

# The Illocutionary Acts Found in Pearl Movie

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**Abstract.** Every utterance speakers convey often has specific intentions and purposes in daily conversation. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the speaker's intention. This research is concerned with the classification of illocutionary acts and their functions that are relevant to social goals. The qualitative-descriptive method was used to analyze the data. The data in this research are the dialogues of each character taken from the movie entitled Pearl. In collecting the data, this research used observation and note-taking methods. The types of illocutionary acts were identified based on Yule's theory, while the function of each type of illocutionary acts was identified using Leech's theory. The analysis shows that all five types of illocutionary acts: declaration, representative, directive, expressive, and commissive are found in the movie Pearl. However, each type of illocutionary act has a different function depending on the context of the conversation and the goal that the speaker wants to achieve. In addition, the result of the analysis also shows all five types of illocutionary acts have a conflictive function. This condition is caused by the speaker's goal contradicting social goals such as accusing, threatening, or urging.

**Keywords:** function; illocutionary acts; social goals



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## 1. Introduction

People frequently use implicit language to convey their intentions, which means what they say does not semantically correspond to what they mean. When communication happens, the speaker will make utterances that may carry a message or purpose. The speaker anticipates that the listener will perceive his or her communication goal. If the listener can understand the speaker's intended meaning, communication can be successful. However, there is still a lot of ineffective communication that occurs, which causes misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. That is why, it is important to understand the meaning behind the words conveyed by the speakers. In pragmatics, the study of how to determine the intended meaning behind an utterance is called illocutionary acts.

There are some studies that focus on the use of illocutionary acts in the interviews. Firstly, the interview with Prince Harry was analyzed. The results showed that four out of the five types of illocutionary acts were found. The dominant type used is assertive because Prince Harry tended to convey his beliefs by providing explanations in response to the questions from the interviewer (Rahmi et al., 2023). Similarly, the interview with Tom Cruise was analyzed, indicating that four types were used in the interview. The dominant type used is representative because Tom Cruise often communicated by making statements of fact or describing things he believed to be true (Haucsa et al., 2020). Moreover, the interview with Jenna Ortega was analyzed. The result showed that assertive types were most frequently used, as she emphasized her commitment to conveying truthful information to establish and inspire belief (Novitasari et al., 2023). The same result was also found in the interview with Taylor Swift. The assertive types were most frequently used as she was required to respond to the host's questions, delivering information to the audience, which means she is directed to use assertive more than other types of illocutionary acts (Hasim, 2022). In contrast, the interview with Hailey Bieber was analyzed with the focus only on identifying assertive illocutionary acts. The results showed that Hailey Bieber used assertive illocutionary acts to state something or describe real situations to others

Additionally, several studies have explored the use of illocutionary acts in webtoons. Firstly, the webtoon 'True Beauty' was analyzed. The study aims to analyze the expressive types found in the webtoon. The results showed that expressive illocutionary acts that are found were categorized as thanking, apologizing, surprising, dislike, and congratulating. The expressive 'thanking' was frequently used as the characters expressed their gratitude more to one another (Muliawati et al., 2020). Similarly, the webtoon 'Dark Moon: The Blood Altar' was analyzed with the aim of examining the expressive illocutionary acts. However, the results showed that the expressive illocutionary acts can be grouped into seven forms: speech praise, thank you, criticize, complaining, blame speech, congratulating, and flattering speech (Herman & Markhamah, 2023).

Several studies have also explored the use of illocutionary acts in the learning process. Firstly, the learning process in English Teacher-Student Classroom Interaction at Local High School was analyzed. The results showed that directives were most frequently used as teacher compelled students to undertake some actions such as asking or questioning (Rewai & Junaid, 2021). Additionally, the learning process in Teacher Talk in the EFL Classroom was analyzed. The results showed that four types of illocutionary acts were used, and the assertive types were the most frequently used by the teacher. This is because the teacher wants to ensure students understand the material being taught (Wahyu Santosa & Kurniadi, 2020). Apart from that, the learning process through online learning platforms has also been analyzed. The results showed that the expressive types were most frequently used during online learning as students expressed their apologies regarding the obstacles in learning process while using online platforms (Amrina Sari et al., 2022).

