



## THE TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN INCREDIBLE 2 MOVIE: A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

This study focuses on the analysis of the illocutionary act in the *Incredible 2* movie which contains various kinds of illocutionary acts. In this study, there are 2 problems that will be discussed, namely; What types of illocutionary acts are found in the *Incredible 2* movie? and What is the meaning of the illocutionary acts shown in some of the character utterances in the *Incredible 2* movie? This study used the theory of Searle (1979) about the types of illocutionary acts and theory of meaning by Leech's (1981) and is supported by the contextual situation theory by Halliday (1985). The data collected from the conversational interactions between characters in the movie *Incredible 2* and the analysis used qualitative methods. The method used in presenting the data are formal and informal methods used to analyze 24 data that were found in *Incredible 2*. The result found expressive illocutionary act is the most commonly occurred with 10 or 41,6% data, and followed by commissive 6 or 25% data, directive 5 or 21% data, representative 2 or 8,3% data and declarative 1 or 4,1% data.

**Keywords:** *illocutionary act, types, meaning*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis tindak ilokusi dalam film *Incredible 2* yang memuat berbagai macam tindak ilokusi. Dalam penelitian ini ada 2 permasalahan yang akan dibahas yaitu; (1) Jenis tindak ilokusi apa yang ditemukan dalam film *Incredible 2*? Dan (2) Apa makna dari tindak ilokusi yang ditunjukkan pada beberapa percakapan karakter dalam film *Incredible 2*?. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle (1979) tentang jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi dan teori makna oleh Leech (1981) dan didukung oleh teori situasi kontekstual oleh Halliday (1985). Data dikumpulkan dari interaksi percakapan antar karakter dalam film *Incredible 2* dan analisisnya menggunakan metode kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penyajian data adalah metode formal dan informal yang digunakan untuk menganalisis 24 data yang ditemukan film *Incredible 2*. Hasil tindak ilokusi ekspresif paling banyak didapatkan yaitu 10 (41,6%), dilanjutkan dengan data komisif 6 (25%), direktif 5 (21%), representatif 2 (8,3%) dan deklaratif 1 (4,1%).

**Kata kunci:** *tindak ilokusi, tipe, makna*

## **Introduction**

Language is important thing in our life. Without language, we will be very difficult in doing communication with each other. It is not new thing for society to learn language, because the main function of language is for communication. Besides that, language has important role in expressing what they want to tell to interlocutors (Sihombing & dkk, 2021). When we do communication, sometime we don't understand what is the point of the speaker and even can be different with what we understand. In expressing the language and communicate, it relates to pragmatic.

Pragmatics is a study about meaning of speaker, study about contextual meaning, study about how to more communicate than it's spoken, and study about expressing relative distance (Yule, 1996). One of more aspect pragmatic is related with speech act. Speech act was introduced by Austin (1962) in his book with title "How to do Thing with word?". In his book, speech act is distinguished into 3 act which is done by someone who pronounce some sentence that is Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is speech act in telling something, illocutionary act is speech act in real act which is done by utterances, and perlocutionary act is speech effect to listener. Illocutionary act is distinguished into 5 types that is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1979). Representative is a statement which is delivered by speaker in the form of fact or the actual. Directive is a speaker wants in order that listener does something. Commissive is where a speaker committed or done an act in the future. Then, there is an expressive is where a speaker who reveal their feeling. And the last one is declarative is a special category because can change something in reality. Inside of 5 types in illocutionary act, there is implied meaning in illocutionary act.

Implied meaning can be differentiate in to 7 types of meaning that is conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflection meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning (Leech, 1981). Conceptual meaning is literal meaning of word which is pointed based on an idea or concept that is referred. Connotative meaning is a meaning that has exceeded content literal meaning of conceptual meaning. Social meaning is a piece of language which is used in telling about social condition of various dimensions until style level in same language. Affective meaning is this word meaning is used in expressing emotions. Reflection meaning is a word meaning that can respond other meaning based on context. Collocative meaning consists of associations that is got of a word. This thing is caused meaning of words tend to occur in the environment. Thematic meaning, this meaning is communicated with writer way or speaker set the message in focusing, sequence, and emphasis.

