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PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN BLACK ADAM MOVIE

Via Lutviana^{1*}, Hendar²

^{1,2}English Department, Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia

via.lutviana@widyatama.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze and describe the types of illocutionary act and the most dominant. The method used in this research is qualitative and descriptive method. The data used were taken from Black Adam movie released in 2022. This is research about pragmatics study. The theoretical basis used in identifying types of illocutionary act is Searle in Hariati (2020). The result of this study show that there are five types of illocutionary act, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The result showed that out of 115 data that have been analyzed, the illocutionary acts types were obtained namely 41 data assertive act or 35%, 33 data directive act or 29%, 17 data commissive act or 15%, 16 data expressive act or 14%, and 8 data declarative act or 7%. The most illocutionary act that occur is assertive act.

Keywords: Pragmatic, speech acts, types Illocutionary act

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the most important aspects of a human being. Every utterance told generally has a hidden meaning or a particular objective for the hearers. Including individual's utterance in communication constantly an action in accordance with the communications objective. According to Goldstein in Fitriani et al., (2020:85) language is a communication tool used by humans to express their feeling, thoughts, ideas, and experiences through or symbols.

According to Austin in Isanabiah & Fitrawati (2022). Locutionary act is the fundamental action of talking. The speaker conveys their utterance with the actual meaning of the utterances themselves. In the other hand illocutionary act is the action performed by uttering something. It is the act of saying something to hearer which contains an action to reach the speaker's certain purpose. The last one, the defined the perlocutionary act as a type of speech act that concerns on the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer.

Additionally, the analysis of illocutionary acts is essential in the study of discourse analysis and understanding the social and cultural aspects of language use. Different cultures and communities may have specific norms and conventions regarding illocutionary acts, researcher can gain insight into the underlying social dynamics and power structures at interactions.

The researcher chose the movie as a data source because the movie contains a lot of conversation and expression. This research is about analysing each function of illocutionary act utterances, the data is needed in the form of an utterance and supported by the context of the situation. In this research, the writer selected Black Adam movie released in 2022, to be analysed specifically the utterance in Black Adam movie characters. Black Adam is a 2022 superhero film, based on the DC Comics anti-hero of the same name. Co-produced by New Line Cinema, DC films, seven Bucks Productions, and Flynn pictures Company. The Black Adam movie tells the story of Black Adam which starring Dwayne Jonhson who was given power by the Gods. Once upon time, an event killed his son and made Black Adam take revenge. As a result of this revenge, Black Adam was imprisoned. Black Adam rose up full of anger and desire for revenge. Until Black Adam was driven away by the Justice Society. The Justice Society is a modern superhero group the includes Hawkman, Dr. Fate, Atom Smasher and Cyclone. Despite his good heart, Black Adam s filled with pain and anger. For the reason, Black Adam only has two choices. First, he can be the destroyer ad annihilator of all mankind. Second, he can be a helper and guardian. The purposes and benefits of this research are explaining the function of illocutionary act in that movie and the most dominant illocutionary act found in the character's performances in the "BLACK ADAM". The research question of this study are formulated as below:

1. What are the functions of illocutionary act found in Black Adam movie?
2. What is the dominant of illocutionary act found in Black Adam movie?

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context between by a speaker and hearer. According to Levinson in Dianita (2023) pragmatics is the study of language use. According Yule in Simatupang et., al (2021) that pragmatics is study related to meaning spoken by speaker and interpreted by listener. According to Yule in Swarniti (2023), pragmatics can also be defined as the study of how linguistic structures interact with their users. The speaker can be utilizing the language for several purpose, including stating, requesting, responding, greeting, thanking and so on. Simatupang (2021) concludes that pragmatics clarifies how dialect client are able to overcome clear uncertainly since meaning depends on the way, put and time of an expression.

Speech Acts

According to Searle in Fitriani et., al (2020). Speech act is basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion is related to pragmatics, which focuses on speaking acts in communication. Speech acts are more than just expressing words they have meaning behind them. Speech acts activities include speaking anything. Speech act is one of the pragmatic components. According to Austin in Sugiantini et., al (2021) speech acts refer to the actions involved in producing an utterance. A speech act occurs when a speaker produces an utterance. Austin in Fitriani (2022) stated that researchers can analyse a language's speech act utterances to gain insight into communicator's actions. The analysis of speech acts provides avenues for additional investigation into the speaker's language use. There are three main types of speech act which have been identified as common those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. This theory along with Yule in Hariati (2020) identifies three categories of acts in conversation locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. They provide the following explanations:

Locutionary Act

Locutionary is an act of speaking that reveals something or expresses something. Rahardi in Manggeni (2023) stated that locutionary speech is the act prioritizes the substance of an utterance. The locutionary act refers to the speaker's delivery of information. Locutionary acts focus on conveying information rather than context.

Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is a part of speech acts that discuss about an action carried out by saying something that has a specific purpose. According to Austin in Fitriani et., al (2020) defined an illocutionary act as an utterance with power. Illocutionary acts include statements, promises, thanks, congratulations, apologies, threats, orders, and requests. Yule in Fitriani et., al (2020) the illocutionary act involves using an utterance to communicate. Most people do not create well-formed utterances without a goal. A speech is usually created with purpose in mind. Typically, this is how people use words. According to Searle in Hariati (2020), illocutionary acts are classified as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Perlocutionary Act

The act of perlocution has influence speech partners who listen to the speaker, such as intimidating, embarrassing persuading, and so on as stated in Chear in Manggeni (2023). Perlocutionary act refer to the influence of a speaker's words on the listener. According to Fala et., al in Dewi (2021) this act involves affecting another person. A perlocutionary act involves saying one sentence in a specific context. This act outlines the changes that take place within that environment. This act is an extension of communication, such as explaining something,

inciting anger, or entertaining people. This act contains words that are not supplemented with unique impacts or purposes. Fala et., al in Dewi (2021).

Types of Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act in speech act, is classified into five categories. According to Searle in Hariati (2020), illocutionary acts are classified as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Assertive

Assertive speech act holds truth value as it binds the speaker to the truth of the assertion. Communicates the speaker's point of view. The function of assertive are stating, claiming, describing, informing, asserting, concluding, predicting, and reporting. In this style, the speaker depicts the word as they perceive it to be, resulting in terms like "fit" or "believe". Also, according to Searle in Budiatini (2024), an assertive act occurs when the speaker articulates a statement that is grounded in truth and factual accuracy.

Example:

Stating: *"The earth revolves around the sun"*

Informing: *"The meeting starts at 11 AM tomorrow"*

Describing: *"The room was dimly lit and smelled of lavender"*

Directive

Directive is an illocutionary act type which is used to make the hearer to do something in future in other words, these acts attempt to encourage the listener to take certain action. This kind of the illocutionary act has world to words direction on fit, Seale in Budiantini (2024). For example, warning, commanding, ordering, request, forbidding, beg, and suggesting.

Example:

Commanding: *"Close the door"*

Prohibiting: *"Do not enter he restricted area"*

Suggesting: *"Why don't we go for a walk?"*

Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act type which is used to state the future action of the speaker. It expresses the speaker's intention to act in a specific manner. Offer, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats are the commissive. Commissive use words that are suited to the speaker. According to Searle in Budianiti (2024), commissive illocutionary act can be described as the speaker's commitment threat or a promise.

Example:

Promises *"I promise to help you with your homework"*

Offers: *“I’ll drive you to the airport tomorrow”*

Threats: *“If you don’t finish your work, you’ll be fired”*

Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act type which is used express the speaker’s feeling such as attitudes towards the proposition. Apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking are all possible responses in this situation. The speakers communicate their feelings while executing the expressive act. According to Searle in Budianiti (2024), an expressive illocutionary act occurs when speaker articulate their emotions or mental state, encompassing action like expressing gratitude, offering apologies, welcoming, and thanking.

Example:

Thanking: *“I appreciate your support”*

Complaining: *“this food I too salty”*

Apologizing: *“I apologize for the mistake”*

Declarative

Declarative is an illocutionary act type used to change to world by uttering some utterances to the hearer. Widiastuti (2020) stated that declarative illocutionary speech acts occur when the speaker successfully guides the audience to transition the correspondence from meaning to reality. Within the dataset, certain information was identified as declarative.

