

## THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOVIE “THE BLIND SIDE”

Resti Faradila<sup>1</sup>, Hamzah<sup>2</sup>  
Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang  
email:[faradila\\_resti@ymail.com](mailto:faradila_resti@ymail.com)

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kategori tindak ilokusi yang paling sering digunakan oleh pemeran utama dalam film “The Blind Side”. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menemukan fungsi tindak ilokusi yang paling sering digunakan oleh pemeran utama. Data penelitian ini berupa kalimat atau ujaran yang mengandung tindak ilokusi yang diucapkan oleh pemeran utama. Data dikumpulkan dari skrip film “The Blind Side”, kemudian memilih ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung tindak ilokusi dan mengelompokkannya kedalam kategori dan fungsi masing-masing. Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa representatif merupakan kategori tindak ilokusi yang paling banyak ditemukan di dalam skrip dan collaborative adalah fungsi tindak ilokusi yang paling banyak ditemukan.

Kata Kunci: Illocutionary Act, The Blind Side Movie, Yule, Leech.

### A. Introduction

Making a statement may be the paradigmatic use of language, but there are all sorts of other things we can do with words. We can make requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, and so on. Moreover, almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses a regret. Some speech act, however, are not primarily acts of communication and have the function not of communication but of affecting institutional states of affairs. They can do so in either of two ways. Some officially judge something to be the case, and others actually make something the case.

According to Austin's theory (1962) speech acts distinguished three types of act we perform in any utterance. The first is the locutionary act, is the act of saying something. Like the act of expressing the basic, literal meanings of the words chosen. Second is illocutionary act, is the act performed in saying something. Like the act of using words to achieve such

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<sup>1</sup>The thesis writer, student of English Literature for graduation on September 2013

<sup>2</sup>Advisor, lecture of FBS Padang State University

goals as warning, promising, guaranteeing, etc. The third is perlocutionary act, is the act performed by saying something. Like the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance.

Statements, request, promises and apologies are example of the major categories of communicative illocutionary act: constative, directive, commissive and acknowledgements. This is nomenclature used by Kent Bach and Michael Harnish, who develop a detailed taxonomy in which each type of illocutionary act is individuated by the type of attitude expressed.

As noted by Strawson (1971:150) in Nick Riemer (2010) state that consideration of truth and falsity are simply irrelevant for many types of illocutionary act. Austin distinguished constative utterances like *snow is white*, which have the illocutionary force of simply stating something, from performative utterances like *I apologize*, which themselves bring about the state of affairs they mention. Fregean truth conditions are relevant to constatives but not to performatives. Instead of truth conditions for many types of constative and performative utterance have felicity conditions. Typical felicity conditions for many types of constative and performative utterance were described by Searle.

According to the conception adopted by Bach and Harnish in their book *linguistic communication and speech act* (1979) advocate an account of illocutionary act which views a huge variety of them, named “communicative illocutionary acts”, as act of expressing attitudes. They suggest that these illocutionary acts should be individuated by the attitudes they express. Whether an utterance is an assertion, a promise or an order depends on which attitudes are expressed by it. Bach and Harnish offer an extensive list of illocutionary acts and the attitudes which they hold be characteristic of them because expressing those attitudes is necessary and sufficient for performing an act of the corresponding type. Another conception of the illocutionary act goes back to Schiffer's book 'Meaning' (1972, 103), in which the illocutionary act is represented as just the act of meaning something.

According to Levinson (1983) pragmatics is study of just those aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing and the grammars.

Yule (1996) states that Pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves.

## **B. Research Method**

The method to collect the data was library research in which there were no any informants and respondents. The data were in form of movie script. The data are taken from an American movie entitled *Blind Side*. The movie is selected as the source data because of some reasons. The main reason is the writer found many utterance that related to illocutionary act in the movie. The other reason because there are so many educational values that really influence for all ages.

In collecting the data, the writer used observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this case, the writer observed every scene of the movie and identified every utterance of the actor to find out the use of illocutionary act. Then, the writer took a note to write how many illocutionary act occur in the movie and to classify them into their types. While transcribing the utterance that contains illocutionary acts, the writer listened the utterance very closely in order to match the meaning based on the context in the movie.

There are several steps conducted in the process of analyzing the data. First, classified category and categorizing of illocutionary act that used in “*blind side*” movie. Second is analyzing the data, in this step the data were analyzed to support the reasons of classifying

the data into the function of illocutionary act that using by the actor of “Blind Side” movie. Then, the writer determined the function of illocutionary act used by the actor. The last step is drawing the conclusion based on the findings.

