The Analysis of Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary act in *Five Feet Apart* Movie

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Abstract : This research is aimed to find out the types of speech act such as the locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act and the influence of speakers's intention to the hearer in *Five Feet Apart* movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to give explanation in analyzed the data. The result of this research found three types of speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act that contain in the main characters. Locutionary act is the basic of utterance itself, the actual of the word. The illocutionary act also contain five kinds of type such as representative, directives, commisive, expressives, and Declarations. Nevertheless, the data findings show four kinds of illocutionary act. Declarations is kind of illocutionary act are not found in the utterances of the main characters since it needs a special circumstances to do. It means the speaker must have position in particular context to do this act. This study found various goals or intentions of illocutionary act by the speaker to the hearer, such as: stating, surprise, questioning, and refusal. Furthermore the perlocutionary act in this study get various effect by the speaker to the hearer based on the circumstances of each conversation. hearer could provide an appropriate and effective response to the speaker.

Keywords : *Speech Act, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, Five Feet Apart.*

Abstrak : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak tutur seperti tindak tutur lokusi, tindak tutur ilokusi, tindak tutur perlokusi dan pengaruh niat penutur terhadap pendengar dalam film Five Feet Apart. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk memberikan penjelasan dalam menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan tiga jenis tindak tutur, yaitu tindak tutur lokusi, tindak tutur ilokusi, dan tindak tutur perlokusi yang terdapat pada tokoh utama. Tindak tutur lokusi merupakan dasar ujaran itu sendiri, aktual dari kata tersebut. Di dalam tindak tutur ilokusi juga mengandung lima jenis tipe yaitu representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklarasi. Namun demikian, temuan data menunjukkan empat macam tindak tutur ilokusi yang ditemukan. Deklarasi merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang tidak ditemukan dalam tuturan tokoh utama karena memerlukan keadaan khusus untuk melakukannya. Artinya penutur harus memiliki posisi dalam konteks tertentu untuk melakukan tindakan tersebut. Penelitian ini menemukan berbagai tujuan atau maksud dari tindak ilokusi yang dilakukan penutur kepada mitra tutur, seperti: menyatakan, terkejut, bertanya, dan menolak. Selanjutnya tindak perlokusi dalam penelitian ini mendapatkan berbagai efek oleh penutur kepada mitra tutur berdasarkan keadaan setiap percakapan. pendengar dapat memberikan respon yang tepat dan efektif kepada pembicara.

Kata kunci *: Tindak Tutur, Tindak tutur lokusi, Tindak tutur illokusi, Tindak tutur perlokusi, film Five Feet Apart*

A. Introduction

Language is an important thing in social life because humans use language as a medium of communication to convey messages or intentions from speakers to the hearer. Communication transfers information from one person to another, whether or not it elicits confidence. However, the information transferred must be understandable to the receiver[1].

Success in delivering messages from the speaker to interlocutor is the goal of achieving communication. However, frequently the message conveyed by the speaker is not understood by the interlocutor. There must be a reciprocal relationship between the speaker and the hearer that makes communication goes well.

The use of speech and understanding the context in communication affect the message to be conveyed. Therefore, there is a study about the use of human language that related with the context of the society that is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of how people use their language in communication and how it influence contextual usage of human language[2]. Pragmatics focuses on aspects of meaning is used in communication as determined by the condition of the society. In pragmatics, there is a study related to the use of language it is called speech act. The speech act is communication in verbal form. Speech act are product of utterance under certain conditions and is part of language communication that determines the meaning of the sentences.

According to Yule, speech acts are actions performed via utterances[3]. In other words, When people communicate, they not only

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[1] Hans, Anjali & Hans ,Emmanuel. *Role of Professional Communication in Today's World of Business and Commerce.* http://www.questjournals.org/jrhss/papers/vol2-issue9/I297276.pdf, Retrieved July 15, 2020

[2] Mey, Jacob. *Pragmatics An Introduction Second Edition.* (Australia : Blackwell Publishing, 2001), p. 22.

