Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *A Quiet Place* Movie

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Abstract
This research aims to describe the use of illocutionary acts in the film A Quiet Place. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. This research uses Searle's theory to find the verbal and nonverbal utterances of all the characters included in the illocutionary act theory. Data collection is carried out by downloading, reading, watching, and classifying. The data analysis technique is to present, describe, interpret, and conclude the results of the analysis. Based on the theories provided, the data is analyzed one by one to determine the context and type of illocutionary act used. The results of the research show that there are four types of illocutionary acts used by all the characters in the film A Quiet Place 2018. The instructions present the dominant frequencies of the five types of illocutionary acts. There are six that contain directive actions. The assertive one has four data points. Expressive has four data, the lowest frequency of illocutionary acts is commissive, and there are two data. This type of declaration was not found in this study. The data most often found in this film is directive with six data and the least is commissive with two data. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the problems that occurred in this research have been answered so that the research objective has been found and explained clearly, namely how illocutionary acts are used in the film A Quiet Place using Searle's theory.

Keywords: illocutionary acts, movie, speech acts

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most basic means of communication in society. According to Mackey (1986:12), Language is a form and not a state or a system of arbitrary sound symbols or a system of many systems. Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2004), language is a system of symbols in the form of sound, arbitrary in nature, used so that a speech community makes collaboration, communication, and self-identification. From this definition, it can be concluded that language is the most basic communication tool used to express what you want to express, such as what is being thought, feelings, ideas, and facts that are around us. There are specialized studies in language because it is so crucial for communication.

One of the fields of linguistics is pragmatic. The study of speaker meaning is known as pragmatic. In other words, pragmatics teaches us how the speaker and hearer's environment affect meaning. In a pragmatics study, context is crucial since it is a background knowledge
presumption that both speakers and listeners are aware of. Pragmatics can really be learned in many different forms, including deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, civility and interaction, speech act and event, and others. According to Leech (1993:1), Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is gaining recognition today, but this science has received little mention by linguists in the last two decades. This is a recognition among linguists that efforts to clarify the nature of language without understanding the pragmatics of how language is used in communication do not yield the desired results. Pragmatics is also described by Leech (1993: 8) as the study of meaning concerning speech contexts.

Language-based communication, or speech act, is a branch of pragmatics. Speech acts examine how language is used by speakers and listeners. An act means doing something, and a speech act is an utterance that is made. People must therefore evaluate verbal acts to understand communications and the meanings of language. We execute speech actions regularly in our daily lives, but occasionally we are not aware that what we are saying is a speech act. We frequently use expressions with hidden meanings. Speaking takes place through the meaning-making process, communication, and goal perception by the listener. The speaker commands the audience to act upon what they are told. Sometimes the action is performed by the listener.

The speech act is a very important part of the speech act, as the illocutionary act itself becomes a central component of verbal communication. Both the act of speech and the act of acting. The word's meaning, or the specific objective that the speaker is trying to convey is a wonderful act. Illocutionary acts are accomplished by the capacity of voice transmission. According to Searle, a speaker can only acquire five utterance points for an utterance statement. Illocutionary points that are assertive, commissive, directive, declarative, and expressive. Whether describing how things are done in the real world, making a commitment to do something, or trying to persuade the audience to do something, the speaker has reached an enforcement point. When you act, you get to the direction point and when you act in the world, you get to the declaration point. Times of speech when they merely state what they are doing, and points of expression when they reveal their feelings toward objects and reality (Vanderkeven and Kubo 2002).

A movie is an audiovisual communication tool used to reach a certain audience and deliver a message. There are numerous different movie genres, including action, romance, horror, and
documentaries. The goal of the horror film genre is to elicit strong feelings of terror and revulsion in the viewer. Stories frequently have themes like death, the paranormal, or mental illness.

The researcher chose the movie "A Quiet Place" as her subject. Because the film tells about an Abbot family, they are Lee Abbot (John Krasinski), Evelyn Abbot (Emily Blunt), and their two children named Marcuss Abbot (Noah Jupe) and Regan Abbot (Milicent Simmonds). They live in a house which is quite remote. While living in this area, they must maintain peace without making the slightest sound. If there is a sound, they will be visited by mysterious creatures who prey on the presence of sound. The most stressful incident in this film was when Evelyn had to give birth immediately while she was alone in the house and monsters were around her. He tried to endure the pain silently. Thankful that her children and husband came at the right time so that her children could distract the monster. However, Lee Abbot ultimately had to sacrifice himself to save his children from being chased by a monster.

