ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN KARATE KID’S MOVIE

*Eva Inriani Rgg
**Bachtiar

ABSTRACT

The study deals with the types of illocutionary act used in Karate Kid’s Movie. The objectives of the study were to discover the dominant illocutionary act and to implicate for the use dominant illocutionary act in movie. The data were the transcript of Dre Parker’s utterances which were downloaded from internet. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The findings showed that there were 220 utterances which contained 4 types of illocutionary act. Dre Parker tended to use the representative (54, 55%), directive (34, 50%), expressive (8, 18%), and commissive (2, 72%). The most dominant type of illocutionary act was representative because he mainly used the statement of arguing, asserting, informing and describing.

Keyword : illocutionary act, types of illocutionary act, movie

*Graduate Status
**Lecturer Status
INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Language is a representative of thought, feeling, action, and destination. Language stays alongside with human activities. Means, whatever we do in our life, we use language. In conveying the message to others, people always use speech acts as the core of language. The meanings of words or utterances depend on the meaning of the word or utterance itself and situational context. Yule (1996:47) states that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act. In discussing a speech acts, it’s important to make a distinction between locution, illocution, and perlocution. According to George Yule (1996), there are actions performed by producing an utterance when people speak will consist of three related acts. They are locutionary act (utterance), illocutionary act (process of meaning from the utterance) and perlocutionary act (utterance effect on the hearers). There are five types of illocutionary acts; they are declarative, representative, expressive, directives, and commissives.

Marpaung (2012) analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts in Naruto Shippuden Movie 3”Inherited the Will of fire” with Genre: animation, action, adventure and directive was the most dominant type of illocutionary act. Fransiska (2013) analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts on Alex’s dialogue in Movie Madagascar 3: Europe’s Most Wanted with Genre: animation, comedy, family and representative was the most dominant type of illocutionary act. So, it is interesting to analyze movies with different genre is one of box office hit, Karate Kid 2010 film with Genre: drama, action, family.

Research Question

The research questions of the study were; what types of illocutionary acts are found in Karate Kid’s Movie? Which type of illocutionary acts is the most dominant used in Karate Kid’s Movie? What is the implication of the dominant type of illocutionary act in Karate Kid’s Movie?
Pragmatics

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). It means pragmatics study of what people mean by their utterances than what the words and phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

Illocutionary Acts

According to Yule, (1996:48) Illocutionary acts is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. It is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.

Types of Illocutionary Acts

There are 5(five) types of general functions performed by illocutionary act (Yule, 1996:53):

1. Declaratives

   Declaratives are those types that change the world via their utterances. As the example illustrate below, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

   a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife. (It is a declaration)
   b. Referee: You’re out! (It is a declaration)

   In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

2. Representatives

   Representatives are those types that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of describing, asserting, informing, and arguing as illustrated in below, are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

   a. The earth is flat. (It is a fact)
   b. The most student in this class is the girl. (It is a conclusion)

   In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of believe).
3. Expressive

Expressive are those types that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasures, pains, likes, apologize, thanks, dislikes, joys, or sorrows. As illustrated in below, they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience.

a. I’m really sorry! (It shows apologizing)
b. Congratulations! (It shows joy)

In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

4. Directive

Directives are those types that use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, asks, requests, suggestion, and as illustrated in below, they can be positive or negative.

a. Could you lend me a pen, please? (It shows request)
b. Don’t touch that! (It shows command)

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

5. Commissive

Commissives are those types that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, swears, threats, refusals, pledges, and as shown in below, they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group.

a. I’ll be back. (It shows threat)
b. I’m going to get it right next time. (It shows promise)

In using a commissive, the speaker, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).
**Definition of Movie**

A movie, also called a film, is a story conveyed with moving images. It is produced by recording photographic with cameras or by creating images by using animation technique or visual effects. Movie uses spoken language which shows the power of communication in which the movies need dialogues between two or more people.

**Why Karate Kid’s Movie?**

This movie is one of box office hit, Karate Kid 2010 film with Genre: drama, action, family. The Karate Kid is a 2010 American martial arts drama film and remake of the 1984 film of the same name. Directed by Harald Zwart and produced by Will and Jada Pinkett Smith, the film stars Jackie Chan and Jaden Smith. Principal photography for the film took place in Beijing, China; filming began around July 2009 and ended on October 16, 2009. The Karate Kid was released theatrically in the United States on June 11, 2010 by Columbia Pictures. The Karate Kid topped the box office overseas for a worldwide total of $358 million, on a moderate budget of $40 million, making it a considerable box office success.

**Methodology**

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative study is the research which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative term. The source of data was taken from Karate Kid’s movie scripts. This study limited the data by analyzing only the utterances of the major character; Dre Parker in Karate Kid’s Movie Script.

