

An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Main Character of “Fast and Furious 9 Movie” and its Contribution to Pragmatic Teaching

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Abstract

The study of illocutionary acts is a subfield within speech acts that can be explored through various media, including movies like "Fast and Furious 9." Released on May 20, 2021 and produced by Universal Pictures, the movie offers an interesting storyline and numerous dialogues by the character Dominic Toretto that contain illocutionary acts. The aim of this research was to identify the types and most dominant illocutionary acts used by Dominic Toretto in the movie, as well as to examine how these acts contribute to pragmatic teaching. The research utilized the documentation research method and descriptive analysis technique in a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on Dominic Toretto's utterances in "Fast and Furious 9." Based on Searle's theory (1979), five types of illocutionary acts were found, including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative, with the dominant type being directive. The results of this study can be useful for teachers and lecturers to incorporate the analysis of illocutionary acts in pragmatic teaching, using "Fast and Furious 9" as an effective teaching medium.

Keywords: Pragmatic Teaching, Illocutionary Act, Fast and Furious 9 Movie.

Introduction

We use speech acts daily without realizing it, and one area of study in pragmatics is speech acts. According to Yule (2006), speech acts refer to actions performed by speakers during communication. In addition to producing utterances, speakers also perform actions based on their utterances. Examples of speech acts include apologizing, complaining, complimenting, inviting, promising, and requesting. Austin categorized speech acts into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts refer to the actions a speaker intends to perform after uttering a sentence, such as promising, asserting, apologizing, and requesting. Although illocutionary acts are extensively explored in university pragmatics courses, they are not taught as a subject in elementary, junior high, or high school English classes. However, they are found in various sub-materials, such as giving opinions, compliments, offers, apologies, expressing pleasure, etc., in English lessons covering writing, reading, listening, and speaking. To make the learning process more interesting, teachers can

use movies to teach illocutionary acts. The "Fast and Furious 9" movie is an excellent choice as it has a compelling storyline and many Dominic Toretto dialogues with illocutionary acts that can be analyzed using Searle's theory (1979). This research will focus on identifying the types and dominant illocutionary acts used by Dominic Toretto in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie and how they can contribute to learning English.

Literature Review

Previous Studies

The researcher uses some previous studies from previous research as the related studies. The first previous study is an international journal was done by Herman (2015) entitled *Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar*. This research, the researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary acts found on Chinese conversation who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar based on Searle's theory. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze his research. The result of this research showed that there are four types of illocutionary acts found in Chinese conversation who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar. That is representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

The second study is a journal was done by Alsri et al. (2013) entitled *Type of Illocutionary Act Used in Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisement in Magazines*. The purpose of the research was to found and analyze the types of illocutionary acts based on Yule's theory. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research was taken by 30 data in the slogan of soft drink advertisement in the magazine. The result of this research, there are many types of illocutionary act found in slogan but in other product. That is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

The third study is a journal was done by Agung Suryo Nugroho (2012) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes Movie". In this research, the author identifies the dominant types of illocutionary acts that present in the movie specifically in the dialogues spoken by the main characters, Sherlock Holmes. The dominant type of illocutionary acts is directive.

The fourth study is journal was done by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (2016) from Sanata Dharma University. It is entitled "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speech". As with the researchers above, the author tries to find out the types of illocutionary acts performed in Jokowi's speech. Besides, he analyzes possible perlocution effect from the dominant illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speech. The types of illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speech are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. The dominant type of illocutionary acts is assertive.

Another previous study was done by Munir (2015) a student of STKIP PGRI of Jombang. In the final project entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in "American Sniper"*. The researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary act using this movie. The researcher used the qualitative method. The object in this research, the researcher focused on the main character in American Sniper Movie. The data of the research was taken of producing of utterance from this movie. In his research, he collected the data in several steps. The first steps he found the movie and downloaded the script from the Internet. Next steps, he watched the movie three times then analyze d the script. The third steps noted and found out the types and the function of illocutionary act. Then, identifying the theory of illocutionary acts and classifying them.

After that, the researcher continues to analyze the data that have been collected with reviewing, identifying, classifying, describing, and concluding. This research the researcher used Searle's theory. He classifies into five level which is assertive or representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Then the types of illocutionary acts found in this movie are four types such as assertive, expressive, directives, and commissives. Then the function of illocutionary acts found in the movie through the main character is competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Based on the three studies above, the some similarities with this research, which are the researcher used illocutionary acts to choose the topic and used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Then, the some distinction all of the previous studies above with this research are the researcher used the movie as an object but the others are not, this research also described the contribution of the kind of illocutionary acts to pragmatic teaching and, the research used Searle's theory to classify and analyze the kinds of illocutionary acts, but in Alsri's theory used Yule's theory.

