

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ANALYSIS IN MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCE OF "THE SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to classify the types of illocutionary acts and find the dominant type of the main character's utterances in the "The Shawshank Redemption" movie. And the researcher only focuses on the two main characters in the film, namely Andy Dufrense and Ellis Boyd Redding. This researcher applied a descriptive qualitative design. The data is taken from the film script and dialogue of the main character are 163 selected utterances. The theories used in this research are John R Searle's speech act theory and. The findings of this study show that all types of illocutionary acts are found, namely Representative as many as 78 utterances or 47.89%, Declarative acts as many as 6 utterances or 3.68%, Commissive acts as many as 11 utterances or 6.73%, Directive acts as many as 51 utterances or 30.67%, and expressive acts as many as 18 utterances or 11.04%. In conclusion, Representative acts is the most dominant type of illocutionary act found in the main character's utterances, and the minority act is declarative acts.

KEYWORDS: Speech acts, Illocutionary act, "The Shawshank Redemption" Movie

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Language is important for a person because by understanding language one can understand the intentions, ideas, thoughts and feelings of the interlocutor and one can even recognize the country of origin of the interlocutor. Without language, humans will find it difficult to convey ideas, ideas, messages clearly because language is a tool that makes it easier for humans to convey their ideas, ideas, intentions, feelings and emotions. However, one cannot simply interpret the words of others carelessly. George Yule (1996) states that one does not only need grammatical elements in using language to convey something, but also needs what is called context related to the interlocutor's words. Therefore, one needs context when communicating so that the other person can easily understand what is being said and for everyday activities, this context should be coupled with action. A language learning that is related to an action is called a pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics that talks about linguistics that greatly affects a person's speech and usually people say. The main purpose is to establish the person's social identity or just to start a conversation.

Pragmatics has a relationship with conversation and speech, which is closely related to speech acts. Speech acts are a manifestation of the function of language in everyday life. A speech

act is related to the speech uttered by someone then accompanied by actions that have certain intentions and purposes, such as informing something, giving a warning, giving greetings and others. Speech acts occur when people use words to communicate, and understanding what is said depends not only on the words themselves, but also on various aspects of communication, such as the situation. Speech acts are divided into three types¹: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locution is an utterance that has a literal meaning accompanied by a certain understanding and reference, usually called the speaker's utterance. Illocutionary is a consequence of the act of locution, which means that an act of speech that has a certain power such as, commanding, doing something and warning. This can also be referred to as the speaker's intent. Meanwhile, perlocutionary acts are speech acts that describe an effect of saying something or affecting the listener. It aims to influence feelings, thoughts, and actions. In a perlocutionary, the speech of a speaker to a listener can cause an effect.

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain certain meanings and are informative so that speech acts are coloured with various expressions such as asking, offering, persuading and so on. Illocutionary acts are divided into five types, namely : Expressive, Directive, Commissive, Representative and Declarative. Expressive acts are used by speakers as a means of expressing feelings such as congratulations, thanks, apologies and so on. Directive acts is used by the speaker to influence the listener to do something. Commissive acts is a speech act that makes the speaker bound to a future action. Representative acts is a speech act used to state a truth that is factual, can be sourced from opinion or from observation and sometimes the utterance is used to believe a proposition. Declarative is a speech act used to state a condition.

These are the types of illocutionary acts that have been described by John R. Searle (2005), and researchers have an interest in analysing these illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are important to learn because the utterances produced by humans in everyday life cannot be separated from illocutionary acts, by analysing illocutionary acts, not only will get the meaning contained in the utterance but also get an understanding of the context or know the intention of the speaker's utterance. Illocutionary acts are not only found in written texts, such as novels, comics, short stories and others. In this day and age, it is easier for people to get information and people do not only communicate face-to-face, but also through the media, one of which is Movie. Movie is a series of moving images that can produce visual and audio displays. It is one of the visual communications that is loved by many people in the world. In a movie also involves language, because the interaction tool uses a language, and as the audience's understanding of the information conveyed in the movie.

The movie "The Shawshank Redemption" is an extraordinary movie. It is often regarded as one of the most excellent and inspiring movies in the history of cinema. The movie is widely considered inspirational because it depicts themes such as hope, perseverance, friendship, and freedom. Andy faces great challenges with incredible grit, intelligence, and determination, which inspires the other characters (and the audience) to never lose hope even in difficult situations. In terms of cinematography, acting, and storyline, The Shawshank Redemption has been highly praised and even topped the IMDb rankings for years. The researcher will examine illocutionary speech acts on every utterance made by the main character in the movie "The Shawshank Redemption". This speech act is chosen because it has a wide variety of uses as a communication tool.

