An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Context of Situation Found in The Movie "Angela's Christmas"

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Abstract

This research was focused to find out the types of illocutionary acts and analyze the context of the situation in the movie "Angela's Christmas". This research used a qualitative method to analyze the types of illocutionary acts with Searle's (1979) theory and analyze the context of the situation with Halliday and Hasan's (1989) theory. Meanwhile, also used a quantitative method to show the total data and percentage utterances found in the movie by using a table. The observation method was used to collect the data by watching the movie and note-taking. Based on the results, there were 64 data found, namely assertive consist of 11 data, directive consist of 30 data, commissive consist of 9 data, and expressive consist of 14 data. The most dominant type is directive including 30 data (47%). In this research, the writer did not find one of the categories types of illocutionary acts that is declarative. The implication of this research includes understanding communication strategies and the role of language which is influenced by the context of situation in forming interpersonal relationships in the cartoon movie.

Keywords: Angela's Christmas Movie; Context of Situation; Illocutionary Act

INTRODUCTION

Every language has differences in terms of sound and grammar, but the use of language cannot be separated in human life (Safitri & Sutrisna, 2022). Humans interact as verbal and nonverbal using language with other people (Puspasari et al., 2022). With language, humans will be facilitated in establishing relationships with others (Noviana & Sabardila, 2023). Language is also a tool to identify expressions when communicating with people (Saga et al., 2022). In essence, language is an important tool in communication. In communication between

speaker and hearer, there are still many misunderstandings in conveying or understanding the information. A speech act is the most common phenomenon in pragmatics (Astawan et al., 2022). This means the speech act is the research that can solve the problem. Sari & Pranoto (2022) said that the basic unit in communication and pragmatic studies is the speech act. Yule (1996: 47) stated a speech act is an act that is performed by people who express feelings and thoughts, such as refusing, complaining, apologizing, and requesting to the listener. In addition, Austin (1962) categorized speech acts into three classifications namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

Austin (1962: 108) stated a locutionary act is an act that occurs when the speaker says something to the hearer, an illocutionary act is an act that occurs when the speaker does something or wants the hearer to do something, and a perlocutionary act is an act that occurs when the speaker's utterance or words have an impact to the hearers. In this case, apart an illocutionary act is about what the speaker says and also may be used to request the hearer to do anything. In understanding speech acts, the most important part is an illocutionary act (Sulatra et al., 2021)**.** An illocutionary act is divided into 5 (five) types, such as assertive, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative as stated by Searle (1979: 12-17). Assertive is an act in which the speaker informs or states the truth and says what the speaker believes. A commissive is an act of persuading the speaker to do something in the future namely, a promise. An expressive is an act that expresses the speaker's feelings, namely apologizing or thanking to the hearer. A directive is an act in which the speaker asks or requests the hearer or someone to do something. A declarative is an act in which the speaker declares something with an utterance that can change the hearer's situation or world.

Meanwhile, the context of a situation is important because can help those who want to interpret the other meaning of utterances or words, so that can understand the intended meaning. Also, Juniartha et al. (2020) said that we should consider the context when trying to figure out the meaning of the speaker's utterances. Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12) categorized the context of the situation into three, namely field, tenor, and mode. Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12) stated field is the topic discussed in the text or utterance. Tenor refers to the relation between the person who speaks and the person who is listening. Mode is how the utterance or text is formed, whether spoken or written.

Movie is a type of visual communication that is entertaining in the form of moving images and sound that tells a story and contains learning about something (Apriyani & Wiraharja, 2023). The researcher chose the movie as a data source because the movie contains a lot of conversation and expression. Because this research is about analyzing each type of illocutionary act in utterances, the data is needed in the form of an utterance and is supported by the context of the situation. The appropriate utterance to use is an utterance that comes from the movie because in the movie there is a context that will help the researcher analyze each utterance for each type of illocutionary act according to the context of the situation. Therefore, the researcher chose movies as a data source in this research. And movie entitled "Angela's Christmas" is a data source in the research because the researcher found a lot of illocutionary acts in this movie. This 30-minute movie was directed by Damien O'Connor and written by Will Collins and Damien O'Connor. Angela's Christmas is a movie that was released in 2018 on Netflix. This movie is about Angela's family that celebrated Christmas Eve in the church,

and Angela has an idea to bring the baby Jesus doll home. This is about Angela's journey to bring the baby Jesus doll and return it.

