

The Analysis of Form Illocutionary Act in Miracles from Heaven Movie

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Abstract– *The illocutionary act is a component of a pragmatic study. Illocutionary acts are actions that a speaker performs while communicating (with the right intention and in the right context). This study aims to identify the form of illocutionary acts in Miracles from Heaven. The method used the qualitative method because the data is in the form of words from the characters and movie scripts in the movie Miracles from Heaven. There are several steps in the data collection: downloaded movie scripts, watched movies multiple times, and read and observed the dialogue in movies. All utterances were divided into several parts in the main illocutionary act. The research is focused on forms of illocutionary acts. The results of the data are 15 utterances of Declarative form, 20 utterances of Interrogative form, and 10 utterances of Imperative form.*

Keywords: *Illocutionary act, Pragmatic, Qualitative, movie, Miracles from Heaven*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an activity that people interact with daily. Sumarlam (2003:1) said that communication methods can be roughly classified into two types: oral language communication and written language communication. Speaking directly to another person while communicating verbally is known as oral communication. Meanwhile, written communication is the conveying of information through written media. Since language is the main form of communication, it is reliable to conclude that this is its most important function. The purpose of language as a tool for communication is to help the speaker get the point across to their speech partner or conversation partner.

Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intention through linguistics. According to Koutchade (2017), the study of pragmatic language is an investigation of aspects of meaning that exist not from nature, formal words, and constructions, but from the way the utterances are used and how they relate to a particular context within the domain pragmatics. Pragmatics is also known as the study of linguistics that investigates the speaker's aim to transmit to the interlocutor. Language science is concerned with determining what individuals mean when they speak. Yule (2006:5), also defines pragmatics as the study of the interaction between language forms and their users. We can find pragmatics in every conversation. Nadar (2009:2), also reveals that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language used to communicate in certain situations. So, pragmatics is a study of linguistics that discusses the use of speech, seeking to convey a specific purpose and involving a given situation/context. The study of pragmatics has an important role in language learning because it is seen as the study of language use in communicative contexts such as recognizing the message being communicated or the speech act being spoken.

According to Hasyim (2015), speech act theory is a theory that can be used to understand the contents of a conversation or understand the meaning in the conversation so that all the meaning and actions of what is being communicated can be easily understood by listeners or speakers. Speech acts are actions taken with the aim of mean to convey, giving information, or conveying his wish (the speaker) to the listener by speaking or communicating directly. (Altikriti, 2011:1374), also mentioned that the theory of speech act explains the use of language as a way for a speaker to achieve the goal of action or tell the meaning or purpose and how the listener interprets the meaning conveyed by the speaker.

Speech act theory is an aspect of pragmatic function that was developed by J.L. Austin in 1962. Austin emphasized further that when we speak, we perform certain actions (as cited in

Olagunju, 2016) in his book entitled "How to Do Things with World", (Austin, 1962) adheres to the theory by concentrating on three components, namely, locution, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. These are three actions declare something, act to do something, and act to influence. The speaker's purpose is expressed in the illocutionary act, which might be in the form of declaring, offering, apologizing, demanding, interpreting, commanding, requesting, etc (Putrayasa, 2014:87). The locutionary act, also known as an utterance act or locution, is the act of creating an expressive meaning, extending the spoken language, followed by silence or a change of speaker. Illocutionary acts are often communicated by using performative verbs like "promise" or "request," but they can also be ambiguous, such as when someone says "I'll be there," making it unclear to the audience whether the speaker has made a promise or not. A perlocutionary act involves persuading someone to do something, persuading them to think something, frightening them, insulting them, making them feel offended, or making them laugh (getting them to laugh). Acts of perlocution have a purpose that is intended for another person. If Austin divides speech acts into three components, Nadar (2009:71) said that the form of Illocutionary speech acts can be seen through the sentences expressed the sentences are divided into information sentences (declarative), interrogative sentences (interrogative), and imperative sentences.

Many people have researched illocutionary acts in the past. It shows that illocutionary acts are an exciting topic to analyze. This is an opportunity for the researcher to review the research of "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie" (2021) the result of this research shows that in Incredible Movie, Searle's theory there are 5 types of the illocutionary act are found: From those types, in movie Incredible found the types of illocutionary acts as follows: directives consist of 8 data (32%), assertive consist of 7 data (28%), expressive consist of 7 data (28%), commissive consist of 2 data (8%) and declaration consist of 1 data(4%).

