ILLOCUTIONARY ACT FOUND IN A BOX OF HOPE MOVIE

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Abstract

Language is the most important tool for human to share knowledge and idea. The way people used language to covey messages and idea in certain society is studied in pragmatics. sometimes, people do not only convey messages by using utterance, instead they use utterances to make someone perform action which is called illocutionary act. The aims of this research were to find out the classification of illocutionary act in *A Box of Hope Movie* and the meaning of each sentence that has been classified in illocutionary act. The researcher focused on analyzing illocutionary act based in Searle's five category of illocutionary act; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. This research was designed in descriptive qualitative research which focused on the analysis of Illocutionary act. The result showed that there are five types of illocutionary act found in *A Box of Hope* Movie. The total of illocutionary found in the movie is 233 utterances, 57 representatives, 74 directives, 52 commissives, and only 2 declarations. The meaning of illocutionary act found in the movie often leads to perform an action and sometimes does not always correspond to the literal meaning. It can be concluded that all the types of Searle's five category of illocutionary act were found in *A Box of Hope Movie* and the meaning of each illocutionary act can be interpreted based on the listener interpretation toward the utterance.

Keyword: *Illocutionary act; A box of hope; movie*

Abstrak

Bahasa adalah alat yang paling penting bagi manusia untuk berbagi pengetahuan dan ide. Cara orang berkomunikasi untuk menyampaikan pesan dan ide dalam suatu masyarakat dipelajari dalam ilmu pragmatik. Terkadang, orang berkomunikasi bukan hanya menyampaikan pesan dengan ungkapan, namun mereka menggunakan ungkapan untuk membuat seseorang melakukan suatu Tindakan yang disebut ilokusi. Tujuan dari penelitian in adalah untuk menemukan klasifikasi ilokusi dalam film berjudul A Box of Hope dan menemukan makna dari setiap kalimat yang telah diklasifikasikan dalam ilokusi. Peneliti fokus pada analisis ilokusi berdasarkan teori Searle yang membagi klasifikasi ilokusi menjadi lima category; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaration. Penelitian ini didesain dalam bentuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang berfokus pada analisis ilokusi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada lima tipe ilokusi yang terdapat pada film berjudul A Box of Hope. Total ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam film tersebut adalah 233 ungkapan, 57 representatives, 74 directives, 52 commissives, dan hanya terdapat 2 declarations. Makna dari ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam film tersebut bertujuan untuk membuat seseorang melakukan sesuatu dan maknanya tidak selalu sama dengan makna harafiah.

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa semua tipe ilokusi berdasarkan teori Searle terdapat pada film A Box of Hope dan makna dari setiap ungkapan yang terdapat di dalamnya dapat di interpretasikan berdasarkan interpretasi pendengar ungkapan tersebut.

Kata kunci: Tindakan ilokusi; Sekotak harapan; film

A. Introduction

Language is a tool communication used by human to share knowledge, ideas and feelings. According to Finegan (2008:6), "Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another". He also added "Language is a set of elements and a system for combining them into patterned expressions that can be used to accomplish specific task in specific contexts". In addition, language is a media that can be used by human to communicate with each other using certain pattern to express their feeling or idea, such as expression of happiness, apologize, asking and giving opinion, report news, inviting people, and promising. Hence, language is important in communication.

Communication is the process of transferring knowledge and ideas between two or more people. Coll (2011:2) defined "communication as the process of generating meaning by sending and receiving verbal and nonverbal symbols and signs that are influenced by multiple context". It means that people communicate by using verbal and non-verbal language and signs to transfer ideas and feelings. Verbal language divided into spoken and written which is talking about utterances. Meanwhile, non-verbal language and signs refers to body language which is talking about gesture. Sometimes in communication, people do not only produce utterances but also perform action. Some utterances functioned not only to be uttered as it is but also perform action, such

as making someone to do something and affecting someone. In other words, some utterances cannot just be interpreted literally because there is meaning behind the words. For example, when someone said "*there is a slice of meat in the kitchen*". It can be understood as a warning (*it's mine!*), *an offer (would you like it?)*, or a scolding (*you didn't finish your lunch*). The sentence "*there is a slice of meat in the kitchen*" is not only a sentence with a correct pronunciation, complete vocabulary and grammar that can be interpreted lexically or semantically, but there is additional meaning carried by the sentence

Sometimes, we tend to interpret speaker's intention inappropriately in some context or situation when we are talking. Understanding what the speaker intended to perform when he is speaking is very important beside only interpret the meaning of the utterance literally. Therefore, the speaker needs to know how to use language appropriately when he/she is speaking to avoid misunderstanding. The way people say something and use language to perform certain action are studied in pragmatics.

