
Types of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in the Movie “True Spirit” by Sarah Spillane

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Abstract

This study was aimed to analyze the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in the movie “True Spirit” by Sarah Spillane. An expressive illocutionary act is a type of expression such as Thanking, Apologizing, Attitude, Greeting, Wishing, and Congratulating. To analyses the data, there are several data collection techniques performed by the researcher, such as; downloading movies, watching movies, and taking notes what some of the characters say. In addition, to classifying data included in expressive illocutionary acts. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method which includes expressions in the form of words or sentences in the form of expressive illocutionary acts in the movie. In this study, the types of expressive illocutionary acts used theory proposed by Searle (1979) to determine expressive illocutionary acts in conversation in the movie “True Spirit”. Based on the data, there are 27 utterances found in the movie. As the result of the analysis there are 6 types of Expressive illocutionary act found in the “True Spirit” movie. There are thanking, apologizing, greeting, attitude, wishing, and also congratulating. The types of Thanking consist of 7 utterances, apologizing consist of 5 utterances, greeting consist of 5 utterances, attitude consist of 5 utterances, wishing consist of 3 utterances and also the last is congratulating consist of 2 utterances.

Keywords: Expressive, Illocutionary Act, Movie, True Spirit.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of human communication through the arrangement of sound, or structured written expressions that form words or sentences used by everyone in their daily life to convey information and arguments to other people. That’s why, language is very important in society to interact with other through the conversation. Bhasin (2020) stated that, language is important means of communication the thoughts, ideals and emotions from one individual to another. Language has a close relationship in the process of communication. There is no communication even that does not involve language.

Stated by Nordquist (2019), communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through verbal or nonverbal. It means that, including speaking, spoken and written communication. Such as charts, oral, sign, signals, and behavior. In communication required a speaker or hearer to understand and respond what is bring said. However, some cases in communication the speaker sometimes cannot deliver the message clearly and it result

misunderstanding between speaker and hearer in conversation. To avoiding the misunderstanding is by learn about pragmatics related with meaning based on social context.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) Yule (1996). Learning language through pragmatic is that one can talk about the meanings that people mean, their assumption, their intentions or goals and the types of actions. According to Leech (1983), pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in situations. Pragmatic boundaries are rules for using language regarding forms and meanings associated with the speaker's intent, context, and circumstances called speech acts.

Speech act is the centers point of pragmatics itself. In addition, speech act is an action performed or conveyed through speech. Stated by Yule (1996), speech act is actions performed via utterances and commonly given more specific labels. When people communicate, they not only produce utterance but also do action. Speech act occur when there is something Interactions in the form of utterances involve two or more intermediate participants speaker and interlocutor. Sometimes, the saying conveyed by speaker does not only have one meaning, but their specific goals to be achieved by speaker for hearer. According to Austin (1962: 108), in his book how to do things with words mention the three levels of speech act. They are: Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary. Locutionary acts is the content of the utterance itself or what the speaker says. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts is the meaning intended by the speaker, and Perlocutionary act is the interpretation of the message by listeners.

Based on Searle (1979) Illocutionary acts are to express feelings, make statements, offers, promises, etc. Divided into five type's categories of speech acts. There are representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressive. All of the classifications have their own function. This study chose to analyses the types of illocutionary acts and expressive illocutionary acts. Yule (1963: 53) Expressive speech acts are acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Expressive Illocutionary acts express the speaker's attitude or emotion through conversation. To support this analysis, there are some literature reviews from previous study.

