The Illocutionary Acts Found in the Summer I Turned Pretty Film

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the types of speech acts that exist in the film to be classified in the context of text, speech acts in the film also discuss the importance of language as a system or means of communication between speakers and listeners, so that it is able to be understood and studied, where the language that will be used to convey the feelings or meaning of speech acts has clear information and is easily understood by all those who will study speech acts. It is an example of a form of speech act that has been culturally defined and is distinguished by a distinctive illocutionary force. For instance, making promises, giving advice, and making threats are all instances of illocutionary activities. Speech acts theory looks at the pragmatic function of utterances . The study uses a qualitative method to analyze the data and identifies representative and directive illocutionary acts in the conversations. Overall, the text provides an overview of the importance of language and speech acts in human communication, and how they are studied in the field of pragmatics. The theory is premised on the belief that language is used to perform actions. Films are cultural products produced by certain cultures that help individuals of various languages and cultures to communicate with one another. The text presents a literature review that discusses the different types of illocutionary acts and how they are used in human communication. Finally, the text presents the research methodology, findings, and discussion of a study that analyzes the types of illocutionary acts used in the conversations of season 2 of "The Summer I Turned Pretty." In Season 2 of "The Summer I Turned Pretty," various illocutionary acts are prominently featured. Representative acts involve characters describing their feelings and experiences, providing information essential to plot development. Directive acts include requests and advice, where characters aim to influence each other's actions or decisions. Commissive acts are seen in promises and offers, where characters commit to future actions or support. Expressive acts convey emotions through apologies or congratulations, reflecting characters' internal states. These illocutionary acts are crucial for understanding character interactions and the narrative structure, highlighting the role of language in shaping relationships and advancing the storyline.

Keywords*: illocutionary, scpeech acts, film*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur yang ada dalam film untuk diklasifikasikan dalam konteks teks. Tindak tutur dalam film juga membahas pentingnya bahasa sebagai sistem atau sarana komunikasi antara pembicara dan pendengar, sehingga dapat dipahami dan dipelajari, di mana bahasa yang akan digunakan untuk menyampaikan perasaan atau makna tindak tutur memiliki informasi yang jelas dan mudah dipahami oleh semua orang yang akan mempelajari tindak tutur tersebut. Ini adalah contoh bentuk tindak tutur yang telah

didefinisikan secara kultural dan dibedakan dengan kekuatan illokusi yang khas. Misalnya, membuat janji, memberikan nasihat, dan membuat ancaman adalah semua contoh aktivitas illokusi. Teori tindak tutur melihat fungsi pragmatik dari ujaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data dan mengidentifikasi tindak tutur representatif dan direktif dalam percakapan. Secara keseluruhan, teks ini memberikan gambaran tentang pentingnya bahasa dan tindak tutur dalam komunikasi manusia, dan bagaimana mereka dipelajari dalam bidang pragmatik. Teori ini didasarkan pada keyakinan bahwa bahasa digunakan untuk melakukan tindakan. Film adalah produk budaya yang diproduksi oleh budaya tertentu yang membantu individu dari berbagai bahasa dan budaya untuk saling berkomunikasi. Teks ini menyajikan tinjauan pustaka yang membahas berbagai jenis tindak tutur dan bagaimana mereka digunakan dalam komunikasi manusia. Akhirnya, teks ini menyajikan metodologi penelitian, temuan, dan diskusi dari studi yang menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam percakapan di musim kedua "The Summer I Turned Pretty. Di musim 2 "The Summer I Turned Pretty," berbagai tindak tutur ditampilkan secara mencolok. Tindak tutur representatif melibatkan karakter yang menggambarkan perasaan dan pengalaman mereka, memberikan informasi penting untuk perkembangan plot. Tindak tutur direktif mencakup permintaan dan nasihat, di mana karakter berusaha mempengaruhi tindakan atau keputusan satu sama lain. Tindak tutur komisif terlihat dalam janji dan tawaran, di mana karakter berkomitmen untuk tindakan atau dukungan di masa depan. Tindak tutur ekspresif menyampaikan emosi melalui permintaan maaf atau ucapan selamat, mencerminkan keadaan internal karakter. Tindak tutur ini sangat penting untuk memahami interaksi karakter dan struktur narasi, menyoroti peran bahasa dalam membentuk hubungan dan memajukan alur cerita.