Some previous studies are relevant to the current research. First, the thesis written by Sari (2022) analyzed the directive speech act in "Up" movie. Commands, requests, suggestions, and orders are found in the research. The similarities between previous research with this current research are from the data source. Meanwhile, the difference is previous research analysis is only directive, but this research analysis of all of types illocutionary acts. Second, the thesis written by Praharsini (2021) analyzed the illocutionary act in Emma Watson's Speech Gender Equality. Four types of illocutionary acts were found in the research, namely, directive, assertive, expressive, and commissive. The similarities between previous research with this current research are the same analyzed the illocutionary act. Meanwhile, the difference is previous research used a speech as a data source, but this research used a movie as a data source. Third, an article written by Suyono & Widiastuti (2021) analyzed an assertive illocutionary act in Sherlock: The Abominable Bride movie. The function of stating, boasting, complaining, informing, and denying was found in the research. The similarities between previous research with this current research are from the data source. Meanwhile, the difference is previous research analysis is only assertive, but this research analysis of all of types illocutionary acts. Fourth, an article written by Samsudin & Sukarismanti (2020) analyzed the context of culture and the context of the situation in Obama's speech text. The similarities between previous research with this current research are the same analysis context of the situation. Meanwhile, the difference is previous research used a speech as a data source, but this research used a movie. Last, an article written by Santosa et al. (2020) explored the context of the situation in students' textbook: A Pragmatic Study. The similarities between previous research with this current research are the same analysis context of the situation. Meanwhile, the difference is previous research used a textbook as a data source, but this research used a movie. Also, the theory used in previous research was the theory by Holmes (1992), and this current research used the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1989).

This research is focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and the context of the situation in the movie entitled "Angela Christmas". The data were analyzed with the theory proposed by Searle (1979) about types of illocutionary acts and the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1989) about the context of the situation. There are two reasons why this research should be examined. First, it gives a deeper insight into people undertaking speech act analysis, particularly illocutionary acts. Second, it contributes information for readers or students who are interested in the pragmatics study and the context of the situation.

METHOD

This research used the movie entitled Angela's Christmas was released in 2018 as the data source. The researcher chose a movie entitled Angela's Christmas as a data source because this movie contains many illocutionary acts. Besides that, this movie is a cartoon movie that uses many expressions in each character's utterances. The observation method was used to collect the data. The researcher watched for several time the movie on Netflix. Then, the researcher note-taking of the types of illocutionary acts in the utterance in the movie. Lastly, the researcher classified the 5 (five) types of illocutionary acts that are included in the movie. The researcher used a qualitative method to analyze and explain the types of illocutionary acts

found in the movie with theory by Searle (1979) and the context of the situation with theory by Halliday and Hasan (1989). The researcher watched Angela's Christmas on Netflix while reading the script found on the internet many times. Then, the researcher taken note of the utterance that consists of the types of illocutionary acts. Finally, the researcher classified the data was found based on the types of illocutionary, namely directive, commissive, declarative, expressive, and assertive. In addition, the researcher used a quantitative method to show the total data and percentage utterances found in the movie by the table. The formal and informal method was used to present the findings. The data was presented in the formal method by using a table. Meanwhile, the informal method was presented by narratively using a paragraph.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results show that there are four types of illocutionary acts used in *Angela's Christmas* movie, namely directive, expressive, commissive, and assertive. The table below shows the types of illocutionary acts.

