Speech Act in Disney Animation *The Boss Baby: Family Business* by Michael McCullers

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Abstract

This research objective was aimed to find out the kinds of speech acts and to describe the meaning of speech acts found in the movie script of The Boss Baby: Family Business written by Michael McCullers. To find the aimed objectives, this research then used qualitative descriptive method in analysing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, classifying the words that includes speech acts in character's utterance in the movie script by applying Austin and Searle's theories. The results of the research then reveal that there are three kinds of speech acts were used in the movie script The Boss Baby: Family Business: they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. From the result it is found that each speech act has a different meaning from each category in each kinds of speech act, such as locution (imperative, interrogative, and declarative), illocution (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration), then perlocution (act of convincing, act of scaring, act of insulting, and act of amusing). The locutionary act was the dominating speech act found in the movie script The Boss Baby: Family Business.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Speech Act, Movie Script, Boss Baby, Michael McCullers

1.   INTRODUCTION

A literary works is a personal expression of human identity that tells stories, dramatizes situation, expresses emotions, and expresses ideas (Robert & Jacobs, 1998, p.2). Language is important in daily human communication as a medium to convey and express what human think in achieving their goals (Kumala, 2018, p. 1). Most of the time, speakers not only say something but also perform an action in speech because an utterance can have broader meaning than its literal meaning depending on the context when the utterance occurs.

In the 1940s, pragmatics developed in Europe (Arfianti, 2020, p. 1) the term pragmatic was first introduced by Charles W. Morris through the classification of semiotic. Pragmatic was the study of meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by the hearer (Yule, 1996, p. 3). One can speak the word about the intended means of the person, their assumptions, purpose, and the types of moves they shown while speaking. Djadjasudarma (in Tania, 2019, p. 2) explained that pragmatics was the study of language regarding speech used in certain condition. This means how the speaker can use language properly and correctly in communication.

Speech act was an expression in which a speaker says or does something in a speech. According to Hutajulu & Herman (2019, p. 30) speech act was performed when people make utterances or expressions such as apologies, greeting, request, complaints, invitation, compliments, or rejection. The only significance of examining speech acts was to help people to understand what messages someone were conveying in their communication. Speech act was part of pragmatics which was used to show that the speaker's intention was known by the listener. The action was part of the speech event because it serves as part of the speech situation or provide the context to the situation. Austin (1962, p. 108) suggested that speech acts were

relevant to linguistic analysis.

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Related to this research, there are a few researchers that have been achieve some result regarding speech act and below are also some theories used in this research.

2.1   Previous Studies

The researcher gathered information about speech acts from several previous studies that involved analyzing kinds of speech acts. Some previous studies related to this research topic include:

Siregar (2018) analyzed the kinds of expressive speech acts and to describe the utterances which performed by the characters in the "Orphan" movie script. The research used qualitative method and the data are analyzed descriptively. From the data, it is found some utterances that contain kinds of expressive by Searle (1976). Based on Searle's theory, there are six kinds of expressive speech acts, they are: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, and attitude. There are 64 utterances of expressive speech act have been found in the Orphan movie. The result of this study shows that the most dominant expressions used by the characters are expressive of attitudes 20.

Mulyani (2018) analyzed the types of illocutionary acts, to find out the most dominant type of illocutionary acts, and the reason of the most dominant type of illocutionary used in the Toba Dreams movie script. This research used descriptive qualitative method. In this study, it was found that there are three types of illocutionary such as representative with amount 45, commissive 6, and expressive with amount 25 and the result also shows that there are 76 illocutionary acts used in the Toba Dreams movie script.

Kiuk & Ghozali (2018) entitled Speech Acts Analysis in Desmond Conversation in Hacksaw Ridge Movie. This research aimed to describe the types and the functions of speech act performed by Desmond in his conversations in Hacksaw Ridge movie. The data sources of the research were taken from the movie script. This research use qualitative descriptive method and after collecting the data, the data are selected, reduced and analyzed using Searle theory of speech act. The result of this research shows that there are five types of speech act act in 231 utterances consisting 78 utterances of directive, 165 utterances of representative, 10 utterances of expressive, 12 utterances of commissive and 2 utterances of declarative in the Hacksaw Ridge movie. The functions of speech act are utterances of stating complaining, alerting, claiming, concluding, reporting, affirming, forecasting, insisting, asserting, questioning, ordering, begging, demanding, commanding, requesting, suggesting, promising, offering, refusing, apologizing, blaming, yelling, thanking, liking, praising, mocking, being ashamed, declaring war, and love. It can be concluded that the most kinds of speech act used by the main character was representative act of stating.