In recent times, studies of illocutionary acts are increasingly being carried out in the movies. Firstly, the movie "Star is Born" was analyzed. The results showed that the expressive types were most frequently used as the characters were influenced by the situation that required them to

express their feelings towards the addresses (Sataruno et al., 2023). Additionally, fantasy movie was analyzed. The results showed that the directive types are most frequently used, as the character often used them for asking and giving orders (Fitriani et al., 2020). Shifting the focus to forms of directive illocutionary acts, the movie "Romeo and Juliet" was analyzed. The results showed that the forms of directive type were interrogative, imperative, and declarative (Juliano et al., 2022). In contrast, the movie "Cruella" was analyzed with the focus on the declarative illocutionary acts. The results showed that the characters expressed declarative types through sentences such as excommunication, approval, and dismissal. Among these, the declarative approval was the most frequently used as the speakers conveyed numerous statements that required the listener's approval (Sanjo Pulungan, 2022). The last one, the movie "After" was analyzed. This research aimed to find out the meaning based on the context of situation. The results showed that the five types of illocutionary acts were found in the movie, and the meaning of illocutionary acts based on the context of situation in the movie were field, tenor, and mode. The findings also conclude that to understand the implied meaning of the speaker, one needs to interpret that meaning based on the context of situation occurring in the conversation (Dian Puspita Candra et al., 2023).

Similar to the research above, this research will also analyze the illocutionary acts. However, the data source in this research is different from previous research. The data source in this research is the movie "Pearl". Pearl is an American horror/slasher movie that was released in 2022. The movie Pearl is fascinating to analyze because currently illocutionary analysis is rarely done in horror/slasher movies. The research mentioned above only focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and identifying the most dominant types. Meanwhile, this research will focus on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts as well as the functions contained in the Pearl movie. There is no analysis of illocutionary functions from Leech according to the studies mentioned above. Therefore, this research will analyze the illocutionary functions according to the theory from Geoffrey Leech.

Based on the above explanation, this research aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts and describes the illocutionary functions contained in the Pearl movie. As a result, this research may give insight into the importance of understanding the illocutionary act contained in any utterances because it will influence the success of communication. Two research problems were formulated: the first is what are the types of illocutionary acts found in the Pearl movie? and the second is what are the functions of each type of illocutionary acts found in the movie?

## 2. Method

A suitable method is required to carry out research. By using a method, research can be carried out more effectively and accurately. Therefore, determining the suitable method is an important step to obtain reliable results. The method in this research consisted of three steps: determining the data source, collecting the data, and analyzing the data.

The data source used in this research were taken from a movie entitled "Pearl" which was released in 2022 and directed by Ti West. The data was obtained from the dialogue of each character in the movie with English subtitles. The utterances were collected based on the types of illocutionary acts.

Data collection involves observation, interviews, and documentation (Creswell, 2009). In this research, observation and note-taking were used to collect the data. The data was acquired by watching the movie and then checking the dialogues of the character based on the subtitle and the movie script. The next step was determining the dialogues that contained the illocutionary acts. The last step was taking note of those dialogues and then classifying those dialogues according to the types of illocutionary acts.

Qualitative research involves analyzing data to create a description and then interpreting the broader meaning of the finding (Creswell, 2012). In this research, qualitative-descriptive methods

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were used to analyze the data. The process for analyzing the data consists of two steps. First, the data that had been classified based on the illocutionary types was linked according to the applied theory. Second, each type of illocutionary acts was identified based on its function and provide a detailed explanation.

### 3. Result and Discussion

The data are the dialogues that contain illocutionary acts corresponding to Yule's theory. There are five basic types of illocutionary acts based on their purpose, such as stating a fact (representatives), changing someone's status (declaratives), committing (commisives), expressing feelings (expressives), and instructing (directives). An explanation of the function of each type is also added. There are four functions of illocutionary acts based on Leech's theory: competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive. After conducting an in-depth analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusion of this research can be obtained by referring to the following table:

Types of Illocutionary Acts	Functions			
	Collaborative	Convivial	Competitive	Conflictive
Representative	V	V	V	V
Declaration				V
Expressive	V	V		V
Directive			V	V
Commissive	V	V		V

The analysis results show there are five illocutionary acts found in the movie "Pearl": representative, declaration, expressive, directive, and commissive. These findings also show that illocutionary acts can have different social functions depending on the context and the speaker's purpose. Representatives indicates that the type is flexible because it can have all four functions. However, the declarations type only has one function which is conflictive. The reason is that the declaration type in the movie "Pearl" aims to cause a negative effect on the listener. The directive type aims to command the listener, which seems disrespectful to the listener so that this type can have competitive or conflictive functions. Furthermore, the expressive type can have conflictive or convivial functions because it can aim to express positive or negative feelings. Otherwise, it can have a collaborative function if the aim only expresses the speaker's feelings without any intention to influence. Similar to the expressive type, the commissive type doesn't have a competitive function because the data found that none of these types have a purpose to compete with social goals. The table above also shows that each type of illocutionary acts has a conflictive function. This condition indicates that each illocutionary act can cause a conflict if the speaker's purpose is contrary to social goals, such as accusing, threatening, or urging. Thus, the classification of illocutionary acts and their functions shows that the use of negative expressions such as accusing or threatening reflect the speaker's intention to oppose social relations in a negative way.

