ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN ERNEST PRAKASA'S MOVIE *"IMPERFECT"*

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Abstract:*This study aims to analyze the types of Illocutionary acts used by the characters in the movie Imperfect. This research applies qualitative descriptive method. The writer uses 65 speech acts samples from this movie and chooses them randomly to analyze the types of Illocutionary acts in this movie.It is found that there are five types of Illocutionary acts used in themovieImperfect, namely: Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. The total Illocutionary acts are about 157 utterances. Representative has 47 utterances, directive has 66 utterances, commissive has 4 utterances, expressive has 39 utterances, and declarative has 1 utterance.*

Keywords*: illocutionary acts, movie*

INTRODUCTION

Movie is depicted with a moving image which is considered as a source of entertainment or a work of art. The words in the Movie are easier to understand. Not only is it easy to understand, but movies also contain messages that can be captured. After watching movies, people get experiences, lessons and moral messages. Graham in Rukamanasari (2012) strengthens the advantages of watching movies. It is believed that movies increase listening ability as it contains dialogue to be understood. Movies are one of the easiest media to find speech acts because all the characters will certainly perform various speech acts in different situations. Movie *Imperfect* contains a lot of conversation and it will produce speech acts. It strengthens that there is the correlation between the conversation of the context and the speech acts, Prastion et all.,(2019)

In the discussion of pragmatics, communication and cognition cannot be separated. Cognitive and communication activity is always related to the use of pragmatics. Thus, this is similar to the speech acts which are connected to the cognitive abilities in the use of language, (Vandepitte, 1989). The theory of speech acts need the cognitive process when producing speech. Some research has been presented that the speaker's

meaning in communication is being understood as the speech acts, Kim and Kim (2018); Lee (2019).

Hickey (2014) states that speech acts are speeches that function in communication. The act of talking itself is a kind of verbal communication.In short, the word actions means action. It strengthens that speech acts are the basic unit of communication. This is the act of saying or doing something which is concerned in meaning use and action, Mey (2001). The classification of speech acts into three parts namely Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary, Croddy (2002).

This research focuses on the analysis of Illocutionary act that Searle (1969) classified the types of illocutionary act into five; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In getting the speaker's intention within utterances in the movie, the five types of illocutionary acts are analyzed in this research. Illocutionary acts help readers to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker's utterance in certain situations as the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition.

Some research has been presented by the researchers related to the finding illocutionary acts. Angelia and Ambalegin (2019) presents the illocutionary acts in Aladdin movie. It found that from 30 illocutionary acts, directives were the most frequent types of illocutionary acts. It believes that the main characters in this movie expressed their utterances in a direct way such as ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. In addition, Wijayanti and Yulianti (2020) identifies the illocutionary acts in the main character's dialogue in the movie Maleficent: Mistress of Evil. It found that from 52 utterances with illocutionary acts, the five types of illocutionary acts were found with different scale and representative is the dominant type found in the movie "Maleficent: Mistress of Evil " 65%). The last but not the least, Amalia et all; (2020) found the types of illocutionary acts Nadira Afifah's speech as a student's speaker as Master of Public Health in Harvard Graduation. From the five types of illocutionary, only four types were found. They are representative, expressive, directive and commissive. One type of illocutionary acts which is declarative was not found. The use of representative (56.4%) was dominant in the nadira's speech. It is due to the delivering of information related to the importance of being part of public health during this day that she was concerned about. In the same year, Prastio et al (2020) identified the use of illocutionary acts in colloquial ways by the Anak Dalam Jambi Tribe. They found the directive, expressive and comimsive acts used by anak dalam Jambi Tribe.