There is an illocutionary act when the characters converse with one another. People frequently employ implied meaning when speaking. The context provides information about the meaning. To fully comprehend what is being said when speaking, it is crucial to understand the context. According to Leech (1983:13), context is any prior knowledge that is considered to be owned by the speaker and listener and contributes to the listener's interpretation of what the speaker intends to convey through the utterance. This means that for the listener to understand what the speaker is saying, the listener must possess the same prior knowledge as the speaker in the context. If the listener does not comprehend the context of the sentence, they will have trouble understanding the speaker's intent.

To understand the purpose of speech and its intended meaning, it is interesting to examine phantom behavior. Situational context is taken into account when analyzing nonverbal behavior since it can help clarify the intended meaning of utterances. Scientists examine nonverbal behavior. Because most individuals still converse with others in ways that produce misconceptions. This occurs because you don't understand the speaker's words, thus it's critical to understand what they imply before they are spoken. When a speaker uses a sentence, they are not referring to what the sentence implies in its literal sense. Because individuals enjoy watching movies.
RESEARCH METHOD

A research type uses a qualitative method. According to Ary in Herman et al (2019:44), qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. Qualitative research to analyze the type of illocutionary acts that are found in A Quiet Place Movie. Qualitative research comes in seven different forms. Case studies, document or content analysis, ethnographic research, grounded theory research, historical research, narrative research, and phenomenological research were all conducted (Ary et al. 2010:452-453). Researcher uses the content or document analysis as a research method applied to written or visual material to identify specific characteristics of the material. The material analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, websites, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or various other types of documents. The data sources for this study relate to primary data. The data are collected from the utterance speakers from all characters of the movie. The movie is A Quiet Place, directed by John Kleinski and written by Woods and Buck. It premiered on March 9, 2018, on South by Southwest and was released in the United States on April 6, 2018, by Paramount Pictures.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This part presents the results and discussions of this research. This result is divided into five categories of illocutionary by John Searle in A Quiet Place Movie such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The discussions will be explained by the context of the situation of the conversation in the movie itself.

Illocutionary Acts in A Quiet Place Movie.

This section presents the results and discussion of this research. The Aim of the section is to answer the research question of this study. In this section, the researcher gives a discussion that deals with the employment types of illocutionary acts.

Assertive Acts

Data 1
(Abou tried to hold a toy in a high place)
Lee Abbot: That toy is too noisy.

Context of Situation
In this scene, the youngest child of Evelyn and Lee takes a plane that is on a shelf that is quite high and almost falls on the floor which could make a sound if his older sister doesn't catch it. His father (Lee) forbade him from bringing the toy because if the toy was rung it would make quite a loud sound and could attract the arrival of sound-sensitive monsters, thereby endangering them.

Based on the context of the situation, the type of illocutionary act from Lee’s utterance is assertive. Assertive is a type of illocutionary act that is used to convey something true. In this assertive illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. So what the speaker expresses is truly a fact without any tendency to take other actions. For example, stating, suggesting, boosting, complaining, and claiming. In this case, Lee utters "that toy is too noisy" meaning that the toy that his child is holding can make a loud noise or sound which can invite the arrival of evil monsters who are very sensitive to sound. So he told his son that the toy was noisy. The toy the child is holding is a toy airplane and the child is around 5 years old and doesn't understand the dangerous conditions outside and what can cause monsters to come. Therefore, Lee's utterance is called assertive.

Data 2
Lee: It's okay, you're safe here. They can't hear us. (Stating)
Evelyn: This place works?
Markus: You have to rest.

Context of Situation
Evelyn and Lee were in a room that Lee had prepared long ago to use when Evelyn gave birth. After Evelyn struggled to give birth alone without making a sound, she became unconscious. Lee came when Evelyn had given birth and Evelyn was unconscious. Lee immediately picked him up and took him to the room.

Based on the context of the situation above, the type of illocutionary from Lee’s utterance is assertive. Assertive is a type of illocutionary that the speaker uses to express a truth that he believes. In this assertive illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. So what the speaker expresses is truly a fact without any tendency to take other
actions. For example, stating, suggesting, boosting, complaining, and claiming. In this case, Lee's utterance "you are safe here" means he is telling Evelyn that she is in a safe place. The room they were in was soundproof because Lee had prepared it a long time ago. So, Lee Utterance is called assertive because he believes and believes the place is soundproof.