Speech act is one of theories studied in pragmatics which focuses to talk about the way people perform an action by uttering. "To utter something – either orally or in writing – is to do something" (Birner, 2013:175). It means that in the theory of speech act, uttering something is doing something by the time the speech uttered. There are three kind of speech acts proposed by Austin, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary

act. Locutionary act is the act of communication by the production of utterance, commonly known as the act of saying something. Illocutionary act included utterance which may not always correspond to the literal meaning of the words, commonly known as the act of doing something. Perlocutionary act is the particular effect of the utterance, commonly known as the act of affecting someone.

Speech act occurs in many aspects of life, such as conversation in daily life, teaching and learning process, or even media such as novels and documented conversation which commonly known as movie. Using speech act is very important especially in communication because it is an act of communication.

Movie is a media which contains lots of conversations about everyday life which reflects background and culture of the characters in the movie. The researcher wants to analyse a movie entitled *A Box of Hope* movie which has duration 90 minutes. This movie is a religious and inspiring movie which uploaded in YouTube on 2021 by Faith House Pictures and Inspiriter Films. It talked about a girl who always believe in God in her heart and words and honors Him in everything she does. She figures out how to survive living out on the streets by stroke of a spiritual pen and a box of paper. Researcher chooses this movie because there were lots of utterance which could be categorized as illocutionary act when the characters uttered their sentences.

Hence, the aim of this study is to find out kind of illocutionary act found in conversation among characters in the movie, what is the meaning of illocutionary act found in the movie and what is the most dominant kind of illocutionary act found in the movie.

Based on those explanation above, the researcher conducted a study of content analysis which focused only in one of three kinds of speech Act entitled *Illocutionary Act Found in A Box of Hope Movie.*

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study of language use in society. Birner (2013:1) stated "In order to know what someone meant by what they said, it's not enough to know the meanings of the words (semantics) and how they have been strung together into a sentence (syntax); we also need to know who uttered the sentence and in what context, and to be able to make inferences regarding why they said it and what they intended us to understand." While according to Holmes (2013:365), "Pragmatics extend the analysis of meaning beyond grammar and word meaning to the relationship between the participants and the background knowledge they bring to a situation." In addition, pragmatics is the knowledge we must have about how to use language appropriately in certain context because it involves the speaker's intended meaning and the listener's interpretation toward the utterance. Therefore, language does not only use to describe/refer something but also perform action depends on the way speaker utters and the way listener interprets it. Pragmatics has been widely known as the study of language meaning and use in context of social interaction. Lots of experts and psycholinguists tried to define pragmatics in their era. Then, by their philosophical thinking on the 19th century, the definition of pragmatics developed widely.

According to Levinson, (1983:9), "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language". Meanwhile,

according to Yule, (1996:3) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". In defining pragmatics, he pointed out four main areas, firstly, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Thirdly, pragmatics it the study of how more gets communicated than is said. And finally, pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance.

While according to Birner (2013:2), "Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context", "That is to say, pragmatic knowledge is part of our knowledge of how to use language appropriately (2013:3)." Wardhaug and Fuller (2015:248) also support, "Pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in context. When these utterances are interpreted with reference to the context, including the setting, speakers, background knowledge, and so on, this falls into the realm of pragmatics". Furthermore, on his newest edition, Yule, (2017:361) defined "The study of what speaker's mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatics".

Based on definitions stated by some experts above, we know that definition of pragmatics developed from earlier until the latest book edited by Cambridge University in the year 2017 entitled "the study of language" which was written by yule.

Thus, researcher conclude that pragmatics is the study of how language used by speaker and interpreted by listener in context appropriately. Pragmatics try to make explicit the implicit knowledge that can be categorized as additional meaning of which hidden within the utterances or sentences.

Speech Act

The concept of speech act was first introduced by philosopher, Austin, in his book entitled *How to Do Things with Words*. Then developed by Searle, who was also philosopher of language in the 19th century by given a term *Speech Act* to name the three kinds of act which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Searle, (1980:vii) stated "The theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc.