This research is presented the illocutionary acts in the movie *Imperfect By* Meira Anastais. This movie is good media to learn in terms of moral messages. It represents the daily of how to behave in life. By saying the dialogue and acting of the characters from the movie, readers are helped to get the intended meaning of the movie. Thus, the research is believed to be useful to be identified by finding the illocutionary acts in movie "Imperfect" by Ernest Perkasa.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speech that is more than what the speaker says. Pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of content logical form (Horn, 2004). Pragmatics focus more on the context that the speaker means by their speech rather than the mere meaning of the words or phrases the speaker utters. So when communicating, the listener has to understand the context of the conversation, that's pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study about meaning of the speaker's context which can be interpreted by the listener. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that pragmatics is not only about the study of language but also about the external meaning of communication. For example, "It is so cold in here", the context of this sentence is that the speaker wants the listener to do something for the speaker like give him a jacket. In communicating, pragmatics also learns about how a listener understands and produces speech and acts in conversation.

2.2 Speech Act

The speech act is one of the pragmatic studies. Speech acts are used so that speakers produce speech (Yule, 1996:47). In other words, speech Acts is a speech that expresses something using language and takes action that is intended for the listener to understand and know the meaning of what the speaker is saying. Generally speaking, a speech act occurs when a person makes something like a greeting, request, apology, rejection, or compliment. When someone speaks a language, they will also take action (Herman, 2015). Usually the actions that are carried out while speaking are called speech acts. The function of speech acts is to visualize the words spoken (Ahmed, 2005). We need to learn about speech acts so that we can easily understand what the speaker is saying. A speaker's speech can be divided into three interrelated actions, namely locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Herman, 2015), (Austin, 1962).

As stated before, this research is only focusing on illocutionary acts. For this reason, the types of illocution found in the movie is presented in this study.

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary is the act of producing meaningful linguistic expressions (Austin, 1962). Locutionary act is the basic action of speech act, this action produces meaningful linguistic expression. In other words, location can be interpreted as an action in a meaningful conversation so that the expression

uttered by the speaker arrives and produces a meaningful speech that the listener can understand.Example: Please come to my wedding party.

This is an example of a location for the act of inviting or asking. Locutionary act is the actual form of words used by speakers and their semantic meanings (Peccei, 1999), for example: Donald said "Come to my room, now". The sentence has the meaning that someone must come to see Donald.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is one of the complete speech acts, apart from saying something, this speech act also does something. Illocutionary acts are very dependent on the context of the conversation. There are five types of illocutionary acts (Searle on Yule 1996:53-54), first, representative is a speech used by the speaker to represent something that the speaker considers true so that the listener believes what the speaker is saying, such as informing, claiming, affirming, describing and reporting something. Second, directive is a speech done to influence the listener to do what the speaker wants. The directive acts are: ask, invite, order, and suggest. Third, commissivity is an action that will be taken in the future, such as promising and refusing. Fourth, expressiveness is a speaker's act of expressing his feelings. Fifth, declarative is a speech that can change a state that is pronounced officially, such as: declaring, dismissing, blessing and confirming. Illocutionary acts, such as: saying something, making a statement, making a promise, offering or asking a question.Example: Sorry bro, I am late for home today.
I promise to be home on time tomorrow.

The meaning of the sentence above is that someone promised his brother that he would not be late for home tomorrow. The sentence above is an example of an Illocutionary act, in the commissive category, namely to promise.

2.3.2.1 Types of Illocutionary Act

There are five classifications of Illocutionary acts, namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Yule, 1996). The writer will clearly discuss these types of speech acts.

2.3.2.1.1 Representative

This speech act is an action that aims to convey information that the speaker believes about an event or statement is true to the listener. This representative can be a description or a conclusion. Representative can be in the form of affirming, claiming, and concluding.Example: Alex said: "Raynald stole my book".

The meaning of the above sentence is that Alex saw that it was Reynald who had stolen his book. This statement is an example of a representative. The speaker is convinced that Reynald stole the book.

2.3.2.1.2 Directive

Directive is an action that the speaker uses to make the listener take an action as the speaker wants. Directive can be pronounced as ordering, giving advice, asking, and pleading.Example: Alex, get out of here!

The meaning of the sentence above is that someone kicked Alex out of the room or place. The statement above is an example of a directive, in the form of a command statement.

