

Speech Act Analysis of Violet's Utterances on Netflix Series Entitled Arcane

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out what types of illocutionary speech acts are found in the utterances of one of the characters from the Netflix animated series entitled Arcane (2021), named Violet. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method and uses the speech act theory proposed by John R. Searle. This study uses data taken from the Netflix animated series, Arcane, which was created by the game studio, Riot Games. In this study, the researcher found four types of illocutionary acts used by Violet, including representative acts, expressive acts, directive acts, and commissive acts. The amount of data found is 180 data and the type of speech act that is often used is the representative act with a total of 101 data and finds the type of speech act that is the least used, namely the commissive act with a total of 4 data. In this study, the researcher also did not find a declarative act of speech act. In analyzing the data, the researcher finds the utterances that were considered a speech act. Then the researcher codified those data and classified them into speech act classifications. The last, the researcher finds the most used type of speech act and concludes the research based on the data found

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out a conversation between one person and another, a data process looks like a computing machine (Pask 1975b, p. 2). This process is not directly realized by the speaker and the listener. This process takes place naturally when the brain responds to a speech and provides an understanding of the information which then from that information will cause a reaction and action. Yule (2010: 127) explains that conversation or communication depends on focusing and understanding the meaning of words from what the speaker said and recognizing what the speaker means by their utterances. The understanding of this discussion has been studied in linguistics where there is a theory that studies speech that can have an impact or make someone give a certain reaction. In his book entitled "How to Do Things with Words" (1962), Austin has put forward the theory of Speech acts.

The speech act is an utterance that weights an action that is conveyed by the speaker to the hearer in delivering information. According to Austin (1962), the speech act is a theory of performative language in which to say something is to do something. Someone says something based on their intention to convey information. This event occurs when someone has a conversation with another person where to achieve it there must be two subjects that play a role, namely the speaker and the hearer. Being a speaker means that someone has the intention to convey information. Meanwhile, someone who acts as a hearer has the intention to receive and process the information conveyed by the speaker. In this case, the speaker has several options for conveying something through speech with various intentions that can be conveyed by several expressions. In delivering this information, the decision to choose and use the expression of the

speaker's speech will affect the reactions and actions that will be shown or carried out by the hearer. Therefore, speakers sometimes think for a moment to choose a model of expression that will be embedded in their speech before the information to be conveyed has the potential to fall into misunderstanding. All those actions that are performed via utterances are called speech acts (Yule, 1996: 47).

According to Austin (in Coulthard, 1977: 17), a speaker can perform three acts simultaneously in producing an utterance namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In conveying information through speech, sometimes there is an intention of meaning that cannot be conveyed directly so it requires indirect delivery to make it easier for the hearer to understand the meaning of the speaker. Using indirect conveying of information can provide a more detailed picture of something that is still abstract for listeners who have difficulty understanding it directly. In addition to conveying information, directly and indirectly, an utterance can also affect different results if certain attributes are used in the pronunciation. A declaratory utterance by a priest against a child who is being baptized will have very great meaning because the child has been legally baptized and has become a Christian. Then, lovers will certainly say romantic things and their pronunciation is based on feelings of pleasure and love in their hearts. There are also times when a father through his words tells the child to study so that the results of the child's final semester exam do not experience the same bad repetition. The utterances that arise in these moments are examples of the use of speech acts that have been unconsciously implemented in everyday life. Because it has been implemented naturally, the researcher is trying to find evidence of the implementation of speech acts in a similar form but in the form of an artificial visual media in the form of video.

Video is a medium that indirectly describes life itself but in a visual form that requires media to bring it up such as a camera, smartphone, or television. While documentary videos or videos related to someone's personality in the real world will describe a similarity to the real world, videos that represent a fictional story or a fantasy are sourced from someone's imagination which means that they cannot be said to fully describe everyday life in the real world. The researcher is challenged to explore whether speech acts are also implemented in a fictional series based on an imaginary story or not and what kind of it.

Arcane is an animated series created by renowned game studio Riot Games. This animated series is broadcast exclusively through Netflix's online streaming media and has won a 9.1-star rating on IMDB's trusted world movie review site (imdb.com). Tells the story of two sisters named Vi and Powder who live in the underground city of Piltover and are trying to get their territory's freedom. Together with two other children, namely Mylo and Claggor, they carry out small acts such as stealing in downtown Piltover and getting involved in gang fights. But on the other hand, Vander, their adoptive parents are trying to stop these actions because it will not solve anything. In addition, the underground residents were getting bored and itching to get their territory's independence and tried to pressure Vander to fight against the topsiders from Piltover. The feud continued.