#### *Representative*

After classifying the data, several utterances containing the representative type were found. Representative represents what the speaker believes about a specific condition, which can be characterized by 'S believes X', where 'S' refers to the speaker and 'X' refers to the stated condition. Some representative examples are informing, describing, and asserting. Further explanations are presented below.

1)	Mitsy	: <p>Can I share a secret with you, Pearl? Mother would throttle me if she knew I was planning on attending.</p> <p><b>But there's a dance audition this Saturday at our church for a Christmas chorus line to bring merriment to folks throughout the state during the holidays.</b></p> <p><b>Word is, they're putting together a troupe and will be touring seven different cities before the year ends.</b></p> <p>Don't that sound exciting? I would love so much to be a part of it.</p>
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Pearl: So would I. (00:27:47,268 --> 00:28:17,331)

The conversation happens when Mitsy and her mother visit Pearl's house to give her a suckling pig. Mitsy approaches Pearl in the barn, and they greet each other. After talking for quite a while, Mitsy says that the church is holding a dance audition for a travelling troupe in town. Pearl is excited to hear that news, and thinks it is her chance to leave the farm. Mitsy also says that she wants to join the audition.

The utterance by Mitsy belongs to the representative type of illocutionary act because it aims to give information to Pearl. By informing this, Mitsy intends to represent a fact she knows to make Pearl believe the information and the intention to invite Pearl to take part in the audition. Based on the bold sentence above, Mitsy (S) as a speaker believes that there will indeed be a dance audition (X). This situation shows that Mitsy believes the information she previously knew. Hence, Mitsy's utterance belongs to representative illocutionary acts of 'informing a fact'.

Based on its function, the bold sentence above belongs to the collaborative function because the illocutionary goal of Mitsy's utterance ignores social goals. From the context above, Mitsy aims to inform Pearl that there will be a dance competition. The illocutionary purpose of Mitsy's utterance above is only to provide information. Mitsy's utterance is not related to a specific social goal, but rather to the process of sharing information. Hence, Mitsy's primary goal is to provide information without directly considering the social goal of her action.

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2) Pearl : Please, mama. You have no idea what I'm capable of.

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Mom : Oh, yes, I do.

I've seen the things you've done in private, when you believe no one is watching.  
You think others won't notice?

You can't keep your true self hidden forever, Pearl. They will notice eventually,  
and they will be frightened, just as I am.

Pearl : You're wrong. (00:46:14,975 --> 00:46:43,304)

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The conversation happens when mom and Pearl are arguing in the dining room. Mom is against Pearl's dream and forbids her to attend the audition. Pearl explains that she doesn't want to regret this opportunity and says she will return if she doesn't pass. Pearl also says that her mom has no idea about her capabilities. However, mom says that no one would accept Pearl because she knows Pearl has strange behaviour that can make everyone afraid of her. Pearl then denies it and says that her mom's words are wrong.

The bold sentences above are representative because the sentences contain what the speaker believes. Mom (S) believes that she knows Pearl's capabilities because she has already seen Pearl's behaviour, which will frighten people when they find out (X). The sentence "Oh, yes I do" is mom's assertion that she knows Pearl's capabilities. Mom also explains the reason why she believes that. The reason is supported by mom's utterance "I've seen the things you've done in private when you believe no one is watching" which is a fact conveyed by mom that she knows how Pearl behaves. Mom also believes that Pearl cannot hide her true self because one day people will notice that and be frightened. The sentences above state what mom believes about what will happen to Pearl. As a result, the bold sentences above belong to the representative type because mom states her beliefs.

Based on their function, the bold sentences above are conflictive because the illocutionary

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goal of the sentences contradicts social goals. Mom's goal in her utterance is to represent her belief that she knows how Pearl behaves, which will frighten people after knowing her true personality. However, this utterance can certainly hurt Pearl's feelings. Pearl's response above indicates that she denies her mom's statement. In this case, mom's utterance creates a conflict between the two, which doesn't align with social goals. Therefore, the sentences above belong to the conflictive function because mom's utterance contradicts the social goals of not considering Pearl's feelings and maintaining a harmonious relationship.

