Illocutionary Speech Act Analysis In The Nightbooks Movie

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Abstract*. This research analyzes the types of illocutionary acts. Therefore, the problem of this research is "What types of illocutionary acts are found in the Nightbooks movie?. The aim of this research is to describe the types of illocutionary acts found in the Nightbooks movie. Data is analyzed through several steps including identification, analysis, classification, description and drawing conclusions. The author uses descriptive qualitative research to collect data, through several steps including watching movie, listening to speech in movie, identifying and classifying data. After investigating the types in the movie, the author found several findings. The illocutionary acts in the movie can be analyzed into several types, namely 5 commissive acts, 4 representative acts, 6 directive acts, 4 expressive acts and declarative acts. In summary, the illocutionary acts used in the movie aim to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used in the Nightbooks movie.*

Key word: Analysis, Illocutionary, Movie

Abstrak. Penelitian ini menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi. Oleh karena itu, permasalahan penelitian ini adalah "Jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi apa saja yang terdapat dalam film Nightbooks?. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam film Nightbooks. Data dianalisis melalui beberapa tahap antara lain identifikasi, analisis, klasifikasi, deskripsi dan penarikan kesimpulan. Penulis menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengumpulkan data, melalui beberapa langkah antara lain menonton film, mendengarkan pidato dalam film, mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan data. Setelah menyelidiki jenis-jenis dalam film, penulis menemukan beberapa temuan Tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam film dapat dianalisis menjadi beberapa jenis yaitu 5 tindak komisif, 4 tindak perwakilan, 6 tindak direktif, 4 tindak ekspresif, dan tindak deklaratif tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film Nightbooks.

Kata kunci: Analisis, Tindak Tutur, Film

1. BACKGROUND

According to Searle (1969), speech acts are the basic unit of language used to express meaning and intention. Speech acts happen on the process when speakers say something and how listeners perceive the intention. In other times, speakers are not only saying but also forcing the hearers to do something. If the listeners recognize the meaning of the speaker's utterances and do an act, this means they are doing illocutionary acts.

Wijana (2015) states that illocutionary speech acts are speech that is used to state something and do something as the speech situation can be considered carefully. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. Illocutionary acts are the most important part of speech acts because illocutionary acts themselves become the main central to linguistics in element of communication. According to Searle (1979), illocutionary acts have five types; namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Based on previous research written by Hamzah (2013), the titled is "An Analysis of Speech Act Produced by Main Character The Blind Side movie". The research aimed to find the categories of illocutionary acts most frequently used by the main actors. Meanwhile, research by Sukmawati (2022) the titled is "Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Sing movie". The research aims to find out the most dominant types of illocutionary acts, and explain the contribution of illocutionary acts used by Buster Moon in learning English. Therefore, it can be concluded that the difference between this research and the previous one is that this research analyzes all types of illocutions while the previous research only analyzed the main character, as well as the type of illocution that is most dominantly used by Buster Moon in learning English.

Utterance can be found in movie dialogues. To analyze illocutionary acts, the author took data from utterances in the "Nightbooks" movie. Nightbooks is a movie directed by David Yarovesky and written by Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconis. The movie is based on the 2018 horror-fantasy children's book of the same name by J. A. White. The "Nightbooks" movie tells the story of an evil wizard, Alex, a lover of horror stories who has just moved into an apartment with his parents. However, Alex's apartment was apparently also occupied by an evil witch who then kidnapped him in a secret room. Alex was asked by the evil witch to write a scary story every night. If he did not do this, Alex received threats of being killed.

Based on the speech act theory defined by Searle and Austin, the writer wants to analyze and classify the types of illocutionary act in the "Nightbooks" movie entitled "Illocutionary Speech Act Analysis in the *Nightbooks* Movie". The nightbooks movie is considered not too scary so it can be enjoyed by young audiences. Nightbooks, which tells the story of Alex and Yasmin's efforts to save

themselves, hopes that young audiences will be able to learn lessons about hope and anticipation in even desperate situations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Context is an important thing in the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in situations, attempting to systematically discover and establish the principles behind certain choices in language that regulate situational meaning, Leech (1983). Background knowledge is assumed to be shared by the speaker and contributes to the interlocutor's interpretation of what the speaker means in a particular utterance. Apart from context, there are other aspects of speech, namely the speech partner and speaker, and the purpose of the speech. Furthemor, pragmatics is the research of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms. The way speakers use language in communication has an impact on their listeners because the words they produce directly influence the speaker's actions. If the speaker wants the interlocutor to act based on his wishes, then the speaker's choice of language will determine everything. Pragmatics has several branches, one of which is speech acts. Speech acts are utterances that contain illocutionary intent or force and influence the interlocutor or listener. Speech acts can be sounds, words, phrases, sentences, or utterances that have a specific purpose and influence the listener.