[3] Yule, George. *Pragmatics. (Oxford: Oxford University Press*, 1996). P. 4

produce utterances but also perform the action. Speech act occurs if there is an interaction in the form of utterances that involve two or more participants between the speaker and the interlocutor under certain time, place, and context. Context can influence the successful or unsuccessful speech act after uttered. The contexts are elements of real language use that are taken into account when determining meaning[4]. An utterance produce by the speaker must have a meaning and function, which is conveyed to the interlocutor to the intended message.

Sometimes, the utterances that delivered by the speaker do not only have one meaning (actual meaning). There are certain goals the speaker wants to achieve for the hearer. In speech act there are three action that happen once such as;

locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

The first type is locutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second type is the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. In other word, illocutionary act means the meaning intended or forced by the speaker to the hearer, such as a promise, a warning, a statement of intention, and etc. Yule divided five categories of illocutionary acts such as; representative, directives, commissive, expressives, and declarations. Those categories describe as follows: a. Representative those types of speech acts which state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. b. Directives are act in which the speaker's word are intended to force the listener to take action[5]. c.

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[4] Pranowo. *The Role of Context in Interpreting Pragmatic Meanings.* Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License. https://ojs.unm.ac.id/retorika/article/view/12666/pdf. Retrieved July 16, 2020

[5] Cutting, Joan. *Pragmatics and Discourse A Resource Book for Students* (London and New York: Routledge, 2002), p. 17.

Commissives are the kinds of speech acts that speakers use to engage in some future actions**.** d. Expressives are kinds of speech acts that state the feelings of speakers. e. Declarations are kinds of speech acts that change the world by their utterances.

The third type of speech act is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is an utterance with a function that is intending it to have an effect. Perlocutionary act bringing about effects on the hearer by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to circumstances of utterances. Specifically, perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance from the locutionary act and illocutionary act that make the action.

Perlocutionary act is particular to the circumstances of issuance, and thus cannot be performed simply by speaking that particular utterance. It contains all of the effects, intended or unintended, and frequently undetermined, that a certain utterance in a specific situation causes. The locution results in the perlocutionary act. It may or may not be what the speaker intends, but nevertheless it is a result of the locution and determined by the listener's response.

The phenomenon of speech act occurs in society while conversations. However, to analyze them, observing real society is not needed, because this is portrayed in many media such as movies. Movies are one of many popular media in the community and can be used to analyze speech act. This study focuses on analyze the phenomenon of the speech act in the movie. The title of this movie is *Five Feet Apart*.

This movie is chosen because this movie there are many utterances that contain speech acts, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act are uttered by the main character that related of this study. The utterances uttered by the characters in it also represent the utterances that we say in our daily activities. This movie had been performed and populared in 2019 which received many positive reviews such as storyline, acting, chemistry, emotional and

many others. There are lot of the real things that CFers deal with: all the therapies, the G tubes, the o2, surgeries, the isolation, and many others.

The movie received a rating of 7.2/10 and won three awards such as Favorite Drama Movie Star, Top 100 Grossing Narrative & Animated Feature (2019), and Feature (CBS Films).

This study seeks out to analyze speech act, because when we communicate, we are not just uttering an utterance but also an action that aims to make the interlocutor do what the speaker intended. In understanding speech act, it can look up the specific aims in every utterance by the speakers to the hearer. Whether successful or unsuccessful, the speech act that can give the effect by hearer to the speakers.

Therefore, in communication better with others by understanding the speech act, and the message or purpose of the speaker is conveyed to the hearer and there is no misunderstanding in a conversation between the speaker and hearer. This study has the purpose of analysis, there are : To identify the type of speech act in *Five Feet Apart* movie and to describe how the uttered speech acts influence the speakers's intention to the hearer in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

The study about speech act have been conducted by some researchers. There are some similarities and differences between the previous study and this study. The study that conducted speech act analysis is *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech "Why We were Created to be Human?* by Nurmalayasari (2020). The result of the study found four of illocutionary act employed by Dr. Zakir Naik the main characters are Assertive (57.36%), directive (22.96%), commissive (11.76%)%), and expressive (8.82%).

