

**ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN MOANA *MOVIE*: A PRAGMATIC
PERSPECTIVE**



ARTICLE

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ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN MOANA MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: This research is a pragmatic approach study of *Analysis of Speech Acts in Moana Movie: A Pragmatic Perspective*. This research aims to find the speech acts performed by the main characters in *Moana's* movie. Specifically, this research focuses on identifying the kinds of speech acts found in the main characters using Austin's theory, and analyzing what the most dominant one used and classified into a type of illocutionary act using Searle's classification. This research used the script of the *Moana* movie containing the dialogues as a source of the data and this research applied a qualitative method. In this study, it was found that there were 127 speech acts used by the main characters of *Moana* based on Austin's theory, which included 17 locutionary acts, 102 illocutionary acts, and 8 perlocutionary acts. Of the three types of speech above, Illocutionary acts are the most commonly found in *Moana* with 102 utterances out of the number of illocutionary acts found. Based on Searle's classification, there are 5 kinds of Illocutionary acts, including 37 utterances found in the Representative, 33 utterances in the directive, 25 expressive utterances, 5 utterances from the declaration, and 2 utterances in the commission. Based on findings, the most dominant one used is an Illocutionary acts which is 102 utterances and has been classified into a representative there are 37 utterances found in representative. Moreover, utterances indicating speech acts by the main characters have an intended meaning in which function of the pragmatic approach is applied such as when the main characters perform their speech acts, especially in illocutionary acts directly in several tones of voice and use body language to emphasize their speech acts which performed via eye contact, facial expression, and gesture. Those nonverbal strategies have certain functions concerned with the speech acts or message sent by the speaker to the hearer.

Keywords: speech acts, movie, moana, pragmatic approach

INTRODUCTION

Humans and languages cannot exist without each other. As social beings, humans need language to communicate and form connections with each other. When it comes to social contact, language plays an important role in communication. People express their identity, personality, and where they come from through the use of language. share your opinions and thoughts, express your joys and sorrows, laugh with others, provide information, command someone to do something, and influence others you can.

Pragmatics is a subject of linguistics. Find out how we use and understand the language we speak, hear, read and write. The importance of language learning for our general knowledge and the value of common sense for our environment are examined in pragmatics.

Language is the most important element of communication. Brown and Yule (1983: 1-2), stated that language has two functions transaction function focuses on how the content of the highlighted information is communicated, and the Interaction function emphasizes the interaction between the sender and receiver. Language enables people to communicate more effectively. They have the ability to communicate their goals directly to others. Language helps us communicate and express our thoughts and achieve our goals and has become an integral part of our daily communication, helping us communicate and express our thoughts and achieve our goals. This is greatly influenced by the environment in which the speech was given and the purpose or intent of the speaker. Depending on the context, the speaker might say, "It's nice to make coffee" as a command or request.

Speakers often use propositional or non-propositional meanings to convey messages to interlocutors or readers in order to achieve a goal. A speech act is an utterance to achieve something. All real speech consists of speech acts that perform functions such as commands, warnings, or conveying the speaker's goals.

The phenomenon of speech acts occurs not only in real life but also in movies because the movie is a mirror that reflects human reality. Dialogue between characters mirrors human communication, which consists of speech acts. In utterances, characters use speech actions to accomplish goals. When asking someone for something or expressing your feelings. They use language to carry out activities.

In addition, watching English films helps you understand and understand other cultures while learning new terms. Turning on subtitles for beginners will help you understand everything. On the other hand, turning off subtitles can help more experienced learners improve their listening comprehension and master the practical elements according to the context of the film scenario

The movie which is used in this study is Moana, an animated family adventure film, directed by Ron Clements and John Musker. The Moana movie they directed by has many unique utterances uttered by its main character certain speech acts. This movie tells about the main character, Moana, the strong-willed daughter of a Polynesian village chief, who was chosen by the ocean itself to reunite the mystical relic of the goddess Te Fiti. When a curse strikes the island, Moana sets sail in search of Maui, a legendary god, hoping to turn the relic to the goddess Te Fiti and save her people.

The speech of the characters in the movie Moana and the Legendary Sea is used to perform different kinds of actions, so this study aims to analyze these speech act phenomena. Language consists of grammatical and structural words that can be used to extract meaning from what people utter in their communications. This literal meaning usually has a different meaning than the speaker's intention or the non-literal meaning embedded in people's utterances, depending on the context of the situation.

