

The Types of Illocutionary Act Found in The Pirate Fairy Movie

Ni Putu Ayu Cherisa Yunanda^{1✉}, Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih²

Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati University

✉Address correspondence: Jl. Kamboja No.11A

E-mail: cherisayu27@gmail.com

Abstract - The aim of this study are to find out the types of illocutionary acts and the context of the situation in the Pirate Fairy movie. This study used theory of Searle (1979) to find out the types of illocutionary acts and the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1985) to analyze the contextual situation. In analyzing the data the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. This study used formal and informal method to present the finding of the data. The result found representative 54 (26,5%), expressive 51 (25%), commissive 11 (5,4%). Directive is the most type of illocutionary act found in this movie there are 87 (42,6%) because mostly the characters who is the speaker in the conversation of the movie wants the hearer to do something. Then declarative was type of illocutionary act rarely used in this movie 1 (0,5%). This study concluded that the characters in the movie mostly used directive rather than declaratives.

Keywords: *Illocutionary act, types, movie*

1. INTRODUCTION

People use language to talk to our friends, convey ideas and opinions, provide information to others, express our thoughts and feelings. Language is not only a matter of the utterance made by the speaker but also an act to do something. Sometimes there is a misunderstanding between speaker and hearer is caused of unknowing context by the hearer. The hearer can understand what speaker means mostly because she or he knows the context of the utterance. The speaker deliver message to get information.

According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is a study of meaning communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer or listener. Speech act is the action performed to make make utterance such as apology, request, complaint, invitation, greeting, compliment, or refusal.

There are three categories of speech acts developed by Austin (1962) namely Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is the literal meaning of the words and act of conveying the utterance itself. Illocutionary act is the intended effect of the utterance or what the speaker intends for utterance to do. Perlocutionary act is the effect to the listener that is produced after hearing the utterance spoken.

This study focused to analyze Illocutionary act. Searle (1979) classified types of illocutionary act into five; assertive, directive, declarative, commissive and expressive. These 5 types of illocutionary act were analyzed in this research in order to get the speaker's intention within utterances of the conversation. The analysis of context of situation is also needed to describe the context of illocutionary act produce by the speaker.

Illocutionary act this utterance has an effect the speaker intends for the utterance to do. Illocutionary act is divided into five categories which is ; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. According to Searle (1979) Representative is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The speaker represents what she or he belief of the world. The type includes; arguing, asserting, boasting, criticizing, denying, swearing, describing, informing, reporting, suggesting and claiming.

Directive is the fact that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. When the speaker invite and suggest that the hearer does it. The type includes; command, requesting, permitting, begging, advising, inviting, recommending, asking and asking. Commissive is commit the speaker himself to act and involves intention in the future. The types includes; promising, vowing, offering, guaranteeing, refusing, volunteering, pledging and threatening. Expressive is the type of illocutionary act that express the psychological state in the sincerity condition. The acts are; apologizing, thanking, greeting, congratulating, wishing and attitude.

Declarative is kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The act of declarative is approving, betting, blessing, disapproving, confirming, declaring and dismissing. In performing illocutionary act the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. Studying illocutionary act can help readers to have knowledge in understanding illocutionary act of the speaker's utterances in the movie

The types of illocutionary acts can be found not only in daily communication but it can be found in a literary work such as a movie. According to Hornby (2006: 950), the movie is a series of pictures and sound that recorded by camera. It represents a story of human life. There are many conversations occurs between the characters in movie. The *Pirate Fairy* chosen as a data source of this research because include 5 type of illocutionary act in the movie

This film released on April, 2014 directed by Peggy Holmes. The movie tells Zarina steal the blue dust from pixie hollow and join the pirates skull rock. Tinkerbell think the pirates order Zarina to get the blue dust, but in fact Zarina join pirates because she is not appreciated in pixie hollow. Zarina have switched the fairy talents but they never give up. Tehnically the pirates only take advantage of Zarina to make the ship flying so they can go to the second star. The captain throw Zarina away to the sea, luckily Tinkerbell and friends save her. In the end they fight against the pirates and broke their ship and succeed to bring the blue dust back to pixie hollow.

The first study is from Dewi et al (2022) from Mahasaraswati University entitled "The Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in *Incredible 2* Movie: a speech act analysis". This study focuses type and the meaning of illocutionary act found in *Incredible 2* movie. This study used the theory of Searle (1979), Leech (1981) and Halliday (1985). This research used qualitative methods. The method is formal and informal. The results found expressive illocutionary act is the most commonly ocured with (10) and followed by representative (2), directive (5), commissive (6), declarative (1).

