

Illocutionary Act in To All the Boys Always and Forever movie by Michael Fimognari: Pragmatics Study

Cindya Fatharani Hasya Putri¹, Hendar²

^{1,2}English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Widyatama University, Indonesia
cindya.fatharani@widyatama.ac.id, h.hendar@widyatama.ac.id

Abstract

This study aimed to explain the types of Illocutionary Acts in "To All The Boys Always and Forever" dialogue movie and also to determine the context of the situation that supports revealing the intended meanings to explain each type of illocutionary act in the movie with the function of illocutionary itself. This research used the descriptive qualitative research method. The theory used in this study is the theory stated by Searle and Austin to identify the types of illocutionary speech acts and intended illocutionary meaning-based study on Critical Pragmatics book by Kepa Korta and John Perry. There are 71 utterances contained in the illocutionary act from the dialogue's movie, and the data were classified into five; 18 representatives (25,4%), 17 directive (23,9%), 8 commissive (11,3%), 7 declarative (9,9%), 21 expressive (26,6%). The intended illocutionary meanings found in this research data are stating, claiming, advising, commanding, promising, offering, pronouncing, deciding, praising, and the last is blaming.

Keywords

pragmatics; speech act;
illocutionary act; intended
meanings



I. Introduction

A language is a human tool for communication that people use for daily interaction to communicate and convey thoughts and ideas. Language is at the speaker in a certain place doing certain things. The speakers must comprehend and understand the language, and others must also understand it. If a speech is misunderstood, cannot be understood, or forms express a meaning other than what is intended by a person, then the language communicates them. From the speaker's perspective, language acts as a personal or private identity and an emotive function. It signifies that speakers have voiced their viewpoint on the topic at hand. The speakers not only used language to describe their emotions, but they also displayed emotion while giving their speeches. As a result, the audience can tell if the speakers are furious, sad, or happy.

Communication cannot separate communication from our life. Communication can be achieved if the messages of the speaker and listener can be understood by each other. It means that the speaker can convey his or her thought and the listener can understand the message of the speaker's utterance. In this case, people have to know the study about this concept (Simatupang & Fathonah, 2020) When someone is communicating or uttering an utterance, he does performative acts. He is performing an act like informing, asking, commanding, inviting, and promising. These actions are called speech acts.

Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media. In this communication requires a reciprocal relationship between the delivery of messages and recipients namely communicators and communicants (Hasbullah, et al: 2018).

Speech act focuses not only on conversational sentences but also on situations. Because sentences have meaning when they relate to situations and contexts, when people analyze speech act, they cannot distinguish between activities, conditions, and conversations. Griffiths (2006:148) stated that speech act is the basic unit of linguistic interactions such as giving a warning, greeting, applying, telling information, confirming an appointment, and other expressions. Speech acts can be divided into locution, illocution, and perlocution. The researcher focuses on an illocutionary act included in the speech act study in supporting this research.

Studying illocutionary acts can help readers to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker's utterance in a particular situation. The film that the researcher took tells the story of Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky, who want to enter the world of lectures. They choose to get in together at Stanford, but Lara Jean does not get into Stanford, making Lara Jean sad. Lara Jean cannot tell Peter directly for fear of falling apart their plans. In the end, Lara Jean preferred NYU rather than Berkeley, which was close to Peter, who was going to Stanford. Peter finds it hard to have a long-distance relationship with Lara Jean and decides to end the relationship with her.

This research was interesting to discuss, as the illocutionary act has an intended meaning. This intended meaning was present in the utterances of almost all speakers, and most speakers were unaware that they were performing intra-speech acts in the statement. The researcher can find each message in dialogue in the movie. In analyzing the illocutionary act, the writer chose data from the main character's utterances in this movie. The activity of illocutionary acts is often found in "To All the Boys Always and Forever" movies. This study aimed to explain the types of Illocutionary Acts in this movie and determine the context of the situation that supports revealing the intended meanings.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Pragmatics

In pragmatics, we learn about the context between the speaker and hearer things. Sometimes to communicate and interact, we have to understand the meaning for each other because, via studying pragmatics, we will understand the people's perspective assumptions and meaning or maybe their purposes from kinds of actions as stated by Yule (1996: 4), pragmatics studies how people convey their intended meanings, assumptions, purposes, or goal when they speak. Pragmatics is the study of the circumstances in which human language is often used in society, and pragmatics has been researched for several types, including presupposition and entailment, reference and inference, deixis and distance, speech act and event, politeness, and interaction.