### Declarations

Declarations are the type of illocutionary acts that can change a person's condition or status. In using declarations, the speaker must have a higher institutional status in order to express the declarations appropriately. This type's characteristic is 'S causes X', where 'S' refers to the speaker and 'X' refers to the new state or situation. There is only one utterance in the movie containing declaration types.

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1)	[After Pearl showcases her dance skills]	
Judges	:	Thank you. But it's gonna be a no.
Pearl	:	Pardon? (01:11:26,120--> 01:11:48,910)

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The dialogue above happens during the audition. Pearl confidently performs her dance in front of the judges. However, the judges rejected Pearl, so she didn't pass the audition. The judge's utterance above belongs to the declarations because the judge's utterance changes Pearl's status. The judge (S) causes a change in Pearl's status from a participant to an eliminated participant (X). Based on the context above, the judges have a special institutional role that can give decisions about the result of the assessment to participants. The judge's statement above creates a new status for Pearl.

Based on its function, the bold sentence above is conflictive because the illocutionary goal of the sentence contradicts the social goal. The illocutionary goal of the judge's utterance is to reject Pearl. In this case, the judges indirectly block Pearl's opportunity to pass the audition and achieve her goals. Pearl responds by saying "**Pardon**" indicating she feels shocked as she didn't expect the judge's decision. At this point, the judge's utterance by rejecting Pearl may create a conflict between the judge's decision and Pearl's expectations. Thus, the bold sentence above belongs to the conflictive because the purpose of the judge's utterance is against the social goal.

### Expressive

Expressive illocutionary act is a sentence that expresses what the speaker feels. It can be characterized by 'S feels X', where 'S' refers to the speaker and 'X' refers to the situations or conditions that cause the speaker's feelings to arise. Examples of expressive types are congratulating, praising, apologizing, and hating. There are several utterances in the movie containing expressive types.

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1)	<b>Mom</b>	:	<b>What more do you want?</b>
	Pearl	:	I just don't want to end up like you, is all. [Mom slap Pearl]
	Pearl	:	I HATE YOU! [Pearl slap back her mom]
	Mom	:	You harlot! (00:48:56,303 --> 00:49:20,127)

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The conversation above takes place when Pearl and her mother are arguing. Pearl's mother disagrees with Pearl's dream of becoming a dancer. Pearl then explains that she wants to live freely to achieve her dream as a dancer and doesn't want to live like her mother. Pearl yells at her mother during their argument and slaps each other.

The bold sentences above are classified as expressive because the sentences express the speaker's feelings. Based on the sentence above, Pearl (S) feels angry about the actions taken by her mom (X). The situation where Pearl's mom slaps her causes Pearl to express her emotions and

hit her mom back. The sentence “**I hate you**” contains negative elements because it expresses feelings of hatred or dislike to the listener. Moreover, mom’s response “**You harlot**” is also an expressive sentence consisting of mom’s emotional expression arising from hearing Pearl’s utterance. Mom (S) feels angry at Pearl’s utterance (X). Therefore, the bold sentences above belong to the expressive type containing an act of hating because the sentences refer to the speaker’s emotional reaction. It is relevant to the characteristics of the expressive type, which expose the speaker’s feelings and psychological attitudes, both negative and positive.

Based on the context, the bold sentences above belong to the conflictive function because the illocutionary goal of the sentences contradicts social goals. The illocutionary goal of Pearl and mom’s utterances is to express their emotions. After being slapped by her mother, Pearl expresses her feelings by uttering “**I hate you**” and then beating her mother back. Pearl’s statement can clearly hurt her mother’s feelings, creating a conflict between them. It can be seen from mom’s response which says “**You harlot!**” to Pearl. This situation contradicts social goals because their words can damage their harmonious relationship. Therefore, the bold sentences above are conflictive because the illocutionary purpose of the sentences is contrary to the social goal of not maintaining good relations.

2)	<b>Mitsy</b>	: <b>Afternoon, Pearl!</b>
	Pearl	: Hi, Mitsy! I like your dress.
	Mitsy	: Oh, thank you. (00:26:37,765 --> 00:26:45,706)

The conversation above happens when Mitsy and her mother visit Pearl’s house. Mitsy’s mother meets Pearl’s mother and gives her a suckling pig. Mitsy walks beautifully in her dress to meet Pearl in the barn. Seeing Mitsy wearing that beautiful dress, Pearl praises it and says she likes the dress.

