An Analysis of Speech Act in the Animation Movie: Coco

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Abstract: Linguistic aspects are very important in English. When linguistics became a linguistic science, people studied it in several branches of linguistics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, sociolinguistics, and Practical. Speech act is one of the important components of pragmatics because speech act is a branch of pragmatics, related to all types of utterances made by speakers and its meaning depends on the point of view of the speaker. speaker and interlocutor. Speech acts are divided into three types: speech, speech, and speech. As technology advances, more media can support the learning process making it more enjoyable. Like learning by reading novels, watching movies and even listening to songs. This search is an analytical speech act introduced by Searle in Cartoons: Coco. The problem of this research is: what types of speech acts are proposed by the main characters in cartoons: Coco and what is the most dominant speech act among the main characters in cartoons: Coco. This study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. With the qualitative descriptive method, information is gathered via the use of words and images rather than figures. Interviews, field notes, photos, videotapes, private documents, notes or memos, and other documents can all provide data. The author of this research does a case study, provides a basic description, and goes over the language. Because the study's focus is on natural events or symptoms, the author employs this kind of qualitative research in it. The author of this paper will examine Coco, the cartoon's primary character, through an analysis of her verbal acts. Results of the study is: to explore the type of speech act that the main character proposes in the cartoon: Coco and to find out which speech act is most dominant among the main characters in an animated film: Coco. In this study, the author only focuses on studying one type of linguistic behavior, which is linguistic behavior.

Keywords: Animation Movie, Coco, Speech Act

Introduction

Language is a system of arbitrary speech symbols that allows all people of a given culture or others who have learned that culture's system to communicate or interact. In short, language is a means of communication. In addition, language also shows personality. Through language, we can know a person's personality. It will be difficult to determine whether a person has a good or bad personality if they do not express their thoughts and feelings through verbal behavior. In other words, the use and choice of language, communication style, and the words or phrases that someone often uses in everyday conversations all clearly show what their personality is like.

The study of language is linguistics. Linguistic aspects are very important in English. Linguistics is also very important for both future educators and English teachers, because as future English educators we of course highly encourage you to understand linguistics well more, because in addition to the skills included in English such as reading, speaking, listening, writing and grammar, the most important skills, the most important things in language are language itself (Cavallaro, 2023; Guen, 2020; Lewis, 2019; Okawara, 2018; Wester, 2020). Furthermore, for English teachers, linguistics is also very important, from phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, semiotics, pragmatics and vocabulary. How can an English teacher practice language skills if they do not master phonology, how can an English teacher practice writing during pregnancy if they do not master spelling, morphology, syntax, semantics and vocabulary. In addition, as an English teacher, he must not only practice his language skills but also explain the rules of the language correctly (Amirovich, 2023; Iye, 2023; Mahmood, 2021; Nejadghanbar, 2022; Taylor, 2021; Valdman, 2021; Yanes, 2019). The teacher is always involved in linguistic work, he has to explain the subject of study in the language and if the teacher has knowledge of the language then the learning material will be easier to convey.

When linguistics became a linguistic science, people studied it in several branches of linguistics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, sociolinguistics, and semiology. effective and pragmatic. Speech act theory was first introduced by John Austin in 1955 at Harvard University. Speech act is one of the important components of pragmatics because speech act is a branch of pragmatics, related to all types of utterances made by speakers and its meaning depends on the point of view of the speaker (Bystrov, 2020; Hopkinson, 2021; Koceva, 2021; Kohnen, 2022; Lee, 2022; Önalan, 2018; Paik, 2022; Panther, 2022; D. Qi, 2023; Y. Qi, 2020). speaker and interlocutor. Speech acts are divided into three types: speech, speech, and speech. The act of positioning is the act of saying something, it is an act of medium positioning, it is the act of expressing the underlying literal meaning of the chosen words. Speech actions are performed through the communicative power of speech. People may utter it to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for other communicative purposes. This is often called the illocutionary power of a word. In general, linguistic behavior is classified into five, we distinguish: Assertive, directive, expressive,

delegating and declarative. An act of expression is an act of creating an effect on the listener through words. Depending on the circumstances, someone will utter it with the assumption that the listener will recognize the intended effect. However, the three speech acts form a coherent whole in the entire process of language expression, so they must reflect the principle of existence of speech and action, action. In addition, today there are many means that can be used in the language learning process to achieve greater efficiency.

