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ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DOCUMENTARY MOVIE ON THE MINIMALISTS : LESS IS NOW

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine the types and describe the most dominant and least appearance of representative illocutionary acts in the documentary movie entitled "The minimalist less is now." This study used a qualitative descriptive method and applied the speech act theory by John R Searle (1979). The data were obtained through the listening method and note-taking technique. This study reveals that eight types of representative illocutionary acts are retelling, asserting, arguing, informing, explaining, reporting, reminding, and complaining. Its retelling appears as the most frequent type of representative illocutionary acts with a frequency of 47 data (25.13%) and its complaining is the least representative type of illocutionary acts with a frequency of 8 data (4.3%). This study can be a reference if someone wants to find out the contents of an utterance in this movie as a source of learning and an additional source in their literary work.*

INTRODUCTION

A movie is something that everyone fancies, all those movie producers make audio-visual media creations. Nowadays, in this modern era, globalization is capable of connecting individuals from all walks of life without boundaries all over the world, particularly through the use of intermediaries (Sari, R. P. S., Suwanti, T. S., & Susanto, D. A., 2021). With the advancement of technology, many movies with various unique stories are produced. Everyone is eager to hear and watch a movie's plot because they are satisfied and intrigued. We know Rohmah (2020) argues the storyline in the movie from the action and speech of each dialogue character. The dialogues performed by the characters in the movie provide meaning and messages to be conveyed to the audience, supported by expression and body movement. Two things given contain information, facts, data, ideas, or even opinions depending on the conversation's context. It is called communication. According to Fiske (1991), communication is the production and exchange of meaning, message or text interacts with humans to produce meaning. This view is very concerned about the role of texts in culture. The communication process can be successful if the audience is not confused about what the speaker means. Susanto, D. A., Oktavia, M., & Sembiring, L. T. A. B. (2021) claim If one of the communication factors, such as meaning or message, disappears,

the interaction will be lost. Meaning is required to relate our perceptual perspective to the listeners. The most important factor is that it makes sense and is accepted, which results in a response from the audience and more concentrated movie content.

Interactions between the audience and the creator are an important part of communication through movies, an art form designed to convey a message. Sharing the movie content that is shown might affect the community or the audience's perspective. As a result, the audience pays closer attention to the language used by the characters in the movie in order to decipher the message and meaning hidden therein. However, every person has their own manner of interpreting what they see and hear. Language utterances are inextricably linked to their surroundings. Language utterances are inextricably linked to their surroundings. They must comprehend the meanings of the words in order to understand why they uttered them and what they wanted the audience to understand (Marlinda, M., & Susanto, D. A., 2022).

On the other hand, some people do not understand the conversational context of the figure. They required a speech analysis, claim (Richards Schmidt and Richard, 2010). A pragmatic analysis is defined as the study of the relation between language and context that serves as the foundation for a record or report on language comprehension. As a result, it demonstrates the capacity to utilize language effectively in linking and aligning phrases and situations (Susanto, D. A., & Rahayu, P. M., 2014). One knows that the context of speech coincides with behavior when the character is expressing something. Taylor & Francis Group (1997) state the speech act that refers to the speaker's actions and what is said. Three ways of speech act types analyze are locutionary, contains an understandable utterance is one that conveys or expresses meaning. Illocutionary is instead of telling, you should do action, and the perlocutionary notion of real consequences in readers' or listeners' minds (Austin, 1976). While five illocutionary act kinds are directives, commissive, expressive, declarative, and representative focus on saying what the speaker believes to be the truth, facts, and actual happenings. Illocutionary acts are becoming more specialized in instructions, statements, recommendations, information, and warnings. (Maesaroh, W. R. A., Affini, L. N., & Susanto, D. A., 2021). Leech Oka, M. D. D., (1993) classified the representative speech acts into seven, namely strengthening, guessing, confirming, assuming, predicting, announcing, and insisting. Some researches have been done in the field of speech act, illocutionary acts and assertive acts. Some of those are finding out the speech act in talk show (Anabokay et al., 2022; Rifkadiana et al., 2019; Girsang, 2014), in movie (Fadhilah, 2021; Fauzan, 2022; Sari, 2021) in short story (Santoso et al., 2014; Izar et al., 2022; Susanti & Wardani, 2019), in social media (Ilyas & Khushi, 2012; Vosoughi & Roy, 2016; Rahmatika & Wahyudi, 2020), in Advertisement (Aditria & San Rizqiya, 2021; Dewi, 2021; Ogunrinde, 2020), in interview (Santosa et al., 2021; Rostiana & Novari, 2021; Talitha, 2017). Besides, there are some researchers who found illocutionary on speech (Maesaroh et al., 2021; Caroline et al., 2021; Vinni, 2021), in literature (Nurfaizi & Aji, 2022; Rahayu & Parmawati, 2020; Sibuea, 2021). Those researchers focused on types of speech act, illocutionary acts and most dominant. This article has same thing as those reviews ones. But, the writer make it more specific by focusing on the types of representative illocutionary acts in documentary movie and focusing also on the least of the types of of representative illocutionary acts instead of the

