ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE FREEDOM WRITERS BY RICHARDS LARGAVENESE

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Abstract

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines meaning in an externally meaningful way. A speech act is an utterance made by the following speakers' notices, orders or regrets, congratulations, and words that always involve action or intent. This research is qualitative that identified the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts from *The Freedom Writers*. The data was then analyzed and categorized based on speech acts classification. The objective of this research is to know the type of Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary Act found in The Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese. The research findings of this study are; First, the writer found 139 kinds of illocutionary acts in The Freedom Writers, and out of them, there are 47 types of representative consists of stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and claiming; 39 types of directive consists of ordering, commanding and requesting; 21 types of expressive consists of thanking, congratulating, blaming and praising; 19 types of commissive consists of promising and offering; and 13 types of declarative only consists of naming. Second, there are only 55 data on perlocutionary acts found in The Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese.

Keywords: Illocutionary acts act, perlocutionary act, speech acts.

INTRODUCTION

A language is one of human culture that has very high value. Yule (2010:3) states a quite different view of the beginnings of language, that's based on the concept of natural sounds. Humans can communicate and interact with people in the world because they can develop and improve their language to understand other people. In other words, Chaer and Agustina (2004:11) state that language skills both verbal and non-verbal are one aspect that strongly supports communication in daily life.

In line with this, according to Muhadjir (2017:207), pragmatics is used to study what contribution of context creates meaning. Besides, Yule (2010:46) stated that speech act is an action performed through utterance. It means that when a speaker expresses something in what they say (which is called utterance), they act the utterance. In other words, Huang (2005:94) defined such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them performatives and distinguished them from assertions or statement-making utterance, which is called constatives.

According to Bublitz and Norrick (2011:3), pragmatics has arguably developed more rapidly and diversely than any other linguistic discipline. Pragmatic analysis the language used in the movie that classifies how language has functioned in communication between the speaker and the listener. It is understood that the pragmatic analysis of language is an investigation into the aspects of meaning which was derived not only from

the formal properties of words and constructions, but also from the way in which utterances were used and how they are related to the context in which they were uttered. Next, Chaer and Agustina (2004:50) said that individual symptoms, psychological nature, and its sustainability are determined by the ability of the speaker's language in dealing with certain situations. According to Fomkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003:595) state that Speech Act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers.

Yule (2010:133) states that people have been considering ways in which we interpret the meaning of an utterance in terms of what the speaker intended to convey. After that Yule (2010:133) also said that people can use the term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. Speech act theory says that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on the three different levels. These are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. He mentions the speech act that the theory is the most interesting study and seems relevant in language teaching and language learning. Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers.

Cruse (2000:331) states that these are usually distinguished by the terms locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts. Besides that, Cummings (2010:456) states that Searle discussed the weaknesses in Austin's taxonomy and presented an alternative one: Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarations. These are three kinds of speech acts that can be described, they are Locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases, and sentences, according to the meaning contained by words, phrases, and sentences that. An Illocutionary act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function anyway. Speech acts can be considered as the act of doing something. Perlocutionary act is a follow-growing influence (effect) to the hearer. This speech act can be called by the act of affecting someone.

Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36) classifies the communication function in the illocutionary act divided into five kinds. Besides, Nandar (2013:14) states that the fifth forms of speech that show the functions that can be summarized as follows: Representative or Assertive are functions that are referred to by the purpose of speech in its use to declare the truth, such as: stating, informing, suggesting, boasting, complaining and claiming. Directive is a function that is referenced by the purpose of the speech in its use so that the speech partner does actions as stated in his speech. such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. Expressive is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation, such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling. Commissive is functions that are referenced by the purpose of speech in its use to bind the speaker to conduct actions as stated in his speech, such as promising, vowing, and offering. Declaration is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact, such as: resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing.

Based on the background above it can be concluded that the researcher wants to be researched pragmatics, especially in the speech act. Then this research will be contributed to the pragmatics analysis. Therefore, the researcher is interested in investigating the

speech act entitled Analysis of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts in The Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese.

