

The Illocutionary Speech Acts Found in Kate Movie

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Abstract. The title of this paper is “The Illocutionary Speech Acts Found in Kate Movie”. All the data analyzed in this thesis are taken from the dialogues between all the characters in Kate movie. The data is analyzed by using the theory of illocutionary acts taken from Searle's book entitled “Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Act” (1979). This theory is used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts from the data that have been obtained. The supporting theory used to analyze the function of illocutionary acts is taken from George Yule's book entitled “Pragmatics” (1996). This research consists of several methods, namely data sources, data collection and data analysis. Based on the analysis, The researcher concludes that there are twenty data of illocutionary acts used by all the characters of Kate Movie, which are: five representative data, five directive data, five expressive data and five commissive data. After all the collected data is classified based on its type, then the data is analyzed for the function of illocutionary speech based on its context.

Keywords: function; illocutionary act; type; utterance



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1. Introduction

Speech acts are a form of communication that is done verbally. Verbal communication is a way of communicating where we use spoken and written words to send messages and information to others. The intent of an utterance is an important part of a conversation, as the intent of an utterance is the speaker's attempt to achieve the desired outcome for the listener. When communicating, a person not only produces sentences with grammatical structures, but also performs actions through those utterances.

According to Yule (1996:47) "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts". Apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, and requests are all possible acts. It is evident that speech acts form the foundation of verbal communication, and it is crucial for us to grasp the actual significance of another person's words to avoid any confusion in social interactions. He further mentions that whenever someone speaks, they will perform three related actions to produce their words. The three types of acts are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Containing some kind of statement or information when communicating with another person. Therefore, the sentence has only one meaning, independent of the listener. An illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary acts are performed in accordance with the intended meaning of the utterance. It includes inquiries, requests, orders, suggestions, etc. A perlocutionary act is an action that affects someone. The effect of words may cause others to do what the speaker says. They often speak to get others to do what the speaker wants. Three levels of speech acts can be used to analyze human expression in communication.

The research focuses on examining illocutionary speech acts within the three types, as they involve not just expressing but also performing actions. One example is that your hair is of considerable length. The illocutionary examination of the statement indicates commands or instructions to trim her hair due to its long length. In this context, we not only acquire the speaker's provided information but also grasp the significance of his message. Occasionally, a comment serves a particular function even when it is meant to be humorous. The intention behind a statement is evident within a specific setting. So, it is important for us to comprehend the situation surrounding the discussion in order to grasp the message being conveyed by the speaker to the listener.

Searle (1979:12) categorizes illocutionary acts into five types: representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. Representatives are forms of speech acts in which the speaker asserts their belief about the truth of something. Directives are speech acts in which the speaker tries to persuade the listener to take a specific action. Commissives involve committing the speaker to a future course of action. Declaratives are a type of illocutionary acts that have the power to alter the world through their expressions. Expressives are a type of illocutionary act that communicate the speaker's emotions (Yule 1996:53).

From the explanation above, the reason why illocutionary acts are interesting to analyse because they are very important to understand speech acts and have significant meaning and influence on communication, namely the act of doing something. There are so many actions in producing speech performed by the characters in this movie. The language used in this movie represents illocutionary acts commonly used in everyday communication. Each utterance has its own meaning based on the context.

A previous study on the topic was conducted by Muliartawan and Putri, titled "The Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Will Salas Utterances From in Time Film". This research aimed to examine statements made by the protagonist of. The movie "In Time" features the character "Will Salas". The goal of this research is to determine the various illocutionary acts performed by Will Salas, the protagonist of the film "In Time," by applying Searle's (1979) theory that categorizes

illocutionary acts into five types: assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations. This study found that Will Salas made 275 statements and all varieties of speech acts were present in the dialogues of the protagonist in In Time movie.

From the previous research above, there are some similarities and differences with this research, This research wants to analyze the illocutionary acts in Kate movie with Searle theory, the same as they use the theory, they also choose movie and speeches that have been released for a long time, while this research chooses Kate movie as a research subject because no one has chosen this movie, Kate movie has just been released recently and this research is different from previous research, because all of them only focus on the main character and one classification or type of illocutionary acts but in this study, the researcher will describe all types of illocutionary acts uttered by all the characters in Kate movie. An important part of scientific research is the scope of discussion, which helps explain what the research wants to explain. Because the scope of speech acts is very wide to be studied, it is necessary to limit it to achieve more specific problems related to the topic. There are several topics that will be analyzed by researchers, such as: what are the types of illocutionary act found in Kate movie? And what are the functions of each types of illocutionary act performed by the characters in Kate movie?

