TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT FOUND IN CHARACTER'S CONVERSATION OF *THE ADVENTURE OF TINTIN MOVIE*

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Abstract

The writer of this study is interested in classifying the kinds of illocutionary acts found in the movie The Adventures of Tintin. The goal of this research is to determine the types of illocutionary acts shown in the movie The Adventures of Tintin, as well as to analyze the meaning of each illocutionary act in the context of the situation. The information was derived from Peter Jackson's movie The Adventures of Tintin. To characterize the data and answer the study's problems, the researchers employed a descriptive qualitative method. In this study, three theories were employed to analyze the data. First, we'll look at Yule's (1996:48) theory to see how it applies to the type of illocutionary deed depicted in the movie. Second, Leech's (1990:9) theory for analyzing the meaning of a sentence in an utterance and Halliday and Hassan's (1989:2) theory for analyzing the context situation in the movie supports each other. The findings of this research reveal the types of illocutionary acts performed by the character in the movie The Adventures of Tintin, which include representative/assertive, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive. From the 100 data collected in the movie, the most common act used by the character is expressive illocutionary act, with 26 data or 26%. The least occurrence act used by the character is declaration, which only has 1 or 1% data.

Keywords: *speech act, illocutionary act, the Adventure of Tintin movie.*

Abstrak

Dalam penelitian ini penulis memfokuskan untuk mengkalasifikasi jenis-jenis *illocutionary acts* yang terdapat dalam movie *The Adventure of Tintin*. Penelitisn ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis dari *Illocutionary Acts* yang di temukan dalam movie *The Adventure of Tintin* dan untuk menganalisis makna dari *Illocutionary Acts* berdasarkan konteks situasi. Data yang dianalisis diambil dari movie dari Peter Jakson yang berjudul *The Adventure of Tinin*. Deskriptif kualitatif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan data dan memecahkan permasalahan dalam penelitian ini. Terdapat tiga teori yang digunakan menganalisis data yaitu pertama, teori dari Yule (1996:48) digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis *illocutionary acts* yang ditemukan dalam movie. Kedua, teori dari Leech (1990:9) digunakan untuk menganalisis makna dari kalimat yang digunakan dan teori ketiga dati Halliday dan Hassan (1989:2) digunakan untuk mendukung untuk menganalisis konteks situasi yang ditemukan dalam movie. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan jenis-jenis *Illocutionary Acts* yang di ungkapkan dari tokoh dalam movie yaitu, *representative/assertive, directive, expressive, declarative* dan *commissive*. Dari 100 data yang ditemukan dalam movie yang dianalisis, jenis *expressive* merupakan jenis yang paling sering digunakan dalam movie, dengan 26 data atau sekitar 26% yang digunakan pada tokoh namun hanya 1 data atau 1% menggunakan jenis *declaration* dalam movie yang di analisis.

Kata Kunci: *speech act, illocutionary act, movie The Adventure of Tintin.*

Introduction

Humans may now learn languages and styles in a variety of ways. Humans use language as one of their tools for expressing their thoughts and desires while communicating with one another. Humans communicate their emotions and desires in a variety of ways. Language, according to Owen (2006:1), can be described as a socially acceptable code or traditional system for conveying concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of symbols governed by the provision. However, language is also defined as a tool that assists males in expressing their thoughts and wishes to others, such as when they require assistance, so that tight ties among group members can be maintained Ramelan (1991:8). It can be inferred that language plays a significant role in communicating meaning.

The foundation for sending and receiving information among people is communication. Communication, according to Davar and Rustom (1980:14), is the process of meaningful interactions among humans in an organization insulting in meaning being perceived and understanding effected among such people. To become fluent in communication, the target must first comprehend the topic.

To grasp the importance of communication Throughout this case, speech serves as the major means of clarifying the subject. The study of the meaning and function of an utterance that occurs when people are striving to express their sentiments, actions, treating, ordering, and other things is known as speech acts. In society, people always communicate to transmit their intentions to the listener. Speech acts, according to Aitchison (2003:106), are a series of utterances that behave similarly to actions. He also contends that when someone delivers a sequence of words, the speaker is frequently seeking to make an effect with those words, a result that could have been attained in some circumstances by a different action.