METHOD

The researcher analyzed and conducted the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in The Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravence. This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative because the study is targeted to describe the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts found in the film and the reasons of performing such illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts viewed from a context. Alwasilah (2002:59) stated that the principle of qualitative research has a basic foundation in data, the finding of truth before the theory. Besides, Sugiyono (2011:14) stated that the qualitative method is used to get in deep data that has a meaning.

The main instrument in this research is the film itself. In this case, the researcher reads the transcribed data carefully. Then, the researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts found based on data sheets. There were the data source and main data in this research. The data source was collected by the researcher as the primary data. The data source has taken from the film The Freedom Writers. The data in research are fixed materials that are suitable to solve the research problems.

The data in this research was analyzed using qualitative methods. The first step was analyzing the speech acts in the film and typing it in Microsoft Word. The second step was sorting them by looking for units of speech acts (illocutionary acts or perlocutionary acts). The third step was categorizing the data based on the speech acts classification proposed which consisted of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in the Freedom Writers

This part will explain the findings of the research regarding the types of illocutionary acts found in The Freedom Writers. Speech acts can be categorized into several types; locutionary, illocutonary, and perlocutionary. Furthermore, the kinds of Illocutionary acts consist of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

The first objective of this research is to identify the types of illocutionary acts found in The Freedom Writers speech. The researcher found 139 types of illocutionary acts. Each of the types shows different frequencies in terms of their occurrence. The detailed frequency of the illocutionary acts is presented in table 1..

Table 1. Illocutionary Acts in the Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese

No	Illocutionary Acts	Illocutionary	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Representative	Stating	11	33,8 %
		Informing	12	
		Suggesting	11	
		Boasting	-	
		Complaining	8	
		Claiming	5	

No	Illocutionary Acts	Illocutionary	Frequencies	Percentage
		Ordering	8	
		Commanding	19	
2	Directive	Requesting	12	28,1 %
		Advising	-	
		Recommending	-	
		Thanking	12	
		Congratulating	2	
3	Expressive	Pardoning	-	13,7 %
		Blaming	2	
		Praising	3	
		Promising	20	
4	Commisive	Vowing	-	15,1 %
		Offering	1	
		Resigning	-	
		Dismissing	-	
		Christening	-	
5	Declarative	Naming	13	9,3 %
		Appointing	-	
		Excommunicating	-	
		Sentencing	-	
Total			139	100 %

The table 1. shows that the illocutionary acts found in The Freedom Writers utterance consist of representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Representative or assertive has the highest frequency of occurrence with 47 data (33,8%) that consist of stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and claiming. It is followed by directive with 39 data (28,1%) consisting of ordering, commanding, and requesting; then commissive with 21 data (15,1%) includes promising and offering; continued by expressive with 19 data (13,7%) consists of thanking, congratulating, praising and blaming, and the last with less data,13 data (9,3%), is declarative with just naming.

In reference to the research data, the different types of illocutionary acts found in the Freedom Writers utterances that consist of representative or assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative are discussed as follows:

Representative

The are 47 data with five types of representative in this film, they are:

Stating:

> *Ms. Gruwell   : I can't believe he brought up my salary.*

This data stated that Mrs.Gruwell want to buy a book to give to students in the school. Here Mrs.Gruwell tries to offer the book in the store.

Informing:

Ms. Gruwell   : *I bought my lesson plan. I'd love it if you'd look them over.*
Head Department : *Yes and these are the classes you'll it. Freshman English, four classes about 150 students in all.*

It's just information for Mrs.Gruwell to teach as the Freshman English. Mrs.Gruwell has four classes about 150 students in all. It's just information for Mrs.Gruwell to teach as the Freshman English.

Suggesting:

Mrs.Gruwell   : *You can write whatever you want, the past, the present, the future. You can write it like a diary, or you can write songs, poems, any good thing, bad thing, anything*

This data stated that Mrs.Gruwell gives some interactions to students that students should write whatever every day. Students can write poems, poetry, song, and others. Because it'll make students creative in writing.

Complaining:

Security   : *Hey. Hey Chris, what's up?*

This data stated that a student draws on the wall and he discovered by security. The security asks the student to paint the wall as soon as possible before beginning the lesson.

Claiming:

Mrs.Gruwell   : *You don't nothing*
Eva   : *You don't know the pain we feel.*

This data showed that Eva claims about her feeling. Eva asks to Mrs.Gruwell whether she ever feels what is my feelings in life.