It is interesting to analyze the movie because it seems to have a variety of Speech acts. Therefore, this study focused on the history movie entitled “Moana”. She is the protagonist of Disney’s 2016 she is the twelfth official Disney Princess, directed by Ron Clements and John Musker. Moana is originally voiced by Hawaiian Actress and Singer Auli’I Cravalho.

In Moana movie, there are many things that can be learned and picked up. Moana carries the character as the only child of a daughter from the head of the village who is also the next generation of the family. Here the value that can be taken is that having different opinions as long as the goal is clear is not a problem and the importance of knowing what is in our true hearts. Moana taught us how to prove to people who don't believe in us that we can do things that other people even think we can't, but self-confidence and courage will lead us to success and never give up if we fail, listen to what It's in our hearts where we want to go and having a strong stance is the foundation. If you fail, then try to come back stronger and braver.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Sources of the data

The data source of this research is the dialogues in the Moana movie and the script of the movie. Both movies and scripts will be taken from the internet because this research will use a qualitative approach, research data is in the form of lingual units such as words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The data will be in the following format utterances of a main character in the movie which are then analyzed from the words of the main character in the film are then analyzed from a pragmatic perspective.

2. Method of collecting data

The method of collecting data used in this study was the documentary review. The documentary method gathers the data by recording every event or scene in artwork in form of the images, text, pictures, or dialogues of the film or movie. First is watching the Moana movie repeatedly. Second marked and selected the important scenes related to the study. Third took the dialogue from the script. And fourth classified the required data based on the research questions.

3. Method of analyzing data

1. Identifying the data belonging to the speech acts.
2. Classifying the data into the kinds of illocutionary acts according to Austin and Searle’s categories of the illocutionary act; assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration.
3. Analyzing and describing the illocutionary acts in the movie. This study utilizes those searles (1979) there are five categories of the illocutionary act; assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration.
4. Describing the purpose of the main characters using speech acts according to Searle’s (1995) theory of types of speech acts.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The kind of speech act in the main character using Austin theory locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act and based on Searle classification representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

1. Locutionary act: This act occurs by uttering sounds, words, or even phrases as natural speech units. There are need two things that are needed for the utterance to be locutionary which have the same meaning between speakers and listers.

a) Context: in this scene Moana, Chief Tui, and Sina are visiting a resident's house that is having problems. At that time, Moana was on the ceiling of the resident's house to check what problem was going on. The villagers spoke to Moana's father and mother, he had done many things so that no one leaked again, but the roof still leaked, and at the same time, Moana immediately said *"This is not the fronds, wind shifted the coast"* When she jumped down and the villagers were immediately amazed at Moana's skills in finding problems in his house listening to this made Moana's parents smile to listen to it because Moana managed to help the villagers' problems.

(00:12:05) Moana: fixed! this is not the fronds, wind shifted the coast. [tui and sina smile look at Moana and they look proud and also the villagers are dumbfounded saying "ooh"]

b) Context: in this scene, Moana and the villagers are dancing to celebrate the day of Moana's ascension to become the new Village Head of Motunui. Moana and the resident's Dance and sing together, and at the song a sentence that Moana says *"My home my people beside me. And when I think of tomorrow There we are"* in the sentence *"there we are"* Moana and the villagers said simultaneously and the other villagers seemed to enjoy Moana's look and they danced and had fun together.

(00:11:32) Moana: My home, my people beside me. And when I think of tomorrow there we are.

c) Context: Moana finally goes to find Maui to complete a task her grandmother left her before she died, Moana must find Maui and return TeFiti's heart before darkness falls on their village. On a sunny morning where last night Moana managed to cross the sea boundary which was forbidden by her father. And in the next scene, Moana is already in the middle of the ocean, while preparing her boat she keeps repeating the words her grandmother had arranged for her to say to Maui the next time they meet.

(00:32:16) moana: I am Moana of Motului. You board my boat sail across the sea and restore the heart of Te Fiti.

d) Context: After wading through a storm at night, Moana finally arrives on the island of Maui, where before realizing it Moana is angry at the ocean about why she didn't help Moana when a storm brought her to an island. When Moana realizes that the island is Maui Island, she asks to make sure back to the ocean if

that's where Maui is. Moana will anxiously approach Maui by continuing to repeat the words she will say so that Maui wants to carry out the mission he is currently undergoing.

