A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengklasifikasikan dan menganalisis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film *Valley of The Lanterns*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif. Data penelitian ini adalah ucapan-ucapan yang terindikasi sebagai tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film *Valley of The Lanterns*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi. Data tersebut kemudian diklasifikasikan dan dikategorikan berdasarkan kategori tindak ilokusi yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (1969). Masing-masing data dianalisis secara deskriptif secara detail. Hasil analisis menyimpulkan bahwa semua jenis tindak ilokusi ditemukan dalam film *Valley of The Lanterns*. Directive (59,58 % atau 171 data). Representative (26,83 % atau 77 data). Expressive (6,27 % atau 18 data). Commissive (5,58 % atau 16 data). Declarative (1,74 % atau 5 data). Declarative merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan pada sumber data dalam jumlah sedikit. Directive merupakan tindak ilokusi yang paling banyak ditemukan di sumber data. Artinya, tuturan dalam sumber data sebagian besar berisi informasi meminta, memerintah, meminta, dan memperingatkan.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis Pragmatik, Tindak Tutur, Film*.

Abstract

The aim of this research was to classify and analysis illocutionary act used in *Valley of The Lanterns* movie. This research was done by qualitative and descriptive method. The data were utterances that indicated as illocutionary act used in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. Data was collected by observational method. The data were then classified and categorized based on the categories of illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1969). Each of data was analyzed in detail descriptively. The result of analysis was concluded that all the types of illocutionary act found in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. Directives (59,58 % or 171 data). Representatives (26,83 % or 77 data). Expressive (6,27 % or 18 data). Commissives (5,58 % or 16 data). Declarative (1,74 % or 5 data). Declarative was type of illocutionary act that found in the data source in low quantity. Directive was the most type of illocutionary act found in data source. It means the utterances in the data source mostly contain the information of asking, commanding, requesting, and warning.

Keywords: *Pragmatics Analysis, Speech Act, Movie.*

INTRODUCTION

Language in communication plays a vital role in human life since it is a tool to deliver messages such as ideas, emotions, and thoughts. It utters by the speaker to the hearer by using gestures, sounds, or signals for many various reasons and intentions (Larasanti et al., 2020). A study of language can be discussed by considering how the speaker used language to achieve intended actions and how hearers can infer intended meaning from what the speaker has been said as called Speech Acts (Dibdyaningsih & Chakim, 2019).

Pragmatics can also be defined as the study of the relationship between the linguistic form (structure) and the user of that form (Yule, 1996: 4). The speaker may use the language for stating, requesting, responding, greeting, thanking and so on. Under the discussion of pragmatics, the language function is studied in speech acts (McCarthy, 1991: 9-10). While Levinson (1993) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in context, especially the meaning spoken by speakers. Even the young children have to learn the pragmatics of language if they want to communicate effectively (Curtis and O'Hagan, 2005: 47-48).

Speech acts deals with the utterance to perform a specific action (Swarniti, 2019). In simple words, speech acts is often said as language in action (Kreidler, 2002). If we refer to other concept of speech acts, every utterance essentially contains three dimensions: locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is what the speaker says, illocution is the purpose of what speaker says, and perlocution is the effect of what the speaker says (Cutting, 2002: 16). From those three acts, Yule (1996: 49) states that the illocution are the most often discussed acts in pragmatics. Even, the concept of speech acts is narrowed down to the illocutionary acts.

The theory is promoted by Austin (1962) who viewed that every utterance which is produced by speaker will create three types of acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Meanwhile, Yule (1996) added that the speech acts intensively promote the speaker to perform the action when they speak the language and it creates various meanings for each utterance. In other words, speech acts refer to someone's action performance which provided beyond the meaning and have the purpose of communicative.

Yule in Tutuarima (2018: 142) states that speech act is a concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example, to make a request, to apologize, and to report. According to Yule (1996: 48) speech acts are divided into three types. The first is locutionary act (the act of saying something) this is the act of expressing the literal meaning of the words or in other words that locutionary act is only textual meaning spoken by the speaker. Second is illocutionary act (the act of doing something) it can be described as purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. Third is perlocutionary (the act of affecting someone) it is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance. The categories proposed by Searle (1969), instead are: Representatives (asserting, concluding, describing), Directives (requesting, questioning, ordering), Commissive (promising, offering), Expressive (thanking, apologizing) and Declarations (excommunicating, declaring war).