Illocutionary Act can be used to command, warn, or be referred to as "Illocutionary Force." An illocutionary deed or force can be found in any utterance, whether written or spoken. This study's author explores the movie's illocutionary acts. This is because the movie is a vehicle for presenting people's daily lives in a lighthearted manner. The writer noticed illocutionary in the movie. The dialogue, or the conversations that occur between the characters, is an important part of the movie. Subtitles should be placed in the movie to guarantee that the audience understands the message of the movie, and then the conversation should be reviewed for speech actions, particularly illocutionary acts. According to Hornby (2006), a movie is a collection of moving pictures with sound that tells a story and is displayed in a cinema.

Austin (1962) devised the notion of speech act, which was later suggested by his student, Searle (1979). According to Austin, when we use language in communication, we accomplish three things: I locutionary, (ii) illocutionary, and (iii) perlocutionary deeds. The act of stating anything has a meaning, and speech activities that have a meaning are called locutionary acts. It is performed as an act of saying something or as an act of saying something in opposition to saying something. The true action performed by the speech in Illocutionary, where saying equals acting, such as betting, plighting one's troth, greeting, and warning. The perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance on the listener as a result of the utterance's linguistic expression or the overall goal of the utterance.

There are several points can be analysed. Expressive is the one of them. Expressive is the one of acts has function to expressing, or making known. This study not just to discussed about expressive type however this study used to

explain the meaning of the utterance by the character of movie that used to data analysis.

The researcher used a cartoon movie entitled *The Adventure of Tintin* as the data source because in the movie the researcher finds some utterance related to types an illocutionary act such as a directive, representative, commissive, expressive and declarative. This movie was published in 2011, as the first trilogy movie with the adorable journey of the main character that adopted by a novel. Here, the writer wants to identify the illocutionary acts in the conversation between the among of the character and interest in analysing the meaning related to illocutionary act found in the movie. This research will use the theory of the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) and the theory for the meaning of context situation found in conversation among the character used Halliday and Hasan (1989).

Languages and styles can now be learned in a variety of methods. When talking with one another, humans use language as one of their instruments for conveying their thoughts and desires. Humans use a multitude of methods to express their emotions and desires. Language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for transmitting concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of symbols governed by the provision, according to Owen (2006:1). Language, on the other hand, is defined as a tool that helps guys express their thoughts and intentions to others, such as when they need help, in order to keep group relationships strong. Ramelan is a character from the movie Ramelan (1991:8). Language, it can be deduced, plays an important part in conveying meaning.

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There are a few things that can be looked into. One of them is expressive. One of the functions of expressive activities is to express or make known. This study did not just address expressive type; it also employed data analysis to understand the meaning of a character's utterance.

Because the researcher identifies several utterances connected to forms of illocutionary acts such as directive, representational, commissive, expressive, and declarative in the movie The Adventure of Tintin, the researcher uses it as a data source. This movie was released in 2011 as the first in a trilogy on the charming trip of the main character, which was inspired by a novel. The writer is interested in identifying illocutionary acts in the conversation between the characters and

analyzing the significance of the illocutionary act found in the movie. The idea of sorts of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) as well as the theory of the meaning of context situation observed in discussion among the characters will be used in this study. Halliday and Hasan (1989).

The first research related had been conducted by Wulan Angelia (2019) pragmatics studies include illocutionary acts. The goal of this study was to discover the forms of illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie, as well as the context underpinning such acts. Because the data were the utterances of the characters in the Aladdin movie, this method was descriptive qualitative. The data was collected using non-participatory approaches. The data was gathered through a series of stages, including downloading the movie screenplay, seeing the movie numerous times, and reading and observing the dialogue in the movie. As a consequence of the investigation, there are 30 directive utterances. Each utterance is broken down into a portion of the directed illocutionary act. Directives (10), assertives (5), declaratives (2), commissives (4), and expressives (4) were used to classify the data (9).

The second research related had been conducted by Friska Sari Luksiana (2019) Types of Illocutionary act Found in the Movie Subtitle „You are my home" After checking and analyzing the movie and categorize it to the types of Illocutionary act, the researchers found there are four types of Illocutionary act found in the movie „You are my home" but there are no Declarative types in this movie. The researchers wrote the total utterances that uttered by the characters for about 216 utterances in the beginning until the end. In calculating of Illocutionary act, there are 78 representatives, 90 declaratives, 40 expressives and 8 commissives.

