

## **Illocutionary Utterances Containing Prepositions in Last Christmas Film 2019**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this study is to identify the prepositions used in a film. This is intended to see the use of prepositions as a support for conversation in a speech act. Descriptive qualitative method used in this study. The application of this method is through describing the prepositional data that appears in each illocutionary assertive, directive, and expressive. The source of the data is taken from the last Christmas film using data in the form of dialogue between the characters in the film. According to the findings of this study, several types of prepositions were discovered in the film Last Christmas. Namely since, in, on, at, for, to and beside. it can be concluded that the use of prepositions is primarily intended to clarify something expressed by the speaker. The impact of using of speech act that contains prepositions will provide a more interactive communication.

### **1. Introduction**

These Language is a human communication tool that allows humans to relate to one another. Every human being uses language to communicate in everyday life, both verbally and in writing. Language is also important in communicating ideas and emotions. Linguistics is a branch of study that seeks to understand language from a scientific standpoint. From a linguistic standpoint, language can be divided into two categories: internal aspects and external aspects. Phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are examples of internal aspects. The relationship between linguistics and other disciplines, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics, is an external aspect. Linguistics is the study of various aspects of language. Linguists should investigate linguistic competence by focusing on the following components: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are articulated and perceived. Phonology is the study of speech sound patterns. Morphology and syntax are concerned with the formation of words and sentences. Semantics is the study of how words and sentences are interpreted.

The semantic analysis begins with a look at the words that make up the sentence (Kreidler, 1998)<sup>[7]</sup>. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning systems in depth (Borg, 2006)<sup>[1]</sup>. This means that language is studied in semantics in terms of meaning. The structure or the image determines the meaning. Where the picture is highly subjective, depending on one's understanding. Semantics is a branch of linguistics concerned with lexical and grammatical meaning. Semantics is further subdivided into grammatical and lexical semantics. Meaning arises from a word's function in a sentence, whereas lexical meaning is the meaning of a word in a stand-alone word. Several criteria and points of view can be used to distinguish this type of meaning. It is possible to distinguish between lexical and non-lexical meanings based on the type of semantics.

Previous research that discusses illocutionary, among others, has been done by Septi Nur Azizah who discusses illocutionary functions such as reporting and prohibiting. Veranita Ragil Sagita's speech act research emphasizes more on imperative and interrogative declaratives. Juanda's research emphasizes more on illocutionary expressions, Arina Mana Sikana's illocutionary research focuses more on commissive, expressive, and declarative, the other research conducted by Angga Sekarsany focuses more on illocutionary speech acts and their strategies. The difference between previous research and this research is that it focuses more on the illocutionary feeling of disappointment, dislike, and pleasure.

It has been discovered that English prepositions are extremely difficult for English language learners. These difficulties can be detrimental to acquisition because prepositions are common in English, accounting for 12% of word class tokens and thus being more prevalent than adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns. Prepositions are among the most common words in the English language (Crouch, 2003)<sup>[2]</sup>. Because of the prevalence and importance of English prepositions, there has been a growing interest in developing an adequate semantic account of this class of words. Traditionally researchers have attempted to explain the semantics of English prepositions from three general perspectives. The homonym viewpoint holds that English prepositions have numerous unrelated meanings (Stovel, 2012). This is in contrast to the monosemy viewpoint, which holds that each preposition has a single, highly abstract meaning. The polysemy viewpoint, on the other hand, holds that prepositions have multiple but related meanings. have several logical concepts that relate the meaning of one sentence to another when it comes to sentence meaning. It is critical to comprehend the relationship between sentences. When one sentence is linked to another, the idea becomes more powerful. Entailment is one of these relationships. according to Griffith (2006:25)<sup>[3]</sup>, Entailment occurs when the truth of one proposition is dependent on the truth of other propositions. This implies that the truth of the two propositions is linked. However, according to Rambaud, entailments are related to knowledge of a particular language and have nothing to do with knowledge of the truth (2012: 70)<sup>[12]</sup>. In other words, in entailment, the meanings of two sentences are correlated with each other regardless of the reality of the world. Therefore, research entailment comes under the study of semantics instead of pragmatics.