(00:36:28) *Moana: Maui! ... Maui demigod bring him to see I am Moana of Motului you were board my boat, No, You will board my boat. Yeah!*

- e) **Context:** Maui finally get his fishhook, when Maui managed to get his hook, Tamatoa and Moana immediately looked at Maui who was standing on Tamatoa's giant shell while he (Maui) lifted his hook which had been on Tamatoa all this time. And Maui said it out loud *it's Maui time!*

(01:02:34) *Maui: I'm back, it's Maui time!*

2. **Type of Illocutionary act:** They are representatives, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The data shows that there are (37) utterances in the movie representative utterances. It means that the main characters mostly made utterances to get the hearer to behave in such a way as to make him or her understand some goals.

1. **Representative** is an act of words that conveys the speaker is sure of it. In binding the speaker to the truth of his statement. Representative is also called assertive. Disagreeing, Complaining, informing, suggesting, boasting, reporting, arguing, believing, affirming, predicting, telling, forecasting, alleging, and stating are some types of that included in the representative. Bellows are a discussion of the data that the research found in Moana's movie.

- a) **Context:** the setting from Moana, Gramma Tala, and Chief Tui's conversation. Moana and Gramma Tala were talking while walking around the beach. Gramma Tala gave advice to herself keep walking, follow where Moana's innermost heart leads, and at that time, Gramma Tala invited Moana to try to approach a fishing boat that was close to their position, and at that time, Moana showed a surprised and happy face and to approach the boat, just as she was stepping towards the boat, his father came and surprised Moana and Gramma Tala immediately gave an innocent expression when he was stared at by his daughter (Chief Tui).

Moana: *Dad! I was only looking at the boat, I wasn't-gonna get on them*
(00:10:16)

Analysis: This utterance is likely to be understood as a stating. The dialogue happens when Moana was so surprised when her dad comes and at the same time she won't go the boat like what her gramma tala showed but her dad comes to her and Moana states that she just looking at the boats and not getting on them.

- b) **Context:** the setting is when Moana came to her father who was gathering with all the village officials and residents to discuss what was happening in their village. When Chief Tui was having a discussion with all his people and Moana's village officials ran over and stated that he knew what to do to save his village, he told what he had seen with Gramma Tala. Hearing this Chief Tui was shocked then he left the hall taking a fire torch and trying to avoid Moana but Moana continued to

chase her father. Moana states that it was her way of saving her people but Chief Tui blames her and says she should have burned the boat Moana and Chief Tui got into an argument.

Moana: you told me how our people. This is how we help our people!

(00:28:27)

Analysis: The utterances happened when Moana claimed and believes this is a good way to help their people but her dad disagreed with her opinion and just walk without caring what Moana said to him. The utterance by Moana is classified as a representative with the category of believing.

2. **Directive**, a directive illocutionary act is namely a form of speech meant for the speaker to create the effect that the listener takes action. Asking, advising, begging, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, pleading, praying, inviting permitting, dare, challenging, defy are some types that include in the directive. Bellows are the discussion of the data that the researcher found in the Moana movie.
 - a) **Context:** The setting occurred when Moana almost drowned when she and Pua tried to find fish outside the reef, but she was overturned by big waves then after arriving on land she realized that the sea was dangerous. Gramma Talla came to her making Moana surprised by her grandmother's arrival. Gramma Tala said to blame it all on Pig (Pua) then Moana told her grandmother that what her father said about the ocean was true. Gramma Tala, who was listening to this, didn't care about Moana and then told Moana to do what her father told her, but listening to that made Moana uncomfortable and gave her grandmother a full expression of wonder.

Moana: why you acting weird?

Gramma Tala: I'm a village crazy lady, that's my job.

Moana: is there something you want to tell me. Just tell me. Is there something you wanna tell me?

Gramma Tala: is there something you want to hear?

(00:21:12)

Analysis: The utterances show that verb of Directive is a command. The dialogue happened when Moana feels wrong with her gramma because she not feels as usual and said about when she died she will come back like stingrays like her tattoo or she choose the wrong tattoo. And Moana wants if there any something that her gramma wants to say just let her know because she knows there's something wrong with her gramma and that makes Moana fells her gramma doing some weird things.

