

## Illocutionary Acts in Disney's Movie "Jungle Cruise"

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this research is to determine the types of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts in the main characters' utterances from the Disney film "Jungle Cruise." The theories applied to address the study's objectives are based on Searle (1979) and Leech (1983). This article uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in which the writers play as the primary instrument to provide the data analysis. The utterances made by Frank Wolff and Lily Houghton as the main characters were marked and analyzed. The writers found 235 data of the main characters; utterances to be examined. The results show that the analysis of illocutionary acts in the movie reveals a predominance of assertives and directives, reflecting the characters' focus on conveying information and influencing actions, while expressives and commissives add emotional depth and personal stakes to the dialogue. The absence of declarative acts suggests a narrative style grounded in realistic interactions rather than transformative declarations. The functions of illocutionary acts, particularly the collaborative and competitive functions, highlight the complexity of character relationships and communication strategies.

**Keywords:** illocutionary acts, *Jungle Cruise* movie, Pragmatics

### INTRODUCTION

As social beings, human is required to interact with others through language. Language is a fundamental aspect in human life. It is a tool to bridge social interaction between human beings. Thus the social interaction is involving human beings to interact with each other by using language to communicate. During the communication, language is used as a medium to convey someone's expression and intention. Not merely used to reflect human's expression, it is also used to deliver message through the language used in human communication.

In delivering message, human beings tend to bring it in two ways: explicitly and implicitly. When someone explicitly delivers the message, his/her intention is aligned with the language used. Thus, the message is delivered clearly. Moreover, when someone implicitly delivers the message, it is needed to deeply understand the hidden meaning used in order to know what the speaker intended to say. Thus when the listener can interpret what the speaker tried to say, it is considered as a successful communication (Haucsa et al., 2020).

The study of meaning is aimed to reveal the meaning within the use of language. Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics that governs the study of meaning. In Pragmatics, meaning of the language is seen based on how the speaker delivers it (Leech, 1983). Simply, Pragmatics studies the meaning of language based on the speaker intended meaning. There are various topics carried in Pragmatics. One of it is the study of speech acts.

Speech acts refer to how a speaker convey a message within his/her utterances (Azizah and Alpiyah, 2018). The meaning of a sentence does not necessarily predict what speech act is done within a sentence or utterance because a speaker may mean more than what he actually says (Searle, 1969). J.L. Austin in his book entitled 'How to Do Things with Words' (1962)

classifies speech acts into three kinds namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is the exact meaning of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the function of the utterance. Perlocutionary act is the listener reaction towards the utterance. Searle (1979) then furtherly classifies the illocutionary act into five types that are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

Leech (1983) supported Searle's classification of illocutionary act by adding functions concerning with the politeness of how the utterance match the social goal. There are four functions namely convivial, collaborative, competitive, and conflictive. Convivial function is the action in which the illocutionary goal is equivalent to the social goal such as in the act of offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. Collaborative function expresses that the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal. Actions illustrating the collaborative function are such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. Competitive function categorizes the illocutionary acts purposed to compete with the social goal such as in the act of ordering. Conflictive function of illocutionary act determines that the goal is opposed to the social goal. Several actions under conflictive function are such as threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding.

Speech acts analysis can be done in any form of language, whether written or spoken language because it deals with revealing the speaker's intended meaning. Moreover, this intended meaning can be found nearly in all uses of language that involves two parties; speaker and listener such as during conversation, speech, remarks, and so on.

The phenomenon of speech acts analysis can also be found in a movie. A movie is a medium which represents the actual social interaction of human beings. It is a literary work that is based on fictional narrative concepts and actual events and performed as a communications platform in which a number of stories are developed by the characters through spoken conversation (Situmorang and Handayani, 2020).

The movie "Jungle Cruise" was widely released on July 30th, 2021 in the United States of America and it was then released on October 6th, 2021 in Indonesia. The movie was based on an attraction in Disneyland theme park in the United States. It was brought up into a real plotted movie directed by Jaume Collet-Sera. The story of "Jungle Cruise" that was told in the movie was written by Michael Green, Glenn Ficarra, and John Requa. The movie was rated 6.6/10 on IMDb. It has won three movie awards and pulled nine awards nominations.

