

INVESTIGATING ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS BY THE CHARACTERS IN YES DAY (2021) MOVIE

Ni Gusti Agung Trisna Rahayu
English Study Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
agungtrisnar15@gmail.com

I Gusti Ayu Vina Widiadnya Putri
English Study Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
miss.vina@unmas.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam *Yes Day* (2021). Dalam Linguistik, tindak tutur adalah apa yang dilakukan manusia ketika mengucapkan kata-kata. Tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi adalah tiga kategori tindak tutur. Tindak ilokusi adalah salah satu jenis tindak tutur yang lebih kompleks, dengan lebih banyak pembagian daripada yang lain. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data dan untuk mengetahui jenis dan makna tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama. Teori dari Searle (1979) digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi. Data dikumpulkan dengan naskah film *Yes Day* (2021). Pengumpulan data difokuskan pada jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi dan makna dari tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film *Yes Day* (2021). Setelah menyelesaikan analisis, penelitian ini menemukan semua jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang terjadi dalam film *Yes Day* (2021). Semua analisis data disajikan secara naratif dalam paragraf. Hasil penelitian ini adalah ilokusi dominan yang ditemukan dalam film *Yes Day* (2021) adalah meminta dan memerintah.

Kata Kunci: Tindakan Ilokusi, Tindak Tutur, Penelitian Film.

1. Introduction

According to linguistic theory, speech acts are what humans do when they speak words. The locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts are the three categories of speech acts. (Yule & Widdowson, 1996) The literal meaning of utterances is a locutionary act; the underlying action of utterances is an illocutionary act, and the effect of utterances on the hearer is a perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act is a part of pragmatics studies. Illocutionary acts are acts performed by speakers in saying something (with the right intention and in an appropriate context). Illocutionary act is one of the more complex types of speech act, with more divisions than the others. Determining the illocutionary act of an utterance necessitates a sufficient understanding of the illocutionary act. According to (Searle, 1979), an illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives,

commissives, declarative, and expressive. Representatives are concerned with what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directives are concerned with what the speaker wants the listener or someone else to do, commissive is concerned with the speaker's commitment to future action, expressive is concerned with what the speaker expresses or feels, and declarative is concerned with acts that change immediately.

The previous research used as a reference in the creation of this article is; the first one, "Illocutionary Acts Performed By In "Alice Through The Looking Glass Movie Script" By (Astuti, 2018). Two problems have been analyzed: the types of illocutionary acts implied in Alice's utterances in the Alice Through The Looking Glass movie script and the paradigm cases underlie illocutionary actions performed by Alice in Alice Through The Looking Glass movie script. Then the result of the research showed that there are five types of illocutionary acts implied inside Alice's utterance: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive. Everyday actions became the most frequent type in Alice's words. While the second result of the second data was there are 22 types of paradigm cases that occurred based on the kind that underlies them, which are Representative act had 5 points; directive act had 4 chances; expressive act had 8 issues; the commissive show had 3 cases, and declarative act had only 1 patient.

The second article was reviewed by (Sari Siregar & Tiloli, 2021), entitled "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act In Inside Out Animated Movie Script". A problem is used as the background of the study, which is to look for the kinds of illocutionary acts used in Inside Out Movie. The result of the author's study research found that 44 dialogues use types of expressive illocutionary acts. Which consist of 8 acts of thanking, 15 acts of pleasure, 8 acts of apology, and 13 acts of blaming, and the most used expressive were the pleasure and condemning acts. The third is an article entitled "The Analysis Of Types Illocutionary Acts In "Tangled" Movie" by (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018). This research aims to describe the types of speech acts produced by the characters in an animated western movie entitled "Tangled". Data of this research in the form of utterances that involved illocutionary acts used by each character in that movie. Based on data analysis, found that there are four illocutionary acts found in that movie; directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. This study shows that the dominant speech act used is directives which are 44% of the percentage. The fourth one is "Illocutionary Acts On Aladdin Movie 2019" by (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019). This research aimed to find out the types of illocutionary

acts in the Aladdin movie and the context underlying illocutionary act in the movie. As a result of the research, there are 30 utterances of directives on illocutionary acts. Each utterance is divided into a part of the directive illocutionary act. The data were classified into five, namely directives (10), assertives (5), declaratives (2), commissives (4), and expressives (9). The fifth article is "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie" by (Sihombing et al., 2021).