Prepositions are words in a sentence that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and several other words. Prepositions are abstract words with no concrete meaning that exist only to connect groups of words. Prepositions, in particular, are connectors that connect nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence, demonstrating the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other pronouns. The most important context in pragmatics is the background understanding possessed by speakers and speech partners in making interpretations of what speakers mean when making speeches (Storkel, 2008). The significance of understanding the context in which someone interprets a speech or sentence. The context includes knowledge of the world, and pragmatics includes how language users apply knowledge of the world to interpret speech (Kovecses, 2006)<sup>[6]</sup>. Individual speech acts are psychological in nature, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with specific situations. Speech acts include psychological situations such as thanking and apologizing, as well as social acts such as influencing the behavior of others, such as reminding and ordering. Pragmatics includes speech acts (Yule, 2006 )<sup>[13],[14]</sup>. The utterance of a sentence to state that the speaker's intention is known to those listening is referred to as a speech act. Speech acts are components of speech events, which are components of speech situations. Every speech event is restricted to activities or aspects of activities that are directly governed by speaker rules or norms. A speech act is an utterance that includes an action. The speaker does something by saying something. The speaker has a goal to achieve from his speech partner by saying an utterance. Speech act theory is a sentence structure-focused theory. If someone wants to say something to someone else, what he says is the sentence's meaning or purpose. However, in order to convey the meaning or intent, the person must use speech acts.

In films, the phenomenon of entailment can be seen. Film is a reflection of everyday life, including people and culture. According to Ali (2013), film is a synthesis of art, literature, and science. Science studies people and the world they live in, whereas art and literature reflect moments in human life. Thus, films are beautifully and colorfully presented portraits of people's lives. Last Christmas film is directed by Paul Feig. The screenplay was worked on by Emma Thompson and Bryony Kimmings. The Last Christmas highlights the life of a young woman named Katarina, aka Kate (Emilia Clarke), who is far from perfect. He does not have a settled love relationship; communication with his family is not smooth; even friendship is messy. Kate works in a shop that sells Santa's (Michelle Yeoh) Christmas merchandise, often upsetting the owner. Kate dreams of becoming an actress, but she finds it difficult to pass the audition. Kate meets a man who is looking up, who is later identified as Tom (Henry Golding). Christmas is supposed to be a joyful month filled with hope for everyone. Most people who celebrate it make all good and happy things their main wish. It does not apply to Katarina Andrich, also known as Kate, a young girl. Kate is a 23-year-old woman living a normal life. He is a singer with many dreams, but he has to bury his dreams deep and work to meet his daily needs because he lives in a flat with his girlfriend. She becomes a 'fairy' in a Christmas shop in the heart of London that is open all year.

Kate works with a middle-aged woman she refers to as Santa (Michelle Yeoh), the owner of a strict but caring Christmas shop. So, even though Kate is desperate for work elsewhere, she is content to be stuck with Santa. While working, there is a handsome and mysterious man who comes in and out of the shop. Kate approached the man and introduced himself, intrigued. Kate quickly became friends with the man named Tom Webster (Henry Golding). Kate was fascinated by Tom's perspective on many things, as well as how he saw London from his perspective. Kate is happy to meet Tom and her pleasure fades when she is forced to return to her parents' house who are immigrants from Yugoslavia. Despite the fact that he is living with his mother and father again, he feels pressured by his parents, who constantly compare him to his older sister, Martha (Lydia Leonard), a successful lawyer who is close to her father and mother. Kate and Martha's relationship was doomed from the beginning. Kate and Martha are constantly fighting to the death. Being with Tom was the only thing that could make Kate forget about her grief. Kate adores Tom's cycling style, her kind heart for volunteering at a homeless shelter, which Kate initially mocked, and other activities that allowed Kate to spend time with Tom. However, Tom vanished without a trace a few days after their last meeting. It truly feels like you're being swallowed by the earth.

Kate was becoming concerned. He tried to remember where he and Tom had gone and what they had seen. She even went to the homeless shelter where Tom worked, but the staff there didn't even know who Tom was, which added to Kate's confusion and overwhelm. Tom once appeared unexpectedly in front of a sobbing Kate. Kate vented her rage on Tom, claiming that he was too evil to go unnoticed. Tom also stated that his cellphone was in his apartment's kitchen cabinet, which prompted Tom to accompany Kate to his residence. Tom's apartment was neat, almost too neat. Kate believes it's because Tom is a nice guy and she doesn't care about him. Tom began to reassure Kate and explain everything. residing together. Because Tom opened his heart, Kate opened his heart by informing him that a year ago, he was critically ill and needed a heart transplant.

Kate claims she feels half-dead and has lost sight of her life's purpose. Everything he did fell short of making Kate feel worthless. After spending the night with Tom, Kate begins to improve her life by taking care of her body and setting up Santa for a Danish man who loves Christmas as much as the timeless Santa; no matter the season. Kate also began singing again, but not for auditions. Instead, she wanted to help financially at a homeless shelter so that the homeless people who lived there could have a better life. He cheerfully played a few Christmas carols for those around him and gave him money, which Kate promptly collected and gave to the leader of the homeless shelter where Tom volunteered.