Mey (1994 : 3) has suggested that Pragmatics is a science that has something to do with language and its users. Based on those definitions, pragmatics is the study of how individuals communicate through language. It is concerned with the meaning a speaker or writer expresses and how the listener interprets that meaning concerning the context. Searle (1969:23-24) states three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary speech acts explain anything verbally or in the form of intelligible sentences. Meanwhile, illocutionary speech acts are used to act for the use of language. On the other hand, perlocutionary speech acts generate reactions from listeners.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech acts can be defined as acts in which the speakers utter a sentence of literally what they say, so there is the meaning that can be understood by the hearer as well as the speaker. Speech act is included in verbal communication, and it is a part of pragmatics study. According to Yule (1996:47), Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. Speech act clarified that the utterances need some actions to reach their purpose and message from the speaker's utterances. Otherwise, people use language to express their ideas, messages, and feelings for other people.

To communicate is to express an attitude, and the kind of speech act used to represent that attitude is determined by the sort of attitude stated. For instance, a statement says a belief, a request communicates a wish, and an apology communicates sorrow. Although speech act theory has focused on utterances, particularly those produced in conversational and other face-to-face circumstances, the term 'speech act' should refer to any language usage, whether verbal or nonverbal. Speech acts are classified as locutionary, illocutionary, or perlocutionary. The actual words spoken by the speaker to convey meaning are referred to as locutionary. The speaker's implied aim in expressing something is then defined as an illocutionary deed. On the other hand, the perlocutionary act is described as the act performed by the hearer as a result of the illocutionary effect.

2.3 Illocutionary Act

To accomplish the research's aims, various theories are evaluated, including those concerning speech acts, categories of illocutionary speech acts, their functions, and methods of presenting illocutionary speech acts. The intended meaning of the utterance in dialogues is to explain what happened in the statement and the situation of the speaker's intention when producing the utterance. The concept of propositional contents is challenged in two ways by Searle's theory of speech acts. On the one hand, it embodies the entire content upon which the various illocutionary forces work. On the other hand, the material satisfies the constraints imposed by particular illocutionary points and forces that certain illocutionary points (and forces) of utterances put conditions on the content. An illocutionary act is a speech generated by the speaker to cause the hearer to perform something that the speaker anticipates and impacts the hearer.

The illocutionary force of a grateful statement can be adjusted by using internal modifiers and supporting movements or external modifiers. Searle (1969) defines greeting as an illocutionary act, simpler than many other functions because it lacks propositional content and thus has no requirement for sincerity. The propositional content conditions of speech are important in Searle's theory. Then, according to Searle (1979), illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

Example of Illocutionary act :

1. *Would you like a drink?*

In saying that utterance, the speaker performs an illocutionary act of offering.

2. *I appreciate your help so much*

In saying that utterance, the speaker performs an illocutionary act of thanking.

3. *Don't look at me when we are arguing!*

In saying that utterance, the speaker performs an illocutionary act of commanding.

a. Representatives

Representatives are the act of speaking to find the truth of the indicated ratio. Yule (1996) states representatives are types of illocutionary act that commit the speaker believe about something the truth or not. In performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as: state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, described, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc.

b. Directives

Directives act is a speech act that makes the speech partner do something. Rangkuti (2019) explains that a directive is a speech act intended by the speaker to make the hearer does something. In regard to Yule (1996) explains directives are illocutionary act that are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express what they want directly to the hearer. It commonly appears with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, etc.

c. Commissive

Commissive is the utterance speech produces to induce future action in response to the speech. They are promising, planning, threatening, offering, etc. This word can be done by an individual speaker or by a group of speakers. Yule (1996) argues commissive are kind of illocutionary act that is commit the speaker to some future course of action.

d. Declarative

The declarative act is a form of speech act that affects and changes the state of certain events that occur. This type of speech act is usually expressed by a certain party, such as a party representing an institution. Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As seen in the example below, the speaker may perform a specific institutional role, such as pronounce, declare, baptize, and sentence. The words that can be indicated in this type are a curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

e. Expressive

Expressive in illocutionary act stated what expresses the speaker's feelings. They might be expressions of pleasure, pain, preferences, dislikes, joy, or sadness. Rangkuti (2019) explains in his research that expressive is a speech act that expresses the speaker's psychological attitude to a situation. It could be an expression of gratitude, joy, hatred, anger, forgiveness, blame, praise, condolence, etc.