As technology advances, more media can support the learning process making it more enjoyable. Like learning by reading novels, watching movies and even listening to songs. Educators must adjust their instructional strategies to their pupils' requirements. In other words, teachers must create a non-monotonous teaching environment to prevent students from becoming disinterested in studying. It is possible to accomplish this by understanding their pupils' learning styles. Film originates from the strip of celluloid on which the images that make up film were originally captured, cut, and projected; film simply stands for animated film. Therefore, cinema has the functions of education, entertainment, information and stimulation of creative labor. Accordingly, as the author explained before, this movie can also be used as a tool to support the process of language learning activities, such as using cartoons. In this study, the writer wants to show that the choice and use of language, especially in the act of speaking, can create and build human personality both in real life and in movies - even even humans. The screenwriters took the movie Coco as the object of research because Coco is an interesting animated film, with a humorous story but still full of moral messages.

Methodology

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative descriptive method is a research method in which data is collected in the form of words and images, not numbers. Data can be obtained from interviews, field notes, photographs, videotapes, personal documents, notes or memos, and other documents. In this study, the writer gives a general description, reviews the vocabulary, and conducts a case study. Therefore, in this study, the author uses this type of qualitative research because this research is aimed at natural phenomena or symptoms. In this study, the writer will analyze the speech actions of the main character in the cartoon: Coco.

Research design

The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative descriptive method is a research method where data collected in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. The data can be obtained from interviews, field notes, photos, video tapes, personal documentation, notes, or memos and other documentation.

In this research, the writer makes a general description, examines words, and conducts a study of the situation experienced. So in this research, the writer uses this type of

qualitative research because this research is oriented to natural phenomena or symptoms. Which in this research, the writer will analyze the speech act proposed by main character in the Animation Movie: Coco.
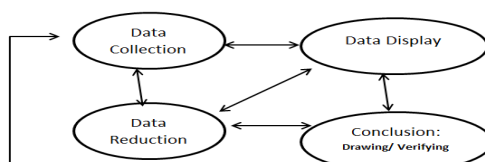
Research site and participants

Data sources in research are subjects from which data can be obtained. The main data sources in qualitative research are words, and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others. In this study the writer used two data sources namely Coco script as primary data and Coco movie itself as secondary data.

Data collection and analysis

Data collection techniques are a way or strategy to get the data needed to answer questions. Data collection techniques aim to obtain data in a manner consistent with research so that writer will obtain complete the data both verbally and in writing. The document used in this research is sentences proposed by main character in Coco movie that contained illocutionary act. In this research, the writer will collect data through the following steps:

1. Downloading the movie script.

2. Watching the movie while reading script

3. Repeat watching the movie and focus on the scene of 5 main characters in Coco Movie.

4. Classifying which are the sentences that can be categorized as assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative act through table.

5. Concluding which is the most dominate speech act that found in Coco Movie script.

Picture 3.1 Data Analysis Miles and Huberman

Miles and Huberman states that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously until it was completed, so that the data obtained was considered credible, things that need to be done in analyzing qualitative data include:

1.   Data Collection

Data collection is carried out from the results of interviews, observations, and various documents based on categorization in accordance with the research problem which is then developed through further data search. In this research, the writer collecting data from the original script of Animation Movie: Coco.

2.   Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selection, separation, attention to simplification, abstracting and transformation of rough data arising from written records in the field. Reports or data obtained in the field will be outlined in the form of a complete and detailed description. The data obtained from the field will be quite a lot, so it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Reducing data means summarizing choosing the main points, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns.

The form of the display data in this research can be described as follows:

Explanation

As	: Assertive	P	: Participant
Di	: Directive	L	: Location
Ex	: Expressive	T	: Topic
Co	: Commissive	F	: Function
De	: Declarative		

Character 1   : Miguel

Character 2   : Abuelita

Character 3   : Héctor

Character 4   : Mama Imelda

Character 5   : Ernesto

3.   Data Display

Presentation of data is done with the aim of making it easier for the writer to see the overall picture or a particular part of the study. Presentation of the data is done by describing the results of the interview as outlined in the form of a narrative text, and supported by documents, as well as photographs and similar images for holding a conclusion.

The form of the display data in this research can be described as follows:

Table 3.2 Data Display Illocutionary Act

No	Illocutionary Act	Total
1	Assertive	
2	Directive	
3	Expressive	
4	Commissive	
5	Declarative	
	Total	

4.   Conclusion Drawing/verifying

Conclusion drawing is to carry out continuous verification throughout the research process, namely during the data collection process. The writer tries to analyze and look for patterns, themes, relationship of equations, things that often arise, hypotheses and so on which are concluded in tentative conclusions. In conclusion drawing, the writer need to use the closed interview to English Department student of 5th semester who liked Coco Movie about the personality of the main character in Coco Movie, so can be verified that language can shows how a someone personality.

