

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN “ONWARD” MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The most important part of human life is communication. Speech act is the basic part of communication study, and this is a feature that could be used in interpreting the meaning of the utterances. There are three levels of speech act, and they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. The researchers used “Onward” movie as the subject of this research and focused on illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The researchers used Austin’s theory in analysing the perlocutionary acts. The researcher used descriptive-qualitative design, and the documentation method to collect data. The researchers conducted several steps in this research, and they were downloaded “Onward” movie and its script, analyzed the character’s utterances while reading the script simultaneously, collected the data based on the dialogues relevant to the research problems, grouped the speaker’s utterances based on each type of illocutionary act, and then analyzed the perlocutionary act based on Austin’s theory. The results showed that there were 31 types of illocutionary acts (4 main types and 27 supporting types from the speaker), and 31 perlocutionary acts (24 perlocutionary objects and 7 perlocutionary sequels) made by the main character as the listener in “Onward” movie.

Keywords: *Illocutionary acts; “Onward” movie; Perlocutionary acts*

A. Introduction

Communication is the most important part of human life. People need to communicate to convey the information, ideas, and arguments to others. There are four types of communication in conveying their thought, and those are spoken (verbal), body language (nonverbal), written, and visual communication (Shukla, 2022). Spoken or verbal communication is occurred when someone connect directly in having conversation with others by face to face, the phone, or others online communication. Body language is the kind of language that uses the nonverbal communication such as the facial expression, eye contact, posture, hand movement, touch etc. Written communication is the kind of communication that uses the written words such as reports, bulletins, memos, job, electronic mail, etc. Visual communication is a kind of communication that use the visual tools to share the thoughts and information, such as

graphs, charts, maps, posters, books, etc. Based on the those definition, the easy-to-use language mode for transforming the information directly is spoken or verbal communication.

It is important to use the appropriate analysis for interpreting a language to avoid the misunderstanding between speaker and listener. Pragmatics is an appropriate analysis for interpreting a language to avoid this case. Thomas stated that Pragmatics defined as an analysis of how people think with language and its effects (Dilgjeri, 2017).

There is an important aspect about language interpretation in pragmatics, and it is called as speech act. Speech acts began to become the subject of language study around 1950 (Qiang, 2013). According to Yule, the study of the true meaning intended by the speaker to the listener is known as speech act, so that the listener can give the reaction based on the speaker wants (Tutuarima et.al. 2018). The speech act focuses on the meaning of utterance and that is the basic part of communication in linguistics (Wijaya, 2019). Speech act has an important role in human life because it aims to make people be able to understand every utterance delivered by the speaker.

Austin (1962) stated that there are three levels of speech acts that can be found in utterances, and they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act (Septiani, 2019). Locutionary act is the action that will make the utterances become meaningful. Then, illocutionary act is the intentional actions, and perlocutionary act is the effects of the utterance. Illocutionary acts are speech acts performed by the speakers and aim to do something (Budiasih et al. 2016). The activities by the speaker in producing the utterances is known as Illocutionary acts, and it can describes how these utterances should be taken in a conversation (Setiani & Utami, 2018). The speakers have performed one or more illocutionary act when they utter utterances in an appropriate context and for a specific purpose (Wafa & Vahmita, 2017). Learning illocutionary acts in movie is important because the audience can understand the correct meaning by the speaker. In addition, they can avoid misunderstandings in communicating with others. Austin stated that there were nine types of illocutionary acts such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, offering, suggesting, promising, arguing, and naming. Every utterance has a certain power on the listener and it can be called as an illocutionary act and consider it as the supportive type. Informing is the action taken by