Vi or Violet is the leader of the children mentioned above. As a teenage girl, Vi has an ambitious nature and shows leadership traits that tend to lead to rash actions and getting into trouble. Even so, the other children still followed her words and commands. Vi's personality, which shows an optimistic and strong nature, is a strong reason for the other children to keep following her. Because Vi does not only show through actions but also with strong utterances, the researcher is challenged to find out the kinds of speech acts that are implemented into her utterances. In addition, the researcher is also curious about what type of speech act is dominantly uttered by this character considering that the spirit of leadership and responsibility has emerged, but the nature of the teenager still influences the final decision that is spoken.

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulated the statement of the problem for this research as follows: What types of speech acts are found in the conversation used by Violet in the Netflix series entitled Arcane? What is Violet's most used speech act in the Netflix series entitled Arcane? Why do certain types of speech acts become Violet's most used speech act?

METHOD

The research design used in this study is descriptive and qualitative. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7), qualitative research is a method that aims to produce a narrative or textual description of a phenomenon under study. This study also used a descriptive method to explain the context of the data in the form of words rather than numbers. Descriptive research means observing and measuring without manipulating variables. It can identify characteristics, trends, and correlations. Even so, this study also used quantitative methods as a form of explaining the conclusions of the data that have been studied. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7), Quantitative research has the advantage of reflecting the overall phenomenon data from which the sample was drawn.

The source of data for this research was from the conversation between characters of the Netflix series entitled Arcane (<https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/81435684>) which was produced by a game studio: Riot Games. The data will only take from one major character namely Violet. The utterance from the conversation other than Violet was not counted as data for this study. This study also only focused on the three first episodes of the series which are categorized as Act 1 so the rest of the episodes of the entire series will also not be counted as data. To support the data used, the researcher also used a transcription of this animated series which was obtained through the website of the subtitles and transcriptions provider, Whole Subtitles (<https://wholesubtitles.com>).

For the method of data collection in this study, the researcher used some steps. First, the researcher used the Netflix application on smartphones and then searched for the Arcane animated series by typing "Arcane" in the search menu available in the application. After that, the researcher watched the first three episodes of the animated series Arcane and used English subtitles. The researcher then recorded all the utterances uttered by the character named Violet in every conversation she made. After that, the researcher searched for transcriptions of the first three episodes of the animated series Arcane on Wholesubtitle.com to use as a comparison for the English subtitles available on the Netflix application. The last, the researcher arranged the utterances from Violet and arranged in text form and made them in Microsoft Word format for easy editing.

For the method of data analysis in this study, the researcher also used some steps. First, the researcher watched the Arcane series repeatedly with English subtitles to understand the context of the story in depth. Then the researcher searched, downloaded, and synchronized the transcription of the Arcane series from the Whole Subtitles website (wholesubtitles.com) with English subtitles on the Netflix streaming media. After that, the researcher analyzed and codified utterances into the declarative, representative, expressive, directive, or commissive. After that, the researcher gave the context of the situation to make the context of the speech act clear. The data that has been analyzed was entered into the prepared table. Then the researcher explains the context of the speech which is categorized as a speech act. Finally, the researcher then calculates the total data that has been analyzed to find the most dominant speech act.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses an animated series entitled Arcane which is broadcast on the online streaming media, Netflix and only uses the first three episodes of the entire series. In this study, the researcher tried to analyze the utterances expressed by one of the most dominant characters in this series, Violet (often called Vi). Violet has her uniqueness in its characterization. This character has leadership traits that are shown not only through actions but also through words. However, there is one contradictory trait that makes each decision fall into trouble, namely the rash nature of a teenager. With the uniqueness shown in such a way, the researcher

conducted this research with a speech act approach where Violet often expressed her actions through speech.

This study uses the Speech Acts theory proposed by Searle and focuses on the illocutionary act as an analytical technique. Searle describes that there are five types of illocutionary acts, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Declarative denotes an act where words can change a state. While representative shows an act where words fit the world. Then expressive shows an act where words show the feeling of the speaker. Directives show that an act of utterances can make someone do something. Finally, commissive denotes an act of utterance in which the speaker will do something in the future.

The findings of the illocutionary act spoken by the character Violet from the animated series Arcane will be presented using classification as shown in the table below.