The form of interviews question can be described as follow:

Interview to English Department in 5th Semester about the Personality of Main Character in Coco Movie

Name   :
NPM   :
Faculty   :
Semester   :

Table 3.3 Interview

No	Question	Answer
1	There's any relationship between someone personality and how the way they speak?	
2	Do you like Miguel's character?	
3	In Coco Movie, Miguel is the role of the antagonist or protagonist?	
4	Is he an optimist person?	

Findings and Discussion
Findings

Findings respond to the purpose of the study and are presented systematically. Findings are supported with sufficient and relevant quotations, examples, tables and diagrams. For making a table, see the following example.

Data research results are taken from the sayings proposed by the main character of the animated film: Coco contains a speech act. In this study, data analysis is performed with data collection, data reduction, data visualization, and drawing/verifying conclusions

1.   Data Collection

The data used in this study are the original Coco scripts. When collecting data, the writer encountered some difficulties such as difficulty finding the original script of Coco in

English so it took many times to search, download and match the script with the movie. After going through these steps, the writer finally found the original Coco script of 18,125 words or 167 pages that will serve as the data source for this research.

2.   Data Reduction

After collecting the data, the writer reducing the data on the Coco script by adjusting the theory of illocutionary act with the sentences or utterances proposed by the main character in Animation Movie: Coco. In reducing data, the writer does it in several times to ensure the accuracy of the data produced, so that the remaining data needed to conduct this research is 3723 words or about 30 pages. The table bellows is an example of data reducing of this research, for the full version can be seen in the appendix 2 in this research.

Note:

As	: Assertive	P	: Participant
Di	: Directive	L	: Location
E	: Expressive	T	: Topic
Co	: Commissive	F	: Function
De	: Declarative		

Character 1   : Miguel

Character 2   : Abuelita

Character 3   : Héctor

Character 4   : Mama Imelda

Character 5   : Ernesto

Bold: Sentences categorized as the illocutionary act.

Table 4.1 Data Reduction Illocutionary Act

No	Time	Setting	Character	Data	As	Di	Ex	Co	De	Scene
1	00:03:43-00:03:44	P: Character 2 and 1 L: Their house T: Character 2 asked character 1 to immediately eat his food F: Command	2	**Miguel, eat your food.**	✓					

No	Time	Setting	Character	Data	Illocutionary act					Scene
					As	Di	Ex	Co	De	
2	00:06:46- 00:06:56	P:Character 1 and Mariach L:Mariachi Plaza T:M complained that his family hates music, something that M really likes. F: Complained	1	Mariachi: Ay, ay, ay, muchacho! I asked for a shoe shine, not your life story. **Character 1: Oh, yeah, sorry. I just can't really talk about any of this at home.**	✓					
3	00:08:00- 00:08:04	P: Character 2 and Mariachi L: Mariachi Plaza T: Character 2 asked Mariachi to leave M, because Mariachi was a musician. F: Command	2	**Character 1: You leave my grandson alone!** Mariachi; Doña, please! I was just getting a shine.	✓					

3. Data Display

After reducing the data, the writer made a data display about the result of the research in a form of table and chart with the aim that the presentation in this research more easy to be understand.

4. Conclusion Drawing

Based on the above research results, the author has found a number of phrases that can be classified as linguistic acts, which are:

First, the affirmative function to declare/explain something, testify, express something and admit it. Second, the directive has the function of requesting, demanding, suggesting,

commanding and pleading. Third, expressions have the function of praising, praising, apologizing, and criticizing. Fourth, trust has the function of declaring a promise, complaining, refusing, suggesting, and raising a possibility. Finally, the declaration has the function of declaring, prohibiting, deciding and pardoning.

Discussion

Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie. It will be explained in more detail as follows:

1. Miguel (Character 1)

In this movie, Miguel is the main character. Based on the above analysis results, the main type of speech act used by Miguel is affirmative and includes 13 sentences, followed by 10 expressive sentences, 8 directive sentences, 6 commitment sentences and 0 declarative sentences. The assertive phrase Miguel says is for explaining something, complaining, and admitting mistakes. In expressive sentences, the functions used are criticism and apology. Furthermore, in directive sentences, the functions used are ask, beg, request and ask for an appointment. In the commitment sentence, the functions used are to promise and declare possibility. Based on the results of the writer's analysis and interview with students of the 5th semester English department of IAIN Takengon who liked the movie Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie, the writer can conclude that Miguel is a critical person. and optimistic man. boy because he always tries to fulfill his dream of becoming a musician even though his family hates him, whether in the Land of the Living or the Land of the Dead.