Example:

“I declare this meeting open”

METHODOLOGY

This research use by qualitative and descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto in Swartniti (2023) descriptive research is based on the fact or phenomena of the speaker’s speech in one area. In this research, the data were utterances of illocutionary acts used in Black Adam movie. In addition, qualitative research can be considered a useful method for formulating questions, collecting and interpreting large amounts of data. Information with detailed descriptions and analyses. This research has been done to find the function of illocutionary act and to find the most dominant illocutionary act found in Black Adam movie. The data was taken from the movie and the transcript of Black Adam movie.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

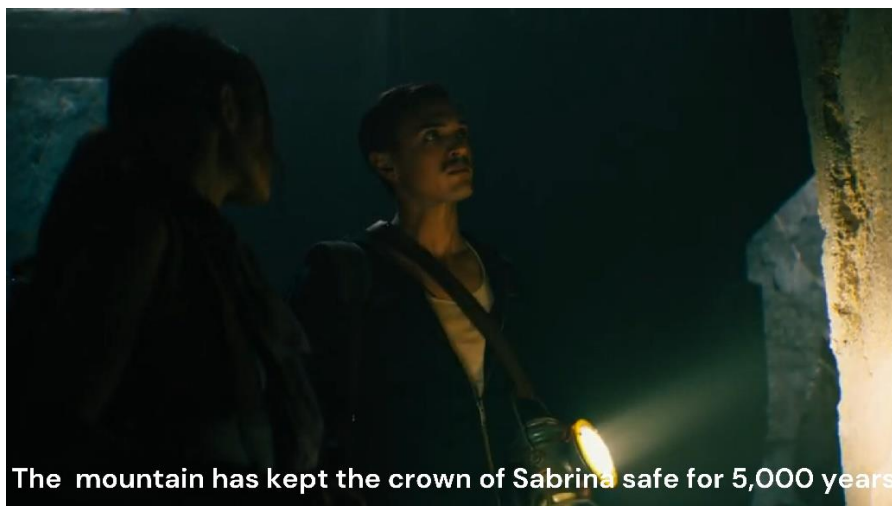
Based on the result of the analysis, it was found five types of illocutionary act in Black Adam Movie. The five types of illocutionary act are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The finding was explained in the following description.

Table 1. Type of Illocutionary Acts

No	Type of illocutionary act	Frequency	Percentages
1	Assertive	41	35%
2	Directive	33	29%
3	Expressive	17	15%
4	Commissive	16	14%
5	Declarative	8	7%
	Total	155	100%

Assertive

Data 1



Andrianna : “The ultimate power was banished from the earth and hidden... here until now”

Samir : “**The mountain** has kept the crown of Sabbac safe **for 5,000 years**. We’re 100 percent, totally, no take-backs certain that we want to move it.”

(Black Adam, 11:58 – 12:10)

This conversation take place in a mountain cave in Kahndaq where Andrianna and Samir are looking for the Sabbac crown before the Intergang soldier find it first. Inside the cave, Andrianna is reading ancient writings written on the wall, while Samir is searching for clue. Samir confirms that in the mountain, there is a Sabbac crown from 5,000 years ago. The utterance articulated by Samir above is included in illocutionary act with the type of assertive since the utterance can be found another meaning rather than the literal meaning. The type of illocutionary act above can be classified into assertive namely stating. The sentence “The mountain has kept the crown of Sabbac safe for 5,000 years” is an assertive illocutionary act because from the previous utterance Andrianna said that the power are hidden here until now and Samir stated that the crown that have power are safe in the mountain for 5,000 years. It presents a statement of fact or assertion about the mountain over a long period of time. It aims provide information about mountains role in safeguarding the crown.

Data 2



Amon : “I guess a lot does change in, 5000 years”

Black Adam : “five thousand years?”

Amon :” Yeah, that’s how long you were in the tomb until my mom woke up. So, you’ve got stopping bullets, check, flying check and lighting thing, that’s a big check”

Black Adam : “**I don’t know** this place”

Amon : “This is your home”

(Black Adam, 30:52 – 31:14)

When Black Adam looks out, he wonders about himself Amon assumes nothing has changed since 5,000 years ago. Amon tell him that Black Adam has been in the tomb for that long until his mother, Andrianna wakes Black Adam up. As Amon continuous to talk what Black Adam should do about the Intergang army, Black Adam looks out the window and says, “I don’t know this place”. Amon responds, “this is your home”. This category involves the speaker asserting their lack of knowledge or unfamiliarity with something. when Black Adam confirmed where he was, he didn't realize that he was in the place he used to live in. The sentence "I don't know this place" serves as an assertion of the speaker's lack of knowledge or unfamiliarity. It communicates to the listener that the speaker does not recognize or is not acquainted with the location being referred to.