The first study "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in The Little Mermaid 1989 Movie" by Trisna (2022). This study used Searle's (1979) theory and used qualitative methods to analyze the data. This research found 6 types of expressive illocutionary acts such as apologizing (5), thanking (3), congratulating (3), wishing (3), having an attitude (6), and greeting (2). The second study, "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act in Inside-out Animated Movie Script" by Tiloli (2021). In this study, the writer only focuses to find out the kinds of Expressive Illocutionary acts used in the Inside Out Movie Script. The types of Expressive Illocutionary acts are thanking, pleasure, apologizing, and Blaming. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of this study found a total of 44 dialogues using types of expressive Illocutionary acts. There are acts Thanking 8, Apologizing 8, Pleasure 13, and Blaming 13 acts. And also, the study used theory proposed by Searle's (1996). The third study, "The Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Between movie" by Putri and Selfiana (2022). The study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) and used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of this study found 24 data in

Between Movie. There are Thanking (7), Praise (9), Apologizing (5), and blaming (3). The four study, "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" by Prajedewi and Tustiawati (2022). The writer used the theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The findings of this study most used expressive illocutionary acts in the movie. Such as Compliment (29, 7 %), Thank (22, 2 %), Great and Welcome (20, 4 %), Complaint (12, 3 %), Apologize (9, 3 %), Boast (3, 8 %), and Congratulate (1, 9 %). Lastly, the study by Marzuoooh (2023) "The Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the Korean-English Drama Mr. Sunshine". This study focuses to analyze types of the expressive illocutionary act and find out their function in the utterance in English subtitle of the Korean drama Mr. Sunshine. The writer used the theory proposed by Leech (1983) to analyze the meaning. The findings of this research are the utterance consists of Apologizing (8), Thanking (18), Congratulating (2), Condoling (2), Deploring (6), Lamenting (9), Welcoming (7), Forgiving (0), and Boasting (2).

This study was aimed to focuses on types of expressive illocutionary acts based on movie. On the other hand, the writer chose the movie "True Spirit" as a data source for analyzing types of expressive illocutionary acts, because it is interesting to analyze. Based on the Oxford Dictionary movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, watched at a movie theater or television or other device. Movie is also a medium that tells a story using moving images and sound. Most people watch movies for entertainment. Some people watch movies because they feel happy and they might cry or feel scared. This movie tells about the true story of Jessica Watson. Jessica is a young girl from Australia who has a dream to travel the world by sailing. While Jessica was testing, Jessica's boat was hit by a cargo ship that deviated from its course. Therefore, the writer chose this movie "True Spirit", because there are many utterances that contain expressive illocutionary acts.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Qualitative method is a kind of research uses description in analyzing data. The problem of the study was analyze the types of expressive Illocutionary act using the theory proposed by Searle (1979). This study used observation method to collecting the data. Several steps were taken in collecting data as follows: the first, downloaded the "True Spirit" movie. The second, watching the movie in order to get the data found in the movie "True Spirit". The form of the data is qualitative research. And also, the writer will explain based on table. Third, reading the movie. Four, taking note of utterance that contain expressive illocutionary acts. Such as, thanking, apologizing, attitude, greeting, wishing, and congratulating. The last one, classifying the data based on the types of expressive illocutionary acts.

This study used formal and informal methods to present the results (Sudaryanto, 1993). The formal method of data presented the forms of the table, diagrams, etc. It helps readers how much data is analyzed and shows the percentage of data. At the same time, an informal method is a method that is presented descriptively. This method provides a detailed explanation based on the results of the study. The result and discussion to find out the types of illocutionary acts and the context of situation support the utterance will count based on each the percentage for

kinds of expressive illocutionary acts, and also in order to find out the most dominant kind of illocutionary acts in the True Spirit movie. The last is the concluded the result of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data of this study is all of the utterances "Jessica Watson and the family" that include expressive illocutionary acts found in a movie entitled: "True Spirit". There are six types of the utterances that the writer has to read and analyze. From the variety of utterances, there are 7 utterances classified into thanking, 5 utterances of apologizing, 5 utterances of attitude, 5 utterances of greeting, 3 utterances of wishing and 2 utterances congratulating.

In this stage shows the frequency the types of expressive illocutionary act. The result of the research are presented form of the table.