2.3.2.1.3 Commissive

Commissive is an action the speaker uses to commit to show that the speaker is doing something in the future. Commissive acts are in the form of promises, oaths, rejection and threats, and others in accordance with commissive actions.Example: I am definitely coming to your party, tonight.

The meaning of the sentence above is that someone promised to come to his friend's party. This speech is an example of commissive action, which is a promise to the listener.

2.3.2.1.4 Expressive

Expressive is a speech act that states what the speaker feels. The purpose of this speech act is to express the state of mind of the speaker regarding something such as likes, dislikes, apologies, congratulations, grief, or any action that is in accordance with expressive speech acts.Example: I am sorry, I won't repeat that mistake again.

The meaning of the sentence above is that someone apologizes because he feels guilty for what he has done. The statement above is an example of an expressive action in the form of an apology to the listener.

2.3.2.1.5 Declarative

Declarative speech acts are the speaker's actions that can change the situation through his speech. In other words, when a speaker states something or declares something, his speech will bring about a change in that situation. Declarative actions include resigning, baptizing, declaring war, marriage blessing, or dismissal.Example: Pastor: "I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, namely the Lord Jesus Christ, Amen."

The above statement is one of the declarative examples in which a pastor baptizes someone.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Act

Speech acts are defined as actions that change the universe of discourse when the speaker utters it, and the recipient perceives it (Searle, 1979). Perlocutionary act is the result of the speaker's speech. The speech uttered by the speaker which is understood by the listener so that the

listener responds to the speaker, this is called the effect of the speech. The effect of the actions taken by the listener is in the form of feelings and actions, such as making the listener believe, rejecting, inspiring, upset, afraid, obeying, informing, understanding, satisfied, surprised and also being able to make the listener do something the speaker wants.Example: There is a snake in front of you!

This perlocutionary acts give an effect on the listener so that the listener does something, such as acting backward to get away from the snake.

2.4 Movie

Movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television as a motion picture (Alan, 1983). Movies are also a medium that can demonstrate audio-visual through a television screen or cellphone to make it easier to get what they like or an event to watch and can help people learn about language. There are several movie genres, namely romance, adventure, tragedy, animation, comedy, horror, drama, action, thriller, fantasy, etc. *Imperfect* is a romance drama movie, directed by Ernest Prakasa, Meira Anastasia's husband. This movie is one of Ernest's movies which is well-known and liked by many people. The movie is romantic comedy.

This movie tells about the life of a fat woman named Rara. Rara was often bullied because of her very fat body, and she was also often compared to her younger sister, Lulu. Rara and Lulu are very different. Lulu is a beautiful, slim woman and has a boyfriend who is handsome and rich. Meanwhile, Rara is a research manager at a cosmetics company. Even though Rara was bullied a lot, Rara was always patient, her heart was very kind. This movie is also based on a very good novel, a novel that represents the feelings of everyone who feels they are always lacking in anything. The main characters in this movie are Jessica Mila as Rara, Reza Rahadian as Dika, Yasmin Napper as Lulu, Karina Suwandi as Debby (Rara's mother), Dion Wiyoko as Kelvin, Kiki Narendra as Hendro (Rara and Lulu's father), Shareefa Daanish as Fey, Dewi Irawan as Ratih, Ernest Prakasa as Teddy, Clara Bernadeth as Marsha, Boy William as George.