- b) **Context:** the setting when Moana and Maui managed to defeat Kakamora and they made a deal to complete the mission. As Maui was preparing their boat, Moana noticed the way Maui steered the boat interested. Moana also asked Maui to teach

her how to sail but Maui ignored her and when Maui dodged to teach Moana, Ocean deliberately gave Kakamora a shotgun that got stuck in their boat and then Ocean accidentally hit Maui so Maui immediately went limp and Ocean delivered the oar to Moana. Ocean and Moana did a high five because Ocean supported Moana in learning how to drive a boat. Moana touched Maui with the oar while giving orders to teach him even though he was lying down he was still fussing indicating he was fine.

Moana: if you can talk you can teach. Wayfinding, lesson one ... hit it!

Maui: hfft pulls the sheet...Not the sheets..no.. no...

(00:52:39)

Analysis: In the sentence expressed by Moana and Maui, it is part of the Directive where Moana gives Maui orders and uses actions to order Maui to teach him how to sail.

3. Commisive, Commisive is an illocutionary act that is what the speakers say relate to future action. They express what the speakers intend. Commisive verbs are vows, offers, promises, threats, refusals, pledges, etc. Bellows are the discussion of the data that the research found in Moana.

a) Context: Maui and Moana's conversation setting is when they are in the middle of the sea after defeating Kakamora. Moana offers Maui to join her mission to restore TeFiti's heart. Moana made an offer to Maui that if successful then Maui will be famous again as a kind God and everyone will know about him. Moana continues to make Maui believe and wants to work with him by helping him get his hook then they will go to TeKa together for the success of the mission.

Maui: we'd never make it, without my hook. Not pass Te Ka.

Moana: then we get your hook. We get your hook, take out Te Ka. Restore the heart. [*moana gives her hand to make a deal with Maui with said*] Unless you don't wanna be, Maui Demigod of Wind and sea. Hero to all.

(00:50:52)

Analysis: From the dialogue above, Moana makes an offer to Maui and makes him believe her with a suggestion Maui will be a hero demigod again and have a good name again so Maui wants to work with him to return the heart.

b) Context: Setting in this scene, after negotiating Maui and Moana finally shake hands to sign an agreement on the plan. Maui, who initially seemed doubtful, finally agreed to Moana's invitation to join the mission and Tattu Maui persuaded Maui to accept Moana's invitation, and they began to formulate the next strategy.

Maui: [takes Moana hands] First we get my hook.

Moana: Then save the world! Deal?

Maui: deal.

(00:51:14)

Analysis: From the dialogue above Maui make sure again to Moana that she must deliver Maui to get his fishhook again, and Moana wants to Maui make a deal that after getting the hook they must save the world. And Maui accepts Moana's hands.

4. **Expressive** An expressive illocutionary act is a form of speech act that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers toward a situation. Appreciate, commiserated congratulate, mock, welcome, praise, are some type that is included in expressive. Bellows are the discussion of the data that the researcher found in Moana.

a) **Context:** The setting takes place when Gramma Tala invites him to go up a hill where there is a pile of rocks. Moana asked what place this was when Moana pushed the pile of stones showing the door of Goa. Gramma Talla told Moana to come inside and see what was inside. When Moana was already in the cave, she showed an expression of surprise and delight to see the many large boats and ships and discovered the fact that they were explorers. Knowing this fact, Moana was so happy that she ran outside and said *we're voyagers* he also asked his grandmother, Gramma Tala also told the story of what had actually happened.

Moana: we were voyagers, we were voyagers, we were voyagers! (*Moana run when she said that they are voyagers*)

(00:26:05)

Analysis: The utterances happened when Moana came inside the cave and found a boat and know the real background of her ancestors who were voyagers. Moana feels so happy, which means they are voyagers and they can sail across the sea to help the people of their village.

b) **Context:** The setting takes place when Moana and her father are arguing shortly when they are arguing a trumpet sound comes from the hall where Moana's grandmother is. At the same time Moana and her father found her grandmother's stick lying where they were and soon a villager came towards them with a very panicked face he just said *chief! Your mother*. Moana and her father only saw the faces of the villagers and he just said *your mother* Moana and her father saw each other and ran towards where Gramma Tala was. Seeing her grandmother lying weak made Moana cry and keep saying she would not leave her grandmother, but Gramma Tala kept asking Moana to go immediately and meet Maui. Hearing that made Moana cry in her grandmother's arms because she had to leave her dying grandmother.

Gramma Tala: Go!