The second study is from Zakiyah, et al. (2022) from Universitas Trunojoyo Madura entitled "Applying *Mulan* (2020) movie to analyze Illocutionary Acts". The aims of this study is to discover and explain how types of illocutionary acts are applied in the dialogue of the main character *Mulan* (2020) movie. This study uses descriptive qualitative. The findings of this research are that 46 utterances namely directive (17), assertive (14), expressive (9), commissive (5) and declarative (1). It can be concluded that illocutionary acts in the main character in *Mulan* (2020) have various functions. It mostly includes advising, commanding, ordering, and requesting.

The third study is from Sintamutiani, et al. (2019) from IKIP Siliwangi entitled *An Analysis of Speech Act Classification in Beauty and the Beast*. The aim of this study is to analyze classification of speech act. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The results in this study Representatives (30%); Declarations (10%); and Commissives (10%). Expressive is the type of illocutionary act unfound in this story.

The fourth study is from Universitas Putera Batam entitled "Illocutionary Acts on *Aladdin* Movie 2019". The aim of this study were to find out the types and the contex of illocutionary act. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The result of this analysis there are 30 illocutionary acts, Directive (10), Assertive (5), Declaration (2), Commissive (4) and Expressive (9).

The last study is from Muliawati et al (2022) from Mahasaraswati University entitled "Types of Illocutionary Act Found in Character's Conversation of the *Adventure of Tintin* movie".

The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method. This study focuses to determine the types, to analyze meaning and context of the situation of each illocutionary act in the movie. This study used the theory from Yule (1996:48), Leech (1990:9) and Halliday and Hasan (1989:2). The result is 100 data collected in the movie, expressive illocutionary act is the most common act used by the character with 26 data or 26%. Declaration is the least occurrence act used by the character in the conversation with 1 data or 1%.

2. METHOD

The data of this study were taken from The Pirate Fairy movie. The researcher took data from the conversation between all character in this movie. The reason this movie is chosen as a data source because in the dialog and script contains a lot of the words that can be categorized as illocutionary act. There will be several steps will used observation method to collecting the data. The first watching the movie repeatedly, taking notes of the conversation which contain 5 types of illocutionary act: representative, directive, commissive, expresive and declarative. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. First the theory by Searle (1979) to identify types of illocutionary act and the theory by Halliday & Hasan (1985) to find the context of situation in the movie. Formal and informal method used to present the finding. For formal method the data was presented bg using table and for informal method the data was presented by description.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding of this research 204 found in the Pirate Fairy movie. This study used theory proposed by Searle (1979) to analyze the type of illocutionary act and theory proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1985) to analyze the context of the situation. Formal method is served with table from to show the occurrence types of illocutionary act found the Pirate Fairy movie. Informal method is used to explain context of situation between the character's utterances.

Result

The result are presented in table form to make it easier to identify all types of illocutionary acts found between the character utterance in the Pirate Fairy movie. It can be seen in the table 3.1 below.

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Data Found	Data Percentage
1	Representative	54	26,5%
2	Directive	87	42,6%
3	Expressive	51	25%
4	Commissive	11	5,4%
5	Declarative	1	0,5%
	Total	204	100%

Based on table 3.1 the most dominant types of illocutionary act found in conversation between character in Tinkerbell is directive. Character express such as ; asking, suggesting, ordering, requesting, commanding and giving instructions.

Discussion

In this part was served with showing the type and context of situation of illocutionary act in the conversation between the characters utterance. Bold words were used for showing part of the utterance that contained illocutionary act. There were only ten data chosen to be analyzed in this study. The data were : Representative, Directive, Expressive, Commissive and Declarative

Data 1

Representative

Based on the theory stated by Searle (1979) representative is used to commit the speaker to something being case or to the truth based on what the speaker believed. The type includes: informing suggesting and complaining. The data represents the truth can be seen below.

Silvermist : Look at that

Tinkerbell : Hi Peri, **that's my sister**

(The Pirate Fairy, 17:26)

In conversation above, Tinkerbell's utterance can be categorized as representative illocutionary act because Tinkerbell state the truth that the girl is her sister. The field in the dialogue took place in the backstage when tinker is busy fixing her vehicle and the show is starting, the snow fairies showing their talents. At that time tinker can't see the performance because her friend obstruct her and suddenly she sees her wings shine and look at her sister.

The tenor is between tinkerbell and her friends as a viewer and snow fairies as a performer, as they watch the performance of snow fairies. The mode in this conversation is declarative because when tinkerbell saying that's my sister she emphasizes that the woman is her sister. The utterance categorized representative because Tinkerbell states the truth as she believes it and the function of representative in this data is informing. One of the performer is her sister

Data 2

Silvermist : oh my god, Zarina switched our heads

Tinkerbell : no. no, no no, **she switched our talents**

(The Pirate Fairy, 28,06)

The context of situation in this conversation is when there are many things that have been mysterious and weird happened in the waterfall like when Silvermist tried to part the water, she fly to the sky and suddenly Rosetta liked by animals. The utterance said by Tinkerbell is categorized as a representative because Tink believed that Zarina switched their talents not their heads Tinker didn't agree with what Silvermist have been said that Zarina switched their heads and Tinkerbell believe Zarina have switched their talents and now they have a different talents. In the past Tink was a tinker fairy who can fix things and now she become a water fairy because she can part the water. The same thing goes to her one of her fairy friend named Silvermist, she was a water fairy suddenly her ability change into fast flying fairy.