Based on Dilla Ramayanti (2018), in this study entitled *The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in "Tangled" Movie* found there are four types of illocutionary act in that movie. those are included directive, representative, expressive and commissive. As the result, directive becomes the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in *Tangled* movie produced by the characters in that movie. With this can be declared that some people wants to express their feeling through speech and at the same time

happy to make other people to do something or to not do something based on their intention in using type of directive illocutionary act (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018).

In research (Angelia Sembiring, 2019) that is titled *Illocutionary Acts On Aladdin Movie 2019*, in this research found five types of illocutionary act in that movie, such as: representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. This research used descriptive qualitative is taken as much 30 data. From 30 data illocutionary act that was mostly found is directive where the main character more reveal the speech directly such as asking to request and order (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019).

On the next research that was done by (Fitriani, 2020) has titled *An Analysis of Illocutionary act in Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald Movie*. On this research used research design descriptive qualitative with content analysis which is put forwarded by (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The researcher found five types of illocutionary act that is included representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Research results obtained the data as much 131 illocutionary act. The researcher found type representative illocutionary act is the most dominantly used by the main character as much 78 data (Fitriani & dkk, 2020).

Other than found in daily communication, illocutionary act there are in a literature such as novel and movie. movie is a picture series and voice that has recorded by camera (Hornby, 2006). In movie there are many conversations that happen between one character with other character. Then with this is possible to find types of illocutionary act in character's utterances in a movie. On this research was focussed in identify illocutionary act that is found in movie *Incredible 2* based on theory that is proposed by Searle (1979). This movie is American computer animated superhero, produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures, written and directed by Brad Bird. The movie is sequel of *Incredible* (2004), the movie tells where the Parr family won against a criminal named "Syndorme". In season 2 the Parr family also had a hard time to battling "The Underminer" who will rob the bank, but the attempt was unsuccessful and caused damage to the city. And finally the Parr family cannot use their power to protect society. But an offer came from Winston Deavor and Evelyn Deavor who are owners of telecommunication company and have the ambition to make people believe in superheroes again. Winston and Evelyn gave this mission to Elasticgirl (Helen). Problems arise when doing this mission, the "Screenslaver" becomes the next enemy that these superheroes will face.

Besides focusing on illocutionary act, the researchers also analyse implied meaning behind characters' utterances which exists in film *Incredible 2*. Implied meaning which is contained in that character's speech to make communication going well. The theory that proposed by Leech (1981) about implied meaning is used by researcher in analysing implied meaning that is contained in character's utterances in *Incredible 2* movie. In analysing implied meaning is supported by situation contexts. Situation context is a construction theory to explain how a text can change with social prosos where that text located or different (Halliday, 1985). It can be interpreted that social context plays a role as background explainer of the story in the movie such as where it happens, who is involved and when in happen in the movie story. In that thing, researcher can analyse implied meaning in speaker's utterances or character.

## **Method**

In this film *Incredible 2*, researcher took data from conversation between all character that is involved in this movie. In collecting the data researcher used literature method such as watching movie and read the subtitle of the movie. After collecting the data, then classify the data based on 5 types of illocutionary act: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. To analyze the data, researcher used descriptive qualitative method with using 3 theories. First theory Searle (1979) is to identify types of illocutionary act, second theory comes from Leech (1981) to analyze implied meaning of the conversation, and third theory from Halliday (1985) as support to find the context of situation. Formal method and informal is method that is used by researcher in serving data. In formal method, is served with table form to show the occurrence types of illocutionary act that is found in *Incredible 2* movie. While informal method is used to explain contained meaning between character's utterances with is supported by context situation.

## **Result and Discussion**

In this film *Incredible 2*, researcher took data from conversation between all character that is involved in this movie. In collecting the data researcher used literature method such as watching movie and read the subtitle of the movie. After collecting the data, then classify the data based on 5 illocutionary act: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. To analyze the data, researcher used descriptive qualitative method with using 3 theories. First theory (Searle, 1979) is to identify types of illocutionary act, second theory comes from (leech, 1981) to analyze implied meaning of the conversation, and third theory from (Halliday, 1985) as support to find situation of the context. Formal method and informal is method that is used by researcher in serving data. In formal method, is served with table form to show the occurrence types of illocutionary act that is found in film *Incredible 2*. While informal method is used to explain contained meaning between character's utterances with is supported by situation context.