Speech act is one of theories studied in pragmatics which focuses to talk about the way people perform an action by uttering. "To utter something – either orally or in writing – is to do something" (Birner, 2013:175). It means that in the theory of speech act, uttering something is doing something by the time the speech uttered. There are three kind of speech acts proposed by Austin, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of communication by the production of utterance, commonly known as the act of saying something. Illocutionary act included utterance which may not always correspond to the literal meaning of the words, commonly known as the act of doing something. Perlocutionary act is the particular effect of the utterance, commonly known as the act of affecting someone.

Classification of Speech Act

Austin observed that to perform a speech act, we may perform more than one action or more than one thing in the moment the speech act uttered, at least we made speech sounds which is a phonetic

act. "But beyond that, we generally perform three types of acts simultaneously – a *locutionaryact*, an *illocutionaryact*, and a *perlocutionaryact*" (Birner, 2013:186).

1. Locutionary Act

Finegan (2008:311) drew concept of locutionary act as the utterances represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and linguistic meaning. The basic act of uttering a speech either written or orally which can be interpreted semantically is called locutionary act. It occurs in daily life conversation and presents rare misinterpretation because locutionary act convey the meaning as it is. Finegan (2008:311) stated that the locution is a *yes/no* question about the addressee ability to do certain action. For example, *can you shut the window?* The utterance above can be understood as either locution and illocution. It is about whether the addressee is able to shut the window or not.

In further, Birner, (2013:186) stated "Locutionary act is the basic linguistic act of conveying some meaning". He added "The locutionary act, links referents with predications about those referents". Another example, *I'm cold.* The locutionary act here is to predicate the coldness of myself. The meaning of the utterance refers to things as mentioned above, it does not have any kind of intention to make someone do something about the coldness of myself.

2. Illocutionary Act

The listener interprets and understand the meaning depend on the use of the language and the circumstance where the sentence or utterance spoken. Illocutionary act has a purpose to achieve particular effect on the listeners after they interpret the meaning of an utterance and this is what philosophercalled perlocutionary act.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Austin (in Thomas, 2013:49) defined perlocutionary as the effect of the illocution on the hearer. "We do not, of course, simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act. Depending on the circumstance you will utter on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended" (Yule, 1996:48). In further, Alston (2000:2) stated that perlocutionary act is the producing an effect on some audience by an utterance. In uttering a speech, the hearer might interpret more than one or different speech acts depends on the situation, even the unexpected hearer affected to interpret the meaning we convey by using illocutionary act. According to Searle (1980:vii), "such acts as convincing, persuading, annoying, amusing, and frightening are all cases of perlocutionary acts".

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone which is also the purpose of achieving illocutionary act. whereas illocutionary act is speaker-based,

the perlocutionary act is hearer-based" (Birner, 2013:187).

Illocutionary Act

"Speakers have some intention in making an utterance and what they intend to accomplish is called illocutionary act" (Finegan, 2008:284). In the theory of Illocution, this sentence is not just a basic act of utterance with grammatical structure and linguistic meaning, but it carries the speaker's intention. It is not about Even though the sentences and the form of the sentences are the same, illocutionary act convey meaning depends on the situation. Birner (2013:187) stated that illocutionary act is the intention of the speaker regarding what act they intended to perform by means of making that utterance. The meaning of a sentence can be more than one, such as a statement, an invitation, a request, a question, or even a warning. Thus, sentence carries meaning that cannot be captured by semantics. In other words, illocutionary act does not always corelated with the literal meaning.

Searle (in Levinson, 1983:240) stated that there are five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking as follows:

a) Representatives, which commit the speaker to the truth of the express proposition (paradigm case: asserting, concluding)
b) Directives, which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning)
c) Commisives, which commit the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering)
d) Expressives, which express a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating

e) Declarations, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (paradigm cases: excommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment).

On the other hand, Thomas (2013:51) in the same year stated "in discussions of speech acts, it is common for the illocutionary act itself to be called the speech act; thus promises, assertions, threats, invitations, and so are all speech acts. Finegan (2008:284) also support this theory by given six types of speech acts, which are representatives, commissive, directives, declarations, expressives, and verdictives.

B. Research Method

This research conducted in descriptive qualitative research by using pragmatics approach which focused to analyse the utterance of characters in *A Box of Hope Movie*. According to Creswell (2018:41), "Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem".

In collecting data, researcher used content analysis as the technique. This technique of data collection often called QCA (Qualitative Content Analysis). Schreier (2012:1) defined "QCA is a method for systematically describing the meaning of qualitative material. It is done by classifying material as instances of a categories of a coding frame". Here are the following steps of collecting the data:

1) Firstly, researcher searched and download the movie in YouTube.
2) Secondly, the researcher watched the movie several times.
3) The researcher wrote transcription from the oral form into a written form.

