



AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS USED IN PACIFIC RIM 2013 MOVIE : A PRAGMATIC STUDY

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Abstract

Speech act is the best way to the speaker delivered a message that the hearer can understand. In this research the researcher tried to analyze type of speech act and classification of illocutionary act used in the main character in Pacific Rim Movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The researcher analyzed three parts: all the utterances of the main character, types of speech act, and classification of illocutionary act. The researcher found all the utterances that conducted the types of speech act and the classification of illocutionary act. The study determines the type of speech act and the classification of illocutionary act that are employed in the Pacific Rim movie. As a result, the researcher found 45 representative, 67 directive, 5 commissive, 14 expressive, 0 declarative for classification of illocutionary act, and the most dominant classification of illocutionary act is directive with 67 utterances. The main character utterances contains directive because the main character express their desires on intentions, typically involving requesting someone to do something, forbidding certain actions, ordering, asking for assistance or information, commanding actions to be taken, suggesting possible courses of action, or advising on a particular course of action.

Key words: *Pragmatics, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Pacific Rim Movie*

A. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of how the listener interprets the speaker's implicit meaning. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is known as pragmatics, according to Yule (2006) in *The Study of Language*. It looks into the speech act or "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't expressed or written. Based on the information provided earlier, pragmatics involves examining how language is employed in communication, focusing on the utilization of linguistic elements. For instance, consider when an individual returning home from work declares "I'm hungry." While semantically expressing personal hunger, pragmatically, this statement implies a desire for someone to

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provide food. This observation has led to the development of a new methodology in language research, specifically the exploration and analysis of pragmatics and its various aspects.

Speech acts are a prevalent feature within movie dialogues, showcasing how characters adapt their communication style and language based on various situational contexts. According to Bernadia (2017) presents a study titled *Speech Acts Used by Mia Dolan in "La La Land" Movie*, exploring the application of speech acts by the character Mia Dolan in the film. The research delves into Mia's use of illocutionary acts, specifically the representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive acts she employs throughout the movie's dialogues.

When examining speech acts, it's noticeable that illocutionary acts tend to be the most frequently employed by speakers. Yasmin (2019) authored a study titled *"Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts Performed by The Main Character in 'Dangerous Minds' Movie Script."* This research delves into the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts demonstrated by the main character in the movie script of "Dangerous Minds." The study focuses on identifying the different categories of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts that Mrs. Johnson, the main character, utilizes during her teaching interactions as depicted in the "Dangerous Minds" movie script. Previous researches on speech act has been extensive but there is a gap in literature when it comes to analyze with different object. This research uses Pacific Rim movie as the object because this movie is expected to have three levels of speech acts there are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act based on Searle's (1976) theory.

B. REVIEW OF REALTED LITERATURE

Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in conversation analysis and how individuals understand and do a communication act in a specific context, according to George Yule (1996). Contextual meaning is the simplest definition of pragmatics. All meaning-related features that are employed in unpredictable communication between an addresser, an utterance, and a speaker are referred to as pragmatics. Pragmatic ideas (locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary conduct) include deixis, reference and inference, presupposition, entailment, implicature, and speech act. Speech act includes pragmatics as a subset. Speech act theory examines how listeners and speakers utilize language (Yule, 1996).

Speech acts represent a form of verbal communication and fall under the realm of pragmatics, manifesting in both spoken and nonverbal exchanges. As Yule (1996) suggests, speech acts encompass the investigation of how language is employed by both speakers and listeners. In line with Bach's (1979) perspective, verbal communication is inherently an action, with each utterance carrying its own inherent message, emphasizing that communication isn't solely about language but also about the actions it entails. Ultimately, a speech act is an expressed utterance, and an act embodies an action within the realm of communication.

Types of Speech Act

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts can be understood as the act of producing an utterance with a specific sense and reference, which can be roughly equated to conventional meaning (Austin, 1962: 108). Cutting (2002: 16) concurs with this notion, emphasizing that the locutionary act concerns what is precisely expressed.

2. Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:48), every utterance is constructed with a specific purpose or function in mind, implying that an action is inherent in each statement made by the speaker. For instance, when someone says, "I leave him," the interpretation of the speaker's intention by the listener requires an understanding of the contextual background. To elucidate the meanings of such utterances, Searle (1979) proposed categorizing speech acts into general groups based on the relationship of words.

a. Representative

According to Searle, as cited in Huang (2007, p. 106), when employing this type of illocutionary act, the speaker portrays the world as they believe it to be, aligning their words with their beliefs about the world. This illocutionary act encompasses various expressions, including asserting, claiming, describing, concluding, stating, reporting, insisting, agreeing, denying, believing, disagreeing, complaining, and informing.

b. Directive

Directives involve the speaker's efforts to persuade the listener to take a specific action. This illocutionary act encompasses various expressions, including entreating, permitting, advising, inviting, praying, pleading, begging, questioning, requesting, commanding, ordering, and asking.

c. Commissive

Commissive language entails the speaker committing to taking future actions. According to Searle, as cited in Huang (2007, p. 107), commissive statements express the speaker's intention to fulfill a particular task, and he notes that, in using this type of illocutionary act, the world adjusts to the speaker's words. This illocutionary act may involve offering, swearing, mocking, vowing, and promising.

d. Expressive

Expressive language is utilized to convey a psychological state related to a sincere condition regarding a propositional state of affairs. The expressive type lacks a specific direction to align with reality. When employing this form, the speaker is not aiming to make the world conform to the words; instead, the truth of the expressed sentiment is assumed. This illocutionary act may include expressions such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, welcoming, wishing, appreciating, blaming, disliking, and praising.

e. Declarative

Declarations involve altering the status or situation of referenced entities solely through the successful accomplishment of the declaration.

According to Searle, as cited in Huang (2007, p. 108), declarations can bring about immediate changes in the current state of affairs because they rely on complex extralinguistic institutions. This illocutionary act may encompass actions such as nominating a candidate, firing from employment, excommunicating, deciding, naming, and declaring war.

3. Perlocutionary Act

As outlined by Austin (1962 : 108), the perlocutionary act focuses on the consequences or results of verbal communication beyond the mere act of speaking. According to Austin (1962 : 108) perlocutionary act propose some effect to the hearer such as to get the hearer to do something, to inspire the hearer, to convince the hearer, to cause the hearer, to warn the hearer.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The research is conducted using qualitative research method with a descriptive research approach. This choice is aligned with the research's purpose, which revolves around exploring and understanding speech act. The decision to use qualitative research is justified by the perspective presented by Hancock et al. (2009), which emphasizes that qualitative research is concerned with evolving and understanding speech act. The data for this research were collected by the utterances from the main character in the script of the Pacific Rim movie, specifically focusing on the dialogue by the main character. The data for this research were collected by the utterances from the main character in the script of the Pacific Rim movie and the data used in this research is the script of the movie that the researcher found in internet https://www.scripts.com/script/pacific_rim_15477 , specifically focusing on the dialogue by the main character. The researcher The researcher's aim was to identify the types of speech acts and classify the illocutionary acts employed by the main character in the movie. The primary source of data was the script and dialogue by the main character on the movie. Analyzing the dialogue and script allows for a detailed examination of the speech acts used by the main character in Pacific Rim.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

The analysis results are presented in the table, organized according to the data analysis. In order to address the research questions, the table was divided into two sections.

a. Type of Speech Act

Based on the finding of the data analysis, there are three types of speech acts found in the main character in Pacific Rim movie. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. The table below shown summed up the finding of this research.