This research aims to analyze the types of illocutionary acts in the Incredible 2 movie and to interpret the dominant types of illocutionary acts. The findings of the research are as follows: in Incredible Movie, Searle's theory there are 5 types of the illocutionary act found: From those types, movie Incredible found the types of illocutionary act as follows: directives consist of 8 data (32%), assertive consist of 7 data (28%), expressive comprised of 7 data (28%), commissive consist of 2 data (8%) and declaration consist of 1 data (4%). From the five article references used as the primary references, the topic discussed in this research is the types of Illocutionary actions contained in the script of Yes Day (2021) produced by the main character. The result of the previous research review is they have similarities and differences. The similarities obtained include examining the types of illocutionary acts more deeply and discussing illocutionary actions in characters in a film. Meanwhile, the differences found in previous research do not explain the context of the situation. In this article, there is an explanation of the situation to help clarify the dialogue used as data.

2. Method

This study's research design is descriptive and qualitative. The script for the movie Yes Day (2021) and other sources was used as the primary data sources. The movie dialogue from Yes Day (2021) that contained values served as the data. (Creswell & Poth, 1998) explains that "Data collection is a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research questions". Data collection is a task that needs to be completed before this research is conducted. Because it will be easier for the writer to finish this thesis by doing this research, the writer chooses to use the documentation method in collecting the data because the writer uses the script of the movie as the object of collecting or getting the data, focusing on the illocutionary acts. (Sari & Bogdan, 1998) stated that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulated to increase her understanding

of them to enable her to present what she has discovered to further the data was taken in the form of text since the data that the researcher needs is form "Yes Day (2021)" movie script. The techniques to analyze the data are; this study identified conversations in the movie that are considered speech acts, explained the types of speech acts in the Yes Day (2021) movie script, and classified all of the utterances of speech acts that can be found in Yes Day (2021) movie script, evaluated all the results of the analysis to make sure that the outcome of the analysis is done correctly, draws the conclusion from the analysis in this research mainly taken from the based one and the last technique is to decide the dominant speech acts used by the main character in Yes Day Movie.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the analysis, five types of illocutionary acts appeared in the utterances of the characters of Yes Day (2021) movie. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives. The data were selected by identifying the dialogue or statements from the characters in the Yes Day (2021) movie.

Representatives

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), Representative is an action that involves the speaker on the truth of the expressed proposition. This illocutionary tends to be neutral in terms of courtesy, which can be incorporated into collaborative categories.

Stating a fact

In the conversation between Allison and Katie, a sample of speech that is designated as stating a fact appears.

Allison : I know you want your independence. I get that I'm the bummer, but let me be clear, Katie. If I don't take you to the concert tonight, you aren't going.

Katie : I'm done with Yes Day. I'm done.

Allison : Oh, well, you're grounded.

Katie : I can't believe I let you fool me into thinking you actually changed. You really don't trust me.

Allison : It isn't about trust. It's about being your parent.

Katie : Please, give me a break. What's happening is I don't need you anymore, and you can't handle it.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and representative illocutionary act. Allison and her daughter (Katie) were having

a conversation about going to the concert. Katie wanted to go to the concert without a parent, but Allison would not let her because she thought it was dangerous to let her daughter go to the concert without a parent. The utterance “**It isn't about trust. It's about being your parent.**” above belongs to representatives (stating a fact). Allison, a mother with three kids, is responsible for protecting and taking care of her children. In this case, her daughter wanted to go to the concert without her parent. Allison stated that it is dangerous to come to the concert without a parent. Stating a fact is expressed as the truth or fact of the speaker, which is generally accepted. Based on Yule’s definition, a speaker’s utterance that says something about the truth or fact belongs to representative types of illocutionary act.