most dominant. These are still under explored that triggered the writers to fill the gap in this study. This study also used documentary movie which is different kind of movie that is usually also the other researches. The writer of this study restricts the problem to identifying the categories and determining the most and least common representative acts in the movie's character conversation. A documentary titled *The Minimalists: Less Is Now* was made in 2021 just for Netflix. This genre was chosen by the writer because it includes daily utterances and is a medium that acknowledged people's social lives. Therefore, the Minimalists clan's intention with this movie is to promote a sense of urgency in contemporary consumerism: the time is now for less.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. English Pragmatics

Allan, Jaszczolt, and Katarzyna (2012) state etymologically that pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics originating from the Greek term "pragma," it means "actions," and its use is connected with scientists and philosophers interested in the research of meaning. Pragmatics about how humans communicate through language. It is based on their influence and function in the use of human language. Pragmatics that the language usage, particularly in interpersonal communication, and the social conditions and behavior's influence.

The above understanding is Levinson's (1983) pragmatics as the analysis of how language interacts with its context, which underpins explaining the meaning behind a language conveyed. Demonstrates the need for knowledge beyond the word's definition and its grammatical relationship, particularly its link to the context in which it is employed, to comprehend a linguistic expression or speech. Learn pragmatic knowledge by deepening the meaning of language by connecting one sentence to another to produce the appropriate sentence context so that one can understand the intent and desire of the speaker properly. The suitability of the use of language in sentences that are expressed simultaneously with certain behaviors by speakers can then be understood by partners so that it is responded to by a speech partner repeatedly and continuously until they find out the intention of the two parties involved. Therefore, the sentence's context and the appropriate language result in mutually acceptable communication.

2. Pragmatic Speech acts

In analyzing speech, this study used the speech act theory, one of the pragmatic theories. The choice of Speech Acts theory as the linguistic framework for the study is based on the idea that a person's capacity to use language to express messages or purposes through words and speech made by speakers. When a language is used according to its situation and context, it can be easily understood. Can give an utterance action or response to other people to do something because based on how the sentence occurred, why the speech was said, and how the listener received spoke the sentence. This speech act material examines how to use the language spoken by speakers and listeners to respond to each other in line with (Yule 1996).

There are mainly three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1976). Locutionary acts are reasonably straightforward to recognize because they are often recognized without considering the context of the speech. As a result, in comprehending a speech act role is less critical. Illocutionary acts also known

as The Act of Doing Something (Yule, 1996), are one of the most important aspects of the concept of speech acts. Speech acts that contain hidden meanings or alternative meanings desired by the speaker for the speech partner are known as illocutionary speech acts. Perlocutionary acts refers to the way a statement affects another person's thoughts or actions. The act of influencing someone might be referred to as the perlocution act.

3. Illocutionary Speech Acts

When performing an illocutionary acts, the speaker should utter anything that has intended meaning for the listener in regards to the situation and condition. It can assist readers in gaining better comprehension of the speaker's statement in a certain context. The speaker makes a statement to the speech partner with the intention of getting the speech partner to do something. The acts of locution, according to Austin (1962) is the acts of saying something, which includes the speaker's responsibility to do something regarding the content of his speech. Illocutionary acts are difficult to distinguish because they are tied to who speaks to whom, when, and where the speech acts is performed. Thus, it is required to incorporate the context of the speech in the speech situation in the illocutionary speech acts. Representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative illocutionary acts were classified by (John R Searle, 1979). It should be evident that we may discuss each class separately.

