

THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF LUFFY'S UTTERANCES TO HIS ADDRESSEES IN COMIC ONE PIECE

***Adhy Kurnia Putra Fasril**

****Bachtiar**

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts
State University of Medan (UNIMED)

Abstract

One aim of this article is to show through a concrete example how illocutionary acts used in One Piece comic. The illustrative example is taken from the utterances of One Piece comic. Central to the analysis proper form of utterances in One Piece comic that contain of illocutionary acts; i.e. representative, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative. 90 utterances were interpreted by actor, and it was found that the use of illocutionary acts.

Keywords: Comic One Piece, Luffy's Utterances, Illocutionary Acts

Introduction

Language as a mean of communication one to another, to express one's personal reaction, emotion, and thoughts as well as to share information in daily social life. People use language not only to exchange sounds, words, or sentences to another. But also bring meaning because language is meaningful. When meaning is conveyed through language, people use language to interact and establish relations to influence their behavior and to express their experience to the world.

Languages can be exposed into two ways, namely written language and spoken language. Written language can be found in novel, newspaper, poetry,

comics, etc, while spoken language can be found in speech, dialogue, song, etc.

As a matter of fact, sometimes, when a person delivers an utterance or makes a statement, someone may produce three acts at the same time. The first is locutionary act, the simplest act that refers to literal meaning. What is uttered must be its real meaning. The second is illocutionary act, something that is more than literal meaning. It deals with intended meaning. The last is perlocutionary act. It becomes the effect of the utterance to the addressee (Finch, 2000:94).

Moreover, sometimes in a conversation, what the addressor says is indirect. "He or she tends to hide the real meaning of the utterance to make it more polite". For example, "What time is it now?!" This utterance can be interpreted to say that someone who is addressee that question is late. However, it is not easy to know the intended meaning of the utterance because the addressor does not mention about someone is late (Finch, 2000:96). The writer aware this situation and he wants to analyze the meaning of utterances that used by Luffy. Further, the writer takes a comic to represent the utterances that are usually used in human life because comic is actually a representation of a real conversation in natural society.

As we know that communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistic meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it (Allan, 2001: 15).

In this research, the writer focuses on the illocutionary acts of utterances. It is because the writer wants to analyze the intended meaning of the utterances and also the frequency of the type of illocutionary acts.

Review of Literature

Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts is a combination of language and social practice. The utterance has intended meaning. Following Finch (2000: 94-97), there are five types of illocutionary acts.

a. Representative

This type of illocutionary acts describes or expresses something about true event in the world. Representatives can be uttered in a form of asserting, claiming, statement, hypothesis, conveys, concluding, affirming reporting, believing, denying, and describing.

Asserting, it is carried out when addressor utters a statement to the addressee and his or her statement must mention about something that is real and exist in this world (Hurford and Heasley, 1983:233).

For example:

- “Zorro stole my sword”. This utterance becomes an assertion because the addressor believes that it is true that Zorro stole his sword. The situation of this utterance is someone stole the addressor’s sword and the addressor saw Zorro rode his sword (Larsen, 1980: 3).

- “Look at the mess you’ve made under your chair”. This utterance is said by mother who is eating untidily. It is true that the child have made a mess (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 242).

b. Directive

This type of illocutionary acts makes the addressee do something. By requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging questioning, ordering, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting and pleading.

Requesting is the addressor asks the addressee to do something for him or her (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 257).

For example:

- “Can you pass the salt?” It shows the request not asking the ability of someone to pass the salt (Saeed, 1997: 215).

Questioning is the addressor question about something that the addressee must give the answer (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 249).

For example:

- “Cream or sugar?” This utterance is a question about the preference whether the addressee wants cream or sugar to be added to his coffee (Schiffrin 1994: 65).

- “Can I work harder?” This utterance is a questioning the addressor’s ability to work harder (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 266).

Command is the addressor delivers an utterance that must follow it (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 40).

For example:

- Teacher to class: “I don’t want to hear noise at the back of the class”. This utterance is a command from the addressor to don’t make a noise (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 250).

- “The bull is in the field” This utterance is a command from the addressor to make the addressee go out from that field (Chiercia & McConnel 1996: 23).

c. Commissive

This type of illocutionary acts commits the addressor to do something in the future like promising, threatening, swearing, and offering.

Promising is the addressor delivers an utterance that he or she may do something to the addressee (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 251).

For example:

- “I’ll be with you in five minutes.” It is a promise from the addressor to the addressee that he or she will be with the addressee in five minutes (Allan 2001: 16).

- “I’ll do that for you.” It is a promise from the addressor to the addressee that he will do something to the addressee (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 220).

Threatening is a threat the addressor gives the addressee. There is a consequence, which is given by the addressor to the addressee does not follow the addressor expectation (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 242).

For example:

- “If you don’t stop fighting. I will call the police.” This utterance is a threat from the addressor to the addressee that he must stop fighting. Otherwise, the addressor will call the police (Hatch 1980:22).

Offering is the addressor gives a chance to the addressee to choose whether he or she wants to follow what the addressor says (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 231).

For example:

- “Can you come to dinner next Saturday?” (Allan 2001:16).

- “Can I buy you a packet of cigarette?” here the addressor offers to buy a packet of cigarette to the addressee (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 266).

d. Expressive

This type of illocutionary acts is the expression of the addressor’s feelings like thanking, apologizing, welcoming, joy, like, dislike, complaining, deploring, condoling, sorrow and congratulating.

Apologizing is the addressor makes apologize to the addressee because the addressors responsible for the thing he or she apologized for. And the thing apologized for is must be morally wrong.

- “Sorry, I’m late” It expresses apologizing. The addressor need to be apologized by the addressee (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 251).

