

A STUDY OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY POPPY AND KATE IN “WILD CHILD” MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to investigate types of illocutionary acts used by main characters in Wild Child and the purpose of illocutionary acts. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method since she describes the phenomena of illocutionary act used by Poppy and Kate. The researcher uses the script of Wild Child movie as the data source to be analyzed and the researcher took some internet references and books as the supporting data for analyzing and discovering the types of illocutionary acts in this movie. This research found four types of illocutionary acts. There are representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. This research did not found illocutionary acts of declarative. The most of utterance used by Poppy and Kate is directive utterance. The purpose of illocutionary acts is to get someone to do something.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Wild Child

Language is a very important in human life for communicating each other. According to Kreidler (1998:19) “A language is a system of symbols through which people communicate”. Language is related to pragmatic study. According to Yule (1996:133) “Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning”. There are many studies in pragmatic theory. One of them is speech act. According to Savas (1994:460) “Speech act is the basic unit of the language used to express meaning, act and an expression that expresses of the intent”. Austin (2006:4) states that there are many kinds of speech acts, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. In this research, the researcher focuses on illocutionary acts. According Searle (1979:10), there are five types of illocutionary acts, namely representative, expressive, commissive, and directive. The researcher choose this movie because this movie gives more knowledge about kinds of act. In this case, the researcher wants to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate utterance in Wild Child movie.

From the background of this research above, the researcher formulates the objective of this research are to find the types and the purposes of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate in Wild Child movie. Because of many problems can be researched and the researcher’s knowledge, time and financial are limited so, the researcher limits the research about what are the types and the purposes of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate in Wild Child movie.

Like the explanation before, the researcher limits this research by analyzing the types of illocutionary acts because so many elements in pragmatics that can be analyzed. Pragmatic studies refer to the social language. Meyer (2009:48) states that pragmatics is part of the field of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. It can be conclude pragmatics studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the structural and linguistic knowledge of the speaker and the listener, but also in the context of the speech, the existing knowladge about the people involved, the inferred intent of the speker, and other factor in this respect, pragmatics explains.

According to Renkema (2004:22) “Every human being performs speech act, then they respond of listener can be either direct or indirect act and the action includes illocutionary act”. Similar statements also stated by Austin (2006:100), speech act theory is a state acts to accompany communication in accomplish an ideas. Based on the statements above it can be concludes that communication is not only the language, but also with an action. In daily life, people use language as a game because that language contains of various rules. They are following that rules to do something with an act. Austin (2006:4) states that there are many kinds of speech acts, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. According to Austin (2006:4) “Illocutionary act is about the

meaning intend by speaker”. Searle’s (1979: 10) states that there are five classifications of speech acts, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

The first type of illocutionary acts is representative. According Meyer (2009:50) “Representative is utterances reporting statements of fact verifiable as true or false”. It means that the act in which the words state that speakers and writers use language what they know or believes to be the case. The second type is declarative. According Meyer (2009:50), “Directive is utterances intended to get someone to do something”. It means that the act in which the words are aimed at making the hearer to take particular actions, they try to make the addressee perform an action. It is also prospective one cannot tell other people to do something in the past. The third type is commissive. According Meyer (2009:50) “Commissive is utterances committing one to doing something”. It means that the act contain of the speaker to future action. The fourth type is expressive. Meyer (2009:50) “Expressive is utterances expressing speaker attitudes”. It means that the act in which the words condition what the speaker feels. And the last type is declarative. According Meyer (2009:50) “Declarative is utterances bringing about a change in the state of affairs”. It means that the acts contain words and an expression that change the world by their very utterance.

Research Design

The research approach is a descriptive qualitative method. According to Litosseliti (2010:52) “Qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is; Quantitative research focuses on how much or how many there is/are of a particular characteristic or item”. It is nature research which produces descriptive data in oral and written forms from behavior’s people or another data that it can be observed by the researcher.

A qualitative refers to description of data from the situation or phenomenon that occurs naturally. It is done to describe the reality based on subjective and personal interpretation. The goal of qualitative research is to get a full description and a depth understanding of social phenomena, rather than a numeric analysis of data. The researcher chooses this research because all of her data is formed in the words, then she will explain it through words without put any statistic or numeric data.

This research will be conducted by using qualitative research since the data are taken from utterances used by the Poppy and Kate in “Wild Child” movie. Furthermore those utterances are analyzed descriptively to describe and to explain in detail the social phenomena based on speech act theory. The researcher uses descriptive method to shows phenomenon about types of illocutionary acts in wild child. So, it can explain about the utterance which is used by Poppy and Kate utterance.