The data were collected by classifying the illocutionary act into declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive, calculating the percentage each type of illocutionary acts, finding the most dominant type of illocutionary acts, and finding the implication of the dominant type of illocutionary act.
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The analysis showed that illocutionary act can be occurred in movie as Karate Kid. Dre Parker in Karate Kid used the types of illocutionary act.

Table 1. The Percentage overview of Illocutionary Act in Karate Kid’s Movie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Illocutionary Act</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Commissive</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Declarative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. shows that Dre Parker in Karate Kid’s Movie used the types of illocutionary act. He dominantly used representative (120 utterances, 54, 55%), because he tend to uses arguing, asserting, informing and describing. Then it is followed by directive (76 utterances, 34, 55%), expressive (18 utterances, 8, 18%), commissive (6 utterances, 2, 72%), declarative (0 utterance, 0, 00%).

The most dominant type of illocutionary act that used in this movie is representative (120 utterances) because Dre Parker mainly uses the statement of arguing, asserting, informing and describing.

Discussion

The data of this study were obtained from Dre Parker’s utterances in Karate Kid’s movie scripts. This study found that there were 220 utterances containing the types of illocutionary act. Dre Parker’s utterances in Karate Kid’s movie used four types of illocutionary act, they are: representative, directive, expressive, and commissive.

Representative

The representative states: describing, asserting, informing and arguing. There were 120 utterances of representative in Karate Kid’s Movie. Here are the utterances of representative that were found in Karate Kid’s Movie:

Mr. Han: Just tell me, Shao Dre. Why? Why you need to go back out there so badly?
Dre Parker: Because I'm still scared. No matter what happens tonight when I leave...I don't want to be scared anymore.

From this conversation, Dre Parker asserts to Mr. Han that he is still scared but he doesn’t want to be scared. He states it bravely to face all of this although he becomes hurt later.

**Directive**

The directive states: commanding, ordering, asking, and requesting. There were 76 utterances of directive in Karate Kid’s Movie. Here are the utterances of directive that were found in Karate Kid’s Movie:

Sherry Parker: You heard him, he ran into a pole. Come here, Dre.

**Dre Parker: Mom, don't start.**

From this conversation, Dre Parker commands his mom to don’t say anything about his eyes. He states it that he doesn’t want to make his mother becomes sad so he stops her to talking about his eyes.

**Expressive**

The expressive states: apologizing, thanking, liking and disliking. There were 18 utterances of expressive in Karate Kid’s Movie. Here are the utterances of that were expressive found in Karate Kid’s Movie:

Mr. Han: Win or lose, doesn’t matter. Fight hard. Earn respect. The boys leave you alone. I have a present for you.

**Dre Parker: Oh! Mr. Han. This is the one Bruce Lee had. Great. Thank you.**

From this conversation, Dre Parker’s utterance is a thanking, because Mr. Han gives him a new clothes like a Bruce Lee had. This utterance is an expression of Dre Parker’s feeling.

**Commissive**

The commissive states: swearing, threatening and promising. There were 6 utterances of commissive in Karate Kid’s Movie. Here are the utterances of commissive that were found in Karate Kid’s Movie:

Meiying: Okay, I'll be there.
Dre Parker: Pinky swears. See, you wrap your hands like this. I swear that I'll be there at your audition, no matter what happens.

From this conversation, Dre Parker swears to Meiying to come her audition if she comes to the tournament to support him. He states it with they make wrap their hands each other.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that: Firstly, there are four types of illocutionary act used in Karate Kid’s Movie; it consists of 120 utterances of representative (54, 55%), 76 (34, 55%) utterances of directive, 18 (8, 18%) utterances of expressive and 6 (2, 72%) utterances of commissive. Therefore, there are 220 utterances of illocutionary act that are found in Karate Kid’s Movie.

Secondly, the most dominant type of illocutionary act that is used in the movie is representative. It means that Dre Parker mainly uses the statement of describing, asserting, arguing and informing about something. In all of his utterances with other, he used many terms of representative such as statement, explanation, and information. It means that Dre Parker mainly used representative in communicating each other in the movie such as arguing, asserting, describing, informing etc.

Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, there are some suggestions needed to be considered. It is suggested that everyone who wants to do a similar research should focus the attention to illocutionary act used in the movie so that they could get full understanding about the types and their function and for other researchers should conduct further researches on illocutionary act in other setting of communications to complete the study it, so the reader could be comprehend about it.And also for the readers especially the students of English Department can choose the illocutionary act as the object of research, because many interesting aspects can be analyzed in the other movies or another field such as utterances in newspaper, advertisement, radio and television.
REFERENCES