Hidayah (2019) entitled An Analysis of Directives Speech Acts in Movie Script Iron Man 2 (2010). The objectives of this study are to find out directives speech acts and to explain how directives speech acts performed in the movie titled Iron Man 2. This research belongs to qualitative research. In analyzing data, the researcher conducted the analysis by describing the context of data, identifying each utterance, and classifying directive category. There are 152 directive speech acts found in the Iron Man movie. The result of how directives speech acts

performed in the movie found in this study shows that 152 directives speech act comprises 6 advising, 20 commanding, 26 ordering, 76 questioning, and 24 requesting.

Wijaya & Helmie (2019) entitled An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in the Fault in Our Stars Movie Script. The objective of this study was to determine the number of directive speech acts performed in the movie script Fault in Our Stars and which one is the most dominant or frequent in the movie. The researcher used qualitative research method to collect data by reading the movie script, examining the dialogue of each character, viewing the movie, and reviewing the library research. In total, 40 directive speech acts were successfully identified. The outcome of the analysis revealed that the most frequent manifestation of illocutionary speech with the directive speech of suggest was found in the movie script.

Devi & Degaf (2021) entitled An Analysis of Commisive Speech Act Used by the Main Character of Knives Out. This research aimed to analyze the types and the functions of commisives speech acts used by the characters in the Knives Out movie. This research used qualitative descriptive method. The result that researcher found there are 6 types of commisive speech acts, 2 utterances with the function of the speech acts was for guarantee, 2 utterances function to offers, 2 utterances function for promises, 3 utterances for refuse, 2 utterances for threatening, and 2 utterances for volunteers.

Rahmawati (2021) entitled An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. This aimed to describe this text seeks to provide an overview of the expressive speech act used in the movie Crazy Rich Asian, as well as an explanation of the speaking model employed in the movie. This research employed the theory of Searle and Hymes (1985) to analyze data. The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method to identify and describe these types of expressive speech in the analysis text, using the speaking model to understand the social context and pupose of the interaction. The result of the analysis revealed that there are 52 data sets of expressive speech acts with only 10 of these types found in the Crazy Rich Asian. All of the expessive types were present, with the exception of an expressive act of boasting. The data analysis revealed that apologies, thanks, and compliments were the most common types of expressive speech.

Juniata & Mulatsih (2021) in their research Types of Speech Act used in Monster University Movie. This research aimed to analyze and describe the various types of speech act employed in the movie Monster University, as well as the motivations behind the characters use of these speech acts. The data was collected using the documentation method, which was based on the scrit of the June 2013 movie Monster University. The results of the analysis were derived from Searle (1976), and it was found that the directives were the most prevalent type of speech act in the dialogue, as the scene in question performed more directives than commisives.

Wisley & Mulatsih (2022) in their research Types of Speech Act used by the Main Character in Luca Movie. This study aimed to find out the pragmatic speech act classification performed by the main character in the movie titled Luca following through the framework of Searle (1983). In this study, the qualitative descriptive method was applied to the data provided. The result shows that the expressive speech act has the highest number of data found among all the speech act types. The second speech act shows representative with 20 data found. The commisive has 7 data found, and the directive has 6 data found while the declaration speech act has zero data found.

Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022) entitled Expressive Speech Acts used by the Main Character in Encanto Movie Script. This research aimed to find out the pragmatics linguistics subject of the types of expressive speech acts and to describe the utterances which performed by the main character from the movie entitled Encanto. The researcher uses qualitative method and the data analyzed descriptively. From the data, the researcher discovered some utterances containing the types of expressive speech act by Searle's theory (1976). There are 48 utterances of expressive speech acts produced by the main character in Encanto movie. As a result, the researcher discovered 5 out 6 types of the expressive speech acts, Expressive of Attitudes (47,92%), Expressive of Greetings (18,75%), Expressive of Apologizing (14,58%), Expressive of Wishing (14,58%), and Expressive of Thanking (4,17%). From the data, it shows that the most dominant type produced the main character is Expressive of attitudes.