Table 1. Result of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the "True Spirit" Movie.

No	Expressive Illocutionary Act	Frequency
1	Thanking	7
2	Apologizing	5
3	Attitude	5
4	Greeting	5
5	Wishing	3
6	Congratulating	2
7	Total	27

Based on the table 1 above, there are 27 utterances contains expressive Illocutionary acts that research found in the "True Spirit" movie. The first type of Thanking, there are 7 utterances containing thanking. In this part, the data was analyzed the types of expressive illocutionary act. Expressive Illocutionary acts express the speaker's attitude or emotion through conversation. Based on theory by Searle (1979), expressive illocutionary act divided into six types. There are thanking, apologizing, attitude, greeting, wishing and congratulating. Based on the explanation above, there are six data to analysis and the writer would be explained below:

1. Expressive of Thanking

Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act and can be defined as expression of gratitude from the speaker to the hearer (Searle, 1979). Based on the data in movie there are 6 utterances of thanking. The data analysis from the expressive of thanking, could be explain below:

Data 1

(*True Spirit*, 00.21.34)

Emmy : *I set up a blog for your trip.*

Jessy : *What?*

Emmy : *Don't worry. I'll run it. Then everyone hear your voice, 'cause I think it's worth listening to. Sometimes.*

Jessy : ***Thanks, Em.***

According to Searle (1997), the illocutionary act in the conversation above is one of the expressive illocutionary acts from the speaker to the hearer. That is, Emmy keeps a blog for Jessy, for sailing trips and Emmy manages it. This expression is spoken directly. Their conversation shows that Emmy supports Jessy and that her voice is worth hearing. In this conversation, they happened in a park in the evening where Jessi and Emmy, who are sisters, were talking in the garden of their house. The utterance used by Jessy contains illocutionary acts with the words "Thanks, Em". Because thanking is one type of expressive illocutionary act.

2. Expressive of Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of regret. There are some words related of apologizing; ask forgiveness, beg pardon, plead guilty and so on. Based on Searle (1979), there are utterance can be classified of apologizing. For the data of apologizing, the writer explained below:

Data 2

(*True Spirit*, 00.19.50)

Julie : *Do you think I can't do it?*

Roger : *What? Uhh...I don't know.*

To be honest, I thought this would be something you'd fixate on for a month and then you'd get over it.

Julie : *Roger, stop.*

Roger : *I'm sorry.*

In this conversation, Roger apologized because there is a misunderstanding regarding the news circulating on the TV media. So the media misinterpreted and there was little commotion between Roger and Julie (Jessy's parents). This utterance is cleanly spoken directly. In this conversation, Roger tried to explain that he did this so that the media would not give Jessy a bad impression about the collision of a cargo ship while Jessy was sailing. But Jessy felt as if her father, Roger, had made a mistake because of the news in the media. The word "I'm sorry" is an expression of apology from Roger to Jessy and Julie, meaning that Roger's expressed his apology to Julie politely. From Roger's expression, the word that is completed through conversation is an expressive illocutionary act of apology is "I'm sorry".

3. Expressive of Attitude

Attitude is an expression that express the feeling of disagree or dislike, and the utterance is about complaining and deprecating with the hearer's attitude (Searle, 1979). Here is one of the example of utterance containing attitude.

Data 3

(*True Spirit*, 01.08.59)

Jessy : *Hey. Why- Why are you doing this to me?*

Why couldn't you just give me a break?

The sentence above is an expressive of illocutionary act spoken by Jessi's utterance. This utterance can be classified as an expressive illocutionary act in the form of attitude,

because the speaker expresses his feelings of disagreement towards the situation. With this expression, Jessi's felt angry and disappointed because a big storm was coming, while she was sailing and her position was still in the middle of the sea. The sentence expressed by the speaker is one type of expressive illocutionary act. The word "Why- Why are you doing this to me? Why couldn't you just give me a break?" contained expressive of the Attitude type.