Table 1 Types of Illocutionary Act in Angela's Christmas Movie

Types of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
Commisive	6	12%
Assertive	8	16%
Expressive	11	22%
Directive	25	50%
Total	50	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher found there are 64 utterances of the types of illocutionary acts in Angela's Christmas movie. And the most dominant type is directive which includes 25 data (50%). In the discussion, the researcher presents only six examples of the type of Illocutionary act and the context of the situation.

1.1. *Directive*

According to Searle (1979: 13), a directive is an act that is determined by the speaker to order the hearer to do something belong command, ask, request, beg, invite, permit, etc. The following is an analysis of the directive and the context of the situation contained in the data source:

(1-1)   Angela   : "She can have mine."
             Mother   : "Thank you, Angela."
             Mrs. Blake   : "Late again, I see."
             Mother   : "Yes. Hello, Mrs. Blake."
             Mother   : "**Pat, give your jacket to Angela.**"

(Angela's Christmas, 00.01.57)

In this conversation, Angela gives her jacket to Aggie and her mother realizes the weather is cold and she orders Pat to give his jacket to Angela. The utterance "Pat, give your jacket to Angela" can be classified as a directive illocutionary act because the mother is the speaker who commands Pat as the hearer to do something, which gives his jacket to Angela.

According to Searle (1979: 13), a command is one of the types of directive illocutionary acts and in this utterance, the mother was direct and explicit to command Pat to give his jacket to Angela because the weather is cold. In the utterance above, the mother commands Pat to give his jacket to Angela by his utterance "Pat, give your jacket to Angela".

The expression "Pat, give your jacket to Angela" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in front of Angela's house at night when Mother, Pat, Tom, and Aggie were waiting for Angela because they were all going to church on Christmas Eve. Mother commands Pat to give his jacket to Angela because she gave her jacket to Aggie, so Angela didn't wear a jacket, while the weather was cold. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, Angela, and Mrs. Blake. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. Tom is the first child, Pat is the second child, Angela is the third child, and the last is Aggie. Mrs. Blake is their neighbor. The mode in the conversation above is the mother as the speaker, she was expressing her command to Pat because Angela gave her jacket to Aggie. The expression was uttered in an informal language since they are a mother and son, in other ways a family, so they speak casually.

(1-2) Angela   : "He'll catch his death."
       Mother   : "**Angela, shush**."
       Angela   : "The baby's cold."

(Angela's Christmas, 00.04.46)

In this conversation, Angela on the church and saw the baby Jesus doll. Meanwhile, everyone was praying, Angela made a noise, so the mother asked Angela to be quiet. The utterance "Angela, shush" can be classified as a directive illocutionary act because the mother is the speaker getting Angela to do something, which she to be quiet. According to Searle (1979: 13), a command is one of the types of directive illocutionary acts and in this utterance, the mother was direct and explicit to command Angela to be quiet because they were in the church and everyone was praying at that time. In the utterance above, the mother commands Angela to stop talking by her utterance "Angela, shush".

The expression "Angela, shush" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in St. Joseph's Church at night when Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela were praying. Meanwhile, when all of the people prayed, Angela talked, and her mother commanded her to be quiet because this was the time to pray. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother and Angela. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. And Angela is the third child. The mode in the conversation above is the mother as the speaker, she was expressing her command to Angela to be quiet. The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since the relation they are a mother and daughter, in other ways a family, so they are speaking casually.

1.2 *Expressive*

According to Searle (1979), an expressive illocutionary act is an act when the speaker expresses their feeling or psychological condition, such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, etc. The following is an analysis of the expressive and the context of the situation contained in the data source:

(1-3)	Policeman	: "What's that?"
	Angela	: "Uh..."
	Policeman	: "Is it… Is it a Christmas shillin'?"
	Angela	: "**Thanks**"

<div align="right">(Angela's Christmas, 00.10.19)</div>

In this conversation, Angela met the police in front of the bar and the police saw Angela afraid. And the policeman wants to comfort Angela by giving her a shilling. The utterance "Thanks" can be classified as an expressive illocutionary act because the speaker expresses the feeling or the psychological condition of the speaker, which is Angela expressing her gratitude to the police/guard because he gave her a shilling. According to Searle (1979: 15), thanking is used to express gratitude, and thanking is one of the types of expressive illocutionary acts, and in this utterance, Angela was explicitly conveying that she thanking the police/guard because giving her a shilling. In the utterance above, Angela expresses her gratitude by thanking the policeman because gives her a shilling by her utterance "Thanks".