Effendi, et al., (2023) in their journal Speech Act in Joe Biden Speech "Build Back Better World" at UN General Assembly. This research aims to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and to identify the perlocutionary act effect contained in the speech. This research use John Searle theory about classification of illocutionary act and John L. Austin theory about perlocutionary act. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive-qualitative method. There were five of kinds communication function in illocutionary act that President Joe Biden used in his speech which were, assertives (giving information, remaining, assure, and statement), directives (suggesting, and requesting), commissives (promising, offering, and pledge), expressives (express his feelings), and declaratives (declare that United State has stop with war). The writer also found 4 perlocutionary act effects and responses from the audience, which were; pandemic Covid-19 donation, American government ended conflict in Afghanistan, the responses of United State government to the climate crisis, and American government will continue to be the largest contributor to humanitarian assistance.

Based on the previous studies above, the similarity of this research with previous studies lies in the research method used which is descriptive qualitative method. However, most researchers in previous studies only used Searle's theory to analyze their research. Therefore, based on the previous studies above, the researcher was interested in conducting speech act research in a movie script by using both Austin's and Searle's theories of speech act to analyze the types and meanings of speech acts in The Boss Baby Movie Script: Family Business.

2.2 Related Theories

The theory of speech acts was originally proposed by two philosophers named John Austin and John Searle in the 1960s. Austin in his book, How to Do Things with Words says that every time a speaker utters a sentence, the speaker is actually doing something using the terms in the sentence. Speech acts occur because the function of language is a tool to provide messages or meanings from speakers to speech partners, which is stated by Austin (1962, p. 94), "by saying something we do something".

In this research, Austin proposed three types of speech acts that all three occur when speech is spoken, specifically locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locutionary speech acts are speech acts that express something. The meaning of the utterance conveyed is generally an actual fact or situation. This speech act does not include hidden meaning behind the utterance and does not require action or effect from the interlocutor. Locutionary acts include the speech of imperative, interrogative, and declarative (Agustina, 2022, p. 14) such as imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that include hidden meanings or other

meanings desired by the speaker to the speech partner. Austin (1962, p. 150) divides the varieties of illocutionary acts into five categories, namely verdictive, excercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. Perlocutionary speech acts contain the power to do something by means of saying it. This action is governed by rules or norms that modify the use of language in speech situations between two parties.

3.   METHOD

In this research, the qualitative method used to analyze the research data. The qualitative method was used to analyze the words from the data. The researcher chooses to use a qualitative descriptive method to know and describe the kinds of speech acts used in the dialogue in *The Boss Baby: Family Business* movie script but also to know the meaning of speech acts found in the movie script. The data source used the script of the movie *The Boss Baby: Family Business* which consist 172 pages written by Michael McCullers. Then, the researcher analyzed kinds of speech act used Austin's theory of locutionary and perlocutionary while analyzed the illocutionary the researcher used Searle's theory. And also to describe the meaning of the speech act that the character used in the movie script. In analyzed the data, the researcher used descriptive method. The researcher identified the data that described the speech acts in the movie *Boss Baby: Family Business*, which kinds of speech acts used Austin's and Searle's theory used to identify the speech acts.

4.   RESULTS

Based on the objectives of this study, the researcher divided the data into two parts as follow.

4.1   The Kinds of Speech Act that Used in the Dialogue *the Boss Baby: Family Business* Movie Script Written by Michael McCullers

Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is basically speech act which was generally an actual fact or situation. Therefore, this locutionary act does not include hidden meaning behind the utterance and only makes the hearer know what the speaker state. Locutionary acts include the speech of imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

Imperative is a form of locutionary act that was a type of sentence to give orders to others.

The utterances turn back! (McCullers, 2021, p. 15) spoken by Wizzie as a character designated as an imperative. The character speech was essential because it included a command term.

The utterances stop interrupting! (McCullers, 2021, p. 27) spoken by Tim as the main character identified as an imperative. The character speech was essential because it included a command term.

The utterances Get that pace at of my face! (McCullers, 2021, p. 29) spoken by Ted as a character identified as an imperative because it contained a command word.

Interrogative is a form of locutionary act used to ask for something so that the hearer answered the questions poses by the speaker.