Table 1 Speech Act used by Violet from Arcane

Classification of Speech Acts	Number of Utterances	Percentage
Representative Act	101	56.11%
Expressive Act	10	5.56%
Directive Act	65	36.11%
Commissive Act	4	2.22%
	180	100%

Based on the findings that have been described previously, of the five types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle, only four types are found from the utterances expressed by the character Violet in the animated series Arcane. Findings from the analyzed illocutionary acts can be analyzed through the discussion below.

REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACTS

Representatives is an illocutionary act that shows a match between speech and phenomena in the real world that is believed by the speaker. This Act has a special note that the applicable truth of an utterance does not have to match the reality in the real world but is only based on a truth that is believed by the speaker. There are nine representative types found in Violet's utterances. The nine types of representatives include informing, stating, explaining, arguing, convincing, affirming, agreeing, predicting, and complaining. Further explanation of these nine types will be presented in the following discussion.

1. INFORMING

Informing means the speaker utters an utterance that contains information. Informing, or providing information, does not always have to be factual or real information. This is influenced by the characteristics of the representative act, namely the truth that is expressed does not have to be by reality but must be believed by the speaker. Examples found in the speech of the Violet character related to this type can be found in excerpt 1 and excerpt 2.

EXCERPT 1

Violet to others: "We're almost there."

In excerpt 1, Violet said "We're almost there" to her friends, namely Powder, Mylo, and Claggor. In the context of the situation, Vi and her friends were climbing a building to get to the roof. To inform them that they would reach the roof, Violet said to the speech act representative, "We're almost there". Because Violet's purpose in saying these words is to provide information, this utterance acts as an informing function.

EXCERPT 2

Violet to her friends: "All clear."

In excerpt 2, the context of the situation that took place was that Violet and her friends had arrived at a building that was the target of their theft operation. Violet was the first to arrive in one of the rooms of the building and then said "All clear" which indicated that the situation in the room was quiet and safe. This utterance acts as an informing function because it aims to provide information to her friends.

2. STATING

Stating refers to an utterance uttered by the speaker based on something that is in mind. This type refers to utterances that can be uttered either with a specific purpose or not. The main point of this type is to say what is on the speaker's mind. Stating can also be expressed spontaneously without thinking about anything. The utterances of Violet's character which are categorized in this type are in excerpt 3 and excerpt 4.

EXCERPT 3

Violet to her friends: "Must be an inventor."

Excerpt 3 shows Violet saying, "Must be an inventor". These words appeared when Violet was in the room that was the target of the theft. In the room, she saw many research items, especially a sheet of paper containing scientific writings and there was also a kind of scientific theoretical writing on a blackboard. After she saw it all, Violet stated that utterance. Because of that, this utterance acts as a stating function.

EXCERPT 4

Powder to Violet: "I've ruined everything." Violet to Powder: "Nobody said that."
Powder to Violet: "No. Just you are a twice a person at my age."

In excerpt 4, the context is Violet who says that no one sees Powder as a troublemaker. The part of Violet's statement stating "Nobody said that" is in the statement itself which stands as Violet's representative against Powder. Violet believes that Powder is not a nuisance and therefore Violet stated that utterance. Because of that, this utterance acts as a stating function.

3. EXPLAINING

Explaining means that an utterance uttered by the speaker has an explanation of a thing or phenomenon. Explaining means that the speaker is trying to make the hearer understand something or something that is being discussed that the hearer does not understand it. With these two brief explanations, it can be concluded that speech which is categorized as an explanation has more value than the type of informing which only focuses on conveying information. Examples of utterances categorized as representative explaining can be seen in excerpt 5 and excerpt 6.

EXCERPT 5

Claggor to Violet: "Vander is just gonna kill us."
Violet to Claggor: "Yeah, only if we screw up. So don't screw up."

In the DA/012 data, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and her friends were still in one of the buildings in Piltover. Claggor felt that the action they had taken this time was too much due to dealing with the city of Piltover. That's why Claggor thought that Vander (their adoptive parents) would "kill" them for this action. But Violet denied it and explained briefly that they would not be "killed" if they succeeded in carrying out this theft. Because Violet's utterances are trying to explain something, this data acts as an explaining function.

EXCERPT 6

Claggor to Violet: "There are tones of the Enforcer down there." Violet to Claggor: "Means we're in the right place."

Excerpt 6 is in the context of a situation where Violet is on one of the balconies of the room that Violet is targeting. When Claggor reached the balcony, he saw many Enforcers on the streets. Claggor was worried but Violet quickly explained that it was a sign that they were on the right track. Just like DA/012 data, DA/014 data also acts as an explaining function because it tries to explain something.