Disney's "Jungle Cruise" movie has 2 hours and 7 minutes in length. The characters in this movie were played by several well-known actors such as Dwayne Johnson and Emily Blunt who also casted as the main characters, Frank Wolff and Dr. Lily Houghton. This movie shows exciting yet challenging adventure that Frank and Lily encountered throughout the movie. The story tells about the struggle of Dr. Lily Houghton to find the tears of the moon, a tree that the flowers could heal any diseases and lift curses. Lily, helped by Frank begin their journey sailing down the amazon river to find the tree. However, their expedition didn't go well as planned because there were many obstacles come up alongside the Amazon river. Besides, Lily and Frank had to compete with Prince Joachim who has the same goals to get the tree for Germany. They also had to deal with the previous cruiser who got cursed for searching the tree.

In terms of Pragmatics, the movie "Jungle Cruise" is an application of how language is used to communicate and to deliver message from one to another. The movie preserved conversation between characters in which it is significant to do deeper linguistic analysis in order to get clear understanding. The meaning carried within the use of language in the movie depends on the speaker's intention in which it is furtherly discussed through illocutionary act analysis. Hence, the writers purpose to perform a pragmatic analysis towards the movie in terms of illocutionary act to help perceiving the exact intention of what the characters in the movie have said.

Some previous studies about illocutionary acts have been conducted. First, a study entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Taylor Swift’s Speech at NYU’s 2022 Commencement” written by Olii, Humiang, Tuerah (2023). This study analyzes the illocutionary acts performed by Taylor Swift in her Commencement speech at New York University (NYU). This study aims to identify and describe the meaning of the utterances used by Swift in her speech using qualitative methods. The results indicate that Swift utilized 94 utterances of illocutionary acts in her speech, including representative 33 utterances, expressive 32 utterances, declarative 13 utterances, directive 9 utterances, and commissive 7 utterances. Analyzing speech acts helped advance our understanding of the speaker’s intentions and communicative goals. Without this understanding, communication can be hindered by misinterpretations and misunderstandings. Second, a study entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Produced by the Lecturer in Online Classroom Interaction” written by Sari, Chandra, & Al-Arief (2021). This study aimed to figure out the types of illocutionary acts produced by a lecturer in online classroom interaction and the functions of the illocutionary acts. The result shows that the lecturer produced four kinds of illocutionary acts in online classroom interaction. There were 275 utterances of illocutionary acts conveyed by the lecturer during the teaching and learning comprising of 165 directive data, 86 expressive data, 23 representative data, and 1 commissive data. Moreover, the findings showed that there were three kinds of illocutionary functions based on 250 data collected. They are 161 competitive data, 86 convivial data, and 3 collaborative data. The lecturer also used questions in the teaching and learning process to engage students in the discussion and assist the lecturer in assessing the students’ knowledge on the lesson materials.

Those previous studies have analyzed illocutionary acts in various contexts, such as Taylor Swift’s speech and online classroom interactions, there remains a significant gap in the exploration of illocutionary acts within cinematic dialogue. Specifically, those researches primarily focus on speeches and educational settings, neglecting the rich communicative dynamics present in films. The analysis of illocutionary acts in “Jungle Cruise” allows for an examination of how these acts function in a narrative context, revealing the intentions and interpersonal relationships between characters that may not be evident in formal speeches or classroom discourse.

## METHOD

This research used descriptive method with qualitative approach. Descriptive research gives a new insight and ideas regarding with the data analyzed. Descriptive research is purposed to analyze and make descriptions towards the selected topic (Kothari, 2004). This type of research can only report the result of study. Meanwhile, qualitative approach is resulted in subjective assessments made by the researcher (Kothari, 2004). This research is called descriptive qualitative research because it employs researcher’s description and interpretation of the selected topic: the types and functions of illocutionary acts found in Disney’s movie “Jungle Cruise” rather than involving statistical data that can be quantified. Therefore, the researcher’s ideas and presence have an impact on how the data looks and how it is interpreted (Paltridge and Phakiti, 2015).

The source of data for this research is the movie produced by Disney entitled “Jungle Cruise”. The movie was released in 2021. The analysis is limited on the utterances of the main characters of “Jungle Cruise” movie, they are Frank and Lily Houghton. Meanwhile, the data for this research are utterances made by the main characters in the movie that contain types and functions of illocutionary acts. The research instruments involved in this research are merely the researchers themselves.