The specific purpose of making this research is to observe and provide information about various types of illocutionary acts and their functions found in Kate Movie. Therefore, the results of this study can be used as a reference or guide to the readers to expand and improve their knowledge about illocutionary acts. The academic purpose of this study is to fulfill the final requirement in completing the study to obtain an S1 degree in the English Department, Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University.

2. Method

One of the most important aspects of research is its method. Research methods provide some guidelines to understand the object we are researching. There are three points of methods applied to examining the object such as: data source, data collection, and data analysis. The dialogue between characters in this movie was chosen as data source because the characters use a variety of illocutionary acts. In collecting data, the Kate movie was watched carefully and repeatedly. It was done by placing notes on the dialogs by each character that showed utterances containing illocutionary acts. The data collection process in this research is divided into five parts, the first is download the Kate movie from <http://178.128.156.135/kate-2021>, the second is download the Kate movie dialogue or script from <https://8flix.com/scripts/film/kate-2021-screenplay/>, the third is watching the Kate movie carefully and repeatedly. The purpose of watching a film is to find out the film's plot, story, characters and dialogue between characters, the fourth is to pay attention to the dialogue of each character in the Kate movie which contains illocutionary acts and try to classify the types of illocutionary acts, and the fifth is to analyze the function of the illocutionary acts contained in Kate's movie. The types of illocutionary acts and their functions in this movie are analysed by using a qualitative method. Research qualitative is descriptive and often uses analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

In this chapter, we will talk about the variety and purpose of illocutionary acts in the Kate film. The results and conversation are thoroughly explained step by step utilizing the framework of Searle and Yule, the results are showcased to address the various types of illocutionary acts employed by every character in the film and their functions within the circumstances of their spoken words in the movie. According to the study findings, researchers identified only four out of five categories of illocutionary acts: representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives.

Representatives

Representatives are speech acts in which the speaker expresses their belief about the truth of something. The categories consist of assertions, descriptions, claims, reports, statement of fact, and conclusions. When engaging in this particular form of speech, the speaker conveys their understanding of the world as they perceive it to be, expressing their beliefs and aligning their statement with reality. The data is referred to as representatives and organized as shown in the scene.

Data 1 (00:46:05 – 00:46:20)

Ani : Everybody, all the time, just throwing me around, like I'm some piece of garbage.

Kate : Shut up! You don't know what you're talking about. You just yap, yap, yap. Just "fuck this, fuck that." You don't know anything! You're a kid!

In the first data Kate states a statement that belongs to the type of illocutionary act of representatives, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "You don't know anything! You're a kid!" shows that Kate is stating a fact that she doesn't know anything because she is a kid. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : On a street - at night. From the first data, Kate says "You don't know anything! You're a kid!" Kate states a fact that serves to emphasize to Ani that she is just a child who doesn't know anything and should be quiet. Based on the context, it is clear that the illocutionary act is representative. The illocutionary force of this speech is that it functions as assertions, descriptions, claims, reports, statements of fact, and conclusions.

Data 2 (00:14:06 – 00:14:19)

Varrick : What's your name?

Kate : Kate.

Varrick : Kate, I'm Varrick, I'm your handler now, that makes me your mother, your father, yourbest friend, and your therapist.

In the second data Kate in this scene states a description which is included in the type of representatives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Varrick. The sentence "Kate, I'm Varrick, I'm your handler now, that makes me your mother, your father, your best friend, and your therapist." shows that Varrick describes he will be your handler. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Varrick & Kate. 2. Setting : Inside the practice room - in the past. In the second data In the dialog above, Varrick clearly describes "Kate, I'm Varrick, I'm your handler now, that makes me your mother, your father, yourbest friend, and your therapist" In this context, the first time they met Varrick wanted to emphasize to Kate that he would be your handler now, that makes me your mother, your father, yourbest friend, and your therapist. Based on the context, it is clear that the illocutionary act is a representation of the act of descriptions. The illocutionary function of this speech is to describes something. In this conversation, Varrick wants to state and describes statement according to what he believes and according to the facts.

Data 3 (00:38:25 – 00:38:37)

Ani : What the fuck are you doing, bitch?