The utterances *did you hear that?* (McCullers, 2021, p. 15) spoken by the character identified as an interrogative because the sentences ended with a question mark.

The utterances *did you forget to call him?* (McCullers, 2021, p. 20) spoken by the character

identified as an interrogative because the sentences ended with a question mark.

The utterances *did you two have a fight or something?* (McCullers, 2021, p. 20) spoken by the character indicated as an interrogative because the sentences ended with the question mark.

Declarative is a form of locutionary act used by a speaker to say or express that something was to be done to get the attention of the listener.

The utterances *I have a beautiful voice* (McCullers, 2021, p. 28) spoken by the character identified as declarative because it contained stating word.

The utterances *you might feel very emotional. Have some mood swings* (McCullers, 2021, p. 37) spoken by the character identified as declarative because it contained stating words.

The utterances *this pony hates me*(McCullers, 2021, p. 54) spoken by the character identified as declarative because it contained a stating word.

Illocutionary

Illocutinary act was speech act performed by the speaker saying something to a particular purpose. In this case, the speaker not only says something but it also influenced by the listener actions to do something. According to Rahayu et al, 2018, p. 176 the categorization of illocutionary acts according to Searle as follows:

Assertive is an act of stating a situation such as stating, suggesting, complaint, or claim.

The utterance *well, and then sometimes I'm the beat darn cook in the county, and I deal out every meal* (McCullers, 2021, p. 3) spoken by Tim identified as an assertive because it contained a stating word.

The utterance *I think it's time we both grow up* (McCullers, 2021, p. 11) spoken by Tabitha as the character identified as an assertive because it contained suggesting word.

The utterance *I call him, I invite him, he never shows up. He's always got a work meeting or a business trip or a conference hall. All he cares about his work* (McCullers, 2021, p. 20) spoken by Tim as main character identified as an assertive because it contained a complaining word.

Directive is an act that expresses the speaker's attitude towards the action to be taken by the listener. Directive contains orders, commands, pleading, advising, and recommending.

The utterance *because if there's one thing I've learned, it's that you're only a kid once. Once you grow up, you can never go back* (McCullers, 2021, p. 8) spoken by Tim identified as a directive because it contained advising word.

The utterances *please no don't hurt my statue* (McCullers, 2021, p. 47) spoken by Ted as the character identified as a directive because it contained pleading word.

The utterance *just because you grow up, it doesn't mean you have to grow apart* (McCullers, 2021, p. 121) spoken by baby Tina as character identified as a directive because it contained an advising term.

Expressive act as a speaker's feelings towards the listener, usually something pure and suitable for certain types of situations. The form of speech can be in the form of words such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, and others.

The utterance *I'm sorry, Wizzie. Hey, but you look great though* (McCullers, 2021, p. 13) spoken by Tim as main character identify as expressive because it contain apologizing word.

The utterance *sorry sweetie, I can't do Christmas on twenty-fifth* (McCullers, 2021, p. 25) spoken by Ted as character identified as expressive because it contained apologizing word.

The utterance *this explains why Tabitha's been pulling away from me. It's school*

(McCullers, 2021, p. 34) spoken by Tim as main character identified as an expressive because it contained a blaming word.

A commissive is act of making a promise or commitment or obliging someone or refusing someone to do something. Commissive sentences consist of promising, vomiting, and offering.

The utterance *I can come to school with you, and we can get all of your friends together, and we can rehearse together, go get some ice cream after my treat* (McCullers, 2021, p. 10) spoken by Tim as main character identified as a commisive because it contained offering word.

The utterance *I swear I didn't leave that message* (McCullers, 2021, p. 25) spoken by Tim as main character identified as commisive because it contained the term vomit.

Declaration is a speech act that result in change or conformance between a proposition and reality, as in baptism, firing, or naming, and others.

The utterance *they call me a stay-at-home dad, which means I hardly get to stay at home* (McCullers, 2021, p. 2) spoken by Tim as main character identified as declarative because it contained naming word.

Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary deed is a form of utterance in which the revelation was intended to sway the listener's opinion. In this case, a frequent speech made by someone has an influence or effect on the hearer. There were 4 types of perlocutionary act that found in all character's utterance from *Boss Baby: Family Business* including act of convincing, act of scaring, act of insulting, and act of amusing or laughing.