## **Result**

The result of these are presented in table form to make it easier to identify all the types of illocutionary acts found in *Incredible 2* movie in the conversation between characters. It can be seen in the table 3.1 below.

Table 1 types of illocutionary act found in incredible 2

No	Types of Illocutionary act	Data Found	Data Percentage
1	Representative	2	8,3%
2	Directive	5	21,0%
3	Expressive	10	41,6%
4	Commissive	6	25,0%

5	Declarative	1	4,1%
	Total	24	100%

Based on table 3.1 the most dominant types of illocutionary act found in conversation between character in Incredible 2 movie is expressive. Thus, the characters express more feelings such as; likes, dislike, apologies, and sorrow in conversation between characters.

### Discussion

in the part of data analysis was served with showing conversation between the characters that contain of illocutionary act. After that it was continue with explaining types of illocutionary act contained in the utterance and the meaning of the sentence. Bold words was used for showing part of the utterance that contained illocutionary act. Meanwhile, there only five example of data that was chosen for showing in this research. The data become representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The data analysis in the section below.

### Representative

Based on the theory by Searle (1979) defined representative speech act that state what is believed by speaker as a case or not. This types can be included describe, inform, fact, and assertions. With this definition, data that represent the truth is believed by speaker can be seen in the data below.

### Data 1

Mr. incredible : “They said it was beyond repair”

Dash : “You used to drive that?”

Mr. Incredible : “They said it was destroyed, they said it was ... **that’s my car!**”

[1:02:25 – 01:02:38]

In conversation above, Mr. Incredible’s (Bob) Utterance can be categorized as representative illocutionary act. Based on speech act theory, it is representatives because Mr. incredible state the truth that the car is his. The context of the conversation is when Dash asked his father (Bob) to help him with his math homework, the TV shows a rich guy showing the car that driving by Mr. Incredible (Bob). Bob couldn’t believe his car was in perfect condition. He said that they, who repaired the car, said it couldn’t be repaired and would be destroyed, but the car was already owned by the rich guy. This sentence used declarative sentence, but the sound like exclamative sentence because Bob feels angry and cheated by the fact that the car can be repaired. In this sentence contain affective meaning because Bob was angry and spoke with

loudly voice while saying “That’s my car!” emphasizes that the car is his. It is the truth because Bob used to drive it before the rich guy owned it.

### **Directive**

Directive speech act is the speaker wants to the hearer does something in accordance with what the speaker says. Expression that is spoken by speaker can be in the form of inviting, instructing, asking, suggesting begging, forbidding, commanding and requesting (Searle 1979). In the data can be discussed in this part. The discussion below

### **Data 2**

Elasticgirl : “What are you kids doing? **Get out of here!**”  
Violet : “There’s no time!”

[02:02 – 02:07]

Based on the theory of speech act, Elasticgirl’s utterance can be categories as directive illocutionary act. The utterance said by Elasticgirl is performing an act in which tells someone to do something. The context of the conversation above when Elasticgirl tries to stop the tank from hitting the city hall by jumping into the engine and using the strength of her elastic body to drop the liquid in the tank, but it not successful. Therefore, her husband came to help her to drop the liquid after success they will go out from the tank but their kids comes into the tank to help their parent to stop the tank, but the mother was worried because they came in and told her kids to get out from the tank but Violet realised that there was not enough time from them to escape from the tank so she used her power to protect her family from the explosion. This sentence used imperative sentence because she (Elasticgirl) very clearly ordered to her kids to get out of the tank before it exploded. In this conversation, it is included in the affective meaning because it emphasizes the emotion of the characters. The word “get out” can indicate that at the time the character is feeling worried about her kids.

### **Expressive**

Based on Searle (1979) state that expressing or showing feeling’s speaker and can be in the form of happy, sad, like, dislike, apologize, and greet. The analysis of illocutionary act in the Incredible 2 movie showed certain expression that is represented in that scene. The data have explained in the below part.

