Types of Speech Acts Used by the Main Character in *Luca* Movie

[1]Tan NirelAngwen Wisley, [2]Sri Mulatsih

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

(**[1]311201902002@mhs.dinus.ac.id, [2]sri.mulatsih@dsn.dinus.ac.id**)

Abstract: This study aims to find out the pragmatics speech act classification performed by the main character in the movie titled *Luca* following through the framework of Searle (1983). Here, this research used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data provided. From the data, the researcher discovered 59 utterances in the first of 10 minutes which is spoken by the main character that contain four out of five speech acts by Searle's theory (1983). In this study, the result shows as expressive holds the top among all the speech acts types with the 26 data found (44%). The other speech acts show representative as the runner up with 20 data found (34%), the commissive holds the third position with 7 data found (12%), while the directive comes with the fourth position with 6 data found (10%), and lastly the declaration speech act comes with the last position with zero data (0%). From this result, we can take a line that the main character's development in Luca movie is shaped to be a friendly person and builds the mood of the movie that the main character here is living a fearful life and a world of obey behind his family in the beginning of the movie.

Keywords: *speech act, movie, Luca*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Living in this world, every human must need something that can connect them to each other. One of ways to make people always stay connected to each other is by doing a communication. Communication is really necessary for human to maintain and develop civilization in this era. However, in order to have a good communication, each human have to understand the meaning behind every word in conversation in order to have a good understanding to each other, therefore we got language. Linguistics is the study of language. There are some fields of linguistics, such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

As it is mentioned before, in order to have a good communication, human must understand the meaning behind the spoken words they say. Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that study about meaning. According to (Yule, 2005), pragmatics is the study of how more get communicated than is said. The utterances that the speakers produce in communication must contain a deeper meaning than the actual meaning.

Talking about pragmatics, there we will also discuss about speech act. According to (Yule, 1996), a speech act is generally defined as an action via utterances. (Austin, 1962) also states that speech act is everything which we do at the time of conversing or set of verbal discussion. There have been two approaches to classifying speech acts: one, following

Austin, is principally a lexical classification of so-called illocutionary verbs; the other, following Searle 1975, is principally a classification of acts (Allan, 1998). The classification in a speech act also described in Searle's theory in his book Speech Act: A Classification of Illocutionary Acts (1976) says that "There are at least a dozen linguistically significant dimensions of differences between illocutionary acts. Of these, the most important are illocutionary point, direction of fit, and expressed psychological state. These are three form basis of a taxonomy of the fundamental classes of illocutionary acts. The five kinds basic of illocutionary acts are: representatives (or assertives), directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations," This research uses a framework of speech act by (Levinson & Stephen C, 1983). Following through the framework of Searle, according to (Levinson & Stephen C, 1983), speech act can be classified into five categories which are consisted of assertive, commissive, expressive, directive, and declaration. These five categories are explained of the following:

1. Representative is kind of speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of the statement being communicated.
2. Directive is kind of speech acts used by a speaker to push another person to do something.
3. Commissive is speech act that binds the speaker to a future course of action; examples such as promising, threatening, offering, refusing, and making promises.
4. Expressive is kind of speech act that expresses a psychological state of the person.
5. Declaration is a kind of speech act in which the utterances cause immediate changes in the institutional condition.

Communication is also needed in the world of entertainment. Since a very long time ago, movie has always become the most popular entertainment for all ages and genders in this blue planet. Movie is a mass entertainment medium. It reflects the desires, needs, fears, and aspirations of a society (Allen R.C & D. Gomery, 1985). After experiencing such a quite dimming for a little while during the pandemic days, now, the glimmers of movie has started to be seen and started enliven back the entertainment world. Released in the middle of 2021, this film has always been become a hot topic for many film lovers. *Luca* is a 2021 American computer-animated coming-of-age fantasy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.(Wikipedia, n.d.) The duration of this movie is for about an hour and 35 minutes long. *Luca* movie is chosen by the author because the author finds out that this movie is quite fresh new released and popular among the film lovers. It is known that, among all of Disney's movie computer-animated released in 2021, *Luca* movie has gotten the best reviews by IMDb. Besides, the author chooses this film because no one hasn't analyzed this movie yet. In this paper, the author will focus to find the variation kinds of speech act used by the main character of *Luca* movie which is known as Luca itself.

