

## **AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN DIVERGENT MOVIE BY NEIL BURER 2014 (PRAGMATIC APPROACH)**

**IRENE TRIVENA LELET, SANERITA T OLII, TIRZA KUMAYAS**  
*English Education Department*  
*Faculty of Languages and Arts*  
*Universitas Negeri Manado*

Correspondence author: [saneritaolii@unima.ac.id](mailto:saneritaolii@unima.ac.id)

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**Abstract:** The research is pragmatics approach study of An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by the Main Character in Divergent Movie. The objectives of this researcher are to find out the types of illocutionary acts are performed by the main character's utterance, and to find out dominantly of types of illocutionary acts are used by the main character's utterance. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of illocutionary acts which are watching a movie and then classifies them according to John R. Searle's concept types of illocutionary acts. The technique of collecting data are (1) watching the movie for several times in order to understand the whole story (2) collecting the data, transcribing the data from the dialogue in the movie into form of list, and identifying the listed dialogue that contain types of illocutionary acts carried out by the participant (3) finding out the types of illocutionary acts carried out by the participant representative, directive, commissives, expressive, and declarative. The researcher uses content analysis which focus on analyzing types of illocutionary acts and the dominant of types of illocutionary acts in Divergent movie carried out by the main character.

**Keywords:** *Illocutionary Acts, pragmatics approach*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The word "pragmatics" comes from the Greek word "pragma," which means "action" and is part of phonetic analysis. Practical assessment of the use of tongue in films might be a get-together of how language limits in correspondence among speakers and social event of individuals people. It can be deduced that a down-to-earth investigation of lingo is an investigation into perspectives of meaning that are

deduced not from the formal nature of words and improvements but rather from the manner in which the enunciation is utilized and how it relates to the setting in which the expressions are spoken. This is something that can be recognized. In pragmatics, we think about what setting means for a speaker and a group of people. According to Siphon, Geoffrey.1996, the aforementioned illustration suggests that pragmatics is the consideration of speakers' meaning.

It also includes the means by which the group can convey what is being said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's meaning. A talk act is a behavior that happens when people talk too much. People who talk about something are called talk acts.

A speaker, in order to achieve his goal, not only says something but also includes a movement in his speech. To put it another way, the illocution is the expression's reason or significant meaning. Perlocution will choose the listener's understanding or action as the impact of the speech. That is, the expression spoken by the speaker to the group of observers is the result of the act of perlocution. Each discussion talked by individuals in authentic life contains talk that has limits, for example, orders, giving observes, or imparting the speaker's consideration.

The illocutionary act is to investigate in detail in order to emphasize the talk's purpose and meaning in the address. This brings the context of the situation into the analysis of illocutionary acts because the context can provide a wealth of information to support the arranging talk's meaning. The act of illocution is used to evaluate each speech delivered by the audience and speaker.

Talk acts are things that are communicated by someone who not only takes action but also conveys information. For case: " I require french fries, might you at any point allow them to me?" Typically regarded as a talking act, this involves expressing the speaker's desire for potatoes and requesting that someone convey it.

Illocutionary acts can be found in everyday conversations as well as insightful works like movies. There are talks in a lot of different media, especially electronic media like movies. Films are the primary captivating media contrasted with different media since as sound and visuals, they don't cooperate to make the accumulate of onlookers intrigued by watching. A great dialogue that can be used as a challenge of thought is exemplified by a motion picture script.

The creator is curious about One of a Kind, a US sci-fi motion picture directed by Neil Burger and based on the Veronica Roth novel of the same name, according to the over establishment. Dissimilar is a 2014 motion picture about a group of people moving. Beatrice Earlier (Tris), a young adult woman, is the film's central character. Tris is the young woman of Andrew Prior. She was raised in a family of refusal and led a straightforward, empathetic life dedicated to distinguishing others.