Finding and Discussion

The types and the purposes of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate in Wild Child

Representative Utterance

According Mayer (2009:50), Representative utterance is the kinds of types illocutionary act the reporting statements of fact verifiable as true or false. It means that the act in which the words state that speakers and writers use language what they know or believes to be the case. It concerns the facts. There are describing, claiming, asserting, suggesting, predicting, complaining, and reporting.

Data 1

Ruby : “Hey, you promise we’ll talk every day?”

- “Swear on your life? Who loves you?”
“Everything’s going to suck without you”.
- Poppy : “Ruby, you’re my best friend”
“I’m going to miss you so much”
“I know, let’s check out their website”
- All : “oh my god! Oh my god!”
- Poppy : “*Abbey Mount School is an independent boarding school for girls aged 11 to 17”.
The school is one of England’s top institutions for young ladies (Describing)*
Oh my god!

Poppy used representative because she gave information about Abbey Mount to Ruby. The representative includes in describing. Poppy described Ruby about Abbey Mount in England. This conversation was shown between Poppy and Ruby. Poppy checked this information from website in Poppy’s bedroom in Malibu.

Data 2

- Kate : “What’s wrong now?”
- Poppy : “*Listen. I didn’t mean to do it. It was an accident. I thought I put it out. I thought I’d stopped it. I don’t know what happened. I didn’t want to hurt anybody*”. (Affirming)
- Kate : “Jesus, poppy. You’re a proper psycho”.
“Help me get everyone up before it spreads”.

The representative still used Poppy’s utterance. In this case, she used representative to affirm Kate. When Kate asked Poppy about the incident at Abbey Mount, Poppy gave clarity about it in her bedroom. She explained about real incident that happen at Abbey Mount. Poppy affirmed to Kate which herself did not make disorder at Abbey Mount.

Data 3

- Ruby : “Poppy, you must be search the season in England”
- Poppy : “Okay!”
- Poppy : “*I found it. In England, it rains 200 days out of the year*”. (Predicting)
“Oh my god!”
- Ruby : “you will definitely get sad. Seasonal affected disorder”
- Poppy : “Depression due to lack of sunlight, resulting in acne and weight gain. Oh no!”

The representative was used by Poppy. She used it because she wanted to know about a season in England. The representative includes predicting when Gerry will send Poppy at Abbey Mount School. Poppy predicted a season Abbey Mount in England. Poppy said “*In England, it rains 200 days out of the year*”. It showed that Poppy predicted that in England it was rain season.

Data 4

- Mrs. Kingsley : “Come in”
“Oh, what can I do for you, Poppy?”
- Poppy : “it’s what I used to start it. It was accident and I thought I put it out. But *I guess not. Obvious not!*” (Argue).

Poppy used representative because she gave expression about her assumption. The representative included argument. Mrs. Kingsley called Poppy to coming into headmaster room. Mrs. Kingsley wanted to hear Poppy’s explanation. Poppy argued accusation of Mrs. Kingsley.

Data 5

- Kate : “Thanks a lot for that, you utter moron. What are you, mental?”
Poppy : “What? She was a grade one a-hole with a severe attitudinal problem”.
Kate : “The bell’s going to go in minute”.
“Just put your uniform on. Now! ”
“*You will never get away with that uniform, for starts, and FYI, no drinking, no smoking, no alcohol, no fireworks, no dangerous weapons, and no illegal drugs. If you have a problems with someone, no random bitching. Structure your point. No web surfing, no bullying. So if you behave like an arsehole, we all suffer, so do not get us in your shit*”. (Asserting)

The representative was used by Kate because she gave a statement to Poppy. The representative included asserting. Kate asserted to Poppy about the regulation. She wanted Poppy understand about a regulation in Abbey Mount School. Based on the utterance above, Kate hopes that Poppy can be faithful to regulation in Abbey Mount School.

Data 6

- Kate : “Are you serious about getting out of here?”
Poppy : “Yeah”
Kate : “Then you’re going have to get yourself expelled. Okay
Anybody disporting themselves in an improper manner will be proposed, for expulsion before the Honour Court”.
Poppy : “Wait, Honour Court?”
Kate : “it’s like a trial in front of the whole school by your peers, your teachers, the head girl and Mrs. Kingsley. But I’m telling you, it hardly ever happens”.
“*If you really want to get expelled, you can’t just rock the boat. You have to drive it up into the rocks, set fire to the galley and dance on the burning deck. Make your calls. Tip for best reception, on top of the cupboard*”. (Suggesting)
Poppy : “Okay”

Kate used representative which includes suggesting. She gave ideas to Poppy about how to get out from Abbey Mount. She gave ideas to Poppy about how to get out from Abbey Mount. Kate said “*If you really want to get expelled, you can’t just rock the boat. You have to drive it up into the rocks, set fire to the galley and dance on the burning deck. Make your calls. Tip for best reception, on top of the cupboard*” it showed that Kate suggests Poppy. In this case, Poppy wanted to get out from Abbey Mount School. She confused to make a plan order to get out from there. Kate felt pity to Poppy. Then she looked for the way out. She tried to help of Poppy with her new ideas. She made a plan in order to Poppy can be getting out from Abbey Mount. Kate conveyed about her new ideas to Poppy. She gave suggest to Poppy about the way out from there. She explained about suggest it with clear.