The studies of speech act classification have been done by several researchists before. Just as, (Wicaksono, 2018) analyzed the illocutionary act in Incredible 2 movie. This research results that there are eight data found in the directive type with 32%, seven data found in the assertive type with 28%, seven data found in the expressive type with 28%, two data found in the commissive type with 8%, and lastly one data found in the declaration type with 4%. This research results and concludes the dominant type of illocutionary act used in the movie of Incredible 2 is directive.

Seeing through the other study, (Nur Ariesta & Simatupang, 2019) analyzed about the illocutionary acts found in the movie of The Death Cure. This research results that based on

the discussion on illocutionary act in The Death Cure, the movie finds that there are five kinds of acts which are applied in that movie, among them are representatives, directives, committees, expressive, and declarations. The interpretation of these various dialogues, among them are ordering, reporting, advising, threatening, recommending, firing, deploring, suggesting, praising, apologizing, stating, promising, welcoming, deploring, and challenging utterance.

The other study, (Ramayanti & Marlina, n.d.) also analyzed about the illocutionary acts in the Tangled movie. This research results that there are four of illocutionary acts found in that movie; directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives which 44% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the movie "Tangled" use directives because some of them want the other character to do something.

Looking at another study, (Angelia Wulan, 2019) also analyzed the illocutionary acts found on Aladdin 2019 movie. This research results that from 30 illocutionary acts, directives were the most frequent types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. Conversely, the declarative type of illocutionary act was not appeared in this research because the characters that performed the utterance contained illocutionary act were not selected as the data to analyze. The functions of types of illocutionary acts were directive (ask, command, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise), assertives (description, a claim, a statement of fact, a report, and a conclusion), declaratives (forbidding, classifying, forgiving), comissives (committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing,), expressives (apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, and welcoming).

Theoretically, this research is meant to contribute in filling the gap of speech act research on the matter kind of speech act classification. Besides, as the author knows, the majority of studies nowadays commonly analyze advertisements, political speeches and also the strategy in delivering speech acts, such as complimenting, apologizing, praising, and so on. Hopefully, this research will enrich the world of literature especially in the study of speech acts. This study is expected to give knowledge to all movie lovers and also common viewers to have a better understanding in understanding the meaning of utterances in movie so there will be no misconceptions by applying this study in movie.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data provided. This method was applied because the author observed through the script (subtitle document) of *Luca* movie. A qualitative research involves the inductive investigation of the data to identify repeating themes, patterns, or concepts and the description and interpretation of the data (Nassaji, 2015). This research described the verbal meaning of a speech act analyzing through some utterances spoken by the main character in the very first 10 minutes dialogue.

There were some steps that the author applied in forming the classification of speech act in the *Luca* movie. First, the author identified the movie by watching it and focusing to the dialogue spoken by the main character. Second, the author selected the data through the subtitle document and finally decided to take the first 10 minutes of the main character's dialogue. Third, the author did the process of analyzing by separating each dialogue to the certain types of speech act classification following the framework of Searle (1983). In addition, the data analysis procedures were done by looking through the context of the

dialogue, so there would be no mistaken parts of observing. In total, the data were consisted of 59 utterances analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the research conducted, by taking data in the very first of 10 minutes of main character's dialogue of the movie, the data has been analyzed for the type of speech act. Based on the analysis, the results can be classified as below.