Kata kunci*: ilokusi, tindak tutur, film*

Introduction

Pragmatics theory is linguistic communication, much of it deals, in fact, with the more general problem of human interaction. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that defines the hidden meanings of a writer and speaker in relation to the collaborative effort of linguistic form. It is mentioned alongside its user. A contextual meaning is usually given importance in pragmatics, where every other meaning of a given context is referred to the speaker or writer who wishes to state something. As a result, the field of Pragmatics aids in dealing with the speaker's intended meaning. The scope of pragmatics demonstrates some linguistically related terms. Pragmatics is the one of study that discusses about language in this study the people learn about the meaning of the utterance made by the speaker. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In pragmatics there is an aspect namely speech acts.

A speech act is created when speaker/write makes an utterance to hearer/reader in context. Speech acts are a part of social interactive behavior and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interactionspeech acts mean actions performed in saying something. Every user of language intends, among other things, to influence their listener(s). That is, their listener should behave in a way that is commensurate with the utterance. In other words, speech acts theory looks at the behaviour or attitude of interlocutors in communicative discourse. People perform speech acts when they

apologize, greet, ask for something, whine, invite someone over, admire them, or decline. Speech acts are broken down into three categories by Yule (1996-1988) verbal acts, illocutionary acts.

According to Cruse (2000:332)"illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that, if the contextual condition is appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act". This means that someone does not produce an utterance with no intention. Mostly, someone produce an utterance with some kind of function or intention in mind. This is also generally known as illocutionary force of the utterance. Someone might utter an utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some communicative purpose.

This study will analyze the speech acts from film "The Summer I Turned Pretty", this study is important to analyze, because in the film there are many types of speech acts, this study is also significant important to increase understanding for readers who want to explore or study speech acts, the types of speech acts, specifically for those who want to major in languages. In literature subjects, speech acts help students understand in learning illocutionary acts as well as identifying character development and conflict in the story film. In the context for daily communication, understanding speech acts is also very important for the general public.

Pragmatics, a branch of linguistics, explores how hidden meanings and intentions are conveyed through language in context. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the speaker's intended meaning rather than just the literal interpretation of words. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics deals with how meaning is communicated and interpreted, focusing on the speaker's intent and the listener's understanding. Speech acts, a key concept in pragmatics, are actions performed through utterances within a social context. These include apologies, requests, offers, and other communicative actions. Cruse (2000) explains that illocutionary acts, a subset of speech acts, are inherent in the locutionary act and manifest when contextual conditions are met. Essentially, every utterance is made with an intention, whether to make a statement, offer, or perform some other communicative function. This study of speech acts in the film "The Summer I Turned Pretty" aims to analyze the various types of speech acts present in the film, highlighting their role in character development and plot progression. Understanding these acts enhances comprehension of both the film's narrative and general communication practices. For students of language and literature, this analysis is crucial for grasping illocutionary acts and their implications, while for the general public, it fosters a deeper understanding of everyday communication

Method

In this study, the author used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Based on the film The Summer I Turned Pretty, the researcher chose to take data from conversations in the film, because it is interesting to analyze. The data is limited to focus only on illocution based on the conversations in the Film. The researcher took several conversations from the Film. Then, the author analyzed the data based on the types of illocution. Such as assertive, directives, expressive, declaration. The analysis used is the textual features of the conversation. Because this research is qualitative, the

findings will be explained in the form of text and explanation of the conversation or the intention of the movie to prove the data below:

1.   Assertive

Whether the speaker believes it to be true or not, assertive speech states or conveys that belief. It displays the speaker's utterance's real and misleading sense of intent (Searle, 1979:12). Examples of this type of statement are agreed, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report.