The approach taken by the researchers to collect the data is by using content-analysis method. Content-analysis is the process of analyzing the contents of documentary sources

such as books, magazines, and newspapers, as well as the contents of all other verbal items that can be spoken or printed (Kothari, 2004). The movie “Jungle Cruise” as the source of data were observed to gather the data needed for this research. The researcher also looked for the English subtitles to help the transcription process of the movie. Since the focus of this research is merely on the main characters of this movie, the researchers only collected the utterances produced by the main characters; Frank Wolff and Dr. Lily Houghton to be then analyzed.

In analyzing the data, the researchers involve three steps, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Miles and Huberman, (1994). The first step of data analysis is data reduction. In this process, the writer only chose data that are aligned with the research purposes and eliminate the unrelated data. The main focus of this research is analyzing the illocutionary act within the “Jungle Cruise” movie. The eliminated data are data in which they do not match with the topic of this research. This research was focusing on meaningful utterances produced by the characters in the movie and the eliminated data is such as non-meaningful utterances produced in the “Jungle Cruise” movie and utterances that cannot be categorized as illocutionary acts. After reducing the data, the next process is displaying the data. The data display used in this research is in the form of table. The selected data obtained through data reduction process were served into tables. It is aimed to simplify the data presentation and to organized the collected data. The last step of data analysis is drawing conclusion and verification. In this research, the conclusion process was done by giving further explanation regarding the data collected by the writer. There were numerous data gathered from the movie. However, the writer chooses several data of each research purpose to be furtherly examined. The analysis was based on the theory used that are Searle (1979) for illocutionary types and Leech (1983) for illocutionary acts’ functions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. The Occurrences of Types and Functions of Illocutionary Acts in Disney’s Movie “Jungle Cruise”

The data findings are based on the transcription of the movie “Jungle Cruise”. The writers only focus on the purposes of this study that are to classify the types of illocutionary acts and the functions behind the act. The utterances made by the main characters; Frank Wolff and Dr. Lily Houghton are observed and classified into the types of illocutionary acts and the functions behind the types of illocutionary act. The classification is also based on the context of the conversation that shows the background of the utterances.

After going through the classification process, the writers found 235 meaningful utterances made by the two main characters. Those utterances then considered to be categorized as having illocutionary acts’ types. The writers use tables to record the occurrence of both illocutionary acts’ types and functions within the main characters’ utterances. Through these tables it can be seen which type of illocutionary acts and kind of illocutionary function has the highest and the lowest occurrences. The first table displays the occurrence of types of illocutionary acts. The occurrence of each illocutionary acts’ type is shown in the table below.

Table 1. The occurrence of illocutionary acts’ types in “Jungle Cruise” movie

| No. | Types of Illocutionary Acts in<br>“Jungle Cruise” Movie | Total |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1.  | Assertives  | 117   |
| 2.  | Directives  | 71    |
| 3.  | Expressives   | 24    |

| No.          | Types of Illocutionary Acts in<br>“Jungle Cruise” Movie | Total |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 4.           | Commissives   | 23    |
| 5.           | Declaratives  | 0     |
| <b>Total</b> |   | 235   |

Table 1 shows the summary of the occurrence of illocutionary acts' type in the transcription of the movie “Jungle Cruise”. Commissives has 23 data, assertives with 117 data, expressives with 24 data, directives with 71 data, and declarative type with no occurrence in the movie. It can be seen that the assertives type has the highest occurrence within the movie.

The second finding concerns with the functions of each type of illocutionary act found within the conversation produced by the main characters during the movie. There is also a table used to record the occurrence of the functions of the types of illocutionary acts. The total data occurrence of each type of illocutionary acts' functions is shown in the Table 2.

Table 2. The occurrence of functions of illocutionary acts in “Jungle Cruise” movie

| No.          | Functions of Illocutionary Acts in<br>“Jungle Cruise” Movie | Total |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 1.           | Collaborative   | 112   |
| 2.           | Competitive   | 83    |
| 3.           | Convivial   | 25    |
| 4.           | Conflictive   | 15    |
| <b>Total</b> |   | 235   |

There are four kinds of functions behind the illocutionary acts and all the four functions were found in the movie “Jungle Cruise”. The collaborative function has the biggest number of occurrences with 112 data, followed by competitive function with 83 occurrences, convivial function with 25 occurrences, and conflictive function with the least amount of occurrence with 15 data.