4. ARGUING

Arguing means to argue. This type focuses on conveying an utterance that is based on an idea or thought pattern that is not the same or contradicts the idea spoken by another person. The purpose of arguing is to express that an idea or thought that is believed by the speaker has a chance to become true if it has competed with the idea or thought pattern expressed by the hearer or other speaker. An example of arguing can be seen in excerpt 7 and excerpt 8.

EXCERPT 7

Decker to Violet: "Someone uh... someone really kicks the mess, huh?" Violet to Decker: "Is that so?"

The context of the situation that applies to the DA/028 data is when Violet arrives at an alley in the underground city of Zaun. Violet is confronted by the gang from Decker. Decker says that Violet is bringing trouble to his area. Violet said, "Is that so?" shows that she is trying to argue with what Decker said. Because the utterance aims to refute what Decker stated, so it acts as an arguing function.

EXCERPT 8

Vander to Violet: "You blew up a building!" Violet to Vander: "That wasn't..."

The context of the situation that applies to the DA/038 data is when Violet and her friends have arrived at the house, The Last Drop. When Vander tried to scold them with the explosive statement that ensued, Violet tried to refute it. Therefore, the words "That wasn't" which were expressed by Violet aimed to refute and so it acts as an arguing function.

5. CONVINCING

Convincing can be interpreted as a method used to make an idea or thought pattern stronger by showing reliable evidence or other reinforcing utterances. Convincing aims to strengthen an argument so that it is closer to the point of truth. Examples of convincing data can be seen in excerpt 9 and excerpt 10.

EXCERPT 9

Violet to her friends: "We'll be fine. Just get back on the roof!"

On excerpt 9, Violet said "We'll be fine." It was addressed to her friends. The context of the situation was that when Violet and the others managed to get hold of the stolen goods, the owner of the room came. Violet then had Mylo hold the door with a chair. Since the others saw Mylo and Violet struggling to find a way to keep the door of the room from opening, Violet told the others to leave immediately and ignore it. Therefore, the words "We'll be fine" spoken by Violet act as a convincing function.

EXCERPT 10

Mylo to Violet: "Thought the last time was the last time we are gonna do this." Violet to Mylo: "Well, this time's the last time."

The excerpt 10 is in the context of a situation where Violet and her friends managed to escape from the pursuit of the Enforcers after the incident in the building being stolen. But their way to escape is through the sewers where the garbage dumps. Mylo, who was previously invited by Violet to escape through the same path, tried to express his frustration. However, Violet reassured him that this would be the last time they would cross this road. In the context of this situation, the words "Well, this time's the last time" uttered by Violet act as a convincing function.

6. AFFIRMING

Almost similar to convincing affirming means to affirm an idea or thought pattern. The subtle difference lies in how close an utterance is to the truth. If convincing aims to provide an utterance from the speaker with additional information to get closer to the truth, affirming aims to remind that the utterance uttered by the speaker is indeed close to the truth or even has become a truth. The use of affirming can be seen in excerpt 11 and excerpt 12.

EXCERPT 11

Decker to Violet: "How about you share a taste of your little treasure there and we'll call it even?"

Mylo to Decker: "No no no.. we work too hard on.." Violet to Decker: "Just a taste?"

In excerpt 11, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and her friends arrived at one of the alleys in underground city Zaun, they were intercepted by Decker's gang. When Decker tries to offer an option to share the loot so that Violet and the others can pass through the alley, Violet tries to emphasize what Decker said by saying "Just a taste?". Because the utterance that Violet said was meant to emphasize, it acted as an affirming function.

EXCERPT 12

Vander to Violet: "You don't have to do this." Violet to Vander: "Yes, I do."

Excerpt 12 takes place in the context of the situation where Violet manages to arrive at the place where Vander was taken to Silco's headquarters. When Violet tries to fight Silco's men, Vander tries to stop her. But Violet only said, "Yes, I do". This utterance acted as an affirming function because the context of the situation is that it was trying to emphasize the action that will be taken by Violet.

7. AGREEING

Agreeing means agreeing with something said by someone. When the speaker uses this type, it means that the speaker has realized or at least agrees with what the other person is saying. Agreeing means that the speaker has an opinion in common with an opinion expressed by others and is based on a belief in subjective truth. The use of agreeing can be seen in excerpt 13 and excerpt 14.

EXCERPT 13

Vander to Violet: "Those kids look up to you." Violet to Vander: "Yeah, I know."

The context of the situation that took place in excerpt 13 was when Vander tried to advise Violet on the incident of the explosion of one of the buildings in the Piltover. Vander said that Powder, Mylo, and Claggor followed everything Violet said. Violet herself was aware of that and said "Yeah, I know". This remark meant to agree with what Vander had said. Therefore, this utterance acts as an agreeing function.

