

Sam and Bob Utterances' in Luck Movie: A Study of Speech Act Analysis

Ni Kadek Widyani¹, Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih²

^{1,2} Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

e-mail: kadekwidyani168@gmail.com¹, deni@unmas.ac.id²

Abstrak

Semua ujaran lisan yang diterapkan pada percakapan sehari-hari dianggap sebagai tindak tutur. Penelitian ini menjelaskan dan mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur berdasarkan teori tindak ilokusi Searle. Penelitian ini menganalisis tindak ilokusi dalam ujaran Sam dan Bob dalam film Luck. Dalam film tersebut terdapat berbagai sumber data termasuk banyak tindak ilokusi. Penelitian ini membahas tentang jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi. Teori Searle (1979) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi data yang mengandung jenis tindak ilokusi. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi dalam pengumpulan data. Penelitian ini menemukan 42 data termasuk tindak ilokusi. Data yang paling dominan dalam penelitian ini adalah tindakan direktif sebanyak 20 data, disusul tindakan asertif sebanyak 9 data. Selanjutnya tindakan komisif berjumlah 8 data, dan tindakan ekspresif terakhir berjumlah 6 data.

Kata kunci : *Tindak Pidato, Keberuntungan, Film, Tindak Ilokusi*

Abstract

All spoken utterances applied to everyday conversations are considered as speech acts. This study explained and classified types of speech acts based on Searle's illocutionary act theory. This study analysing the illocutionary act in Sam and Bob's utterances in Luck's movie. In the movie, there are various data sources including many illocutionary acts. This study discussed the types of illocutionary acts. Searle's (1979) theory was used to identify data containing types of illocutionary acts. The data in this study was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative methods. This study applied an observation method in collecting the data. This study found that 42 data included illocutionary acts. The most dominant data in this study were directive act 20 data, followed by assertive act 9 data. Next, the commissive act had 8 data, and the last expressive act had 6 data.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Luck, Movie, Illocutionary Act*

INTRODUCTION

Speech is an essential tool for humans to communicate with each other in daily life. Through communication, people can express their thoughts and make particular social conversations to gain information and connect with other humans. Therefore, there are various ways to communicate with people, such as spoken, written, and symbols or signs. Sometimes in sharing with others, people must propose several topics in conversations. Occasionally, we need help understanding the speaker's point, which can even be different from what we thought. This case relates to pragmatic studies while expressing language and communication.

Pragmatics is one study that learns about meanings in language. In pragmatics, people understand the importance of the speaker's utterances. According to Yule (1966), the study of meaning as conveyed by someone who talks or writes and interprets by a hearer or reader is defined as pragmatics. One of the more pragmatic aspects is connected to speech

acts, which are concerned with a hidden meaning in utterance. The speech act is the study of speaker utterances. In other words, pragmatics is a theory about an action performed in our statements. Searle (1969) defines speech act as the fundamental component of language used to communicate meaning and identify the goal of a speaker's statement. According to Austin (1962), speech acts are divided into Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary. Among those, the action that develops into the intention toward the speech act is the illocutionary act.

Searle (1985) states the illocutionary act is the smallest communication unit among people. An illocutionary act is the addition of implying a statement based on its actual meaning. It means when the speaker says something, it has another purpose or hidden meaning. The communicative topics of an utterance perform it. Based on Searle (1979), illocutionary acts are categorized into five types. They are Assertive types related to a speaker's provided statement in the form of truth or reality. The Directive is an act that uses the hearer or listeners to do something. Commissive refers to an act committed or did an act in the future. Expressive is one in which the speaker expresses their feelings via their words. The last one is Declarative is a form of capacity to affect the world through a speaker's message.

Several studies from different scholars' related literature to this study, which can help obtain supporting information. The study was written by Sukmawati et al. (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Sing Movie." This study analyzed types of illocutionary acts in Sing movies that used the theory proposed by Searle (1979). Saputri et al. (2021) conducted the second study article, "The Illocutionary Act in Melati and Isabel Wijsen's Ted Talk." This study analyzed types of Illocutionary acts in the speech of Melati, and Isabel Wijsen used theory from Searle's (1979). And last study written by Saga et al. (2022), entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by The Main Character in Night Books Movie," the purpose of this study was to determine the forms and functions of illocutionary acts done by the main character in Night Books Movie, this study uses theory proposed by Searle (1979) and Leech (1983).