the speaker by telling the listener about certain facts, for example, “Guys, there will be a solar eclipse on Tuesday at 12 pm.” In this expression, the speaker informs the listener of a fact that there will be a solar eclipse on Tuesday at 12 pm. Ordering is the act of asking for something from a restaurant, company, or bookstore for example, “Can I get lemonade, please?” This expression shows that the speaker ordered a lemonade to the listener. Warning is an expression that makes the listener understand there is a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future. For example, “You must be careful when heading there.” This expression shows that the speaker warns the listener to be careful on the way to a place. Suggesting is an expression that mentions an idea, possible plan, or action for the listener to consider for example, “Just be yourself, Chris.” In this statement, the speaker tells the listener to respect himself. Undertaking is an act of taking responsibility for doing something, especially difficult things, for example, “As the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), I will undertake the bribery case of the former Director of PT Garuda Indonesia, Hadinoto Soedigno.” The example shows that the speaker will take responsibility for undertaking the bribery case of the former Director of PT Garuda Indonesia, Hadinoto Soedigno. Offering is an expression that the speaker gives or offers to the listener for example, “Would you like some tea?” In this expression, the speaker is offering tea to the listener. Promising is an adjective that shows signs or success of an action in the future. For example, “I promise not to be stubborn anymore.” The example shows that the speaker promised the listener not to be stubborn anymore. Arguing is expressing disagreement with another person’s opinion, then giving reasons or evidence that your opinion or belief is correct, for example, “Stop comparing me to others, you don’t know the truth!” This expression shows that the speaker does not like or disagree when compared to others because the listener does not know the real facts about the speaker. Naming is the act of giving a name to someone or something for example, “I call my students with my kids.” This expression means that the speaker wants to look more intimate with his/her students.

Perlocutionary act discusses about how the response or action will be carried out by the listener or reader. Austin states that when listener receives the effect of the utterance after listening the speaker is called as the perlocutionary act (Putri et.al, 2019).

Perlocutionary act is inspiring, persuading, frightening, and can make the listener do what the speaker wants as well. Through perlocutionary act, it will help the listeners find out more about how response the utterance.

Those three levels of speech act could be found in literary works such as poetry, movies, magazines, and newspapers. Movie is one of the most interesting communication media. The film makers can communicate with their audiences by providing messages and moral values through movie stories to the audiences. Analyzing the utterances made by the characters in the movie is interesting when their expressions may be misunderstood by the audiences (Anfal, 2019). The information conveyed by the movie characters will be well received by others and they can achieve their goals in communication.

The researchers focused in illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of the movie as the target of analysis because those are related in the expression and response. The researchers used “Onward” movie as the subject in this research. “Onward” is a 2020 American computer-animated urban fantasy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures, and was released in the United States on March 6, 2020. Onward is a fun-packed magical movie about two brothers going on an adventure to spend one more day with their deceased father. Ian Lightfoot is an elf who plays the protagonist in the movie. He has a kind and caring personality where he loves both his mother and brother.

Based on the research bakground, the researchers constructed the problems of the research, and they were 1) What types of the illocutionary act in “Onward” movie? and 2) What types of the perlocutionary act made by the main character in “Onward” movie?. Furthermore, the finding of the research is expected to be the knowledge as well as a guide for the audience in interpreting the conversations in movies, especially about the effects that occurs or produced after the sentence is spoken. Since not all languages in a conversation could be understood directly by the listener, it could produce some uncertain effects. So it is hoped that this research could give considerable contribution to the speech act knowledge development particularly in illocutionary and perlocutionary act.

This research has some differences with some previous studies. First, the previous researches focused on illocutionary acts while this research focused on both illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Second, the previous researches added trustworthiness data by using investigator triangulation techniques, while this research did not use the investigator triangulation technique. Last, the previous researches used Searle's theory (1976) and it was supported by Yule's theory (1996) to analyze the illocutionary act, and Attardo's theory (1997) to analyze the perlocutionary act, while this research used Austin's theory (1962) to analyze both illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

B. Research Method

This research used descriptive-qualitative design. The objectives of this research were define the types of illocutionary speech acts, and the perlocutionary act made by the main character of the movie in the form of descriptive information. Therefore, the researchers used this design to analyze speech acts that occurred in "Onward" movie, and describe it in the form of language. In addition, the researchers used its movie scripts taken from an article that contained both monologues and dialogues movie as well. The researchers used the documentation method through written documents such as biographies, stories, diaries, and documents of artwork such as pictures, sculptures, and movies. The researchers used several steps in collecting the data, and they are a) the researchers searched for and downloaded "Onward" movie and its script through the internet, b) the researchers watched the movie, and analyse the character's utterances, while read the script simultaneously, c) the researchers collected data based on the dialogues relevant to research problems, namely the illocutionary and perlocutionary act, and d) the researchers grouped the speaker's utterances with each type of illocutionary act and analysed the perlocutionary act. The plan table in analyzing "Onward" movie is shown in the following:

Table 1. Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act of “*Onward*” Movie

No.	Time	Illocutionary Act	Perlocutionary Act	Illocutionary Types	Reason
1	0:15:59	Laurel: “It’s a gift from your dad.”	Ian was shocked	Informing	Ian was surprised that Laurel, his mother, informed that Ian’s late father wanted to give a gift to Ian.
2	0:03:56	Laurel: “You could invite those kids from your science class.”	Perlocutionary sequel	Suggesting	It is sequel because Ian didn’t do what his mother suggested.
3	etc.				