Another study that has same topic has done by Fita Nur Rahayu, M. Bahrin and Setya, entitled *Illocutionary Act In The Main Characters Utterances In Mirror Movie* (2018)*. The resullt of her study found representatives (4), directives (37),

declaratives (0), commissives (2), expressives (12). There are eight facttors affecting the illucotionary act of the main characters using the context of Hymes. They are setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre.

This study used descriptive qualitative approach to explain, describe, and analyze the findings of the data. This study described the phenomena of speech acts that found in the utterances by the main character in five feet apart movie. The problem of formulation of this study is focuses on analyzing the type of speech act by Yule that are employed on the main characters, Stella Grant and Will Newman in the *Five Feet Apart* movie. Especially in locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act and also how does the speech acts influence the speakers' intention in *Five Feet Apart* movie by the speakers to the hearer.

B. Finding and Discussion

This part, disscusion about the types of speech act that contained in the characters of Stella and Will Newman based on the theory speech act from Yule. The first step in this is to put the conversation or data. Then would explained the types of speech act from by Yule. The first type is locutionary act. After describe the locutionary act, in the same data there is the illocutionary act that contain by main characters in every conversation. Furthermore, the result of the locutionary act and illocutionary act is the perlocutionary act which is the effect of the utterances.

1. Representative

Data 1:

Stella   :**This is actually cute**
Camilla   :**That's actually really cute. Let me see**

The conversation above happened in the hospital room where Stella was treated. Stella had a rare disease called Cysctic Fibrosis. Cystic fibrosis is a hereditary disease that causes the mucus in the lungs to become thick and sticky. There Stella and her friends were gathered while choosing clothes for her friends to go on

vacation. After Stella got it, Stella told Camilla by saying **this is actually cute.** The utterances of **this is actually cute** is part from locutionary act, it refers to act to say something to Camilla. Besides it refers act to say something ,there is intention of the illocutionary acts. Based on the theory from Yule, the utterance of the statement **this is actually cute** is intended, and understood, as an act of stating (representative). Stella conveys her belief is true that about the clothes she chose it is cute for Camilla. It means her utterances is aimed at make Camilla believe that clothes her chose for her friend is cute to go on vacation and make Camilla do something about the clothes. Depending on the circumstances, the perlocutionary act involved **That's actually really cute Let me see** it is an effect from Stella's utterances it means the perlocutionary act (effect) on the hearer by act saying something to Camilla that the clothes really were cute. Camilla agreed that the choice of clothes from Stella was cute.

2. Directives

Data 5 :

Stella : **Are you sure this is okay?**

Barb : **I will still be monitoring you. And, yes, it's okay**

In the dialogue above occur Nurse Barb and Nurse Julie check Stella's condition and monitor her medications. While checking her condition, Stella chatted with nurse Julie. After finished checking Stella saw her medical table was full and then told nurse Barb Are you sure this is okay?. the utterance of **Are you sure this is okay?**.is part of locutionary act because it refers the actual word. The utterance is not just actual word, but there is an intention of illocutionary act to be conveyed by the speaker. Based on the theory from Yule the sentence **Are you sure this is okay?** is intended, and understood, as an act of questioning (directives). It means her utterances is aimed to asked the nurse Barb that was it really going to be okay, because the medical table was filled with drugs and G juice, which is a liquid nutrient and this G juice goes through the G tube so that the liquid can go straight into the stomach. Stella

was not sure that it would be alright as she had to take all the drugs. Depending on the context, the perlocutionary act involved **I will still be monitoring you. And, yes, it's okay.** This is the act from Stella's utterances. Nurse Barb do the perlocutionary act (effect). Nurse Barb's actions were by monitoring Stella so that she took all her medicines according to the prepared prescription. In the conversation above, Stella's utterance is conveyed because the speaker's intention is understood by the interlocutor. Barb's nurse gave immediate, precise feedback. This is in line with what Stella asked if it would really be okay. Nurse Barb replied by saying yes clearly and she would monitor Stella to see if Stella took all her medication.