### **B. Types and Functions of Illocutionary Acts in Disney’s Movie “Jungle Cruise”**

Out of the 235 data collected the writers choose several data to be explained. The data analysis flow is carried out by several steps. First, the writers mention the part of the transcription where the data occurred within the movie. Second, the writer provides short explanation regarding the context of the utterance. Third, the writers give the analysis regarding of what type of illocutionary acts of the data. The last is by providing the analysis of what kind of function of the utterances. Searle (1979) proposed five kinds of illocutionary acts within utterance that are commissives, assertives, expressives, directives, and declaratives. In this research, there are only four types occurred in the main characters' utterances from the movie “Jungle Cruise”. The explanation of the data analysis is as follows.

*Datum 1*

*Man: Stop her!*

*Lily: “Hello. I just wanted you to know, this is a Nguni assegai. It's been mislabelled*

*as "Zulu".*

*Sir James: Grab her!*

This datum is found in minute 00:06:41 of the movie. It occurred in the early part of the movie. This datum was the conversation between Lily and the guard at the museum. Lily was not supposed to be in that place because she sneaked in to steal the arrowhead that she needed. On her way to steal it she accidentally met the guard and said this utterance to trick him, so that she did not get caught.

The illocutionary act of the utterance above is **assertive**. It contains assertive act in the form of stating fact. The speaker said the truth about the thing called "Nguni assegai". According to Searle (1979) the assertive type of illocutionary act includes stating fact as one of the act under this type. It is because stating fact portrays truth in the context of the utterance. The speaker has the knowledge about that thing and the purpose of saying the utterance was to educate or to inform the listener. As a result, the listener gets a new knowledge because the speaker told him the uncommon fact about the truth of the Nguni Assegai.

The function of illocutionary act as proposed by Leech (1983) that was found in the utterance was **collaborative** function. That is because the utterance involved no politeness that was done by the speaker to the listener. The speaker was just asserting her opinion supported by the fact in which it was the speaker's knowledge. There was no need to deliver this kind of utterance in polite way because the fact will not cause negative impact for the listener.

*Datum 2*

*(Toucans squawking)*

*Frank: "If you look to the left of the boat, you'll see some very playful toucans. They're playing their favourite game of beak-wrestling. The only drawback is, only two can play. There's two birds, and those are toucans. I'm saying that only "two can" play. Not one, but "two can" play."*

*(Tourist mouthing 'Wow')*

This datum is Frank's dialogue when he was giving tour for tourists. Frank's job is giving jungle cruise or providing tour to explore Amazon River with boat. Frank as the tour guide and the navigator himself. The quotation was when the tourists witnessed toucans bird playing along in the riverside. Tourists who were not used to see this kind of view found it very interesting to watch. While being a tour guide, Frank also gave jokes by relating the word "toucans" into "two can", so that the tourists did not feel bored with the long talk he gave during the cruise.

Among the five types of illocutionary proposed by Searle (1979) the utterance above is considered having **assertive** type of illocutionary act. The utterance above has assertive type in the form of stating present circumstance. The reason is because the utterance contains an exact situation that the speaker witnessed. Therefore, it can be said that the speaker was telling the truth because the speaker did not make up the condition. The context of the utterance that the speaker produced was actually happening at that time.

Concerning the kind of function that the illocutionary brought was **collaborative** function in the form of presenting actual condition at that time. The speaker saw two toucans playing along the riverside. The speaker then described the situation to the listener. It was collaborative because in saying the utterance the speaker did not involve politeness. The speaker was explaining the state that he saw without adding any phrases that made the utterance pay high attention to the politeness itself.