**Data 3**

Regan : We have to go from here  
Markus : Dad will look for us!  
Regan : He will look for you!  
Markus: No, you're wrong!

**Context of Situation**

Marcus and Regan are in the garden. They try to save themselves from attacks by evil monsters. Regan and Markus argue, Markus insists that they stay hidden in that place because he is sure that their father will come, while Regan feels that his father doesn't care about him and he is only looking for Markus, but Markus convinces Regan that his thinking is wrong. Based on the context of the situation, Markus’ utterance is assertive. In this assertive illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. So what the speaker expresses is truly a fact without any tendency to take other actions. For example, stating, suggesting, boosting, complaining, and claiming. In this case, Markus’ utterance "Father will look for us" means that their father will come looking for them because he knows John loves them. He is trying to convince his older brother that his thought that John doesn't love him is wrong because in reality Lee never hates his children no matter what the circumstances. Markus' thinking is correct because his father (Lee) found them. So, Markus’ utterance is assertive because Markus' utterance is the truth.

**Data 4**

Markus : Why didn’t dad let big sister come along? Dad blames her for what happened?  
Lee : No, it’s not anyone’s fault. (Stating)  
Markus : Dad still loves sister, right?  
Lee : Of course.

**Context of Situation**

Lee and Markus are talking about their daughter, Regan, who previously wanted to come but Lee didn’t let them. His son wondered if it had anything to do with what happened before.
Based on the context of the situation, Lee's type of illocutionary utterance is assertive. In this assertive illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. So what the speaker expresses is truly a fact without any tendency to take other actions. For example, stating, suggesting, boosting, complaining, and claiming. In this case, Lee's utterance “No, it’s not anyone's fault” What this means is that Lee stated to Markus that what happened to their youngest brother (Abou) was not anyone's fault. Lee tried to explain that he did not blame anyone and he was sincere about what happened to his late youngest child (Abou). So, Lee's utterance is called Assertive because Lee stated something certain.

**Directive Acts**

**Data 5**

*(Regan looked worried seeing Markus' very weak condition)*  
*Evelyn: It's okay.*

**Context of Situation**

In this scene, Evelyn and her family are in a shop, and their son (Markus) is sick. Emily tried to reassure her daughter (Regan) that there would be nothing wrong with her. He was looking for medicine for his child at the shop. He looked for the medicine very carefully so as not to make a sound.

Based on the context of the situation in above, types of illocutionary acts from Emily's utterance are categorized in the form of directive. Directives are used by speakers to ask people to do something. Directive aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech, the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. In this case, Emily's utterance is "it's okay" in directive form. What this means is that Emily asked her child not to worry about her brother's condition because she had given him medicine and his condition would soon get better. So the conclusion of the utterance is categorized as a directive because the speaker indirectly asks the listener not to worry by saying "It's okay". So, Emily’s utterance is Directive.

**Data 6**

*(Lee and Regan looked relaxed while packing up their things)*  
*Evelyn: It'll be dark soon*
Context of Situation
In this scene, Emily approaches her daughter and husband. She told her husband and daughter to get ready immediately because it was approaching evening and their journey was quite far. So that they leave immediately.

Based on the context of the situation above, the type of illocutionary act from Emily’s utterance is directive. Directive is a type of illocutionary used to ask someone to do something. Directive aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech, the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. In this case, Emily uttered "it will be dark soon" meaning she called or asked her family to leave immediately by informing them that what the situation outside was now, because if they walked in the dark it would be more difficult for them to walk, they would not know the way. what they went through. Therefore, this utterance is called a directive because the situation being informed is correct and the listeners respond by quickly packing up to leave immediately. So this is called a directive.

Data 7
Evelyn : Call your father
Regan : Eating
Lee : Yeah

Context of Situation
In this scene, Emily and her daughter are cooking in the kitchen for dinner. The food is cooked and he will serve it.