Data 3

Tinkerbell : You found orange pixie dust

Zarina : No Tink, i made pixie dust. **That's never been done before**

(The Pirate Fairy, 9:39)

The bold utterance can be categorized as a representative because Zarina stated the truth that no one in pixie dust have made orange pixie dust. In this conversation Tinkerbell thought Zarina found orange pixie dust but in fact she made it herself and this experiment have never been done before in pixie hollow because fairy gary believe we don't tamper with pixie dust because it's too dangerous.

Fairy Gary already tell Zarina to not tamper with pixie dust but because of her curiosity she succeed to make pixie dust. The field is when Zarina try to made her experiment in her home but she always fail until she mixed blue dust and she be able to make orange pixie dust and bending light even though she is not a light fairy. She also can make purple pixie dust although she is just a dust keeper.

Data 4

Directive

Directive is kind of illocutionary act that the speaker want the hearer to get something (Searle, 1979) the types include : command, requesting, advising, asking and permitting. The part of the analysis can be seen below

Vidia : No, no, no, it can't be

Fawn : you're

Vidia : Don't say it. **Tinkerbell take this things back right now!**

(The Pirate Fairy, 28:43)

According to the illocutionary act theory, Vidia's utterance above refers to directive since the utterance produce by Vidia said "Tinkerbell take this things back right now!" the speaker used her authority to make the hearer do something as the speakers wants. The field of the conversation above happened in around waterfall when Vidia realized that she is no longer fast flying fairy anymore rather than tinker fairy.

The tenor is between Tinkerbell and Vidia, Vidia is Tinkerbell's friends. In the past Vidia is a fast flying fairy and Tinkerbell is a tinker fairy but it changed, after Zarina changed them. The mode on this conversation by said "Take this things back right now" used exclamatory sentence because Vidia expressed her strong emotion through the situation because she didn't like her ability change to tinker fairy, she really wants to be a fast flying fairy again.

Data 5

Port : Fairies, it's the fairies

James : She's back? Well, **get them off my ship**

(The Pirate Fairy, 1:05)

The bold sentence categorized as a directive illocutionary act because James order Port to do something to get the fairies out of their ship. The field in the conversation is on the ship, Tinkerbell and her friends want to get the blue dust back so they go to the ship trying to stop the captain because if the pirate succeeded to go the second star, they won't get the blue dust back.

The tenor is Port as a crew and James as a Captain. Port must follow James 's orders. The mode in this conversation used declarative sentence "Get them off my ship" when James produced with high voice and serious expression because he didn't want his plan fail if the fairies succeed to get the blue dust back.

Data 6

Tinkerbell : Hurry

Zarina : **Help please**

(The Pirate Fairy, 1:03)

The conversation above including directive illocutionary act because the utterance "Help please" tells someone to do something. The context of the situation Zarina made the ship fly with her talent like scientist. James didn't need Zarina again because he can go to the second star with a flying ship so he imprison Zarina in the bottle and throw Zarina to the sea. Luckily Tinkerbell and her friends try to save her, although Zarina steal the blue dust, they still help her, because they think she is their family too. Tink split the water and her friends pull Zarina from the water. Zarina produce high voice with serious expression because she worried about her condition at that time so she ask someone to help her.

Data 7

Expressive

Expressive is the illocutionary act that express sincerity condition in the psychological state experienced by the speaker's feelings. The type includes : apologizing, congratulating, greeting and wishing Searle (1979)

Zarina : You saved me. Why?

Tinkerbell : Let's just say I'll give you quarter

Zarina : **I'm so sorry**

(The Pirate Fairy, 1:03)

The conversation in bold section classified into expressive illocutionary act because the utterance shows what the speaker feeling to the hearer when she speaks. Zarina feel guilty on what she has done to Tinkerbell and friends. Although Zarina bring them to the danger situation but they still save her

The field is on the ground when captain imprison Zarina on the bottle and throw her to the ocean after take advantage of Zarina's ability. The fairies saved her and bring her to the safety place. The tenor is between Tinkerbell and friends as a savior and Zarina as a victim. The mode on the conversation while Zarina produce the utterance she say with flat and slow tone.