According to Yule (1996), actions performed via utterance are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

a. Locutionary Act

Yule (1996), stated that locutionary is the act of saying something. These express sense or reference. This act produces sounds of language which means something.

Example: "Semarang is the capital of Central Java" The locution of the sentence above is when the speaker tells the listener that Semarang is the capital of Central Java without caring.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act that consisted of point and related with who they do conversation, when, where the speech act do (Yule, 1996).

Example: "Mr. Yono's meatballs are delicious" The illocutionary act of the sentence above is when the speaker says to the listener, the speaker ask for attention to do what the speaker says, so the speaker wants the listener to invite the speaker to eat together.

c. Perlocutionary Act

This act is perlocutionary act that has the effect for hearer. This act also called as "the Act of Affecting Someone". The utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect (Yule, 1996).

Example: "Your report card grades are very bad" The perlocution of the sentence above is when the speaker conveys something and the listener feels anxious, that is the result of the speech which is called perlocutionary.

According to Searle (1979), Illocutionary act is distinguished into 5 types that is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. It is in line with Yule (1996), he divided types of general functions performed by speech act especially in illocutionary act, they are commisive, declarative, representative, directive, and expressive.

1. Representatives

Representatives is a speech act that provides encouragement to the speaker towards the truth of the proportion indicated, thereby bringing him to a truth value. Examples of these words include stating, concluding, reporting, claiming, demanding, complaining, and expressing opinions.

Example: *He will come in a few minutes*

2. Directives

Directives is a form of speech act that makes the speech partner do something based on what is said by the speaker. According to Arani (2012) directions are words addressed to the person you are talking to to make him do something. Examples include advice, orders, questions, requests, offers and orders.

Example: *Come here, please!*

3. Commissives

Commissives is a form of speech act that gives the speaker encouragement for some future action. This type of speech act expresses the speaker's intention to do something. Examples include promises, refusals, threats, oaths, and offers.

Example: *I promise, I will be back in two weeks later.*

4. Expressive

Expressive is a form of speech act that expresses an action or psychological statement of the speaker in the form of joy, likes or dislikes, and sadness. In this type of speech act, there is no connection between the words spoken and the world in the speaker's area. Examples include blaming, congratulating, apologizing, thanking, and praising.

Example: *Congratulations*

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are a form of speech act that influences and changes the circumstances of certain events that occur at that time. This type of speech act is usually expressed by a certain party, such as a party representing an institution. Examples include baptizing, dismissing, imposing punishment.

Example: *His father chooses him as the forward their business.*

3. METHODOLOGY

This research is classified as qualitative descriptive research. This research data was collected using the observation method. Data was collected from the words of characters in the film Nightbooks. There are several steps to collect data. First, the author downloaded the film and watched it many times. While watching the film, the writer tried to find several sentences that could be considered as illocutionary acts, which could be

useful for this research. The author uses note-taking techniques to describe how speakers use illocutionary acts. After collecting data, the author analyzed it using several steps, including classifying illocutionary acts into types and functions of illocutionary acts based on the data found. Data for this research was collected using Searle's theory. The theory put forward by Searle (1979) from his book entitled Expression and Meaning, provides various types of illocutionary acts. This is to explain the purpose of the illocutionary act. These findings are presented in two ways. The first is a formal method that presents data in table form, and the second is an informal method that is applied to explain data descriptively using sentences in paragraphs in tables.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Finding

There were some findings in this study including the data of illocutionary act in nightbooks movie script. This study explained some points of the types of illocutionary act found in nightbooks movie. Types of Illocutionary Act found in nightbooks movie, Here are the types of illocutionary act used in the movie, they were commisives act, declaratives act, representatives act, directives act, and expressives act. Therefore the tables from the types of illocutionary act found in the movie:

Tabel 4 Types of Illocutionary Act

No.	Types of Illocutionary Act	Amount
1.	Representative	4
2.	Directive	6
3.	Commisive	5
4.	Expressive	4
5.	Declarative	0
	Total	19

Discussion

This part contains the data findings in reference to data analysis. In this study, there are five types of illocutionary acts found in the movie. Therefore the types of illocutionary act found in the movie, they were commisive, declarative, representative, directive, and expressive. All are discussed in this following part:

1. Representative

Based on Searle (1979), representatives are the types of illocutionary act that represents how things are in the world or sort of human activity that commit the speaker to express what their belief, such as a description, stating a fact, a claim, concluding, and reporting. There were some examples of illocutionary act Nightbooks movie in representative types:

(47.43-48.00)

Alex: *I'm in trouble. I…I don't have any stories.*

Yasmin: What do you mean you don't have any? You said you had a bunch of them.

Alex: I did, but a shredder, it got into my room and I killed it. But it destroyed all of my Nightbooks, except for this one. I was reading to Natacha from those.