The researcher aims to determine the categorization of directive speech acts used in the film "Elemental" based on the explanation given. The movie "The Shawshank Redemption" serves as an educational tool that will foster creativity and problem solving in facing challenges.

The research is expected to be used as a tool to deepen the reader's understanding of illocutionary acts contained in the movie “The Shawshank Redemption”. The researcher hopes that this study can deepen the reader's understanding of how films convey messages and open up opportunities to analyze films from different perspectives. In addition, this study is expected to provide a new perspective on the potential of movies as a tool to teach English.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a part of linguistics that discusses meaning. It means, the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or author) and interpreted by the listener (or reader) to communicate with each other according to the context or situation, and certain meanings of word. In a communication, the listener must be able to interpret the words spoken by the speaker so that there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener because the reader and the listener are important in a successful communication.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech acts are one of the pragmatics studies. Speech act is one of the smallest units of language communication because speech act is the determinant of the meaning of the sentence. When people communicate with others as speakers, they not only say words but also take actions based on context. This helps minimize misunderstandings. In speech acts, context is important for the speaker because it allows the listener to infer connotations.

2.3 Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary acts is an act of doing something that is good for both the speaker and the listener because specifically, illocutionary acts have the purpose of conveying utterances with a certain tone, attitude or emotion that means something such as saying thank you, welcoming, congratulating, mocking, advising and so on. Illocutionary act is an utterance that has social function in mind or specific purposes. In an illocutionary act, the speaker through his utterance intends to express something directly because the speaker has a motive and purpose in every utterance.

2.4 Types of Illocutionary Act

2.4.1 Representatives

Representative is a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses belief about the proposition. It could be an expression or a statement of fact and description about something based on the speaker's belief. Representative represent the value of “true” or “false” are in the word. Here are example of representative act :

“The earth is flat”

Representative act also have many kinds act like : stating, informing, explaining, describing, deducing, claiming, complaining, predicting and agreeing.

2.4.2 Directives

Directive act is a type of illocutionary act in which the speakers use to get someone else to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants to ask the hearer to act as the utterances from the speaker. In this kind of illocutionary act it can utter both negative statements. Here is the example



of directive illocutionary act :

“Would you open window please”

Directive acts are also divided into many categories such as : requesting, asking, suggesting, ordering, commanding, warning, begging and insisting.

2.4.3 Expressives

Expressive illocutionary act is the utterance that used to express based on psychological condition and situation that related with the context. Example :

“Congratulation on your achievement as the general manager in this company.”

Expressive acts are also divided into many categories such as : greeting, congratulating, regretting, expressing sadness, expressing happiness, embarrassing.

2.4.4 Commisives

In commissive act, the utterances are used to commit to doing something in future action. When people utter a commissive act, the speaker is made by itself, not created from the listeners Here the example of commissive act :

“I’ll be back”

Commissive also has many kinds of act, those are : refusing, offering, pledging and threatening.

2.4.5 Declaratives

Declarative act is utterances that describe a new process. the performance brings the correspondence between the content of the proposition and reality. Example of declarative act are:

“I am the President of Country X.”

Commissive also has many kinds of act, those are : declaring status, declaring condition and declaring war.

2.5 “The Shawshank Redemption” Movie

“The Shawshank Redemption” is a 1994 American prison drama film written and directed by Frank Darabont, based on the 1982 Stephen King novella *Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption*. The film stars Tim Robbins as Andy Dufresne, the main character. It also stars Morgan Freeman, Bob Gunton, and James Whitmore. The 142-minute film releases on October 14, 1994. The film revolves around a banker named Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins) who is sentenced to life imprisonment at Shawshank State Penitentiary. Andy is charged with the murders of Linda Dufresne and Glenn Quintin, his wife and lover, although he pleads not guilty. The story continues as Andy insists on defending himself, but the evidence points to his guilt and he is sentenced to Life in Shawshank Prison.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative research approach, which aims to investigate social phenomena in depth in a natural context. In qualitative research, no statistics or measurements are used. The researcher in this study chose a content analysis design. The purpose of content analysis is to understand human behavior through the examination and interpretation of recorded material. The data used in this study is in the form of oral or speech from the main character. The researcher collected data using documentation techniques. Some of the techniques used in collecting this data include watching the movie, reading the movie script, and highlighting the main character's speech that contains illocutionary acts.

The researcher analyzed the data through the steps mentioned below:

First, the researcher marked the utterances spoken by the main characters in the movie “The Shawshank Redemption”. After marking the utterances, the researcher classified all the marked utterances according to the types of illocutionary acts found in the movie and the movie script into a table.