### **C. Finding and Discussion**

There were 606 data from 64 dialogue of illocutionary acts found in transcript of “The Blind Side” movie. There were only 17 sample from 4 dialogue that were taken randomly to be explained and analyzed in this chapter. The analysis of the data will analyse about the type and the function of each.

#### **Sample 1**

*LEIGH ANNE: I'd give you the guest bedroom but it's full of samples boxes. And the sectional in the family room slides apart when you sleep on it. At least that's what Sean say.*

The condition from the utterance above is when Michael arrived at Tuohy's Family. Leigh Anne ask him to sleep at her house because she can not let Michael sleep on the Gym. The utterance that the addresser said belong to representatives. The addresser telling about the reason why she can not give the guest bedroom to Michael. The utterance has collaborative function because aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this context Leigh Anne describes everything about the situation in her house. She want Michael know and can accept their describing.

*MICHAEL: Mr. Tuohy sleeps on the couch?*

The situation from the utterance is while Leigh Anne explain to Michael about the condition of the room, she said that Sean (her husband) also said the same thing about the room. To understand the situation, Michael asking to get information from Leigh Anne utterance. The utterance that Michael said belong to rogatives. In another word, Michael ask to Leigh Anne to get information, and the utterance is belonging to competitive function because it aims to the social goals.

*LEIGH ANNE: Only when he is bad. Alright, powder room right there and we upstairs if you need us. Alright? Sleep tight, Honey.*

The utterance is belonging to representatives. The Leigh Anne telling the reason about Michael's question. Leigh Anne explain the reason that can make the Michael understand it. This illocutionary act has collaborative function because aims it ignoring the social purposes.

#### **Sample 2**

*LEIGH ANNE: I've lived in Memphis my whole life and never been anywhere near here. You're going to take care of me, right?*

The utterance above is a kind of directives. Leigh Anne ask Michael about services. She ask to make sure that Michael will protect her from the situation because this is her first time going to stranger place even though she was live there for a long time. This illocutionary act has competitive function because it aims to the social goals.

*MICHAEL: I got your back..*

The data is about representatives situation. Michael tells that he will protect Leigh Anne and make her happy what she worry about. It has collaborative function because it aims

at ignoring the social purposes. In this context, Michael says “*I got your back.*”, from the utterance we know that Michael agree about what Leigh Anne Utterance.

*LEIGH ANNE: That’s good to know. Thank you.*

From the data above, Leigh Anne feel happy to hear what Michael said. It can said as expressive. Leigh Anne said thanking to Michael because she knows that Michael will protect her. This illocutioanry act has convivial because it aims in incompliant with the social purposes. In this context, Leigh Anne glad to hear Michael answer. So she said thanking to Michael.

### **Sample 3**

*LEIGH ANNE: Do you want to stay here, Michael? I mean, if you want to. . . stay. . .for awhile. . .longer. . .I’ll try and find some time to figure out a bedroom for you.*

The sample above is a kind of rogative. In the sample Leigh Anne ask to Michael if he want to stay in Tuohy’s house. She asks for information to Michael. Actually she feel worry about Michael’s answer but she should ask to him to know how Michael’s feeling. The sample is belonging to competitive function because this illocutionary aims to the social goals.

*MICHAEL: I don’t want to go to anyplace else.*

This sample is belonging to representative. Michael tell that he feel comfortable around Tuohy’s family. So he does not want to go to other place. “*I don’t want to go to anyplace else*”, from the utterance we know that Michael try to make Leigh Anne understand about what he mean. This illocutionary act has collaborative meaning because it aims at the social purpose. From the sampel we know that Michael report his feel to Leigh Anne.

*LEIGH ANNE: Well, alright then.*

The sample above is a kind of commissive one. When Leigh Anne hear Michael’s answer she feel happy and just answer like “*well, alright then*” that she like accepting Michael’s answer. This illocutionary act is belonging to convivial function because it aims in incompliant with the social purposes.

*MICHAEL: Good night, Mrs. Tuohy.*

This sample is a kind of expressive one. Michael said “*good night*” to Leigh Anne when she will to leave Michael. Good night is expressive of greeting to someone. In reality Michael do not talk much to other people. He said like that because he feel thankful because Leigh Anne safe him and bring him to her house. This illocutionary act has convivial function because it aims incompliant with the social purposes.

### **Sample 4**

*LEIGH ANNE: So, here you have a desk, you have chest o’drawers, night stand lamp, alarm clock, bed. Sean says alot of pro athlete use futons if they can’t find a big enough bed.*

From the sample below, Leigh Anne gave Michael badroom including the furniture on it. She explains and describes everything in that room. She tells that it belonging to him. This illocutionary actbelonging to collaborative function because it aim at ignoring the social purposes.