Method

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Based on Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5) in Moleong (2002:3) qualitative research method is defined as a research procedure that its results are descriptive data in the form of words whether spoken or written of the people and observable behavior. It means that the results of the data are words form doesn't numerical form as a result of qualitative research. Another definition, research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing (Creswell, 2012:20). It means that research design has important several roles in research process such as data collection, data analysis, and report writing. Therefore the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research to analyze this research. The data was gathered by utterances the main character who is Dominic Toretto of the Fast and Furious 9 movie subtitle. Which focused on the kinds of the illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. Furthermore, this research divided into three kinds of analysis such us, identifying the kind of illocutionary act used by the main character, explaining the reason why the

Finding and Discussion

In this section, the writers explains the finding and discussions of the study based on the analysis data using descriptive qualitative methods. The result is the answer to all of the statements of the problem.

1 Findings

In the findings section, the writers explains the answer from the statement of the problems.

There are three statements of the problems will be explained below:

1. The illocutionary acts types used by Dominic Toretto in the “*Fast and Furious 9*” movie

The writers has found five types of illocutionary acts used by Dominic Toretto based on Searle's theory (1979). Based on the results of the study, the five illocutionary acts have several illocutionary forces that show up in the movie.

2 Table 1 The Types of Illocutionary Act

No.	Types of Illocutionary Act	Illocutionary Force
1	Assertive	Informing, describing, stating, claiming, boasting, admitting, agreeing, disagreeing, convincing, assuring, concluding, predicting, denying, asserting, complaining, guessing, introducing, reporting, and reminding
2	Directive	Questioning, commanding, requesting, ordering, permitting, begging, advising, suggesting, insisting, warning, asking, inviting, and forbidding
3	Commissive	Promising, planning, guaranteeing, hoping, and offering
4	Expressive	Gratitude, greeting, welcoming, hoping, relief, startled, doubt, wishes, shock, surprise, excitement, pleasure, impressed, annoyance, disappointment, forgiving, pride, terrified, confusion, sympathy, sorrow, sadness, worrying, praising, leave-taking, pain, apologizing, and congratulating
5	Declarative	Hiring, dismissing, announcing, and declaring

2. The dominant type of illocutionary act used by Dominic Toretto in the “*Fast and Furious 9*” movie

3 Table 2 Dominant Illocutionary Act

No.	Types of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Assertive	74	49,3%
2	Directive	57	38%
3	Commissive	8	5,3%
4	Expressive	11	7,3%
5	Declarative		0%
Total		150	100%

Based on table 2, the writers discovered that Dominic Toretto employed assertive utterances the most frequently in the “*Fast and Furious 9*” movie. The number of utterances utilized by Dominic Toretto in the movie was 150 utterances. The writers might infer that out of 150 utterances, Dominic Toretto utilized assertive utterances the most often 74 times.

Discussion

After analyzing the data based on stagment of the problem, the next part is the discussion. This part, the writer tried to explain the result of the research finding. Dominic Toretto utilized four different forms of illocutionary acts in the “*Fast and Furious 9*” movie, which contains 150 total utterances, according to the data that has been analyzed. The sample chosen from the data's findings was described as follows:

A. Assertive

Utterances that depict reality in accordance with one's convictions are known as assertives. It conveys what the speaker believes or disbelieves about something. The writers have found that there were 74 assertive utterances used by Dominic Toretto in the “*Fast and Furious*” movie. Here, the writers provide more in-depth explanations of a few instances of assertive illocutionary act in the “*Fast and Furious*” movie. The following are some instances of assertives:

1) Informing

An example of informing act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 01:50 - 01.52)

Dominic Toretto : “***Got oil spill going into turn two***”

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an assertive illocutionary act (informing). He informed his father, who was

racing at the time, that there was an oil spill at the second turn. The researcher can see that Dominic Toretto's intention in his statement is to provide information.

2) Stating

An example of stating act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 51:32 - 51:33)

Dominic Toretto : ***“Place still looks the same”***

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an assertive illocutionary act (stating). He stated to the listener that the place he once occupied still looks the same. Researcher can see that Dominic Toretto's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform an act of stating.

3) Guessing

An example of guessing act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 51:46 - 51:50)

Buddy : “I don't know where is Jakob now”

Dominic Toretto : ***“I know you took Jakob in after my father died.”***

The utterance used by Buster Moon in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an assertive illocutionary act (guessing). Buddy said to Dominic Toretto that he didn't know the whereabouts of Jakob now, but Dominic Toretto could guess that what Buddy said was untrue and he knew the whereabouts of Jakob now. Researchers can infer that Dominic Toretto's intention in uttering his utterance is to perform a guessing illocutionary act.