Kate : *This will keep you safe. Trust me.*

In the third data Kate in this scene states a claiming that belongs to the type of illocutionary act of representatives, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence " This will keep you safe. Trust me " shows that Kate stated the statement that this will keep you safe. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : In the bathroom - at a night

market. In the third data the context is clear that the illocutionary act of Kate represents a statement. From the dialog, Kate says to Ani "This will keep you safe. Trust me." In this context, Kate wants to make a statement and assure that this will keep you safe and trust me. Based on. The illocutionary force of this speech is to state something and assure the listener according to the facts

Data 4 (01:05:07 – 00:05:011)

Ani : Why not? I go where you go.

Kate : *Because you're fucking kid.*

In the fourth data Kate in this scene states a statement that is included in the type of representatives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "Because you're fucking kid" shows that Kate states that Ani is a young child and stops following her. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : At a temple in the mountains of Japan - at night. From the fourth data, Kate said, "Because you're fucking kid." Kate states facts that emphasize to Ani that she is just a child and do not interfere with her affairs, at that time Kate had found the location of Kijima in a temple in the mountains of Japan and Kate refused Ani to follow her because it would traumatize a child in the future. Based on the context, it is clear that the illocutionary act is representative which is an affirmation.

Data 5 (01:10:10 – 01:10:18)

Varrick : *I realize now, you have the coolest bracelet.*

Ani : I have a gun, you know.

Varrick : well, good for you.

In the fifth data Varrick in this scene states a statement that belongs to the type of representatives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Varrick. The sentence "I realize now, you have the coolest bracelet" shows that Varrick states that Ani has the coolest bracelet. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Varrick & Ani. 2. Setting : At a temple in the mountains of Japan - at night. In the last data, Varrick clearly states a statement that will make Ani believe or not "I realize now, you have the coolest bracelet." In this context, Varrick first meets Ani and it is then that Varrick starts the conversation by stating a statement that Ani has a very cool bracelet. Based on the context, it is clear that the illocutionary act is a representation of the act of claiming. The illocutionary function of this speech is to claim something. In this conversation, Varrick wants to state and elaborate a statement according to his beliefs and according to the facts.

Directives

Directives are speech acts where the speaker tries to persuade the listener to take action. They convey the desires of the speaker. They are directives, commands, suggestions, and can be either positive or negative.

Data 1 (00:04:19 – 00:04:33)

Kate : Hold on. There's a kid here.

Woman : *The window is closing. I repeat, take the shot, Seasonal.*

Kate : Please reconfirm.

Woman : I repeat, take the shot.

The first data above contains the type of directives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from a conversation between the main character and a woman, the woman conveys a command that belongs to the type of directives illocutionary acts. The sentence "The window is closing. I repeat, take the shot, Seasonal." shows that the woman gives an command to Kate to shoot the target. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Woman & Kate. 2. Setting : On a mission to kill someone - in the afternoon after the rain. In the dialog above, the woman orders Kate to shoot her target immediately. The woman says, "The window is closing. I repeat, take the shot, Seasonal." In this context, the woman only ordered Kate to shoot her target because the window of the car was closed, but Kate had refused the order because the target of the mission had a child nearby. Based on the conversation, it is clear that the illocutionary act is directive, which functions to command or actions that involve other people to do something either positive or negative.

Data 2 (00:17:24 – 00:17:37)

Kate : I need something to keep me going. I want stimulants. ***These, load them in the shots, go, give me five, come on.***

Doctor : Okay.

The second data contains the type of directives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from a conversation between Kate and a doctor who is caring for her, Kate in this scene delivers an order that is categorized into the type of directives illocutionary acts. The sentence "These, load them in the shots, go, give me five, come on." shows that Kate is conveying an order to the doctor to give her five stimulant drugs. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Doctor. 2. Setting : In the hospital. In the second data, after Kate woke up from her fainting, a doctor said that she had been poisoned by someone, after hearing the words Kate tried to escape from the police because she had messed up the highway last night, to survive Kate pointed a gun at the doctor and said "I need something to keep me going. I want stimulants. These, load them in the shots, go, give me five, come on." Based on the context, Kate's speech is part of directives illocutionary act which is to order or actions that involve other people to do something either positive or negative. In this case, Kate's speech clearly orders the doctor to give her 5 stimulant drugs to relieve the effects of the poison, so Kate's speech has a commanding function which is included in the type of directive illocutionary acts.

Data 3 (00:32:25 – 00:32:34)

Kate : You're gonna call Kijima for me.

