

Illocutionary Acts On The Enola Holmes 2 Movie

Bella Rizki Amelia¹⁾, Dona Rahayu Sugiharti²⁾
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Correspondence		
Email: bellarizki734@gmail.com	No. Telp:	
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ABSTRACT

The used of illocutionary can be expressed in literature. A literature can be found within songs, poems, movies and others. This research deals with Illocutionary Acts of The Characters Utterances in Enola Holmes 2 Movie. The objectives of this research to describe the types and find the dominant of illocutionary acts presented by the characters in the movie. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected utterances and categorized the types of illocutionary acts by Searle theory. The research found 59 illocutionary acts appeared in the Enola Holmes 2 movie which is divided into: Representative found 14 data, directive found 22 data, commissive found 6 data, expressive found 16 data and declarative found 1 data. The directive is the most illocutionary acts used by the characters because a lot of instruction regarding the condition of utterance happen in Enola Holmes 2 movie.

Key Words: Enola Holmes two; Illocutionary Acts; Utterances

Introduction

A human being needs a intermediate to communication with other people. The media that can be used as by the human being is called language. It indicates that language is means to engage people in doing some activities to communicate. The purpose of communication, in particular, is for the speaker to impart knowledge or a message to the listener who is trying to learn from the speaker. Speech acts are typically observed in daily interactions when people converse with one another and carry out different tasks. According to Austin (1962) speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means a person speaking uses his or her words not only to present ideas, but also to act on them. They are three types of speech act is locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. According to Austin (1962), stated that illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Then, according to Searle (1979), illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive.

This topic is supported by a few previous studies, which might be looked into. The first research is done by Wulan Angelina (2019), focused on type of illocutionary act used by Aladdin movie. The researcher applied the Searle and Yule theories to identify the forms and modes of the illocutionary act. The researcher's research method was descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the five types of illocutionary act were directive, assertives declaratives, commissives, expressives. The claified of directive as previously described.

Guard: "Stop, thief! I'll have your hands for a trophy, street rat!"

This utterances was taken in Aladdin Manuscript. The dialogue between the Guard and Aladdin was on the roof, sprinting towards the brink. Guard said "Stop, thief!" this utterance under the category of directives a illocutionary act that is command.

Concerning the phenomenon above, the researcher chooses the movie that deals with feminism in society entitled "Enola Holmes 2" which succeeded its first chapter, Enola Holmes, in 2020. This movie became a very popular movie in 2022 that topped Netflix's viewership chart in 93 countries. The movie directed by Harry Bradbeer, has re-released Enola Holmes 2,



adapted from the novel by Nancy Spinger and screenwriter Jack Thorne. The movie was released on November, 4 2022 by Netflix. This movie tells the story of the character Enola Holmes. Enola Holmes is the youngest member of the famous Holmes family. The primary character in this film is Enola Holmes. She is incredibly intelligent, perceptive, and insightful. She struggle to become a successful detective like her brother Sherlock Holmes, then tries to start her career as a detective by opening her own private detective office. However, Enola must face the fact that female detectives are not popular. And then a young girl named Bessie comes into the office looking for her sister Sarah. Enola solves Sarah Chapman's disappearance case. The movie is based on a true story seen in of 1888 or the 18th century about Strike Matchgirl or the factory strike

As mentioned above, the researcher is concentrating on the characters' illocutionary acts during the dialogue in the movie and the object of the analysis is the movie entitled "Enola Holmes 2" based on Young Adult Novel Series by Nancy Springer. A side from that, The movie is one of the most popular movie in Netflix. The reason for choosing this movie that it uses English as the primary language of its storyline. The majority of the conversations in this film are formal since it is set in the late 1880s. That is why reason for selecting this movie as the subject of the study because no previous research has been conducted on it, especially in terms of speech act analysis.

Literature Review

2.1 Speech Act

Austin originally used the phrase "speech acts" in a 1995 talk at Harvard University. Subsequently, the lecture is released as *How to Do with Words* in 1962. Austin (1962) states that speech act is a theory of performative language in which say something to do something. It means that speech acts are a theory that is studied in action through utterance. Speech acts occur when persons make utterances such as compliment, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, apology, or denial. The sole purpose of studying speech acts is to help us understand the message conveyed in each utterance. Speech acts are utterances that describe how speakers use language to achieve desired actions and how listeners get intended meaning from what is said.