Table 1 Findings Type of Speech Acts

No	Types of Speech Act	Number of Occurances	Percentage
1.	Locutionary Act	131	100%
2.	Illocutionary Act		
	a. Representative	45	34,35%
	b. Directive	67	51,14%
	c. Commissive	5	3,81%
	d. Expressive	14	10,68%
	e. Declarative	0	0
3.	Perlocutionary Act		
	a. To get the hearer to do something	29	22,13%
	b. To inspire the hearer	22	16,79%
	c. To cause the hearer	54	41,22%
	d. To convince the hearer	15	11,45%
	e. To warn the hearer	11	8,40%

From the table above, it can be seen that the appearance of the three types of speech act its all same, 131 for locutionary act, 131 for illocutionary act, and 131 for perlocutionary act. All the utterance is contain the three types of speech act. From the table above, it can be seen that the percentage of directive is 51,14% it means the perlocutionary act in form to get the hearer to do something is have a same percentage with the directive, it can be seen in the table above the percentage of directive type almost the same with perlocutionary act in form to cause the hearer. To cause the hearer means that what the speaker says result in some impact on the listener. According to Austin (1962:120), when the speaker seeks to effect the hearer, they anticipate that their utterances will prompt some action or have consequences on the listerner's state.

Types of Speech Act that found in the main character in Pacific Rim movie.

The researcher combined all type of speech act such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act in one paragraph in the data analysis.

(Datum 1)

We needed a new weapon.

Locutionary Act : Statement

Illocutionary Act : Representative

Perlocutionary Act : To inspire the hearer

In this utterances the speaker said that the world need a new weapon for fighting the monster that show up. The utterance above, the represnetative type because the speaker use the word “we needed”, the speaker uses this word is to state that

the army need a new weapon, the speaker implement the illocutionary act of representative in the form stating in this utterance. However in this datum it can be seen the speaker tries to inspire the hearer that the army need a new weapon. For this reason, this perlocution is categorized into to inspire the hearer.

(Datum 16)

Grab the boat and get out of there. You copy?

Locutionary Act : Statement

Illocutionary Act : Directive

Perlocutionary Act : To get hearer to do something

This datum above, the speaker state to the hearer that the speaker wants the hearer to grab the boat and go to safe place. This datum, the speaker use the word “copy” to make the hearer do what the speaker ask, in this reason this datum categorized in illocutionary act in the type of directive. However this utterance, it can be seen the speaker get the hearer to do something,. This utterance is categorized into perlocutionary act in the type of to get the hearer to do something.

(Datum 18)

We don't need them

Locutionary Act : Statement

Illocutionary Act : Representative

Perlocutionary Act : To cause the hearer

In this utterance the main character state this because the army didn't need the financial asistant from the government. This representative type, because the sepaker use the word “don't”, the uses this word is to state that the army didn't need a support from the government. However this datum, the speaker cause the hearer to respond the hearer. It can be seen the utterance categorized into perlocutionary act in the type of to cause the hearer.

(Datum 21)

I've spent the last six months activating everything I can get my hands on.

Locutionary Act : Statement

Illocutionary Act : Representative

Perlocutionary Act : To cause the hearer (to listen carefully)

In this datum the main character tries to explain what happened in the last six months. This representative type, because the sepaker use the word “spent”, the uses this word is to explain that what the speaker do in the last six month. However this datum, the speaker cause the hearer (to listen carefully). It can be

seen the utterance categorized into perlocutionary act in the type of to cause the hearer.

(Datum 23)

You are my first choice.

Locutionary Act : Statement

Illocutionary Act : Representative

Perlocutionary Act : To convince the hearer

In this datum the main character tries to state that the speaker is the first choice. This representative type, because the speaker use the word “are”, the uses this word is to state that the hearer is the speaker first choice. However this datum, the speaker tries to convince the hearer. It can be seen the utterance categorized into perlocutionary act in the type of to convince the hearer.

b. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Based on the results of the second analysis, it was found five types or classification of illocutionary act in “Pacific Rim” movie, such as representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The table below shows summed up the finding of this research.