Ani : What?

Kate : ***Kijima. Call him!***

Ani : I can't. I don't have his number.

Kate : Oh, you don't have his number? Really?

The third data also contains the type of directives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and a girl named Ani, Kate in this scene conveys an command that belongs to the type of directives illocutionary acts. The sentence "Kijima. Call him!" shows that Kate gives an command to the girl to call someone named Kijima. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : On a street - at night. The third data in the conversation, Kate forced Ani to call someone named Kijima who is a Yakuza as well as Ani's uncle. Kate said "Kijima. Call him!" to Ani so that she can quickly meet and kill him. But Ani replied that she didn't have Kijima's cell phone number because not just anyone can call or even meet the boss of the Yakuza even though that person is her own family. Based on the context, it is clear that the speech is a commanding directive illocutionary act. The illocutionary power of this speech is to order others to do something. In this case, Kate ordered Ani to call Kijima. Kate's speech is clearly a directive

illocutionary act that functions as commanding.

Data 4 (00:45:12 – 00:45:32)

Ani : Hey. Where are we going?

Kate : ***Stop following me. Stop!***

Ani : You're just gonna leave me, then?

Kate : Kijima didn't show. You're useless to me now.

Ani : Did you see what just happened? My own family wants me gone. Where the fuck will I go?

The fourth data contains the type of directives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani, Kate in this scene conveys an order that is included in the type of directives illocutionary acts. The sentence "Stop following me. Stop!" shows that Kate gives an order to Ani to stop following her. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : At a temple in the mountains of Japan - at night. From the dialog above, Kate ordered Ani to stop following her because Kijima did not appear in the incident when Kate confronted the Yakuza, Kate said "Stop following me. Stop!" because Ani is useless for her to make Kate meet Kijima, Based on the dialog above, it is clear that the illocutionary act is directive which is commanding. So Kate's speech has a commanding function which is included in the type of directive illocutionary acts.

Data 5 (00:56:08 – 00:56:30)

Kate : No. No, stop it, stop! Hey look at me. ***Look at me, okay? Look only at me and breathe.*** Breathe, okay? You're gonna live through this.

Ani : Okay.

In the fifth data, Kate in this scene conveys an order which is included in the type of directives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "Look at me, okay? Look only at me and breathe." shows that Kate commands Ani to look at herself and breathe calmly. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : At a Yakuza member's house - at night. In the last data of the dialog above, Kate gives orders to Ani to look at her and breathe calmly, "Look at me, okay? Look only at me and breathe." In this context Ani has done an act against her will, shooting the Yakuza member and Kate tries to calm her down ordering Ani to stay calm and breathe calmly while hugging her. Based on the conversation, it is clear that the illocutionary act is directive, which functions to give orders or actions that involve other people to do something either positive or negative.

Commissives

Commissives are a type of illocutionary act that oblige the speaker to a particular action in the future. That indicates the speaker's wish to take action. Offering, pledging, promising, refusing, and threatening are all examples of commissive actions. The data categorized as commissives is described in the scene below.

Data 1 (00:07:01 – 00:07:14)

Varrick : Trust me, I've tried. Almost to the head of the snake.

Kate : ***Look, I promised I'd finish the job, and I will.*** And then I'm out.

In the first data, Kate in this scene states a promise which is included in the type of illocutionary acts of commissives, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Varrick. The sentence "Look, I promised I'd finish the job, and I will." shows that Kate is making a promise to Varrick that she will finish the job and will do it. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Varrick. 2. Setting : At a house - at night. In the first Data after Kate was poisoned by someone, Kate said to Varrick, "Look, I promised I'd finish the job, and I will. " In this context Kate promises Varrick that she will find and kill the person who has poisoned her and after the mission is complete Kate will finish her life by becoming a normal person like everyone else. Based on the dialog, it is clear that Kate's illocutionary act is a commissive promise. The function of the illocutionary force of this speech requires the speaker to perform some actions in the future.

Data 2 (00:50:31 – 00:50:41)

Kate : By being you. Just, you know, louder.

Ani : Okay, so cool, so.. can I have a gun?

Kate : **No.**

In the second data, Kate in this scene states a word of rejection which is included in the type of illocutionary acts of commissives, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The word "No" shows that Kate said a refusal to Ani. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : At a restaurant- at night. In the second data from the dialog, Kate said "No" in this scene Kate refused Ani's offer to get a gun because it would be very dangerous if she used it. Therefore, she does not want to put Ani in danger and worry about her condition. Based on the context above, we can see that Kate illocutionary act is commissive which is a firm refusal. The function of the illocutionary force of this speech is a refusal because it will be dangerous if it is done.