Based on the context of the situation, Emily's utterance is directive. A directive is a type of illocutionary act that is used to ask someone to do something. Directive aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. In this case, Emily utterance "Call your father" means she told her child to call his father to come immediately for dinner. Because it's time to eat and the food is ready. And his son responded by immediately calling his father to the dining room. So, Emily's statement is a directive illocutionary act.
Data 8
Lee : Don't go down there!
Regan : Why not?
Lee : You don't need to know the reason
Regan : I want to go down, I won't make a sound
Lee : Don't do it, please.

Context of Situation
Lee and his daughter were in front of the house. They argued where previously the daughter tried to go downstairs to the house they lived in but Lee forbade her because it could be dangerous. Lee didn't want his daughter to be in danger and feel even more fear.

Based on the context of situation, type of illocutionary act which Lee utterance is directive. Directive is a type of illocutionary act which is used to ask someone to do something. Directive aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. In this case, Lee uttered "don't do that" meaning he asked his child not to go downstairs in their house, because he didn't want his child to be in danger and also didn't want his child to feel worried.

The bottom floor of their house is where Lee researches and looks for solutions to what the true weakness of this monster is. So, the type of illocutionary act in Lee utterance is called a directive because it contains the meaning of the word request.

Data 9
Lee : It's time to go
Markus : Don't force me to go with my father.
Evelyn : Don't be afraid your dad will protect you. Listen, it's very important that you learn this. Your dad wants you to be able to take care of yourself and also to take care of your mother when she is old and has no more teeth.

Context of Situation
While Evelyn and Markus were studying, Lee arrived ready to go exploring in the forest. He called his son to go with him.

Based on the context of the situation, the type of illocutionary act is directive. Directive is a type of illocutionary used to ask someone to do something. Directive aims to produce an effect in the
form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. For example ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. In this case, Lee uttered "it's time to go" meaning here Lee asked or called his children so that they would leave immediately. He used the phrase "it's time to go" with the intention that his child already understood what he meant without having to clarify the sentence further.

**Data 10**

*Lee:* The baby is a boy.
*Evelyn:* I should have carried him. Is he that heavy? I still feel the weight of his body in my hands, small but so heavy. Even though my hands don't carry anything. I'm just carrying a bag. My hand doesn't carry anything.
*Lee:* You have to stop it.
*Evelyn:* Sorry I didn't carry him. I should have carried him. Who are us? We cannot protect them. Who are us?
*Lee:* You have to be able to protect them. Promise me.

**Context of Situation**

Evelyn felt guilty for her newborn baby because of the dangerous circumstances she couldn't hold him. Emily also felt guilty towards her other children because in order to save her their children had to be in danger.

Based on the context of the situation above, the type of illocutionary is directive. Directive is a type of illocutionary act used to ask someone to do something. Directive illocutionary aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker. So speakers don't just have a goal to say something but behind the speech the speaker has the intention to make the person he is saying carry out the action mentioned by the speaker in the implied meaning. For example ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. In this case, Emily uttered "you have to protect them" promise me you will protect them" meaning Emily asked Lee that he must be able to protect his children no matter what the circumstances. He must be able to protect his children from attacks by evil monsters. So, Emily utterance is included as a directive.

**Expressive Acts**

**Data 11**

*John:* For you
*Regan:* Thank you!
Context of situation

In this scene, Lee is packing with his daughter (Regan). He put in whatever items they would take with them on their escape. Regan sees an object and his father explains that it is for him and he is happy.

Based on the context of the situation in above, the type of illocutionary act from the daughter's utterance is categorized in the form of expressive. Expressive is used to express what the speaker feels, such as gratitude, apology, likes, dislikes, sadness. The function of expressive illocutionary is to reveal, state or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation implied in the illocutionary act. This means that an expressive act is the expression and attitude of the speaker towards something. For example, thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condoling. In this case, daughter utterances "thank you" as an expressive form. This means that the daughter expressed her joy and gratitude by saying thank you for what her father gave her because it really helped her in activities where she has limited hearing. So in conclusion, the category of utterance used is expressive because the speaker says thank you to express his pleasure.

Data 12

Markus: I'm sorry
Lee: Yeah

Context of Situation

In the scene, Emily and Lee's children are playing with snakes and ladders while joking around. Suddenly, because he wasn't careful, the boy knocked over the floor lamp, causing quite a loud sound. Lee immediately put out the fire and asked them to be careful because monsters could come to that place.