According to Austin in Levinson (1983), speech act is classified into three kinds of act, there were: Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, and Perlocutionary Acts. Locutionary act is the act of stating anything by making a series of sounds that convey meaning. An illocutionary act includes actions including wagering, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, demanding, and requesting even though it is performed verbally. The perlocutionary act, which comes last, affects the listener in some way by what the speaker says. Consequently, the hearer's behavioral reaction to the meaning of the utterance is known as the perlocutionary deed.

2.2 Type of Speech Acts

Three categories exist for speech acts according to Austin's idea. Evidently, we can talk about each one individually.

✓ Locutionary Acts

Locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence. In other way, in linguistics study act of speaking or creating meaningful speech is known as a locutionary act. The act of producing an utterance is referred to as a locutionary act. For instance, the statement "It's raining outside!" is an example of a locutionary behavior. A locutionary act, to put it simply, is the act of stating something, taken literally.

✓ Perlocutionary Acts

The term "perlocutionary act" refers to the act of influencing something. Lyons (1997) states perlocutionary act is an act performed by means of saying something. This implies that convincing someone of something, influencing someone to act, triggering anger in someone, comforting someone in their sorrow, etc., suggests that a perlocutionary act can only be successful if the speaker delivers a statement capable of impacting the listener's actions, emotions, or convictions.

✓ Illocutionary Acts

One component of a speech act is the illocutionary act. The act of doing something that is expressed by the speaker and is used to request action from another person in addition to saying or stating something. Illocutionary acts, as opposed to locutionary acts, communicate a speaker's more nuanced meaning (implicit message).

The following is stated by John Searle in his 1979 article Classification of Illocutionary Acts. "This paper's main goal is to classify illocutionary acts into a few fundamental categories or types." In saying this, Searle adopts Austin's original categorization, which was divided into five categories: directive, expressive, declarative, commissive, and representative (assertive).

✓ Representative

According to Searle (1979) the point of representative speech act is to commit the hearer to the truth of the proposition. The goal of a representative speech act is to convince the listener of the truthfulness of the proposition. The purpose of the presentation is to illustrate how the proposition depicts a global situation. Representative is speech where the speaker convey the truth of the expressed proposition. According to Cutting (2002) These are acts in which word state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as praising, informing, and asserting.

✓ Directive

According to Searle (1979) directive is illocutionary acts when the speaker tries to get someone (the hearer) to do something. In this case the hearer will do what the speaker intends to say in the future. It is evident that a directive is a type of speech act aimed at prompting the listener to take action based on what the speaker says. Verb that are used in this class are commanding and suggesting.

✓ Commissive

According to Searle (1979) commissive is the illocutionary act in which the speakers commit themselves to take action. The speaker's intentions are conveyed through actions like making promises or offering oneself for something. Commissives are the statements of commit relating to a future action.

✓ Expressive

According to Searle (1979) Expressive is the illocutionary acts which express what the speaker feels or their psychological condition. The expressive classes are thank, apologize greet, and congratulate. In other words, expressive reveals the speaker's feelings. Expressive can be found in everyday life.

✓ Declarative

According to Searle (1979) declaration is the illocutionary that changes something (the world) by the utterance. It means, in using declaration we can change nothing to be something. Declaration class includes pronouncing and declaring.

Research Method

The Enola Holmes 2 movie's illocutionary acts were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2018) states qualitative research that exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of central phenomenon. Because the data in this study was

explained using words and sentences rather than numbers, descriptive qualitative research was used. In this study, descriptive qualitative research was employed to analyze the various types of illocutionary acts from the script of *Enola Holmes 2*. The study's focus is on the many illocutionary acts in the *Enola Holmes 2* film, and it uses the pragmatic technique and Searle Theory to examine the data. Phrases, words, and a few dialogues make up the type of data used in *The Enola Holmes 2* movie. There are two types of data source. The data source consists of secondary and primary data. Primary data in this study is the utterances of the characters in movie script *Enola Holmes 2*. The secondary data are taken from other references such as related movie script for the data, a notebook and a laptop, to support the research. The writer serves as the research instrument since she collects and analyzes all of the data. The data used in this study was obtained from the film *Enola Holmes 2*. It was downloaded on October 27, 2022. The data are in the form of utterance that containing illocutionary acts of all characters in the *Enola Holmes 2*.

