AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIOANRY ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER OF TRANSFORMERS MOVIE "DARK OF THE MOON"

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to find out the five types of illocutionary acts, namely: Directive, Commisives, Expressive, Assertive, Declarative and the dominant one used in Transformers"Dark of the Moon". This research was conducted by using quantitative descriptive design. It took 735 utterances taken from the subtitle of Transformers "Dark of the Moon" which were released in June 29, 2011. The result of analyzing found five types of process were used in Transformers "Dark of the Moon", they were: Directive, Commisive, Expressive, Assertive and Declarative. There were 735 illocutionary acts in 735 utterances. The findings of data analysis showed that the total numbers of process from the five types of illocutionary acts were: Directive is 361 (47,94%) utterances. The total number of Commisive is 39 (5,17%) utterances. The total number of Expressive is 58 (7,70%) utterances. The total number of Assertives is 294 (39,04%). And the total number of Declaratives is 1 (0,13%). It means that Directive is the most dominant type of Illocutionary Acts used in Transformers "Dark of the Moon" movie.
Key Words: *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Movie*

INTRODUCTION

It is a truism to say that language is essential to human life. It cannot be denied that language allow people to say things to each other and express their communicative needs. Therefore, language is the most significant and colossal that human behavior that has evolved, or in the other words it is developed in accordance with his/her fellowman and that it grows as more and more human beings contribute to its development.

In addition, 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 utterances themselves and situational context.

Related to those explanations above, linguistics which is regarded as the study of language, explains about aspects of language in its use. One of the interesting topics in learning language is to deal with the language which is used or what the user intends to convey by using the language. Therefore, learning language is also about language meanings. Yule (1987: 3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listeners or readers. Pragmatics is a study of the way in which language is used to express or interpret real intentions in particular situations. In linguistics, pragmatics studies how people comprehend and produce a communication act in concrete situation, which is usually a conversation and become a bridging the explanatory gap between sentence meaning and

the speaker meaning. Sentence meaning is the literal of the meaning of the sentence, which the speaker is trying to convey. (http://en.Wikipedia.Prg/wiki/pragmatics).

Further, Yule (1996:47) says that action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. In discussing speech acts, it is important to make a distinction between locutions, illocution, and perlocution. Austin (1962:171) states that "Locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocution is an act in saying something. It is part of the speaker's strategy in meaningfully using language. Perlocution is the act those are performed with the intention of producing further effect on the hearer. There are five types of illocutionary acts; they are declarative (declaring, marrying), representative (affirming, conveying, claiming, denying, and etc), expressive (apologizing, complaining, dislike, and etc), directives (advising, challenging, commanding, and etc), and commisives (offering, promising, swearing, and etc).

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: the conversation between Daniel and Hot Road in Transformers movie. 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: the conversation between Daniel and Hot Road in Transformers movie.
When they go fishing, and suddenly something fall from the sky.
Daniel: Hot Rod the shuttle's coming lets watch it land.

Hot Rod: **Talk about dull Daniel**.

The locutionary here that the speaker just saying it without the intended meaning. The illocutionary act here when the speaker said the utterance, the hearer will take the intended meaning from the utterance that is the speaker feel worried and uncertain to follow Daniel. The perlocutionary act here is the hearer got the effect of the utterance. However, it is not easy to know the intended meaning of the utterance because the addressor/speaker does not mention it clearly (Finch, 2000:96).

There are many different things that speakers can do with words and some utterances that the speaker produces are not statements or questions about some pieces of information, but action (Austin, 1962:178). From Austin's explanation above, it shows that words are not only something the speaker use to say something but also to do something. Sometimes when the speaker says something, the speaker does not just say it exactly, but there is some implicit meaning behind it. Therefore, the words or the utterances that people produce also can lead to misunderstanding.

As it is know that communication is called successful when hearers recognize the linguistics meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it (Allan, 2001: 15).

There have been some researches related to the Illocutionary Acts, such as:

Hutabarat, (2011) she analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts in The Jakarta Post and she found that there are all of the illocutionary acts in The Jakarta Post and assertive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act.

Manalu, (2010) she analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts in **S**ophie Kinsela's Novel "Confessions of A Sophaholic and she found that all of the illocutionary acts are available in Sophie Kinsela's Novel "Confessions of A Sophaholic and directive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act.