This movie won 2 awards at the Bandung Film Festival. *Imperfect* brought two victories, namely in the Commendable Film Main Actress Jessica Mila (Rara) category and the Cinema Commendable Music Arranger category for IfaFachir and Dimas Wibisana. Likewise, Ernest Prakasa (as a director) and Meira Anastasia (as the author of the *novel Imperfect*) won the Citra award for the category of Best Adapted Storywriter through the *Imperfect* movie: Career, Love and Scales. They won the victory at the Citra Cup Award Night at the 2020 Indonesian Film Festival (FFI) which was held, Saturday (5/12/2020) night at the JCC Plenary Hall, Jakarta.Method contains the type of method or type of approach used,

METHOD

This research applies a descriptive qualitative method. It is conducted to describe the current status of a phenomenon that exists at the time of research that is characterized by the use of the methods, Arikunto (2010). It is an attempt to solve the problem by describing or writing the state of the subject or object of research, Sugiyono (2014). The data are in the form of utterances uttered by the characters in the movie "Imperfect". Thus, the data are identified based on the types of Illocutionary acts.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Illocutionary Acts in the Movie "Imperfect"

No	Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Total amount
1	Representative	47
2	Directive	66
3	Commissive	4
4	Expressive	39
5	Declarative	1
Total		**65**

Based on the result analysis on illocutionary acts in the movie *Imperfect*,there are five types of illocutionary acts used in the movie *Imperfect*, namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. 157 speech acts. The representative acts are 47 utterances, 66 utterances are directive acts, 4 utterances are commissive acts, 39 utterances are expressive acts, and 1 utterance is declarative act. The dominant illocutionary act used in the movie *Imperfect* is directive. The types of illocutionary acts can be seen in the following table.

From the previous study, Angelia and Ambalegin (2019); the directive is the dominant type of illocutionary act. The similar result presented in this research shows that directive act is the most dominant type found in the movie "Imperfect" by Ernest Perkasa. Directive acts can be in the form of orders, giving advice, asking, command, directing, suggesting, and inviting. Some utterances of directive acts are presented below:

1.   *"Senyum dong" (0:38)*

This situation is when Debby (Rara and Lulu's mother) gathers with her friends at home, her friends compare Rara and Lulu, they always praise Lulu. Rara's father comforted Rara so she wouldn't be sad, Rara's father asked Rara to smile. The meaning of the utterance is that Rara must smile and be enthusiastic, no need to be sad to listen to other people's words. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Rara's father asked Rara to smile.

2.   *"Bangun, Mandi, terus dandan. Udah rame itu di bawah" (3:54)*
This situation is when Rara's mother wakes Rara from sleep in the morning and tells Rara to get up and get ready to go to work. The meaning of the utterance is that Rara must immediately clean up because her mother has a guest at home. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "command", because Rara's mother gave a command to Rara for Rara to do what her mother asked.

3.   *"Apa itu mabar?" (9:13)*
This situation is when Rara is chatting with her students, she asks them what the word "Mabar" means, because her students often say that word. The meaning of the utterance is that Rara does not know the abbreviations of these words. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Rara (as a speaker) asks her listeners about the information she wants.

4.   *"Jangan berubah ya" (12:32)*

This situation is when Dika and Rara are having a conversation about their relationship, Dika begs Rara to remain kind, confident, and loving Rara to Dika. The meaning of the utterance is that Dika hopes that Rara will remain a good person and still love Dika. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Rara (as a speaker) begs or asks Rara for something.

5.   *"Lin, Tolong ambilin pisau" (14:02)*
This situation is when Debby (Rara's Mama) wants to cut the fruits, she asks her assistant to get her a knife to cut the fruits. The meaning of the utterance is that Lina had to do what Debby said. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Debby (as a speaker) asked her assistant to give her a knife to cut fruits.

6.   *"Saya Cuma minta waktu dua minggu aja buk" (22:14)*
This situation is when Netti, Dika's mother's boarding house child, seduces Mrs. Ratih (Dika's mother) and asks Mrs. Ratih to give her extra time to pay the rent for the boarding house. The meaning of the utterance is that at this time Netti does not have the money to pay the rent and asks for more time so that she can pay the rent for the boarding house. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Netti (as a speaker) asked Mrs. Ratih to give her time to pay the rent, and Mrs. Ratih agreed.

