

**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN THE MOVIE
“MONTE CARLO” BY THOMAS BEZUCHA**

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ABSTRACT

Speech acts are essential for effective communication, as they involve not just the content of a message but also how it is conveyed and understood by the listener. They play a crucial role in maintaining relationships between speakers and listeners. As a core aspect of pragmatics, speech acts help us interpret the meaning behind utterances, including apologies, requests, complaints, and other forms of communication. This study focuses on analyzing illocutionary, locutionary, and perlocutionary acts in the Monte Carlo movie using qualitative research. This approach relies on the researcher's expertise in analyzing data rather than on numerical or statistical information. In the movie, 69 locutionary acts are identified, where characters express ideas without necessarily expecting the listener to be convinced or take action. The film also features 173 illocutionary acts, with directives—commands or requests—being the most common. These acts are followed by 58 representative acts, in which characters assert beliefs to persuade the listener. Perlocutionary acts, which are the effects these speech acts have on the listener, often result from directive illocutionary acts. Sometimes, these lead to non-verbal responses, such as the listener rejecting the speaker's direction. The study highlights the significance of understanding these speech acts in communication.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts and Monte Carlo Movie.

ABSTRAK

Tindak tutur sangat penting untuk komunikasi yang efektif, karena tindak tutur tidak hanya melibatkan isi pesan, tetapi juga bagaimana pesan tersebut disampaikan dan dipahami oleh pendengar. Tindak tutur memainkan peran penting dalam menjaga hubungan antara pembicara dan pendengar. Sebagai aspek inti dari pragmatik, tindak tutur membantu kita menafsirkan makna di balik ujaran, termasuk permintaan maaf, permintaan, keluhan, dan bentuk komunikasi lainnya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis tindak ilokusi, lokusi, dan perlokusi dalam film Monte Carlo dengan menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Pendekatan ini bergantung pada keahlian peneliti dalam menganalisis data dan bukan pada informasi numerik atau statistik. Dalam film tersebut, 69 tindak lokusi diidentifikasi, di mana karakter mengekspresikan ide tanpa harus mengharapkan pendengar untuk diyakinkan atau mengambil tindakan. Film ini juga menampilkan 173 tindak ilokusi, dengan direktif-perintah atau permintaan-menjadi yang paling umum. Tindak tutur ini diikuti oleh 58 tindak tutur representatif, di mana para tokoh menyatakan keyakinan untuk membujuk pendengar. Tindak perlokusi, yang merupakan efek dari tindak tutur ini terhadap pendengar, sering kali merupakan hasil dari tindak ilokusi direktif. Terkadang, hal ini mengarah pada respons non-verbal, seperti pendengar menolak

arahan pembicara. Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya memahami tindak tutur ini dalam komunikasi.

Kata kunci: *Tindak tutur, tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi, film monte carlo.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The Monte Carlo movie is chosen as the object of the research because the researcher is interested in Grace as the character of the Monte Carlo movie. Grace as the character of the Monte Carlo movie has a high social spirit and also cares for others. It is found that in Monte Carlo some locutionary acts, illocutionary acts uttered by each character in the Monte Carlo movie and perlocutionary acts after the illocution uttered by the characters in the Monte Carlo movie are spoken. That is why the researcher is interested in taking this movie to be analyzed. The results of this study is want to know those locutionary acts, illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the Monte Carlo movie and the perlocutionary effects after the illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the Monte Carlo movie. For those reasons, the researcher intends to conduct research under the title "*An Analysis of Speech Acts In Movie Monte Carlo By Thomas Bezucha.*" Speech acts are not only about how we convey a

message, but how we say something and the listener will understand what the speaker will say. We, therefore, must know what speech acts are because this is an important factor in maintaining the relationship between speakers and listeners to achieve good communication. According to Yule (1969), there are three types of speech acts such as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Thus, every speech act has a different meaning. The first is the locutionary act (an act of saying something) which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances. Or, it can be said that locutionary act is the textual meaning of utterance produced by a speaker. Second is illocutionary act (an act of doing something) which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. Illocutionary acts is the function of the word, the spesific purpose that the speakers have in mind. Knowing the phenomena, the researcher feels the importance of studying locutionary acts and illocutionary acts to influence the

hearer in every conversation. By studying locutionary acts and illocutionary acts, we can know how to convey and understand the intention or purpose correctly, so that the goal of the communication can be reached. Locutionary acts and illocutionary acts are not only found in daily life conversation but also in dialogues of film. For example, a movie script is a good example of a conversation which can be taken as the object of the study. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of locutionary acts and illocutionary acts by Searle's theory and analyzing how the hearer gives a perlocutionary effect to the speaker.