The illocutionary act can be found in various aspects of this life. One of them is a movie. Hornby (2006:950) states moving picture is a series of images and sounds recorded by a camera. In the Movie, there are various data sources including many illocutionary acts. The writer selected the movie Luck as a data source for this study. Luck Movie was chosen because this film prohibits the audience from being able to see bad luck as a grace. In the Movie, we can see various visual images by acts of the character as a data source. Luck Movie is a 2022 animated computer with genre fantasy and comedy film directed by Peggy Holmes and produced by Skydance Animation and Apple's original film. In this Movie, Sam is the unluckiest girl in the world. Sam and her journey into the magical Land of Luck. She must team up with an animated cat named Bob to change her bad luck. Based on the precious background, this study focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and employs the theory proposed by Searle (1979) to identify the types of illocutionary acts.

METHOD

This study's data were taken from Sam and Bob's utterances in Luck Movie. This study formulated the observation method and several steps to collect the data. First, downloaded the movie. Second, watched the movie repeatedly and carefully. Third, transcribed the transcription from the Sam and Bob utterances, and last, used note-taking technique for selected data from statements containing illocutionary acts. This study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) to identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the data in this study was analyzed by descriptive qualitative methods. The results of this study are provided in formal and informal forms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the observations, some findings have been formulated from Sam and Bob's utterances. As a result of this study, Sam and Bob's utterances contain illocutionary acts in

the Luck movie. Based on Searle's theory, Illocutionary acts are divided into five categories: Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. In the Luck Movie, Sam and Bob perform 42 data that contain Illocutionary acts. The results of Sam and Bob's utterances that contain illocutionary shows in the Luck movie were formulated in the table section:

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Act in Luck Movie		
Types of illocutionart act	Frequency	Percentage
Assertive	9	21.42%
Directive	20	47.62%
Commissive	7	16.67%
Expressive	6	14.29%
Total	42	100%

According to the table above, the writer discovered 42 utterances containing types of illocutionary acts: assertive, Directive, commissive, and expressive. The directive acts are the most dominant utterances produced by Sam and Bob in Luck's movie, which are used to intend action to hearer taken by speakers. The frequency of Assertive occurrences is 9 utterances (21.42%). And then followed by Directive with the occurrences of 20 utterances (47.62%), Commissive with the occurrences of 7 utterances (16.67 %), and last Expressive with the occurrences of 6 utterances (14.29%). Meanwhile, the Declaration act didn't found in Luck's movie because the act requires distinct circumstances to be committed. The speaker's utterances could change the world when delivering a statement.

Assertive

Searle (1976: 10-13) states that assertive or representative is a type of illocutionary act that commits the speaker's utterance to describe something or convey a statement based on fact. Searle (1976) categorizes assertive acts such as asserting, stating, claiming, informing, suggesting, arguing, affirming, arguing, informing, and notifying. Then, here are three utterances containing representative acts as follows:

Data 1

Sam : "Great, I'm Sam, by the way."

Bob : "*This is strictly business. Names are unimportant.*"

Sam : "But, I already heard them call you Bob" (0:25.31 – 0:25.39)

The conversation in Data 1 happened between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam and Bob were at the entrance to the land of luck. Before they start their plan to get another lucky penny, Sam introduces herself, but Bob dismisses her, stating that this is just a business relationship and name is not essential. The utterance "This is strictly business. Names are unimportant." is considered an assertive act containing **stating**. It can be seen that Bob conveys a statement that its business and names are insignificant, which means the speaker's stating something or the truth to the hearer.

Data 2

Sam : "Okay, but those leprechauns just said something about a Penny Depot. Maybe we could get one there."

Bob : "*Only leprechauns are allowed inside, and you are not a leprechaun!*"

Sam : "But maybe I could be." (0:24.09 – 0:24.21)

The utterances Data 2 section contain the assertive act. The conversation was between Sam and Bob, a leprechaun billed Bob's travel penny for inspection. But Bob refused and asked them to have Gerry, Bob's friend, check it out, but the Leprechauns said Gerry was at the penny depot. Sam, who hides, hears this. When the Leprechauns left, Bob started grumbling about the trouble he was having, Sam then said that he could try to get another lucky penny at the penny depot, but Bob confirmed to Sam only Leprechauns could enter and said that Sam is not a Leprechaun. The utterance "Only leprechauns are allowed inside, and you are not a leprechaun!" is considered assertive of **asserting**. It can be seen

that Bob asserts a fact to Sam, which means the speaker's stating the fact or the truth to the hearer.

Data 3

Bob : "Sam!!1"

Sam : "What? He's your friend."

Gerry : "What do you mean, your human food?"

Sam : "*I'm not a Latvian leprechaun, Gerry. I'm a human.*" (0.36:18 – 0.36:24)

The utterances in Data 3 in the italic section contain the assertive act. In that conversation, Bob and Sam argued because they failed to get a lucky penny at the penny depot. Sam insists she should get another lucky penny for her friend, but Bob rejects her saying there is no other chance. Bob insists again he lost his travel penny because of Sam's food in Sam's human world. In the middle of the debate between Bob and Sam, Gerry listened to them, approached them, and asked them. What is the meaning of Bob that says Sam is human? Sam then informs Gerry that he is a human, not a leprechaun. The utterance "Only leprechauns are allowed inside, and you are not a leprechaun!" is considered an assertive act containing Informing. It can be seen that Sam informs that she is a human and not a leprechaun, which means the speaker's stating something fact and truth to the hearer.