4. Representative Illocutionary Acts

Representative is a speech acts type that requires the speaker to convey their position on a subject. The speaker portrays the world in how they believe it is, therefore fitting the words to their world of belief. However, the speaker has the potential to say the incorrect thing. Representative to Croddy (2002, as cited in Sembiring and Ambalegin, 2019:280), the objective of these types is to commit the speaker, to varying degrees, to the integrity of the articulated proposition. It includes descriptions, claims, assertions, reports, statements of fact, and conclusions that characterize situations or events in the world. The representative point is when the speaker represents how things are in the world in a way that can be evaluated as accurate or incorrect. The presence of representative speech acts in the speaker's speech demonstrates that representative speech acts can convey the speaker's goal and motivations for delivering the speech. The author applies the theory proposed by John R Searle (1979:12) about representative illocutionary acts which are categorized into several functions, namely asserting, reminding, informing, explaining, arguing, complaining, retelling, and reporting.

METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the data identified and descriptively using sentences already organized into paragraphs. And to find out the dominant and least frequent sorts of representative illocutionary acts used by speakers' utterances. According to (Creswell, 2013:4-5) in the book Research Design, qualitative research is a tool for examining and comprehending the meaning ascribed to social or humanitarian problems by various individuals or groups. Qualitative research entails significant work, including formulating questions and processes, collecting specific data from participants, the inductive analysis of data from specific to general themes, and interpreting the data's significance. (Creswell, 2013:4-5) admits that the purpose of

descriptive approach of research is to obtain data regarding the current state of the situation. Descriptive research is centered on a research design in which Speaker in the movie to explain the attitudes, opinions, actions, or traits related with how what is or exists is connected to some a prior event that has influenced to the topic or problem that has recently occurred. The writer applied the theory (John R Searle, 1979) proposed to clarify the types of representative illocutionary acts used by every speaker's utterance in the documentary movie entitled *The Minimalists Less Is Now*. The movie relates present or 21st century, and The duration of this video was fifty-eight minutes where there are 35 speakers who raise the issue of the minimalist lifestyle in America.

The writer follows several techniques when compiling the data: download the movie on the layarkaca21 web, and the transcript is retrieved from <https://149.56.24.226/the-minimalists-less-is-now-2021/>, rewatch the movie several times, and collect spoken data found each character.

After collecting data, Observe and read the transcript, classify based on the types such as making table which set the criteria representative illocutionary acts uttered by speakers, present the results and calculate the percentage, derive the motivations and objectives for making a movie, and conclude the research findings. The method for analyzing the study's data that was used by Miles Huberman, A. M. (1994:10) which consists of; data reduction began with evaluating the data by watching a movie, carefully listening, and double-checking the data by reading the transcript for context. The next step is for the writer to identify which sentences or utterances had representative illocutionary acts and each type of representative utterance frequency. Hence, the data appeared from the most to the least in the data display, this step was an organized and compressed collection of data that enabled the user to reach conclusions and take action. The last step is drawing conclusion or verification; the writer concluded the research findings based on the research problem and the speech act theory employed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are eight different forms of representative illocutionary acts from a pragmatic perspective. From the beginning to the end, the characters made a total of 188 utterances, which the author recorded. Characters in the documentary movie "The Minimalists: Less Is Now" were used by the writer to calculate the frequency of representative illocutionary acts and determine the categories, most and least prevalent appearances. The following information can be used to see the different types of representative illocutionary acts that are detailed in the movie script: The percentage calculation is performed from the most dominant to the least as follows:

$$\text{Speech acts percentage} = \frac{\text{The number of X Speech}}{\text{The total number of speech}} \times 100\%$$

X = certain types of speech acts

Table 1 Table of frequency and percentage

No	Form Of Representative Illocutionary Acts	Occurance	Percentage
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1.	retelling acts	48	25,5%
2.	asserting acts	29	15,4%
3.	arguing acts	28	15%
4.	informing acts	25	13,2%
5.	explaining acts	21	11,2%
6.	reporting acts	15	8 %
7.	reminding acts	14	7,4%
8.	complaining acts	8	4,3%
	total	188	100

The table mentioned above, based on Searle's theory of Representative Illocutionary Acts, was created using words from speakers in this movie. In giving representative acts, the study focuses on finding 48 or 25,5 percent of utterances for the retelling type. Speeches by characters featured this phrase most frequently. It means that they retold a fact so the listener may relate it to the present using their own experiences, new information, or past lives. It can also explain the social structures and cultures of past lifetimes. It is followed by asserting there were 29 or 15,4%, arguing were 28 or 15%, Informing were 25 or 13,2%, explaining were 21 or 11,2%, reporting were 15 or 8%, reminding were 14 or 7,4% and complaining were 8 or 4,3%. The least frequent conduct in *The Minimalists Less Is Now* was complaining. The last type expressed the speakers' displeasure at how difficult it is to adopt a minimalist lifestyle.