### Data 3

Voyd : “That was incredible! No pun intended.”  
Violet : “**Sorry I had to punch you**”

[01:45:17 – 01:45:20]

The conversation above is including expressive illocutionary act because the utterance shows what the speaker feeling to the hearer when she speaks. The conversation above was said by Violet when they finished their mission. The context of these conversation is when Voyd is under hypnosis from a Screenslaver, they get into a fight where Voyd also wants Violet to be under hypnosis by wearing glasses, so that the Screenslaver’s plan to make superheroes illegal forever fulfilled. But that doesn’t happen because Violet punch Voyd so hard that Voyd faints and the plan to make Violet hypnotized failed. This sentence used declarative sentence, because Violet directly said sorry to Voyd that punch her so hard. The utterance by Violet is considered as expressive because Violet show her apologize to Voyd because she punch her. From conversation above included affective meaning because it represent Violet express apologize to Voyd that punch her.

### Commissive

Some explanation of commissive speech act is speaker reveals what does it mean such as: promise, appointment, threat, rejection and swearing. In the Incredible 2 movie the character often express future act with utterance to other characters (Searle, 1979). Data that has found can be seen on discussion below.

### Data 4

Bob : “We can get closer”  
Helen : “Bob. (laughing)”  
Violet : “Stop! Let us out! Here, large popcorn, small soda. Save me a seat, center, about eight rows back. **I’ll be back before the previews are over.**”

[01:47:10 – 01:47:16]

The conversation above is happened in front of the theater when the Parr family (Bob, Helen, Dash, Jack-Jack) wanted to drop Violet and Tony there. The utterance produced by Violet is considered as commissive speech act because the speaker commits herself to do future actions. The context of the conversation above is when Violet and Parr family pick up Tony at his house to go theater together, in the car they

talk, and Violet introducing her family one by one starting from her mother and then her father where they met at Happy Flatter (Tony's family restaurant) her younger brother Dash and Jack-Jack, where violet also said that her parents would not attend the theater and just Drop them off there. But something happened, in front of the theater a chase between police and criminals made Violet and Parr family leave Tony there and Violet promise to return before the preview are over. The conversation used declarative sentence, because Violet promise that she will comeback after that problems are finished. In the conversation above is included the conceptual meaning because in the sentence there is word "back" which is in the dictionary has many meanings, in the sentence "*I'll be back before the previews are over*" this shows that "back" means showing the situation and location of the character.

### **Declarative**

Can bring some change of status, object condition or object that is mean only based on fact that declaration has been done successful (Searle, 1979). Declaration that are performed by the speaker could be change the words, status of a person, reality or something. In order to perform declaration the speaker must have a special institutional in specific context. There are declarative illocutionary act that is done by the character in Incredible 2 movie. the data can be seen in discussion below.

Magistrate: "**And in recognition of the extraordinary service they have demonstrated, the legal status of superheroes is hereby restored**"  
Superheroes : (all cheering)

[01:45:39 – 01:45:50]

The utterance produced by the Magistrate is considered as declarations because it changes the reality of a person or superheroes. Based on the theory, this utterance produced by Magistrate saying "*And in recognition of the extraordinary service they have demonstrated, the legal status of superheroes is hereby restored*" state that superheroes were legal again. The context of utterance is where the superheroes are very happy to that statement. They can come back to help the people when they are in trouble without needing to hide anymore, because previously they were afraid to appear in public but now with this they can boldly show their power to help others. This sentence used is declarative sentence, because the situation in this scene is formal so language used here is formal because it is in court. From the conversation is included thematic meaning because in that sentence shows that superheroes are legal again.

## Conclusion

This research analysis illocutionary act that is found in Incredible 2 movie there are 61 data of illocutionary act. There are 24 data found in the types of illocutionary act and classified into 2 data for representative, 5 data for directive, 10 data for expressive, 6 data for commissive, and 1 data for declarative. Among five types of illocutionary act that is found in Incredible 2 movie, expressive illocutionary act can be said as a type of the most dominant found in this movie. the most used utterance by character is for expressing feeling and purpose of character who using illocutionary act is for pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy or sorrow. based on fundamental effect that is shown by hearer, illocutionary act that is used by the character quite successful although there are less successful, this thing happen because hearer is not expected by the speaker. Based on analysis can be concluded that meaning of sentence that is used by speaker for expressing feeling to speech partner and also used for express some paradigm case such as; asking, allowing, proposing, promising and apologising.

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