In speech acts, there is a relationship between utterance that uttered by people. The notion of the Speech Act was first proposed by Austin (1962) then followed by Searle (1969) and Yule (1996) which mentioned that in uttering a sentence, a speaker is commonly involved in three different acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Yule (1996) viewed locutionary act as the explicit meaning which produced via utterance. Then, illocutionary acts as the communicative purpose of the utterances and the listener can achieve the meaning beyond the utterance. Cruse (2000) added that illocutionary acts view as the action that straightforward with the locutionary acts if there are appropriate contextual conditions. Then, the last is perlocutionary act refer to the utterance without emphasizing the effect. As our focus in the present study is the term of illocutionary acts which being attracted too many researchers to be explored (Swarniti, 2021). It views as It is often used to be employed in research because the illocutionary act is viewed as the real action performed by the utterance, and the effect of the utterance is addressed to the perlocutionary effect (Sameer, 2017). It is being fruitful to administer the illocutionary acts in several actions of utterances especially in speech. Hence, the illocutionary acts also can construct someone's communicative strategic (Chankova, 2019) In Illocutionary act, there are five types: representative, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive. According to Yule (1996) Declarations are kinds of speech acts which the utterance can change the word. Then, representative means the speakers believe about the case. Describing, complaining, informing, stating, claiming, criticizing, telling, assuring and reminding includes as representative action (Chairani et al., 2020). It is different with the expressive that it can state the speaker's feelings such as joy, pain, sorrow, pleasure, like or dislike, thanking, welcoming, congratulating and pleasure include as expressive speech act (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). Next, the directives which require someone to do something such as request, command, order, suggestion, warning, directing, advising, urging, insisting and pleading (Rosyidi et al., 2019). And the last is commissive which this kind of speech act can express what the speaker meaning and the speaker used to carry out them to do several actions in the future such as promising, threatening, volunteering and refusing (Husain et al., 2020).

Speech acts can be found in any text, such as: story, conversation, dialogue, song lyrics, movie scripts, etc. In this research, the movie scripts or the dialogue in this movie was used as data source. The movie was used as data source in this research was *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. This movie was released on July 16, 2018 in Canada. The genre of this movie was kids & family, drama, and animation. The writer tried to look for about the unusual data. It was caused in the previous researches, the data sources used were conversation,

movie scripts especially action movie, romantic movie, and horror movie. That is the reason why the researcher used comedy movie as data source.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducted this research entitled A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. The aim of this research was to classify and analysis illocutionary act used in *Valley of The Lanterns* movie.

METHOD

This research was done by qualitative and descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto (1993:620) descriptive research is based on the fact or phenomena of the speakers' speech in one area. In line with this, Selvilia (1993:71) argues that the descriptive research is analyzed the data based on material obtained without adding or reducing the data and this research tries to describe and analyze the data from the phases of collecting data, the preparation of data, and analysis.

In the qualitative research, the data is all the information whether oral and written, which contribute to answer the research problem as stated in research question (Lede & Swarniti, 2020). This is in line with the opinion of Sudaryanto (1993:3) who says that the data is not as the object of the research, but this is a material of the research. Furthermore, Sudaryanto (1993:3) also added about the limitations of the data as material research, that is the final data. The final data is done, because of selection of speeches. Thus, the data is object of research plus context.

In this research, the data were utterances that indicated as illocutionary act used in a movie. The movie was used as data source in this research was *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. This movie was released on July 16, 2018 in Canada. The genre of this movie was kids & family, drama, and animation. Data is collected by observational method. The data were largely collected through observation (in which recording and note taking were done).

The data were analyzed using interactive model of data analysis. That is, the data were analyzed through three cyclical steps, namely, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. Before selecting and reducing the utterances, the researcher, transcribed the utterances occurring in the conversation or interaction of *Valley of The Lanterns* movie. Each of the selected utterances was entered into a list in which all of its relevant with the theory used. The data were then classified and categorized based on the theory used. The theory used was the categories of illocutionary act. The categories proposed by Searle (1969), instead are: Representatives (asserting, concluding, describing), Directives (requesting, questioning, ordering), Commissive (promising, offering), Expressive (thanking, apologizing) and Declarations (excommunicating, declaring war). Each of data were analyzed in detail descriptively

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the analysis, it was found the types of illocutionary act in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. The finding was explained in the following description.