Directive Utterance

According to Meyer (2009:50), Directive utterance is a kind of illocutionary act that intends to get someone to do something. It means that the act in which he words are aimed at making the hearer to take particular action. There are commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, ordering, asking, and advising.

Data 7

- Kate : “Hi, *how do you do?*” (*Asking*)
“I already have a sister”
“It’s just school lingo. I’ll be your friend, a helping hand, that’s all”.
- Poppy : “Okay, but I choose my friends and FYI”.
“You don’t make the cut”

Kate says something to Poppy. Kate said “*Hi, how do you do?*”. The directive utterance included asking. When the first Poppy came to Abbey mount school, Kate came close to Poppy than she introduced herself. She asked to Poppy about her condition of Poppy. She made an ineffective to be her new friend of Poppy. She also hoped that Poppy was willing to receive that bid. In fact, Poppy replied what Kate asked with easy going. Poppy was more selective to choose her new friend at Abbey Mount.

Data 8

- Poppy : “I can explain”
“*Please I really need to talk to you*”
“*I beg of you willingly to hear my explain*” (*Begging*)
- Ruby : “Can’t right now”.
“You know, the limo’s coming in five and I have nada to wear”
- Poppy : “Where are you going?”
- Ruby : “Nick’s house. Not the jimmy choos”.
“They don’t match, for Christ’s sake”.
- Poppy : “Rubes, I just need some advice”.
“Something really bad has happened crap”.
“Fashion emergency go to go. See you soon as”.

Poppy used directive utterance includes begging. Poppy said “*Please I really need to talk to you. ... I beg of you willingly to hear my explain*”. It showed that she begged to Ruby. One day, Poppy wanted to tell her problems with Ruby. She called Ruby to ask some advice from her. All time, Poppy has problem at Abbey Mount. She wanted to beg Ruby in order that responsive of her story.

Data 9

- Matron : “Lights out, girls. Everyone into bed and sleep immediately”
- Kiki : “Night, matron”
- Kate : “Night all. *Switch that off!*” (*Ordering*)
“No wireless. Should have known”
- Kiki : “Internet is only allowed in the computer room”.
“Whoa! We are not allowed out of bed after lights out”.

Kate said “*switch that off!*”. It showed that Kate ordered Kiki to switch of lamp. The directive utterance includes ordering because Kate ordered Kiki. Kate and Kiki talked in their bedroom. Suddenly Matron came to their bedroom. She ordered students to go sleep. Matron was a staff at Abbey Mount School. In Abbey Mount, every night the lamps of bedroom must be off. Kate said Kiki to switch a lamp. Kate ordered Kiki so that the lamp was immediately off. It indicates which the time of sleep.

Data 10

- Kate : “Watch it, Wee Willie Winkie. You’ll set us all alright”.
“Now, I’ve had a word with the girls”.
“True, some of them took a little more convincing than others”.
“But it’s decided. We’re going to help you”.
“We’re your very own crack unit”.
“Operation freedom! ”
- Poppy : “Ouch, what is?”
- Kate : “Kiki, *please explain* about it to poppy” (*Requesting*)
- Kiki : “Okay”

Kate used directive utterance because she requested Kiki. The directive included requesting. Kate said “*Please explain*”. It showed that she requested Kiki to explain about how to get out from Abbey mount. When Kate and Kiki in Poppy’s bedroom, Kate has a set of plan to help Poppy get out from Abbey Mount. They discussed with Poppy and Kiki to get out from Abbey Mount. They make a good plane for Poppy. Kate requested Kiki to convey about those ideas with her friends.

Commissive Utterance

According Mayer (2009:50), a Commissive utterance is the kinds of type’s illocutionary act that commits the hearer to do something. It means that the acts contain of the hearer to future action. There are promising, planning, threatening, refusing, vowing.

Data 11

- Poppy : “Hi, Ruby. I miss you. I’m going to escape, though”.
“*I promise you*”. (*Promising*)
- Ruby : “Who is she?”
“Zero lip gloss unkeep and what’s with the sweater from target?”
“I wish you could come and rescue me”.
“She is such a romantic, Roddy”.
- Poppy : “Take care of Roddy for me”.

