

THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *NARUTO'S* COMIC SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

The study deals with the types of illocutionary acts used in *Naruto's* comic script. The objectives of study were to find out the illocutionary acts, describe the most dominant type of illocutionary acts and elaborate the reason for the illocutionary acts. The data were the dialogue of Naruto to his addressees in comic *Naruto*. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and limited on the utterances produced by Naruto to his addressees. The findings show that there are 81 Representatives utterances,²⁸ Expressives,²⁷ Directives, 5 commissives and 1 Declarative. There a son of Representatives most dominantly used is Naruto gave more statements and information about his believes and the facts of the situation in the story. He often represented his believes about what happens to be the case of the conversation with others characters in the story. He also described himself and the situation of the story.

Keyword : *speech acts, illocutionary acts, comic.*

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, comic becomes very popular in society. People enjoy reading comic not only as an entertainment, but also as a media in transferring information and culture. In comic the utterances occur when one character interact and communicate with other character in a conversation. As the process of transferring information from sender to receiver, communication becomes important thing in comic. By those communications we can get the idea of the writer directly. But sometimes, we can not get the idea of the writer because there are the meanings that implied by the utterance of character in comic that is provided by the writer. The hearers or readers must know the implicit meaning of the utterances to make it easier to interpret. In this case, illocutionary acts is importantly needed. Illocutionary act is what speaker is doing by uttering those words such as: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking etc. (Peccei, 1999:44). According to John Searle there are five types of illocutionary acts ; declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive (Yule, 1996:53). In daily life, the speakers often use and find speech acts function when they have communication with others including illocutionary acts, with no exception in a conversation in comic. The speakers or the main characters consciously or unconsciously may use the illocutionary acts to reach certain goals such as to hide the truth meaning of the utterance to make it more polite.

The research questions were formulated as follows; what types of illocutionary acts are found in *Naruto*'s utterances to his addresses in comic?, Which is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts produced by *Naruto* to his addresses in comic? And why is it dominantly used in comic *Naruto*?

Speech Act

The important part of the meaning of utterances is what the speakers do by uttering them (Huford & Heasley 234). Speech Acts are defined as actions performed via utterances in an actual situation of language use. In English, they are commonly given more specific

labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule 1996: 47). When people communicate with others, they produce speech act. As a part of language, speech act concerns with what people say through the language such as in meaning of the utterance. The meaning of their language can be in semantics and pragmatics. So, the language can be analyzed based on the aim and meaning of the speaker whether it is semantics (real meaning) or pragmatics (contextual meaning). That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through Speech act. The hearer or reader must know the implicit meaning of the utterances to make it easier to interpret. In this case, illocutionary acts is importantly needed. There are three acts which is performed in conversation, they are:

- a. Locutionary act is the act that refers to the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning.
- b. Illocutionary act is what speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking etc.
- c. And perlocutionary is the actual result of the locution or the effect of utterance to the address (Peccei, 1999:44).

Illocutionary acts and its type

Illocutionary act is the act of doing something. It is a combination of language and social practice. Austin in Alston (2002: 2) states that illocutionary act refers to uttering a sentences (or sentences surrogate) with a certain *content*, the sort of act paradigmatically reported by “indirect discourse”. Illocutionary act is what speaker is doing by uttering

words, such as commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking etc. and the utterance has an intended meaning.

Types of illocutionary acts

Illocutionary acts is a combination of language and social practice. The utterance has intended meaning. The illocutionary act in Speech Act itself has its classification.

Following Searle in Yule (1996: 53), there are five types of illocutionary acts:

1. Declarative

Declarative is the kind of illocutionary act which can change the world by the utterance that is produced. The word “change” here refers to any situation. It can be the change of the status of a person. It can also be the ownership of something.

2. Representative (assertive)

Representative is the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth. This type of illocutionary acts describes or expresses something about true event in the world. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance.

3. Expressive

Expressive is kind of illocutionary act which can show what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states. It can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy or sorrow.

4. Directive

Directive is a kind of illocutionary act which is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This kind of illocutionary act can make the hearer under an obligation. In this type speaker direct hearer to perform some act which will make the world fit the speaker's words.

5. Commissive

Commissive illocutionary act is an act which makes the speaker to commit what s/he said. It is also a future action of the speaker. The act can be a promise, a simple statement but the function is that the person is committed to the statement s/he has given

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 forms 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>).

Why *Naruto* comic?

Naruto comic is one of the most popular comic in the world. Which was created by masashikishimoto who is one of the most famous comic writer from japan. This comic has been sold millions copies Around the world. *Naruto* is one of the best-selling manga series

of all time having sold more than 126.5 million copies in Japan alone. Serialized in Viz's *Shonen Jump* magazine, *Naruto* has become one of the company's best-selling manga series. The English adaptation of the series has also appeared in the *USA Today* Booklist several times and volume 7 won the Quill Award in 2006. Reviewers from the series have praised the balance between fighting and comedy scenes, as well as the characters' personalities, but have criticized it for using standard *shōnen* plot elements. *Naruto* comic also has transferred into movie in television program in Japan. It becomes one of entertainment program that has high rating in Japan.

Methodology

This study was a descriptive qualitative method in which the data were the dialogue of *Naruto* to his addressees in *Naruto* comic.