Based on the context of the situation, the son's utterance is expressive. Expressive is a type of illocutionary act that is used to express what is felt, such as apologizing, thanking, praising, sadness, dislike. The function of expressive illocutionary is to reveal, state or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation implied in the illocutionary act. This means that an expressive act is the expression and attitude of the speaker towards something. For example, thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condoling. In this case the son's utterance "I'm sorry" means he is expressing his regret for causing the lamp on the floor to fall and make a loud sound which could endanger them all with the arrival of a monster that is very sensitive to sound.
and eats them all. He was very sorry and felt guilty. So, this utterance is called expressive because the sentence contains the words regret and feeling guilty.

Data 13

Lee : Beautiful
Evelyn : I can't hear anything

Context of Situation

Emily walked downstairs to meet her husband who was observing the sound frequency. Emily then hugged her husband and they made out. John gave his wife a compliment. Then they laughed together.

Based on the context of the situation, Lee's utterance is expressive. Expressive is a type of illocutionary act that is used to express what is felt. The function of expressive illocutionary is to reveal, state or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation implied in the illocutionary act. This means that an expressive act is the expression and attitude of the speaker towards something. For example, thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condoling. In this case, Lee uttered "very beautiful" meaning he praised his wife's looks or appearance. Even though they are in a bad situation, they can still give each other compliments because the wife tries to support her husband with a hug and then they listen to music together. So, Lee’s utterance is expressive because he praises him by saying he is beautiful according to what he feels.

Data 14

Evelyn : The result is divided by three.
(Markus write according to the instructions given by his mother)
Evelyn : Good.

Context of Situation

Emily is teaching her child mathematics or calculations. He taught his children about division. And here Markus tries to understand the meaning of his mother's explanation.

Based on the context of the situation, the type of illocutionary act which Emily utterance is expressive. Expressive is a type of illocutionary act that is used to describe the speaker's feelings. In this case, Emily's utterance was "Good" meaning she gave praise to her child for understanding the explanation she meant and being able to do the problem correctly. So, Emily's utterance is called an expressive illocutionary act.
Commissive Acts

Data 15

Markus: They can hear, dad
Lee: Look at dad, listening to a quiet voice is safe, a loud voice is not safe. Unless there is another sound nearby that is louder then you are safe. You will be fine.

Context of situation

Lee and his son were on the bank of the river. The flowing river water sounded very loud. John felt that in that place they would be safe.

Based on the context of the situation, the type of illocutionary Lee utterance is commissive. This commissive illocutionary speech act is a form of speech that functions to express a promise or offer. This means a speech act that convinces the speaker that the speaker will make a promise or make an offer. This type of commissivity binds the speaker to do something as he has said. For example, promising, vowing, and offering. In this case, Lee uttered "You will be fine" meaning he promised his child would be fine. He promises the monster will not come to them. So, Lee's utterance is called commissive because in this sentence there is a promise.

Data 16

Evelyn: Where are they?
Lee: I will look for them.
Evelyn: No. Our daughter is with me. Then I went downstairs to wash clothes. Our son is with you, right?
Lee: Firework
Evelyn: He is still there, right?
Lee: Of course.

Context of Situation

Evelyn and Lee were talking about their children because Evelyn didn't see them with her and Lee said that his children were trying to distract the monster to save his mother.

Based on the context of the situation above, the type of illocutionary is commissive. This commissive illocutionary speech act is a form of speech that functions to express a promise or offer. This means a speech act that convinces the speaker that the speaker will make a promise or make an offer. This type of commissivity binds the speaker to do something as he has said. For example, promising (promising), swearing (vowing), and offering something (offering). In this case, Lee uttered "I will look for them" meaning that Lee promised to look for them later after Emily was better. What he means is their children. So, Lee's utterance is included as a
commissive because there is a sentence that contains the meaning of promising.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results above, the researcher concluded that in the film A Quiet Place there are several illocutionary acts, assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. Meanwhile, the declarative in the film was not found. Assertive acts are four data, directive are six data, commissive are data and expressive are data. The illocutionary act that is most often found in this film is directive because in this film there are many command words. And the least is the commission while the declaration is not found in the film because in the film there are no words or sentences that show declarative elements. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the problems that occurred in this research have been answered so that the research objective has been found and explained clearly, namely how illocutionary acts are used in the film A Quiet Place using Searle's theory.

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