The commissive utterance included promising. Poppy said to Ruby that she will be getting out from Abbey Mount. Poppy promised to Ruby that she will get out from Abbey Mount. Poppy promised to Ruby that she will going to hindrance. She did it, so that Ruby make one feel relieved with that information.

Data 12

- Kate : “We’ll commence with an entry level basic favourite”.
“Just to get warned up”.
- Poppy : “It smells like pee in here”
- Kate : “Does not smell like pee, But it’s no good just playing the same old tricks”.
“*Try to be as imaginative as possible. Only do things that will get you notice. Vary your targets as much as you can and although we’ll all be helping you, the important thing to remember...is that you have to get the blame for everything*”. (*Planning*)

Kate said “*Try to be as imaginative as possible. Only do things that will get you notice. Vary your targets as much as you can and although we’ll all be helping you, the important thing to*

remember...is that you have to get the blame for everything". It showed that Kate planned to help Poppy get out from Abbey Mount. She has ideas to that plan. She made a plan about something to success it.

Data 13

- Freddie : "You could have killed all of us"
Poppy : "Didn't mean to. I thought I'd stopped it. *I swear*". (*Vowing*)
"I don't understand. I heard footsteps and then I put it out"

Poppy used commissive utterance. The commissive utterance included vowing. Poppy swore to Freddie. Abbey Mount School happen fire. All of people were panic and get out from building. Freddie searched about the cause of the fire incident. Freddie found a lighter there and he asked to Poppy about it. Freddie judged that Poppy intentionally put a lighter out. Poppy explained about that lighter. She tried to convince that incident was not her mistakes.

Expressive Utterance

According Meyer (2009:50), Expressive utterance is the kind illocutionary act that expresses of the hearer attitude. It means that act in which the words state what the hearer feels. They express how the hearer feels about the situation. There are congratulating, apologizing, welcoming, deploring, praising, thanking, regretting, and acknowledge.

Data 14

- Kate : "For the tenth time, you need to make your bed, you need to make your bed".
"Jesus. What's sleep so bloody hard? Pick up. Put down. It's not rocket science. Sit down. I'll do that".
Poppy : "*Thanks*" (*Thanking*)
Kate : "Yeah, You're freezing. You need a jumper".
"Whatever that is, I don't think I have one".

Poppy used expressive because she said thank to Kate. The expressive included in thanking. When Poppy daydreamed in her windows, Kate came in Poppy's bedroom. She ordered Poppy to make the bed. At the time, Poppy found it difficult, and then Kate made the Poppy's bed. Poppy thank to Kate because Kate made the Poppy's bed and also she given Poppy a jumper.

Data 15

- Poppy : "My mother was died in a car accident when I was 11 year".
Kate : "*Poppy, I'm so sorry*". (*Apologizing*)
Poppy : "Okay, I know you're not some Malibu Therapist"

The word "*Sorry*" referred for apologizing. Kate said "*I'm sorry*" which included in expressive of illocutionary acts. Kate used that word because she made Poppy sad. Kate apologized with Poppy because she reminded Poppy of the past about mother of Poppy was died. Then she tried to amuse Poppy in order to Poppy were not sad about it.

Data 16

- Poppy : "*I didn't start it. It wasn't my fault*". (*Denying*)
Mrs. Kingsley : "Go out and close the door"

Poppy : “But you asked to see me”
Mrs. Kingsley : “yes, well. You have to knock before you enter”
Poppy : “I can’t believe it. This is all horse face’s fault!”

Poppy used expressive utterance because she wanted to express her opinion with Mrs. Kingsley. She was denying about the accusation of Mrs. Kingsley. She explained to Mrs. Kingsley about the incident between herself and Harriet clearly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the questions of the research and also the discussion, it can be concluded that the data of illocutionary act has been elaborated. The researcher makes the conclusion which includes discuss of the findings, an analysis of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate in Wild Child Movie clearly.

The researcher finds four types of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate. There are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Declarative did not find in this research. It is suitable with Searle’s theory. The researcher finds directive utterance mostly used by Poppy and Kate is.

From the findings that have been analyzed by using Austin’s theory, the researcher concludes that most of the utterances used by Poppy and Kate of the Wild Child contain representative act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act but directive act are more used in this field analysis. The researcher also finds the purposes of illocutionary acts used by Poppy and Kate. The purposes of representative utterance are describing, affirming, predicting, argue, asserting, and suggesting. The purposes of directive utterance are asking, begging, ordering, and requesting. The purposes of commissive utterance are promising, planning, and vowing. The purposes of expressing utterance are thanking, apologizing, and denying.

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