Atmaja's third thesis is titled An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Lois Lowry's Novel The Giver (2016). He examines the illocutionary acts in novel The Giver by Lois Lowry, including the type of illocutionary acts and the deep structures of speech of illocutionary acts. The information was derived from Lois Lowry's work. The first hypothesis is Kreidler's theory of illocutionary acts, which was applied in this study (1998). It's employed to solve the study's initial problem. Meanwhile, in order to respond to the study's second question, the author employed Searle's notion of deep structure of illocutionary acts (1976). The qualitative method was applied in the prior investigation.As a result, just three illocutionary acts in the form of formative exist, accounting for barely 3% of the entire data. The novel has 17 data, 11 data, and 21 data of representative directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary acts. The similarities between this study and the preceding study include the use of qualitative data collection methods and the application of Searle's theory. The theory is the difference between this study and the prior one. For the first difficulty, the earlier study used Kreidler's theory. Meanwhile, regarding the first difficulty, this investigation relied on Searle's theory.

Herman's Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar is the fourth periodical (2015). The purpose of this study is to examine the utterances of Chinese residents of Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar. According to Austin (1975: 3), there are three categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. However, in this case, the author focuses on illocutionar. Representatives, instructions, commissives, expressive, and declarative illocutionary acts are the five types (Searle in Leech, 1983: 205). As a result, the author analyzes the utterances of Chinese residents of Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar, using the forms of illocutionary activities. The purpose of this research is to look into the many kinds of illocutionary behaviors that can be found in Chinese conversations in Pematangsiantar.

The last research related had been conducted by Bayu Prakarsa (2017) titled The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Titanic Movie. The focus of this research is on the employment of illocutionary acts in the speech of the main character in the movie Titanic. The goal of this research is to determine the situation's context and

classify the illocutionary employed in the movie Titanic. The data for this study was derived from the movie Titanic. The documentation approach is utilized to collect data, which involves monitoring and viewing movies and then writing down dialogues that are regarded valid data. The data was analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method, which classified the data into five types of illocutions and provided explanations for each. This hypothesis is applied to the forms of illocutionary acts performed on the movie's key characters. The second is Leech's (1983) situation context theory, which was used to assess the context of the situation in Titanic. According to the findings of this study, the movie has four types of illocutionary acts: (1) Assertive, (2) Directive, (3) Commissive, and (4) Expressive.

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Method

The data of this study was taken from the The Adventure of Tintin movie by Peter Jackson. Give the reason why you choose this movie as your data source. Mention the method of collecting the dta. There are Several steps that will be conducted the first one is finding out the movie from. The second one is watching the movie repeatedly, taking notes of the conversation which contain the types of illocutionary acts. The last one is collecting the data then classifying according to the theory used. Mention the method of analyzing the data. Mention the theory utilized to answer the research problem. The data were presented formal and informal method. There are two ways to find presentations, such as the formal method and the informal method.

Result and Discussion

This research evaluates data from the movie The Adventure of Tintin. The types of illocutionary acts and the meaning of illocutionary acts based on the context of situation found in the movie are the focus of this analysis which is based on Searle (1979) and Halliday and Hassan (1989) theory. This thesis focused to find the meaning which support the theory from Leech (1990). The first data is types of illocutionary act, illocutionary acts indicate how the speaker uttered to make statement an offer an explanation or some other communicative purpose. The second is classified the meaning included in the illocutionary acts based on the context of situation. Meaning is the important thing while make a conversation. Here the data will be analyzed types of meaning included in the utterance.

Data 1
Representative
Captain   : "Assassin? Look, you've got it all wrong!"
Tintin   : **"I was kidnaped by a gang of thugs**"

(The Adventure of Tintin Movie, 00:27:17)

Based on the theory of illocutionary act, the utterance by Mr. Sakharine classified into *stating* since Mr. Sakharine as a speaker used his authority to state

the hearer about the truth. In the movie, Tintin wants to run away from Mr. Sakharine and suddenly he met with Captain who kidnaped. Captain though Tintin is an assassin and by saying *"I was kidnaped by a gang of thugs"* Tintin tell the truth.

The conversation above includes in *logical/ conceptual meaning* because Tintin as a speaker conveyed the meaning directly to the hearer. This is indicated into *logical* meaning because the hearer directly understands the meaning from the speaker.

This dialogue took place aboard the Haddock ship, in the middle of the sea. After they managed to flee, they attempted to free the little boat from the ship, but one of the crew members noticed them and attempted to seize them. Fortunately, they were able to obtain the tiny boat and rowed it. The entire crew grabs a shotgun and fires the cannon at the boat, but they hit the incorrect ship.