Retelling Act

Speaker retells experiences, history, natural phenomena, events, and others using long or short sentences and whether or not the utterance context is essential, based on facts that are not made up by themselves. The speaker retells his reasons and intentions to the interlocutor because it can be accepted, heard, and responded to by the speech partner.

"My sense are just being bombarded with reminders, like, "hey you should buy this, you would be happier if you buy this, you know" and it's just sort of like in so many ways, they are trying to beat you into submission. "okay. I will buy it! I need it! I need it!"

(01.13/ T.K. Coleman)

In this utterance, Mr. TK Coleman told of a time when he was influenced by his thoughts so that the desire to want something was fulfilled. He tried to persuade himself with the words "you would be happier if you buy this" so that Mr. TK Coleman was carried away by his thoughts and realized to buy the item. According to him, his ideas always speak continuously by persuading, so Mr. TK Coleman found it difficult to restrain his thoughts and desires. He recounted her experience when he could not hold back and put off something he wanted.

Asserting Acts

The speakers used this act to convey their opinion that was considered a fact in a movie manner. Thus, the speaker might indirectly encourage the listener to consider the statement the truth.

"It's interesting, because when you are poor it's like when someone offers you

something, you take it"
(05.44/Ryan Nicodemus)

In the above statement, Ryan Nicodemus stressed that he could not refuse someone who offered us something when they do not have anything or poor household situation, so they appreciated it when people donated new or gently used items. But when more individuals give things, we save them, then it stacks with new ones finally they were not used or operates improperly. Ryan assert throughout his speech that even though we were striving to live a modest lifestyle, we cannot turn down things from other people at this time. If the situation was not handled, the clutter built up and required more room to store. Ryan used the term "interesting" to describe something that appeared on its own and not because we specifically requested it. But since we had earned the need, it materialized on its own.

Arguing Acts

In this movie, speakers tried to show what is in their minds, disagreement in words, and give a reason for denying or support something. In addition, the speakers given a reason in their utterances to persuade the hearer.

"Mm-hmm, I think it is because we have the opportunity to have so much."
(00.25/ Erwin McManus)

In the opinion of Erwin McManus, the benefit of living is that plenty of options were available. According to Erwin McManus, the term "many opportunities" had a very ambiguous definition, and we did not even know what it implies. The writer here took a representative stance on Erwin McManus's interpretation of the phrase "more opportunities," indicating that beginning a minimalist lifestyle was complex and challenging when we distinguish objects that were not used, those that were still used, and those that can be recycled. you can take advantage of this free time when you wanted to organize your resources and items because sorting was a task that demanded critical thought and patience. Second, when we contributed to those who need it more and sell unused items to boost our income, we often get the chance to run into old acquaintances and friends. The utterance is an argumentative utterance because of the word "I think" which is an expression of giving opinion.

Informing Acts

The main goal of Informing is to tell a fact or new information to the audience, hearer or listener. It could be information, the risk associated with something, or procedures to do in order to accomplish something.

"New age deliveries. The electronic aircraft would have a 15-mile range and deliver packages within 30 minutes."
(00.53/Abc news, world news now)

The sentence "When you look up at the sky, you may soon see Amazon's army of new-age deliveries" referred to drones or small commercial aircraft made by Amazon, not Amazon trooped who invade the region. These drones were typically used by merchant traders, particularly those in the food industry, to help their businesses delivered food to customers or buyers. The statement above further clarified that this small jet can only fly 15 miles in about 30 minutes to carry small items. The drone typically took a load of 5 pounds or 2.5 kg. It helped ease community activities in terms of delivering goods and, on the other hand, to maintain their industry in the modern era where everyone work from home or anywhere

with the latest technological advancements. This utterance was an act of providing information to the audience or listeners. The shipping service company in question was the Amazon industry.