Another research that will be discussed is by Siti Sarah Fitriani, Diana Achmad, and Fitria Rasmita (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in a Fantasy Movie" the result of this research shows that out of the five, only four types of illocutionary acts were found in the movie, they are representative, the directive, expressive, and commissive. The most frequently illocutionary act used is directive (47.64%), while the least frequently used is commissive (4.19%).

Last, the next research belongs Fita Nur Rahayu, M. Bahri Arifin, and Setya Ariani (2018) entitled "Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie" shows that there are 55 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary acts. The data were classified into five namely representatives (4), directives (37), declarative (0), commissives (2), and expressives (12). Out of the total 55 illocutionary acts, directives are the most frequent types of illocutionary acts because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances indirect way such as by ordering, requesting, asking, and commanding. Conversely, the declarative types of the illocutionary act did not appear in this research because the characters that performed the utterance that contain the illocutionary act were not selected as the object to analyze. There were eight factors affecting the illocutionary act of the main characters using the context of Hymes' SPEAKING model. They are setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre.

The dialogue (talk) between the characters is one of the important aspects that frequently occurs in a movie to identify the Illocutionary act. The reason the author chose Miracles from Heaven to be analyzed is that from this research, the writer finds that there are illocutionary acts used by the characters through the utterances they speak. Miracles from Heaven is an American Christian drama film directed by Patricia Riggen and it was written by Randy Brown. This movie was adapted from the true story of Christy Beam who has a daughter who had a near-death experience and was cured of an incurable disease. The film was published on March 16, 2016, by Columbia Pictures. Additionally, the research aims to educate readers on illocutionary acts and to discuss the forms of illocutionary activities shown in the film

2. METHODOLOGY

In this research, the author used a qualitative method because the data had been taken from the conversation in the film Miracles from Heaven. The author also used descriptive techniques in

explaining the findings of the research carried out. To obtain data or facts needed for research, the author used research techniques with observation techniques and note-taking techniques.

The source of data contained in this research is a speech or dialogue spoken by the characters in the short movie "Miracles from Heaven (2016)". In this research the author used: listening technique, SBLC, and note taking, free to engage in conversation (SBLC), and note-taking techniques. In the SBLC technique, the author is not directly involved in determining the candidate data, the author is only an observer or observer of the data speech that appears in linguistic events that are outside of him (Sudaryanto in Tri Mastoyo, 2007:44). Then note-taking techniques for an advanced technique used in the observation method. In this method, the researcher wrote down all of the information collected and then put it into the data classification table.

The author used herself as the research instrument for the researched, this was because the author acts as a planner, data gatherer, data analyst, the interpreter, and also becomes reporter on the findings (Sugiyono, 2014:59). In this research, the author also used the Padan method. Sudaryanto (1993) said that the Padan method is the identity analysis method, the Padan method is used to study or determine identity using determinants that are outside the language with the relevant language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The results revealed that the movie Miracles from Heaven contained an illocutionary form. These are 45 utterances that can be classified as interrogative, imperative, and declarative. Depending on the nature of speech, several forms of interaction between the speaker and speech partner are formed. The speaker's words are what communicate to the listener his or her intent. In this method, when speaking, the speech partner can understand the speaker's meaning or purpose. Which are as follows:

No.	Form	Frequencies	Percentage
1.	Declarative	15	33,3%
2.	Interrogative	20	44,5%
3.	Imperative	10	22,2%
	Total	45	100%

3.2 Discussion

Declarative Sentence

According to Zamzani (2007:33) that declarative sentences usually contain declarative intonation and use a period (.) as a form of conveying information or not being marked. From the research conducted in the short film "Miracles from Heaven (2016)", the form of declarative forms are found in the following data:

“Kevin Beam: You look pretty.

Anna Beam: Thanks, Daddy.

Christy Beam: Come on.

Kevin Beam: They take after their mom.”

(Context: Just before they were about to leave for worship, Kevin Beam spoke to Anna Beam.)

