



ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN CARS 2 MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Language is one of the most important skills people use to interact with other people since people need communication in daily life. Nowadays in helping people to understand language, there are a lot of studies that discuss the language itself. Speech acts are one of the studies that help people to understand language. This study aims to find out types of illocutionary acts as well as their intended meaning. The data were taken from a movie entitled Cars 2. The data were collected by observation method and note taking technique by classifying data based on types of illocutionary acts. The collected data were analysed by descriptive qualitative method by using theory proposed by Yule (1996) and Halliday (1989) to analyse the types and the intended meaning of illocutionary acts uttered by all characters in Cars 2 movie. The finding shows that all types of illocutionary acts found in the movie, they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The utterances have both explicit and implicit meaning. The implied meaning can be discovered by understanding the context of the situation in that story.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people in a particular country. Language is one of the important functions for communication in human life. Language as a device to communicate thought, emotions and to assemble relationships with others

because without language people cannot respond and react if someone does not understand what the other people say. The study of what is being said by people is known as pragmatics.

Pragmatics is focused with the study of meaning as uttered by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 1996: 3). The benefits of studying language through pragmatics is that one can talk about someone's intended meanings, assumptions, goals, and the variations of actions that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 1996: 4). In relation to pragmatics, one of the most phenomena is speech act theory. One major theory that has been effective for analysis is speech act theory. Austin (1962) defined speech act as what action the speaker performs when producing utterances. When the speaker produces an utterance, it means the speaker is performing a certain kind of act such as giving order, asking a question or requesting something. According to Austin (1962) speech act divided into 3 types, there are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary acts are one part of speech acts theory, this theory discussed about the meaning of utterance made by the speaker. It means when the speaker says something, the utterance made by the speaker is not always meaningful only in the way but sometimes it has a different meaning or hidden meaning. According to Yule (1996: 53), there are five types of illocutionary acts such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissions. Those five classifications of illocutionary acts are discussed in this research. Those types of speech acts are usually found in literary works or mostly in movies.

Movies are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform people to learn about the stories. There are a lot of illocutionary acts that are usually put in the movie to make the movie more interesting to watch, more variety of language are used in the movie, which make the people who watch it excited and want to watch the movie again. In this research the data source is the movie *Cars 2*. It is one of the 3D animated films created by Pixar Animation studios in the United States, which is one of the popular films made by Pixar. John Lasseter and his assistant, Bred Lewis, wrote and directed this movie itself.

In this movie a lot of illocutionary acts could be analysed. Therefore, this movie is interesting to be analysed because a lot of illocutionary acts in it. The researchers want to explore the utterances containing illocutionary acts and the meaning.

METHODS

The data was taken from a movie called *Cars 2*, one of the 3D animated films created by Pixar Animation studios in the United States, which is one of the popular films made by Pixar. In collecting the data, an observation method was used to collect the data from the *Cars* movie. Several steps were conducted as follows: (1) downloading the movie and also the script from the internet; (2) identifying the dialogue categories of illocutionary acts spoken by the main character in *Cars 2* movie; (3) taking note of illocutionary acts found in *Cars 2* movie. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data. The data were analysed descriptively to describe the types of illocutionary acts using the theory proposed by Yule (1996) and the intended meaning of illocutionary acts was analysed by using the theory proposed by Halliday (1989).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

In this part, the researcher presents the frequency of illocutionary acts found in *Cars 2* movie. The data presented as follows.

Table 1 illocutionary acts found in *Cars 2* movie

No	Types of illocutionary acts	Total data	Percentage
1	Representative	9	19.2
2	Directive	10	21.2
3	Commissive	11	23.5
4	Expressive	5	10.6
5	Declaration	12	25.5
	Total data	47	100%

DISCUSSION

In this section, the analysis of data was presented by showing the utterance of the main characters in *Cars 2* movie. The data is classified based on the types of illocutionary acts. The finding shows that there are five types of illocutionary acts found with a total 47 data. However, only ten representative data presented in the following discussion.

Types and meaning of illocutionary acts found in Cars 2 movie.

Illocutionary acts refers to the use of a word to express an attitude called an illocutionary force with a certain function. Yule (1996: 48) said an illocutionary act is about the communicative force of expression. Although illocutionary acts are typically made clear by the use of performance verbs such as “promise” or “request” they may also be ambiguous as in someone saying “we’ll do whatever you want tomorrow,” where the listener does not decide whether or not the speaker has made a promise. Here are the types of directive illocutionary acts that have been found in Cars 2 movie.

1. Representative

According to Yule (1996: 53) representative is the kind of speech which states what the speaker thinks, statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. The researcher found 9 utterances of representative spoken by the characters in Cars 2 movie.