Captain and Tintin took part in the tenor. Captain is the captain of the Haddock ship, while Titin is a journalist who attempted to assist Captain in his search for the treasure. Tintin is aware of Mr. Sakharine's plans, and he assists Captain in his search for the wealth.

The mode of Tintin towards Captain *"I was kidnaped by a gang of thugs"* used declarative sentence to relay information. In this utterance, Tintin produce high voice with serious expression hoping Captain trust him.

Data 2
Directive
Crew   : "don't worry we'll kill them, sir!"
Mr. Sakharine   : ***"No. you can kill the boy. Not Haddock!"***
                                (*The Adventure of Tintin movie, 00:32:04*)

In this scene, in the bold section could be classified into *commanding*. The utterance belongs to commanding since the utterance produce by Mr. Sakharine said *"No. you can kill the boy. Not Haddock!"* the speaker used his authority to make the hearer do something as the speaker wants. Mr. Sakharine wants his crew to arrest them

Based on conversation above included into affective meaning because it reflects to Mr. Sakharine angry feelings while he knows his crew need to kill Captain Haddock.

The field of conversation above happened in the control room of the ship. When Haddock Captain and Tintin were escape, all the crew inform Mr. Sakharine regarding the situation.

The tenor is between Mr. Sakharine and his Crew. Captain and staff is the connection between Mr. Sakharine and his crew. Mr. Sakharine is the captain of the ship, and his crew is the Haddock ship's staff or team, and after taking over, they must follow Mr. Sakharine's orders.

The mode on this conversation by said *"No. you can kill the boy. Not Haddock!"* used exclamatory sentence because Mr. Sakharine expressing his strong emotion while utterance the words.

Data 3
Expressive
Tintin   : "How your thirst for adventure Captain?"
Captain   : ***"unquenchable Tintin"***
                                (*The Adventure of Tintin Movie, 01:40:10*)

In this scene bold and italic section classified into *expressive*. The utterance belongs to commanding since the speaker utterance produce by Tintin

said "*unquenchable Tintin*" express his feeling to digging Captain feeling about sailing.

In that conversation include to *connotative* meaning because it reflects to the word "*unquenchable*" in that utterance that not concern in actual meaning if this situation if Captain was counting, but the word "*unquenchable*" refers to the connotation meaning to ask how interest Captain about back to sailing.

The field of this situation is on Haddock house. After he found the treasure and solve the hint, they found another key to discover the treasure. Then here Tintin asked Captain to take a part in the next treasure hunt.

The dialogue between Tintin and Captain is called Tenor. Tintin is a man held captive by Mr. Sakharine, while Captain is the captain of the Haddock ship, which Sakharine has imprisoned. Tintin attempted to clarify his identification to Captain Haddock since the first time he met Tintin, he assumed he was an assassin, so Tintin informed Captain Haddock of his name to eliminate any confusion about who Tintin is.

The mode of Tintin towards Captain "*How your thirst for adventure Captain*?" used interrogative sentence. While Tintin produce the utterance, he produces with flat and slow tone with full of desire expression.

Data 4
Declarative
Thompson   : "***you under arrest***!"
Thomson   : "to be precise"
Mr. Sakharine : (*hopeless expression*)
<div align="right">(The Adventure of Ti ntin Movie, 01.34.06)</div>

According to the illocutionary act theory, Thompson's utterance above refers to decalaration since the speaker changes the status of the hearer, in this case by detaining Mr. Sakharine after making a disturbance.

Thompson's statement above took on social meaning because he used his position as a police officer to arrest Mr. Sakharine.

The field was held on the harbor of Karraboudjan. Mr. Sakharin and Captain were seeking revenge at the time. Behind of that, the police planned to arrest Mr. Sakharine since he causes turbulence in some areas and also against officers whom he needed to arrest previously. After he ran amok against Captain, he was recently apprehended by police officers and sent to the jail.

The participant dialogue above were Thompson who is a police officer and Mr. Sakharine as a suspect.

The mode of Thompson towards Mr. Sakharine is declarative, as he informed Mr. Sakharine that he is a suspect. Thompson used formal language to Mr. Sakharine because he was the officer on duty at the time.

Data 5
Commissive
Captain : "Are you sure?"
Tintin : "If I'm caught, I don't want them to find this on me. Look just keep it hidden"
Captain : "***I will guard this with my life***"
<div align="right">(The Adventure of Tintin movie, 01:15:27)</div>

Based on the utterance italic and bold above classified into *promising* while the

speaker said *"I will guard this with my life"*. This utterance purposed to promise to the hearer if he will do something in the future. Tintin as speaker wants to Captain keep the letter with him because he scared the letter will grab by Mr. Sakharine. Then Captain take the letter and promise if he will guard the letter.