Example no (1) belongs to the form of declarative speech due to the fact the utterance can provide data to speech partners. The declarative-formed utterance belongs to the directive type because the speaker is aware of the partner that she turned into very beautiful that day. The utterance can be seen from several factors, as seen in phrases of data that tell that indeed Anna Beam is

stunning due to the fact she follows her mom or the carelessness of her mom Christy Beam. In terms of its form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of intonation of tones that tend to be neutral and a length at the end of the sentence.

“Abbie Beam: Well, if Anna can't have pizza, then I won't have it either.

Adelynn Beam: All right, me, too.”

(Context: An utterance was uttered by Abbie and Adelynn to all family to not eat pizza until her sister Anna Beam recovers from her illness.)

Example no (2) belongs to the form of declarative speech due to the fact the utterance can provide data to speech partners. The declarative-formed utterance belongs to the directive type because the speaker states that she will not eat pizza out of respect for his sick sisters. The utterance can be seen from several factors, as seen in the data phrase which says that also her little sister did not eat pizza until her sister recovers from illness. In terms of its form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of intonation of tones that tend to be neutral and a length at the end of the sentence.

“Doctor: So, we did a series of X-rays and a sonogram, and I'm sorry to tell you that there appears to be 100% complete abdominal obstruction.

Christy Beam: What is that?

Doctor: Part of her intestines are twisted off. Please. So, I can tell you, emphatically, that if we don't clear that obstruction right now, your daughter's gonna die.

(Context: An utterance was uttered by the Doctor to Kevin and Christy Beam at the hospital after they had all several checks.)

Example no (3) belongs to the form of declarative speech due to the fact the utterance can provide data to speech partners. The declarative-formed utterance belongs to the directive type because the speaker says after various tests, he informs what illnesses her child is suffering from, and the doctor explains what can happen if they are not treated immediately. The utterance can be seen from several factors, as seen in the data phrase when the doctor explained the type of illness her son, Mrs. Beam had. In terms of its form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of intonation of tones that tend to be neutral and a length at the end of the sentence.

Interrogative Forms

An interrogative is defined as a sentence that includes a question. According to Zamzani (2007: 33), interrogative phrases have interrogative intonation, which means that it is usually provided a question mark (?) or contain inquiries in a sentence or writing.

"Kevin Beam: So, do I look handsome? Or fetching, maybe?

(Context: Kevin Beam spoke to Christy Beam not long after he changed his t-shirt into a new one.)

Example no (1) in the speech, the speech act is visible while the speaker questions the speech partner with various questions. The speech can be visible from several factors, as seen in phrases of the truth that speech partners most effectively observe speakers with a smile. Further, judging from the form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence and the presence of intonation that tends to fall at the end of the sentence. In the meantime, in terms of content material, the utterance consists of a question given to the speech partner about whether or not he's good-looking and enchanting. The speaker asked the speech partner a question shortly after he changed his clothes with a brand new one. From those several aspects, it could be concluded that the speech is an interrogative speech due to the fact the speech requires an answer from the speech partner to the question he has said.

“Anna: I prayed that Daddy's business does well. And I prayed that he can bring home some more dogs that don't have homes.

Anna's Mom: Can you cancel that part?”

(Context: An utterance was uttered by Anna Beam to Christy Beam shortly after she prayed for that night before sleep.)

Example no (2) in the speech, the speech act is visible while the speaker questions the speech partner with various questions. The speech can be visible from several factors, as seen in phrases of the truth that speech partners most effectively observe speakers with a smile. Further, judging from the form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence and the presence of intonation that tends to fall at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile, in terms of content, the utterance consists of questions given to the interlocutor about whether he can cancel the part of his request. The speaker asked the speech partner a question shortly after the speech partner prays to get a new pet dog at home. From those several aspects, it could be concluded that the speech is an interrogative speech due to the fact the speech requires an answer from the speech partner to the question he has said.

“Christy Beam: Do you think it was something from the barbecue?”

Kevin Beam: We all ate the same things.”

(Context: An utterance was uttered by Christy Beam to Kevin Beam shortly after their daughter throw up the food.)

