

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN THE MOVIE "TOY STORY 4"

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Submission date: 22-Mar-2024 09:50AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2327450623

File name: 17.pdf (275.41K)

Word count: 5589

Character count: 28219

WAWASAN PENDIDIKAN

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AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN THE MOVIE “TOY STORY 4”

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DOI : 10.26877/wp.v3i1.10500

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Abstrak

This study are aimed to find the types of illocutionary act found in the movie called “Toy Story 4” based on the theory which belongs Searle , to find the most dominant type of illocutionary act which are performed by the main characters of the movie, and to find the contribution of the result of the study in teaching English. This study utilized descriptive qualitative method. Based the result of the research, it is shown that there are five types of illocutionary acts. From the total 417 utterances which contain illocutionary act, there were 164 utterances belong to assertive, 163 utterances belong to directive, 66 utterance belong to expressive, 23 utterances belong to commissive, and 1 utterance belong to declarative illocutionary act. The dominant type of illocutionary acts which are performed by the main characters of the movie “Toy Story 4” – Woody & Bo Peep – are assertive (39,33% out of 100%), and directive (39,09% out of 100%). In addition, the result of this research can be contributed as a teaching media in teaching English.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatics, Illocutionary act, Toy Story 4, Teaching English

History Article

Received 20 Desember 2021

Approved 27 Desember 2021

Published 27 Februari 2023

How to Cite

Hidayani, Y, A., Senowarsito & Nugrahani, D. (2023). An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in The Movie “Toy Story 4”. *Wawasan Pendidikan*, 3(1), 88-99.

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INTRODUCTION

Language has held the important role within the live of human beings. People involve language in almost all aspects of their daily life, people use language as a device to do communication, including expressing ideas, delivering message or information, expressing feeling, or merely having daily conversation. An act of communication is about a social interaction between two or more participants who each takes a role as the speaker and its listener. According to Kurniati (2016:7-13), communication can be performed via verbal and non-verbal. In performing verbal communication, the speaker often produces utterances not only explicitly, but also implicitly which means that those utterances may have totally dissimilar meaning to what the speaker actually intends to mean by saying their utterances. Therefore, the listener is demanded to investigate the context which surrounds the conversation by the time the speaker is saying their utterance, in order to get the accurate interpretation of the speaker's utterances, so that the misinterpretation or the misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener is able to be avoided. Context becomes a device to unveil the meaning of an utterance because the context totally influences the meaning of what the speaker is saying. A field of linguistics which has a firm relation with the context, language, and its users is called pragmatics. According to Saifudin (2018:110), pragmatics utilizes context as the primary device to comprehend meaning. There are some points which are analysed or assessed in the field of pragmatics, and one of them is speech act.

Speech act is a branch of pragmatics in which how an utterance can be functioned to perform physical action and how people perform this kind of action in various context in the daily life are discussed. According to Austin (1962:62) as cited in Kamajaya, Setianingsih, and, Antari (2017:174), "speech act is the theory of performative language, in which to say something is to do something." In the other word, when people are having conversation by using language, people are not merely producing utterances through their speech organ. However, at the same moment, people are also performing various kinds of action through those utterances. According to the speech act theory which is proposed by Austin (1962), when producing utterances, people can perform three different kinds of action, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act is the act performed in uttering something. It is the force (intention) of locution produced by the speaker. In the other word, illocutionary act refers to what kind of action the speaker intends to perform by the time he /she produces meaningful utterances. Those action can be the act of promising, the act of thanking, the act of requesting, the act of informing, the act of declaring, etc.

