**Illocutionary Acts Analysis In New Moon Movie**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article deals with illocutionary act in New Moon movie. The objectives of this study are to find out the types and the dominant types of illocutionary acts in New Moon movie. This research is conducted by descriptive qualitative design, which makes a description of the situation or event/ occurance. The data of this study is derived from the movie script of New Moon movie by downloading from internet that focuses on the major character’s utterances. The results shows that there are 379 utterances. The findings indicated that New Moon movie applied five types of illocutionary acts, such as : declarations presentatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. The total calculations and percentages of illocutionary acts in each type are declaration 57 (15.04%), representatives 114 (30.08%), expressives 43 (11.35%), directives 127 (33.50%), commissives 38 (10.03%). The dominant type of illocutionary acts is directives 127 (33.50%).

Keywords : *illocutionary act, new moon movie*

**Introduction**

Speech act can be defined as acts which the speaker intends to his or her hearer by express their selves in producing utterances. When hearer listens to the speaker, he/she may be act as what the speaker intents to him or her. The act that performed by the hearer depend on the utterances were spoken to the hearer.

“Speech acts are the role of language in communicating social acts like requesting, questioning, promising, thanking, stating, as well as more institutional verbal acts like pronouncing sentence in court, or performing ceremonies of baptizing, marrying, etc” (Saeed, 2000:223).

Naturally, an utterance may have a conventional meaning, but the interpretation of the actual meaning of the utterance as it is used in discourse depends on evaluating the utterance in the context of the set of intonations which represent the illocutionary mode of its presentation. The speakers intention is to produce understanding, consisting of the knowledge of conditions on the speech act being performed

Austin states in his preliminary informal description, the idea of an “illocutionary act” can be captured by emphasizing that “by saying something, we do something”, as when someone orders someone else to go by saying go!, or when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, “*I now pronounce you husband and wife.*”.

According to Cruse (2000:332), “illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that, if the contextual condition are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act”

According to Searle (1985:52) he also make illocutionary acts into five types, they are:

1. Representative or assertive. The speaker becomes committed to the truth of the propositional content; for example, asserting: "It's raining."
2. Directive. The speaker tries to get the hearer to act in such a way as to fulfill what is represented by the propositional content; for example, commanding: "Close the door!"
3. Commissive. The speaker becomes committed to act in the way represented by the propositional content; for example, promising: "I'll finish the paper by tomorrow."
4. Expressive. The speaker simply expresses the sincerity condition of the illocutionary act: "I'm glad it's raining!"
5. Declarative. The speaker performs an action just representing herself as performing that action: "I name this ship the Queen Elizabeth."

Concerning the phenomenon above, the researcher chooses the New Moon movie to represent the different use of speech acts. New Moon is a young adult vampire-romance movie produced by Summit Entertainment. The researcher chooses this movie because it is one of the more popular movie in the box offices in the world and many teenagers love this movie. The researcher chooses Isabella “Bella” Swan character because she is the one of the main characters in the New Moon movie and it tells about her life.

The study is focused on New Moon movie script and the major character is the utterances of Isabella “Bella” Swan. The researcher analyzes the type of illocutionary act, they are declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, commissives.The researcher uses the New Moon’s Movie Script because he realizes that to write the whole data from real movie is not efficient. It may waste much time by rehearing the conversation among the actors and after that rewriting their utterances.

Movie script is more efficient to be use as the data of analysis in this study, since it could be easy to find.

Related to the background above, the objectives of the study are to find out the types of illocutionary acts that is used by Bella in the New Moon’s movie script and to find out the type of illocutionary act that is dominantly “Bella” used in New Moon’s movie script.

**Research Methodology**

This research conducted by using qualitative method. According to Arikunto (2006:14), qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. By downloading the complete script of New Moon’s movie from Internet Movie Script Database (IMSDb) the writer got the data. The data are the utterances of Isabella “Bella” in all the scenes.

The technique of collecting data will be conducted to get information in which is needed to achieve the purpose of this research. The data was collected by doing documentary technique. Documentary technique means reading, studying, and analyzing all the references to collect required information.