Example no (3) in the speech, the speech act is visible while the speaker questions the speech partner with various questions. The speech can be visible from several factors, as seen in phrases of the truth that speech partners most effectively observe speakers with confusion. Furthermore, judging from the form, the utterance is characterized by the presence of a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence and the presence of intonation that tends to fall at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile, in terms of content, the utterance consists of questions given to the speech partner about whether their children vomited their food because of the barbecue they ate for dinner last night. The speaker asked the speech partner a question shortly after their child vomits in the bathroom. From those several aspects, it could be concluded that the speech is an interrogative speech due to the fact the speech requires an answer from the speech partner to the question he has said.

Imperative forms

Imperative form or sentence contains a command sentence or is also prohibited for the opponent he said. As stated by Zamzani (2007:33) regarding the sentence imperative which has a variety of writing usually imperative sentences have or are marked with a period (.) or exclamation (!) in the sentence. The two signs are used depending on the sentence. As in the following data which contains imperative sentences.

"Christy Beam: You find me another doctor, you run some more tests!

I'm not leaving this hospital until I know what's wrong with my daughter!

(Context: When Christy Beam didn't get the answer that she wanted from a doctor at the hospital, she made a statement.)

Example no (1) belongs to the form of imperative speech or command as it consists of the speaker's command to the reader as a speech partner. According to the mentioned information, the order in question is to be carried out by any other physician. The imperative-formed speech is covered in the form of a directive, due to the fact the speaker asks the speaker's child for another check, namely Anna Beam. The utterance may be seen from several elements, as seen in terms of its form is characterized through the presence of an exclamation mark (!) The speaker uses a low intonation at the end of the sentence and an upward intonation at the beginning of the sentence when uttered through the speaker. Additionally, in terms of the content contains directives to find their children, and other doctors, and conduct additional tests for their children.

“Anna Beam: Abbie, I'm scared!

Abbie Beam: Just do it!”

(Context: An utterance was spoken by Anna Beam to Abbie Beam when they climbed a tree.)

Example no (2) belongs to the form of imperative speech or command as it consists of the speaker's command to the reader as a speech partner. According to this information, the order in question will be addressed by Anna Beam. The imperative-formed speech is covered in the form of a directive because the speaker asks his sister to go to a tree that is stronger to hold it. The utterance may be seen from several elements, as seen in terms of its form is characterized through the presence of an exclamation mark (!) The speaker uses a low intonation at the end of the sentence and an upward intonation at the beginning of the sentence when uttered through the speaker. Additionally, in terms of the content, it contains directions to go to a safer place to be stepped on a tree.

“Mrs. Beam: Put on your seat belt, Anna.”

(Context: An utterance was spoken by Mrs. Beam to Anna Beam at the car)

Example no (3) belongs to the form of imperative speech or command as it consists of the speaker's command to the reader as a speech partner. According to this information, the order in question will be addressed by Anna Beam. The imperative-formed speech is covered in the form of a directive because the speaker asks his child to wear a seat belt in the car. The speech can be seen from several elements, this can be seen from its shape which is marked by a period (.) at the end of the sentence. The speaker uses a low intonation at the end of the sentence and an upward intonation at the beginning of the sentence when uttered through the speaker. Additionally, in terms of the content, it contains instructions for wearing seat belts to be safe while driving.

4. CONCLUSION

From the analysis that has been done above, it can be concluded that in this research the form of speech acts was found in the film *Miracles from Heaven*. The utterances were taken by all the actors in the movie *Miracles from Heaven*. There are 45 utterances total in this movie, with 20 utterances in the interrogative form, 15 utterances in the declarative form, and 10 utterances in the imperative form. When spoken, each utterance form has a marker or characteristic, such as sentence intonation and the use of punctuation marks.

The implications of this study's findings on the illocutionary speech act, particularly in the area of education, can be used as learning tools or references by instructors and students. The reader is also expected to realize that every remark almost always has additional intents that the speaker wishes to convey to his interlocutor. Additionally, it is expected of readers to be able to properly comprehend specific purposes or illocutionary intentions of other people's spoken words. Speakers select words that should be used to communicate meaning and can be used to develop pupils' attention to their surroundings. This research is expected to be useful for every reader (general) and students, to benefit and increase knowledge about speech acts, especially illocutionary speech acts.

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