2.   Directives

A directive speech act is used to persuade another person to take an action. It occurs when the speaker asks the listener to take a certain action. The verbs advise, ask, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request all signify members of this kind. (Scarle, 1979:13).

3.   Expressive

Expressive are kinds of speech acts that state what speaker feel. Can be statement of please, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow express the psychological states or about the speakers experience. "Expressive" illocutionary acts are one of the many forms of illocutionary acts used to convey speakers' individual sentiments, feelings, or attitudes. The purpose of expressive illocutionary acts is to communicate the speaker's subjective emotional experience or assessment of a circumstance or incident.

4.   Declaration

Declaration are speech acts that change the word via their utterance. In order to make a declaration, the speaker needs a special role in specificcontext. A "declarative" illocutionary act is one that is used to express claims or information in the context of illocutionary acts. This act is typically used to describe or communicate the speaker's facts, views, or beliefs. Declarative illocutionary activities frequently serve to educate or instruct the listener..

Result and Discussion

The researcher use a qualitative system to collect data in the movie precisely in episode one of season two in the movie, the author will also examine various types of illocution such as. Assertives making assertions about a situation involves spoke people or assertives engaging in illocutionary behavior. Directives, these speech acts are intended to get the addressee to carry out an action. Commissives,a speaker can ensure that they will do (or not do!) something in the future. Expressive, this illocutionary act expresses the speaker's psychological state or attitude.

The data following is a conversation taken from season two of The SummerI Turned Pretty Film:

Data 1

1. Assertive

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 04:06 E1)

Belly: "I **need to** tell you"

The sentence Belly conversation *"I need to tell you"* belongs to the assertive category and the inform part because it conveys information or a statement firmly and clearly. Although there is an element of need or desire ("**need**"), the sentence does not ask for an opinion or response from the listener but only conveys the fact that the speaker has something to tell the listener. Thus, although there is an element of need, this sentence emphasizes giving information rather than asking for something from the listener.

Example : "I strongly **urge** you to reconsider your decision."

This sentence belongs to the assertive category and the insist part because it uses the word "strongly urge" to emphasize that the speaker strongly advises the listener to reconsider his decision. Although there is an element of pleading ("**urge**"), this sentence asserts the speaker's desire firmly.

Data 2

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 04:23 E1)

Belly : "Um a few days ago, Jeremiah told me he had feelings for me"

In the context of the conversation between Belly and Conrad, Belly told Conrad that Jeremiah had said that he had feelings for him. The sentence is included in the inform part of the assertion because the sentence "*a few days ago, Jeremiah told me*" is a sentence conveying information to Conrad

 Example: "I completed my assignment last night." The sentence expressly states that the speaker completed his task last night. It is a direct statement of what the speaker has done.

Data 3

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 05:41 E1)

 Belly: "I mean, everyone in our house knows that I've had a crush"

In the context of the conversation Belly retrieved "*I mean, everyone in our house knows that I've had a crush*" in the context of assertive conclusives can be reconstructed into a firm conclusion or a definite statement. In this case, the sentence states a fact or event that is considered true by the speaker. The following is a description of the sentence: "*Everyone in our house knows that I 've had a crush"* In this sentence, the speaker conveys a fact that is believed by him and other members of the house. There is no doubt or question about the truth of this statement it is a clear conclusion of what the speaker already knows.

Example: "The whole neighborhood knows that she's a talented musician."

This sentence "*everyone in the neighborhood*" is aware of the fact that she possesses musical talent. The speaker conveys this information as a definite truth, indicating that there is no doubt or uncertainty about the recognition of her talent within the community. The use of "the whole neighborhood" emphasizes that this belief is widely held among the residents, further solidifying it as a firm conclusion.