*Datum 3*

*A kid: "Mommy, can you please make him stop?"*

*Frank: "No one can. **And don't interrupt me like that again.** I will feed you to the boa. He loves small children. **Close your mouth.**"*

The utterance in the datum above was said by Frank to a kid who boarded on his ship while he was giving cruise to the tourists. The little girl was being annoying for asking her mother to make Frank stop. Frank found out that the girl was annoying and interrupting the cruise. As a result, Frank said the utterance above. It was a little bit insulting the girl, but Frank said it anyways because he expressed his feeling for being annoyed by the girl.

The datum above was considered having **directive** type of illocutionary act especially in the form of demanding. As explained by Searle (1979) directive illocutionary act has the effect to influence the listener. The speaker wanted the listener to stay quiet, but he delivered his request with threatening the listener as well. Since the act of threatening was involved, the degree of request was higher in which it was not merely a request, but a demand. Demanding compared to request has slightly different meaning in which demanding requires the listener to have no option but to follow what the speaker asked.

Considering the function of the utterance, it had **conflictive** function in which the speaker did not pay attention to the speaker's feeling. Conflictive function can also be said that the utterance made was unpleasant to be received by the listener. Here, the speaker uttered threat towards the listener and that was why the utterance was conflictive. The speaker violated the concept of politeness. As a result, the listener was feeling threatened and afraid if the speaker really did the threat to her. Moreover, the threat was considered rude and impolite because it was said to a young girl in the passenger.

*Datum 4*

*Frank: "**Lady! Leave the monkeys.** The monkeys are fine. **Don't go up there. Lady, stop!**"*

*Lily: "Not now, Frank!"*

The datum above was said by Frank in the minute 00:30:39. It was said by Frank to Lily. They were chased by mercenary thugs sent by the German army to catch Lily to prevent her looking for the tree. Lily was kidnapped and Frank followed them to save Lily. It was not easy to escape the thugs. They were chased and had to find a way to get back to the ship. On their escaping way, Frank supposed to guide Lily for the way, but Lily went to different direction. Frank said this to make Lily follow him.

The illocutionary types contained in the utterance above is **directive**. In this utterance the speaker was not merely saying the words, but also contained act of giving orders towards the listener. Based on Searle (1979), ordering is included as directive type of illocutionary act because the utterance is made to cause the listener do something. By delivering the utterance, Frank as the speaker command Lily to leave the things she was doing. Although eventually Lily did not really care for what Frank said, the utterance was still in the form of giving order by the use of word "do not" was said to make the listener stop doing her current activity.

Besides having illocutionary type, the utterance above was also had function regarding the social purpose. The utterance quoted above was considered as having **competitive** function. That was because in relating with politeness, the speaker did not put high value towards the listener because the utterance was in the form of directive act. When it comes to directive act in the form of ordering the speaker tends to ignore the politeness because whether polite or not the speaker still required to deliver the order.

*Datum 5*

*Prince Joachim: "The secretaries' gallery is that way."*

*Lily: "**Thank you so much.**"*

This is the dialogue made by Lily. It was found in the minute 00:03:30 in the movie which means it occurred in the early duration of the movie. The scene where this utterance occurred was when Lily and MacGregor presented on a seminar about history. The event was attended by historians and experts in the field. MacGregor hold the role to do the presentation, meanwhile Lily sneaked into the public restricted area to steal a very important artefact. On her way to do the action she encountered with a leader of the German army, Prince Joachim. The man did not have idea if Lily was trespassing, instead the guard thought that Lily was the secretary who managed the seminar. The man then told Lily that she should not be here, but in secretary office. He pointed a way to the secretary place and Lily thanked him for the direction he gave.

Expressive type of illocutionary act involves the involvement of the speaker's psychological state. The utterance above is considered as having **expressive** type of illocutionary act because the speaker expressed her grateful feeling by thanking the listener. Searle (1979) included thanking as expressive type as well as congratulating, greeting, grief, showing happiness, and other human's emotional state. The speaker thanking the listener as the way she showed respect and gratitude for helping the listener.

Regarding the social purpose or in another term is the function of the illocutionary act, the utterance above was considered as having **convivial** function. As quoted in Leech (1983) utterances with convivial function aim to place high valuation towards others. In the utterance above the speaker involved her emotional state in delivering the utterance. The emotional state of the speaker was feeling of gratitude. The listener has done something helpful for the speaker, therefore the speaker valued the listener by thanking him.