Directive

Ordering:

Mrs.Gruwell   : *Are you Jamal?*
Jamal   : *Yeah.*
Mrs.Gruwell   : *Well, for some reason they have you registered in this class.*

The data showed that Mrs.Gruwell called Jamal and ask to his about his name. Are you Jamal? Mrs.Gruwell says.

Commanding:

Jamal   : *look, homey. I'll beat that ass, homeboy.*
Mrs.Gruwell   : *Can you please sit down back down?*

This data showed that Mrs.Gruwell gives instructions to Jamal that he should shit in the chair.

Requesting:

> *Eva   : Roberto!*
> *Father   : Police! Open it!*

This data showed that Eva's fathers ask Eva to open the door and Eva have shocked that her father has shot by the police.

Expressive

Thanking:

> *Mrs.Gruwell   : All right thank you*

This data showed that thanking includes the expressive, like Mrs.Gruwell says about the thank you to express their feelings.

Congratulating:

> *Mrs.Gruwell   : I got an honor student.*
> *Husband   : Congratulation*

This data showed the husband congratulates Mrs.Gruwell that having a good or brilliant student in the classroom.

Blaming:

> *English Teacher   : I'm the one living in fear. I can't walk out my door at night.*
> *Mrs.Gruwell   : And you blame these kids?*

The researcher found two situations in Blaming. First, blaming the Teacher. Mrs. Gruwell blames the teacher because he always plays down the students and second Mrs. Gruwell blames Andre that having an F result on the test. Mrs.Gruwell gives some suggestions about this action.

Praising:

> *Teacher   : I appreciate you guys coming to parents' night.*

This data showed that the Teacher gives appreciation to students that have coming to parents' night.

Commisive

Promising:

> *Mrs.Gruwell   : I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I am a really good*
> *   student. I am and I really want to be here.*
> *Head Department : Those are lovely pearls.*

This data showed that Mrs.Gruwell wants to be here to teach students in this school. She just wants to teach.

Offering:

> *Hey girls. You wanna give me some fries with that shake?*

The researcher found only one data that stated offering. The data showed that Jamal offers to Gloria that he wants to fries in the classroom.

Declarative

Naming

Head Departement   : You're from Newport Beach?

This data showed that the Head department asks Mrs.Gruwell about Newport Beach.

Analysis of Perlocutionary Acts in the Freedom Writers

The are 55 data of perlocutionary in this film, the example of those data are:

Data 1 :

Mrs.Gruwell   : Hello
Students   : Hello
Student   : Hey you, let's sit right here man.

This data showed that the student requests their friend to sit beside his seat. The utterance *Hey you, let's sit right here man* is the Illocutionary of Directive: Requesting and the action of following his request is perlocutionary.

Data 2 :

Mrs.Gruwell   : Eva Benitez
Eva   : Eva, not Eva.

Mrs.Gruwell calls Eva's name to check the attendants whether she attends or not. When Mrs.Gruwell called Eva in front of other students, Eva's complaint is kind of representative: complaining and the effect of this action is perlocutionary.

Data 3 :

Mrs.Gruwell   : Jamal, Jamal. Get her backpack.
Jamal   : I didn't do anything anyway.
Mrs.Gruwell   : Jamal, Jamal.
Jamal   : Okey.

Mrs.Gruwell commands Jamal to return Gloria's backpack which this command includes directive: commanding and Jamal shirks it. Mrs.Gruwell keeps saying to Jamal and Jamal confesses and then returns Gloria's backpack in time.

CONCLUSION

From the research findings, the conclusion can be drawn as follows. There are five types of illocutionary acts found in the Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese, they are representative/assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative. Furthermore, the types of representative/assertive consist of stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and claiming. The most dominant illocutionary acts in The Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese are representative/assertive and directive.

Their frequencies are 33,8% and 28,1%. Among the types of representatives found, informing showed the highest frequency. This implies that there is a lot of information presented in the film. Based on the research findings expressive and commisive got average frequencies. There are 13,7% for expressive and 15,1% for commisive followed by declarative at 9,3% with just one type. Meanwhile, there are 55 perlocutionary acts found in the Freedom Writers by Richards Lagravenese.

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