Act of convincing is the effect or power created by the listener in reaction to the speaker's comment that was meant to make the listener consider something.

The utterances *yes, I have family* (McCullers, 2021, p. 42) spoken by baby Tina it was classified as a perlocutionary act because it included an action or reaction by the listener (convincing).

The utterances *is that the police?* (McCullers, 2021, p. 57) Spoken by Carol identified as perlocutionary act because it included an action or reaction by the listener (convincing).

The utterance *well, I think that went well* (McCullers, 2021, p. 86) spoken by Ted as character identified as perlocutionary act because it included an action or reaction by the listener (convincing).

Act of scaring is the effect or power generated by listener in response to the utterance delivered by the speaker whether it is intentional or unintentional with the aimed of making the listener response in the form of afraid or panic.

Wizzie: *first, they start spending less time with you. Then, they stop coming to you for advice. And soon, they take you for granted.* (McCullers, 2021, p. 14)

The speaker utterance spoken by Wizzie identified as a perlocutionary act because it contained a response by the hearer to the speaker utterance.

The speaker utterance *guess we'll just have to melt down your big old statue and turn it into participation trophies.* (McCullers, 2021, p. 47) spoken by baby Tina as the character identified as a perlocutionary act because it contained a response by the hearer to the speaker utterance.

Act of insulting is the influence or power generated by the listener in reaction to the speaker's remark that was intended to offend the hearer.

Nathan: *seating position is determined by class rank. We can't possibly include your data given that the rigor of your previous school is an unknown variable.* (McCullers, 2021, p. 67)

The speech uttered by Nathan as the character is identified as a perlocutionary act because it contains the intention to make the listener feel offended, as seen in the sentence *we can't possibly include your data given that the rigor of your previous school is an unknown variable*.

The utterance *his brain sure doesn't move at lightspeed* (McCullers, 2021, p. 71) spoken by Nathan as character in the movie script identified as perlocutionary act because it contained a speech that intentionally conveyed by the speaker that the speed of thinking possessed by the hearer was not in accordance with his name in the sense that the character mentioned has a slow brain in thinking.

Act of amusing is an act that getting the hearer to laugh. The act of laughing was the effect or response created by the listener in response to the speaker's speech, which was purposeful or inadvertent to cause the listener to respond by laughing or giggling.

The utterances *carry the four, gosh* (McCullers, 2021, p. 9) spoken by Tabitha as character in movie script identified as perlocutionary act because it contained an unintentional utterance by the speaker while reading a book of math jokes.

The utterance *you're over there, in the choo-choo* (McCullers, 2021, p. 65) spoken by Ted as character in movie script identified as perlocutionary act because it spoken intentionally by the character while laughing by saying that his speech partner was more suited to the baby approach.

The utterances *you're so funny* (McCullers, 2021, p. 78) spoken by Meghan as character in the movie script as perlocutionary act because it intentionally by the character while laughing at his friend being interrupted for singing the wrong tune during rehearsal.

4.2   The Meaning of Speech Act that Found in the Movie Script the Boss Baby: Family Business

Meaning of Locutionary Act

Locutionary act are speech acts that express something. The message expressed by the speech was generally an actual fact or situation. Based on 3 categorization of locutionary that found in all character's utterances from *Boss Baby: Family Business* movie script, it can be interpreted that an imperative sentence was a sentence that contained the intention to command or request the listener to do what is desired for data 1-30. An interrogative sentence was sentences that ask the hearer about something in order to get information or a response for data 31-50. Declarative was sentences that conveyed information or provided an explanation of the occurrence of an event or rather contained facts, statements, or opinions for data 51-56.

Meaning of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an action of saying something whose main intention is to make the listener grasp what the speaker is saying intention. Based on 5 categorization of illocutionary act that found in all character's utterance from *Boss Baby: Family Business* movie script, it can be interpreted that assertive was the ability to convey what is wanted, felt, and thought to others, while maintaining and respected the rights and feelings of others without intended to attack others for data 57-64. Directive was a speech act that expressed the speaker's wish or hope expressed in the statement or attitude expressed was took as an intention that the hearer performed the activity alluded to in the speech, for example claiming, ordering, pleading, and challenging for data 65-68. Expressive was a speech act that has the meaning of expressed the speaker's psychological attitude towards the potential situation. For example, complaining, praising, thank, and criticizing for data 69-80. Commissive was a the act of speaking that links the speaker to do what was

mentioned in the speaker's speech where the action has not yet been carried out and would be carried out at a future time for datum 81 and 82**.** Declaration was a speech act to provide a result of change or comfort between reality and the right or wrong of a situation. Example, *they call me a stay-at-home-dad, which means I hardly get to stay at home*, for datum 83.