Table 2 Classification of Illocutionary Act

No	Classification of Illocutionary Act	The Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1	Representative	45	34,35%
2	Directive	67	51,14%
3	Commissive	5	3,81%
4	Expressive	14	10,68%
5	Declarative	0	0
	Total Data	131	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the appearance of representative is 45 times, directive is 67 times, commissive is 5 times, expressive is 14 times, and 0 appearance for declarative. Based on the table, the most dominant classification of illocutionary act used in directive with 67 occurrences. However, the classification of illocutionary act that were not found at all utterance in this research were declarative with 0 occurrences.

Classification of Illocutionary Act that found in the main character in Pacific Rim Movie.

There are five types of illocutionary act according to Searle (1979), such as representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The description below is a detailed explanation of the types of illocutionary act in the main character in Pacific Rim movie.

1. Representative

(Datum 27)

Mr. Becket this is Mako Mori. One of our brightest, also in charge of the Mark 3 restoration program.

The utterance above, the representative type because the speaker use the word “this is”. The speaker uses this word is to describe that Mako Mori is the brightest or the smartest in her division and also participates in the Mark 3 improvement program. The speaker implements the illocutionary acts of representative in the form of describing in this sentence.

(Datum 34)

Now we only have four Jeagers left.

In this datum, the representative type because the speaker use the word “have”. The speaker uses this word is to state or inform that they only have four Jeagers left for fighting the monster. The speaker use this utterance is to inspire the hearer or cause the hearer to listen carefully what speaker said. The speaker use illocutionary acts of representetive in the form of stating in this sentece.

2. Directive

(Datum 19)

Can I have a word?

In this utterance, the directive type because the speaker wants to talk to the hearer. The speaker use word “can” to ask the hearer that the speaker want a moment to ask a question. It can bee seen this utterance used by the speaker is to cause the hearer to answer what the speaker want. The word “can” is to indicate the speaker use the illocutionary acts in the type of directive (asking).

(Datum 20)

What do you want?

This datum contain the directive type because the speaker ask what the hearer wants. The speaker use word “what” to ask something to the hearer. The speaker use this utterance is to make the heare answer and think what the speaker want. The word “what” is to indicate the speaker use the illocutionary acts in the type of directive (asking).

3. Commissive

(Datum 9)

You will not risk those live for a boat that holds ten people.

In this utterance contain commissive type, the speaker use the word “not”. The speaker refuses or reject what the hearer has planned or what hearer doing. The speaker use this utterance because the speaker know what will happen if the

hearer didn't hear or didn't do what the speaker said. The speaker use this utterance to indicate the use of illocutionary acts in the type of commissive (refuse).

(Datum 37)

We're going for the breach, Mr. Becket. We're gonna strap a 2400 pound thermonuclear warhead to Strker's back.

This utterance contain commissive type, the speaker make a plan for the hearer. The speaker use this utterance because the speaker know what the best plan for kill the monster. In this datum the speaker want the hearer listen carefully what the speaker said. The speaker use the word "going" to indicate the use of illocutionary acts in the type of commissive (planning).

4. Expressive

(Datum 12)

What the hell is going on?

In this utterance above, the speaker ask the hearer with a dislike expression with a not good language. In this datum, we can see the speaker expression when the speaker use word "hell" to expresses the speaker feels to the hearer. In this utterance, the speaker want to make the hearer answer what the speaker said. This utterance is one of expressives that the speaker perfoms.

(Datum 43)

God, it's so beautifull.

In this datum, the speaker appreciate what the army or the Mark 3 restoration team or the speaker appreciate what the speaker see. In this datum, we can see the speaker expression when the speaker use word "beautifull" to expresses the speaker feels to the hearer. The speaker used this utterance to inpire the hearer for what hearear's do. This utterance is one of expressives that the speaker perfoms.