Based on dialogue above, this incident happened at the library when Alex and Yasmin searched for some books. Alex said to Yasmin that he had trouble because a shredder got into his room and destroyed all of Alex's books. Alex utterance with the italic bold type belongs to representative inform of stating a fact that his book was gone. Alex utterance belongs to collaborative function inform of reporting. The utterance is asserting a fact that the speaker has no more stories to tell. It is because the story was destroyed by the shredder. The illocutionary goal of the utterance is to stating a fact about

the Shredder destroyed Alex's books. The social goal of the utterance delivered by Alex has an intention to stating a fact to the hearer. Alex wants Yasmin to know that his books was destroyed by Shredder who got into his room.

2. Directive

Searle (1979) stated that directive is the type of Speech acts that the speakers make an attempt to get the hearers to do something. For instance, commanding, ordering, asking, requesting, beg, plead, permit, advice, and forbidding. There are the examples of meaning illocutionary act of nightbooks movie.

(22.49-23.00)

Alex: ***Did you at least like the story? I mean, until the ending?***

Natacha: Writers always so insecure. You're still alive, aren't you?

This utterance uttered by Alex clearly belongs to directive in form of asking. It can be seen when Alex asked Natacha whether she liked the story he made until the ending. In this context Alex's utterance refers to direct speech act because Alex directly asking Natacha. The function of Illocutionary act based on Alex's utterance is competitive inform of asking. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is asking question liking the story. Alex utterance has social goal to create some impacts by the action of the listener which is to make Natacha answer his question.

3. Commissive

Searle (1979) stated that commission is those kinds of Speech act that the speaker commits themselves to doing something. The acts are: refusal, pledging, committing,

promising, offering, and threatening. The following is an example of illocutionary in the commissive type of movie nightbooks:

(48.00-48.04)

Alex: *" I was reading to Natacha from those Nightbooks. I' ve got nothing now. I... I have to escape. I have no choice!"*

Yasmin: There are two ways out. The front door where you came in and the back door.

This conversation took place at the library. Alex and Yasmin discussed how to get out from Natacha' s house. Based on Alex utterance with the bold type beside, it is clear Alex' s utterance belongs to commissive inform of promise. It is because Alex want to do something in the future which is escape. According to this context, Alex' s utterance refers to competitive function inform of promise. It is because Alex's utterance implies that he insists on getting out and stop writing story. It means the illocutionary function is to coincide with the social purposes. It can be seen from the illocutionary goal that contains in the utterance. Alex's utterance has social goal which is he wants Yasmin to know that he wanted to escape from Natacha' s house and refuses to write stories for Natacha.

4. Expressive

Based on Searle (1979), expressive is the type of Speech acts that the speakers express their attitude about object, facts of the world or express a psychological state. Such as: praising, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, dislike, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. The following is an example of a commissive type of illocution in nightbooks movie.

(38.56-39.10)

Yasmin: We need to find it and kill it before it destroys the whole place.

Alex: *" Well, that was just great"*

This conversation happened in the garden. The shredder got into Natacha' s garden, destroyed the place and cut off the electricity so that the electricity suddenly booms out. Alex was mesmerized when he saw the electricity booms that was like fireworks. According to the context above, Alex' s utterance refers to expressive inform of praising. Alex was mesmerized when electricity booms in front of him like a fireworks. Convivial can be categorized for the function of illocutionary act based on Alex' s utterance beside. It is because Alex praising the object. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is Alex praising the electricity because it blooms beautifully. Alex's utterance had the social goal of letting Yasmin know that what just happened was great.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the Nightbooks movie, the author found various types of illocutionary acts. From the analysis above the author can conclude that in the Nightbooks movie data, the author found several types of illocutionary acts as follows: 5 items of commissive, 4 items of representative, 6 items of directive, 4 items of expressive . The act of declarative is not found in the Nightbooks movie because it requires certain circumstances to carry out the action. By carrying out declarative actions, speakers can change the world. Declaration is a type of illocutionary act where the speaker uses action in his speech to bring about a change in the current situation. From each type of illocutionary act, it can be seen that expressive speech acts are often used in movie.

Based on the conclusion above, the writer gives some suggestion, For lecturer this study was expected to provide an additional teaching material for teacher and it can be used for teaching about speech act especially about illocutionary act. Beside that the teacher can used the movie as a media to teach the students in the class, For the other writer the study could be use as one of the references in studying about speech act in similar subject, exactly in illocutionary act. This study is also expected to be a guidance and could be a reference for other writer to conduct the study about linguistics that

focused on illocutionary act, and For students the writer gives some information and knowledge about linguistics study to the students, especially in speech act. The result of the study can help the students knowledge about the speech act especially for the illocutionary act.

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Illocutionary Speech Act Analysis In The Nightbooks Movie

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