Illocutionary Acts in Pirates of the Caribbean Dead Men Tell No Tales

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the types and most dominant illocutionary speech acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow in Pirates of the Caribbean "Dead Men Tell No Tales" Movie. The design of this study is descriptive and qualitative. This study uses John Searle's theory (1969) about the classification of illocutionary acts - Representative, Directive, Expressive, Commissive, and Declarative. This study found that there was 54 illocutionary speech acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow, comprising 28 Representatives, 11 Directives, 10 Expressive, 4 Commissive, and 1 Declarative. The most frequently used illocutionary act by Captain Jack Sparrow is the Representative, especially the asserting function because Captain Jack uses his words to assert something or someone to save himself and his own freedom.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Captain Jack Sparrow, John Searle, Speech Acts

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main method of human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional manner and conveyed through speech, writing, or gestures. Language as a communication tool has an important role for humans because with language humans can express their thoughts or ideas. In the communication process, it can be called a speech event or speech act. A speech act is an element of pragmatics that involves speakers and listeners or writers and readers. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study that examines the meaning of the speaker or the speaker's intention. Yule (1996: 47) states an action that is carried out through speech is called a speech act. According to Austin (1962: 99), saying something is doing something, and language or speech can be used to create events. Speech acts carry out their categories as soon as they are said or communicated. This is usually taken to include actions such as apologizing, asking, ordering, answering, promising, encouraging, warning, inviting, and so on. h acts in the practice of using language are elocutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Locutionary acts are speech acts to state something, while illocutionary acts are actions that the speaker wants to achieve when he says something and can be an act of stating, promising, apologizing, and so on.

Illocutionary acts can be said to be the most important speech acts in the study of speech acts because illocutionary speech acts talk about the intent and function of the utterances that are uttered and what the utterances are for. Illocutionary speech acts are also related to who speaks to whom, when, and where the speech act is performed. Perlocutionary speech acts are utterances

spoken by speakers that have an effect or influence on the speech partner. In speech events, the three kinds of speech acts are arranged systematically to convey ideas or achieve communication goals. The purpose is the content of the conversation carried out by the speaker and the speech partner. The three kinds of speech acts above can also be found in the movie. A movie is a series of stories that are demonstrated by actors or actors in the movie. Interaction and communication in films can be realized because of the conversations expressed by actors and actresses. Communication messages in a movie can be realized in speech acts through conversations expressed by actors or actresses.

The study of pragmatics can be carried out from various forms of communication found in everyday life, both communication that occurs in real life and in other media such as films. In this study, the writer intends to examine the 2 illocutionary speech acts in Pirates of the Caribbean "Dead Men Tell No Tales". The writer examines the speech acts of one of the main characters in this movie, a very iconic character that is Captain Jack Sparrow. This movie tells the story of Captain Jack Sparrow who is being hunted by Captain Salazar and his cursed pirate crew.

Based on the background of the problem above, the writer needs to formulate to clarify the direction of the study. The problems to be researched can be formulated as follows: 1. The types of illocutionary acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow. 2. The dominant types of illocutionary speech acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow. The writer wants to give an explanation about the aim of this research, which are: 1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts in Captain Jack Sparrow's dialogue. 2. To find out and describe dominant types of illocutionary speech acts used by Captain Jack Sparrow.

Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics is the study of meaning related to the context. It explains how to use language that is well understood after relating it to situations where, when and by whom it is spoken. 6 According to Yule (1996: 5), pragmatics is defined as the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms, and between the three parts of the difference, pragmatics is the only thing that allows humans to an analysis. The function of learning linguistics through pragmatics is that human beings can speak about the meaning conveyed or intended by people, their assumptions, their intentions, and goals, as well as various types of actions such as requests that are shown when they are talking.

Context has a very significant role in understanding the meaning of speech or text. According to the writer, context is very influential for speakers in producing texts and very influential for speech partners, listeners, or readers in understanding the text. According to Fillmore in Indrawati (2009: 23), In the past, linguists analyzed sentences regardless of the context, but nowadays, linguists consider the context in understanding the meaning of sentences. Refers to the context as an important aspect to interpret meaning. (Fillmore 1977: 119) says that: "The task is to determine what we can know about the meaning and context of an utterance given only the knowledge that the utterance has occurred. I find that whenever I look at a few sentences in context, I immediately find myself asking what effect it would have if the context (who was speaking, to whom, for what purpose, how a speaker said, when, and in which aspects) was slightly different."