The expression "Thanks" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in the Select Bar & Grocery at night when Angela wanted to go home with a baby Jesus doll. So, she went into that shop, but there Angela met with people who asked if she stole the dolly baby Jesus. After hearing that, Angela ran out of the shop and accidentally bumped into a policeman. In front of the bar shop, the policeman gives Angela a shilling for Christmas. So, she expressed her gratitude by thanking the policeman. The participants involved in the conversation above were Angela and the Policeman. Angela is the girl who takes the dolly baby Jesus from the church. and the policeman is the police in Limerick. The mode in the conversation above is Angela as the speaker, she was expressing her gratitude to the policeman because he gave her a shilling. The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since Angela looks afraid, so policemen speak informally first. So, Angela can feel close to the policeman.

(1-4)	Angela	: "She can have mine."
	Mother	: "Thank you, Angela.
	Mrs. Blake	: "Late again, I see."
	Mother	: "**Yes. Hello, Mrs. Blake.**"

<div align="right">(Angela's Christmas, 00.01.42)</div>

In this conversation, the mother, Pat, Tom, Angela, and Aggie were in front of their house and the mother helped Aggie put on the coats, suddenly Mrs. Blake came out of her house and greeted them. The utterance "Yes. Hello, Mrs. Blake" can be classified as an expressive illocutionary act because the speaker expresses the feeling or the psychological condition of the speaker, which is the mother expressing welcoming and her greeting to Mrs. Blake because she greets them. According to Searle (1979), a greeting is used to express welcoming, and greeting someone or welcoming someone is one of the types of expressive illocutionary acts, and in this utterance, the mother was explicitly conveying that greeting to Mrs. Blake because she greets first and to respect her, the mother also greets Mrs. Blake. In the utterance above, the mother expresses her welcoming by greeting Mrs. Blake by her utterance "Yes. Hello, Mrs. Blake".

The expression "Yes. Hello, Mrs. Blake" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happens in front of Angela's house at night when Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela because they are all going to church on Christmas Eve and Mother helps Aggie to put on the coat. Suddenly, Mrs. Blake came out of her house and greeted them. Mother expresses welcoming and her greeting to Mrs. Blake because she greets them. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, Angela, and Mrs. Blake. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. Tom is the first child, Pat is the second child, Angela is the third child, and the last is Aggie. Mrs. Blake is their neighbor. The mode in the conversation above is the mother as the speaker, she was greeting Mrs. Blake because she greets them. The expression was uttered in a formal language but informal situation since they are a neighbor. So, to show if Mother respects Mrs. Blake as an old woman, Mother said formally.

1.3 *Assertive*

According to Searle (1979), an assertive is an act when the speaker says something that contains truth and fact, namely stating, informing, believing, etc. The following is an analysis of the assertive and the context of the situation contained in the data source:

(1-5)   [door opens]
      Pat   : "Huh?"
      Pat   : **"That's the baby Jesus from the church. He's supposed to be sleeping in his crib and you have him here in the freezing cold?"**
      Angela : "I'm warming him up."