The reason why the writer chooses Illocutionary acts to be the analyzed is because the previous researchers analyzed illocutionary in novel and newspaper, so the writer takes this subject studies about illocutionary act in movie. It is knows that communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistics meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it. Actually illocutionary is the part of speech act. There are three part of speech acts. In the writer views, it's important to make distinction between them. Thus, by doing this research the writer want to find out why the writer thought like that in the past and after the writer get it, the writer will tell the answers it by using movie as an object. The writer will get it to the next students who will study this topic and to the next researchers who will analyze this topic. The writer takes pragmatic approach as the way of analying, considering how the speaker uses the language in the social interaction with others. The usage of illocutionary act also used in the movie because a movie is actually a representation of the real conversation in naturally society. Making film also has the social dimensions for several reasons. Film makers are member of society, and, as such, are no less subject to social pressures and norms than anyone else. Furthermore, all film making occurs within social context. This research is focused on the illocutionary acts which are conveyed by Transformers Movie "Dark of The Moon". I want to analyze the intended meaning of the main character's utterances and also the frequency of the type of illocutionary acts.

Research Question
1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in "Transformers" movie script?
2. What type's illocutionary acts is dominantly used?
3. What makes the dominant of illocutionary act used in Transformers movie?

Conceptual Framework
An illocutionary act is the act which is performed by saying it. Commonly illocutionary act making of a statement, offer, promise, in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with it's explicit per formative paraphrase). And the last purpose of illocutionary is to do something by the hearer.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative research design. Qualitative study is the research which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative term. It is not suggested that numeral measures are never used, but other means of description are emphasized.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All types of Illocutionary Acts found in Transformers "Dark of The Moon". The total number of Directives is 361 (48,01%) utterances. The total number of Commisiv is 36 (4,79%) utterances. The total number of Expressiv is 58 (7,71%) utterances. The total number for Assertive is 296 (39,36 %) utterances and the total number for Declarative is 1 (0,13%) utterances.

From the percentage above, the most dominant type of Illocutionary Acts used in Transformers"Dark of the Moon" was directive that it is intended for requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging questioning, ordering, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, and pleading from addressor to the adressee (48,01%). The result implies that Directive plays a great role in the movie. It means that requesting,

commanding, warning, permitting, urging questioning, ordering, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, and pleading is almost always seen in this movie. Directive as the dominant types shows acts where the players in the novel attempt to get the other player to do something.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions

After analyzing the data, conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. The five types of illocutionary Acts are found in Transformers : "Dark of the Moon". They are (1) Directive that it is intended for requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging questioning, ordering, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, and pleading, (2) Commisive that it is intended for promising, threatening, swearing and offering, (3) Expressives that it is intended for thanking, apologizing, welcoming, joy, like, dislike, complaining, deploring, condoling, sorrow, and congratulating, (4) Representative (or Assertive) that it is intended for asserting, claiming, statement, hypothesis, conveys, concluding, affirming reporting, believing, denying, and describing, and (5) Declarative that it is intended for declaring war, firing, marrying, bidding, etc The total number of Directives is 361 (48,01%) utterances. The total number of Commisive is 36 (4,79%) utterances. The total number of Expressiv is 58 (7,71%) utterances. The total number for Assertive is 296 (39,36 %) utterances and the total number for Declarative is 1 (0,13%) utterances.

2. The data findings shown that Directive type is dominantly used in this movie. The Representative type is used when the character gives the statement, the Commisive type is used when the character gives the promise or something that will effect in the future, Expression type is used when the character expresses a state of joy, welcoming dislike, Declarative type is used when the character declare the wars, marrying, biding, firing, etc.

3. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts used inTransformers "Dark of the Moon" is Directive 361 (48,01%). It because the Directive plays a great role in the movie. It means that requesting, commanding, warning, permitting, urging questioning, ordering, suggesting, advising, begging, challenging, insisting, and pleading is almost always seen in this movie.

Suggestion

The followings are written as the suggestion related to the conclusions above:
1. It is suggested to English teacher or lecturer because they to know speech acts well and they can use Speech Acts which contains the ideas of kinds of illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive as the content of their teaching. In addition they can do the application of illocutionary acts in writing such as asserting, promising, excommunicating, exclaiming in pain, inquiring and ordering.

2. The students of university are suggested to learn Speech Acts which contains kinds of ideas illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive in order to help them to find out the information which are stated based on illocutionary acts.

3. Other researchers suggested who learn Speech Acts which contains kinds of ideas illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive in order to help them to get the information which are stated based on illocutionary acts.

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