EXCERPT 14

Mylo to Violet: "Don't bullshit me. You were twice the person when you at half of her age."
Violet to Mylo: "You know what, Mylo? You're right. There are a bunch of things Powder just can't do."

Meanwhile, the context of the situation in excerpt 14 is when Mylo continues to complain to Violet about Powder's carelessness. When Mylo made one of his complaints to Violet, Violet agreed that indeed Powder still couldn't do much. The "you're right" part of Violet's words indicates that Violet agrees with what Mylo said. Therefore, this utterance acts as an agreeing function.

8. PREDICTING

Predicting can be said as a statement that refers to future events. Assumptions about predicting are often associated with the term forecasting where they are two different things. When the speaker utters an utterance that leads to predicting something, it means that the speaker already has certain data which can be concluded from that data into a prediction. An example of the use of predicting in an utterance can be seen in excerpt 15 and excerpt 16.

EXCERPT 15

Violet to Vander: "We're gonna be fine, right?"

On excerpt 15, Violet said "We're gonna be fine, right?". This utterance acts as a predicting function because the context of the situation that took place was when Vander kept trying to convince Violet that violent

actions would only cause other problems. Violet, who had begun to understand Vander's intentions and concluded that everything would be fine since Vander would try to deal with this matter, predicted that they would be fine.

EXCERPT 16

Violet to Vander: "What if they took her?"

Excerpt 16 took place in the context of a situation where Enforcers continue to arrive and begin to find out the identity of the perpetrator in the explosion of one of the buildings in Piltover. Violet said, "What if they took her?" aims to find answers to the probabilities that will occur if Powder is captured by the Enforcers. Therefore, this utterance acts as a predicting function.

9. COMPLAINING

Complaining refers to an utterance intended to complain about something because it does not meet a standard. Speakers use this type when the expectations that have been made for something are not met. This causes the speaker to say a complaint in the hope that things that do not meet the speaker's standards will be corrected. The use of complaining can be seen in excerpt 17 and excerpt 18.

EXCERPT 17

Vander to Violet: "You all ok?"

Violet to Vander: "No, we're not okay! They almost saw Powder."

Excerpt 17 took place in the context of a situation when Vander inquires about Violet and the others after they hid from the Enforcers. Violet immediately complained and said, "No, we're not okay!". This statement does sound like arguing, but the context of the situation shows that this is a complaining speech because the context is taken not only to answer Vander but also to all events that have occurred.

EXCERPT 18

Violet to Vander: "What I don't understand is how you can work with them."

The context of the situation that took place in the DA/090 data was when Vander advised Violet. Violet still didn't understand Vander's refusal to fight the Enforcers. Violet's words were trying to convey her complaint against Vander's secret decision to cooperate with the Enforcers. Therefore, this utterance acts as a complaining function.

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT

Expressive is an illocutionary act that shows emotion towards a certain thing or phenomenon. Speakers tend to use expressive when expressing something related to feelings. The expression has a subjective nature based on how each speaker expresses her/his feelings. Therefore, it is rather difficult to conclude this type of illocutionary and a deeper understanding of the context of the situation is needed. Based on the data that has been analyzed, the researcher found five types of illocutionary acts that show expressive acts in the utterances expressed by Violet's character. The five types include complimenting, expressing anger, expressing

disappointment, mocking, and expressing regret. Further discussion will be presented in the discussion below.

1. COMPLIMENTING

Complimenting or conveying compliments means showing a sense of pleasure and admiration for something. This type of expression often appears when the speaker finds something she/e likes and makes her/im feel happy. Delivering a compliment indirectly can be interpreted as an embodiment of pleasure itself. The use of complimenting in speech can be seen in excerpt 19.

EXCERPT 19

Violet to her friends: "It's nice getting above it all, huh?"

The context of the situation that took place in excerpt 19 was when Violet and her friends arrived at one of the roofs of the building and saw the whole view of the city of Piltover. Even though the sentence spoken by Violet in this data contains question marks, the context of the situation that took place makes this utterance acts as a complimenting function.

2. EXPRESSING ANGER

In contrast to complimenting, expressing anger means expressing anger through words. Speakers use this expression when they encounter something they do not like and make the mood unhappy. If complimenting indirectly describes the feeling of happiness, expressing anger indirectly describes the feeling of unhappiness itself. An example of the use of expressing anger can be seen in excerpt 20.