<div align="right">(Angela's Christmas, 00.14.33)</div>

In this utterance, Pat saw Angela who brought the baby Jesus doll in the backyard. Pat stated the fact that Angela brings the baby Jesus doll from the church and should not be in his home. The utterance **"**That's the baby Jesus from the church. He's supposed to be sleeping in his crib and you have him here in the freezing cold?" can be classified as an assertive illocutionary act because Pat as the speaker asserts the fact to Angela that the baby Jesus doll should not be brought to the home. According to Searle (1979: 13), stating is one of the types of assertive illocutionary acts, and in this utterance, Pat as the speaker asserts the fact the baby Jesus doll that brings Angela is not supposed to be in his home. In the utterance above, Pat asserts the fact to Angela by his utterance "That's the baby Jesus from the church. He's supposed to be sleeping in his crib and you have him here in the freezing cold?".

The expression "That's the baby Jesus from the church" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in the backyard of Angela's house at night when Pat went to the bathroom and saw Angela who brought the baby Jesus from the church to home. The participants involved in the conversation above were Pat and Angela. They are siblings, Pat is the second child, then Angela is the third child. The mode in the conversation above is Pat as the speaker, he was stating or asserting a fact about Angela who brought the baby Jesus doll home in the backyard. So, Pat tells if the baby Jesus doll should not be brought to the home. The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since the relation they are a brother and sister, in other ways a family, so they are speaking casually.

(1-6)   Tom   : "Why was your heart breaking, Mam?"
        Mother : "Your father."
        Mother : "Your father didn't want the baby to be born into a cold house."
        Pat   : "Hi, babba."
        Mother: "So he went out to get coal for the fire. I got word shortly before Angela was born. **The guards locked your father up in the Limerick jail for trying to take a few lumps of coal off the back of the fuel cart**."

                                                                    (Angela's Christmas, 00.18.35)

In this utterance, the mother as the speaker asserts to her child the facts about their father. The utterance "The guards locked your father up in the Limerick jail for trying to take a few lumps of coal off the back of the fuel cart" can be classified as an assertive illocutionary act because the mother as the speaker stating a fact to the child about what happened with their father during Angela's born. According to Searle (1979: 13), stating is one of the types of assertive illocutionary acts, and in this utterance, the mother as the speaker states the fact that her husband as their father was locked up in jail because he takes a few lumps of coal when Angela born. In the utterance above, the mother states the fact about her husband as their father to her child by her utterance "The guards locked your father up in the Limerick jail for trying to take a few lumps of coal off the back of the fuel cart".

The expression "The guards locked your father up in the Limerick jail for trying to take a few lumps of coal off the back of the fuel cart" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in the dining room of Angela's house at night when Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela sitting at the dinner table together to listen to stories from Mother after Angela was caught bringing the baby Jesus doll home. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. Tom is the first child, then Pat is the second child, then Angela is the third child, and the last child is Aggie. The mode in the conversation above is the mother as the speaker, she was stating a fact about the father to the child if the father takes a few lumps of coal off the back of the fuel cart and the guard has locked the father in jail because the father didn't want Angela and their child was cold. The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since the relation they are a brother and sister, in other ways a family, so they are speaking casually.

1.4 *Commissive*
According to Searle (1979: 14), a commissive illocutionary act is an act when the speaker commits an action to the future, namely a threat, promise, etc. The following is an analysis of the commissive and the context of the situation contained in the data source:

(1-7)   Pat   : "I Couldn't get it on her, Mammy, and Angela's late again."
        Mother : "That child will have me above in St. Jeremiah's asylum."
        Pat   : "**Mammy says you'll have her in the asylum if you don't get down this minute.**"

                                                                    (Angela's Christmas, 00.01.18)

In this utterance, Pat and his mother were annoyed because Angela prepared for too long. The utterance "Mammy says you'll have her in the asylum if you don't get down this

minute" can be classified as a commissive illocutionary act because this is Pat's action that threats Angela. According to Searle (1979: 14), the threat is one of the types of commissive illocutionary acts. In this utterance, Pat as the speaker tired because Angela prepared too long, so Pat threat Angela, so she could come sooner. The commissive illocutionary act in this utterance is Pat expresses his threatening by the utterance "Mammy says you'll have her in the asylum if you don't get down this minute."