2. Abuelita (Character 2)

In this movie, Abuelita is the main character. From the results of the above analysis, the main type of speech act used by Abuelita is the command consisting of 5 sentences, followed by 3 declarative sentences, 2 affirmative sentences, 1 expressive sentence and 0 commitment sentences. The directive sentence used by Abuelita has the function of commanding, the declarative sentence is used with the function of deciding and prohibiting. Furthermore, the function of the affirmative sentence is to report and blame, and finally the function of the commitment sentence is to refute something. Based on the results of the writer's analysis and interview with students of the 5th semester English department of IAIN Takengon who liked the movie Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie, the writer can conclude that Abuelita is the one who decides. and live person. and the lady was a bit rude. However, she does all of this because she loves her nephew, Miguel.

3. Hector (Character 3)

In this movie Hector is the main character. Based on the above analysis results, the type of speech act used by Hector is mainly expressive, including 10 sentences, 9 affirmative sentences, 8 directive sentences, 3 commitment sentences and 2 declarative sentences. The function of expressive phrases spoken by Hector is used to apologize, praise and blame. Then the function of the affirmative sentence is to explain or state something and admit

mistakes. The directive function is used to request something, beg, suggest, accuse and request. Furthermore, the function of the commitment sentence used is to promise and offer help, and finally in the declarative sentence it is the function of deciding and declaring possibilities. Based on the results of analysis and interviews conducted by the writer with students of the 5th semester English department at IAIN Takengon who like the movie Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie, the writer concludes that Hector is a good person, kind and compassionate people because he did many different things to not be forgotten by his beloved daughter Coco.

4. Mother Imelda (Character 4)

In this movie, Mama Imelda is the main character. Based on the above analysis results, the main type of speech act used by Mama Imelda is directive, including 6 sentences, 4 affirmative sentences, 4 expressive sentences, 3 declarative sentences and 2 commitment sentences. The function of imperative sentences spoken by Mama Imelda is used to give orders and suggestions. Then, the function of the affirmative sentence is to explain or state something. The expressive sentence function is used to blame. Furthermore, the functions of declarative sentences are used to decide, forgive and forbid, and finally, the functions of commitment sentences are used to decide, declare possibilities and refute. Based on the results of the writer's analysis and interviews with students of the 5th semester English department at IAIN Takengon, who like the movie Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie, the writer concludes that Mama Imelda is a strong person. and brave woman. woman, she will do anything to protect her family.

5. Ernesto de La Cruz (Character 5)

In this movie, Ernesto is the villain. Based on the above analysis results, the main type of speech act used by Ernesto is imperative, which means 6 sentences, 4 affirmative sentences, 1 declarative sentence, 1 commitment sentence and 0 expressive sentences. The function of the directive sentence spoken by Ernesto is used to command and invite. At that time, the function of the affirmative sentence is to explain, state and express something. The commitment sentence function is used to state a possibility. Furthermore, the function of the declarative sentence used is prohibition. Based on the results of the writer's analysis and interview with students of the 5th semester English department at IAIN Takengon, who like the movie Coco about the personalities of each character in this movie, the writer concludes that Ernesto is a selfish and cruel person. because he will do anything to succeed in his career, including hurting those close to him.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis in previous chapter, the writer concludes that:

Almost all kinds of illocutionary act were proposed by each of the main character in Animation Movie: Coco, but there are differences between number and types of illocutionary act that proposed by them. First, the types of illocutionary act proposed by character 1 are assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive. Second, the types of

illocutionary act proposed by character 2 are assertive, directive, expressive, and declarative. Third, the types of illocutionary act proposed by character 3 are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. Forth, the types of illocutionary act proposed by character 4 are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. Last, the types of illocutionary act proposed by character 5 are assertive, directive, commissive and declarative.

The most dominate illocutionary act proposed by character 1 is assertive. In this context assertive has a function to stated or explained about something, complained, give a witness and admitted. The most dominate illocutionary act proposed by character 2 is directive. In this context directive has a function to command. The most dominate illocutionary act proposed by character 3 is expressive. In this context expressive has a function to begging, proud, critics, blame and admitted. The most dominate illocutionary act proposed by character 4 is directive. In this context directive has a function to command, suggest, admit, and demand. The most dominate illocutionary act proposed by character 5 is directive. In this context directive has a function to command.

The selection and the using of language especially in speech act can create and build someone personality both in the real world and in the movie itself. Based on the illocutionary act proposed by each of the main character in this movie, it can be concluded that character 1 is a critical and optimistic boy, character 2 is a decisive, straightforward and slightly rude woman, character 3 was a kind and compassionate person, character 4 was an emphatic and courageous woman and character 5 was a selfish and cruel person.

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