Data 4
(The Summer I Turned Pretty 41:37 E1)

Belly: "But **please** don't let that stop you from"

The sentence Belly conversation "*But please don't let that stop you from"* is included in the assertive category and the insist part because although there is an element of request ("**please**"), the sentence emphasizes an insistence or assertiveness in asking the listener to continue or do something, even though there is something that might be an obstacle. In other words, the speaker emphasizes that, despite certain factors or circumstances, the listener is still expected to perform the intended action. Therefore, the sentence falls into the insist category because it emphasizes a strong desire or demand, despite using a polite expression with the word "please."

Example : "I strongly urge you to reconsider your decision."

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2.   Directives

Data 1

**(The Summer I Turned Pretty 08.20minute
   E1)** Counselor : "Can I talk to you for a minute
   please?"Belly   : "Oh okay wait.

In the context of situation in the conversation Counselor with Belly, the sentence "*Can I talk to you for a minute, please?"* belongs to the category of directives, specifically the request type. This is because the sentence is a request to the interlocutor to do something, in this case to talk to them for one minute. The use of the word "please" adds an element of politeness to the request. So, the sentence instructs the interlocutor to allow the speaker to talk to them, so it falls under the category of request type directives.

Example : "Could you please pass me the salt?".

The sentence is a request to the interlocutor to do something, which is to pass the salt to the speaker. The use of the word "please" shows politeness in the request, adding a polite tone and indicating that the speaker is asking respectfully.

Data 2
(The Summer I Turned Pretty 42:37)

Taylor : "**Please** do not listen to him"

The sentence *"Please do not listen to him"* belongs to the category of directives, specifically the prohibition type. This is because the sentence instructs the interlocutor not to do something, in this case, not to listen to someone. The use of the word "please" adds a nuance of politeness to the request. So, the sentence instructs the interlocutor not to listen to someone, so it falls into the category of prohibition type directives.

Example: "Don't forget to lock the door when you leave."

This sentence is a warning to the listener not to forget to lock the door when you leave. Although it doesn't use the word "please", it has a clear sense of request.

Data 3
(The Summer I Turned Pretty 43:30)
Taylor : "Will you text me when you get home, **please**?"

The sentence *"Will you text me when you get home, please?"* belongs to the category of directives, which is the request type. This is because the sentence contains a request for the interlocutor to do something, which is to send a message when they get home. By using the keyword "**please**" as a sign of politeness, the sentence shows that the speaker is begging or asking the interlocutor for something.

Example: "Please do not disturb me while I'm working."

In this sentence, the speaker requests that the listener not disturb them while they are working. The use of the word "please" shows a sense of politeness in the request.

Data 4
(The Summer I Turned Pretty 25:05)

Taylor : "Can you **please** just let Belly handle this by herself?"

The sentence *"Can you please just let Belly handle this by herself?"* belongs to the category of directives, especially in the forbid category, because it implicitly instructs the listener not to interfere or not to help with the situation Belly is facing. In this context, "let Belly handle this by herself" indicates that the speaker wants the listener not to interfere or not provide assistance, but rather let Belly handle the situation by herself. The use of the word "**please**" adds a sense of politeness to the request, but it is still essentially a prohibition or instruction not to do something.

Example: "Please don't interfere with Sarah's decision about her career."

In this sentence, the speaker is instructing the listener not to interfere with Sarah's decision about her career. The use of the word "please" adds a nuance of politeness, but its essence is to forbid the listener to do something, which is not to interfere with Sarah's decision. This falls under the category of forbidden, as it emphasizes not to perform an action.

3. Expresive

Data 1

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 41:35 E1)

Belly : "Susannah just died, so I'm a little bit **sad**"

The sentence *"Susannah just died, so I'm a little bit sad"* belongs to the category of expressive sentences, especially in the feelings part. This is because the sentence expresses someone's feelings, namely sadness, in response to Susannah's death. In this context, the speaker expresses their feelings of sadness in response to the news of Susannah's death. This sentence expresses the speaker's feelings of sadness, which directly states the emotional impact of the event. Therefore, it falls under the category of expressive sentences, the feelings part.