The bold sentences above belong to the expressive type because Pearl expresses her feelings by praising Mitsy’s dress. Pearl (S) expresses her feelings about liking Mitsy’s dress (X). That is why Pearl says to Mitsy that she likes her dress. The sentence “**I like your dress**” expresses the speaker’s positive feelings because it contains praise. In addition, Mitsy’s response “**Thank you**” is also expressive because she feels grateful for Pearl’s compliment. Therefore, the two sentences above are classified as expressive because they aim to express the speaker’s feelings.

The conversation above belongs to the convivial function because the illocutionary goal of the utterance matches the social goal. Pearl’s utterance, “**I like your dress**”, aims to give a compliment and it establishes a positive atmosphere between the speaker and the listener. The response from Mitsy shows she accepts Pearl’s compliment well. Both of them maintain a positive atmosphere by responding politely in conversation. The social goal in this situation is to create a positive and harmonious relationship. Therefore, the conversation above is considered convivial because it aligns with the social goal of maintaining a harmonious relationship between the speaker and the listener.

### *Directive*

Directive is an utterance that aims to get the listener to do what the speaker wants, characterized by ‘S wants X’. ‘S’ acts as a speaker, and ‘X’ is a situation that refers to the action desired by the speaker for the listener. The directive illocutionary acts can be used to give a command, suggest, or forbid. Based on the movie, several utterances show directive illocutionary acts. A detailed explanation is provided below.

1)	<b>Pearl</b>	: <b>Tell me the truth!</b>
		<b>Why are you leaving me? What did you see? Why did you change?</b>
	Projectionist	: You’re scaring me, Pearl. Okay? I wish you the best of luck with your audition. Sincerely. (00:59:54,328 -> 01:00:07,108)

The conversation above happens when the projectionist realizes that there is something strange with Pearl's behavior and feels that Pearl is hiding something. The projectionist immediately tells Pearl that he must leave because it is time for him to go to work. Pearl, who thinks that the projectionist has already discovered something strange, immediately urges the projectionist to explain what he already knows.

The utterance by Pearl above is included as the directive type because it aims to urge the listener to answer Pearl. Based on the sentence, Pearl (S) wants the projectionist to provide an explanation (X). The sentence "**Tell me the truth**" is an order from Pearl for the projectionist to reveal the truth. The following sentence, "**Why are you leaving me? What did you see? Why did you change?**" shows Pearl's insistence on demanding the projectionist explain why he wants to leave. Pearl's purpose in uttering is to expect the projectionist to explain her questions. Although the response by the projectionist doesn't answer Pearl's questions, the utterance above still belongs to the directive type. The category of directive sentence is determined by the speaker's intentions, not by the listener's response.

In addition, the sentence above is also an imperative sentence marked with the word "tell". Imperative sentences are sentences that aim to give orders to the listener to do something. All the imperative sentences belong to the directive type because they aim to make the listener do something. The sentence above shows Pearl urges the projectionist to respond to her question. Therefore, the data above is classified as the "urging" category of the directive type.

Based on its function, Pearl's utterance is classified as conflictive because it contradicts social goals. The illocutionary goal of Pearl's utterance is to ask the projectionist to give an explanation regarding her questions. However, Pearl's questions indirectly accuse the projectionist of lying, so she urges him to tell the truth and give an explanation. Her utterance automatically creates a dispute because Pearl encourages him aggressively. The projectionist's reply, "**You're scaring me, Pearl**" indicates that Pearl's utterance establishes a tension that makes the projectionist feel threatened and uncomfortable. In this case, the social goals are not achieved because Pearl's utterance doesn't create a harmonious relationship. Therefore, the illocutionary goal of Pearl's utterance conflicts with social goals because it is against politeness and intended to express negative attitudes.

2)	Pearl	:	It says that Allies have taken control of France. (reading the news)
	Mom	:	You can read it after supper.
	Pearl	:	But Mama, this could mean the end of the war.
	Mom	:	Do as I ask, Pearl. (00:07:06,894 --> 00:07:19,173)

The conversation above takes place when Pearl and her mother are preparing dinner. Pearl notices a pile of posts and she asks her mother whether she has received a letter from the post or not. Then, Pearl accidentally spots a newspaper and reads it. However, mom tells Pearl to read it after dinner.

Mom's utterance above belongs to the directive type because mom tells Pearl to do something. Mom (S) wants Pearl to read the newspaper after dinner (X). The purpose of mom's utterance is to expect Pearl to do what she tells her to do. Therefore, mom's utterance above belongs to the directive type of 'commanding'.