EXCERPT 20

Violet to Mylo: "Pick fights with the group when we need to focus." Mylo to Violet: "Vi..."

The context of the situation that applied to excerpt 20 is when Mylo keeps complaining to Violet about Powder continuing to disrupt the mission. Here Violet, after being patient with all of Mylo's complaints, finally got angry and mentioned all the trouble Mylo had done. Due to the context of that situation, this utterance acts as an expressing anger function.

3. EXPRESSING DISAPPOINTMENT

Expressing disappointment is almost the same as complaining. If complaining is more focused on speech, expressing disappointment is more focused on feeling disappointed about something that does not meet the standards set by the speaker. These two types of illocutionary are similar and have the same goal, namely expressing disappointment. But expressing disappointment did not reach the point of hoping that her/his standards would be met after saying this expression. The use of expressing disappointment can be seen in excerpt 21.

EXCERPT 21

Violet to Mylo: "Doesn't matter. The stuff's gone."

In excerpt 21, the context of the situation is that after Violet and her friends finished fighting with Decker's gang, they realized that the stolen goods they had could be removed by Powder. Mylo immediately scolded Powder. Violet who is Powder's older sister tries to calm herself even though she has lost all the stolen goods. The utterance in this data acts as an expression of disappointment function because Violet was not feeling angry at what Powder has done but was disappointed.

4. MOCKING

Mocking refers to insulting something the speaker doesn't like. Mocking does not have to be based on anger but only based on displeasure. Sometimes this expression is spoken without a reason that is strong enough to make the speaker mock something or a phenomenon. An example of the use of this type can be seen in excerpt 22.

EXCERPT 22

Violet to Mylo: "And brag nonstop."

Mylo to Violet: "Ok ok, I see where this is going."

Excerpt 22 took place in the context of the situation when Mylo complained to Violet about all the problems that Powder had done. Violet who lost her temper finally got angry and mocked Mylo back by pointing out Mylo's mistakes. Because of the context of the situation, this utterance acts as a mocking function.

5. EXPRESSING REGRET

Expressing regret means showing regret for having done something that was not as expected. Utterances of this type usually appear after an event occurs where the result of the event is not as expected. Expressing regret usually also arises when the speaker itself does not do something optimally but has too high expectations. When the results are not as expected, a sense of regret finally arises. Examples of the use of this type in speech can be seen in excerpt 23.

EXCERPT 23

Violet to Vander: "I'm sorry, I... This is the only way to protect others."

In excerpt 23, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet regretted all her efforts and decided to surrender herself to the Enforcers. However, Vander learned of the plan and forbade Violet to do so. The part "I'm sorry, I..." in the DA/009 data shows the feeling of regret felt by Violet for all the problems she has done. Therefore, this utterance acts as an expressing regret function.

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT

A directive is an illocutionary act that aims to make someone else do something using speech. Speakers use directives to invite, request, or instruct the hearer to perform an act according to what the speaker wants to achieve. Based on the data that has been analyzed in this study, the researchers found six types of directives that emerged. The six types of directives include inviting, commanding, warning, questioning, suggesting, and requesting. An explanation of the six types of directives will be presented in the discussion

below.

1. INVITING

Inviting means inviting someone to do something. This type of directive is quite different from the others in that the force in the goal of getting someone else to do something is very small. Inviting is giving the other person the choice to either accept the offer to do something or refuse it. The decision is in the hands of the listener. The use of inviting in speech can be seen in excerpt 24 and excerpt 25.

EXCERPT 24

Violet to Powder: "Hey, Powder. Come take a look."

The context of the situation that took place in excerpt 24 was when Violet and her friends had arrived at one of the roofs of a building in Piltover. Seeing the beauty of Piltover as a whole, Violet invited Powder who was still behind to take a quick look at the scene. With the context of the ongoing situation, the utterance in the DA/002 data is included as inviting.

EXCERPT 25

Violet to Powder: "Powder, we gotta go!"

Meanwhile, the context of the situation taking place in excerpt 25 is that when Violet and her friends were carrying out theft, she heard footsteps approaching the room. Therefore, Violet invited Powder who was still busy with her findings to leave the room immediately. Thus, the saying "we gotta go!" in the DA/120 data is categorized as inviting.

2. COMMANDING

In contrast to inviting which has a small force, commanding has a very large force on the results to be achieved to make someone do something. Commanding is almost the same as force, but usually, the conditions when this utterance occurs are more logical. This is because usually, speakers who use a commanding type of directive do have the right to order the hearer, in the sense that the speaker does have a certain position. Examples of the use of this type in speech can be seen in excerpt 26 and excerpt 27.