In this study, the writer will only be focus on the analysis of illocutionary acts. It's interesting to do analysis on illocutionary act because besides its vague characteristic which requires the people to possess the knowledge about pragmatics to be able to properly determine the illocutionary force without misunderstanding, illocutionary act is often found in the daily conversation. Therefore, in order to be able to achieve an effective and harmonious communication without having any misunderstanding, it is crucial for the people to learn about pragmatics especially illocutionary act which is according to Amelia & Firdaus (2018: 129), it is the key part in studying speech act. In regard with this, the fact that movie can be defined as a literary work which always records the reality which grows and develops within the society,

and then project it into the screen (Irwanto, 1999:3 as cited in Primasari, 2014), it indicates that illocutionary act can also be found in the movie as well. The characters of the movie may also perform various kinds of illocutionary act. The vagueness of illocutionary act, where one utterance may possess various distinct illocutionary act depending on its context, makes it difficult for the audience to understand or to determine the proper illocutionary force. However, the ability to observe the context surrounding the conversation which occurs between the characters in the movie can make it easier. Therefore, a movie can be suitable media in the process of teaching and learning English via pragmatics.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in conducting a study on the illocutionary acts which are found in the movie called “Toy Story 4.” The objectives of this study are to find out the types of Illocutionary act found in the movie, to find out the most dominant type of Illocutionary act found in the movie, and to find out the contributions of the illocutionary act found in the movie “Toy Story 4” in teaching English. In this study the writer utilizes the theory of speech act which belong to Searle. According to Searle (1979: 12-30), there are five types of illocutionary act, those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

METHOD

Descriptive Qualitative research method was the method which was applied by the writer in conducting this study. This method was chosen by the writer to be used because in this research the writer purposed not only to find out the types of illocutionary act in “Toy Story 4” which is the object of this study, but also to find out the description of the meaning or interpretation of the illocutionary acts found in the movie “Toy Story 4,” and the contribution of this research in teaching English. In this study, the writer took a role as the instrument of the study. It is due to this study is qualitative research where the researcher is considered as “Human Instrument.” The data of this study is the utterances of the main characters of the movie “Toy Story 4” – especially Woody & Bo Peep—which contain illocutionary act. In collecting the data of this research, the documentary analysis was chosen to be used by the writer by following some procedures; Downloading the movie, watching the movie, finding the utterances which contain illocutionary act, and taking those utterance into the note. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data of this research, Descriptive Analysis Technique was applied by the writer by following some procedures: identifying, grouping, describing, and making conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDING

Toy Story 4 is a 3D American animation movie which is produced by Pixar Animation Studios are directed by John Lesseter and be released by Walt Disney Pictures on 2019. This movie is the fourth sequel of the Toy Story Movie series. There are not many differences between this movie and the other previous toy story movie when it comes to the voice actor of each main character. It is due to some of the main characters of this movie are still voiced by the same actor and actress who also took a role as

the voice actors in the previous sequel, those are Tom Hanks, Tim Allen, Joan Cusack, Annie Potts, Don Rickles, and even Keanu Reeves.



Picture 1 Toy Story 4 Movie

Toy story 4 tells a story about the adventure of Woody, Buzz Lightyear, and the other toys to bring back his kid's new toy, Forky, who chose to runs away during the holyday trip because he thinks that he is just a trash which is not deserved to loved and treated as a toy. In the middle of the adventure, Woody accidentally meet his old friend and lover, Bo Peep who eventually has to help Woody to save Forky who is being trapped and kidnaped by Gabby-Gabby in an old second chance antiques store. His meeting with Bo Peep is enough to make him realize that the real world outside the kid's room is too wide for toys. Therefore, after he has been success in bring Forky back, he decides not to come back to Bonny and he choose to continue his life as a lost toy together with Bo Peep.