Table 1: The Types of Illocutionary Act in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie

Rank	The Types of Illocutionary Acts	Quantity	Percentage
1	Directives	171	59,58 %
2	Representatives	77	26,83 %
3	Expressive	18	6,27 %
4	Commissives	16	5,58 %
5	Declarative	5	1,74 %
	Total	287	100 %

From the table above, it was seen that all the types of illocutionary act found in *Valley of The Lanterns*

Movie. The most type of illocutionary act found was directives. The percentage of directives found in this data source was 59,58 % or 171 data. The percentage of representatives found in this data source was 26,83 % or 77 data. The percentage of expressive found in this data source was 6,27 % or 18 data. The percentage of commissives found in this data source was 5,58 % or 16 data. The percentage of declarative found in this data source was 1,74 % or 5 data. Declarative was type of illocutionary act that found in the data source in low quantity. It was found as many as 5 data.

The analysis of each types of illocutionary act found in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie was described in the following description.

Directives

Directive means that the utterance that is used by the speaker to require someone to do something or follow the instruction (Yule, 1996). It includes warning, directing, advising, urging, insisting and pleading. (Tutuarima et al., 2018; Fitria, 2019). In the following description, the data that classified as directive was analyzed in detail.

Table 2: Directives Speech Act

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"what happened grandmother?" (06:28)	This utterance expressed for asking about the condition of grandmother. It was indicated as directive because this utterance consists of the information of asking question.
2.	"wash your hands Porter" (07:06)	This utterance means the speaker gives the instruction to the hearer to wash his hands. It was classified as directive because this utterance has the function as to command.
3.	"don't forget to bring your grandmother for breakfast" (09:32)	From the data here, it was identified as directive because this utterance has the information to request. From this utterance, the speaker wants the hearer do something. The speaker requests to the hearer to bring grandmother for breakfast.
4.	"now go find your parents it's almost time to start" (26.07)	This utterance was directive, because it has the function as commands and warning. From this utterance, the speaker gives the commands to the hearer about go find the parents of hearer, because it's almost time to start to do something.

From the explanation above, the data shows the information of asking, commanding, requesting, and warning. All of the data above were classified as directive in illocutionary act. Directive is the most type of illocutionary act that found in in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie. It was found 59,58 % or 171 data from all data found.

Representatives

Representative means what the speaker believes to be true via utterance (Yule, 1996). Describing, complaining, informing, stating, claiming, criticizing, telling, assuring and reminding includes as representative action (Alshorafat et al., 2019; Rais & Triyono, 2019; Chairani et al., 2020). The data that indicated as representative was explained as follows:

Table 3: Representative Speech Act

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"I rang the dinner bell and Porter heard it all the way from the field" (07:32)	This utterance was classified as representative in illocutionary act, because it has the information of insisting. From this utterance, it can be seen the insisting of the hearer.
2.	"I know she can be a little stubborn, but you can't let her intimidate you" (07:43)	From this utterance, the information to affirm was showed. Therefore, this utterance was classified as representative. In this utterance, the speaker affirms to the hearer that the speaker knows someone can be a little stubborn, but the hearer can't let someone intimidate the hearer.
3.	"she's always been busy being the only Lantern maker in the Valley. But this year has been harder on her with her shaking sickness" (08:11)	This utterance means stating the information from the speaker to the hearer. That is why this utterance was decided as representative. This utterance contains stating the information about someone is always busy being the only Lantern maker in the Valley. But this year is more difficult for that person with his trembling sickness.
4.	"now I see why she doesn't eat with us" (08:28)	From this utterance, it can be said that was identified as representative. It contains the information of concluding. This utterance concluded that now the speaker can understands why someone doesn't eat together with the speaker. The speaker knows the reason.
5.	"you know her hands hurt her more than she lets on" (08:33)	This utterance explained about the speaker said the hearer knows someone's hands hurt that person more than her lets on. From this utterance, it contains explaining as the information. Explaining is one of the characteristics of representative in illocutionary act.

Based on the analysis above, it can be found the information in each utterance as insisting, affirming, stating, concluding, and explaining. This information such as insisting, affirming, stating, concluding, and explaining are the characteristics of representative in illocutionary act. From the data source, one of types of illocutionary act in representative was found 77 data. The percentage was 26,83 %.

Expressive

Expressive views as the speech acts that reveal someone's feels (Yule, 1996). Thanking, welcoming, congratulating, joy and pleasure include as expressive speech act (Putri, 2019; Hutajulu & Herman, 2019; Dibdyaningsih & Chakim, 2019). The analysis of data that was indicated as expressive in illocutionary act was explained in the following description.