#### *Datum 6*

*Frank: "Did you get it? You're drunk? **You're the worst cat I have ever had.**"*

The datum quoted above was Frank's dialogue to his jaguar, Proxima. He told Proxima to steal the arrowhead from Lily and MacGregor. Right after he told the jaguar, their ship faced the extreme rapids. Frank had to escape the rapids and kept the ship steady, so that they did not drown into the river. Frank drove the ship crazily because it was very difficult to steady the ship due to high waves of the rapids. Eventually, they managed to escape the rapids. Everyone on the ship was shocked and get motion sickness, including the jaguar. Proxima did not get the arrowhead and that was why Frank commenting on Proxima that it was the worst cat he ever had.

The utterance above was counted to have **expressive** type of illocutionary act. The utterance portrayed the context in which the speaker conveying his feeling in the form of expressing disappointment. The speaker was hoping the listener to get the thing that the speaker wanted, but it turned out that the listener did not fulfill the speaker's request. Here the listener was an animal, but the speaker treated the animal as if it was a human being and still expressing his disappointment by uttering the sentence.

This datum was an example of utterance with **conflictive** function especially in the part "You're the worst cat I have ever had". Regarding the social purpose, this utterance was delivered by the speaker to express the speaker's disappointment towards the listener. The utterance had discourteous meaning to the listener. Regarding the concept of the politeness, the speaker in producing the utterance did not have high valuation and respect to the listener because the speaker was disappointed by the listener. Due to the feeling of disappointment, the speaker then ignored the politeness to express his regret.

#### *Datum 7*

*Frank: "So, me, you, and your pants, **we can go for a ride around town. That'd be fun. I'll show you some waterfalls.** You look like you like waterfalls. **And I'll also show you***



*the herd of pygmy elephants we just found. Let's go see some elephants."*

This datum occurred within the conversation between the two main characters, Frank and Lily. The speaker was Frank and the listener was Lily. This utterance was said when Lily begged Frank to be her navigator and took her to reach the place of where the Tears of the Moon is located. Frank considered that the journey to that place is extremely dangerous and it was impossible to take her there. There was high risk that they will not arrive to the place without any obstacles. Therefore, Frank rejected Lily's request and offering other safe and fun activities that she can do while she was in Brazil.

The illocutionary act of this utterance is **commissive** act. The use of word "will" reflects that it shows act of promising. Retrieved from Merriam Webster dictionary (2023) the word "will" is an auxiliary verb that express futurity such as desire, option, commitment, consent, or refusal in negative notions. Therefore, this utterance is included as having commissive act. As explained by Searle (1979) that promises are one common kind of commissive act. From the context, it can be seen that Frank as the speaker promises to do other activities with Lily. Frank gave other options that were way more thrilling and fun for Lily so that Lily canceled her intention to have the trip to seek for the sacred tree. This utterance is still the same with the previous data that shows promising through offering act.

The function of the utterance above is **convivial**. Convivial function has the highest relation regarding with the politeness. Utterance with convivial function really has great respect for the listener. In this utterance Frank was being polite to Lily. He refused what Lily asked, but he was not merely refusing. He also offered other solution for Lily. The writers supposed that Frank uttered the offers so that Lily will not get mad and too disappointed. The utterance above has convivial function. Based on Leech (1983), offering act is counted as having high valuation towards the listener.

*Datum 8*

*Frank: "Not a good chat time right now. But if you came back first thing tomorrow morning, lots of available chat then."*

The datum quoted above shows the conversation between Frank and Lily. This conversation occurred when Lily comes to a village close to Amazon River in order to meet Mr. Nilo, a well-famous navigator in the area. However, when Lily entered Mr. Nilo's office she accidentally met Frank inside who acted as he was Mr. Nilo. Lily believed that Frank was the man she was looking for. They were talking about having time to discuss the purpose of why Lily needs Mr. Nilo's help.

Concerning with the type of illocutionary act, this utterance is considered as having **commissive** act. Based on Searle's (1979) explanation, commissive type of illocutionary act consists of act that shows the speaker to do a future action. The utterance above shows that Frank as the speaker committed to do future action towards Lily as the listener. Here the future action is in the form of promise delivered through offering act. By saying that utterance Frank offered an option for Lily as well as he promised something if Lily followed what he offered to her. However, the decision is left to Lily because the speaker did not have forcing intention for Lily to do what he asked. Otherwise, Frank has to fulfill the promise that he would have lots of time to talk to Lily.