7.   *"Kalau boleh tau, mbak Sheila siapa yang gantiin mas?" (27:03)*
This situation was when Rara was having a conversation with Kevin (his boss), Rara asked who would replace the manager who had resigned from the office. Here Rara hopes that Rara can become one of the prospective managers in the company. The meaning of the utterance is that has anyone replaced Sheila's position? If not, Rara would like to recommend herself to replace Sheila. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking",because Rara (as a speaker) asks Kevin for information about the position of manager of Malathi's company.

8.   *"Saya mohon agar ibu melunasi sisa hutang ibu" (39:22)*

This situation was when Mrs. Tuti (Ali's mother) came to Mrs. Ratih's house and asked Mrs. Ratih to pay off the rest of their debt to Ali's family which had not been paid for a long time. The meaning of the utterance is that Mrs. Tuti needs money at this time and forces Mrs. Ratih to immediately pay off her debts. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "asking", because Mrs. Tuti (as a speaker) asks Mrs. Ratih to do something, pay her debt.

9. *"Hai guys, kalau kalian ingin punya wajah tirus kayak artis artis korea, jangan lupa beli ini"* (45:17)

This situation was when Lulu was advertising a facial contouring device. Lulu invites her Instagram followers to buy the tool with the aim of increasing the purchase of the tool. The meaning of the utterance is that Lulu wants all her Instagram followers to buy the product she advertises so that the product sells. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "inviting", because Lulu (as a speaker) invites her Instagram followers to buy an item that she advertises.

10. *"Lulu ngapain sih dengarin omongan orang? Orang nya aja gak mikirin omongannya sendiri Lu"* (45:57)

This situation is when Lulu is sad because she reads negative comments about her. Rara comes and comforts Lulu, Rara advises Lulu not to think negative words from other people about her, because it is not good for Lulu's mentality. The meaning of the utterance is that Lulu does not have to be sad about what people say about her negatively. The people who write hate comments also never think positively about other people. This sentence is categorized into a directive type, namely "suggesting", because Rara (as a speaker) advises Lulu to stop thinking about negative words from other people, and Lulu does it.

In addition, the previous studies presented by Wijayanti and Yulianti (2020) and Amalia et al; (2020) identified that representative acts are the dominant types of illocutionary acts found in the movies. This study also presents the representative which has the second type used dominant in the research, even this type is not the highest used by the characters in the movie. Representative illocutionary acts are such as informing, confirming, claiming, convincing, assuming, explaining, affirming and concluding. Some of the representative acts are in the following:

1. *"Papa tahu, kamu hatinya baik, itu yang paling penting buat papa"* (2:06)

This situation is when Rara is looking at pictures of her mother who was a girl when she was a model, who has a good body shape. Rara lowered her head and felt sad because she has a different body shape.

The meaning of these words is that it is okay if Rara does not have a good body shape like her mother, the important thing is to be a good person. This sentence is categorized into the representative type, namely "convincing", because Rara's father convinced Rara that the most important thing is to have a good heart.

2. *"Rara, kamu kayaknya gendutan ya"* (4:34)

This situation is when Debby (Rara's mother) gathers at Rara's house. One of Rara's mother's friends named Monic saw Rara from head to toe and then greeted Rara while talking about Rara's physique.

The meaning of these words is that Rara is very fat, unsightly. This sentence is categorized into the representative type, namely "informing", because Monic tells Rara and assumes about Rara's fat body shape.

3. *"Nanti kafe kita background nya warna putih, jadi kalau bisa jangan pakai baju warna putih atau off white gitu, nanti warna nya mati"* (6:52)

This situation is when George invites Lulu to hang out, George very confidently tells Lulu about the background color of the cafe they are going to, and advises Lulu not to wear white or clothing colors that do not conflict with the background color.

The meaning of these words is that George wants to look fashionable wherever he is. This sentence belongs to the representative type, namely "informing", because George told Lulu about the background of the cafe they were going to.

4. *"Itu semua berkat work hard and stay humble"* (6:30)

This situation is when Monic (Debby's friend) praises George's intelligence and success, then George confidently answers and tells that his success is due to hard work and always being friendly.