Directive

Data 3



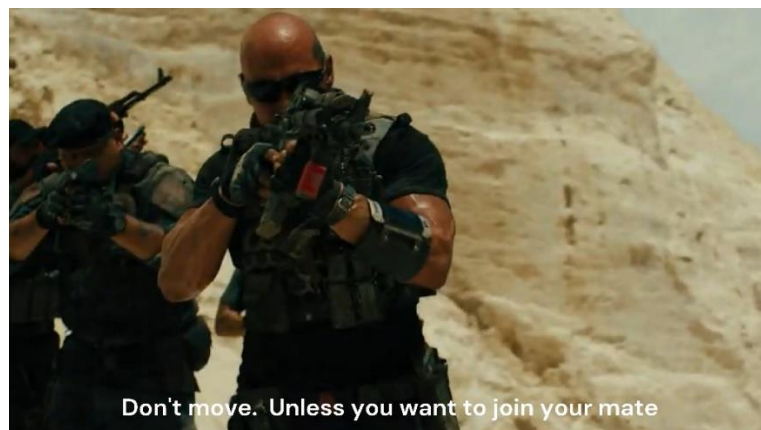
Karim : “Wait. Hey hey. What are you doing? **Don’t touch him**, he’s made of lightning”

Andrianna :” Good point”

(Black Adam, 24:13 – 24:16)

the utterance used by Karim above when Andrianna wanted to approach Black Adam, who was lying on the ground after being hit by a rocket made of Eternium, which made Black Adam look like lightning containing electricity. But Andrianna was detained by Karim because it was very dangerous, and Andrianna realized this. The sentence “Don’t touch him” is a warning illocutionary act because it communicates a directive aimed preventing the listener from taking action (touching the person), couple with a reason or justification (the person being made of lightning) to support the directive. It serves the purpose of influencing the listener’s behaviour avoid potential harm or danger.

Data 4



Karim : “Samir, what happened? What? I can’t hear you. What are you saying?”

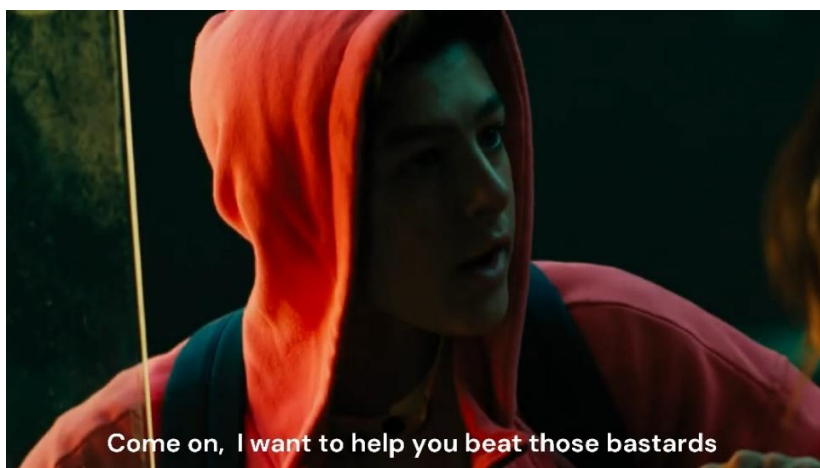
Wizard : “**Don’t move.** Unless you want to join your mate”

(Black Adam, 12:50 – 13:02)

In this incident, Karim was shocked to see Samir lying on the ground in a very bad condition because he was shot by the Intergang army. When Karim asked what happened to Samir, it was clear that Samir was not helped. The Intergang arm then came to surround Karim to take him prisoner. The sentence “Don’t move. Unless you want to join your mate” is a warning or threatening illocutionary act because it communicates a directive aimed at preventing the listener from taking action. Couple with consequence (joining their mate to discourage disobedience. It serves the purpose influencing the listener’s behaviour through the implied threat.

Commissive

Data 5



Amon : “I want to come with you”

Amon : “I want to come with you”

Andrianna : “You know it’s too dangerous. You shouldn’t have gotten involved”

Amon : “Come on. **I want to help you beat those bastards**”

(Black Adam, 08:46 – 08:53)

In the scene from this movie, Amon tried to persuade his mother that he was allowed to come and wanted to help defeat the army. However, Andrianna did not allow it because it was too dangerous. This category commissive involves the speaker committing to a future course of action. It includes promises. The purpose of this sentence is to commit the speaker to a future action (helping the listener), making it a clear example of a commissive illocutionary act. The

sentence "I want to help you beat those bastards" is an offering or committing illocutionary act because it expresses the speaker's intention to assist the listener, committing to a future course of action. This demonstrates the speaker's willingness and promise to help.