2.4 Movie

A definition of movie stated by Hornby (1995: 434) defined film as a story, etc., recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema. The relationship between the movie and the illocutionary acts is about how the meaning of situational contexts is produced, founded on the idea that vocabulary acquisition is a continuous. The function of movie is to educate, entertain and inspire the reader's international language. There are many genres of movies, and each genre has a unique style in the types of stories that they tell.

III. Research Method

This research method used in the analysis is the descriptive qualitative research method, which resulted from the study intending to explain each type of illocutionary act in the movie and the function of illocutionary itself. Moleong (2010: 6) defines descriptive qualitative research as a study that explains the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences. This study aims to explain the types of Illocutionary Acts in "To All The Boys Always and Forever" movie and determine the context of the situation that supports revealing the intended meanings to explain each type of illocutionary act in the movie with the function of illocutionary itself. The illocutionary point of an utterance is not part of the theory's locutionary content or propositional content (Searle, 1989).

It is a fact about the utterance that is important for the listener to grasp. In grasping the utterance bound content, the hearer understands the intended relationships between the speaker and the utterance, including the time of the utterance and the addressee. The source of data is text and non-numerical data. Whereas Punch (1998:29) explanations qualitative research does not use numerical data. He also states that the research question and method are more general at the start and become more focused as the study progresses. The researcher took the data in this research from the dialogue in the "To All the Boys Always and Forever" movie script. The relationship between movie and illocutionary acts indicates clearer phenomena, while speech acts relate to pragmatics' conceptual discussion. The primary source of the data is the movie itself.

IV. Results and Discussion

The finding of the research from the analysis of illocutionary acts used in "To All The Boys Always and Forever" dialogue movie can be presented the types of illocutionary acts that performs and founds. The researcher describes data analysis based on conversations from Michael Fimognari's film To All The Boys Always and Forever.

4.1 Representatives Illocutionary Acts

Data 1

Peter: I think these are your best cookies yet.

Lara: *They're still too crunchy. We have to go to Levain in New York. They have the cookies to beat.*

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:16:41-00:16:47)

The utterance "*They're still too crunchy. We have to go to Levain in New York. They have the cookies to beat.*" in the data above occurred belongs to the representative as stating an opinion. Since stating can express something in words to state what they think about. The conversation between Lara and Peter occurred while Peter tried Lara's cookies and told her that the cookies tasted are the best cookies she had made. The intended meaning here is stating an opinion because Lara thinks that Levain's cookies in New York taste way better than Lara's cookies. Therefore after Peter tries Lara's cookies, she suggests trying the Levain's cookies in New York and pushing the cookies that are beating any cookies. That Lara's utterance "They're still too crunchy" can be concluded to representatives types.

Data 2

Peter: I don't get what you're saying.

Lara: *We're not going to college together, Peter. I got rejected.*

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:35:34-00:35:39)

The utterance "*We're not going to college together, Peter. I got rejected*" above belongs to the representative. However, claiming becomes the most frequently used representative illocutionary act in this movie. The conversation between Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky occurred when they hung out at some cookies store and discussed music. The intended that included Lara's utterance was claiming because Lara Jean was trying to explain and claiming that she didn't get into the same college as Peter. She only had a chance to speak up in that situation. This statement is supposed to be a representative type because the representative can be informing statement while involved in a conflict.

4.3 Directives Illocutionary Acts

Data 3

Lara: Okay. Well, don't jinx it. I haven't gotten in yet.