4) The researcher printed the transcription.

5) Matched the utterance in the movie with the transcription.

6) After that, the researcher underlined or highlighted the illocutionary act found in the transcription of the movie.

7) Finally, the researcher classified the data based on the kinds of illocutionary act in *A Box of Hope* Movie.

In analysing the data, the researcher used Miles and Huberman Theory, which consist of three processes, data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion.

C. Finding and Discussion

The result of this research shows that all the classifications of illocutionary act were found in A Box of Hope Movie. The researcher found that they are 57 representatives. 74 directives, 52 commisives, 48 expressives, and 2 declarations, and the meaning each of sentence that had been classify based on the types of illocutionary act, cannot always interpreted literally, instead it has another meaning which has a purpose to make someone do something.

1) Representatives
Tim : I'm telling the truth
Tim (Dior's father) asserts his boss and the manager that he didn't steal anything in the break room to make them stop judging him as a thief.

2) Directives
Can you open the door?
After Tim went to the jail, Ms. Ward from children protection department who takes responsibility to take care of prisoner's children comes to find Dior in the motel and requests the owner to open the door for her.

3) Commissives
Mom: Dior, you will always be my baby girl
Before she Died, Dior's mother written a note behind her photographs. She promises that Dior will always be her baby girl even when she grows up and even when she is not there for her child.

4) Expressives
Ray: Look, I'm really sorry about being late
Came to take Ms. Ward to the park and apologizes for coming late to pick her up. She cannot be in the park by the time Dior takes the letter, therefore Ms. Ward sets up and does not say a word in the car.

5) Declarations
Steve: The judge is pushing for three to five years
The lawyer called Ms. Ward and told her that this is a serious case, therefore the judge judges Tim to live in the jail for three to five years.

Therefore, all of the types of illocutionary act based on Searle's five category of Illocutionary Act were found in A Box of Hope Movie.Each illocutionary act found in the movie can cause action or mental action and the meaning can only be interpreted based on the situation and condition where the utterance spoken. That is how illocutionary act always occurs in everyday life, we tend to say something that unconsciously make someone do something.

The researcher also discusses latest related research conducted by other

researchers about speech act especially illocutionary act.

The research entitled An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie which conducted by Turtuarima at all (2018) by using descriptive qualitative research. The aim of this research is to find out the kinds of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie and to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in the movie. The result of the study showed that the most dominant kind of speech act used in the movie is Illocutionary act, while in classified the illocutionary act directive and assertive was the most dominant category.

Secondly, An Analysis of Speech Act in The Grown Ups movie conducted by Marbun (2020) by using qualitative descriptive method. The researcher only examined the type of speech act that found in The Grown Ups movie which has the result that all the types of speech act were found in the movie the most dominant type of speech act found in the utterances among the characters of the movie is Illocutionary Act.

Finally, the third latest related study is Illocutionary Act in the main characters' utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie. Rahayu at all (2018) by using descriptive qualitative method. The author focused on Hymes' SPEAKING model which consists of *settings, participants, ends, acts, sequences, key, instrumentalities,* and *genre.* This study aimed to find out the types of illocutionary act of the main characters' in Mirror Mirror movie and to find out the context underlying illocutionary act of the main characters by Hymes' SPEAKING model in the movie. The result of this study revealed that the most dominant form of the types of illocutionary act was directives and there was no declaratives utterance found in the

conversation of the main character in the movie. There were 8 factors affecting illocutionary act of the main characters utterances, well-known as Hymes' SPEAKING model such as mentioned above.

D. Closing

Based on the analysis that has been done by the researcher on the chapter IV, all the classification of illocutionary act were found in A Box of Hope Movie, and the meaning of each illocutionary cannot always be interpreted literary but making someone to do something. Therefore, illocutionary act is very important because it can be found in everyday life, contents, and discourse.

This study expected to be useful for those who has interest about speech act or illocutionary act in applying the theory and findings in daily life especially academic students.

The researcher would like to suggest the next researcher who are going to conduct further research about speech act especially illocutionary act. the future research may investigate the same topic but with different object to be analysed, for example the academic students of English Department utterances in the year 2022.

This research also expected to be useful for teachers to develop the knowledge of Illocutionary act in applying four teaching skills of English to their students in daily life.

The researcher realised that this research is still has limitations because the current research is limited by time and many others, therefore the researcher expected critics and suggestions from the readers.

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