Speech acts are elements that are closely related between speakers and speech partners or writers and readers. According to Yule (2014: 83-84) developing a theory 8 of speech acts is generally believed to be the basis that language is used to perform an action, so the underlying understanding focuses on how actions are related to language. The theory of speech acts was first initiated by Austin (1956). Speech act theory was developed by Searle (1969) which states that all verbal communication has speech acts. Searle explained that communication is not just words, symbols, and sentences. He argues that communication in the form of speech, sentences, and symbols will produce something tangible, it is a speech act. A speech act is a pragmatic study that examines language from its constituent aspects.

Searle (1979) explains that pragmatically there are three forms of action that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary speech acts are speech acts intended to state something. Illocutionary act, doing an action by saying something. In illocutionary speech acts, the speaker states something by using a special power, which makes the speaker act according to what he is saying. Perlocutionary speech acts perform an action by saying something. Perlocutionary acts produce an effect or result.

In this study, the writer uses Searle's theory. Searle states that Austin's theory is still weak, Searle (1979: 10) states that Austin's theory is weak because there is no clear or consistent principle or set of principles on the basis of which taxonomy is constructed. another reason is that there is still a lot of overlap from one category to another. According to (Searle, 1979: 12), Representative is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of what he said. According to (Searle, 1979: 13), directive speech acts are speech forms that have the aim of influencing the interlocutor so that the intended purpose can be achieved. According to (Searle, 1979: 14), commissive illocutionary act is a type of speech act that binds the speaker to future action. According to (Searle, 1979: 16-17) expressive speech act is a form of speech that serves to express or show the speaker's psychology of a situation. According to (Searle, 1979: 16-17), a declarative is an utterance used by a speaker with the aim of changing a situation in a certain way after it is spoken.

2. METHOD

In this study, the writer uses a qualitative method. The data collected were analyzed the writer's opinion which is supported by Maxwell (1996: 3) who states that qualitative study is activities of collecting and analyzing data, modifying and developing theory, elaborating and or refocusing the research question, and also identifying and eliminating validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the others. The writer uses qualitative research especially descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan (1982: 28), descriptive research means that the research is concerned with collecting data to describe a subject as accurately as possible. Qualitative research is descriptive for the reason that the data collection is in form of words rather than numbers.

The data source used by the writer in this study is Pirates of the Caribbean "Dead Men Tell No Tales" movie, downloaded from https://adikfilm.rest/pirates-ofthe-caribbean-dead-men-tell-no-tales-2017 on January 1, 2022. The duration of the film is 2 hours 9 minutes. The genre of this movie is the American swashbuckler fantasy film, released in May 2017 by Walt Disney Pictures and Jerry Bruckheimer Films.

In this study, the writer divides the collection technique into five stages, as follows: 1. Downloaded the Pirates of the Caribbean movie from the internet 2. Watch the movie thoroughly and re-watch it 3. Identify the utterances of Captain Jack that contain illocutionary acts 4. Collecting the utterances that contain the illocutionary acts 4. Classify the types of illocutionary acts and their categories 5. Coding the data.

Table 2.1.

No.	Types Illocutionary Act	Category	Code
1.	Representative	Stating	STA
		Asserting	ASR
		Suggesting	SUG
		Showing	SHO
		Informing	INF

2.	Directive	Commanding	COM
		Ordering	ORD
		Demanding	DEM
3.	Expressive	Congratulating	CON
		Mocking	MOC
		Insulting	INS
		Disappointing	DIS
		Apologizing	APO
		Blaming	BLA
		Praising	PRA
		Condoling	CDL
4.	Commissive	Threatening	THR
		Promising	PRO
5.	Declarative	Dismissal	DSM

The writer used Searle's (1976) speech act theory of illocutionary act in analyzing data. There are several procedures, such as 1. Classifying data containing illocutionary speech acts (representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative) 2. Explain the reasons why the data found are included in illocutionary acts and provide examples of the categories (stating, informing, asserting, showing) 3. Determine the most illocutionary acts uttered by Captain Jack Sparrow and describe why he uttered the most illocutionary acts 4. Draw conclusions from the analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that there were 54 illocutionary acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow. Based on the results, there are 5 types of illocutionary speech acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow, they are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The most dominant type of illocutionary act spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow is the representative act with 28 speech frequencies.

3.1. Example of Representative Speech Act of Stating

1. DATUM STA. 01

A conversation between Captain Jack Sparrow and the crew, as follows:

…

Gibbs : Face it, Jack. Bad luck dogs you day and night.

Captain Jack Sparrow : **Now that is a blatant fabrication**.

(Time 00:23:45 – 00:23:51)

In the dialogue above, the crew no longer believed Captain Jack Sparrow's invitation about the treasures that were never profitable. Master Gibbs as Captain Jack Sparrow's right-hand man and the most loyal person was also disappointed, then Gibbs states that misfortune always comes to Captain Jack Sparrow. Captain Jack felt the same way but he covered it up and he stated that Gibbs' words were made up and just nonsense by saying "Now that is a blatant fabrication". Captain Jack Sparrow states that everything Gibbs said is just nonsense. It is clear that the above conversation is a representative illocutionary act of stating.