*MICHAEL: It's mine?*

In that sample Michael ask to Leigh Anne about the thing that she explain before. "it's mine?",it means he do not believe that Leigh Anne will buy him everything. Michael ask to get information and bconfirm about it. So the type is rogative. Rogative is illocutionary act that asking to other to get information. It has competitive function because this illocutionary act aim to the social goals.

*LEIGH ANNE: Yeah, sure. What?*

This sample show that Leigh Anne do not understand why Michael ask about it. Then Leigh Anne ask to Michael why he say like that. She want to get information from Michael utterance. So it belonging to rogative type. This illocutionary act belonging to competitive function because it aim to the social goals

*MICHAEL: Never had one before.*

From the sample below, the type of illocutionary act is representative. Michael telling to Leigh Anne that he never had one before. This is his first time to get the it. He so surprise that Leigh Anne gave him room and the furniture also. It has collaborative function because it aims at ignoring the social purposes.

*LEIGH ANNE: A room to yourself?*

The sample below is a kind of rogative. Leigh Anne try to hypothesizing Michael utterance. She think that Michael said like that because he do not have room before. So she ask to Michael to get information. This illocutionary act has competitive function because it aims to the social goals.

*MICHAEL: A bed.*

The sample below is a kind of representative one. Michael said that he never have a bed before. Because of that he reallly surprise about the gift. He telling it to Leigh Anne. So this illocutionary act has collaborative function because it aim at ignoringthe social purposes.

*LEIGH ANNE: Well, you get one now.*

The sample below describe about representative. Representative is illocutionary act that undertake to represent a state of affairs and shows waht they believe and they know. Leigh Anne state that Michael will have a bed and own room now. It has collaborative function because it aim at ignoring the social puroposes.

### **Research Finding**

**Table 1. The total percentage of expressives, declaratives, representatives, directives, rogatives and commissives from Leigh Anne's utterance.**

<b>Types of illocutionary act</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
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1. Representatives	62	33.70%
2. Rogatives	62	33.70%
3. Directives	29	15.76%
4. Commissives	24	13.04%
5. Expressives	6	3.26%
6. Declaratives	1	0.39%
	184	100%

There are 184 data found in the script of blind side movie about the type of illocutionary act from Leigh Anne’s utterance. The most kind of illocutionary act from Leigh Anne’s utterance is representative and rogatives with 62 from 184 data and the percentage is about 33.70%. after that directives with 29 from 184 data with percentage 15.76%. then commissives 24 from 184 data with percentage 13.04%. and the lowest is expressive and declarative with 6 and 1 from 184 data and the percentage is about 3.26% and 0.54%.

**Table 2. The total percentage of competitive, convivial and collaborative from Leigh Anne’s utterance.**

Function of illocutionary act	Total	Percentage
1. Competitive	103	54.50%
2. Collaborative	62	32.80%
3. Convivial	24	12.70%
	189	100%

Table 3 above describe about the function of illocutionary act found in Leigh Anne’s utterance. Competitive is the most kind of function found. There are 103 from 189 data with percentage 54.50%. then collaborative 62 from 62 data eith percentage 32.80%. the last is convivial. From 189 data, 24 data is convivial function with percentage 12.70%

**Table 3. The total percentage of expressives, declaratives, representatives, directives, rogatives and commissives from Michael’s utterance.**

Types of illocutionary act	Total	Percentage
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1. Representatives	45	45.92%
2. Rogatives	22	22.45%
3. Commissives	14	14.30%
4. Directives	10	10.20%
5. Expressives	7	7.14%
6. Declaratives	0	0%
	98	100%

For the type of illocutionary act from Michael's utterance found 98 data. The most kind of illocutionary act is representatives. From 98 data 45 is about representatives with percentage 45.92%. the second one is rogatives 22 from 98 data and the percentage is about 22.45%. the third is commissives. The percentage is about 14.30% with 14 from 98 data. Then directives and expressives with 10 and 7 from 98 data with percentage is about 10.20% and 7.14%. and the lowest is declarative with 0 data and 0% percentage.

**Table 4. The Total Percentage of Competitive, Convivial and Collaborative from Michael's Utterance.**

Function of illocutionary act	Total	Percentage
1. Collaborative	45	45.92%
2. Competitive	35	35.71%
3. Convivial	18	18.38%
	98	100%

Table 6 shows about the function of illocutionary act that using by Michael in the Blind Side Movie. There are 98 data found in the script. The most kind of funtion of illocutionary act is collaborative with 45 from 98 data and the percentage is about 45.92%. then competitive 35 from 98 data with percentage 35.71%. the last is convivial with 18 from 98 data and the percentage is about 18.38%.