Illocutionary behavior came to be the primary focus of research into how the main character spoke. For those reasons, the examiner was curious nearly perceiving the movie by using talk act speculation, particularly illocutionary acts. She highlighted conduct a request nearly entitled An Assessment from Illocutionary Acts Performed by the Premier Person in Exceptional Development Picture by Neil Burger 2014.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

Motion picture is one of the craftsmanship shapes. Motion picture has visual components which allow movement pictures. Motion pictures are made by receiving human societies as a representation of genuine life. Agreeing to Graham (2005: 117) in Indah Rukamanasari (2012:33) states that a motion picture has focal points as a strategy of recording genuine individuals and verifiable occasions, and generally values as such. Nowadays, numerous motion pictures are made by human's creative ability or fiction. A few of motion picture preparations gotten to be well known around the world amusement. Motion picture are something which is recalled, reviewed and savored. Concurring to Allen advertisement Gormey (1985:136) states that motion picture is craftsmanship that depicts mans translation of life. Motion pictures as a craftsmanship and motion pictures as a frame of amusement are bought right.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Concurring to the data endorsement, the investigator has found 55 data inside the Tris's verbalization. The examiner endeavors to analyze the data utilizing Pragmatics consider especially talk acts, classification of illocutionary acts by John R. Searle. Talk acts can be categorized into a couple of sorts. They consolidate locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts is the acts of saying something that's the shape of the words verbalized, or "what is said". Within the cruel time, the sorts of illocutionary acts include of operator, orders, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In expansion, in classification of illocutionary acts there are sorts of other things besides, such as Operator (Validating, communicating, denying, confessing, conceding, advising, concluding, predicting). In extension perlocutionary act is the affect of an enunciation. The investigator took the data from talk of Tris as crucial character in Special movement picture. Underneath, there are table sorts of classification of illocutionary acts has sets up.

**Table 1 Types of Illocutionary Acts.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of Illocutionary acts</b>	<b>Kinds of illocutionary</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	Representative	Asserting	10	30
		Denying	1	
		Notifying	7	
		Stating	10	
		Predicting	2	
2.	Directive	Ordering	3	16
		Forbidding	2	
		Commanding	9	
3.	Commissive	Requesting	2	1
		Vowing	1	
4.	Expressive	Condoling	1	5
		Deploring	2	
		Apologizing	1	
5.	Declarative	Thanking	1	3
		Naming	2	
	Total	Declare	1	55
			55	55

According to the table above, operators acts are the first type of speech used by speakers in the moving picture, with 30 data. This suggests that the case revolves around speaker permit information. 15 data represent the moment when a character asks a group of people to do something with her verbalizations. This is the moment when the character shows up and orders actions to take place. Third, commiserative acts occur when the speaker is obligated to do something to a group of spectators in the future. Fourth, there are five types of expressive acts that occur when the speaker expresses herself. The ultimate form of declarative language is three data, which the speaker uses to describe her current circumstances.

During the investigation, the investigator classified the data into five categories of illocutionary acts. In breaking down such grouping illocutionary acts, the analyst arranged the information in view of kinds of illocutionary acts agreeing to Searle in Yule (1996:53). Operators, commands, commissives, expressives, and declaratives in particular. In view of the goal of this research, the fundamental is to dissect kinds of illocutionary acts are performed by the preeminent person and to find out the predominantly acts come nearly as takes later:

### ***Representative***

Agent agrees with Searle in Yule (1996:53) that the operator reveals the truth condition of the expression's meaning. There are actions that bind the speaker to the truth of the proposal they communicate. Similarly to Searle (1996), these terms include communicating, confirming, denying, confessing, conceding, advising, concluding, anticipating, and so on. There are many different things, each leading to a different conclusion about various illocutionary acts. In any case, the objects were analyzed by the investigator using Searle's classification. The examiner discovered thirty operator roles in Dissimilar. The data revealed five operators' cases within the cruel time frame. Firstly, expressing, then denying, finally, illuminating, then communicating, and finally, anticipating.

### ***Directives***

According to Yule (1996:54), Directive is used by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering a directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, asking, begging, bidding, demanding, for bidding, and recommending. The speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action. This acts represents what the speaker wants. Directive is the speaker to get someone else to do something. According to Searle (1996) an utterance used to try to get the hearer to do something. Directives can be concluded that this utterance drives the listener to do something, as proposing a request or urge. The examples of this types according to Searle are requesting, ordering, for bidding, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, and recommending.

### ***Commissive***

Commissives are such talk acts that the speaker occupations to subscribe to a couple of future activities. They express what was anticipated by the speakers. The speaker uses the commissive to try to make the world fit the words (by the speaker). The speaker is committing to a few possible future actions by articulating commiserations. For instance, in the case of a commite inquiry, the goal of ensure is to compel the speaker to act in order to challenge the audience. Commissives convey the speaker's genuineness.