The illocutionary act has some different types. Searle in Yule (1969) proposed that there are five classifications of illocutionary acts; they are representative, directive commissive, expressive, and declarative. The illocutionary act above can be classified based on Searle's theory. Therefore, these categories divide every utterance which the speaker utters. After the illocutionary act is uttered by the speaker, there will be the result or effect of the words. This act is known as a perlocutionary act (an act of

affecting something) it means that a perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the listener. Additionally, some utterances do not cause or make the hearer act or do something. Perhaps, that is because there is a misunderstanding between the hearer and the speaker. A speaker has a hope that the hearer will catch the meaning based on the aim of the utterance. The effect or influence of power can be intentional or unintentional created by the speaker for example, the illocutionary act is called "The Act of Doing something". It is not only used to inform something but also to do something. Illocutionary acts are related to the speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has an intention through their utterances. Communication is important in interacting in our daily lives so that the purpose of speech is achieved and can convey information or express something to the listener. There is a science that focuses on the relationship between language and its users called pragmatics (Mahyuni,2019).

Pragmatic is more than an analysis of language. It is an examination of language and its effect

which can be achieved from it. It requires the consideration of how the speaker organizes what they want to say by whom they are talking to, where and under what circumstances. It focuses on how speaker use their knowledge to convey meaning. Thus, we need to distinguish between the usual meaning of a word or other meaning and its use. In short, pragmatics studies how language is used in the interpretation of actual utterances (Austin, 1962).

Pragmatic deals with some aspects and one of those is speech acts. Speech acts is considered the central point of pragmatics. It deals with how to comprehend the message discovered in every utterance. By performing speech acts, people do not merely say something using the language out of any interactions but their utterances such as apologies, greeting requests, complaints, invitations, compliments, or refusals.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Research design is very important because it includes the strategies and steps that will be done in conducting the research. Ary et al (2010) "the research design is the researcher's plan of how to process to

gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context". The researcher used qualitative research because the data will be taken from the form of the utterances. Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistic, but it depends on how the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing data. The method used in this research describes the illocutionary act performed by the characters of the Monte Carlo" movie and analyzes the perlocutionary effects after the illocutionary act and locutionary uttered by the characters of the Monte Carlo movie.

This research employs the documentation method. The steps include watching the Monte Carlo movie, reading and observing the dialogue in the script, and then re-watching the movie while reading the script. Utterances related to locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts are highlighted and noted from the movie script.

Following the approach outlined by Miles in Nadeak (2016), data analysis in qualitative research involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data condensation involves selecting and focusing on relevant information from

the Monte Carlo movie script, omitting unrelated content. The data is then displayed using words, sentences, tables, or graphics, which form the basis for drawing conclusions. Finally, the researcher draws conclusions supported by evidence, classifying and analyzing the types of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts based on John Searle's theory, and assesses the effects of these acts as presented in the movie.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter elaborated more in the findings and discussed it with the theories employed. Thus, this chapter consists of the findings of the research questions and their interpretation

No	Types of Speech Acts		Frequency	Total
1	Locutionary Acts		69	69
2	Illocutionary Acts	Representative	58	173
		Directive	80	
		Commissive	17	
		Expressive	20	
		Declarative	2	
3		Verbal	36	59

Perlocutionary Acts	Non-verbal	23	
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LOCUTIONARY ACTS

As states preliminary, locutionary acts are the acts of speaking anything in a meaningful linguistic word. Because of that, meaningful utterance without an intention to make interlocutors do something is considered as locutionary acts.

There are total 69 utterances that is counted as locutionary acts in the movie. The analysis table provided more information.

Table 1. Locutionary Acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	"So, we made it. Graduation."	2:49	The speaker of this utterance had a little small talk with her high school friends.
2	"Well, we made it."	3:40	The interlocutor then replied back with the same topic of the talk.
3	"It is going to	3:49	The speaker

<p>be so hard not to look back on these as the best four years of our lives.”</p>	<p>was speaking in a graduation. So, the speech itself has no intention but just uttered a meaningful utterance.</p>	<p>interlocutor do something for her/him. In addition, in the data number 3 and 4 the speaker has spoken in the graduation. Therefore, it is considered as locutionary acts because the speaker itself has no intended meaning to make the hearer to do something. Her utterances only to convey some meaning</p>
<p>4 “But there is a whole world out there just waiting for us to make our mark.”</p>	<p>4:34 This is also in the graduation speech</p>	<p>However, in data 5, 6, and 7, the speaker of this utterances only wanted to express something to the hearer. She did not mean to assert her opinion. On the other hand, she only wanted to inform. The locutionary acts, furthermore, is a speech acts that only convey something as its literal meaning and have no intention to make the hearer to do or to believe something. For further example, see appendix 1</p>
<p>5 “Something big is finally about to happen for me.”</p>	<p>10:09 The speaker told her Interlocutor about something.</p>	<p>1. Representative Acts</p>
<p>6 “Huh, much better.”</p>	<p>15:16 The speaker expresses her condition after took off her shoes.</p>	<p>Representative act is kind of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In addition, this type of speech act appears in the number of 58 utterances. Additionally, this type includes act of stating, asserting, describing, claiming, and reporting. The researcher elaborated it using</p>
<p>7 “That’s nice one.”</p>	<p>51:50 The speaker herself praised the hearer.</p>	