Table 1. Types of Speech Acts

No	Speech Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expressive	26	44%
2	Representative	20	34%
3	Commissive	7	12%
4	Directive	6	10%
	TOTAL	59	100%

From the results above, it can be seen that the type of speech act that is mostly used in the very first 10 minutes of main character's dialogue in *Luca* movie is expressive (44%). This result may appear due to some reasons. First, the result shows expressive act on the top because in the very beginning of the movie, the main character did many greetings to all people that he passed. From here we can take a line that the main character's development is shaped as a friendly person. Second, expressive result could be on the top of this research because the main character also shows illocutionary force of apologizing and thanking for a many. This thing builds the mood of the movie that the main character here is living a fearful life and a world of obey behind his family in the beginning of the movie. The results also showing no declaration effect found in the beginning of the movie.

The following section analyze the results in more detail.

Expressive

Excerpt. 1

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Lorenzo     : "Don't look her in the eye!"

Luca        : "Sorry."
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Here, the main character's utterance is classified as the expressive speech act due to the reason that the underlined utterance is categorized as an apologizing which kind expresses a psychological state of the main character's for being sorry to Lorenzo (his father).

The context in this situation is Lorenzo (father of Luca/the main character) is showing Luca a crab that Lorenzo found for the first time. Here, the dad of Luca told Luca to not look the crab in the eye because the crab can sense weakness by the eye that stares the crab. Therefore, Luca expresses an apologizing for his dad in order to make up his mistake.

Representative

Excerpt. 2

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Alberto     : "First time?"
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Luca   : "Of course, it is. I'm a good kid!"

Here, the main character's utterance is classified as the representative speech act due to the reason that the underlined utterance is categorized as an asserting act which kind of a statement about what the main character believes to be the case or not that he is a good kid.

The context in this situation is Alberto, a friend of Luca, is showing him an unexpected and forbidden life up above the sea. Here, Luca is very shocked about this situation. Looking at Luca's confusion, Alberto asks him and Luca answers with an asserting act that he is a good kid who always obey and never goes to the land.

Commissive

Excerpt. 3

Daniela   : "Lunch is ready!"

Luca   : "Be right there!"

Here, the main character's utterance is classified as the commissive speech act due to the reason that the underlined utterance is categorized as a promising act. This underlined utterance is telling about a statement about what the main character commits to future actions that he is going to take a lunch and go directly right there to the place where the main character's mother called him.

The context in this situation is Daniela, a mother of Luca, is telling Luca that the dinner which is prepared by his mother is ready. In this situation, Luca responses it with a commissive speech act as it is written in the underlined that Luca will go directly right there to the place where his mother called him.

Directive

Excerpt. 4

Luca   : "Land monsters! Everybody, under the rock!"

Here, the main character's utterance is classified as the directive speech act due to the reason that the underlined utterance is categorized as a commanding act. This underlined utterance is telling a statement about aims of getting the listener to do something that the main character wants.

The context in this situation is when Luca is herding his fishes. As he is herding his fishes, then suddenly he saw a human-alike shaped which scared him at that time. Therefore, Luca orders all of his fishes to hide under the rock so that the human-alike that he thinks won't hurt Luca's fishes. Here Luca plays a protection for his fishes by ordering them to hide.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result analysis above, the researcher concludes the movie of *Luca* is containing various speech act even though only in the very first ten minutes of the movie. The speech act that can be found is four out of five speech act classification following to Searle (1983) framework which are expressive, representative, directive, and commissive speech act. The total data found in the very first minutes spoken by Luca is 59 data. In this study, the speech act of expressive holds the top among all the speech acts types with the percentage of 44%

(26 data found). The other speech acts show representative as the runner up with percentage of 34% (20 data found), the commissive holds the third position with percentage of 12% (7 data found), the directive comes with the fourth position with percentage of 10% (6 data found), and lastly the declaration speech act comes with the last position of 0% with zero data. From this result, we can take a line that the main character's development is shaped to be a friendly person and builds the mood of the movie that the main character here is living a fearful life and a world of obey behind his family in the beginning of the movie.

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