Findings and Discussion

3.1 Findings

The researcher's findings and analysis focus on the use of illocutionary acts in the utterances from the movie *Enola Holmes 2*. The researcher identified 59 instances of illocutionary acts in the movie. According to Searle's classification, there are five types of illocutionary acts. The table below details each type of illocutionary act found in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie:

Tabel 3.1 Frequency of Illocutionary Act Type

No.	Illocutionary Act Type	Frequency
1.	Representative	14
2.	Directive	22
3.	Commissive	6
4.	Expressive	16
5.	Declarative	1
Total Data		59

The table above shows there are five types of illocutionary acts. The breakdown reveals the following frequencies for each illocutionary type: Representative (14 utterances), Directive (22 utterances), Commissive (6 utterances), Expressive (16 utterances), and Declarative (1 utterances).

3.1.1 Representative

According to Searle (1979), the purpose of a representative speech act is to commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It aims to present the proposition as representing a state of affairs within the dialogue of a movie. A representative speech act is one in which the speaker conveys the truthfulness of the proposition being expressed. These acts are instances where the words articulate what the speaker believes to be true, such as describing, claiming, asserting, and insisting. The type of representative illocutionary act uttered by the main character in *Enola Holmes 2* movie are as follows:

1. *Tewkesbury*: "Hello".

(*RP01*) *Enola*: "...I started a business...". (00.01.15)

This utterance shows that, *Enola Holmes* reveals her career choice and current endeavors. The illocutionary act of her statement, "...I started a business. A detective agency," is classified as representative (informing). *Enola* is making a factual statement about her actions and the establishment of a detective agency. The phrase "I started a business" serves as a

declaration of a real-world event, and the subsequent mention of a detective agency provides specific information about the nature of her business venture.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context situation. The participant is Enola. The relationship the participant is detective. The utterance occurs in the office. The utterance has meaning of Enola representative statement is crucial for character development and plot progression. Enola's decision to start a detective agency showcases her agency, independence, and commitment to pursuing her passion for solving mysteries. The illocutionary act adds a layer of intrigue to the narrative, setting the stage for Enola's role as a detective and investigator.

3.1.2 Directive

According to Searle (1979), a directive is an illocutionary act wherein the speaker attempts to get someone (the hearer) to do something. In this instance, the hearer will act in accordance with the speaker's future intentions. It is evident that a directive is a type of speech act in which the speaker uses their words to try to persuade the listener to do something. Verb that are used in this class are commanding, requesting, begging, advising, ordering, suggesting, challenging and daring. The type of directive illocutionary act uttered by the main character in Enola Holmes 2 movie are as follows:

1. (DR01) The Policeman: "Stop that girl!"

Enola: "Excuse me!" (00.00.35)

This utterance above shows that the police officer issues an order to stop a girl in the surrounding environment. The illocutionary act of this statement can be classified as directive (commanding) because the policeman is giving an instruction or command to someone else to do something, in this case, to stop a Enola.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by the context of the situation. The participant are Policeman, Enola, and around people. The topic of the utterance is discussion on how to face a crowd of people. The relationship between the participants is that of a state official and fugitive. The utterance occurs in a surrounding environment. This utterance has meaning of policeman directive statement is described when the policeman commands the hearer to do something by his utterance 'stop that girl'. In reference to the context, the police officer is directly instructing someone in around to catch the girl that is Enola. Type of this offer is Policeman command to imperative because it provides command.

3.1.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1979) commissive is the illocutionary act in which the speakers commit themselves to do something. This class expresses the speaker's intention such as making committing, offering, or making a promise oneself to something. Commissives are the statements of commit relating to a future action. The type of commissive illocutionary act uttered by the main character in Enola Holmes 2 movie are as follows:

1. (CM01) Sherlock: "If you need my help..."

Enola: "I am not desperate, and I don't need your or anyone's help," (00.27.30)

This utterance above shows that Sherlock Holmes makes a commissive statement, saying, "If you need my help, my offer remains on the table." The illocutionary act of Sherlock's statement is classified as commissive (offering). Sherlock is expressing a commitment or promise to provide assistance if Enola requires help with her investigation. The conditional nature of "If you need my help" indicates his willingness to support her when necessary. This commissive illocutionary act reflects Sherlock's concern for his sister's well-being and his readiness to offer aid.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by the context of the situation. The participant is Enola and Sherlock Holmes. The relationship the participant are sister and brother detective. The utterance occurs in Sherlock home. The utterance has meaning of Sherlock commissive statement is contributes to the family dynamics and showcases the relationship between Enola and Sherlock. It also adds a layer of tension and concern, as Sherlock recognizes the potential dangers Enola might face in pursuing the case. The commissive illocutionary act in this instance serves as a moment of familial support and commitment. It enriches the narrative by portraying the complexities of the Holmes siblings' relationship.