The expression "Mammy says you'll have her in the asylum if you don't get down this minute" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in front of Angela's house at night when Mother, Pat, Tom, and Aggie were waiting for Angela because they were all going to church on Christmas Eve. Pat and Mother were annoyed that they had waited for Angela for so long, so Pat threatened Angela through his utterance. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. Tom is the first child, then Pat is the second child, then Angela is the third child, and the last child is Aggie. The mode in the conversation above is Pat as the speaker, he was expressing his threatening Angela because they will be late for church because of Angela. The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since the relation they are a brother and sister, in other ways a family, so they are speaking casually.

(1-8) Angela   : "Will you come on?"
       Mother   : "Boys, coats."
       Angela   : "Come on. **You'll have me about St. Jeremiah's with your messin'**"
                                                 (Angela's Christmas, 00.20.41)

In this utterance, Angela wants to bring back the baby Jesus doll and is annoyed because the mother, Pat, and Tom were prepared for too long. The utterance "You'll have me about St. Jeremiah's with your messin'" can be classified as a commissive illocutionary act because Angela as the speaker threat her family, if Angela keeps lecturing continuously about the mess that her family has made by preparing for too long. According to Searle (1979: 14), the threat is one of the types of commissive illocutionary acts, in this utterance, Angela as the speaker was tired because her family prepared too long, so she threat them, so they could come sooner. The commissive illocutionary act in this utterance is Angela expresses her threatening by the utterance "You'll have me about St. Jeremiah's with your messin'".

The expression "You'll have me about St. Jeremiah's with your messin'" in the conversation was supported by the context of the situation. The field of conversation happened in front of Angela's house at night when Angela was waiting for Mother, Pat, Tom, and Aggie because they were all going to church to return the baby Jesus doll. Angela was annoyed that she had waited for Mother, Pat, Tom, and Aggie for so long, so Angela threatened them with her utterance. The participants involved in the conversation above were Mother, Pat, Tom, Aggie, and Angela. Mother is the mother of Tom, Pat, Angela, and Aggie. Tom is the first child, then Pat is the second child, then Angela is the third child, and the last child is Aggie. The mode in the conversation above is Angela as the speaker, she was expressing her threatening Mother, Tom, Pat, and Aggie because they will be late for church because of them.

The expression was uttered in a spoken using an informal language since the relation they are a family, so they are speaking casually.

Based on differences in the scope of research carried out, previous research focused more on analyzing one type of illocutionary act and used data sources that were not movie, while this research took a broader approach by analyzing all types of illocutionary acts and used data sources in the form of a movie. Thus, this research can broaden understanding and provide a new perspective on illocutionary acts and use a new data source, namely movie. This research also has implications that can provide insight into illocutionary acts of all types and how the situational context can influence the meaning of an utterance. As well as providing more insight into how language functions as a tool to convey meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, several points can be concluded. Firstly, the researcher only found 4 types of Illocutionary acts found in Angela's Christmas movie, namely, commissive consists of 6 data, assertive consists of 8 data, expressive consists of 11 data, and directive consists of 25 data. In this research, the researcher did not find one of the categories types of illocutionary acts that is declarative. From the table above, it is shown that the highest percentage of types of illocutionary acts is in the form of a directive, which is 25 data (50%). So the dominant type of illocutionary act in the movie Angela's Christmas is directive.

The discussion of the context of the situation is found in the analysis in the previous chapter. Context of the situation has a relation with the illocutionary act because to understand the intended meaning needs to know and understand the context of the situation first. Fields. tenor, and mode can determine the context of the situation of a text or utterance. In this research, the researcher found that the context of the situation is very important to understand the real meaning of an utterance. Analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and the context of the situation in this research, the researcher realizes that this research still has many mistakes and weaknesses. Hopefully, this research can be useful for people who want to take the same research topic and the researcher also hopes it will provide a better understanding for readers who will conduct a study of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts.

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