Table 1: Classification of Illocutionary act function

No.	Classification of Illocutionary Acts	Function of the kinds of illocutionary Acts	
1.	Representatives	Stating Informing Explaining Describing Claiming	Complaining Predicting Agreeing Deducing
2.	Directives	Requesting Asking Suggesting Commanding	e. Ordering f. Warning e. Begging g. Insisting
3.	Commissives	Refusing Offering Pledging Threatening	
4.	Expressives	Greeting Congratulating Regretting Exp.Happines	Exp. Sadness Thanking Apologizing Embarassing
5.	Declaratives	Declaring war Declaring Status Declaring Condition	



Second, After the researcher classifies the data, the researcher counts the number of utterances to know the representation of the total kinds of illocutionary acts and the dominant categories of illocutionary acts in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie using the formula above :

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100$$

X : Frequency of the classified utterances Y : Total of utterances

Finally, the researcher concludes from the data that is categorized and organized in a table.

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

The data is taken from the movie script that consists of the main character's utterances (Andy Dufresne and Ellis Boyd Redding). The researcher finds that there are five types of illocutionary acts contained in the speech of the main character of the film "The Shawshank Redemption," namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The researcher obtains a total of 163 data points. The details of the data analysis of the types of illocutionary acts in the speech of the main character of the film "The Shawshank Redemption" are explained in the table below :

Table 2: Types of Illocutionary Acts in "The Shawshank Redemption" Movie

No.	Type of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Representatives	78	47.89%
2.	Directives	50	30.67%
3.	Commissives	11	6.73%
4.	Expressives	18	11.04%
5.	Declaratives	11	6.68%
Total		163	100%

4.1 Representatives

Representative act is a kind of illocutionary act that has a purpose of conveying something based on the fact, it means the speaker states some information in the case. The kind of representative acts are : explaining, stating, informing, predicting, deducing, complaining, claiming, agreeing, and describing.

4.1.1 Stating

Stating is use when someone wants to talk about what their brain fill using sentences. Here is an example of analysis of the main character utterances of "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Floyd : Was it worth two weeks in the hole? Andy : **Easiest time I ever did.**

The dialogue is spoken by Andy while chatting with Floyd. Andy says "**Easiest time I ever did.**" which means that Andy is giving the impression that even though he was in a difficult situation, he did not feel depressed or distressed by the experience. The context is Andy stating his subjective experience of the time he spent in the hole.

4.1.2 Informing

The movie uses theme is as if the main cast is talking to the audience, so there are many information that consists from main character's utterances. Here are example of informing utterances in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

D.A. : What happened after you and your wife argued?

Andy : **She packed a bag and went to stay with Mr. Quentin.**

Andy's speech provided information to D.A. about the events that took place after he and his wife argued. He relayed the fact that his wife "**packed her bags and went to stay with Mr Quentin**". In the context of the conversation, Andy is asked to inform the events after the argument, and he responds by providing precise information regarding his wife's actions. This clarified the situation and helped the D.A. understand the events that took place.

4.1.3 Explaining

Explaining is kind of illocutionary act which is use to explain a reason about something.

Here are example of explaining utterances in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie

Hadley : You wanna explain this?

Andy : **It's called a rock blanket. It's for shaping and polishing rocks. Little hobby of mine**

Andy was asked to explain b y Norton, and he gave a response explaining the function of the device under investigation. Andy gave an explanation of what a "**rock blanket**" was and its function. He explains that it is a tool for shaping and sculpting stones as his hobby. The context is that this utterance comes as a direct response to Norton's question, which demands an explanation of the tool Andy is holding.

4.1.4 Describing

Describing in Illocutionary Act refers to a speech act in which the speaker conveys or describes a thing by giving its details or characteristics, so that the listener can imagine or understand the thing more clearly. Here is the example of describing utterances :



Red : Jesus. Did I say you were good? You're Rembrandt.

Andy : It's funny. **On the outside, I was an honest man. Straight as an arrow.** I had to come to prison to be a crook.

This utterance is an ironic description of the change that has occurred in Andy, namely the shift from someone who is honest in the outside world to being involved in criminal acts in prison. The context is that Andy is accused and imprisoned for a murder that he never committed. During his life outside of prison, he was known as an honest man and "**straight as an arrow.**" However, after entering prison, he began to help the prison authorities, including engaging in money laundering activities for the warden.

4.1.5 Claiming

Claiming is an action that happens when someone want to show their ability and prove it with someone else. Here are the example of claiming utterances :

Andy : I understand you're a man who knows how to get things.

Red : **I'm known to locate certain things from time to time.** They seem to fall into my hands. Maybe it's 'cause I'm Irish.

Red's remark, " **I'm known to locate certain things from time to time** " is a claim to her reputation as a person who can smuggle goods. He implicitly acknowledges his ability and offers help without directly stating it. The context is that Andy is talking to Red who has a reputation as a "fixer" in Shawshank, someone who can smuggle goods through his network of contacts.