Example : "I'm so excited because I just got accepted into my dream university!" In this sentence, the speaker is expressing their feelings of excitement because they have just been accepted into their dream university. The expression "I'm so excited" directly

describes the speaker's feeling of excitement. It falls under the category of expressive sentences as it expresses the speaker's feelings towards a pleasant event.

Data 2

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 20:52 E2)

Belly : I'm **sorry**, I'm really sorry about everything"

The sentence *"I'm sorry, I'm really sorry about everything"* belongs to the category of expressive sentences, especially the feelings part. This is because the sentence expresses the speaker's feelings of regret or apology. In this context, the speaker expresses his regret by saying "I'm sorry" twice, which shows his deep level of regret. The expression "I'm really sorry about everything" shows that the speaker feels sorry for various things or events that have happened. Therefore, the sentence belongs to the expressive sentence category, the feelings part.

Example: "I'm ecstatic because I just found out I won the lottery!". In this sentence, the speaker is expressing their feelings of ecstasy because they just found out that they won the lottery. The expression "I'm ecstatic" shows a very high level of excitement from the speaker. It falls under the category of expressive sentences as it directly expresses the speaker's feelings towards a very pleasant event.

Data 3

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 02:13 E3)

Belly : "Sorry if my being here is weird"

The sentence *"Sorry if my being here is weird"* belongs to the category of expressive sentences, especially in the feelings part. This is because the sentence expresses the speaker's feelings of anxiety or worry about a situation that might occur. In this context, the speaker is expressing their feelings of apology and concern for the possibility that their presence in the place might be considered strange by others. The sentence reflects the speaker's worry and discomfort about the ongoing situation. Therefore, it falls under the category of expressive sentences, the feelings part.

Example: "I'm really anxious about the upcoming presentation." In this sentence, the speaker is expressing their feelings of anxiety about the upcoming presentation. The expression "I'm really anxious" shows the speaker's high level of anxiety about the situation. This sentence reflects the feelings that the speaker is feeling, so it falls under the expressive sentence category, the feelings part.

Data 4

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 18:49 E3)

Belly: "I know this is **hard** with everything going on"

The sentence "*I know this is hard with everything going on*" is included in the expressive sentence category, especially in the feelings part. This is because the sentence expresses the speaker's understanding or empathy for the difficult situation faced by the interlocutor. In this context, the speaker states that they understand that the situation being faced by the interlocutor is difficult, acknowledging the challenges or difficulties they may experience. The sentence reflects the speaker's feelings of understanding, sympathy, or empathy towards the interlocutor. Therefore, it falls under the category of expressive sentences, the feelings part.

Example: "I'm really happy for you that you got the job!" In this sentence, the speaker is expressing their feelings of happiness for the other person who has gotten the job. The expression "I'm really happy for you" shows that the speaker is genuinely pleased and happy for the other person's success. This sentence reflects the speaker's positive feelings and support for the other person, so it falls into the expressive sentence category, the feelings part.

4. Declarative

Data 1

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 20:33-20:40 E1)

Steven: " Yo, "This is **dope**, I'm going viral on TikTok with millions of people around the world,"
John Conklin: "Is that good thing?"
Steven: "Yes dad is a very good thing".

The sentence belongs to a declarative sentence that communicates a fact from the speaker. This is because the sentence states a state or situation that the speaker believes to be a fact. In the sentence, the speaker states that she is feeling good about being popular on TikTok, which is referred to as "**dope**," and that there are millions of people around the world involved in this. The speaker is making a statement about the way things are, not giving instructions or requests to the listener.