3.2. Example of Directive Speech Act of Demanding

1. DATUM DEM. 01
A conversation between Captain Jack Sparrow and his crew, as follows:
…

Pike	: Where is the dosh?
Captain Jack Sparrow	: Do you think that robbing a bank is easy?! You gaggle of gutless heels of the womb's guilty of putting me in this dreadful pickle in the first place! **Now line up and offer me your tribute!** (Time: 00:22:46 – 00:23:03)

   In this context, Captain Jack Sparrow and his crew managed to steal the safe and then put it on the ship, but the safe was empty as all his money fell during a chase by British soldiers. the crew asked Captain Jack Sparrow for money because they were starving, but Captain Jack insulted them instead. Captain Jack Sparrow said "Now line up and offer me your tribute!" In this context, Captain Jack demands the crew to give him money. It is clear that the above conversation is a representative illocutionary act of demanding.

3.3. Example of Expressive Speech Act of Congratulating
1. DATUM CNG. 01
   A conversation between Captain Jack Sparrow and Astronomer, as follows:
...

St. Martin Astronomer	: And a pirate! There is a witch and a pirate in my shop.
Captain Jack Sparrow	: **Well this is your lucky day!** Have either of the four of you seen my bank? (Time: 00:20:36 – 00:20:47)

   In this context, Carina escapes from the British Army and enters the observatory. Then the astronomer found out that Carina was a fugitive and the astronomer pointed a gun at Carina, but suddenly Captain Jack entered the observatory. The astronomer is shocked and shouts that there are wizards and pirates in his shop. Captain Jack Sparrow said "Well this is your lucky day!." In this context, Captain Jack Sparrow Captain Jack congratulates because it's the astronomer's lucky day with no reason. It is clear that the above conversation is a representative illocutionary act of congratulating.

3.4. Example of Commissive Speech Act of Promising
1. DATUM PRO. 01
A conversation between Captain Jack Sparrow and Mayor Dox, as follows:
…

Mayor Dox	: Let it be known that the pirate Jack Sparrow will be executed at dawn.
Captain Jack Sparrow	: Executed? I will never set foot in this town again, sir, you mark my words. (Time: 00:31:17 – 00:31:36)

   In this context, Captain Jack is captured by Major Dox and the British Army. Major Dox says that Captain Jack will be executed tomorrow, then Captain Jack Sparrow said "I will never set foot in this town again, sir, you mark my words." In this context, then Captain Jack promises Major Dox not to set foot on Saint Martin anymore. It is clear that the above conversation is a representative illocutionary act of promising.

3.5. Example of Declarative Speech Act of Dismissal

1. DATUM DSM. 01
A conversation between Captain Jack Sparrow and the crew, as follows:
…

Gibbs	: I'm sorry, Jack. But we've reached the end of the horizon.
Captain Jack Sparrow	: Right then, you're all dismissed, Eh? All of ya! dismissed! You'll never sail with Captain Jack Sparrow again, tell you that
	(Time: 00:23:55 – 00:24:32)

In this context, the crew has decided to leave Captain jack sparrow, even Master Gibbs as Captain Jack Sparrow's right-hand man was also disappointed and decided to leave. Captain Jack Sparrow did not expect what had happened to him, then Captain Jack Sparrow said "you're all dismissed, Eh? All of ya! dismissed!" In this context, Captain Jack Sparrow declares to all the crew that they are fired from his ship. It is clear that the above conversation is a representative illocutionary act of dismissal.

4. CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer makes a conclusion from the analysis of the illocutionary acts in Pirates of the Caribbean Dead Men Tell No Tales spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow. The writer has explained in the theoretical framework that there are five categories of illocutionary acts according to John Searle. In this analysis, the writer concludes that there are 54 data on illocutionary acts spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow, including 28 representative acts, 11 directive acts, 10 expressive acts, 4 commissive acts, and 1 declarative act.

The writer has found the function of each type of illocutionary speech act spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow, including representative acts with the categories of informing, stating, showing, asserting, and suggesting. directive acts with the categories of commanding, ordering, and demanding. Expressive acts with the categories of congratulating, mocking, insulting, disappointing, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condoling. Commissive acts with the categories of threatening and promising. Declarative acts with the category of dismissal.

The most dominant illocutionary act spoken by Captain Jack Sparrow is representative, especially the asserting function. because Captain Jack uses his words to assert something or someone to save himself and his own freedom.

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