analyzed, it was found that each of these function has a different usage function.

1) Scolding; has 3 different functions, namely, Forcing, Blaming, and Denying. All these functions aim to show that the speaker intends to express his emotion to the hearer. These utterances incurred due to the hearer’s action provoke the speaker.

2) Threatening; has 2 different function, namely, Scaring and Dared. These function aim to show that the speaker intends to show a threat in conveying his speech to the hearer.

3) Accusing; by this research, accusing act only have 1 function, which is suspicious. Data in this act were rarely found. Not much data can be collected from the movie according to this act. This function aim to show suspiciousness for something that doesn't feel right.

4) Cursing; has 2 function, namely, Peevishness and Mocking. The most data found as this act, especially in the third movie. These two function have a correlation, so that each data that has been collected, is researched cointaining these two functions.

Generally, the most function of illocutionary acts which performed by the characters in the serial movie, "The Chronicles of Narnia" is cursing act whereas the least function of illocutionary acts is accusing act.

4.2 Suggestion

For the next research, the researcher expecting much for others who are interested in studying Pragmatics, especially on analyzing speech act. Many kinds of speech act can be explored. Not only for illocutionary act, but also locutionary act and perlocutionary act are interesting to research or study. Still, this research is far from perfection, since it analyzing a small part of speech act, furthermore the whole aspect in linguistics.

From this reserach also, the researcher suggested that everybody must be aware, and used the conflictive act wisely, because, although conflictive act can be found in everyday life, this act is one of the speech acts which has the opposite function of a social function.

Finally, the researcher hope that this research will be useful and inspiring for the next study of this case. Furthermore, the researcher also suggested to fill in the gaps on what are possible to be research more in speech act.

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