Moana: not now... I can't

Gramma Tala: you say, I am Moana of Motunui you will board my boat sail across the sea, and restore the heart of Te Fiti

Moana: [saw her grandmother, and Moana cried in front of her grandmother] I can't leave you [cry]

(00:29:45)

Analysis: In the utterance above Moana looks very sad and told her grandmother that she could not leave her grandmother Moana cried saying this to her grandmother. But he had to leave his grandmother, to fulfill her grandmother's request.

5. **Declaration,** When Maui and Moana were on their way to Teka and TeFiti, Maui saw Moana from above and noticed how Moana had learned how to sail the way he was taught. Seeing that, Moana asked what was wrong and Maui said words full of praise to Moana. Moana, who was surprised to hear Maui say those sweet words, was shocked and said to Maui that those were the sweetest words he had said so far and Moana added that she would save these words to tell TeFiti later. Maui smiled listening to him and he immediately said in front of Moana that he had done it and Maui spoke as if he had officially declared that “Moana of Motunui I believe you officially delivered Maui. Across the great sea. Moana.. Moana... Moana... you're amazing!” Moana, who heard this and saw directly where they were, made Moana happy and full of smiles that she was at their final destination. The utterances above Maui confirm that Moana had succeeded in making Maui go to Te Fiti and that made Moana look proud and smile at what she had accomplished.

a) **Context:** The setting takes place when Maui and Moana go up the top of the Lalotai door. Lalotai is a gathering place for the world of monsters or what is commonly *called the world of monsters*. Before they climbed to the top, Maui had taunted Moana to stay on the boat with Heihei, but unexpectedly Moana was secretly following Maui from behind. Maui also asked Moana how someone like himself who had no talent in sailing could go this far and Moana explained that it was not his people who asked him to go but the *Ocean*. Hearing Moana's answer, Maui mocked Moana, saying was she a child, and Maui expressed his opinion that the sea was strange according to Maui, if indeed the sea was so great, why didn't the sea give Maui's hook directly and return it to TeFiti himself, but in the middle of his conversation, Maui told Moana that he believed and declared there was nothing wrong in choosing Moana to go because Moana was *the choose one*. Hearing Maui's words made Moana's expression silent for a moment and reached the top of the hill and muttered "*The ocean choose you for a reason*" The word Maui said while she was holding the necklace that contained TeFiti's heart and saw the vast expanse of the ocean and she digested Maui's words that he is the chosen one.

Maui: But I'm sure it's not wrong about you. You're the chosen one. The ocean chose you for a reason.

(00:56:13)

Analysis: Maui declare Moana was chosen for a reason and Maui approved why the ocean chose her the utterance above made Moana notice what Maui said “ocean chose you for a reason” Moana fell silent and when she reached the hill she looked at the ocean and said to herself "the ocean chose you for a reason"

- b) **Context:** When Maui and Moana were on their way to Teka and TeFiti, Maui saw Moana from above and noticed how Moana had learned how to sail the way he was taught. Seeing that, Moana asked what was wrong and Maui said words full of praise to Moana. Moana, who was surprised to hear Maui say those sweet words, was shocked and said to Maui that those were the sweetest words he had said so far and Moana added that she would save these words to tell TeFiti later. Maui smiled listening to him and he immediately said in front of Moana that he had done it Maui spoke as if he had officially declared that “Moana of Motunui I believe you officially delivered Maui. Across the great sea. Moana.. Moana... Moana... you’re amazing!” Moana, who heard this and saw directly where they were, made Moana happy and full of smiles that she was at their final destination.

Maui: Moana of Motului. I believe you have officially delivered Maui. Across the great sea. Moana ... moana... moana... (Maui whisper Moana and said you’re amazing!”

(1:13:48)

Analysis: The utterances above Maui confirm that Moana had succeeded in making Maui go to Te Fiti and that made Moana look proud and smile at what she had accomplished

3. **Perlocutionary act:** Based on Austin and Searle’s opinion, the Perlocutionary speech act is performed by saying the word. In the other words, perlocutionary speech acts are action consequences for the listener after hearing the speaker. In this research, the researcher found 8 (eight) perlocutionary acts. Below is the discussion of the data that research found about perlocutionary acts in the Moana movie.

- a) **Context:** The setting in this scene occurs when Gramma Tala is telling fairy tales to Motuni village children including little Moana there. Moana showed a different expression from other children, she was very happy to hear the story compared to other children who were afraid to hear about the history of their island about there was darkness and monsters appeared. When it came to the end of Moana's father's story, Chief Tui appeared and asked his mother (Gramma Talla) to stop telling him about these scary things and Moana heard her father coming, she immediately ran to her father and said *Papa!* while raising her hand to be brought by his father.