Explaining Acts

The speakers in this movie managed to raise a minimalist lifestyle civilization theme in the United States. This movie features several presenters that go into great length about a variety of topics, including the effects of unintentional hoarders, how the more modern commercial world works by utilizing technological sophistication and a lifestyle that deviates from minimalism can attract consumers into the abyss of endless consumerism.

"Change is definitely coming, change is inevitable, because you can't continue to consume more than the planet can replenish every year you just physically can not."

(02.22/Annie Leonard)

The utterance above explained what was in the wasteful nature of humans. The increasing era was also marked by the progress of the times. Of course, there were many changes in human life, starting from fashion, styles, and other modern goods. Humans created more sophisticated equipment to enter the trend to attract customers' hearts to be willing to buy it. But the goods produced by them were not only one kind but other modern goods. The change was unpredictable, and we did not know when the change occur. Because humans as a place that is never satisfied, they listened more to their hearts than their thoughts. Every time there was a change in the latest fashion styles or other things, humans did not be able to contain their lust to buy without first being considered. The more items are deemed attractive, it made humans are eager to get them all. Unfortunately, if the things you get were not as expected or longer trending, the items were stored or discarded. Therefore, human behavior that becomes consumptive was not comparable to the refill of nature on this earth.

Reporting Acts

One of the representative illocutionary act's purposes is to inform what has been done (Hornby, 1995:993) when the speaker narrates a circumstance that occurred in the past and is relevant to what is being addressed in the present. Reporting act offers an oral or written account of something heard, seen, done, or studied, to describe something and make something known.

"Some experts call it a retail apocalypse, 2019 marked one of the worst years in a decade for brick-and-mortar stores"

(00.07/Newsman)

The above statement was conveyed by a male news anchor who reported to the audience to inform the important event that there had been a massive store closing in 2019 due to the bankruptcy of the retail industry, such as brick and cement stores, within a decade from 2010. Called a retail apocalypse event by some experts. This statement is an reporting acts because other figures submitted reports from experts on this important event in 2019. This report acts also carried an important message to the audience regarding the closure of the retail industry. The news report was inserted at the beginning of this movie as an opening to start and get to know America's new culture or trend.

Reminding Acts

Reminding is to mention to a hearer the propositional content with the additional

preliminary condition that the hearer previously knew and may have forgotten. Thus, only establishing different prepared conditions endow the speaker with a proposition attitude (John Rogers Searle & Vanderveken (1985:185)). Reminding acts was realized with an utterance that intends to give memories back to others with the aim of the interlocutor doing what the speaker had reminded him.

"You know what I realized ? I realized I was so focused on so-called success, and achievement and especially on the accumulation of stuff. I might have been living the American dream, but it was not my dream"
(07.06/Joshua fields Milburn)

The sentence above was an act of reminding. In the Joshua fields Milburn speech explained that his life was like the American dream, where the source of happiness was from getting and collecting many things they wanted, succeeding in achieving success, and always having certain targets or plans for achieving certain physical and mental health aside, harmonious relationships with family, other activities outside of work and others. Those made him realize that he reminded himself that he had away on the minimalist lifestyle.

Complaining Acts

Complaining was the type of Representative acts that reflects the suffering or dissatisfaction with a state. According to the Oxford dictionary (1991:18 as cited in Rohmah, 2020:25), complaining expresses dissatisfaction or unhappiness as a form of protest and objection. It told the unhappiness of the speaker.

"It is very difficult to go through some of these stoical experiments to see what you can live with or live without, but in the end it's worth the work."
(03.47/Ryan Nicodemus)

The sentence above was an act of complaining that leads to a complaint. Ryan Nicodemus complained when selecting, separating, and getting rid of the items he had. He did the research because he was looking into implementing and setting the things he had by dividing them into several parts, namely items that were still very much needed and items that were no longer used or not needed. At that time, he complained that separating his goods into two parts was complicated. He was at an impasse and will consider the condition of the goods from various aspects. But it run by itself when he has started to decide step by step. This statement contained an complaining act because Ryan found it difficult and complained while researching to get rid of the unused items.