4.1.6 Complaining

Complaining is an act that occurs when someone feel dissapointed about something. Here are the example of complaining utterances :

D.A : You recall Lt. Mincher's testimony? He and his men dragged that river for three days and nary a gun was found. So no comparison can be made between your gun and the bullets taken from the bloodstained corpses of the victims. That's also rather convenient, isn't it, Mr. Dufresne?

Andy : **Since I am innocent of this crime, sir, I find it decidedly inconvenient the gun was never found.**

Andy was giving a statement during the trial regarding the murder charge against him. The Prosecutor (D.A.) highlighted the fact that the weapon used in the crime was never found, and considered it suspicious and "convenient" for Andy. In response, Andy said "**I find it decidedly inconvenient that the gun was never found**", he complained about the fact that the non- appearance of the weapon made it difficult for him to prove his innocence of the crime he was accused of. This is an expression of discomfort and frustration with the circumstances against him.

4.1.7 Predicting

Predicting is something that refers to an act of speech where one makes a statement about something that will happen in the future. Here are the examples of predicting utterances:

Andy : Tell you where I'd go. Zihuatanejo. Red : Zihuatanejo?

Andy : Mexico. Little place right on the Pacific. You know what the Mexicans say about the Pacific? They say it has no memory. **That's where I'd like to finish out my life, Red. A warm place with no memory.** Open a little hotel right on the beach. Buy some worthless old boat and fix it up like new. Take my guests out charter fishing. (beat) You know, a place like that, I'd need a man who can get things.

Andy went into detail about what he wanted to do opening a hotel, buying an old boat, and fishing. When Andy says, "**That's where I'd like to finish out my life, Red. A warm place with no memory.**" he is expressing a desire and hope for the future, where he can live peacefully in Zihuatanejo. The context is Andy showing his future dream to Red that he foresees or expects to be free and live peacefully after getting out of prison.

4.1.8 Agreeing

Agreeing occurs when there are two people dealing about something. Here are example of agreeing utterances in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Andy : Why? Ask anyone, they'll tell you. Brooks Hatlen is a reasonable man. Red : **Yeah, that's right. That's what everybody says.**

The dialogue is spoken by Andy as he attempts to calm Brooks down when he is being mocked by the other inmates. When Andy states, "Brooks Hatlen is a reasonable man," Red responds with, "**Yeah that's true. That's what everybody says.**" Red's remark shows that he agrees with Andy's statement about Brooks. The context is that Red not only agrees with Andy's statement, but he also confirms that the opinion is recognised by others, showing consensus or general acceptance of the views conveyed by Andy.

4.1.9 Deducing

Deducing act happens when people are asks to deduce something considering the fact.

From the table before it was found 3 times or 1.90%, and here is the example of deducing act :

Andy : I don't run the scams, Red, I just process the profits. That's a fine line, maybe. But I've also built that library, and used it to help a dozen guys get their high school diplomas. Why do you think the warden lets me do all that?

Red : **To keep you happy and doing the laundry. Money instead of sheets.**

In the dialogue, Andy provides information regarding his activities in prison, where he mentions that he is not running a scam, but simply processing the profits from the activities and using the opportunity to build a library. Red then responded by drawing the conclusion that the warden allowed Andy to operate as a way to keep Andy happy and productive, stating: "**To keep you happy and doing laundry. Money instead of sheets.**" The context is, this dialogue occurs in the middle of the story when Andy has successfully built a library in the prison and helped many other inmates to get their diplomas.



4.2 Directive

Directive is kind of illocutionary act that is use to makes someone do something based on the utterances. It has a function to asking, commanding, requesting, suggesting and so on.

4.2.1 Requesting

Requesting is an action that makes people do something politely, it usually use to asks foreigner. Here are the example of requesting act.

Andy : **I wonder if you could get me a rock-hammer?**

Red : What is it and why?

The dialogue is spoken by Andy to ask Red to bring him a hammer and a rock. In it Andy says "**I wonder if you could give me a rock hammer?**" This is a very clear and explicit request. Andy wants to know if Red can provide the tools he wants. The context is that Red is known as a person who "can get things," so Andy makes this request to Red in the hope that Red will use his connections and influence in prison to get the hammer.

4.2.2 Asking

Asking happens in any situation, it has purposes to know the information about something. Here are example of asking utterances.

Red : **Sir? Restroom break sir?**

Manager : You don't need to ask me every time you go take a piss. Just go. Understand?