The extremely ecstatic Kate wants to meet Tom, who is disappearing again. But when he arrived at his apartment, he didn't find Tom; instead, he met a real estate agent who was selling the place. Kate was



perplexed and attempted to inquire, which immediately clarified what had occurred. Because the previous owner died in an accident, the real estate agent immediately informed the buyer that the apartment unit would be sold. Tom Webster is the name of the apartment unit's owner. Kate exclaimed in surprise. Finally, Kate understands that Tom is not real, but that he can exist in her mind because Kate is the recipient of Tom's heart donor. In a sad state, he goes to Tom's favorite place, the small garden, where he tells Kate that his heart will always be his. The bench they sat on on their first visit to the park was revealed to be a Tom memorial bench.

## 2. Research Method

The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Descriptive qualitative research, according to Gunawan (2013)<sup>[4]</sup>, is a method whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. As a result, this method is used in this study because it is analytical.

## 3. Data Source

Last christmas film is the primary data for this research. The primary source of data for this study is the film Last Christmas. Paul Feig directed this film, which was released in 2015. This film starred Emilia Clarke, Henry Golding, Michelle Yeoh, and others. This film was chosen because it includes ilocutionary in the dialogue between the characters. Because the data was a dialogue, it is represented by quoting the dialogue. When analyzing data, the theories and concepts assist in the analysis.

## 4. Framework Theory

### Preposition

Thomson and Martinet introduced the definition of a preposition in their book A Practical English Grammar. Prepositions are words that come before a noun or pronoun. The preposition can also be followed by a verb, but the verb must be in the gerund form, except after but and unless: They were able to relocate (1980: 91). According to Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, and Jan Svartvik's A Comprehensive Grammar (1985: 657), a preposition expresses a relationship between two entities, one represented by a prepositional complement and the other by another part of the sentence. For example, we were looking *at his awful paintings*. Prepositions are unclear words with no fixed meaning. Where only a relationship between groups of words exists. Prepositions are connectors that connect nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence. Prepositions (prepositions) are words that connect nouns (words) (nouns) or pronouns in a sentence with other words. A proposition is a term used to describe a complete statement sentence. This means that a sentence must be accepted, denied, or proven true or false. A proposition, in short, is a statement about something that can be judged to be true or false. A proposition is a speech or statement that is used to describe a situation that is not always true or false in the form of a news sentence. The term "proposition" is used in logical analysis. Simple prepositions and complex prepositions are the two type of prepositions. Based on the book A Comprehensive Grammar (Quirk et al., 1985: 665-70)<sup>[10]</sup>, there are two forms of prepositions: simple and complex.

Simple preposition, The majority of English prepositions, such as in, in, and for simple, have a single word meaning. Other prepositions consisting of more than one word are called complex (Quirk et al., 1985:665)<sup>[11]</sup>. Given the different stress patterns, simple prepositions are divided into monosyllabic prepositions, such as: as, for, to, because, through, etc., and polysyllabic prepositions, such as: about, before, during, except, throughout, etc. (1985): 665-67). Simple prepositions are prepositions that are made up of only one word or morpheme; the author finds 18 in English, namely at, in, on, from, around, until, after, since, for, of, to, upon, into, with, by, about, among and between.

At Form, Expressing Location, the meaning of a preposition that refers to a location, specifically the meaning of a preposition that states the location, occurrence, or occurrence of an event or indicates the

position or location of an object or person. In Form, Time Expression. The meaning of a preposition that refers to time, specifically the meaning of a preposition that states one of the events in the past, present, or future.

- Form On, Stating purpose or goals. The meaning of the preposition that refers to the goal or goal, specifically the meaning of the preposition that states the goal or goal of the action taken or the intention.
- Form from, Declare the origin or source. The meaning of a preposition referring to the source or origin, specifically the meaning of a preposition stating a source or something.
- Form By, Expressing Way. The meaning of a preposition referring to a way, specifically the meaning of a preposition stating a way or the act of doing something.
- Form Of, Declare the size. The meaning of the preposition referring to size, specifically the meaning of the preposition stating the size or limitation of something.
- Form With, Declare the material. The meaning of the preposition referring to the material, that is, the meaning of the preposition stating something used or required for a specific purpose.
- Form Into, Directional Expression The meaning of the preposition referring to the direction, specifically the meaning of the preposition stating the direction.
- Complex preposition. complex prepositions are those that contain more than one word. They are further divided into two-word and three-word sequences (Quirk et al., 1985: 669)<sup>8,9]</sup>

The first word in a two-word series is typically an adverb, adjective, or conjunction, and the second is a simple preposition. (In most cases, for, from, to, or with), as in (1985: 669): We had *to leave early* because of the bad weather. I sat next *to an old lady* on the train. Complex prepositions are prepositions that contain two or more words; the writer discovered 11 complex prepositions in English namely according to, in front of, as to, in spite of, because of, in terms of, on account of, on behalf of, in accordance with, out of with regard to.