The data analyzed by: Identifying the type of illocutionary acts that were uttered by Isabella “Bella” Swan in New Moon’s movie script. The researcher identified the utterances based on the utterances, by technique of analyzing the data.Classifying the types of illocutionary acts that are uttered by Isabella “Bella” Swan in New Moon’s movie script. The researcher classified the utterances by put them based on each type of illocutionary act in to the table of illocutionary acts. Counting the most dominant types of illocutionary acts that will be uttered by Isabella “Bella” Swan in New Moon’s movie script by using this formula:

Where:

X = the percentage of the obtained items

F = the total illocution functions of each type

N = the total illocution functions from all types

**FINDING**

After analyzing all the data for the illocutionary acts types, the findings are presented as the follow:

**The Total Number and Percentage of Illocutionary Acts Types**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types Of Illocutionary Act | Frequency | Percentages |
| 1 | Declarations | 57 | 15.04% |
| 2 | Representatives | 114 | 30.08% |
| 3 | Expressives | 43 | 11.35% |
| 4 | Directives | 127 | 33.50% |
| 5 | Commissives | 38 | 10.03% |
| Total Number and Percentage | | 379 | 100% |

The results of the analysis were obtained are shown in the following:

* 1. **Declarations**

Declarations are those kinds of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. It is usually consist of excommunicating, declaring war, christening, marrying, firing from employment. The author was analyzed there are 57 declaration sentences, they are:

* + 1. *And soon, I'd be like him. We'd face our fate together. Forever.* (Bella declare that “she’ll be like Edward forever”).
    2. *Edward. I love you.* (Bella declare that “Bella love Edward”).
    3. *I bought something.* (Bella declare that “Bella bought something”).
    4. *My dad's been getting reports at the sheriff's station. A couple hikers went missing. People are scared.* (Bella declare that Bella’s father been getting reports at the sheriff's station).
    5. *I won't let that happen.* (Bella declare that “she won't let that happen”).
  1. **Representatives**

Representatives are kinds of illocutionary acts type that states what the speaker believe to be case. To emphasize the utterances the statements usually consist of asserting and concluding. From the analyzed the author find 114 representatives sentences, there are:

* + 1. *Not that old.* (Bella asserting that “Bella is not old yet”).
    2. *It's one year older than you.* (Bella asserting that “she is not worrying about her age”).
    3. *Stop - she'll see!* (Bella asserting to “STOP”).
    4. *Bye, Jake, and thank you.* (“Bye” is the utterance to end their meeting).
    5. *Right class.* (Bella asserting that “Right class”)

**3. Expressives**

Expressive are kinds of illocutionary acts that state the speaker’s feeling of something. It is usually express the psychological feeling such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating. From the analyzed the author find 43 expressives sentences, they are:

* + 1. *Oh my God.* (expresses Bella’s dreaming as she realizes that's not Gran; it's Bella, sixty-five years older.)
    2. *I hate being... celebrated.* (expresses Bella’s feeling dislikes when Charlie want to celebrate her birthday)
    3. *Shh!* (Bella expresses to silent).
    4. *Um... thanks?* (Bella expresses to thanking).
    5. *Ouch - paper cut* (Bella expresses that Bella’s finger was cut).

**4. Directives**

Directives are kinds of illocutionary acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do something for the speaker. It shows what the speaker wants. Directives usually consist of requesting and questioning. From the analyzed the author find 127 directives sentences, they are including:

* + - 1. *Stop - she'll see!* (Bella states a commands to Edward to stop walking)
      2. *Did you ever think of... living differently?* (This utterance consist of a question that Bella asked to Edward.)
      3. *Is that... Carlisle?* (Bella make a question to know she is Carlisle or not).
      4. *Stop. I don't want normal, I want you.* (Bella request Edward that she wants to be vampire).
      5. *No, this is - don't do this. Please.* (Bella’s requesting).

**5. Commissives**

Commissives are kinds of illocutionary acts that speaker uses to commit himself/herself to some future actions. They express of promising, threatening, offering. From the analyzed the author find 38 commissives sentences, they are including:

* + - 1. *I'll leave my window open for you.I’ll pull into a motel in a few hours*. (Bella promising that her window will open).
      2. *I'll have to think of something to tell Charlie, but I can be ready.* (All of these examples show something that Bella wants to do in the future).
      3. *Dad, we agreed, no gifts.* (Bella threatening that “no gifts”)
      4. *I... guess I can deal.* (Bella promising that she get the deal).
      5. *I sure can kill a party.* (Bella threatening that she was “kill a party).

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of this research, it can be concluded that:

* 1. All of five types of illocutionary acts are uttered by Isabella “Bella” Swan in New Moon movie script. The total of utterances that are found in Isabella “Bella” Swan’s utterances are 379 utterances. There are 57 (15.04%) of declarations acts, 114 (30.08%) of representatives acts, 43 (11.35%) of expressive acts, 127 (33.5%) directives acts and 38 (10.03%) of commissives acts.
  2. The most dominant types of illocutionary acts that is founded in Isabella “Bella” Swan’s utterances is directives acts 127 (33.5%).
  3. Directives is generally used by Isabella “Bella” Swan in New Moon movie because lot of requesting and questioning in her utterances. Directives acts are uttered when the actor wants to represent the word as he or she believe in it.

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