Data 3 (00:59:42 – 00:59:57)

Kate : ***Look, just give him to me and you'll live, okay?***

Renji : I do not know. When he disappears like this, he says, "To be amongst family." I don't know what it means.

In the third data Kate in this scene states an offer which is included in the type of commissives illocutionary acts, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Renji. The sentence "Look, just give him to me and you'll live, okay?" shows that Kate states an offer to Renji to give him and you will live. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Renji. 2. Setting : At a car - at night. In the third data during the Kijima search mission Kate met with one of her men and said "Look, just give him to me and you'll live, okay?" In this context Kate wants to make an offer to Renji if he tells Kijima's location you will stay alive Then Kate threatens by pointing a gun at him. Based on the context, it is clear that Kate's illocutionary act is commissive and offers. The function of the illocutionary force of this speech is to offer the listener to perform some actions in the future.

Data 4 (01:00:25 – 01:00:37)

Kate : I found him. I found Kijima. ***I'm gonna finish it, V.***

Varrick : Hey I promised you, didn't? Kate, tell me where you are, I'll come to you right now.

In the fourth data Kate in this scene pledges an action that belongs to the type of illocutionary acts of commissives, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Varrick. The sentence "I'm gonna finish it, V." shows that Kate assures Varrick that she will finish

all this. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Varrick. 2. Setting : At a temple in the mountains of Japan - at night. In Data 4, in a very proud situation Kate calls Varrick and says "I'm gonna finish it, V." In this context Kate assures Varrick that she will complete this mission and will end all this and will not disappoint Varrick. Based on the scene above, it is clear that Kate's speech is a commissive illocutionary act, which is an action to convince someone. The function of the illocutionary power of this speech is to convince the listener to believe in the action that will be taken.

Data 5 (01:01:56 – 01:02:16)

Ani : I don't know anything about you.

Kate : Don't need to.

Ani : ***Do you wanna know about me?***

Kate : I know enough.

Ani : But I'm the last person you'll get to know.

In the fifth data Ani in this scene states an offer that belongs to the type of commissive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "Do you wanna know about me?" shows that Ani offers to know more about herself. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Ani & Kate. 2. Setting : In a taxi - at night. In the fifth data, in a very sad situation because of the pain from the effects of the poison as the person who will be the last person to meet Kate, Ani states an offer "Do you wanna know about me?" In this context Ani offers Kate whether you want to know me more than this because she will be the last person who will meet her. Based on the scene above, it is clear that Kate's speech is a commissive illocutionary act which is an action to offer something. The function of the illocutionary power of this speech is to offer something to the listener to know more about something he doesn't know.

Expressives

Expressives are a type of illocutionary act that communicate the speaker's emotions. They convey emotional states and can reflect feelings of happiness, sadness, enjoyment, or displeasure. When people communicate, they frequently convey emotions to the listener. The information classified as expressives is depicted in the following scene.

Data 1 (00:14:49 – 00:15:04)

Doctor : ***It's good. You're awake.*** You have been out almost a day. Have you had any recent exposure to radioactive materials?

Kate : No.

In the first data, the doctor in this scene expresses a happy feeling which belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and the doctor. The sentence "It's good. You're awake" shows that the doctor expresses a happy feeling because Kate has been woken up from her fainting. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Doctor & Kate. 2. Setting : In the hospital. In the first data, a doctor expresses a feeling of happiness because his patient, Kate, has woken up from her fainting spell because she was poisoned by someone at a nightclub by saying "It's good. You're awake.". Based on the context, it is clear that the utterance is an expressive illocutionary act which is a happy feeling to someone for what has happened, this is a type of speech act that conveys the speaker's attitude and emotion towards the listener. In this case, the speaker's function is to express his feelings because he has woken up from his day-long fainting.

Data 2 (00:48:37 – 00:48:55)

Ani : Aw, it's so cute on you.

Kate : Come on.

Ani : ***You're so cool.*** But you're also a Terminator, bitch.