After analyzing the movie "Toy Story 4," the writer found that:

1. The type of illocutionary acts found in the movie "Toy Story 4."

After watching the movie "Toy Story 4," many data were found. The data which are the utterances of the main characters of the movie "Toy Story 4" which contained the illocutionary act is categorized and analysed based on Searle's classification of illocutionary acts. The result of the data analysis can be seen as follows:

Table 4.1

The type of illocutionary act found in the movie "Toy Story 4"

No.	Illocutionary act	F	F%
1.	Assertive	164	39,33
2.	Declarative	163	39,09
3.	Commissive	23	5,52
4.	Expressive	66	15,83
5.	Declarative	1	0,24
Total		417	100

Based on the result of the data analysis which is presented on the table of illocutionary acts above, it can be seen that there are totally 417 utterances of the main characters of the movie "Toy Story 4" –especially Woody & Bo Peep –which contain the illocutionary acts. The table above shows that in the movie "Toy story 4," the entire type of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle, which are Assertive which gets 164 utterances (39,33%) , Directive which gets 163 utterances (39,09%), Commissive which gets 23 utterances (5,52%), Expressive which get 66 utterances (15,83%), and Declarative which gets 1 utterance (0,24%), along with the illocutionary forces of each type were found by the writer.

The illocutionary forces which is belong to "Assertive" are including informing, asserting, assuring, describing, claiming, guaranteeing, convincing, denying, disagreeing, guessing, introducing, complaining, giving opinion, and agreeing. Next, there are commanding, asking or questioning, begging, forbidding, giving advice, insisting, ordering, warning, asking for help, and requesting which are belong to "Directive." Then, there was "Commissive," the member of illocutionary forces which are belong to "commissive" are including refusing, planning, promising, and threatening. In addition, there was "Expressive," the illocutionary forces which are belong to "Expressive" are including worrying, expressing gratitude, expressing pleasure, apologizing, expressing surprised, expressing confusion, praising, accepting gratitude, expressing wishes, boasting, greeting, expressing doubt, expressing sadness, expressing disbelief, expressing disgust, expressing sympathy, expressing excitement, expressing amazement, and leave taking. Lastly, there was appointing which is belong to "Declarative."

2. The Dominant type of illocutionary act found in the movie

The most dominant types of illocutionary act which are performed by the main characters of the movie "Toy Story 4" – especially Woody & Bo Peep – is assertive illocutionary act which gets 164 utterances with the percentage is 39,33% out of 100%, and directive illocutionary act which gets 163 utterances with the percentage is 39,09%.

3. The contribution of the illocutionary acts found in the movie "Toy Story 4" in teaching English.

Pragmatics is often thought to the students of English education study program who will be graduated as an English teacher. this research is beneficial for them to be reference in the term of teaching media. Even though in the elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school there is no subject which entirely discusses about pragmatics, it's important for the English teachers to deliver the understanding about pragmatics (especially about illocutionary act) to their students who are still in the elementary, junior, or senior high school, even though it is done indirectly. This is due to language cannot be separated with its relation to its user and its context. People who learn a certain language must understand how an utterance can mean and function in a certain context. Therefore, it's not impossible to find pragmatics especially illocutionary act in a learning material which is provided by the teacher, it can be reading, writing, listening, or speaking material.

There are so many English expression which is obligated to be learned by the students, both in terms of meaning and usage in a context of conversation, such as expressing gratitude, giving opinion, offering help, giving compliment, ordering food, etc. Thus, there must be a time where the teachers indirectly give an explanation about pragmatics (especially illocutionary act) to their student during listening class, writing class, reading class, or speaking class

B. DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, which are the utterances of the two main characters of a movie called "Toy Story 4" –Woody and Bo Peep—by using the theory of speech act which belong to Searly, it can be found that there are the entire five types of illocutionary act which are performed by Woody and Bo Peep in the movie. Those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In addition, the most dominant types of illocutionary act which is performed by Woody and Bo Peep is also found. Assertive and Directive type of illocutionary act become the most dominant type of illocutionary act which are performed in the movie. Furthermore, the contribution of the result of this research in teaching English is also presented by the writer. The following is the description or the explanation of the sample which is taken from the data finding:

1. Representative
 - a. Informing

Informing is an act of giving a particular information to someone, or to tell someone about something they do not know before. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of informing found in the movie.

- 1) The dialogue between Woody with his fellow toy roommate.