For the function, this utterance has **collaborative** function. According to Leech (1983) collaborative function means that the utterance slightly cares about politeness. Utterance within this function tends to not pay high attention to the concept of politeness, nor ruining the politeness. In the utterance above the speaker refused to have conversation with the listener. As a replacement of his act the speaker promised to have another time to talk to the listener. The speaker did not care about the listener's feeling because the speaker needed to deliver what he intended to do for the listener.

The findings in this research find none of the type declaratives. Declarative is the type of illocutionary act in which if the utterance stated by the speaker who has the right to produce the utterance can change the fact and condition of particular object or circumstances. The example of declarative type is such as the case when a priest pronounces a man and a woman to be in a marital status during marriage ceremony. Since the characters chosen to be analyzed the utterance were merely usual human being with no special role in society, the declarative type was not found in their utterances during the movie.

The analysis of illocutionary acts in the film illustrates significant aspects of character interaction and thematic expression, showcasing the predominance of assertives, directives, expressives, and commissives. Assertives, with 117 occurrences, establish character viewpoints and identities, typical of films centered on personal growth and conflict resolution. Directives, appearing 73 times, reflect the interactive nature of the narrative, often seen in action or adventure genres where teamwork is essential. Expressives, though less frequent (24 occurrences), enhance character relatability, while commissives (23 occurrences) highlight intentions and commitments crucial for character development. The functions of illocutionary acts—collaborative (112 occurrences), competitive (83), convivial (25), and conflictive (15)—further reveal character dynamics, with collaborative functions emphasizing teamwork, competitive functions driving plot tension, convivial functions enhancing social bonding, and conflictive functions signaling disagreements. Overall, the usage of these types and functions is deeply influenced by the film's theme and genre, reflecting how characters navigate challenges, emotions, and societal issues.

## CONCLUSION

The four types of illocutionary acts that were found namely assertives, commissives, directives, and expressives. Meanwhile the declarative type was not found in the main characters' utterances. Following the result, the assertive has the highest occurrence with 117 data, directives with 73 data, expressives with 24 data, and commissives with 23 data. The commissive types were mostly used by the characters because along the movie there were parts in which the characters delivering their opinion, stating fact, expressing truth, and describing the current situation. The directive types were mostly in the form of ordering, commanding, suggesting, and requesting in which the characters made the listener to do some actions for the characters. The expressive types were used when the characters involved their personal state of emotion when producing the utterance such as when they were excited, disappointed, showing gratitude, giving appraisals, and apologizing. Moreover, the declarative type was not found in the movie because there were no utterances made by the main characters that could change the state of some objects or situation. It was also because of the main characters itself that were merely playing role as usual human being.

The second purpose of this research was to find out the functions of illocutionary acts produced by the main characters in the movie. Referring to Leech (1983) that there are four types of illocutionary functions, and the four functions were all found in the main character's utterances. Those functions found were convivial, collaborative, competitive, and conflictive. The one with highest occurrence was the collaborative function. This finding relates to Leech's as he explained that the collaborative function was mostly found and used in nearly all discourse. The number of the data of each function found was collaborative with 112 occurrences, competitive with 83 occurrences, convivial with 25 occurrences, and conflictive with 15 occurrences. From this result, it can be seen that although characters in a movie are not actual human beings who live in the real world, they still pay attention to how they communicate with other characters. It shows that movies are reflection of how human beings interact with each other in real life.

In conclusion, the analysis of illocutionary acts in the movie reveals a predominance of assertives and directives, reflecting the characters' focus on conveying information and influencing actions, while expressives and commissives add emotional depth and personal stakes to the dialogue. The absence of declarative acts suggests a narrative style grounded in realistic interactions rather than transformative declarations. The functions of illocutionary acts, particularly the collaborative and competitive functions, highlight the complexity of character relationships and communication strategies. For future research, it would be beneficial to explore variations in illocutionary acts across different film genres, conduct cross-cultural analyses, and examine the impact of these acts on audience perception and character development, thus providing a more comprehensive understanding of dialogue in cinema.

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