In the second data Ani in this scene expresses a feeling of which belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "You're so cool" shows that Ani expresses a feeling of like to Kate for wearing her glasses. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Ani & Kate. 2. Setting : In the restaurant – at night. In the second data, Ani expresses her feelings of like because at that time Kate looked like a person who was in great pain, Ani comforted Kate by putting on a very cute glasses and said "You're so cool". Based on the context, it is clear that the speech is an expressive illocutionary act which is a feeling of liking to someone for what has happened, this is a type of speech act that conveys the speaker's attitude and emotions towards the listener. In this case, the speaker's function is to express the feeling of liking even though it is only a small thing.

Data 3 (01:12:12 – 01:12:26)

Ani : You mean my uncle?

Varrick : ***Yeah, sure. Him too. Sorry. I know you've been through a lot.***

In the third data Varrick in this scene expresses a feeling of grief which belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Varrick and Ani. The sentence "Yeah, sure. Him too. Sorry. I know you've been through a lot" shows that Varrick expresses a feeling of sorrow to Ani for telling the truth. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Varrick & Ani. 2. Setting : At a temple in the mountains of Japan - at night. In the third data in the dialog, Varrick feels guilty to Ani for telling the past events from Kate, the story of her Uncle's death by saying "Yeah, sure. Him too. Sorry. I know you've been through a lot.". Based on the context, it is clear that the speech is an expressive illocutionary act which is an apology to someone, this is a type of speech act that conveys the speaker's attitude and emotions towards the listener. In this case, the speaker intends to apologize to the listener for his mistake for the bad events that have happened.

Data 4 (01:30:35 – 01:30:42)

Varrick : ***Bravo, Kate. Never doubted you.***

Kate : Ani..

In the fourth data Varrick in this scene expresses a feeling of impressed which belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Varrick. The sentence "Bravo, Kate. Never doubted you" shows that Varrick expresses a feeling of like to Kate for having done it all. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Varrick & Ani. 2. Setting : In a Yakuza building - at night. In the fourth data, Varrick expresses his feelings of pride because his student, Kate, has reached this point and has never doubted Kate's prowess in completing her mission quickly and precisely, it is a feeling of pride from Varrick for having educated her properly all this time by saying "Bravo, Kate. Never doubted you". Based on the context, it is clear that the speech is an expressive illocutionary act which is a feeling of pride and pleasure to someone for what has happened so far, this is a type of speech act that conveys the speaker's attitude and emotions towards the listener. In this case, the speaker's function is to appreciate something that has been done.

Data 5 (01:30:45 – 01:31:02)

Kate : ***Ani, I'm sorry. I'd do anything.. to undo it, to take it all back.***

Varrick : Can't go back, sadly.

Kate : Please.

In the fifth data Kate in this scene expresses a feeling of guilt which belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary act, the data is taken from the conversation between Kate and Ani. The sentence "Ani, I'm sorry" shows that Kate expresses feelings of guilt to Ani for everything that has happened to her. 1. Addresser & Addressee : Kate & Ani. 2. Setting : In a Yakuza building - at night. In the fifth data, Kate expresses her feelings because she feels guilty to Ani for what has happened so far, Kate apologizes and she has tried to return all of this to the way it was by saying "Ani, I'm sorry. I'd do anything... to undo it, to take it all back". Based on the context, it is clear that the speech is an expressive illocutionary act which is an apology to someone for what has happened so far, this is a type of speech act that conveys the speaker's attitude and emotions towards the listener. In this case, the speaker intends to apologize to the listener for his mistake for the bad events that have happened.

4. Conclusion

The researcher gets the conclusion from the analysis of illocutionary acts contained in Kate Movie. The aim of this research is to detail the varieties and purposes of illocutionary actions spoken by every character in this film. In each dialogue involving Illocutionary Acts among characters, the utterance carries an underlying meaning. Therefore, in order to comprehend the purpose of the speaker's implied meaning, it is necessary to interpret it within the context of the conversation. Researchers use George Yule's theory in Pragmatics to determine the function of implied meaning in characters' Speech. The researcher's conclusion is that all characters in Kate Movie use twenty different types of illocutionary acts, including five representative, five directive, five expressive, and five commissive acts. Once the data has been examined and sorted by the type of illocutionary acts, the functions of the illocutionary acts are then analyzed based on the context. Context plays a crucial role in why individuals speak in particular situations. In the movie Kate, the characters' speech functions rely on context to enhance communication, effectiveness, and efficiency. Researchers were unable to locate any pronouncements made by characters in Kate Movie that qualified as declarations, as no scenes depicted any characters making declarations.

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