Woody: No, no, no, guys, listen. **Bonnie had a great day in class and we're going on a road trip.**

Buzz : Road trip?

The Utterance which said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that woody performed illocutionary act Assertive (Informing). Based on its context, this dialogue is taking place at Bonnie's room. It's shown that Woody makes his fellow toys worried about him and Bonnie because he secretly accompanies Bonnie to the kindergarten, when he comes back to Bonnie's room, Woody informs his fellow toys that Bonnie had a great day on her first day in the kindergarten, Woody also let them know that they all are going on a road trip. From this context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of informing. It was uttered at (15:26-15:30).

- 1)
 - b. Assuring

Assuring is an act of giving someone the feeling of belief, confident or less worry about something or to do something by saying something positive. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of Assuring found in the dialogue in the movie:

- 1) Dialogue between Woody and Forky:

Forky : No, no, no. Big girl scary!

Woody: Like I said before, **Bonnie's not scary. She loves you.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above show that woody performed assertive illocutionary act (Assuring). Based on its context, it's shown that this dialogue is taking place at Bonnie's room. At that time, Forky, who used to be a trash, get so scared of Bonnie. He said that Bonnie is scary. Therefore, to make Forky less afraid of Bonnie, and to make him believe that Bonnie actually loved Forky, Woody assures Forky by saying that Bonnie is not scary, and she loves him. From this context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of assuring. It is uttered at (17:56-18:00).

c. Describing

Describing is an act of depicting or explaining the characteristics or the condition of something or someone in detail. It can be using word, gesture, or picture. The following utterances in the following dialogues are the example of the act of describing found in the movie:

1) Dialogue between Woody and Forky:

Forky : What is a merry-go-round?

Woody: **The spinning ride with lights and horses.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody was performing assertive illocutionary act (Describing). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place inside Bonnie's bag pack. at that time, Woody orders Forky to **tell Buzz to bring the RV to the Merry-go-round.** However, Forky who is basically made of trash, and he does not used to live along with human, he does not know what merry-go-round is. Therefore, Woody had to describe how merry-go-round looks like by saying "The spinning ride with lights and horses." from this context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of describing. It is uttered at (01:13:45-01:13:47).

2. Directive

a. Commanding

Commanding is an act of demanding or telling someone to do something. A command is usually done by someone with special authority to someone with lower position (i.e. an employer to the employee). The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of commanding which is found in this movie:

1) The dialogue between Bo Peep and Woody:

Bo Peep : What are you doing? **You need to stick to the plan.**

Woody : But it's Bonnie. She's right...

The utterance said by Bo Peep in the dialogue above shows that Bo Peep is performing directive illocutionary act (commanding). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place at the second antique store, and Bo Peep has the special authority to do commanding because she takes the lead of the other toys who will get Forky back from Gabby-Gabby. The dialogue is taking place after Woody does something recklessly out of the plan, he insists to save Forky without considering the situation which may put the other

toys in danger. After seeing what Woody does, Bo Peep furiously tells (commands) Woody to stick to the plan. From the context, the writer can see that Bo Peep is performing an act of commanding by her utterance, and it is uttered at (51:15-51:17).

b. Asking or Questioning

Asking or Questioning is an act of demanding information or an answer about something from someone. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of asking found in this movie:

1) The dialogue between Bo Peep and Woody:

Bo Peep : **How's your new kid?**

Woody : Bonnie? Oh, she's great. Jessie is loving it.

The utterance said by Bo Peep in the dialogue above shows that Bo Peep was performing directive illocutionary act (Asking). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place at the top of a building when they are on their way to the second chance antique store. At that time Woody and Bo Peep are having a small talk. Bo Peep asks (or questions) Woody about his new kid. Bo Peep asks him how his new kid is by saying "How's your new kid?", and then Woody tells her that Bonnie is great and Jessie is fond of her. From the context, the writer could see that Bo Peep's intention in uttering her utterance is to perform an act of asking. It is uttered at (46:52-46:53).

c. Forbidding

Forbidding is an act of informally demanding someone no to do or not giving someone permission to do some kinds of action the following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of forbidding found in the movie:

1) The dialogue between Bo Peep and Giggle:

Bo Peep : **Don't stare.**

Giggle : I'm totally staring.

