ABSTRACT


Apart from having the same knowledge of a language, a speaker and a hearer must share the same knowledge about a topic being discussed. This happens because every utterance someone utters has a meaning that not everyone can understand the intended meaning. The illocutionary act is the field in which we can analyze the meaning of someone's utterance. This research aimed to identify the types of illocutionary acts and the most frequently type found in the main character’s utterances in 1917 movie as well as analyzing the function of each utterance. This research used a qualitative method and the utterances were analyzed using the theory of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1976) who classified illocutionary acts into five types. The researcher found 235 data which only used four or five types of illocutionary acts: representatives, directives, commissives and expressives in which representatives as the most frequently used type. Other than that, there were 37 functions that had been classified into each type: 13 functions of representatives (informing, stating, disagreeing, guessing, complaining, predicting, warning, explaining, refusing, agreeing, arguing, insisting and assuring), 7 functions of directives (asking, requesting, calling, suggesting, warning, commanding and pleading), 2 functions of commissives (promising and volunteering), and 15 functions of expressives (encouraging, apologizing, mocking, refusing, complaining, blaming, fearing, surprised, hoping, panicking, calming, thanking, greeting, anger and praising).

Keywords: Illocutionary Act, Speech Acts, Utterance, 1917 Movie