Meaning of Perlocutinary Act

Perlocutionary act is a speech which the speaker gets a response or action from the hearer. Based on 4 categorization of perlocutionary act that found in all character's utterance from *Boss Baby: Family Business* movie script, it can be interpreted that act of convincing was the effect or power generated by the listener in response to the speaker's speech, which was designed to make the listener feel something. Example, *yes, I have family*, for data 84-91. Act of scaring was the effect or power to make someone to be scared or worried. Example, *first, they start spending less time with you. Then, they stop coming to you for advice. Soon, they take you for granted*, for datum 92 and 93. Act of insulting was the effect or power to make someone to be offended. Example, *seating position is determined by class rank. We can't possibly include your data given that the rigor of your previous school is an unknown variable*, for datum 94 and 95. Act of amusing was the effect or power to make someone to be laughing or giggling. Example, *run for your life!* Data 96-103.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Kinds of Speech Act

Locutionary

Locutionary is utilized by the speaker to express something or say anything that generally an actual or fact of situation. There were three categories of locuationary acts such as imperative, interrogative, and declarative. The locutionary act data can be found in table 1 (datum 1 - 56) on pages 32 through 35.

Illocutionary

Illocutionary is the act of saying something whose main intention was to make the listener grasp what the speaker was saying. There were 5 categories assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration are examples of illocutionary words. The illocutionary act data can be found in table 2 (data 57-83) on pages 45-46.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is speech act that achieved of certain effect by saying something which means when the speech uttered by the speaker it offered an effect or impact on the feeling of the hearer such as act of convincing, act of scaring, act of insulting, and act of amusing. The data could be seen in table 3 (data 84 – 103) page 53 – 54.

The explanation above concluded, there were 3 kinds of speech act based on Austin's theory and illocutionary speech act based on Searle's theory which contained in Boss Baby: Family Business movie script such as locutionary act (imperative, interrogative, declarative), illocutionary act (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, declaration), and perlocutionary act (act of convincing, act of scaring, act of insulting, act of amusing).

5.2 Meaning of Speech Act

In general speech act is used as a mean of action because it related to a person's language

or speech that contained intent or meaning because a person is not merely speaking. The speech act alone has various meanings according to the kinds such as locutionary act has 3 categories of locutionary acts that found in the Boss Baby: Family Business such as imperative, interrogative, and declarative. In Boss Baby: Family Business movie script out of 30 total of data, there were 11 data that used by the Boss Baby to give order to others with the intention of ordering. For interrogative out of 20 total of data, there were 8 data that used by the Boss Baby to ask for something with the intention of get answer from the hearer. The strategy used by parents to speak to their children is to use polite words this can be seen in (datum 41, p. 35). For declarative out of 6 total data, there were 4 data that used declarative utterances by the Boss Baby to say or express that something was done with the intention to get attention of the hearer.

Illocutionary act is the act of saying something whose main intention was to make the hearer understand the speaker's intention. There were 5 categories of illocutionary that found in The Boss Baby: Family Business movie script such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. In Boss Baby: Family Business movie script assertive was a speech act that bound the speaker to the truth with intention of stating, complaining, claiming, and suggesting. For directive, in findings the researcher found out of 5 total of data, there were 4 data that used by Boss Baby with the intention of pleading, 2 advising, and command. Data that indicate to directive utterances in which pleading, it could be seen in (Datum 65, p. 46) in this section Boss Baby pleads by saying "please no, don't hurt my statue" where Baby Tina says it is better to melt Boss Baby's old statue into participation trophies because Boss Baby does not wanted to cooperate with his brother Tim. There were 2 data that indicate to directive utterances in which intention of advising. It could be seen in (Datum 66, p. 46) Baby Tina gave Boss Baby advice by saying "just because you grow up, it doesn't mean you have to grow apart" because Boss Baby said he and his brother were just children at that time and they did not know all the things that happened in the real world so they had to grow up. Next, in (Datum 68, p. 46) Baby Tina advises Dr. Armstrong for his attempt to rule the world to be filled with babies and no parents by saying "childhood doesn't last forever, but family sure does". Also the researcher found data that indicate to directive utterances which intention of command. It could be seen in (Datum 67, p. 46) Dr. Armstrong was a short fair skinned male that is a baby disguised as an old man. he created an apps called b-day as target to brainwash the adult audience and the Templeton children, which he tried to kill them to prevent them from stopping adults getting brainwashed all over the world through a server by saying "ok. mommy, daddy. Let's hug them to death".