The conversation above is include *logical/conceptual* meaning due the utterance *"I will guard this with my life"* explicit and clearly convey the meaning to the hearer. Here, Tintin directly understand what Captain says to him.

The field of this conversation is Marlinespike Hall. This place located in Bagghar, the place for world tour of Bianca Castafiore. Behind this show, Mr. Sakharine wants to break the bulletproof glass to take the third model ship of Haddock. The Captain and Tintin want to take the ship first.

The tenor of the conversation is between Captain and Tinin. Captain a leader of the Haddock ship and Titin is a journalist who tried to help Captain to find the treasure. Tintin knows Mr. Sakharine planed and Tintin guide Captain to find the treasure.

The mode of Captain toward Tintin used exclamatory sentence since Captain expressed his trust feeling in his utterance toward Captain. In delivering his utterance Captain used high voice with his expression showed his promise to Tintin.

Data 6
Commissive

Red Rackham   : *"You'll suffer a curse upon you and your name, Haddock."*
Captain   : "He wants vengeance."
Red Rackham   : "Come back and face me!"

(The Adventure of Tintin Movie,01:10:09)

Because Red Rackham, as a speaker, makes a promise to the Haddock if his name and generation are cursed by him, it might be classified as promising. Tintin and Captain were trapped on the desert on their journey. Tintin, Captain, and Snowy were thirsty, and Captain noticed a mirage and hallucinated seeing water on the desert owing to the heat. Captain's fantasy was blown out of the water when he saw a sea and a large ship. Tintin is enthralled by Captain's narrative and encourages him to tell it. Captain who told the narrative about the Haddock ship while hallucinating. In the course of his account, he mentions a conversation between Haddock and Red Rackham, in which Red Rackham curses Haddock and his descendants because of his defeat by said "*You'll suffer a curse upon you and your name, Haddock.*" This is the begin of Haddock history.

Because Red Rackham cursed Haddock impolitely, the exchange above was incorporated in emotive and reflective meaning. Because Red Rackham's words have the potential to make Haddock fearful and alert, they are reflected.

This conversation took place aboard the Haddock ship a long time ago. Haddock was kidnapped by Red Rackham, a pirate, in such situation. Regrettably, there is no one who emerges victorious. All of his crews were slain and both of their shops were destroyed.

The conversation is centered on Haddock and Red Rackham. Haddock in the role of a pirate kidnapped by Red Rackham.

This conversation is conducted in a formal manner. Because both of them were first mates and had a chat, Red Rackham cursed Haddock with formal language after he failed to take over the sip.

Conclusion

The sorts of illocutionary act and the meaning of the illocutionary sentence are two key points that emerge from the examination of illocutionary act produced in the movie The Adventures of Tintin. There are representative, directional, expressive, declaratory, and commissive illocutionary acts in this movie. Yule's research yielded every sort of illocutionary deed imaginable (1996). Representative is used to talk about the truth of the speaker's utterance, directive is used to make an effect on the listener through action, expressive is used to express how the speaker feels about the situation, declarative is used in formal situations to try to change the world, and commissive is used to commit the speakers to doing something. The most important data in this study is the occurrence data, which accounts for 36 or 36 percent of the total data. It may be assumed that the speaker is usually expressing his or her feelings, such as thanking, blaming, like, apologizing, praising, and so on.

This research also looked at the meaning of utterances with illocutionary acts in the context of a scenario. The message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in context is known as meaning. Leech (1990) split meaning into seven categories, including logical and conceptual meaning, which is often regarded as a key component of linguistic communication. The communicative value that an expression has as a result of what it refers to is known as connotative meaning. The social meaning of a piece of language is the information it conveys about the context in which it is used. The way language reflects the speaker's personal feelings is known as affective meaning. When there are several conceptual meanings for a word, reflected meaning occurs when one sense of the word is part of our reaction. The connotations that a word develops as a result of the meanings of words are known as collocative meaning. Thematic meaning refers to how the message conveys the meaning of a word, whether it is denotative or connotative. The social relationship that exists between the encounters in a speaking situation is referred to as tenor. The last mode describes the role of language in the spoken encounter. People not only utter to commit with others, but there is something conveyed in the utterance, according to the findings of this study.

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