The theory of illocutionary speech acts was used in this study. The illocutionary speech act (The Act of Doing Something) is an utterance that, in addition to saying or informing something, can be used to do something if the situation is carefully considered (Horn,2006)<sup>[5]</sup>. Illocutionary acts are difficult to distinguish because they pertain to who is speaking, to whom, when, and where the speech act is performed. The context of the speech in the speech situation must be illocutionary speech act in this case. Illocutionary speech acts are fundamental to comprehending.

- Assertives, Acts of speech that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said This type of speech act includes statements, informing, demanding, boasting, reporting, complaining, proposing, and claiming. This is also known as a representative speech act.
- Directives, A directive speech act is one in which the speaker intends for the partner of the utterance to perform the action mentioned in the utterance. As for who, this category of speech acts includes asking, ordering, pleading, advising. Commissive, Commissive speech acts are those that involve the speaker in future actions, such as promising, swearing, or offering.
- Expressive speech acts are speech acts that function to express or demonstrate the speaker's psychological attitude toward a situation, such as gratitude, apology, praise, blame, congratulate, forgive, and condolences.
- Declarative, Declarative speech acts are those in which the speaker intends to create something new (status, circumstances, and so on). The successful implementation of this illocutionary will result in a match between the content of the proportion and reality, such as surrender (surrender)

## 5. Finding and Discussion

**Table 1** Kind of Illocutionary

No.	Utterances	Meaning of the utterances	Illocution
1	Why is my life so shit <b>since</b> that day?! (04:31)	The main character in the story complains to the audience that his life is so annoying.	Expressive
2	Here. Uh, I think it just pooped <b>in</b> your eye. (09:58)	in the story, the character is telling a bird to pollute him.	Assertive
3	A shitting bird just shat <b>in</b> my eye. (20:03)	The main character tells his coworkers in an annoyed tone in this speech.	Assertive
4	And you're fantasizing, elf, because all you seem <b>to</b> think about these days is sex (14:22)	In this speech, the audience asks the main character to do things that defy logic.	Assertive
5	I'm not a dog <b>at</b> this time (12:18)	In this speech, we can see that in the speech the person who is sending messages with the main character complains about his day.	Assertive
6	This is gonna be so good <b>for</b> my sex life (23:40)	In this speech, The main character's friend warns him that the tools he will use are dangerous.	Assertive
7	<b>Since</b> you came back, you started losing your shit. (28:48)	In this character, the main character is having fun with the audience.	Assertive
8	Christ, why dont you just get "saint" tattooed <b>on</b> your forehead? (31:28)	In this utterance, The main character is doing what the audience tells him to do.	Directive
9	What I call Marta? Dog. I call you cat <b>besides</b> dog. (34:58)	In the speech, the main character is expressing his anger	Expressive
10	<b>For</b> goodness shake (37:14)	In the story, the friend of the main character is expressing his surprise at what he is watching.	Expressive

Based on table 1, there are The ten data points above show that the presuppositions in the film Last Christmas 2019 are frequently since, in, on, at, for, to, and besides. As in Data (1), the speaker expresses his annoyance to those who watch his show by saying that his life is so annoying. The preposition "since" indicates that his life has become chaotic as a result of an incident that he does not wish to discuss. in data (2), The proposition used focuses on showing a place or position, as do presuppositions in general, so this is included in the presupposition of place pointers, namely the area designated as the speaker's eye. It is the



same as in data (2), but in speech it includes expressing frustration and entering into negative speech where the word 'shitting' is used, which can refer to two things: annoying birds or bird droppings, the target domain is the same as in the previous example.

Then, in data (9), where this word is used to provide options or comparisons. Because it compares humans to animals, this proposition demonstrates bad behavior. So, in this case, the speech in data (9) is also included in negative speech and is not in accordance with social norms because it compares humans to animals. There are 10 known data, 6 utterances with an illocutionary Assertive type that can be identified, 3 utterances with an illocutionary type Expressive, and 1 utterance with illocutionary utterances with the type directives.

## 6. Conclusion

According to the findings of the preceding discussion, the most frequently used prepositions in the film Last Christmas are since, in, on, at, for, to, and besides. In this study, it was found that there are three types of illocutionary, namely assertive, expressive and directive that build utterances in the conversation. However, this preposition and the illocutionary is a related in commonly used in daily life. in a speech act, an illocutionary type film which includes assertive, expressive, and directive, it contains various prepositions which can provide a more varied variety of communication and feel more interactive.

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