Data 6



Amon : **“I was thinking could help each other”**

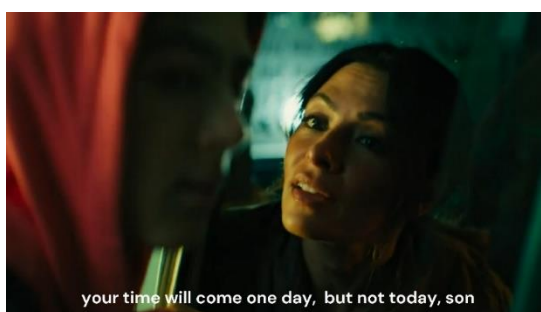
Black Adam : “Move”

(Black Adam, 30:19 – 30:22)

When Black Adam woke up, Amon explained that his mother had tread his wound, but it was actually healed by the magic that Black Adam possessed. Amon was amazed at what Black Adam had done and thought they could each other with their powers to confront the Intergang. However, Black Adam ignored him and told Amon to move. The sentence above is certainly included in the assertive sentence part of suggesting. “I was thinking” this phrase introduces the idea softly, indicating that Amon is suggesting rather than imposing. It opens up a space for Black Adam to respond, negotiate, or refine the idea. By the framing the utterance as a thought, Amon shows a willingness to collaborate engage in a dialog. “We could each help other” this part of the sentence implies a reciprocal arrangement. Both parties are expected to contribute and benefit from each other. The use of “could” suggests potential future actions rather than immediate or past actions, making it an utterance for ongoing or future cooperation.

Expressive

Data 7



Andrianna : “You want to be a hero, huh?”

Amon : “I do, yeah”

Andrianna : “Go home, do your homework. Your time will come day, but not to day, **son**”

(Black Adam 08:58 – 09:03)

In the utterance above, Andrianna forbids Amon to join the search for Sabbac crown because it too dangerous. But Andrianna assures her son that Amon’s intention to help will come at the right time. This category is expressive involves the speaker's intention to influence the listener's thoughts or feelings. The sentence “Go home, do your homework. Your time will come day, but not to day, son” **son** here adds an emotional layer, showing care and empathy. It reassures the listener that their efforts are noticed and appreciated. It combines elements of reassurance about future success with advice about the current situation.

Data 8



Uncle Al : “How’s my suit does it fit?”

Atom : “It’s perfect. Thank you again for letting me borrow it”

(Black Adam, 26:21 – 26:26)

Amon's grandfather, Uncle Al, made sure that the clothes he lent to his grandson were suitable or not. and it turned out that the clothes were suitable for Amon. The utterance “It’s perfect. “Thank you again for letting me borrow it” serves as an expression of gratitude or appreciation. It communicates the speaker’s thanks for the listener’s kindness in lending them something, indicating a positive social exchange.

Declarative

Data 9



Black Adam : “You don’t look like an Intergang”

Hawkman : “We’re the Justice Society. **Our mission is to protect global stability**”

(Black Adam, 42:58 – 45:05)

In the situation, Black Adam is beating up Intergang Army in the middle of the Justice Society fight. One of them, Hawkman, came over Black Adam to stop him from beating up Intergang Army and introduced who they were. The sentence above belongs to declares the purpose or objective of the speaker or their group. It states that their mission is to safeguard global stability, indicating their goal or intention. The sentence "Our mission is to protect global stability" serves as a declaration of purpose. It communicates the speaker's or their group's goal of safeguarding global stability, emphasizing the significance of this objective. Official Declaration: The speaker, in a position of authority, officially states the mission of the organization. Establishing Purpose: The declaration serves to formally establish and recognize the organization’s core objective. Creating a Commitment: The act commits the organization to the stated mission, guiding its future actions and policies. This declarative act is essential for defining and communicating the mission of the organization, providing a clear and authoritative statement of its goals and intentions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data above, the writer found 115 utterances containing types of illocutionary acts, such as: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive is the most utterances deliver by the main character in the Black Adam movie. The frequency of assertive

act are 41 utterances or 35%. It is followed by directive act with 33 utterances or (29%), commissive act are 17 utterances or 15%, expressive act are 16 utterances or 14%, and declarative act are 8 utterances or 7%. In the "Black Adam" movie, assertive illocutionary acts dominate the dialogue, providing critical information about the plot, characters, and the history of Khandaq. These expository dialogues help establish the setting, reveal character motivations, and ensure viewers understand the complex lore. Additionally, characters frequently express their ethical viewpoints and intentions through assertive speech, advancing the plot and highlighting thematic elements.

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