Data 2

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 22:34-22:48 E1)

John Conklin: "Look you you wrote a beautiful book, I think Susannah would want you share it with the world"

Laur Conklin: "She was always my biggest cheerleader, guess now I have to be my own"

The sentence is a declarative sentence that conveys a fact from the speaker. It is based on the speaker's personal belief or experience. In this context, Laur Conklin states that Susannah has always been the biggest supporter in his life. Then he concludes that now he has to be her biggest supporter himself. This is a statement about Laur Conklin's personal experience, which shows the change in his life after losing the support of Susannah.

Example: "The sky is blue on a sunny day." This sentence is a statement that conveys a fact about the color of the sky on a sunny day. It is a common observation and is considered an accepted truth.

Data 3
(The Summer I Turned Pretty 32:52-33:04 E1)
Taylor: "You know to know something so romantic, Milo wrote this song for me,
Steven: "I'ts a cover of that song from movie Armagadden"

Taylor: "Oh, well it's still romantic"

The context of situation in the conversation *"You know to know something so romantic, Milo wrote this song for me"* communicates the fact that Milo wrote the song for her. This is a statement about an event or situation that actually happened, according to Taylor's own experience. *"It's a cover of that song from the movie Armageddon."* Steven conveys the fact that the song written by Milo is a cover version of the song in the movie "Armageddon." This is a statement about the identity or origin of the song based on his knowledge.

Example: "*I graduated from university last year.*" This statement is a fact about the speaker's personal achievement. It is a statement about a state or situation that actually happened according to the speaker's personal experience. In this case, the speaker is saying that she successfully completed her university education in the previous year.

Data 4

(The Summer I Turned Pretty 10:28)

Jeremiah: "**I think I can handle** things fine on my own"

The sentence *"I think I can handle things fine on my own"* belongs to the declaration part of the beliefs sentence category because it expresses Jeremiah beliefs with herself.

In this sentence, the speaker states that she believes she can handle things fine on her own. It is a statement about the speaker's personal belief or trust in her ability to cope with the situation without the help of others. In this case, "*I think*" indicates that this is a personal view or belief expressed by the speaker.

Example: "**I am confident** that I can pass the exam." This statement is an expression of the speaker's personal confidence in his or her ability to pass the exam. By using the word "**I am confident**," the speaker is stating that he is confident that he will succeed in the exam. It is a statement about the speaker's belief or confidence in his or her abillities

Conclusion

The text discusses which examines how language is used to perform actions and the pragmatic function of utterances. Speech acts encompass various actions like apologizing, requesting, greeting, and refusing. They are categorized into verbal acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts refer to the intended meaning of a statement and are culturally defined. Philosopher J.L. Austin introduced the concept of illocutionary acts, which involve stating, refusing, or requesting. He also differentiated between what is stated (locution) and what is said (illocution), as well as their impact on the audience (perlocution). Additionally, the text mentions movies, which are visual representations that tell stories through moving images displayed on a screen. Films are cultural products that facilitate communication across languages and cultures. Filmmaking involves capturing and conveying moving images using various techniques, tools, and effects. Movies combine elements from different arts and technical skills, such as sound recording, photography, and optics. Furthermore, the text delves into the relationship between speech acts and film, specifically focusing on the movie adaptation of "The Summer I Turned Pretty." In the movie, speech acts play a crucial role in conveying emotions, driving the storyline, and cultivating relationships between characters. Characters employ speech acts to express their desires, reject certain expectations, and propel events in the movie. The use of speech acts by characters exemplifies power dynamics and the potential for misunderstandings. The importance of transparent and direct communication, as well as expressing intentions clearly, is underscored. The mentioned research in the text utilizes descriptive qualitative methods to analyze data from conversations in the film "The Summer I Turned Pretty." The analysis primarily concentrates on illocutionary acts, particularly representational, directive, commissive, and expressive acts. The objective of the research is to identify and define the different types, as well as the meanings, of illocutionary acts depicted in the movie.

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