The data were collected by identifying the utterances that contained illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory (Yule, 1996:53), classifying the utterances into each type of illocutionary acts, counting and percentaging the types of illocutionary acts, finding the most dominant type that are used by *Naruto* to his addressees, finally finding the reason why the most dominant type of illocutionary acts dominantly uttered by *Naruto* to his addressees.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The analysis showed that illocutionary acts can be occurred in adventure comic as *Naruto*. *Naruto* as main character in this comic uttered all types of illocutionary acts to his addressees. It is displayed in table 4.1.

Table 4.1

The Total Number and Percentage of The Types of Illocutionary Acts

N o	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Number (F)	Percentage (X) $X = \frac{F}{N} \cdot 100 \%$
1	D e c l a r a t i v e	1	0 , 7 %
2	R e p r e s e n t a t i v e	81	57 , 04 %
3	E x p r e s s i v e	28	19 , 72 %
4	D i r e c t i v e	27	19 , 02 %
5	C o m m i s s i v e	5	3 , 52 %
Total of Illocutionary Acts (N)		142	100 %

Table 4.1 shows that Naruto uttered the whole five types of illocutionary acts. He dominantly uttered **Representatives** (81 utterances, 57,04%), because Naruto as main character gave more statements and information about his believes and the facts of the situation in the story. Then it is followed by Expressives (28 utterances, 19,72%), Directives (27 utterances, 19,02%), commissives (5 utterances, 3,52%) and Declarative (1 utterance, 0,7%).

Naruto used those most dominant type of illocutionary act because he often stated his believes about what happens to be the case of the conversation with others characters in the story. He also described about himself and the situation of the story then he committed it to his truth to show the truth condition of his utterance. Naruto as the main character often said such thing, the statement of asserting that can easily touch the heart of someone to make them realize something by seeing it in the difference side. It indicates that if someone wanted to describe about the characters and facts of the situation in the story and

make someone realize something by seeing it in the different side, they usually use representatives.

Declarative illocutionary acts in Naruto's comic script

In this comic Naruto uttered declarative because he changed the world by utterance that is produced. It can change the status of someone or ownership of something.

The first example Naruto changed the status of someone. The data was taken from Naruto comic chapter 495.

Example 1

“but it's enough now”

In this utterance Naruto changed the status of his dark shadow from his enemy before become his friend.

Representative illocutionary acts in Naruto's comic script

These acts used to represent what Naruto believes to be the case or not and commits to his truth. This type of illocutionary acts describes or expresses something about true event in the world. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. It can be statement of informing, asserting, concluding, predicting describing etc.

In this representative example Naruto gave statement of asserting to the listener. The data was taken from Naruto comic chapter 496.

Example 2

“Captain Yamato! I came here to control the Kyubi!”

In this utterance Naruto asserted to Yamato why he came there. He committed to his truth that the reason he come there was to control the Kyubi whatever the circumstances and whatever the risk was.

Expressive illocutionary acts in Naruto's comic script

This category deals with what Naruto feels. It expresses the psychological states. It can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy or sorrow.

The example of expressive is available in the following utterance which was taken from Naruto comic chapter 499.

Example 3

“I feel super happy!!”

In this utterance Naruto stated what he was feeling after meeting and talking to his mother. He felt so happy because he could with his mother. And he got so many powers from his mother to fight the Kyubi.

Directive illocutionary acts in Naruto's comic script

Naruto uttered directive because he needed and get someone else to do something. He could make the hearer under an obligation. Directives are issued with the desire that the hearer should do what is proposed such as commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting.

This data illustrated as the example of directive, Naruto commanded someone to do something, taken from Naruto comic chapter 497.

Example 4

“shut up!!”

In this utterance Naruto commanded the Kyubi to shut his mouth up. He did not want to get lose. Naruto did not hate the people anymore and he would be very angry if Kyubi didn't stop his speech.

Commissive illocutionary acts in Naruto's comic script

These are the utterances in which Naruto commit himself to some future action. The utterance can be a promise, a simple statement but the function is that the person is committed to the statement s/he has given. The intention behind commissive acts is that of offering, promising, refusing. The example of commissive is available in the following utterance which was taken from Naruto comic chapter 498.

Example 5

“I'll be konoha's orange hokage!!”

In this utterance Naruto committed himself to future action. He promised to his mother that he will be konoha orange hokage because it was also the dream of his mom and dad. He promised he will be orange that come from combination of golden flash and blood red habanero.

CONCLUSSIONANDSUGGESTION

Conclusion

This study found five types of illocutionary acts used in Naruto's utterances. They are Representatives, Directives, Commisives, Declaratives, and Expressives. It is also found that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Naruto was

“Representatives” And the least dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Naruto was “Declaratives”. It happened because Naruto as main character gave more statements and information about his believes and the facts of the situation in the story. He often represented his believes about what happens to be the case of the conversation with others characters in the story. He also described himself and the situation of the story. That is why he used Representative utterances the most. And Naruto almost never changed the status of someone or ownership of something in the story. That is why he used Declarative the least. The context where representative usually occurred was when Naruto gave statement, information and description about what happened with Naruto and others characters and the situation of the story.

Suggestion

It is beneficial for the students of English Department to choose the illocutionary acts as the object of their research, because there are many interesting aspects which can be analyzed especially in the comic. Some people do not know how important and crucial to learn the illocutionary acts to achieve the successful and ideal communication.

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