### ***Expressive***

Expressive speech acts are those in which the speaker expresses their emotions. They express psychological states and it very well may be explanations of

happiness. When they talk, speakers of a lingo frequently convey their feelings to the listener. The speakers have carried out the expressive acts in this manner. They are responsible for conveying the speaker's mental state of intellect toward a state of undertakings, which is necessary for illocution. These talk acts convey the speaker's internal state without communicating much to the outside world. As the delineations are imparting appreciation toward, saluting, saying 'sorry', hating, inviting, and mourning (Searle 1996). These mental states can be expressed verbally as the speaker's feelings of enchantment, torment, likes, dislikes, or trouble.

### ***Declarative***

Declarative explicative can be a type of illocution that can change how an expression is said. That acts result in a few changes to the implied's status or condition, primarily for ethical reasons due to the fact that the explanation has been successfully carried out. In using statement, the speakers can impact the world by suggests of the words. According to Searle (Yule, 1996:53), explanatory is a type of talk act that changes the world through its expression. When a speaker makes an articulation, the words almost bring a state of doing nothing. The word can adjust which is organizing to infer any situation. It can alter an individual's status or the ownership of something. The action words which have a spot to proclamation are Naming, taking off, surrendering, selecting, immersing, catching.

### **CONCLUSION**

In this part, the specialist makes end plainly from the assessment of illocutionary acts in the Unique development picture. The purpose of this investigation is to learn the types of illocutionary acts that Tris, the main character in the motion picture, overwhelmingly displays throughout the trade. According to the revelations, Tris communicates five types of illocutionary acts. Tris presents more illocutionary acts of specialists than other acts in her enunciations.

The operators communicating, validating, denying, illuminating, and foreseeing show up in Tris's expressions. The specialists that Tris used for the most part are valid. It is used multiple times by her. At that point, Tris's expressions establish the commands and illocutionary acts of asking, anticipating, commanding, and inquiring. Tris used commanding language nine times. Vowing is one type of commissive illocutionary act. Tris's expressions are organized into four categories of expressive actions. They are saying thanks, saying 'sorry', mourning, and regretting. Tris typically engages in lamenting. She makes use of it twice.

Similar to what was mentioned earlier, Tris frequently uses expert-like illiteracy in her expressions. It's possible that the operator talks to the speaker's control and dominance. The administrator appears a genuine state of the importance of verbalization. In delegate, the articulation is generally talked by the premier person herself. Since she asserts in this motion picture that she has genuinely never had any time recently, it is true. The administrator explains that recognize to be the situation, yet on different sides, it doesn't focus on ourselves, others too can recognize that. This makes an inquiry or two uncovers that Tris is a mind-blowing woman who get it what her identity is, and to what bundle she incorporates a put. She has a remarkable capacity to untangle her problems and to dominate as the primary character above all others.

At that point, the main character rarely uses illocutionary acts of order in her utterances. In this development picture, she isn't an individual who orders some individual else to do her excitement. When Tris needs a group of spectators to do something, command acts include a lot of things. When the speaker needs the audience to take action based on what the speaker is saying, arrange as stated. In any case, on different sides, it doesn't commit the social occasion of individuals to do that. In augmentation, from this ask around it very well may be realized that setting is expected to realize the organizing importance of the articulation. Deciphering a sentence is fundamentally influenced by setting. If the context in which each verbalization is used is different, the same verbalization will have different meanings.

The illocutionary relations that are recognized are: **Agent:** Communicating, Anticipating, Attesting, Denying, Illuminating, and **Order:** Limiting, ordering, and asking for three things, **Comissive:** Vow, **Expressive:** Mourning, Lamenting, Apologize, Imparting appreciation toward and **Logical:** Naming, State. What You Want These Characters to Stand Out From: The primary method for analyzing a character's speech is through illocutionary acts. Tris as the first person in Disparate Film vocations a wide range of talk acts. The inquisitive aspect of this consideration is that we do not, so to speak, know the names of illocutionary acts. Recommendation in this examination, the outline of talk acts, particularly illocutionary acts, is given more consideration. strict and non-literal, facilitate and indirect. So they don't on the grounds that it were track down the unequivocal ideas however also the got on ones. Phonetics understudies can examine deixis, implicature, or presupposition if they are interested in analyzing motion pictures using the down to business approach as its fundamental examination.

The researcher is confident that this question will be crucial for both the readers and the researcher to promote widespread understanding of talk acts, particularly illocutionary acts. Additionally, the examiner anticipates that this examination result will serve as a reference for the examiner when analyzing

illocutionary acts or other acts in talk acts involving specific objects, such as comic books, magazines, short stories, and so on. In the end, the researcher hopes that English Letters Office students who have to complete similar questions will benefit from this consideration.

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