



EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT FOUND IN *THE VISIT* MOVIE

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Abstract: This study aims to analyse whether there are expressive illocutionary acts in the movie entitled *The Visit*, as well as to analyse the types and the intention of the expressive illocutionary act found in this movie depending on the context. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data by applying theory proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). In presenting the data, this study used formal and informal methods, both the results and the discussions that have been collected. In this study, the results show that there are 27 expressive illocutionary acts in this movie. There are 7 out of 13 expressive illocutionary acts in this study, including protesting 22%, condolences 19%, apologizing 15%, complimenting 15%, regretting 11 %, thanks 11%, and boast 7%. Protesting becomes the most frequently used by the character in this movie.

Keywords: Expressive Illocutionary Act, Movie, The Visit

Introduction

Crystal, Robins, & Henry (2022) state that a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by mean of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture express themselves is the definition of language. Without language, it is hard to communication with one another, by reason of language is a bridge for us to do communication.

Meanwhile, communication is a process of meaning exchange between two or more people (VanPatten, 2016). In communication, there are factual and with a hidden intention in delivering information or also known as speech act. According to Austin (1962), speech act are the speaker's utterances which convey meaning and make listeners do specific things. There are three types of speech act that purposed by Austin (1962), such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. In this research, the researchers focus on illocutionary act. An act of speaker to the hearer with a specific intetion (Searle, 1979). Illocutionary acts that purposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985) divided into 5 types, such as representative, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive.



There are 5 related literature used in this study with the same categories which is an analysis of illocutionary acts. The first related literature is purposed by Rahmayanti & Marlina (2018) entitled “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by The Main Character in Nightbooks Movie*”. In that research, the researchers focused on all the types of illocutionary acts and the most applicable type is directive, this study also use movie as their data source.

In another article entitled “*An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*” expressly designed by Prajadewi & Tustiawati (2022) as a students of English study program in Mahasaraswati University, use the same problem with the researcher do in this research, as well as the theory that declared by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). But in that research found a lot and more variative types of Expressive Illocutionary acts. In addition, there are study that originally intended by Muliawati & Sedeng (2020) entitled “*The Expressive Illocutionary Act Found in Webtoon True Beauty and Their Translation into Indonesia*” focuses on two things: the type of expressive illocutionary act and how the process is translated into Indonesian. The first is the subject of the study. The fact that this research uses online-based comics as its data source distinguishes it most significantly from Asih's (2023).

Further article that made by Paramita & Maharani (2022) with the title “*The attitude Expressive Illocutionary Act Uttered by The Characters in Holiday Movie*” concerned with as same as on Asih (2023) study with the types of expressive illocutionary act and what the meaning based on the context occur in that situation. In result part the researcher did not use a table as a forum for presenting the findings obtained, but Asih (2023) use table as a finding platform to maintain the data well. The final review research created by Amilia & Hidayat (2014) entitled “*Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Nadhira Afifa’s Speech as A Student Speaker at Harvard Graduation 2020.*” Aim to show the types of illocutionary acts found in the speech that purposed by Nadira. The most practical types use in that speech were representative with an amount of 56,4% whereas in Asih (2023) focused on Expressive.

The aim of this study is to show how a phrase can be classified into several categories depending on the context in which it is used. What method does the



researcher use to illustrate the many kinds of expressive illocutionary acts found in *The Visit*, a literary work in the form of a movie. A science fiction movie called *The Visit* was shot entirely with footage. The narrative describes how brothers spend a week at their grandparents' house but unanticipatedly move in with a stranger, where they have lived with grandparents who suffer from serious mental illness. The grandparents tried to commit premeditated murder on them. But in the end, they managed to survive after telling their mother about everything that had happened.

Based on the aforementioned occurrence, the study's primary inquiry is: (1) How many various types of expressive illocutionary acts can be recognized in *The Visit* movie? and the second is what are the intention of expressive illocutionary act based on the context of the situation found in *The Visit* movie.

Theory and Method

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. *The Visit* Movie by M. Night Syamalan was chosen by the researcher to be analyze and using observation method to collect the data by watching the movie and take a note on the utterance that deliver by the characters. Specific steps that done by the researcher divided into several steps. The researcher begins with download the movie and watched the movie several times. In addition, the researcher tried to find out the utterance that may be considered it as expressive illocutionary act and take a note the finding. After that, the researcher classifying the data that got from the movie into certain types using theory that purposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985) in a book entitled "Foundation of Illocutionary Logic". The finding of this research presented into two way, formal and informal method. Formal method to present the data with table form and the informal method to applied to describe the sentence into a paragraph.

Result and Discussion

The researcher discovered 27 expressive illocutionary acts in this analysis. Based on the most recent Searle & Vanderveken (1985), there are 13 different models of expressive illocutionary acts, but in this data analysis, approximately 7



among these acts, such as protest, condole, apologize, compliment, deplore, thank, and boast are recognized in expressive illocutionary acts. The number of occurrence can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 Expressive Illocutionary Act Found in The Visit Movie

Expressive Types	Quantity	Percentage
Protest	6	22%
Condole	5	19%
Apologize	4	15%
Compliment	4	15%
Deplore	3	11%
Thank	3	11%
Boast	2	7%
Total	27	100%

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) mention that there are 5 types of illocutionary act include expressive. The apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome and greet are examples of expressive illocutionary act. In this research as the table 1 above show that the most applicable word uses to express the character emotion is protest. The evidence of each expressive illocutionary act found in movie the visit would be as follow according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985):

1. Protest

In this section, the point of comparable to grumbling and lamenting, protest assumes that the propositional context's perception of the situation is unsatisfactory.