Depending on its function, the bold sentence above belongs to the competitive because the illocutionary goal of the sentence is to compete with the social goals. The illocutionary goal of mom's utterance is to order Pearl to take action according to her request. Mom's utterance tends to be commanding, so the listener's interest is not considered. However, the social goal of the dialogue above is that Pearl's mom should listen to Pearl's explanation. The dialogue shows that mom is only concerned with her interest in commanding Pearl without considering Pearl's desire to read the news. This situation is what is meant by competing with social goals. The dialogue

above indicates a competition between the speaker's command and the social goal of not understanding the listener.

### *Commissive*

In this research, several utterances that can be categorized as commissive type. Commissive illocutionary acts focus on the commitment of the speaker to do something in the future. This type can be characterized by '**S intends X**', where 'S' refers to the speaker and 'X' refers to the action the speaker will take in the future. It can include promising, threatening, and pledging. Further explanations are presented below.

1)	Mitsy	:	<b>We should go together then. But you can't tell a soul.</b>
	Pearl	:	I would never.
	Mitsy	:	Splendid. It'll be our secret. (00:28:17,364 --> 00:28:25,906)

The conversation above happens after Mitsy informs Pearl of a dance competition in town. Mitsy invites Pearl to go with her. However, Mitsy warns Pearl not to tell anyone about their plan. Pearl agrees and promises that she will not tell anyone about it.

The sentence "**I would never**" is commissive because it shows that Pearl commits to a future action. Pearl (S) intends to take action in the future, that is she promises not to share the information with others (X). The situation intended by Pearl is one in which she will keep the information secret. By saying that, Pearl wants Mitsy to trust her and that she can commit to what she says. In short, the bold sentence above clearly binds the speaker with promises and actions that will be taken in the future. Thus, the bold sentence above is classified as a commissive type of "promising".

The function of the bold sentence above is convivial because the illocutionary goal of the sentence matches the social goal. The illocutionary goal of Pearl's utterance is to make Mitsy believe in her commitment not to share the information. This situation creates a good relationship between them. Moreover, Mitsy's trust is further reinforced by her response "**Splendid, it'll be our secret**", which shows that she believes in Pearl who can keep this information. Hence, the social goal is achieved because it creates a good relationship between the speaker and the listener. Pearl's utterance shows a positive manner that fits perfectly with the goal of convivial function, which corresponds with the social goal.

2)	Pearl	:	<b>Did you mean what you said? About wanting to see me up on that screen?</b>
	Projectionist	:	Sure, I did.
	Pearl	:	I'd do anything to be up there. (00:37:38,826 --> 00:37:48,936)

The conversation occurs when Pearl talks about her ambitions to the projectionist. Pearl explains that she wants to achieve her dreams, but her mother doesn't agree. However, the projectionist encourages Pearl to pursue her dream. Pearl then asks the projectionist whether he still wants to see her on screen someday. The projectionist smiles and convinces Pearl about that. Upon receiving his support, Pearl feels happy and promises to do anything to be there.

Pearl's utterance above belongs to the commissive type because it contains a future commitment. Pearl (S) intends to take any action to appear on screen (X). Pearl's utterance is a strong statement that commits herself to future actions. Therefore, Pearl's utterance above belongs to the commissive illocutionary act, where Pearl commits herself to future action that she will do anything she can to appear on screen.

The function of Pearl's utterance above is collaborative because the illocutionary goal of the sentence ignores social goals. Based on the context, the illocutionary goal of Pearl's utterance is to commit to her future actions to achieve her goal. Pearl only focuses on conveying her commitment without considering the social impact of her words. At this point, Pearl's utterance is not related to a specific social goal. Thus, the bold sentence above belongs to the collaborative

because the illocutionary goal of Pearl's utterance does not care about the social goals.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion above, the five types of illocutionary acts found in the movie Pearl can have different functions. Therefore, all types of illocutionary acts are not always bound to one particular social function based to the primary classification. For example, expressive illocutionary acts do not always have a convivial function, as they often used to express positive feelings. The data shows that the expressive illocutionary acts can become a conflictive if the utterance expresses anger. In this case, the social function of an utterance depends on the context of the conversation and the purpose that the speaker wants to achieve. The results of the analysis above show that the relationship between the type of illocutionary acts and its social functions is not always rigid because the social function of the utterance is more determined by the purpose and the context of the conversation rather than relying on the primary classification of the illocutionary acts.

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