5. Declarative

Declarations involve altering the status or situation of referenced entities solely through the successful accomplishment of the declaration. According to Searle, as cited in Huang (2007, p. 108), declarations can bring about immediate changes in the current state of affairs because they rely on complex extralinguistic institutions. Unfortunately the researcher didn't find the utterance for this illocutionary type, the main character didn't use this type because in the movie the main character didn't firing the employment, deciding, naming, and declaring war.

2. Discussion

Researcher conducted research on the types of speech act and classification of illocutionary act found in Pacific Rim movie. There are three types of speech act according to Searle and five classification or types of illocutionary act introduced by Searle. Researcher want to analyze the types or classification of illocutionary act used by the main character in the Pacific Rim movie.

Locutionary act most often used by the main character in Pacific Rim movie. According to Austin (1962) locutionary acts can be understood as the act of producing an utterance with a specific sense and reference, which can be roughly equated to conventional meaning. In this case, the main character utterance in this movie contain locutionary act. Locutionary act are used in the main character utterance to provide a statement and clear utterance. Another reason locutionary act are often used in the main character utterance is that they can be used to describe, stating a statemen, or explain something in a way that is easy for the hearer to understand. For example, in the utterance “We don’t need them”, the use of locutionary act that make a clear statement to the hearer that the army didn’t need the support from the government.

The second type of speech act that always used by the main character in Pacific Rim movie is illocutionary act. According to Yule (1996) the force of communication within an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, or offering, serves as the means to carry out the illocutionary act. In this movie, illocutionary are used to provide a clear statement for the hearer. For example, in the utterance “Get back to your post. Now!”, the illocutionary act is used to clear the statement for the hearer.

The last type of speech act is perlocutionary act that used by the main character is Pacific Rim movie. According to Hafford and Heasley (1983) perlocutionary act as the action carried out by a speaker when making an utterance that produces an effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary are used to provide a clear statement and to make the hearer know what the speaker is saying. For example “So where wuold you rather die? Here, or in a jeager?”, the perlocutionary act is used to inspire the hearer.

The result of this research are in alignment with the findings of earlier research. The result that show is all types of speech act are dominant because the researcher collecting the data that contained all the types of speech act. The researcher is focused on the locutionary act and perlocutionary act, research conducted by Yasmin (2019) which aims to understanding about types of speech act by analyzing the main character utterance in “Dangerous Minds”.

For the classification of illocutionary act, this study focused on the classification of illocutionary act used by the main character in this movie. In this research the researcher 67 utterances that contain the directive types because in this movie ia an action adventure movie which is that the majority of speech is

directed toward commanding someone to do something. According to Zulfa Tutuariama (2018) in study titled “An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie”, which is aims to understanding about the types of speech act especially in classification of illocutionary act by analyzing the movie “London Has Fallen”. The researcher find the most dominant classification of illocutionary act is the directive type.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher was conducted to find out the classification of illocutionary act that were used by the main character utterances in the movie Pacific Rim. In term of classification of illocutionary act, directive act became the most dominates classification of illocutionary act that the main character used. It can be seen that the main character used directive to give an order to the hearer, to ask a question to the hearer, give a statement, to commanding the hearer, and to make the hearer to do what the main character.

This indicates that the main character frequently issues orders or commands to the listener, prompting them to carry out various actions. The directive involve tasks such as instructing the listener to perform their duties, listen attentively, and respond accordingly. In this movie the main character used the directive act is for make the listener do what the speaker think. Overall, the main character employs a significant number of directive speech acts throughout the main character conversation in the movie..

The researcher suggest to future researchers to find out the different types of speech acts and classification of illocutionary act to understand their usage and impact on communication better. Analyzing the speeches or statements made by prominent figures and explore them. This will enhance the understanding of how language is used to perform various speech acts and classification of illocutionary act. The researcher hope the readers will get knowledge that English is used especially in linguistics which becomes an important part in English. It can assist researchers who wish to carry out comparable studies to mine in the field of linguistics, particularly with regard to the speech act.

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