In this research, the researchers used the process of data analysis by Miles and Huberman (2014). They state that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued until finished, so the data is saturated. There are three activities of data analysis by Miles and Huberman, and those are 1) data reduction, 2) data display, and 3) conclusion drawing/verification. In data reduction, the researchers summarized the data obtained by watching and reading the script. The characters’ utterances in the movie were identified and then selected based on the type of illocutionary speech act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, offering, suggesting, promising, arguing, naming which have a certain (conventional) force. In addition, the researchers focused on the perlocutionary act made by the main character. In data display, the researchers grouped the utterances of movie characters with each type of illocutionary act in the form of tables. The researcher used a short narrative text to display data about the perlocutionary act made by the main character. In conclusion drawing or verification, the researcher concluded the results of this research after analyzing the data. The activity of analyzing data helped other people to understand a study easily. In this case, the researcher carried out several activities, namely selecting data related to illocutionary and perlocutionary act by watching “*Onward*” movie and reading the script, displaying illocutionary act data in table form and perlocutionary act

in the form of narrative text, and concluding the research results after all data were analyzed.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

The result of the research showed that there were 31 types (4 main and 27 supporting types) of the illocutionary acts and 31 types (24 objects and 7 sequels) of perlocutionary acts in this “Onward” movie. In illocutionary acts, they were 4 main types namely informing (occurred 63 times), warning (occurred 4 times), suggesting (occurred 7 times), and offering (occurred twice). Then, 27 supporting types which have certain power on the listener namely complimenting (occurred 2 times), claiming (16 times), parting (occurred once), threatening (occurred thrice), asking (18 times), commanding (31 times), forbidding (occurred thrice), greeting (occurred thrice), calling (4 times), praising (7 times), confirming (5 times), declaring (5 times), committing (occurred twice), requiring (13 times), assuring (6 times), congratulating (occurred once), insulting (occurred three times), resigning (occurred once), apologizing (occurred twice), refusing (occurred once), asserting (6 times), thanking (occurred twice), requesting (occurred twice), suspecting (occurred once), ensuring (4 times), encouraging (occurred twice), and persuading (occurred once). The illocutionary acts found occurred 221 times in “Onward” movie. Then, 31 perlocutionary acts consist of 24 perlocutionary objects (expected responses) and 7 perlocutionary sequels (unexpected responses) made by the main character in this movie. Perlocutionary objects made by the main character after listening to what the speakers said. For instance, Barley says, “Ha-ha! It’s another raven!” In this case, Barley did the illocutionary act by informing something to Ian as the listener. After Ian listened to Barley’s words, as perlocutionary object he was astonished that what Barley had been informing him about the path to Raven’s point was true. Perlocutionary sequel occurred when the listener produces an effect that the speaker does not expect. It also occurred when the listener does not fulfill the speaker’s request. For example, Barley says, “Pull over!”. This example shows that Barley commanded Ian to pull over, but as perlocutionary sequel Ian has never been do it because he refuse to have a driver’s license.

In line with Austin's theory (1962), there are nine main types of illocutionary acts and the researchers found 4 main types and 27 supporting types of illocutionary acts in this "Onward" movie. In addition, Austin also stated that there are two perlocutionary acts made by listeners, and they are perlocutionary object and perlocutionary sequel. In line with Austin's theory, the researcher found 24 perlocutionary objects and 7 perlocutionary sequels (Septiani, 2019).

D. Conclusion

In Onward movie, there are 31 types of illocutionary acts with 4 primary types (informing, warning, suggesting, and offering), and 27 supporting types (complimenting, claiming, parting, threatening, asking, commanding, forbidding, greeting, calling, praising, confirming, declaring, committing, requiring, assuring, congratulating, insulting, resigning, apologizing, refusing, asserting, thanking, requesting, suspecting, ensuring, encouraging, and persuading). Moreover, there are 31 perlocutionary acts with 24 perlocutionary objects (expected responses) and 7 perlocutionary sequels (unexpected responses) made by the main character in "Onward" movie. Learning the illocutionary and perlocutionary act in movie is interesting because both are directly related in expression and response between the characters. Those expression and response between the characters are could be well understood in this movie. Learning about the illocutionary and perlocutionary act in the movie is interesting because both are directly related in expression and response between the characters.

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