In Boss Baby: Family Business movie script commisive was a speech act of making a promise or commitment with intention of promising, vomiting, and offering.

For expressive speech act, the researcher found out of 12 total of data, there were 2 data in expressive utterances which were blaming and apologizing that used by the Boss Baby. Data that indicate to expressive utterances in which of blaming, it could be seen in (datum 73, p. 47) Boss Baby expressed his feelings that he was more disappointed than angry that his brother Tim was not by his side when he was struggling. Next, in (datum 77, p. 47) Boss Baby expressed his feeling that he felt sorry for not attending his brother's wedding.

In Boss Baby: Family Business movie script declaration is a speech act that result in change or conformity between proposition and reality with intention of naming.

Perlocutionary act is speech act that achieved of certain effect by saying something which

means when the speech uttered by the speaker it offered an effect or impact on the feeling of the hearer. There were 4 categories of perlocutionary that found in Boss Baby: Family Business movie script such as convincing, scaring, insulting, and amusing. In The Boss Baby: Family Business movie script the researcher found out of 8 total of data, there were 4 data that used by Boss Baby with the intention of convincing. It could be seen in (Data 84, 86, 88, p. 53) and (Datum 91, p.54). Next in The Boss Baby: Family Business movie script the researcher found out 2 total of datum, there were 1 datum that used by Boss Baby with intention of scaring. It could be seen in (Datum 93, p. 54) Baby Tina scares Boss Baby that she wanted melt down Boss Baby's big statue into participation trophies. In Boss Baby: Family Business insulting was effect or power to make someone to be offended. For act of amusing the researcher found out of 8 total of data, there were 3 data that used by Boss Baby with intention of amusing or laughing, it could be seen in (Data 98-100, p. 54)

Based on the description provided above, the researcher concluded that the speech act in Boss Baby: Family Business movie script has different meaning according to kinds of speech act that found. Locutionary has 3 categories, illocutionary has 5 categories, and perlocutionary has 4 categories according to what was discovered in the movie script. The problem in speech act that was often encountered that parent or adults sometimes have difficulties grasping the meaning of speech act speak by children and confused what strategy to use in expressed or conveyed messages to their children.

In accordance with what researcher found in Boss Baby: Family Business, one of the ways used by parents to convey or express messages to their children was through communication. For example, when a child opened up about what they felt, do not dismiss what they are saying by saying something, which could make them feel disrespected and caused them to hide how they feel in the future. Just keep the lines of communication open by showed empathy.

6. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and describing the kinds and meanings of speech acts contained in the Boss Baby: Family Business movie script based on the theory of Austin and Searle. There are three kinds of speech acts used in Boss Baby: Family Business such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary speech acts. In this study, locutionary act was the most dominant speech act appeared in the Boss Baby: Family Business movie script written by Michael McCullers.

In Boss Baby: Family Business movie script, speech act have different meanings according to kinds of speech act. Locutionary acts with 56 data which were classified into 3 categories such as imperative was intended to get the hearer to give response, interrogative was a type of sentences to ask for something so that the hearer give answer to the question posed by the speaker, and declarative was a type of speaker to say or show something to get a attention of the hearer. Illocutionary acts total 27 data which were classified into 5 categories such as assertive was speech that binds speaker to the truth, directive was utterance that intended to make the hearer take action, commisive was speech to express a promise or offer, expressive was speech that expressed attitudes and feeling about situation or reaction, and declaration was speech act to provide a result of change or comfort between reality or wrong of a situation. Perlocutionary act total 20 data which were classified into 4 categories such as act of convincing, act of scaring, act of insulting, and act of amusing.

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