

## THE FUNCTIONS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN FINDING NEMO FILM

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### **Abstract**

*This research focuses on analyzing illocutionary acts in Finding Nemo film. This research uses speech acts theory of pragmatics approach to analyze the meaning of illocutionary acts uttered in the film. This research applies qualitative method. The functions of illocutionary act uttered by the characters in Finding Nemo are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. The functions of illocutionary acts in the film are classified on theory of Yule, Word Orders and Performative Verbs as the indicator.*

**Keywords:** *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts; Function of Illocutionary, Utterance*

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## INTRODUCTION

People use language for many purposes, people tell others what they know or think they know, express their feeling, ask questions, and make requests, promise, say hello and good bye. The speaker encodes their messages and the addresses decode them according to their understanding. People sometimes use body language to express their intention, while the listener just needs to understand the speaker expression.

However, misunderstanding frequently occurred because there is no set knowledge between listener and speaker. People need to know about when and where they speak, to whom they speak, how the context is and what they are talking about. This action is called speech acts. Theory of speech acts focuses on the way of using language, communicates function and meaning of the speaker. Speech acts is a study to learn about how to express ideas by sentences. It seems like what Austin said doing something by saying something. To comprehend the speech act,

what ideas of the utterances and expressions for they are really different to the meaning and purpose.

Theory of speech acts focuses on the way of using language, communicates function and meaning of the speaker. According to Austin (2018) speech acts consists of locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locution is the utterance which is produced by the speaker, illocutionary act is the making of the statement, offer, promise, and so on, in uttering a sentence by virtue of the conventional force associated with it. Furthermore Yule (1996) states that illocutionary act is utterances which have certain function, the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of utterances. Leech (2000) mentions that there are 5 function classifications of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

1. Declaration, kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance, it means that the speaker causes situation change.
2. Representative, kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be case or not, it means that representative related to the truth based on what the speaker believes, statements of fact, assertion, conclusion and description.
3. Expressive, kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels, they express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.
4. Directive, kind of speech acts used by the speaker to get someone else to do something, it expresses what the speaker wants, paradigm cases for this class are order, command, request, suggestions.
5. Commissive, kind of speech acts that the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action, it expresses what the speaker intends, the statements are promises, threats, refusals, pledges.

Speech acts is not only found in daily communications, but also in literary works. The literary work chosen to take for this research is a movie entitled Finding Nemo but the writer focuses on the utterances which are written in the script of Finding Nemo film. The writer interested so much in discussing Finding Nemo as the object for this research because Finding Nemo is an illustration of the daily

conversation in which speech acts exist. The writer assumes that in the utterances of the characters of Finding Nemo contains speech acts especially illocutionary act and the functions.

## **METHOD**

Method of research is absolutely essential thing to have by the researcher in doing analysis to solve the problem formulated. According to Sugiyono (2008) method of research is a scientific way to get data for ones aim and purposes. This research applies qualitative research. According to Denzm and Lincoln (2018) qualitative research is the study that use and collection of a variety of empirical materials case study, personal experience, life story, observational, interactional and visual text that describe routine and problematic moment. Moleong (2010) states that qualitative is an analysis that produces the descriptive data that is formed by the words. Data of this research are utterances of the characters in Finding Nemo. In this research the data collecting method used is document review.

Document is note of event in the past. Document can be in form of writing, pictures or monumental works of some one (Sugiyono, 2008). Doing data collecting technique the writer does some steps as follows (1) finding the primary data source that is Finding Nemo script, (2) reading the script and watching the movie comprehently,(3) selecting and underlining the data. After collecting the data, the next step which is done by the writer is analyzing the data (1) separating and classifying whether the data are significant or not for this research, (2) the analysis the data based on speech act theories.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The function of illocutionary acts which are uttered by the characters in Finding Nemo are based on the theory of illocutionary act which is used by the writer to analyze this research. There are some functions of illocutionary namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive.

### 1. Declarative

Declarative changes the reality about someone or situation. It means when the speaker utters something, he will make a change to himself or other. In Finding Nemo Film script the characters use declarative in utterances as follow.

Table 1. Function of Illocutionary Acts

Function Illocutionary	Explanation
I usually forget things, but I remembered it this time!	Declaring. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order and performative verb “remember”

### 2. Representative

Representative is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be case or not. It means that representative related to the truth based on what the speaker believes. Statements of fact, assertion, conclusion and description.

Table 2. Function of Illocutionary Acts

Function Illocutionary	Explanation
You wanna name all of them, right now?	Confirming. It is indicated as representative by using IFIDs based on the performative verb “name”
Where did everybody go?	Asking. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order “Where did everybody go?”
Ohh. There, there, there. It’s okay, daddy’s here. Daddy’s got you.	Assuring. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order.
That’s mine!	Asserting. Indicated by IFIDs according to the word order.
...and it went this way!	Explaining. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Where? I don’t see it!	Stating. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order.
I think he says we’ve to stop.	Giving opinion. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order.
Nemo!	Calling. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order.
I’m Dory.	Introducing. Indicated by IFIDs based on the word order.

### 3. Expressive

Expressive is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain. Likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

Table 3. Function of Illocutionary Acts

Function Illocutionary	Explanation
Wow!	Amazing. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word “wow”.
Well, hello.	Greeting. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the performative verb “hello”.
Aaaah!	Frightening. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order..
Oh, oh, oh. It – it, um, this way!	Confusing. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
I love parties!	Expression of like. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order and performative verb “love”.
...oww!	Pain. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Sorry, you’ll have to come back later. We’re trying to escape.	Mocking. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Oh Darla!	Disappointed. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Well, listen fellas, thank you.	Thanking. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on performative verb “thank”.
Oh my goodness!	Surprising. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
You rock, dude!	Praising. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
I’m so sorry, I couldn’t stop teh ...	Apology. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the performative verb “sorry”.

### 4. Directive

Directive is kind of speech acts used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants. Paradigm cases for this class are order, command, request, suggestions.

Table 4. Function of Illocutionary Acts

Function Illocutionary	Explanation
Get away!	Commanding. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Dad... dad can I go play too? Can I?	Begging. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Come on, let's go!	Inviting. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Daddy, help me!	Requesting. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Look out!	Warning. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Just start with our name.	Suggesting. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
Kid, if there's anything you need, just ask your auntie Deb, that's me. Or if I'm not around, you can always talk to my sister Flo..	Offering. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.

#### 5. Commissive

Commissive is kind of speech acts that the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. It expresses what the speaker intends. The statements are promises, threats, refusals, pledges.

Table 5. Function of Illocutionary Acts

Function Illocutionary	Explanation
All right, we'll mane this half Marlin Jr. And then this half Coral Jr. Ok, we're done.	Pledging. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.
I promise, I will never let anything happen to you .. Nemo.	Promise. It is indicated by using IFIDs based on the word order.

## CONCLUSION

In this anaysis the writer thought that not all illocutionary acts which are done by the speakers get response from the listeners. It is because the speakers were lack of forcing the utterances to their listeners, and the listener does not undersand what the speakers uttered. Reponse for illocutionary act is not only performed by uttering sentenve but also the listeners can response the speaker by action or doing something which has relation with the speakers utterance. By doing this research

the writer proves that speech acts is used in daily conversation of human life especially the illocutionary act to perlocutionary act. In this research all of the functions of illocutionary act namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive are used in the conversation of Finding Nemo film.

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Finding Nemo Script ([http://: www.imsdb.com/script/findingnemo.html](http://www.imsdb.com/script/findingnemo.html) )