Data 1

Mater	: for a second there, I thought you was try’in to fix my dents?
Hollay	: yes. I was
Mater	: Then, no. Thank you. I don’t get them dents buffed, pulled, filled or painted by nobody. They way to Valuable.
Hollay	: your dents are valuable? Really?
Mater	: I come by each one of’em with my best friend, Lightning McQueen.

(00.58.55- 00.56.43)

The utterance above is between Mater and Hollay. Mater said, “**They way to valuable**”. From the utterance that stated by Mater we can see the representative illocutionary acts because the representative acts can be used for making a statement of fact.

The conversation happened on a private plane owned by Finn, who was flying to Italy to finish first mission with Mater. When Hollay is trying to improve Mater's disguise, Hollay notices several dents that may cause Mater's disguise to be compromised, and Hollay wants to fix them. Mater said “**They way to valuable**” because the dent on the mater's body is a naturally occurring dent and has various meanings, just as the dent he got with his friend Lightning McQueen is a very valuable dent for Mater. That means Mater is always grateful for his situation no matter what his condition.

Data 2

- Hollay : So, you were being serious in Paris? McQueen isn't just part of your cover
- Finn : **Friendship can be dangerous in our line of work, Mater**
- Mater : but my line of work is towin' and salvage
- (00.58.06 – 00.59.15)

From the utterance above Finn said to Mater, "**Friendship can be dangerous in our line of work, Mater**". From the utterance that stated by Finn we can see the representative illocutionary acts because the representative acts can be used for making a statement of fact.

In that conversation, Finn said, "**Friendship can be dangerous in our line of work, Mater**" since Mater had just been thrown out of McQueen's pit crew for making a mistake, despite the fact that Mater had been McQueen's friend for a long time. As a result of Finn telling Mater this, Mater, who is a great car, begins to wonder about McQueen's location, which might make Mater to lose focus on his mission.

2. Directive

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something Yule (1996:54) and express what the speakers want. They were order, command, request, suggestion and they can be positive or negative.

Data 3

- Finn : **You're meeting the American.**
- Hollay : What? Me?
- Finn : Those thugs down there were on the oil platform, if they see me, the mission is compromised.
- Hollay agent : No, I'm technical. I'm in diagnostics. I'm...I'm not a field agent
- Finn : You are now.
- (00.24.21-00.24.31)

The conversation above happened when Finn and Hollay meet for the first time in the big global all-car racing meeting being held in Japan at the time, and want to discuss their meeting with "the American". However, when he went to the meeting, Finn saw a car that wants to kill him when he caught taking pictures of the professor's dangerous camera. Finn told Hollay to meet, but Hollay, who was only a technical agent at the time, rejected the order. However, Finn responds, "You are now." and Hollay rushed to convene the meeting.

The conversation above can be classified into directive because during the conversation Finn says **"You're meeting the American"** to Hollay. Finn ordered Hollay to replace his role in a meeting with "The American" because the situation below was very dangerous for Finn. Giving order is a part of directive illocutionary acts.

Data 4

Sally : **You just need to focus on the race**

McQueen : I know but, Sally with everything going on, I'm not sure...

(01:17:02) – (01:17:10)

According to Yule (1996) the conversation above could be categorised as directive speech acts as command or request to tell the hearer to do something because the word **"You just need to focus on the race"** it's the word used in the sentence.

Sally said that utterance because she did not want to make a bad situation in the pit before McQueen race, was to make McQueen lose the focus for the race. McQueen has been thinking about the statements said to Mater after the race in Japan, and he has been thinking about them ever before. Since he's kicked out his best friend.

3. Commissive

Speech acts that use to commit themselves to some future action are commissive (Yule, 1995: 54). They express what the speaker intends. They promise, threats, refusals, pledges, and they can be performed alone or by the speaker as a member of a group.

Data 5

Gram : What did he say?

Lemon : We go to the back-up plan

Mater : Back-up plan?

Gram : **We snuck a bomb in McQueen pit! The next time he makes a stop, instead of saying “ka-chaw” he’s going to “ka-boom”**

The conversation between Meter and Gram above took place inside the big clock in London, where Professor's warriors had previously kidnapped Meter and Finn during yesterday's race in Italy. When Meter asked about Gram backup plan, he replied, **“We snuck a bomb in McQueen pit! The next time he makes a stop, instead of saying “ka-chaw” he’s going to “ka-boom”**” meaning that the professor used multiple methods to get Lightning McQueen to die in the last race in London.

From the utterance that state by Gram there is a type of commissive speech act we can see from the utterance that stated by Gram which threatens something to Mater because Mater is one of McQueen's best friends McQueen who wants to save McQueen from this problem.

Data 6

Reporter I : McQueen, you had it in the bag!