The utterance said by Bo Peep in the dialogue above shows that Bo Peep is performing directive illocutionary act (Forbidding). Based on the context, the dialogue is taking place when the first time Giggle met Woody. Bo Peep who secretly has a feeling for Woody and often tells Giggle about Woody behind his back, she tells Giggle that the rag doll who is standing in front of them is the cowboy (Woody), and she tells Giggle not to stare at him. From the context, the writer could see that Bo Peep's intention in uttering her utterance is to perform the act of forbidding. It is uttered at (37:54).

3. Commissive

a. Refusing

Refusing is an act of unwilling or do not want to accept something or to do some kinds of action asked by someone. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of refusing found in the movie:

1) The dialogue between Woody and Gabby-Gabby:

Gabby-Gabby : **Let's see it. I bet it's the same type.**

Woody : **No, thanks, mine's sewn inside.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody is performing directive illocutionary act (Refusing). Based on its context, the dialogue is

taking place in the second chance antique store. In the middle of their small conversation, Gabby-Gabby finds that Woody has a voice box just like her. She then excitedly asks woody to show it to her, but woody refuses to do it because he feels that something is wrong. Moreover, his voice box is sewn within his back. From the context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of refusing. It is uttered at (30:25-30:27).

b. Promising

Promising is an act of telling someone a certain thing which you will surely do or give in the future because you have put yourself under the obligation to do or give it. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of promising found in the movie:

1) The dialogue between Woody with Ducky and Bunny:

Woody : Yeah. Now let go of Buzz and come with me. **I'll take you to Bonnie.**

Ducky : We're getting a kid? Woody: **Yes!**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody is performing commissive illocutionary act (Promising). Based on its context, this dialogue is taking place at the top of a building on their way to the second chance antique store. At that time, Ducky and Bunny do not stop beating Buzz, they felt deceived by Buzz, they say that Buzz has promised them a kid when in reality Buzz does not do that. Therefore, to make them stop beating Buzz because they do not have so much time, Woody persuades them to come with him and he promises that he will take them to Bonnie. From this context, the writer could see that Woody's intention or purpose in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of promising. It is uttered at (47:52-47:53).

c. Planning

Planning is an act of arranging and deciding how something will be done to make it successfully done. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of planning found in the movie:

1) The dialogue between Bo Peep with Woody:

Woody : So, how do you propose we get up there?

Bo Peep : **We could go straight across.**

The utterance said by Bo Peep in the dialogue above shows that Bo Peep is performing commissive illocutionary act (planning). Based on the context, the dialogue is taking place in the second change antique store when Bo Peep, Woody, and the other toys are going to get Forky back from Gabby-Gabby. Bo Peep is pretty sure that Forky is being kept on the high aisle (Gabby-Gabby's cabinet) which is located right in front of them. The aisle is too high for them as small toys so that they start to make a plan how to get up to the aisle, and their plan is to go straight across from one aisle to the other aisle which is Gabby-Gabby's cabinet. From this context, the writer could see that Bo Peep's intention in uttering her utterance is to perform an act of planning. It is uttered at (50:45-50:47).

4. Expressive

a. Praising

An act of praising is expressing the feeling of admiration as a form of appreciation toward something good, or the achievement achieved by someone. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of praising found in the movie:

- 1) The dialogue between Bo Peep and Giggle:

Giggle : Yo, Bo!