From the data above, it can be seen that the locutionary acts of this movie happened in the small talk conversation as described in data number 1 and 2. In a small-talk conversation, the speaker has no intended meaning to make the

table.

Table 2. Representative Acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	"It's Hartman . They are very expensive."	06:48	The speaker asserted her opinion.
2	"Mom, Emma is my friend!"	11:21	The speaker stated something to her interlocutor.
3	"Meg, the bus is leaving!"	19:24	The speaker reported the condition to the interlocutors.
4	"I have checked and there is nothing. No sign of the package."	23:17	The speaker reported the current condition.
5	"You two seem very close."	42:01	The speaker described some state.

From the data above, it can be seen that the representative speech acts always in the form reassure something to be understood or believed by the hearer. In datum number 1, the speaker asserted her opinion to make the hearer believe.

Assert something be considered as representative act. In datum number 2, the speaker stated some condition that she believes. In data number 3 and 4, the speaker reported the condition in order to assure the interlocutor. Datum number 5, finally, the speaker described a condition. As a result, the representative speech acts differ from locutionary acts because representative act required the hearer to believe or convinced.

2. Directive Acts

Directive acts are illocutionary acts that compel the listener to perform in a specific way. The directive acts become the most frequent type of illocutionary acts in Monte Carlo movie. It appears as much as 80 utterances the table presented the example of data.

Table 3. Directive acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	"Dad, just take the picture!"	05:45	The speaker commanded her father to take the picture immediately.

2	“Well, you go on there. Have yourself a real nice trip.”	10:41	The speaker requested the hearer to enjoy the time in the trip
3	“Now, on your left was Notre Dame.”	13:21	The guide recommended the tourists about something but the guide expected them to see what she pointed on.
4	“Emma, can you hand me a towel?”	24:19	The speaker requested something with a question form.
5	“Meg, can you just relax?”	26:31	The speaker asked something with question form.

It can be seen that in the table above there are many types of directive acts. Data number 1 and 2 are in the form of imperative sentence to direct someone to do something. In the datum number 3, however, is in the form of statement. However, considering the context, the information that is provided by the speaker is intended to make the hearers do something. In the data number 4 and 5, the directive acts are

in the form of question. The questions themselves are an indirect directive acts.

3. Commissive Acts

Commissive acts are the act of promising and frequently used the commissive verbs. Commissive verbs are vows, offers, promises, threats, and pledges. In the Monte Carlo movie, there are 18 utterances that is counted as commissive acts. The table is provided in order to elaborate it more.

Table 4. Commissive Acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	“I’ll send you a postcard.”	10:57	The speaker offered to do something.
2	“I will escort you to the ball”	33:14	The speaker promises to do something in the future.
3	“Look, I promise you that I will do whatever is expected of Cordelia tomorrow.”	57:23	The speaker promises something to the hearer.

No	Data	Time	Explanation
4	"If you muck this up, you will have me to answer to, both of you."	57:54	The speaker threatens her interlocutor.
5	"I promise you it is a false alarm."	01:28:46	The speaker promises his interlocutor.

From the data above, commissive acts consist of promising, doing something in the future, and threatening. In the data number 1 and 2, for example, the speaker states something he/she wanted to do in the future. This is considered as commissive acts by Searle. In the data number 3 and 5 the speaker promises his/her interlocutor. Last, in the datum number 4, the speaker was threatening her hearer. Threatening, moreover, can be said as commissive acts.

4. Expressive Acts

Expressive speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. In this movie, there are 20 speech acts that is perceived as

expressive acts. The table of the data is presented. For more examples, see appendix 2.

Tabel 5 Expressive Acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	"Congratulations kiddo!"	04:48	The speaker was congratulating her friend.
2	"Thank you very much!"	15:18	The speaker said thank to her hearer.
3	"Emma, I'm sorry that you wasted your savings."	21:08	The speaker apologized to her interlocutors over some condition.
4	"It's my pleasure to welcome you to Monte Carlo."	32:37	The speaker Welcoming the guest.
5	"I wish I were part of something that important."	01:00 :59	The speaker imagined something and wish to be part of something.