Data 1

Tyler : **“Oh, shit!”** (groaning)

“Oh, goddamn it!” (Groaning continues)

From that utterance, the researcher claims that as a part of protest. The speaker wants to express his frustration through harsh speech because, in that context the speaker just seen something disgusting in the henhouse according to him is a lot of diapers filled with feces from his grandfather. He thought the place was filled with chickens, but it was just a pile of diapers. It made him disgusted and ran outside while uttering his protest in the form of harsh speech.

2. Condole

Condole means a way the process of expressing a sense condolence as well as sympathy forward to another individual's unfortunate or bad situations.

Data 2

Stacey : "I know Mrs. Jamison hadn't been feeling herself, so **I thought I'd just stop by and check in on 'em.**"

Based on this kind of sentence, the researcher classifies the utterances above as part of the condole. As the statement said "**I thought I'd just stop by and check in on 'em**" means that Stacey as the other patient of the real Becca's Grandparent. Stacey has a strong urge to visit Becca's grandparents, though since Stacey feels an emotional connection with them which makes her feel sympathy towards them.

3. Apologize

Expressing sadness or regrets for a situation that the speaker stands responsible for the consequences with is the ultimate aim toward an apologize. The speaker must be fully responsible for the way in which the sorrow is expressed, thus that is the condition.

Data 3

Pop-pop : "Yeah, my mistake. I'm fine."
"I'm-I'm--I'm sorry."

Concerning this sentence, the researcher categorizes the statements as belonging to the apologizing statement. The expression "**I'm sorry**" shows Pop-Pop (Grandfather) implied remorse toward Becca for having carried out an action that was improper due to his condition. It frequently does repeat actions that are contrary to routine due to schizophrenia. Grandpa dresses up to attend an event which will not actually take place. He felt guilty and humiliated toward Becca as a result. To fully absolve himself of his guilt, he expressed an apology to Becca.

4. Compliment

A compliment is a declaration of approval for the recipient of the praise. To complement someone, one must assume that what they are being complimented on is excellent, even though it may not always be in their best position.

Data 4

Becca : **“This is great!”**

The researcher classifies the following assertions in relation to this particular statement above as being in the compliment category. There are numerous approaches by which individuals express acknowledge the work of others. Compared to what Becca mentioned regarding Nana's story (her grandmother). During an interview with Becca, Nana describes the journey concerning something that is not actual. Through the phrase **“This is great!”** Becca expresses her respect and consideration for Nana's story, especially because it is not based on actual circumstances.

5. Deplore

Deploring is not required to be an overt speaking act, just the same as lamenting. Simply lamenting, moaning, weeping, or feeling disappointed against something else will be sufficient to let one absolutely despise something.

Data 5

Pop-pop : **“Wh-what a—what a bunch of confused old fools your grandparents turned out to be?”**

The researcher infers that as a component of deplore from that quotation. In data 5, it is not a question to be answered with yes or no, or something to be answered. but the grandfather vented his disappointment in himself by asking Becca a question (just like in that utterance) shortly after he had accomplished something inappropriately. Grandfather makes an appearance to something like a counterfeit occasion dressed in some kind of a ball gown.



6. Thank

To demonstrate appreciation is the intention of saying thank you. The prerequisites are that the current state of affairs benefits or is advantageous for both the speaker and the listener.

Data 6

Becca : “I th—I think Nana’s not feeling well.”

Pop-pop : “**Thank you, Becca.** I’ll check on her.”

In accordance with the statement above, the researcher categorizes the following claims in data 6 as belonging into the “thank” classification. It took place because of Becca trying to inform her grandfather, who was staying in the warehouse, about Nana's deteriorating health throughout this specific case. Grandpa appreciates Becca for ensuring the safety of her grandmother after realizing from her that she is not feeling well.

7. Boast

The act of boasting allows people to express pride whilst also going to assume that perhaps the object of the boast will indeed be admired or envied by the audience.

Data 7

Pop-pop: “**Yahtzee!**”

The researcher classifies the pattern recognition within that data 7 as belonging into the "boast" categorization throughout accordance with the specific sentence above. Grandfather managed to defeat Grandma and Becca's team in the game Friday evening, as evidenced by that of the bolded statement in data 7. That phrase also gives grandfather complete authority over the game currently being played.

Conclusion

Based on the finding that has been found and collected by the researchers, expressive Illocutionary Act is existing in all the written or spoken form literary works as this study use as a data source which is Movie. There are twenty-seven from thirteen of Expressive illocutionary act that occurs in the data source, from



that finding, only seven types of expressive illocutionary act appear in that data source, for instance protest, condole, apologize, compliment, deplore, thank, and boast. Besides that, protest is frequently used in this data source which is *The Visit* Movie that Produced by M Night Shyamalan. From that we know that each expression has its own intention based on the context that occurs in some situation.

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