**Table 5. The Total Percentage of Expressives, Declaratives, Representatives, Directives, Rogatives and Commissives from the Whole Data.**

Types of illocutionary act	Total	Percentage
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1. Representatives	107	42.29%
2. Rogatives	84	33.20%
3. Commissives	38	15.01%
4. Expressives	13	5.13%
5. Directives	11	4.34%
6. Declaratives	1	0.39%
	254	100%

For types of illocutionary act that using by Leigh Anne and Michael, The type that mostly used is rerepresentatives. It occurs 107 times from 254 data. It is about 42.29%. Then, rogatives. It occurs 84 from 254 data. It is about 33.20%. after that, commissives. It occurs 38 from 254 data. It is about 15.01%. the next is expressives. It occurs 13 from 245 data with 5.13%. then directives. It occurs 11 from 245 data which about 4.34%. and the last is declarative. It occurs 1 from 254 data. It occurs 0.39%.

**Table 6. The total percentage of competitive, convivial and collaborative from the whole data.**

Function of illocutionary act	Total	Percentage
1. Competitive	138	48.08%
2. Collaborative	107	37.28%
3. Convivial	42	14.63%
	287	100%

And for the last is the function of illocutionary act. The type that mostly used by Leigh Anne and Michael is competitive. It occurs 138 times from 287 data or for about 48.08%. The second is collaborative with 107 times from 287 data and it about 37.28%. And the last is convivial with 42 times from 287 data. It is about 14.63%.

based on the data analysis of illocutionary act that found in the movie *The Blind Side*, for the type of illocutionary act, representatives and rogatives are the most dominant word found in the script that using by Leigh Anne . The writer found 62 from 182 data or it about 33.70%, then from Michael’s utterance only representatives that mostly used. It is about 45.92% from 98 data. For the function of illocutionary act, the writer found that competitive is the most kind that used by Leigh Anne with 103 from 189 data or it is about 54.50%. in Michael’s utterance, collaborative is the mostly used with 45 from 98 data or it is about 45.92%. From the whole data, for the type of illocutionary act, representatives is the most dominant used by the actors. The writer found 107 from 254 data or it is about 42.29%. for the function of illocutionary act, competitive is the most dominant used. It is about 48.08% with 138 from 287 data.

The finding of illocutionary act in movie script is similar to the previous study which done by Marpaung, Helli B. 2012. *The Illocutionary Acts of Naruto Shipuden Movie 3*



“*Inherited The Will of Fire*”. The objective of her research were to find out five types of illocutionary acts, namely: Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. The dominant one used in *Naruto Shippuden Movie 3 “Inherited The Will of Fire”*. The research was conducted by using quantitative descriptive design. It took 1009 utterance taken from the film. the findings of data analysis showed that the total number of process from five types of illocutionary act were: Representative is 375 (37.16%) utterance. The total number of directives is 467 (46.28%) utterances. The total number of commissives is 56 (5.55%) utterances. It means that Directives is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used in *Naruto Shippuden Movie 3 “Inherited The Will of Fire”*.

After analyzing all the data, this research is sufficient to answer the formulation of the problem. The formulation of the problem is, “What is the category and the function of illocutionary act found in the blind side movie?”. Through the data above, the writer shows and proves that representatives and competitive is the most category and function dominant in the movie.

#### **D. Conclusion and Sugestion**

In this research, the writer analyzed the category and the function of illocutionary act that using by the main actors of blind side movie. From the finding of research and discussion, It can be concluded that there are six types of illocutionary acts found from the blind side movie by Yule (1996). They were representatives, rogatives, commissives, expressives, directives, and declaratives. Representatives is mostly dominant used by the actors. After that there are only three function found from the Leigh Anne and Michael utterance. There were competitive, collaborative and convivial. Competitive is the most dominant in the script.

From the conclusion above the writer proposes to explain how illocutionary act occur in the utterance of the blind side movie. Consequently for the readers who analyze the illocutionary act of film, they should require their analysis with the context of situation because it is significant in studying speech act. Then, for the other researchers who are interest in pragmatics study, not only movie but also the other media, which can also be the object of other pragmatic study analysis. It is the other acts besides the illocutionary act, such as locutionary acts and perlocutionary act or other pragmatics study. Based on this study, the writer hopes to the readers of this study will be usefull for future improvement of pragmatics study.

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