Directive

According to Searle (1976: 10-13), directives are about the speaker's utterance that uses the hearer or listeners to do something. Searle (1976) categorizes directive acts such as asking, urging, telling, requiring, commanding, permitting, suggesting, insisting, warning, advising, recommending, and begging. This illocutionary act has directions in making the world fit with the words. Then, here are three utterances containing the Directive Act as follows:

Data 4

Bob : "It fell out of my collar when you lured me over with that tasty meat bread."

Sam : "*It's called a panini.*"

Bob : "Whatever. It was all just a ploy to steal my travel penny." (0.22.28 - 0.22.37)

The conversation in data 4 happened between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam follows Bob into the world of the Land of Luck to ask for another lucky penny. They both start arguing because Bob can't give Sam another lucky penny. In the debate, Bob said he gave his travel penny at that time to Sam because he was captivated by the meat bread. Sam, who heard Bob say that, immediately told Bob that the bread was called Panini. Sam's utterance, "It's called a Panini" can be classified as a directive act belonging to **telling** types. It can be seen that Sam tells Bob the actual name of that meat bread is Panini.

Data 5

Sam : "*That's the Captain?*"

Bob : "Aye, that's her. She really doesn't like me."

(0.26.04 – 0.26.09)

The conversation in data 5 happened between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Bob and Sam will sneak into the land of luck. Before entering the land of luck, they must pass the supervision of the captain standing above the door. Sam, who saw the leprechaun standing above, immediately asked Bob if the leprechaun was the captain. Sam's utterance "That's the Captain?" can be considered as a directive in the types of **asking**. It concluded that Sam asked that the leprechaun be the captain. That means the speaker gives the order to get an answer or information from the hearer.

Data 6

Bob : "*You need to leave. Now.*"

Sam : "Oh, I'll leave, no problem, as soon as you give me another lucky penny."

Bob : "I did not give you a penny." (0.22.15- 0.22.26)

The utterances in data 6 were taken from a conversation between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam followed Bob to the entrance of the Land of Luck. Bob, who was confused about why Sam could come here and enter the portal, told Sam to leave immediately. Sam

replied that she would leave after getting another lucky penny from Bob. The utterance "You need to leave. Now." It can be considered a directive act urging. It can be seen that Bob is seen **urging** Sam to leave immediately, but Sam will leave after Bob gives her another lucky penny. This means that the speaker gives an order to the listener to get something.

Commissive

Searle (1979: 10-14) states that commissives are those illocutionary acts that the speaker commits utterance themselves to do an action in the future. Searle (1976) categorizes commissive acts such as committing, promising, swearing, accepting, offering, and assuring. Then, here are three utterances containing the commissive act, as follows:

Data 7

Bob : "She's way too unlucky."

Sam : "*It's true.*"

Gerry : "Oh, she only has to grab one. I think she can do it." (0.39.09 – 0.39.17)

The utterances Data 7 were taken from a conversation between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam and Bob must get crystals to activate the bunny drone. But Bob doubts Sam's ability to retrieve the crystal, and he says Sam is very unlucky, and Sam agrees with what Bob says. But Gerry assures it's easy, and Sam can do it. The utterance "It's true." It can be classified as a commissive act of **accepting** because it belongs to accepting the fact that Sam is too unlucky.

Data 8

Bob : "Yes, I've got that part. What? You said it, like, a hundred times."

Sam : "We'll go to the Penny Depot to get one penny. I use it first, and then it's all yours. And then I'll leave. *You'll never see my face again.*" (0.25.11 – 0.25.28)

The Data 8 was taken from a conversation between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Bob and Sam plan to take another lucky penny, and Sam says if they manage to get a new lucky penny, she will immediately leave the land of luck, and Bob will never see Sam again. Sam's utterance, "You'll never see my face again." It can be classified as a commissive act of **committing** because it belongs to committing to doing an action in the future that Sam will leave the land of luck and Bob never seen her again.

Data 9

Bob : "There is no unlucky here. So if you want that lucky penny for your wee friend, you best start blending in."

Sam : "*Uh, I promise that's what I was trying to do.*" (0.31.27- 0.31.37)

The utterances data 9 was taken from a conversation between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam entered the Land of Luck to get another lucky penny disguised as a leprechaun. Even though she is already in a world full of luck, a small unluck still befalls her, Bob, who sees her behavior that cannot follow himself properly, confirms to Sam that she must adjust if she wants to get the lucky penny. Sam answered and promised Bob she would try to behave appropriately. The utterance "Uh, I promise, that's what I was trying to do." It is considered a commissive act of **promising**. It can be seen that Sam promised that she would pretend and try to behave appropriately. Which means the speaker will have action in the future.