Directives

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), Directive is an act intended to cause some effect through the act of the hearer, for example: commanding, requesting, and forbidding. All of this frequently falls under the competitive category and consists of the type of illocution, where negative manners become essential. (Putri & Skolastika, 2022) stated that the directive speech act is a speech act that is intended to make the addressee do something or take a particular action as what is meant by the speaker to the addressee.

Commanding

In the conversation between Carlos and his co-workers, a sample of speech that is designated as commanding appears.

Carlos : Guys! Guys! [panting] It's still way too loud.

Co-worker 2 : But the ads are going to say these speakers will melt your brains.

Carlos : That wouldn't hold up with a waiver.

Co-worker 1 : Fine.

Co-worker 2 : [groans] Boo.

Carlos : My job is to keep us from getting sued. Bring the decibel level down. Also, you're not suppose to bring food in a testing area.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and directive illocutionary act. Carlos went to where he works (Technology Company) and saw his co-workers trying a new speaker and being way too loud. So he commands them to turn down the speaker. The sample above was taken from Carlos’ utterance. It found in his utterance, “**My job is to keep us from getting sued. Bring the decibel level down**” is classified as commanding in the conversation between Carlos and his co-workers. Carlos ordered his co-workers to bring the decibel level down because he heard

the speaker was too loud.

Requesting

In the conversation between Allison and Katie, a sample of speech that is designated as requesting appears.

- Katie : Why were you checking my phone?
Allison : You left it there.
Katie : You're overreacting because I can't control what Layla sends.
Allison : She was responding to a text you sent. "Guys at my school are so boring."
Katie : You were snooping.
Allison : Once I saw the picture, yeah, I opened your phone.
Katie : Dad, can you please back me up here?
Allison : I know you want your independence. I get that I'm the bummer, but let me be clear, Katie. If I don't take you to the concert tonight, you aren't going.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and directive illocutionary act. Katie fought with her mother (Allison) because Allison was checking Katie's phone and would not let Katie go to the concert. Allison saw what Katie's friend (Layla) sent to Katie, and so she would not allow Katie to go alone. The utterance "**Dad, can you please back me up here?**" above contains a directive (requesting). The speaker uses directives to get someone to do something. Katie said, "Dad, can you please back me up here?" because she fought with her mother and wanted her dad to be on her side. The verb "Please" indicate the sentence contains a request.

Forbidding

In the conversation between Allison and Carlos, a sample of speech that is designated as forbidding appears.

- Carlos : Honey, I'm gonna stop by the gym after work, okay? I need to keep sculpting the Carlos.
Allison : Tonight? You're stopping by the gym?
Carlos : Yeah. Tonight.
Allison : Really? Tonight?
Carlos : Tonight.
Allison : Oh. Tonight? No, no, not tonight.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are indirect speech act and directive illocutionary act. Carlos said he would stop by the gym after work, but Allison did not permit him to go because they had to attend "parent-teacher night" that day. The utterance **Allison: "Tonight? You're stopping by the gym?" Carlos: "Yeah.**

Tonight.” Allison: “**Really? Tonight?**” contains a directive (forbidding). In the conversation above, Carlos said that he wanted to go to the gym, but Allison forbid him to go indirectly by emphasizing the word “really”.

Commissives

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), Commissive is an action that involves the speaker on some upcoming action, for example: promising, swearing, and offering. These are typically executed more to suit someone's interest than the speaker and are generally more social than competitive.

Promising

In the conversation between Allison and Katie, a sample of speech that is designated as promising appears.

Katie : What happened?

Allison : What happened was I had three babies that had to be kept safe and alive. It was a lot of pressure, but that's not the point. The point is, **I can be fun again.**

Katie : Mom, really? There's no way.