3.1.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1979) Expressive is the illocutionary acts which express what the speaker feels or their psychological condition. The expressive classes are thank, greet, congratulate, apologize, complains. In other words, expressive reveals the speaker's feelings. Expressive can be found in everyday life. The type of expressive illocutionary act uttered by the main character in Enola Holmes 2 movie are as follows:

1. **(EX01) Enola: “Terribly sorry”.**

Man: “ Watch where you’re sodding going!”. (00.00.42)

This utterance above shows that Enola, amidst her escape from the police pursuit, accidentally collides with pedestrians in an urban alleyway. The illocutionary act of her statement, "Terribly sorry," is classified as expressive (apologizing). The expressive illocutionary act is evident as Enola is using her words to convey her feelings of remorse or regret for the unintended collision. The phrase "Terribly sorry" expresses an emotion rather than conveying information. Enola is acknowledging the disruption she has caused and expressing her regret genuinely.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by the context of the situation. The participant are Enola and people around. The relationship between the participant are fugitive and society. The utterance occurs in the street. This utterance has meaning of the Enola expressive illocutionary act it showcases Enola's awareness of her actions and her willingness to express remorse, even in the midst of a high-stakes chase. This emotional nuance can contribute to the audience's understanding of Enola's character, portraying her as more than just a fugitive but as a person with a conscience navigating through challenging circumstances.

3.1.5 Declarative

According to Searle (1979) declaration is the illocutionary that changes something (the world) by the utterance. It means, in using declaration we can change nothing to be something. Declaration class includes declaring, naming, baptizing, pronouncing, and resigning. The type of commissive illocutionary act uttered by the main character in Enola Holmes 2 movie are as follows:

1. Bessie: “My sister”.

(DC01) Enola: “We start from there”, (00.05.40)

This utterance above shows that Enola makes a declarative statement, "We start from there." The illocutionary act of Enola's statement is classified as declarative (declaring). Enola is making a decision and outlining a plan of action. The declarative illocutionary act serves to communicate her intention to initiate the investigation from a specific point, namely the match factory where Sarah worked. This statement reflects Enola's determination and agency in taking on the case.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by the context of the situation. The participant is Enola and Bessie. The relationship the participant is detective and client. The

utterance occurs in the detective agency office. The utterance has meaning of Enola declarative statement is pivotal for the plot's progression. It marks the beginning of Enola's active involvement in the investigation and sets the direction for her quest to uncover the mystery surrounding Sarah's disappearance. This interaction adds a layer of purpose and initiative to the narrative.

3.2 Discussion

According to the table, the illocutionary acts of directive is the most dominant type used in the “Enola Holmes 2” movie. The types is used very often by the characters. In this movie with a total 22 utterances. In this case, it happened because the movie genre that becomes the object of this research was action and drama. Therefore, most dominant in the scene of the character to do something. The directive is frequently concerned with command. It is a story about how to survive in the context of solving case. In line with that, the action drama movie genre certainly makes the characters to survive by fighting with each other. Enola Holmes dominates to brings other characters into the world of her investigative cases. It is proven that Enola as a detective always tries to solve the problem. This research reveals that Enola Holmes as a great consulting detective has greater problem-solving abilities and dominance as the main character than other characters. Enola’s character provides a lot of instruction regarding the condition of the case and the environment in which she lives. Based on the basis of that, that is reason why command became the most dominant type in this research.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of this research, the researcher found 5 classifications of illocutionary act by using Searle theory in utterances of the character in Enola Holmes 2 movie. They are Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive, and Declarative. The researcher found 59 data from all the kinds of illocutionary acts. The researcher found 14 data of representative. The representative found type that are informing, claiming and asserting. The Directive illocutionary act found 22 data. The researchers found the directive acts such as requesting, commanding, and instructing. Furthermore, the commissive illocutionary acts found 6 data. The commissive are evident as characters promise something for the future. Additionally, the expressive illocutionary acts found 16 data. The expressive typically are representing acts of apologizing, greeting, inviting, and welcoming. Lastly, declarative illocutionary acts found 1 data. The declarative particularly in the form of declaring by certain characters.

The most of types illocutionary act in Enola Holmes 2 movie by Searle theory is directive. Because the utterance's setting occurred in Enola Holmes, the characters in Enola Holmes 2 frequently use the command of directive act. It occurs as a result of the Enola Holmes 2 movie, which had numerous instructions regarding the condition of speaking.

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