Each speaker retold past events, such as their experiences learning about and adopting a minimalist lifestyle, and described a few of minimalism's effects. They talked about their gloomy past lives before discovering the term minimalism. The retelling act in every utterance delivered by the speaker was helpful in convincing public attention regarding the invitation to live a minimalist life. The testimonials of these speakers were from ordinary individuals who were persuaded that they can manage their situations without trouble due to their high social position. However, as everyone has a unique economic condition, every person's understanding of what a minimalist or simple lifestyle means will vary. They used assertive acts because they employed asserting acts to persuade the other person to accept their objectives after delivering ideas, stories, experiences, and explanations of something. The asserting act sentence used figurative or analogous language to convey what the speaker means easier and threw questions with yes or no. The asserting acts above help to

understand the opinion of the speakers in sharing their thoughts and knowledge about the minimalist lifestyle. Speakers discussed their objectives for learning about and incorporating minimalism into their lives and outlined their predicament of constantly having the choice to get everything they desired. Some speakers also discussed their favorite justifications for living a minimum lifestyle. They argue by their interpretations, the speakers communicated their point of view because they had a distinct objective: they wanted to persuade, influence, provide the audience with crucial information for understanding, or even want them to know and ask to lead a simple life. Annie Leonard, TK Coleman, Dave Ramsey, and other speakers share material that contains a statement about the minimalist lifestyle in American society. They conveyed to the audience clear information about current events, such as the existence of cutting-edge technological equipment, significant changes in the cost of advertising, and cultural, social, and working hours in downtown America. The information came from various multicultural society sources rather than a single one, so the audience became more certain of the information's existence. Minimalism's topic is the most popular discussion material in this movie because several aspects such as the emergence of the reasons for a hedonistic lifestyle, stuff excessive accumulation, and a lack of creativity and innovation in managing goods. They give logical explanations and illustrations from the movie. The presenters tried to explain the causes and implications of the American minimalism trend started changing from general to specialized. They began talking about the advantages of living simply, the transition from conventional to online commerce, innovation in marketing plans, the social and cultural goals of Americans who are more conspicuous consumers, and the motivations behind people leading simple lives. Speakers used reporting strategies to ensure the audience to exercise greater caution with technology system in modern era. An internet media corporation can quickly determine a consumer's wants, and it is simple to present appealing commercial adverts or platforms. speakers use reminding act as a sign that as long as we must never forget and away a minimalist lifestyle. Always exercise self-control and never affected by anything so that we can survive with changes in a trend or fashion. In other side the speakers complain about how complex the process was and how it made them feel disagreeable, bored, and time-consuming, and thinking to organize and considering, how appropriate, and functional of the comodities well by adjusting to the arround environment.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and discussing each type of representative illocutionary act uttered by each utterance of speakers in The "Minimalists Less Is Now movie" the writer can conclude two points. first, this study is conducted to know types of representative illocutionary acts are speakers' utterances. The data that were found by the writer are in accordance with John R Searle's theory. The result of this study shows that there are eight types namely Retelling (48 data), asserting (29 data), arguing (28 data), informing (25 data), explaining (21 data), reporting (15 data), reminding (14 data), and complaining (8 data).

Second, from calculating the frequency of types of representative illocutionary acts. The speakers in this movie mostly use retelling acts, and the least used are complaining

acts. The data results show that this movie wants to introduce the meaning of the prevalent minimalist lifestyle in the United States. They present it more by retelling where the lives of the speakers in the movie bring the audience to imagine the speaker's past before they find the term minimalist and after seeing it. On the other hand, complaining acts is the least to be found because many speakers here support the implementation of minimalist living, but they tend to want to give up and complain because they do not like the process of leading a minimalist life where they have to fight sincerity, hold back and are willing to use a lot of thought and energy. To go through the process, complaining here is more directed at the speakers' feelings as a challenge to get through it.

We can see the people involved in raising and discussing minimalist topics are people who are taken in real life. They tell actual events and are not fabricated apart from that; their role is not to pretend or act as another character but as the speaker's original. Second, the reason for using representative words outside the discussion of speech acts in this study is words to represent to explain something based on events and facts that can use symbols or data. So the writer prefers the "representative" word because all the speakers involved have been chosen to represent the content movie's minimalism lifestyle view currently prevalent in the United States. The language in this movie is also represented in the use of language in American society today. Third, this movie represents a modern era where all people have turned to the age of the internet and increasingly sophisticated technology.

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