From the data above, it can be seen that expressive acts include the act of congratulating, thanking, welcoming, and hoping. All of the data, furthermore, fulfill the criteria of expressive acts.

5. Declarative Acts

A declaration is the type of illocutionary acts that change reality by the proposition of the declaration. In addition, this type of speech act is the least type. It happens only 2 utterances. The table is provided as follow.

Tabel 6 Declarative Acts

No	Data	Time	Explanation
1	“Meg is going to Paris too!”	07:27	The speaker declared the decision that changed the reality.
2	“Sold for six million euros to one Miss Scott.”	01:37:05	The speaker also declared that something is sold to someone.

The data number 1 and 2 provide examples of how declarative acts are

used in the movie. The datum number 1, the speaker changed the reality by declaring a new decision. Additionally, the speaker changed the reality by stating or declaring that something is sold to someone as what datum number 2 illustrates.

6. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act refers to the potential impact of a statement on the person being addressed. In another words, perlocutionary act is the effect that is obtained from the speaker’s illocutionary act. Therefore, the researcher divided the reaction itself to verbal and non-verbal. The perlocutionary acts in this movie happen as much as 59 occurrences. The table elaborated the findings.

Table 7. Perlocutionary acts

No	Data		Time
	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary	
1	“Thank you very much!”	“No problem, any time!”	15:18
2	“Hurry!”	<i>All of the women are hurry</i>	19:48
3	“You okay?”	“I’m good”	47:06

4	"Cordelia, take the ball. Take it!"	<i>Grace takes the ball</i>	55:41
5	"Emma, go!"	"No, I can't move."	01:20:13

From the table above, it can be seen that the perlocutionary acts over illocutionary acts can be varied. For example, the datum number 1 shows that the expressive acts can trigger the verbal perlocutionary acts. Directive illocutionary acts, moreover, can trigger the non-verbal perlocutionary acts. As data number 2 and 4 show. However, directive acts also can trigger verbal perlocutionary acts. As datum number 5 shows.

D. Discussion

The locutionary acts in this movie happen for about 69 utterances. In this movie, locutionary acts are used in various reasons. As stated by Austin (1962), locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic phrase. In another words, the locutionary act does not need a speaker to do something or to believe something. Locutionary act is just a meaningful utterance.

This speech act is functioned to

express or to inform something with no intention to be understood. The interlocutor who hears the locutionary act from speaker does not required to be convinced (see appendix 1, data 9 and 10). This makes the locutionary act different from representative act from Searle (1969). Locutionary act does not need hearer or interlocutor to be convinced whereas representative speech act required to be asserted.

In relation with illocutionary acts, the researcher utilized theory from Searle (1969) to divide the illocutionary acts. According to him, illocutionary acts consist of representative act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act, and declarative act. In this movie, the most frequent illocutionary act is directive act, followed by representative act, expressive act, commissive act, and the least frequent is declarative act.

This underscores that in the chosen movie, the characters mainly speak in order to ask something to the interlocutor, or to ask a question to be answered by the interlocutor. This speech act is followed by representative act. The

occurrence of representative acts throughout the movie indicate that the characters of the movie often speak to make the interlocutor asserted. On the other hand, the least type of illocutionary act in this movie is declarative act. Declarative act in this movie is only used to declare a thing that is sold to someone.

Illocutionary act, moreover, has a close relationship with perlocutionary act. While illocutionary act is focused on the speaker intention, perlocutionary act is focused on the hearer reaction. Therefore, the researcher divided the reaction into verbal and non-verbal. Some illocutionary act, for example directive act, need hearer to respon non-verbally. However, the researcher found that it is not merely like that in the conversation.

In table 9 datum number 5, directive act was performed by the speaker. The speaker expected the hearer to do something. Instead, the hearer just uttered a word indicate that she cannot do what is expected. From this, the researcher concluded that in the chosen movie,

the directive act is not merely brought out the non-verbal perlocutionary act. Additionally, expressive act in the form of thanking can cause a verbal perlocutionary act.

D. CONCLUSION

In the movie Monte Carlo, there are 69 locutionary acts used by characters to express ideas without expecting the listener to be convinced or to take action. The film also contains 173 illocutionary acts, with the most frequent being directives, where characters direct others to do or ask something. Representative acts follow, occurring 58 times, where the speaker asserts beliefs to convince the listener. Perlocutionary acts mainly result from directive illocutionary acts, sometimes leading to non-verbal responses where the hearer rejects the speaker's direction.

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