Data 8

Tinkerbell : Dess, Quiet

Iridessa : **Sorry i barely touch it**

Tinkerbell : Well, don't touch it at all

(The Pirate Fairy, 45:57)

The context of situation is when Tinkerbell and her friends already know that James and Zarina want to make the ship fly, so they follow them and they saw Zarina put the blue dust in the ship so the ship can flying. They hide in the tree because they want to steal the blue dust, but in the tree there is a fly, Iridessa tried to chase it but barely touch tree and it's too noisy, Tinkerbell told Iridessa to not touching the tree so she hope they will be unknown but it end up they finally found by Zarina. The bold sentence above can categorized as a expressive illocutionary act because Iridessa felt sorry to Tinkerbell because she touched the tree and end up found by Zarina

Data 9

Commissive

Commissive speech act is to commit speaker himself to act and involve intention in the future. The type includes : promising, offering and threatening. It shows something will be done by the speaker to the future. The data have explained below.

Tinkerbell : Zarina don't do this, come back with us. Come back home

Zarina : **I'll Never go back to Pixie Hollow**

(The Pirate Fairy, 46:53)

The utterance said by Zarina is considered as a commissive illocutionary act because Zarina as a speaker makes a promise to Tinkerbell that she is never going back to pixie hollow it might be classified as promising. The field on this conversation is on the ship when Tinkerbell and her friends want to get the blue dust back but the pirate crew catch them using net. Tinkerbell asked Zarina to come back home but she reject it, even though she is a fairy not human, she prefer to choose the pirate rather than the fairies because she is not appreciated in pixie hollow.

The tenor between Tinkerbell and Zarina are they are both fairies but had different purpose. The mode on the conversation used exclamatory sentence since Zarina expressed her trust feeling in her utterance.

Data 10

Declarative

Declarative is the type of illocutionary act that change the speaker's status, change words, reality or something. The speaker must have a special intutional specific context. Searle (1979). The data can be seen in the discussion below.

Fairy Gary : I think it's best if you don't come at all

Zarina : What are you saying

Fairy Gary : **You are no longer a dust keeper**

(The Pirate Fairy, 14:04)

In this scene, the bold sentence could be classified into declarative since the speaker change the status of the hearer. The field was held in the outside of Zarina's house Zarina trying her experiment making pink pixie dust but because she is too excited Tinker asked her to slow down because it's too dangerous. Tinkerbell is right, the experiment become fail, the plants grew bigger and damage all the house. That's makes Fairy Gary angry because before the accident he already told Zarina to not tamper with pixie dust because the risk is really dangerous. Because of that he didn't want the same thing happen, he decided to not let Zarina being a dust keeper again.

The participant dialogue above were Fairy Gary who is the pixie hollow dust keeper and Zarina as a dust keeper fairy. The mode is declarative as he informed Zarina that she is no longer a dust keeper. Fairy Gary used formal language to Zarina because he is pixie hollow dust keeper.

4. CONCLUSION

This study focused on analyzing two main things, the types and context of situation in *The Pirate Fairy* movie. After analyzing the data, there were several types of illocutionary acts found those are: representative 54 data or 26,5% and each utterance had some purpose those are: to inform, remind and admit. Expressive which consist 51 data or 25% utterances had meaning: pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy or sorrow. Commissive which consist 11 data or 5,4% the utterance had a meaning to offer, assure, threaten and refuse. Directive which consists 87 data or 42,6% each utterance produced by the characters had meaning to ask, command, tell, request and order. Then declarative which consist 1 data or 0,5% utterance has a meaning to declare. From the five types of illocutionary acts that found in the data source. Directive is the most dominant type which consist 87 data because characters are forced to do a certain task quickly with a limited time to think and the types that rarely apply in the movie is declarative found only 1 data. Based on analyzing the study it can be seen that people not only convey something but also produce the utterance to communicate with others. The researcher hopes this study will be useful for others who want to take the same research topic especially about illocutionary acts found in the movie.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J.L. (1962). *How to do Things with Words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Dewi, et al. (2022). *The types of Illocutionary Acts found in Incredible 2 movie: a speech act analysis*. Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.
- Halliday, M. (1985). *Language, context, and Text: Aspect of language in a social Semiotic Perspective*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Hornby, A. S. (2006). *Oxford Learner's dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Muliawati, et al. (2022). *Types of Illocutionary Act found in Character's conversation of the Adventure of Tintin movie*. Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.
- Searle, J. (1979). *Expression and Meaning*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Semiring, et al. (2019). *Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin movie 2019*. Universitas Putera Batam.
- Sintamutiani, et al. (2019). *An Analysis of Speech Act Classification in Beauty and the Beast*. IKIP Siliwangi.
- Sugiantini, Ni Made. 2021. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act found in The Complex: Lockdown 2020 movie*. Thesis. Denpasar, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati University.
- The Pirate Fairy*. 2014. Retrieved August 8, 2022, Retrieved from <https://m.imdb.com/title/tt2483260/>
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Zakiyah, et al. (2022). *Applying Mulan (2020) movie to analyze illocutionary acts*. Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.