The meaning of the utterance is that someone can be successful if we work hard and remain humble. This sentence belongs to the representative type, namely "claiming", because George (as a speaker) claims something he thinks is true.

5. "*Hari ini kita belajar tentang pulau-pulau di Indonesia"* (7:24)

This situation is when Rara comes to teach at Lentera School, Rara beaches while pointing at the location of the area drawn on the blackboard. She tells her students that today they are learning about the islands in Indonesia.

The meaning of the utterance is that students must learn and find out about areas in Indonesia. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "informing", because Rara (as a speaker) informs something to her students (as listeners).

6. *"Kamu kan emang putih dari lahir"* (13:48)

This situation is when Rara watched Lulu advertise a lightening cream on Lulu's Instagram account. Rara did not agree to see the ad made by her sister. According to Rara, Lulu has had fair skin since birth, not because of those creams, then Rara confirmed to her sister about it.

The meaning of the utterance is that even if Lulu uses any lightening cream, she will still be white because Lulu's skin is white. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "affirming", because Rara (as speaker) confirms something to Lulu (as listener).

7. *"Gue udah bilang sama lu kan, jangan ganggu anak kost ibu gue"* (23:49)

This situation is when Dika saw Endah being bullied by Ali, Dika came to help Endah out of Ali' disturbance, Dika, who was annoyed, spoke to Ali and emphasized that Ali did not disturb his boarding house.

The meaning of the utterance is that Dika does not like it when Ali disturbs the people who live in his house. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "affirming", because Dika (as speaker) emphasizes something so that Ali (as listener) does what he says.

8. *"Kita sama sama tahu bahwa lu yang paling mampu, Ra. Tapi di industri kita ini, isi kepala aja tidak cukup penampilan juga penting karena kita harus mewakili brand Malatih saat ketemu media, investor, dan lainnya. Gua akan ngajuin nama Marsha ke nyokap gua"* (27:34)

This situation is when Rara and Kevin (her boss) were having a conversation about a replacement manager who had resigned, Kevin emphasized that Rara was actually capable of becoming a manager at the company, but because Rara was fat and did not have an attractive appearance, Kevin could not make Rara a manager and considers that Marsha is more suitable to be a manager even though Marsha is not as good as Rara.

The meaning of the utterance is that Rara cannot be a manager because she is fat, dark-skinned, and ugly, while their company is a company that markets beauty brands that need to meet important people. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "affirming", because Kevin (as speaker) confirms something to Rara (as listener).

9. *"Rara mana pantas memimpin kita"* (28:52)

This situation is when Irene, Marsha, and Wiwid are talking. Irene thinks that Rara is not capable of leading the Malathi company, because she is fat and not beautiful.

The meaning of the utterance is that Irene really does not like it if Rara leads the company they work for because she is fat and ugly. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "assume", because Irene (as speaker) assumes something she thinks is true to Masrha and Wiwid (as listener).

10. *"Cowok-cowok jaman sekarang itu lebih suka sama cewek kaya gue, berbobot. Contohnya Bang Dika, liat aja mbak Rara kayak apa. Kalau mbak Rara gak ada, udah pasti gua yang di pilihnya"* (31:33)

This situation is when Netti, Endah, Prita, and Maria (Bu'Ratih's boarding house) were talking, Netti prided herself on having a fat body like Rara. Netti thinks that nowadays, men prefer fat women.

The meaning of the utterance is that Netti believes that men like women who have hot bodies. This sentence is included in the representative type, namely "convincing", because Netti (as speaker) convinces something that she thinks is true to Maria, Endah, and Prita (as listener).

CONCLUSION

The intended meaning of the characters in the movie can be understood by the readers through the use directive acts by using the ordering, giving, advice, asking and pleading and for representative illocutionary acts such as informing, confirming, claiming, convincing, assuming, explaining, affirming and concluding. The use of movies as the media of entertaining people is also used as teaching people how to behave in life by the saying and acting of the characters in the movie.

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