- “Happy Birthday” It express congratulating. The addressor says congratulation for the addressee birthday (Kempson, 1997: 52).

- “I don’t know what to do with you.” It expresses thanking. The addressor expresses thanks because the addressee has helped him (Hatch 1980: 54).

e. Declarative

This type of illocutionary acts brings the effect to change the state affairs in the world, like declaring war, firing, marrying, bidding, etc.

For example:

- “I hereby appoint you teaching assistant for today.” This utterance is becomes a teaching assistant (Hatch 1980: 55).

- “You’re fired.” This utterance is declaring someone’s job to be terminated.

Comic

A comic is a form of visual art consisting of images which are commonly combined with text, often in the form of speech balloons or image captions. Comic Books are a form of narrative fiction and so they have a plot, characters, setting, dialogue, and symbolism. Action lines and dialogue balloons allow the reader to hear the messages in their heads, thus inviting the reader into the make believe world of comic books (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comics>).

A Comic Book is defined as a booklet of words and pictures integrated into a flexible and powerful printed format (Witek 1989: 3). A comic is a series of words and pictures that is presented in a sequential manner to form a narrative (DC’s web page). Comic books are mass-produced inexpensively and quickly (Bender 1944: 230). Comic books are considered a visual piece of art in sequence (McCloud 1993: 48). Comics combine art and writing. Comic books use everyday language in dialogue balloons to communicate a point quickly and directly (Frank 1944: 221). By using series or sequence of the pictures. A cast of characters that the audience can relate to, and lots of dialogue and text within the picture, the creators of comic book draw their readers to their creation (Lee 1971: 21). Even though the comic book picture emphasizes the words and dialogues of the characters, it’s the relationship between the words and the pictures that says so much more (McCloud 1993: 47; Faust 1971: 195). (<http://www.mccsc.edu/~kmcglaun/comicbk/what.htm>)

One Pieces

One Piece is a Japanese shōnen manga series written and illustrated by Eiichiro Oda. It has been serialized in *Weekly Shōnen Jump* since August 4, 1997; the individual chapters are being published in *tankōbon* volumes by

Shueisha, with the first released on December 24, 1997, and the 67th volume released as of August 2012. *One Piece* follows the adventures of Monkey D. Luffy, a young man whose body gains the properties of rubber after inadvertently eating a devil's fruit, and his diverse crew of pirates, named the Straw Hat Pirates. Luffy explores the ocean in search of the world's ultimate treasure known as the One Piece and to become the next Pirate King. Along his journey, Luffy makes several friends and battles a wide variety of villains, many of whom try to kill the Straw Hats.

The chapters have been adapted into an original video animation (OVA) produced by Production I.G in 1998, and an anime series produced by Toei Animation, which began broadcasting in Japan in 1999. Since then, the still ongoing series has aired over 550 episodes. Additionally, Toei has developed eleven animated feature films, an OVA, and five television specials. Several companies have developed various types of merchandising such as a trading card game, and a large number of video games.

The manga series was licensed for an English language release in North America by Viz Media, in the United Kingdom by Gollancz Manga, and in Australia and New Zealand by Madman Entertainment. The anime series has been licensed by Funimation Entertainment for an English-language release in North America, although the series was originally licensed and distributed by 4Kids Entertainment.

In 2008, *One Piece* became the highest-circulating manga series. In 2010, Shueisha announced that they sold over 260 million volumes of *One Piece* manga so far; volume 61 set a new record for the highest initial print run of any book in Japan in history with 3.8 million copies (the previous record belonging to volume 60 with 3.4 million copies). Volume 60 was the first book to sell over two million copies in its opening week on Japan's Oricon book rankings. *One Piece* is currently ranked as the best-selling series of all time in manga history. It enjoys a very high readership, with more than 260 million volumes of the series sold by 2011 in Japan. *One Piece* has received

wide critical acclaim from reviewers, primarily for its art, characterization, humor and story.

The Methodology and Discussion

This paper is intended to give an illustration about the form of Illocutionary acts. The primary data for this qualitative descriptive method consisted of (1) Identifying the utterances; (2) Determining the types of illocutionary acts based on the addressees in the story; (3) Explaining the intended meaning some of the utterances; (4) Classifying the utterances of Luffy into 5 types of illocutionary acts; and (5) Find the dominant frequency of the types of illocutionary acts. To count the percentage of each type of the illocutionary acts transcribe the data into the table.

Then by the analysis, 90 utterances were identified and classified into their types.

Table 1. An analytic framework for illocutionary acts

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Number (F)	Percentage (X) $X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$
1.	Representative	41	45,55%
2.	Directive	24	26,67%
3.	Commissive	3	3,33%
4.	Expressive	18	20%
5.	Declarative	4	4,44%
Total of Illocutionary Acts(N)		90	100%

It shows that the percentage of Representative is 45,55%, Directive is 26,67%, Commissive is 3,33%, Expressive is 20%, and Declarative is 4,44%. It is that Representative is most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Luffy in One Piece comic.

The highest proportion in the use of are due to the fact that it describes or expresses something about true event in the world. Besides, *One Piece* comics marketing targets are children, so this comic uses the language that easy to understand. Most of them are describing, and statement, and as we know that describing and statement are the forms that included in Representative.

Conclusion

By the discussion about the comic above can be conclude that the comic includes at least one important form in communication, it is; illocutionary acts namely directive, representative, expressive, commissive, declarative.

It can be seen that Representative becomes the most dominant types of illocutionary acts, because *One Piece* comics marketing targets are children, so this comic use the language that easy to understand. Most of them are describing, and statement, and as we know describing and statement are part of Representative.

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