Margot: *Maybe you should wait until you hear back from all of your colleges before you make a decision.*

(To All the Boys Always and Forever 00:02:52-00:03:11)

The utterance "*Maybe you should wait until you hear back from all of your colleges before you make a decision*" above belongs to directives as advising. Advising is to counsel people and provide practical recommendations. The conversation between Margot, who advised Lara to wait for news of announcements from all the colleges Lara had enrolled in, and Margot suggests she take a decision later. The intended meaning here is advising because, as Lara's sister, Margot wants the best option for Lara's future. Her college options were first influenced by Peter's college pick for Lara Jean. So that's why she applied to Stanford University. She aspired to attend college with him. It was evident that Peter's decision to go was motivated by the fact that the literary department at the school was excellent. Having not been accepted to Stanford, she had to make her own decisions. Occurred while at the cafe and discussing the distance between Lara and Peter's romance, it was followed up with a discussion of Lara's college admissions. These statements include directive types because the hearer will do something if people give the advice.

Data 4

Dr. Covey: Girls, I'm gonna help Trina with her bags. *I want you to go on in without me.*

Trina: It's one bag. I got it, honey.

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:08:38-00:08:44)

The utterance "*I want you to go on in without me*" above belongs to directives as commanding. When giving someone an order or telling them what to do, it is often called commanding. Commanding means making someone do something that he needs to follow. Especially if the speaker has more authority over the hearer than the person, they are speaking to. The conversation between Dr. Covey, his daughter, and his girlfriend occurred when they packed their bags after vacation. The intended meaning here is commanding because Dr. Covey wants the girls to get in the house first while he has something to do and help Trina with her bags first. Trina was their The statement is included to directives

type because the commanding was indicated people to do something by demanding or order.

4.4 Commissive Illocutionary Acts

Data 5

Peter: *I promise to coach you on your game*, if you promise to teach me how to braid Lara Jean's hair.

Kitty: Okay, but you're never going to master the French, Kavinsky.

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:10:54-00:10:59)

The utterance "*I promise to coach you on your game*" above belongs to the commissive as promising. Promising is a commissive act wherein the speaker assures that they will do, give, or arrange something; undertake or state that something will occur. It can also indicate to inform someone that you will certainly do something. The conversation between Peter and Kitty occurs when Kitty asks for help from Peter to teach her how to text her crush. The intended that included Peter's utterance was promising because Peter promised Kitty would teach her if she taught him to braid his girlfriend's hair, and Kitty responded that she would teach him. This includes the commissive type whose goal is to get the speaker, which point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action.

Data 6

Lara: They were kind of hard to find in your size.

Peter: [Tickle Lara's stomach]

Lara: No, no! *Truce or else you don't get your last present*.

(To All The Boys : Always and Forever 00:09:31-00:09:37)

The utterance "*Truce or else you don't get your last present*" above belongs to commissive as an offering. Offering means to offer someone a thing and to present something as an act, gift, or service. Also, it can be involved in a war or violent conflict are, discussing peace they are talking to each other to try to end the conflict. The conversation occurred when Lara Jean teased Peter's size feet, and Peter was tickling her. The intended meaning is offering because she was offering peace. If Peter didn't stop tickling her, he wouldn't get his last present from her. So the statement was included to commissive type because "you don't get your last present" also was a threatening Peter to stop Tickling her.

4.5 Declarative Illocutionary Acts

Data 7

Pastor: *I now pronounce you husband and wife*.

Everyone: Whoo!

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 01:32:30-01:32:36)

The dialogue movie of "*I now pronounce you husband and wife*" above belongs to declarative as pronouncing. Pronounce is to declare officially or ceremoniously. This utterance is to declare that Dr. Covey and Trina has official legal married. The intended meaning was pronouncing because the Pastor pronounce to all guest in the wedding that Dr. Covey and Trina have officially married. Everyone shout to them because they were happy to saw Dr. Covey and Trina has married. The statement can be concluded to

declarative types because pronounce married change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration.

Data 8

Lara: No, please don't do this.

Peter: *Let's just end it now.*

(To All The Boys : Always and Forever 01:22:35-01:22:41)

The utterance “*Let's just end it now*” above belongs to declarative as deciding. People do deciding when they have to make a decision for the final results and for the future. The conversation between Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky occurred when they were having a conflict of long distance their relationship. The intended meaning of Peter’s utterance was deciding because he thinks that Lara choose the wrong university and he think the relationship will be ruined if they do a long-distance relationship, because he think it will never good at the end so he decides to end it up immediately before he get hurts. Lara's dialogue "No, please don't do this" also belongs to directives types because she was begging Peter not to end up their relationship. Its include to declarative types because “*Let's just end it now*” change the relationship of Lara and Peter.