(00:04:09) Chief Tui: whoa! whoa! thank you, Mother. That's enough. [*picked Moana*] Moana: Papa! [*walked to her dad and raised a hand to be picked up by her father*]

b) Context: The setting takes place when Chief Tui is talking to Gramma Tala at that time they have a difference of opinion about the existence of monsters, and in other scenes, Moana who is looking out is attracted by a sparkling light from the sea. Moana walked towards the sea she saw baby turtles who had difficulty walking because of a group of eagles. Moana saw this while she wants to play in the water and felt confused. Finally, little Moana choose went to help the baby turtle walk far into the sea. After the turtle made it into the ocean, it didn't take long for the ocean to open the way for Moana by providing a beautiful, happy rock. Moana was attracted to continue following her without her knowing it. And the ocean changed and Moana was surprised to see the ocean inviting her to play. While they were playing, suddenly a Chief Tui voice came from inside the village calling out Moana's name, and hearing this, Lautan and Moana turned their heads in unison. Moana didn't pay attention to her father's voice but Ocean, who heard Chief Tui's voice, immediately took TeFiti's heart back and escorted Moana back to the beach so her father would not see this interaction.

(00:07:03) Chief Tui: MOANA... [*this utterance happened to chief tui looking for Moana where is she at the same time, Moana was playing with the ocean and the ocean looked to the sound source of chief tui's whereabouts quickly the ocean returned Moana to the shore.*]

CONCLUSION

The context in which the language is used must be considered when analyzing language use. The act attempts to decode what other people intend to say. Based on the findings and discussion above, I have finally come to a conclusion about this thesis. In the study, the researchers found 127(one hundred twenty-seven) utterances of speech that were performed by the main characters in Moana's movie.

To answer the first research question, this study used Austins and Searle's theories. based on the data that have been found, that are three speech acts. It consists of 127 (one hundred twenty-seven) utterances that are performed by the main characters in Moana. There are 17(seventeen) utterances that are put into the Locutionary acts, 102 (one hundred two) utterances are put into the Illocutionary acts, and the last 8 (eight) utterances were put into the Perlocutionary acts.

To answer the second research question, the most dominant speech act used is found in the illocutionary act with a total number of 102 (one hundred two) utterances that are performed

by the main characters in *Moana's* a movie that's classified illocutionary act theory by John Searle (1976) such as Representatives, Directive, Commissives, Expressive, and Declarations.

Based on the findings, there are 5 kinds of Illocutionary acts identified from the main character's speech during their dialogues in *Moana*. The 102 utterance show are, first representative with 37 (thirty-seven) utterances found from the movie, followed by a directive with 31 (thirty-three) utterances which are found from the movie, next expressive with 25 (twenty-five) utterances found from the movie, then Declarative with 5(five) utterances found from the movie and then Commissive with 2 (two) utterances which are also found from the movie.

The assertive are expressed by telling, disagreeing, warning, explaining, stating, arguing, assuming, informing, believing, and agreeing. Directives are expressed in the form of asking, challenging, commanding, and requesting. Expressives are expressed in the form of mocking, stating worry, anger, happiness, confusion, shock, thanking, joking, worrying, apologizing, and complimenting. Declarative is expressed in the form of declaring, confirming, approving, and stating. And the last illocutionary act performed by the main character is commissives which are promising and planning. We can conclude or get the implied meaning based on the context of the conversation between the main characters and other characters' conversation from the movie, the main characters usually show the implied meaning based on the context of the conversation between the main characters and other characters.

Another conclusion is the representative of the illocutionary acts is the classifications that the main characters in *Moana* mostly used. The people of the village and also Moana's father didn't believe their village was a cruise of the darkness. Gramma Tala has told the story about TeFiti and TeKa and also why the darkness comes, but Chief Tui is still on his statement if Motului is safe Motului is paradise and no one leaves this island. Little Moana was met with the ocean, and at that time Gramma Tala believe that Moana was chosen by the ocean to restore the heart of TeFiti. Moana was told to the people of the village and also to his father and mother about the heart but no one believed in Moana after her Gramma Tala said Moana must go to help their people and finally she is going with her beliefs and opinion she believes she's chosen for change the island and go to find Maui and also restore the heart. in order to do that, they used representative illocutionary acts since the function of representative illocutionary act is to make the hearer believe or know what the speakers means by saying something.

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