In the dialogue, Red may feel used to always asking for permission, especially since he has lived in a prison for a long time where every action must be approved by authority. Red says "**Sir? Restroom break, sir?**" This is a question where Red asks for permission to go to the bathroom. This utterance is clearly a questioning action, where Red is asking for a response in the form of permission from his manager. However, in the work environment after being released, her manager deems this unnecessary. The context is that Red is still affected by the habits of prison life, where strict rules and controls make her feel that she must always ask for permission, even for simple things like going to the bathroom

4.2.3 Suggesting

Suggesting is an action to gives advise in do. Here are the example of suggesting utterances in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Andy : Tell me something. Would it help if I explained to them I'm not hom*sexual? Red :

Neither are they. You have to be human first. They don't qualify. (off

Andy's look) Bull queers take by force, that's all they want or understand. **I'd grow eyes in the back of my head if I were you.**

In the dialogue, Red warns Andy about the dangers that come from other inmates, especially from a group known as bull queers, who sexually assault new inmates. Red says " **I'd**

grow eyes in the back of my head if I were you." This is a form of advice, where Red suggest Andy to always be vigilant and careful of threats from other inmates. The context is that Red, as someone who has served a long sentence, understands the risks in prison, and he feels the need to give this advice to Andy who has just entered.

4.2.4 Ordering

Ordering is utterance that makes the hearer to do something and for the speaker it has function to give instruction in doing something. Here is the example of ordering act:

Red : I got here an auto repair manual, and a book on soap carving.

Andy : Trade skills and hobbies, those go under educational. **Stack right behind you.**

The dialogue occurred when Red and Andy were arranging the books that had just been sent by the State. Red told them that he found a book about repair manual and soap carving, then Andy reprimanded him and said "**Stack right behind you**" which means he told Red to arrange the book properly. The context is that Andy told Red to put and arrange the books in the library neatly.

4.2.5 Commanding

Commanding occurs when someone wants to give instruction, and the people who are giving the instruction have authority over the situation. Here are example of commanding utterances.

Andy : **You're not fooling anybody, so just put the damn knife down and stop scaring the shit out of people.**

Brooks : But it's the only way they'll let me stay.

In this dialogue, Andy gives a direct order to Brooks to put down the knife and stop scaring people. Andy said "**You're not fooling anyone, so just put the fucking knife down and stop scaring people.**" Andy asks Brooks to stop his threatening behaviour and put down the knife. This utterance is assertive and instructive, showing that Andy wants a certain action from Brooks. In this context, Andy is trying to protect himself and others from a dangerous situation due to Brooks' threatening behaviour.

4.2.6 Warning

Warning occurs when people wants to warn someone about to do something dangerous, it is usually use in public places intend for many people and the wider community. Here is the example of warning act.

Andy : That there are things in this world not carved out of gray stone. That there's a small place inside of us they can never lock away, and that place is called hope.

Red : **Hope is a dangerous thing. Drive a man insane. It's got no place here. Better get used to the idea.**

Andy : Like Brooks did?



Red and Andy are discussing the concept of hope. Red uses his personal experience to warn Andy about the risks of getting caught up in hope in prison, where hope often doesn't materialise. Red: **"Hope is a dangerous thing. It drives a man insane."** Here, Red reveals that hope can be a source of sadness and madness, especially in a hostile environment like prison. This is a form of warning to Andy that holding on to hope might make him suffer more. In this context, Red is warning Andy about the dangers of hope in a prison environment.

4.2.7 Begging

Begging is states when someone hopes about something happen. And here are the example of begging utterances.

Teller : Here's your cashier's check, sir. Will there be anything else? Andy : **Please. Would you add this to your outgoing mail?**

This dialogue is spoken by Andy when he is sending a letter and he needs help. Andy said **"Please. Would you add this to your outgoing mail?"** In this sentence, Andy uses the word "please," which shows that he is asking for help from others to add his letter to the outgoing mail. The context is that Andy is in a very stressful situation in prison, and asking for help to send his letter is an action that shows the need for support and help from others.

4.2.8 Insisting

Insisting utters when people wants to demand of their speech and it must be happens. The example of insisting utterance is below.

D.A : You recall Lt. Mincher's testimony? He and his men dragged that river for three days and nary a gun was found. So no comparison can be made between your gun and the bullets taken from the bloodstained corpses of the victims. That's also rather convenient, isn't it, Mr. Dufresne?

Andy : **Since I am innocent of this crime, sir,** I find it decidedly inconvenient the gun was never found.

In this case, Andy insisted that he was innocent of the crimes he was accused of, emphatically stating: **"Since I am innocent of this crime, sir..."**. These remarks confirmed his belief in his innocence, even though he was on the defensive before the prosecutor. The context of Andy's speech is part of his attempt to defend his innocence in court. With a firm and confident tone, Andy tries to convey that the absence of a weapon is detrimental to his position, not in his favour.