Allison : [clicks tongue] I'll have a Yes Day.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and commissive illocutionary act. Allison finally agreed to do a Yes Day (a day where parents have to say yes to their kids for 24 hours), but her kids would not believe she could do it. Because before that, after she had kids, she said a lot of ‘no’ to respond to all her kids’ requests. The utterance “**The point is, I can be fun again**” above contains commissive (promising). Commissives are a kind of illocutionary act that commits the speaker to some future action. Allison said, “the point is, I can be fun again” to her kids because her kids believed that she would fail on Yes Day.

Declaratives

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), Declarative is an illustration that ‘if its performance succeed will lead to a good correspondence between the propositional content and the reality.’

Interviewer : Listen, I would love to hire you for something. I would, but...

Allison : Oh, I'm so glad.

Interviewer : Allison, this is an entry-level position.

I mean, I'm looking for some entitled millennial who I'd keep here until 10:00 every night. Every night.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are indirect speech act and declarative illocutionary act. Allison wanted to apply for a job, but during the interview process, Allison was rejected because the office needed millennials who could work overtime every day. The utterance “**Allison, this is an entry-level position. I mean, I'm looking for some entitled millennial who I'd keep here until 10:00 every night. Every night.**” above contains declarative. The interviewer did not accept Allison to work in her office indirectly by saying she was looking for some entitled millennial who could work until late at night.

Expressives

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), Expressive is an act which has the function of expressing or informing the speakers psychological attitudes toward state statement predicted by the illocution, such as: apologizing and thanking.

Apologizing

In the conversation between Allison and Mr. Deacon, a sample of speech that is designated as apologizing appears.

Allison : I hear myself with the kids, and I think I wouldn't even hang out with me.

- [thudding]

- [screaming]

Mr. Deacon : I'm so sorry. I have a suggestion. **Sorry, I didn't mean to frighten you.** I was just eavesdropping or spying. There are so many parents out there, and I come in here to hide.

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and expressive illocutionary act. After the ‘teacher-parent night’, Allison and Carlos talked about their feelings regarding their kids. Allison felt that their children were more comfortable with Carlos than with her because Carlos gave more freedom to the children. But someone suddenly appeared (Mr. Deacon) and gave them a suggestion. Mr. Deacon suggests doing a Yes Day to get Allison closer to their children. The utterance “**Sorry, I didn't mean to frighten you**” above contains expressive (apologizing). Mr. Deacon said that because he suddenly appears and accidentally overhears a conversation

between Allison and Carlos.

Thanking

In the conversation between Ellie and Carlos, a sample of speech that is designated as thanking appears.

Ellie : “You can put on your music if you want, Daddy. I don't mind.”

Carlos : “Really, honey?”

Ellie : “Yup.”

Carlos : “Okay. **Thank you.**”

The ways of expressing speech act in that utterance from the conversation are direct speech act and expressive illocutionary act. Carlos took his daughter (Ellie) to school. On the way there, Ellie said that Carlos could put on his music if he wanted. The utterance “**Okay. Thank you.**” above contains an expressive (thanking) and direct speech act because Carlos said ‘thank you’ directly to Ellie. Carlos said that to his little daughter (Ellie) because they were in a car together, and Ellie said her dad could put on his music if he wanted.

4. Conclusion

According to this study, phrases in movies, particularly in the Yes Day (2021) movie, are illocutionary. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of the illocutionary act in Yes Day (2021) movie. According to Searle’s theory, there are five illocutionary types: representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives. This research found all types of illocutionary acts used by characters in the Yes Day (2021) movie. The second question of this research is analyzing the dominant types of illocutionary acts. Based on the result of the analyzed illocutionary types, the researchers found the dominant illocutionary types used in the Yes Day (2021) movie. The dominant type of illocutionary act is directives. The researchers concluded that Yes Day (2021) featured all forms of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory, including representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives.

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