EXCERPT 26

Violet to Claggor: "Claggor, see if you can find another way out of here."

In excerpt 26, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and her friends tried to save Vander who was brought by Silco. Silco knew the action and had planned it. While Violet tried to restrain Silco's men who wanted to capture them, Violet told Claggor to find a way out. This utterance acts as a commanding function because Violet had the intention to find another way out and the task was left to Claggor.

EXCERPT 27

Violet to Powder: "I told you to stay away!"

Then for the context of the situation that took place in excerpt 27, when things got even more chaotic when Violet and her friends wanted to save Vander, there was a mysterious explosion that became the source of Vander, Mylo, and Claggor's deaths. After that Powder appeared and showed her joy because the bomb, she created could explode this time. Knowing that Violet was furious with Powder. Based on the context of the situation, the words "I told you to stay away!" acts as a commanding function because it is commanding Powder to stay away.

3. WARNING

Warning as a form of the directive has the intention that distinguishes it from other types of directives. A warning intends to limit others from doing something for the common good. The location of the directive in this type is to make the hearer obey what is said by the speaker based on the common good. Although the pronunciation of the warning sometimes sounds like a threat, the intention has not changed. Examples of the use of warnings can be seen in excerpt 28 and excerpt 29.

EXCERPT 28

Violet to her friends: "All right, everybody, follow me. Just don't look down."

The context of the situation that took place in excerpt 28 was when Violet and her friends were on a theft mission. When they were about to jump from one building to another, Violet warned them not to look down so they would not feel scared. In the context of this situation, excerpt 28 acts as a warning function.

EXCERPT 29

Claggor to Violet: "Vander is just gonna kill us."

Violet to Claggor: "Yeah, only if we screw up. So don't screw up."

The context of the situation that took place in excerpt 29 was when Violet and her friends were still on a theft mission. Claggor was worried about this mission because it was related to the city of Piltover. Even Claggor said that Vander would kill them if caught. Hearing that Violet immediately denied it. The "So don't screw up" part sounds commanding. However, in the context of the current situation, this utterance acts as a warning function because Violet was trying to warn Claggor not to mess up the theft mission.

4. QUESTIONING

Questioning directive illocutionary acts has a quite tricky meaning. Directives are generally expressed in a commanding tone and when written usually end with an exclamation mark (!). However, for the type of questioning, the ending of a directive will sound like the person asking the question. That's the directive type of questioning because it aims to refine a directive a little. The directive of this type refers to asking the hearer to answer what the speaker is asking. Even so, in certain circumstances, the answer that the hearer needs to do is not only in the form of speech but directly with action. The use of this type can be seen in excerpt 30 and excerpt 31.

EXCERPT 30

Violet to Mylo: "You gonna get that door open any time soon?" Mylo to Violet: "Working on it."

In excerpt 30, the context of the situation that took place was when Mylo tried to open the door of the room that Violet and her friends had made as to the target of the theft mission. Violet who felt impatient immediately asked Mylo who was trying to open the locked door. In the context of this situation, the DA/015 data this utterance acts as a questioning function.

EXCERPT 31

Ekko to Violet: "Well ok... uh. Vander got a deal with the Enforcers." Violet to Ekko: "What deal?"

Meanwhile, excerpt 31 took place in the context of the situation when Violet and her friends finished witnessing the clash between the residents of Zaun who wanted to fight the Enforcers, and Vander who chose the path of peace with the Enforcers. Ekko, who had a lot of information due to his frequent eavesdropping, was noticed by Violet. In the context of the situation, the "What's the deal?" part that Violet uttered acts as a questioning function because it was trying to get Ekko to spill out all the information he knew.

5. SUGGESTING

Suggesting is a subtle form of a directive. Suggesting has the same intention as a warning, except that this type is more likely to appear with subtle words. In addition, suggestions also often appear in supportive and constructive moments. Examples of the use of suggesting in speech can be seen in excerpt 32 and excerpt 33.

EXCERPT 32

Violet: "Keep an eye out for anything that looks valuable, Powder. Before Mylo fills the bag with junk."

In excerpt 32, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and her friends were collecting stolen goods. Seeing Mylo continuing to collect less valuable items, Violet suggested Powder collect more valuable items as soon as possible. In the context of this situation, excerpt 32 acts as a suggesting function.

EXCERPT 33

Mylo: "She jinxed every job." Violet: "Just drop it, Mylo."