Expressive

Searle (1979: 10-15) stated that expressive is the illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses their feeling, attitudes about an object, and facts in the world through their utterance. Searle (1976) categorizes expressive acts such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, boasting, complimenting, praising, welcoming, greeting. When the speaker states expressive illocutionary act is the act that is performed, the speaker intends to express a psychological feeling or can be a statement about specific emotions and attitudes. Then, here are three data utterances containing the expressive act as follows:

Data 10

Bob : "*Welcome to the Land of Luck.*"

Sam : "Incredible." (0.29.30 – 0.29.38)

The utterances data 10 in the italic section is an expressive act. This conversation above was between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam and Bob managed to get through the entrance to the Land of Luck and check the control from Captain. And also Sam, who managed to disguise herself as the giant Latvian leprechaun. Finally, they arrived in the Land of Luck, and Bob greeted Sam, who was the first time in the Land of Luck. The utterance "Welcome to the Land of Luck" is considered an expressive **welcoming**. It can be seen that Bob is greeting Sam because it's the first time Sam has entered to land of luck.

Data 11

Leprechauns : "Nice meeting you. Enjoy the rest of your tour"

Sam : "*They were so sweet and tiny.*"

Bob : "And surprisingly less clever than usual." (0.29.02 – 0.29.12)

The utterances Data 11 in italic section are the expressive act. This conversation above was between Sam and Bob. In that situation, when Bob managed to sneak Sam into the land of luck, Bob took her to the Leprechauns locker. While they were there, two female leprechauns approached them. They start asking questions about Sam, but Bob tricks them into saying Sam is a giant leprechaun from Latvia. Sam complimented them that they were so small and sweet when they were gone. The utterance "They were so sweet and tiny." was considered an expressive act of **complimenting**. It can be seen that Sam compliments two ladies' leprechauns. That utterance to praise the hearer or something.

Data 12

Sam : "So then, what's BL stand for?"

Bob : "Bad Luck! *And thanks to you*, we're headed there right now." (0.51.06 – 0. 51.12)

The utterances in the data 12 italic section are the expressive act. This conversation above was between Sam and Bob. In that situation, Sam and Bob had to go to the IB area (in between) to look for the lucky penny that was found by the rabbit drone, but Sam instead pressed the elevator towards BL (bad luck). Therefore Bob expressed his frustration by saying thank you to Sam for bringing him to the bad luck forbidden area. The utterances "And thanks to you, we're headed there right now." It is considered an expressive act of **thanking**. It can be seen that Bob was thanking Sam. That utterance means the speaker has expressed their feelings and emotions to the hearer and emotions to the hearer.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of illocutionary acts can be found in every particular communication. One area of interest in analyzing illocutionary acts is animated movies. An animated film is a moving image with a moral message that can be enjoyed on a screen. This study aims to analyze the illocutionary act conveyed by the characters in Luck Movie.

In regards to the results of this study, four types of illocutionary acts can be identified in Sam and Bob's utterances in Luck's Movie: assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. In 20 utterances (47.62%), the directive became the most dominant in the movie. With 9 utterances (21.42%), the assertive placed second. The data then show that the commissive and expressive speech acts came in third and fourth position, with 7 (16.67%) and 6 (14.29%) utterances. However, there is no declarative present in this study because no utterance can evolve the world through speaking.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford University Press.
- Dewi, N. K. D. N. K., Maharani, P. D., & Winarta, I. B. G. N. (2022). The Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in Incredible 2 Movie: A Speech Act Analysis. *Elysian Jurnal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 2(1).
- Hornby, A. S. (2006). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford University Press.
- Leech, G. N. (1983). *Principle of Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.

- Saga, E. B., Candra, K. D. P., & Pratiwi, D. P. E. (2022). An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by the Main Character in Nightbooks Movie. *Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics, and Translation Studies*, 2(4), 23–35.
- Saputri, Suastini, & Karya. (2021). The Illocutionary Acts in Melati and Isabel Wisen's Ted Talk. *Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 1(1), 36–45.
- Sari, N. W. D. N., Suastini, N. W., & Ariyaningsih, N. N. D. (2021). The Illocutionary Acts in Sonic, The Hedgehog Movie. *Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 1(1), 31–40.
- Searle, J. (1979). *Expression and meaning: Studies in Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies in Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sukmawati, D. B. (2022). An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Sing Movie. *Dharmas Education Journal (DE_Journal)*, 3(2), 259–269.
<https://doi.org/10.56667/dejournal.v3i2.794>
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.