Table 4: Expressive Speech Act

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"that wasn't the recipe either" (06:10)	From this utterance, the information that tries to deliver is regret. The speaker feels regret about the recipe. The speaker said "that wasn't the recipe either". Regret can be identified as expressive.
2.	"much better, thank you" (07:59)	This utterance expressed about thanking. The speaker said "much better, thank you". The information of thanking is one of the characteristics of expressive in the types of illocutionary act..
3.	"you'd be good son" (09:32)	This utterance gives the information about complimenting. Complimenting can be classified as expressive. The speaker feels that the hearer is a good son. The speaker said to the hearer "you'd be good son". This utterance means the speaker gives the Compliment to the hearer.
4.	"good morning, friends" (10:31)	This utterance means to greet someone. The speaker greets all of the hearers. The speaker said "good morning, friends". It means the speaker tries to greet her/his friends. It was indicated as greeting. Greeting can be classified as expressive in illocutionary act.
5.	"Yeah happy New Year Olsteen" (36:40)	This utterance was also classified as expressive too. Besides greeting, congratulating is also identified as expressive. Congratulating also express the speaker's feeling too. In this utterance, the speaker gives the congratulation to the hearer. The speaker said "Yeah happy New Year Olsteen".

From the data above, it was classified as expressive in illocutionary act. The information of each utterance showed as regret, thanking, complimenting, greeting, and congratulating. This kinds of information in each utterance found were indicated as expressive. 18 data were found and classified as expressive in the *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie as data source in this research. The percentage of expressive found was 6,27 %.

Commissives

Commissive speech act means that via her utterances, the speaker attempt to do commitment to herself to do something in the future (Yule, 1996). It includes threatening, volunteering, refusing and so forth (Husain et al., 2020). The data that was found in data source as commissive were explained in detail in the following description.

Table 5: Commissive Speech Act

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"she promised to pass along the family trade to Porter just as her grandfather did for her" (09:00)	This utterance has the information about promising. The speaker explained that someone has a promise to pass along the family trade to Porter just as his grandfather did for him. Promising was identified as commissive. Commissive is one of the types of illocutionary act.
2.	"she promised for next year" (09:06)	In this utterance, it shows the information about promise. The speaker said that someone make a promise for next year. Promising was classified as commissive.
3.	"promise me you won't tell anyone, Porter." (01:03:43)	This utterance was also decided that giving the information of promising. The speaker said "promise me you won't tell anyone, Porter". Based on that utterance, the speaker wants the hearer do the promise to her. Promising is one of the characteristics of commissive in the illocutionary act.

From the explanation above, the data were analyzed as commissive in illocutionary act. Commissive is the utterances that contain the information such as promising, offering, threatening, volunteering, refusing and so forth. The data that was classified as commissive that found in the data source was 16 data. The percentage of commissive found was 5,58 %.

Declarative

(Widiastuti, 2020) mentioned that declarative illocutionary speech acts happen when the speaker success in leading the audiences to change the correspondence from the meaning into reality. Mostly, declarative speech acts included in the speech of authorized people such as priest, president, leader or head of department, dean, institutional role, etc (Rahayu et al., 2018). In the data source, was found some data that was decided as declarative. The explanation of the data was as follows:

Table 6: Declarative Speech Act

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"you're a good boy Porter." (22:24)	This utterance was decided as declarative. The speaker tries to make the hearer to change the correspondence from the meaning into reality. The speaker declares about something to the hearer. The speaker said "you're a good boy Porter.". The hearer believes it.
2.	"but I already turned eight." (58:00)	This utterance gives the information about declaration. The speaker emphasizes something to the hearer which gives the impression that the speaker is declaring

		something to the hearer. Declaration is one of types of illocutionary act.

From the data above, it was classified as declarative. It was one of the types of illocutionary act. Declarative was seldom to find in the data source. The utterances were found as declarative was 5 data. The percentage was 1,74 % from all data found in types of illocutionary act. Declaration was the lowest quantity of types of illocutionary act found in the data source.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of analysis, it was concluded that all the types of illocutionary act found in *Valley of The Lanterns* Movie as data source. The most type of illocutionary act found was directives. The percentage of directives found in this data source was 59,58 % or 171 data. The percentage of representatives found in this data source was 26,83 % or 77 data. The percentage of expressive found in this data source was 6,27 % or 18 data. The percentage of commissives found in this data source was 5,58 % or 16 data. The percentage of declarative found in this data source was 1,74 % or 5 data. Declarative was type of illocutionary act that found in the data source in low quantity. It was found as many as 5 data. Directive was the most type of illocutionary act found in data source. It means the utterances in the data source mostly contain the information of asking, commanding, requesting, and warning.

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