In excerpt 33, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and the others found out that Powder lost their stolen goods. An irritated Mylo kept scolding Powder. The words "Just drop it, Mylo" that Violet said to Mylo were intended to advise so that Mylo wouldn't be filled with anger. In the context of the situation, the utterance in the DA/035 data acts as a suggesting function.

6. REQUESTING

Requesting is also classified as a unique form of the directive because the fulcrum of the result of a directive is how humble the speaker is. This type of directive appears at moments when it is the speaker who needs help from the hearer. To get the hearer to do something where the speaker is in a position of need, it takes humility to pronounce this type of directive. An example of the use of this type in speech can be seen in excerpt 34.

EXCERPT 34

Violet: "I need you to sit this one out, Powder."

Excerpt 34 took place in the context of the situation when Violet and the others prepare to carry out the Vander rescue mission. However, because Violet felt Powder wasn't ready to join this mission, Violet asked Powder not to come along. Violet's speech in the DA/112 data indicates a request, therefore this speech acts as a requesting function.

COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT

Commissive is an illocutionary act that shows something that will be done by the speaker. In general, there are two forms of commissive, namely promising and pledging. However, other forms that indicate an action that will be carried out in the future can also be categorized as commissive although it needs to be studied again. In this study, there is a promising type of commissive found in the utterances of Violet's character.

Promising means making a promise to something that will be done in the future. Promising tends to lead to an utterance that is used as a guarantee to convince the hearer. In this case, it means doing something in the future with the hope of getting value in the present moment. The use of promising in speech can be seen in excerpt 35 and excerpt 36.

EXCERPT 35

Violet: "And one day... this city's gonna respect us."

In excerpt 35, the context of the situation that took place was when Violet and Powder were on one roof of the house on the border between Zaun and Piltover. There they could see the whole city of Piltover. After Violet told her about all the troubles that had happened in the past, she promised Powder that she would make the city of Piltover respect them. Excerpt 35 acts as a promising function because Violet's words indicate a promise for the future.

EXCERPT 36

Violet: "I want Powder to have more than that, and I'm willing to fight for it."

Meanwhile, the context of the situation that took place in excerpt 36 was when Vander advised Violet about her will to fight the Enforcers. After all of Vander's advice had been given, Violet remained determined to fight the Enforcers. She explains that she wants Powder to live better and she will fight for it. The part "and

I'm willing to fight for it" sounds declarative, but in the context of the current situation, this utterance acts as a promising function because Violet was trying to convince Vander of her intention by promising to keep fighting for Powder.

CONCLUSION

The researcher found one hundred and eighty speech act data with four types of classification. Of the five types of speech act classification, only the declarative type was not found. However, four other types of speech act classification have been found. With the division discussed in chapter four, the character Violet in the Netflix animated series entitled Arcane is more dominant in using representative speech acts followed by directives. This is per her character who acts as a leader followed by her friends.

With the findings and discussions of the data in chapter four, it can be concluded that Violet is a very active character in giving opinions. She often provides information about a thing and explains it where this is shown by the discovery of twenty informing speech acts and twenty-two explaining speech acts. She also often convinces others of her decisions or actions to be taken. Violet also rarely shows moments where she argues with other people's opinions but does not easily believe the information she gets or the opinions of others. This is evidenced by the discovery of only three arguing speech acts and five agreeing speech acts. As the leader of her friends, Violet is also more described as someone who likes commanding but also likes to gather information by always asking for information. This is in accordance with the discovery of twenty-six questioning speech acts and twenty commanding speech acts in her utterances. Even so, Violet was not the type of character who liked to give advice to others or give warnings to others. Violet is also described as a character who rarely expresses her feelings to others. In the animated series Arcane, Violet is rarely shown expressing her feelings when other people are around. She often keeps her feelings to herself. This is in accordance with rarely data found in the expressive speech act type, which only amounts to ten data. Then lastly, Violet is also described as a character who very rarely promises anything to others. This is in accordance with the findings of only four commissive speech act data.

This research is limited and has a data focus that is still quite mainstream whereas many previous studies have used almost the same data types. This study uses data in the form of movies. The type of movie in this study is quite different from previous research because it uses a movie series where it consists of several episodes. In terms of quantity and duration, the data in this study are quite different from movies in general which are usually only about one to one hour and a half long. The movie series used in this study consists of three episodes and each episode has a duration of more than forty minutes. In addition, the data used is also in the form of three-dimensional animation and is an adaptation of a game on a personal computer (PC). Even so, this research still focuses on a video and the speech of one of the characters in it. The researcher hopes that future researchers will use more varied data such as song lyrics, poetry, and other forms of literature.

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