B. Directive

The illocutionary act known as a directive, is one in which the speaker uses an utterance to order or instruct the listener to do an action. The writers have found that there were 57 directive utterances used by Dominic Toretto in the “Fast and Furious” movie. Here, the writers provide more in-depth explanations of a few instances of directive illocutionary act in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie. The following are some instances of directives:

1) Commanding

An example of commanding act used by Buster Moon can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 06:40 - 06:41)

Dominic Toretto : **“B, come out, son.”**

The utterance used by Buster Moon in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out a directive illocutionary act (commanding). Dominic Toretto commanded his son Bryan to come out of hiding. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's utterances was intended to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of commanding.

2) Ordering

An example of ordering act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 23:14)

Dominic Toretto : **“Get in.”**

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out a directive illocutionary act (ordering). Dominic gave an order to Letty to get into the car in order to pursue Jakob immediately. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of ordering.

4) Questioning

An example of questioning act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 18:13 - 18:14)

Dominic Toretto : **“How fast, Tej?”**

The utterance used by Buster Moon in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out a directive illocutionary act (questioning). Dominic Toretto asked Tej how fast they could pass through the minefield. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of questioning.

C. Commissive

Commissive is a kind of illocutionary act that states the speaker commits themselves to the future course of action. The writers have found that there were 8 commissive utterances used by Dominic Toretto in the “Fast and Furious 9” movie. Here, the writers provide explanations of a few instances of commissive illocutionary act in the “Fast and Furious” movie. The following are some instances of commissives:

1) Promising

An example of promising act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 01:38:27 – 01:38:36)

Dominic Toretto : **“Jakob! I will stop you. And that’s my promise”**

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out a commissive illocutionary act (promising). Dominic Toretto promised Jakob that he would stop him and then arrest him. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of promising.

2) Hoping

An example of hoping act used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 12:06 - 12:08)

Mia : “What’s happen Dom?”

Dominic Toretto : “Something I hope I’m wrong.”

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out a commissive illocutionary act (hoping). Dominic Toretto answered Mia about what he saw, his hope that what he saw was not Jakob's long-lost younger brother. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of hoping.

D. Expressive

An illocutionary act known as an expressive act indicates the speaker's emotional condition. It refers to the speaker's emotions. The writers have found that there were 11 expressive utterances used by Dominic Toretto in the “Fast and Furious 9” movie. Here,

the writers provide explanations of a few instances of expressive illocutionary act in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie. The following are some instances of expressives:

1) Thanking

An example of the act of Thanking used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 27:22 - 27:23)

The Agent : "I can't help you anymore Dom."

Dominic Toretto : "I appreciate the favor."

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an expressive illocutionary act (Thanking). The agent cannot assist Dom anymore because Dom and his team have caused chaos, and the agent must clean up the mess created by Dominic Toretto and his team. Dominic Toretto then responded to the agent, expressing his appreciation for the agent's help. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of thanking.

2) Greeting

An example of the act of greeting used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the following bolded utterance in the dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 09:22)

Dominic Toretto : "Good night."

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an expressive illocutionary act (greeting). Dominic Toretto said goodnight to his son, Bryan. Researchers observed that Dominic Toretto's intention in his utterances was to convey that he was performing the illocutionary act of greeting.

3) Praising

An example of the act of wondering used by Dominic Toretto can be seen in the bolded utterance in the following dialogue:

Conversation (Minute 01:25:20 – 01:25:21)

Dominic Toretto : "You're a natural."

The utterance used by Dominic Toretto in the dialogue above shows that he is carrying out an expressive illocutionary act (praising). Dominic Toretto praised and admired Ramsey for being able to capture Jakob using sophisticated equipment and operating it, something he had never tried before. The researcher sees Dominic Toretto's statement as showing that he is performing a praising illocutionary act.

Conclusion

After analyzing Dominic Toretto's utterances in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie, the writers identified five different types of illocutionary acts, including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. A total of 150 utterances that included illocutionary acts were observed, with 74 being assertive, 57 being directive, 8 being commissive, 11 being expressive, and 0 being declarative. The most frequently used illocutionary act by Dominic Toretto was assertive, occupying 49.3% of all illocutionary acts. This study's findings can be beneficial for pragmatic teaching, particularly in understanding illocutionary acts, and can be used by English teachers and lecturers as teaching materials.

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