4.3 Expressive

Expressive act is a kind of illocutionary act that relates to the psychological appearance of the speaker, in other words, expressive act draws the speaker's condition or feeling when they uttered something to listener. There are many forms of expressive act like happiness, sadness, regretting, congratulating, greeting and many others.

4.3.1 Greeting

Greeting act is an act that happens by people when wants to call someone when meet. The following is an example of greeting utterance in “The Shawshank Redemption” movie.

Andy : **Hello**. I'm Andy Dufresne. Red : The wife-killin' banker.

In this sentence, Andy as a new inmate intends to introduce himself with the greeting "**Hello**" followed by his full name. This is a formal way of greeting and introducing oneself to someone new. In the context of this dialogue, Andy Dufresne and Red are making initial introductions at Shawshank prison, where Andy is a new prisoner. Andy approaches Red for the first time with the intention of introducing himself formally.

4.3.2 Congratulating

Congratulating is an action that utters when people want to shows the happiness, or pride when someone gets an achievement. Here is the example of congratulating act.

Tommy : I feel bad. I let him down.

Red : That's crap, son. **He's proud of you. Proud as a hen.** (off Tommy's look) We been friends a long time. I know him as good as anybody.

In this speech, Red compliments Tommy by saying that Andy is proud of him. This is a form of encouragement and appreciation towards Tommy, who feels that he has let Andy down. Red says "**He's proud of you. Proud as a hen.**" Red says this to reassure Tommy that Andy is proud of what he has done. Although Tommy feels guilty, Red wants to show that what he did was something worth being proud of. The context is In this context, Red gives a compliment to comfort and encourage Tommy not to get caught up in his feelings of guilt. Red assures Tommy that Andy is proud of him, recognising Tommy's efforts and achievements even though Tommy himself does not feel it.

4.3.3 Regretting

Regretting is an act that uses for shows people sadness or regrettness because they may not finish their activity or there is an unwanted event going on and then they feel guilty. Here is the example of regretting utterance in the main characters of “The Shawshank Redemption” movie.

Man : Well...are you?

Red : **I look back on myself the way I was...stupid kid who did that terrible crime...**wish I could talk sense to him. Tell him how things are. But I can't. That kid's long gone, this old man is all that's left, and I have to live with that. (beat) Rehabilitated? That's a bullshit word, so you just go on ahead and stamp that form there, sonny, and stop wasting my damn time. Truth is, I don't give a shit.

In this part of the dialogue, Red reflects on his past as a "stupid kid" who committed a terrible crime, and he wishes he could go back in time and give himself advice. He says "**I look back on myself the way I was...stupid kid who did that terrible crime.**" - Red explicitly



reflects on his past and regrets the crime he has committed. He realises that he has done a very wrong thing when he was young. The context of Red's speech is a moment of regretful reflection on his past actions, while also showing distrust and fatigue towards the prison system and the concept of rehabilitation.

4.3.4 Expressing Happiness

Expressing Happiness happens when someone or people feels happy because of something. And here is an example of expressing happiness that exists in the utterance of main character "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Andy : Had to go through one of your competitors. Hope you don't mind. Wanted it to be a surprise.
Red : **It's very pretty, Andy.** Thank you.

In this dialogue, Red says "**It's beautiful, Andy**" as a positive response to Andy's action or surprise, which shows that Red feels happy or impressed with what Andy gave her. The context of this dialogue between Andy and Red is a moment where Andy gives something to Red as a surprise, which causes Red to react with pleasure.

4.3.5 Expressing Sadness

Expressing Sadness happens when people feel sad because of something it kind be something unsatisfied or bad news. And here is an example of sadness utterance find in main character utterances of "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

D.A : Mr. Dufresne, describe the confrontation you had with your wife the night she was murdered.
Andy : **It was very bitter.** She said she was glad I knew, that she hated all the sneaking around. She said she wanted a divorce in Reno.

In Andy's speech, although he does not explicitly say that he is sad, he describes a very bitter and painful moment, where his wife expressed a desire for divorce. The word "**very bitter**" implicitly indicates negative feelings, including sadness or disappointment over the situation. The context of Andy's speech is part of his defence in court, where he describes the emotional details of that tragic night. The narrative he gives implies feelings of sadness and hurt as a result of his wife's desire for divorce and the resentment she expressed. It is a significant emotional moment, where Andy recalls one of the most painful moments of his life.

4.3.6 Thanking

Thanking is the kind of act which uses to say thank about something to other people. And here is an example of thanking utterances in "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Manager : I must say I'm sorry to be losing your business. I hope you'll enjoy living abroad.
Andy : **Thank you.** I'm sure I will.