4. Expressive of Greeting

Greeting is the expression of welcoming. And also the action of welcoming or greeting someone (Searle, 1979). The writer found several utterances containing the greeting. One of the utterance which classified as greeting:

Data 4

(*True Spirit*, 01.06.06)

Jessy : **Hi dad. Um, any word from Ben?**

Roger : *He's tracking you from his boat. He's okay.*

He just needs a minute, love.

In the conversation above "Hi dad. Um, any word from Ben?" can be classified into expressive illocutionary act because Jessy as the speaker is perform the act of greeting to Roger as the hearer. In this utterance, Jessi called her father to ask if there was news from Ben, because for several days Ben had not given any news to Jessy. And then, the father told her that Ben was fine and he was tracking her from the ship. In this utterance is direct speech because it is based on a telephone conversation from Jessy had with the father. The word "Hi dad. Um, any word from Ben?" is an expression of greeting because contained expressive illocutionary act.

5. Expressive of Wishing

Wishing is an expression of desires to become a fact of the speaker's wish. Here the writer found 3 utterances of wishing expression spoken by the character in the *True Spirit* movie. Then, the example of utterances containing wishing were explained.

Data 5

(*True Spirit*, 00.46.05)

Hannah : *Jess, I won for medals at the swimming carnival!*

Jessy : *Wow, Han! That's amazing! **I wish I could have been there.***

As stated by Searle (1979), this utterance "Wow, Han! That's amazing! I wish I could have been there" contained expressive illocutionary act. Because the word based on Hannah and Jessy's conversation above, Hannah told the good news to Jessy that she had won four medal in the swimming carnival competition. The word from Jessy speech "I wish I could have been there". In this utterance, Jessy expresses her feeling of happiness to his sister. The utterance used by Jessy contains an expressive illocutionary act type of "Wishing". The utterance of this conversation is direct speech, because Hannah and Jessy are having a conversation over the telephone. In this case, Jessy's expresses a wishing to Hannah politely.

6. Expressive of Congratulating

Congratulation is an utterance used to express the appreciation towards the hearer including the feeling of pleasure to the hearer luck and so on (Searle, 1979). The writer found 2 utterances of congratulation. The writer could be explained the data analysis of congratulating:

Data 6

(*True Spirit*, 01.27.42)

Hannah : *Jess, can you come home already? You're aging me!*

Jessi : *Yeah. I think I'm ready.*

Ben : ***She did it. She bloody did it!***

Based on the utterance above, after the storm that was passed by Jessi which had made the media and her family worried, because the Jessy's ship sank while sailing at the sea and thought that Jessi had no hope of returning. The words "She did it. She bloody did it!" it means that Ben's expressions were a form of appreciation and applauding to Jessy that she had made it through the storm while sailing. In this utterance is also direct speech, because when Jessy was rescued by Pink" (her ship). She called her parents to tell them that she had succeeded and survived the big storm that hit her. The word "She did it. She bloody did it!" This utterance contains the expression of "congratulating" as an expression of the expressive illocutionary acts type stated by Searle (1997).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, could be concluded that there are twenty-even data of the utterances in the movie "True Spirit" that have been analyzed. The data analysis dealing with the types of expressive illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1997). There are six types of expressive illocutionary act found in the movie, there are thanking, apologizing, attitude, greeting, wishing and congratulating. The types of thanking is most dominant frequent of expressive illocutionary acts, while the types of congratulating is the fewest. Based on the data, the writer only analyzes one data for each type of expressive illocutionary acts. The result of this study and the discussion above, the writer found twenty-seven (27) data found of expressive illocutionary act in the movie "True Spirit". There are, 7 data indicated expressive of thanking, 5 data indicated expressive of apologizing, 5 data indicated expressive of attitude, 5 data indicated expressive of greeting, 3 data indicated expressive of wishing, and 2 data indicated expressive of congratulating.

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