Reporter II : Yeah, what happened?

McQueen : I made a mistake. **But I can assure you, it won’t happen again.**

McQueen : Look, we know what the problem is and we’ve take of it.

(00.42.12) – (00.42.20)

The conversation between McQueen and reporters occurred after the race, during which McQueen had lost because of a faulty command from Mater, who was present in the pit. Mater had been chastised by McQueen for going to the pit and conversing with someone while wearing the earphone. When asked why McQueen could lose on the final lap when the situation during the race was already in his control, McQueen said, **“I made a mistake. But I can assure you, it won’t happen again”**. It means that McQueen has solved all the problems that occurred and promised not to repeat it.

From the utterance that stated by McQueen there are commissive speech acts. We can see the utterance that stated by McQueen is promising

something to reporter because McQueen know what is the problem from his team and already take care of it.

4. Expressive

Yule (1996: 53) stated that the expressive is a kind of speech that states what the speaker feels. It can be a statement of please, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience.

Data 7

Gram : He's dead, Prof

Professor : **Wurderbar! With Finn McMiselli gone, who can stop us now?**

(00.07.42-00.07.55)

The conversation above between Gram and Professor can be categorised as expressive acts because the speaker who is the Professor expressed his feeling of pleasure which is an expressive type. The professor is a clever vehicle that wants to kill all new cars on the planet, and he hates Finn. The professor is angry by Finn's presence in their hidden warehouse, as Finn is a covert spy trying to uncover the secret of the dangerous TV camera.

When the professor said, "**Wurderbar! With Finn McMiselli gone, who can stop us now?**" he was referring to Finn's death on the high seas. The conversation between Gram and Professor can be classified as expressive acts because he is really happy after they killed Finn McMiselli which means that they can easily run their mission.

Data 8

Mater : **Oh this... this is all my fault**

Finn : Don't be fool, Mater

Mater : But I am, remember? You said so

Finn : When did I..oh.

(01.15.50-01.16.03)

The utterance above can be categorised as expressive acts because there were utterances that were said by Mater using the type of expressive acts which shows sorrow. The conversation between Mater and Finn is a conversation between a real secret agent and an ordinary tow truck, who

From the utterance that stated by Mater which is **“Oh. This.. this is all my fault”**, we can see from the intonation which is very sad that is pronounced by Mater and the facial expression shows how sorrow Mater in this situation. Mater said that utterance because he always disappoints the cars who trust him.

Yule (1996: 53) stated that declaration is a speech act that changes the world via the utterance. In order to make a declaration, the speaker needs a special role in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

(01.32.23-01.32.34)

From the utterance that state by Queen **"I hereby dub thee Sir Tow Mater"** that can be categorised as declaration, because the queen decided to raise the degree of Mater who was originally just an ordinary tow truck to Sir Tow Mater.

Data 10

Gram : Good. You're up!
Acer : And just in time
Gram : Professor Z wanted you to have a front-seat, for the death of
Lightning McQueen
Mater : he's still alive?
Acer : **Not for much longer!**
Mater : Whoa!

(01.16.37) – (01.16.42)

The conversation between Acer, Gram and Mater happened when Acer and Gram arrived at the big clock in London, where Alinol's last race schedule was held. They saw Mater who had fainted inside, but when they got inside they already saw Mater who was conscious and bound by a rope in the giant clockwork. Gram said "Professor Z wanted you to have a front-seat, for the death McQueen" and Mater immediately asked "he's still alive?" Acer, on the other hand, answered arrogantly, "**Not for much longer!!**". That means McQueen will be killed soon and Mater is a car that has a special place to see the death of Lightning McQueen that makes Mater unhappy.

As a car that dislikes McQueen, Acer is pleased to put McQueen to death with this killer camera. When the statement was spoken, Acer responded with a declaration that any remaining McQueen would be murdered as quickly as possible. It's a result of the declaration of changing the word with the word.

CONCLUSION

From this analysis of illocutionary acts in the utterance of the all character in Cars 2 movie, there were some conclusions that could be relevant with the problems in this study. The first is types of illocutionary acts found in the movie as follows: 9 representative, 10 directive, 11 commissive, 5 expressive and 12 declaration. Declaration is the most common occurrence in the movie because the main theme of the movie is about the life of a world champion car racer (Lightning McQueen) who aims to be the fastest car in the world in any car race. Since the situation is often tense in this movie, the characters often used declarations. They often use words that can change the situation. In term of the analysis of meaning, it can be concluded that there are five categories of illocutionary acts meaning

such as representative talks about the truth, directive tries to make order or command, commissive commits the speakers to do something in future, expressive expresses the speaker's feeling about particular situation, and declaration attempts to change the world.

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