In this dialogue, Andy responds to the manager's expression by saying "**Thank you**" which is a direct form of expressing gratitude for the good wishes given by the manager. The context is that the manager expressed his regret for losing Andy's business, which implies that Andy will be moving abroad. In addition, the manager expresses hope that Andy will enjoy life abroad. In this context, Andy says "Thank you" in response to the manager's kind words.

4.3.7 Apologizing

Apologizing is an action that shows people guiltiness about making mistake for something. Here is an example of apologizing utterance in the main character of "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Andy : P.S. Tell Heywood **I'm sorry I put a knife to his throat**. No hard feelings.

Heywood : He should'a died in here, goddamn it.

In this sentence, Andy explicitly conveys an apology from Brooks by saying "**I'm sorry**" for putting the knife to Heywood's throat, which is an action that has the potential to cause tension or fear. Andy is referring to an incident where Brooks had placed a knife to Heywood's throat, perhaps in an emergency or unwanted situation. Although his actions could have been motivated by a specific reason, Andy still felt that he needed to convey an apology from Brooks for the incident. The context of Andy's apologetic speech in the dialogue refers to a situation where Brooks had previously committed a potentially dangerous act, namely putting a knife to Heywood's throat.

4.3.8 Embarrassing

Embarrassing act is an action that states when people feel uncomfortable because of the situation that makes them feel ashamed. Here is an example of an embarrassing utterance below.

Andy : **My wife used to say I'm a hard man to know. Like a closed book**. Complained about it all the time. (pause) She was beautiful. I loved her. But I guess I couldn't show it enough. (softly) I killed her, Red.

Red : That don't make you a murderer. Bad husband, maybe.

Andy expresses deep shame and regret about himself and his relationship with his wife. By describing himself as a "**hard man to know**" and "**like a closed book**," Andy acknowledges weaknesses in himself that may make those around him, including his wife, feel alienated. The statement "I killed her, Red" is a very heavy and embarrassing confession for Andy. The context is that this dialogue reflects Andy's reflection on his broken relationship with his wife and how his closed personality contributed to the problem.

4.4 Commisive

Commissives is a kind of illocutionary act that makes the hearer do the future action. Some types of commissive acts like promising, refusing, offering, threatening, and pledging.



4.4.1 Refusing

Refusing is act that happens when people refuse someone gift or act, it can be in asking for information or something but the speaker is refuse. It is find 3 times or 1.90% utterances, and be the most dominant commissive act that appears in the main character utterance's. Here is an example of refusal expression.

Heywood : Here's a cold one, Andy. Andy : **No thanks. I gave up drinking.**

This dialogue takes place in Shawshank prison, where the inmates often spend time together and talk about various things, including food and drink. Heywood offers Andy a drink, but Andy replies firmly that he doesn't want a drink. By saying "**No thanks. I gave up drinking,**" Andy clearly shows his rejection of the offer. This reflects his decision to avoid alcohol, which could indicate a change in his life or an attempt to maintain himself in a difficult environment. The context of this dialogue illustrates a moment where Andy is trying to stay on the right track despite being in an environment full of negative influences.

4.4.2 Offering

Offering act is an act that happens when there is people offers for help or anything. Here is an example of offering utterance.

Andy : ...or come to think of it, I suppose I could set it up for you. That would save you some money. I'll write down the forms you need, you can pick them up, and I'll prepare them for your signature... nearly free of charge. (off Hadley's look) **I'd only ask three beers apiece for my co-workers,** if that seems fair. Trout : Co-workers! Get him! That's rich, ain't it? Co-workers...

In this dialogue, Andy offers a solution to his interlocutor by proposing to arrange some necessary documents and processes. The sentence "**I'd only ask three beers apiece for my co-workers**" shows that Andy is offering help for a relatively small reward, which indicates his co-operative attitude and desire to help. This dialogue takes place in the context of a prison, where social interaction and bartering are common. Andy, being smart and skilful, utilises his knowledge to benefit from the situation while still offering something useful to others.

4.4.3 Pledging

Pledging in Illocutionary Act refers to the act of promising or stating a commitment to do something in the future. Here is an example of pledging utterance.

Andy : wife to marry me. We'd gone for a picnic. We made love under that tree. I asked and she said yes. (beat) **Promise me, Red.** If you ever get out, find that spot. In the base of that wall you'll find a rock that has no earthly business in a Maine hayfield. A piece of black volcanic glass. You'll find something buried under it I want you to have.

Red : What? What's buried there?

In the dialogue, Andy is promising or asking Red to do something in the future, which is to search and find something that he has hidden in a certain location. With the words "**Promise me, Red,**" Andy asserts the importance of his request and shows trust that Red will honour his promise. This dialogue has the context of describing the deep relationship between Andy and Red. Andy, despite being in a very difficult situation, is still able to talk about love and hope, while his request to Red shows trust and hope for a better future, both for himself and for Red.