3. Commissive

Data 55:

Will   :What are you doing? Are you busy? Let's take a walk.

Stella :**I can't right now. I'm sorry. Studying. Maybe later?**

Will   :**My friends are actually coming later. That's all right**.

In the conversation above occur when Will make a video call to Stella.

Stella immediately took her book when she found out Will call her. Will said that he is free today because today is his birthday. Will asks Stella what she does, is she busy. Will want to take Stella for a walk. Stella says "I can't right now. I'm sorry. Studying. Maybe later?". The statement of **"I can't right now. I'm sorry. Studying. Maybe later?"** is perform locutionary act. Besides it refers locutionary act**,** there is intention of the illocutionary acts. Based on the theory from Yule the sentence **"I can't right now. I'm sorry. Studying. Maybe later?"** is intended, and understood, as an act of refusal (commissive). It means her utterances is aimed to refused Will's offer to take a walk. Stella says she's studying so doesn't have time to go out now, maybe later. Depending on the circumstances, the perlocutionary act involved **My friends are actually coming later. That's all right**. It is an effect from Stella's utterances it means the perlocutionary act (effect) on the hearer by act saying something to Will. In the context of Will's friends actually not coming, no friends

accompanying him. He just wanted to make Stella feel comfortable because she couldn't be with him. Regarding the conversation above, Stella's words was conveyed because the speaker's intention was understood by the interlocutor. will gives feedback according to Stella's statement that will has no problem with Stella not being able to accompany him.

4. Expressives

Data 3 :

Stella : **Wow. A lot's changed in the last six months**

Julie (nurse): **Yep. He's due in March**

The dialogue happened when Stella was alone in her room while making a vlog to upload on youtube. Stella often creates vlogs to fill her spare time in the room. Then, nurses Barb and Julie came in to check and control Stella's condition. Julie greeted Stella, and she was surprised to see changes in Julie's stomach which were getting bigger because Julie's nurse was pregnant. Stella tells to Julie Wow. A lot's changed in the last six months , the statement of **Wow. A lot's changed in the last six months** represents locutionary

act because it refers to act of saying something. Besides it refers act to say something**.** There is intention of speakers to try convey that is illocutionary act. According to the theory from Yule, the sentence **Wow. A lot's changed in the last six months** is intended, and understood, as an act of surprise (expressives). Her utterance is aimed to express her feeling and feel surprise because there have been many changes in the stomach of nurse Julie who cares for her and is already six months pregnant. Then Julie replied by saying **Yep. He's due in March,** it is an act from Stellas's utterances. In other word, it is the perlocutionary act , what is done by uttering the words the effect in the hearer. Nurse Julie said she will give birth in march. Regarding the conversation above, Stella's speech was conveyed because the speaker's intention could be understood by Julie. Julie immediately answered clearly that it was true that her stomach was getting bigger and she was due to give birth in March.

C. Conclusions

Based on the formulation of the problem of this study. The purpose of this study to identify the type of speech act in *Five Feet Apart* movie. According to the findings and analysis, the result can be drawn as follows :

1. This study found three type of speech act that are performed by the main characters. They are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act also contain five kinds of type such as Representative, Directives, Commisive, Expressives, and Declarations. Nevertheless, the data findings show four kinds of illocutionary act. Declarations is kind of illocutionary act are not found in the utterances of the main characters since it needs a special circumtances to do. It means the speaker must have position in particular context to do this act.

2. Locutionary act is the basic of utterance itself, the actual of the word. This study also found various goals or intentions of illocutionary act by the speaker to the hearer, such as: stating, questioning, refusal, and surprise. Furthermore the perlocutionary act in this study get various effect by the speaker to the hearer based on the circumtances of each conversation. According to the analysis hearer sometimes can ignore what speaker uttered. In some case the hearer not understand what the intention or meaning what as expected by the speaker. However, most of the conversations from this study were conveyed, in other words, speakers can influence the hearer. The hearer could provide an appropriate and effective response to the speaker because the main character's know the specifics of the context and circumstances around when the communication took place.

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