Bo Peep : **Gigs! You made it! Good work!**

The utterance said by Bo Peep in the dialogue above shows that Bo Peep is performing expressive illocutionary act (praising). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place at the second chance antique store. Before they perform their plan to get Forky back from Gabby-Gabby, Bo Peep divides the toys into two groups, the one group is commanded by her to go to duke's place, and the other one is commanded by Giggle to get the key of the aisle (Gabby Gabby's cabinet). When Giggle and her teammate go back to Bo Peep with the key in their hand, Bo Peep praises Giggle for her achievement that she has successfully gotten the key. From the context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of expressing confusion. It is uttered at (58:47-58:50).

- b. Apologizing

Apologizing is an act of expressing the feeling of sorry, regret, or guilty to someone because you did something that causes them get problem, or makes them hurt, or in trouble. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of apologizing found in the movie:

- 1) The dialogue between Woody and Dolly:

Dolly : Woody. I got it.

Woody: **Yes, I'm sorry. You're right, you're right.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody is performing expressive illocutionary act (Apologizing). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place inside Bonnie's closet. At that time, Dolly who has the role as the major of the fellow toys, she has received a sign that Bonnie has finished her breakfast so that Dolly commands the toys to prepare. However, she is suddenly interrupted by Woody who sings a chant to cheer up the toys. As a major, it makes Dolly feels annoyed and disrespected, and she told him that she is the one who should cheer the toys. Therefore, Woody expresses his regret by apologizing for the disrespectful action which is done to Dolly. From the context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of apologizing. It is uttered at (08:22- 08:23).

- c. Expressing Gratitude

Expressing gratitude is an act of expressing the feeling of grateful to someone as a form of appreciation toward the good things done or given by that person to you. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of expressing gratitude found in the movie:

- 1) The dialogue between Woody and Jessie:

Jessie : Hey, Woody. Here.

Woody : **Oh, thanks, Jessie.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody is performing expressive illocutionary act (Expressing gratitude). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place in the Bonnie's room after Bonnie is done playing with her toys and she goes out of her room. After being played by Bonnie, Jessie comes to Woody to return his sheriff badged which is put on her by Bonnie as Bonnie picks her instead of Woody to be played as sheriff. To appreciate what Jessie has done, Woody expresses his gratitude by saying thank you to jessie. From the context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform the act of expressing gratitude. It is uttered at (10:07-10:08).

5. Declarative

a. Appointing

Appointing is an act of officially putting someone in a responsibility or a position for a job. The following bold utterances in the following dialogues are the examples of the act of pointing found in this movie:

1) Dialogue between Woody and Bo Peep:

Bo Peep : Okay, guys. Playtime is over. You have to follow my lead. We stay together, we stay quiet. Are we clear?

Woody : Absolutely. **Lead the way.**

The utterance said by Woody in the dialogue above shows that Woody was performing directive illocutionary act (appointing). Based on its context, the dialogue is taking place before they do their rescue operation to get Forky back from Gabby-Gabby. At the entrance, Woody by his utterance "Lead the way," he appoints Bo Peep to be the leader or the commander of the operation. Woody's verbal action can be included to declarative illocutionary act because thereby, through his utterance, Woody alters Bo Peep's status from being a partner into being a commander for himself and the other toys. Woody's declarative illocutionary act is performed successfully because Woody has been her leader when she still belongs to Andy so that Woody has a special social role to perform declarative illocutionary act. From this context, the writer could see that Woody's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of appointing. It is uttered at (49:38-49:39).

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that there are the entire five types of illocutionary act – assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative – which are contained in 417 utterance which are said by the main characters of the movie "Toy Story 4," Woody and Bo Peep. The most dominant types of the illocutionary act which are performed by the main character of this movie – especially Woody and Bo Peep – are assertive type of illocutionary act which has the percentage is 39,33% out of 100%, and directive type of illocutionary act which has the percentage is 39,09% out of 100%. Furthermore, the result of this research can be contributed as the teaching media and teaching material in teaching English. The teacher could utilize the movie "Toy Story 4" as a media in teaching English expressions which are often found in writing class, speaking class, reading class, and listening class.

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