4.4.4 Threatening

Threatening act is happens when people feels in dangerous condition. The example of threatening utterances is below.

Andy : Okay. **But you should know that sudden serious brain injury causes the victim to bite down. Hard. (faint smile) In fact, I understand the bite- reflex is so strong the victim's jaws have to be pried open with a crowbar.**
Bogs : You little f*ck.

Andy talks about the injuries a person has sustained, describing the situation in detail, including that the victim's jaw had to be forced open with a crowbar. This can be interpreted as a very graphic and uncomfortable image, which may be intended to frighten or warn the interlocutor (Bogs). Bogs' reaction of referring to Andy as a " You little f*ck." suggests that Andy's statement has made him angry or uncomfortable, which supports that the utterance may have had the intention to intimidate. In this context, Andy's speech functions as a tool to negotiate power and intimidation in the dangerous prison environment.

4.5 Declarative

Declarative is the kind of illocutionary act that is relates with conditions that affects the people, not only declaring condition, declarative act can also changes speech due to the status of the speaker such as social status, politics, and other backgrounds. In other words, when the speaker has authority it can cause certain effects of the speech.

4.5.1 Declaring War

Declaring war refers to the act of declaring or declaring war, which decisively changes the status of the relationship between two entities, usually countries or groups. And here are the examples of declaring war utterances.

Bogs: Ain't you gonna scream?

Andy : They'd never hear me over that. **Let's get this over with !**

This dialogue takes place in a prison, where Andy Dufresne is under threat from Bogs, who is a powerful inmate. By saying "**Let's get this over with !**" Andy takes a bold position. This utterance can be interpreted as a refusal to be afraid, Andy shows that he is not afraid to face this dangerous situation. With these words, Andy implicitly states that he is ready for a confrontation, which could lead to a physical fight. The context is that in the face of this situation, Andy shows no signs of fear. His words "**Let's get this over with**" is a bold response and signifies that he will not allow himself to be intimidated without fighting back.



4.5.2 Declaring Status

Declaring Status in Illocutionary Act refers to speech acts that function to change the status or state of something by using only words. Here is the example of declaring status utterance in the main characters of "The Shawshank Redemption" movie.

Andy : **I've been reassigned to you.**

Brooks : I know, they told me. Ain't that a kick in the ass? Come on in, I'll give you the dime tour.

In this dialogue, Andy tells Brooks that he has been reassigned as assistant librarian to deal with Brooks. By stating this, Andy directly changes the status of their relationship in the context of prison life. When Andy states that he is "**reassigned**," he is telling Brooks that his situation has changed. He now has a new responsibility or relationship with Brooks. The context is that Andy is declaring that he is now officially reassigned under Brooks' care.

4.5.3 Declaring Condition

Declaring Condition refers to the language act in which the protagonist declares or announces a certain condition or situation. And here are the example of declaring condition utterances.

Heywood : Shit. No such thing as easy time in the hole. A week seems like a year. Andy : **I had Mr. Mozart to keep me company.** Hardly felt the time at all.

The dialogue is spoken by Andy as a declaration to Heywood that Andy feels fine in the exile cell. Andy says "**I had Mr Mozart to keep me company**" which means that he feels fine because he is always listening to Mozart's songs. In this context, Andy uses the statement to explain how he was able to survive in prison, showing that he found a way to make his time in prison easier with the help of music.

5.0 Conclusion

Based on the findings derived from the dialogue of the main characters of the movie "The Shawshank Redemption", both Andy Dufrense and Ellis Boyd Redding (Red), 163 data were found which are all types of representative illocutionary acts, which are used to tell facts about something such as explaining, stating, informing and there are 78 utterances or 47.89% included in the category of representative acts. Directive which is used to show ordering, requesting, asking, etc., there are 50 utterances or 30.67% included in this category. There are 11 utterances or 6.73% categorised as commissive acts, which are used to do something in the future such as offering, pledge. Expressive acts are used to thanking, apologizing and 18 utterances or 11.04% were found. And the last is declarative, which is a type of minor illocutionary acts found in the analysis, there are 6 utterances or 3.68%, which are used to state and point.

Representative is the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the film "The Shawshank Redemption" with 78 utterances or 47.89%, which includes the following types: Stating with 25 or 15.34%, Informing with 8 or 4.91%, Explaining with 19 or 11.65%, Describing with 7 or 4.29%, Claiming with 2 or 1.23%, Complaining with 6 or 3.68%, Predicting with 5 or 3.07%, the last one is Agreeing and Deducing with 3 or 1.84%.

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