4.6 Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Data 9

Peter: Especially when I made that sign.

Kitty: Hmm. *Your spatial planning could use work, but I appreciate the glitter.*

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:09:02-00:09:08)

The utterance “*Your spatial planning could use work, but I appreciate the glitter*” above belongs to expressive as praising. When the expression of the speaker’s feeling amazed at the hearer’s gotten of something such as achievement or the speaker’s impression toward the hearer. The conversation occurs when Peter is welcoming home to Lara Jean and Kitty and surprises them with confetti and big handwriting "Welcome Home," but the spatial of "Home" isn't good. The intended meaning was praising because Kitty still praises and appreciates the glitter of Peter's hand creation. The statement concluded to expressive type because the utterance that Kitty stated “*but I appreciate the glitter*” for Peter to give express that she respect of his effort to make that handwriting.

Data 10

Lara: *Please don't use this low moment in my life to campaign for NYU.*

Margot: I'm not. I'm just saying.

(To All The Boys Always and Forever 00:19:50-00:19:56)

The utterance “*Please don't use this low moment in my life to campaign for NYU*” above belongs to expressive as blaming. Blaming is a sentence used by someone to hold them responsible for something negative that happened or for finding someone’s fault. The conversation occurred when Lara Jean felt upset that she didn't get into Stanford. The intended meaning of Lara’s utterance was blaming because Lara Jean felt that she didn't want to discuss it and blamed Margot when she tried to calm her down and tried to offer her to get other colleges. Lara thinks that Margot campaigns instead thinking of what Lara's felt in that situation. The statement can be concluded to be expressive types because “*Please don't use this low moment in my life to campaign for NYU*” is to express Lara’s emotions to Margot.

In short, there are five types of illocutionary acts, The percentages of occurrence of the five types of illocutionary acts found are presented in Figure

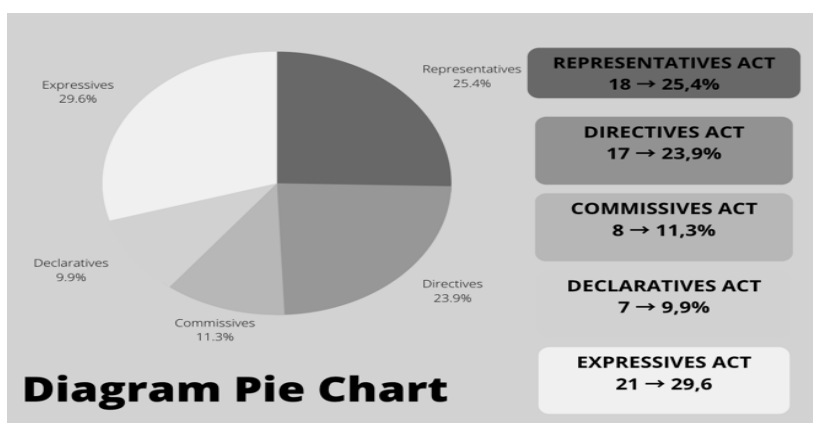


Figure 1. The percentage of types in illocutionary acts.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion illocutionary act is a speech generated by the speaker to cause the hearer to perform something that the speaker emotion. The intended meaning of the utterance in dialogues is to explain what happened in the statement and the situation of the speaker's intention. It has the intended meaning of the utterance in dialogues is to explain what happened in the statement and the situation of the speaker's intention. Illocutionary act is a speech generated by the speaker to cause the hearer to perform something that the speaker anticipates.

The data that has been analyzed by the researchers based on conversations from Michael Fimognari's film To All The Boys Always and Forever. There are 71 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary act. The data were classified into five types: 18 are representatives that occurs in data (25,4%), 17 are directives (23,9%), 8 are commissives (11,3%), 7 are declaratives (9,9%), and 21 are expressives (26,6%). It is concerned with the meaning a speaker or writer expresses and how the listener interprets that meaning concerning the context. Based on the context of situation, the intended meanings found are stating, claiming, advising, commanding, promising, offering, pronouncing, deciding, praising, and the last is blaming.

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