Analysis of the Phenomenon of Searle's Model of Illocutionary Speech Acts in A Movie Titled *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"*: A Pragmatics Study

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Abstract
This paper discusses research on the phenomenon of illocutionary acts according to Searle's model, using the film *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"* as the research object. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method with techniques for collecting data, analyzing data, describing, and finally drawing conclusions. The research results reveal that five types of Searle's illocutionary acts are present in the film as a whole. The purpose of this research is to describe the speech acts in the film *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"*. This research provides benefits to enhance knowledge about the use of illocutionary acts and to identify the categories of types used.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Searle's Theory, Film, Speaker, Interlocutor

1. Introduction

When carrying out a communication activity, of course it contains one, two, or even more speakers. One speaker acts as a messenger, while the speech partner acts as a message receiver (Rihanah et al., 2021). In an utterance has certain purposes, sometimes an utterance aims to make the speech partner take an action based on what is said by the speaker. One of the studies of pragmatics is speech acts, an action that cannot be done except to give the right sentences. Adhiguna et al. (2019) states that speech acts have urgency in the production of an utterance/language. Thus, language is closely related to the actions performed by humans in the use of an utterance.

According to Searle, speech act is a result or output of a sentence in certain circumstances, so that it enters into the unity of language communication. One of the speech acts contained in Searle's theory is illocutionary speech acts (Astri, 2020). Searle also states that illocutionary speech act is an act of speech that is not only to tell something, but also to do something with careful consideration (Megawati, 2016).

In illocutionary speech acts, Searle divides into five types of speech acts, including 1) representative or assertive is an explanation of what and how the event occurred; 2) commissive is a speech act that can cause the speaker to perform a directed action; 3) directive is a speech act activity that can cause the audience to perform an action; 4) expressive is a speech act related to one's attitude or feelings; 5) declaration is a form of speech act that combines the content of the speech with the existing reality (Affiananda et al., 2023; Rahayu & Eripuddin, 2023; Rosyidi et al., 2019; Syahid et al., 2023; Warsidi et al., 2023).

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A film is a drama that has a long duration and is shown on television or on certain platforms. When watching a film, we will be presented with conversations between characters with one another. So, in the context of Indonesian language, it is related to the speech conveyed by the speaker or writer (Rahma, 2013). In understanding the meaning conveyed by the character as a listener must know the context, so that the message will be conveyed properly.

In this 5.0 technology era, we have been presented with a lot of films that can be accessed through YouTube, television, Telegram, Netflix, Goplay, and others (Marwuni & Utomo, 2020). Technology makes it easy for us to find the latest films. An example of a film that we can enjoy on YouTube is a film called *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"*. From that film, researchers are interested in studying pragmatics in the context of illocutionary speech acts.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analysing the illocutionary speech acts in the film *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"* because from previous studies no one has examined it. In addition, this film has a romantic genre, so it is highly recommended to be watched by teenagers to adults. The film contained in it has speech meanings that are easy to understand, and it contains illocutionary speech acts.

The chosen film contains many illocutionary speech acts, so this is what encourages researchers to raise the theme. By understanding the illocutionary speech acts contained in this film, readers will better understand that illocutionary speech acts are often used in everyday life. The benefit is that it can increase knowledge about the use of illocutionary speech acts and can find out the category of types used. The purpose of this research is to describe the speech acts in the film *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"*.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. This method is used because the data used as research contains words or sentences. The data source used is a film, namely *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"*. In this research, the researcher becomes the main instrument, because the researcher collects data, analyses, data, describes, and finally makes a conclusion based on the analysed data (Mahsun, 2005). The technique used in the research uses the SLBC technique known as *"simak libat bebas cakap"*. This means that the researcher only observes the film without having to engage in conversation. This research also uses descriptive analysis technique which is used to describe illocutionary speech acts.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the observed results, the film *"Babysitter yang Tertukar"* has five types of speech acts that are in line with Searle's theory. This study found various types of speech act illocution such as assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The following is the discussion obtained.
a) Representative or assertive

A speech act used by speakers to inform or convey information based on valid data. It contains facts in accordance with the actual situation. The examples are complaining, proposing, expressing opinions, boasting, bragging, reporting, denying, believing, and expressing opinions.

Quote 1

"So, sir. Randi wants to be a babysitter here, she will try to work here," suggested the caregiver.

In the conversation spoken by the caregiver, there is an illocutionary speech act pattern with an assertive type. The caregiver proposed to her superior that Randi be accepted to work at the orphanage for the first time. Then, thanks to the caregiver's proposal, the superior gave Randi a vacancy to train as a babysitter for one week.

Quote 2

"No, all rich people are bad, I know that," Harum said to Randi.

The conversation spoken by Harum to Randi contains a type of assertive illocutionary speech act. Harum denied Randi's previous words, he denied because he thought all rich people were bad. This act of denying is included in assertive illocution.

Quote 3

"Wow, I can finally eat at a nice restaurant," said Randi.

The sentence spoken by Randi contains assertive illocutionary speech acts. This is because in the quote, Randi is proud of himself by saying such things, he is proud that he can finally enjoy eating in a very luxurious restaurant.

Quote 4

"Wait a minute, please, I have a class, I'll leave now, huh, bye", said Randi's girlfriend.

The sentence above is a sentence spoken by Randi's girlfriend. The sentence is included in the category of assertive illocutionary speech acts because her boyfriend is telling her that he will do lecture activities on campus. The sentence spoken contains data in the form of facts.

b) Commissive

A speech act that is used to express itself in the future, such as offering or promising something. In this speech act, the speaker has a commitment to implement an action in the future. The activity can be in the form of pledging, threatening, promising, or swearing.

Quote 1

"I'll take you back to your hometown, okay?" asked the owner of the orphanage.

In the conversation spoken by the owner of the orphanage, there is a commissive illocutionary speech act type pattern, namely offering to Harum to take her back to the village to visit her mother. So, the speech is included in an agreement spoken to the speech partner to help Harum become his driver.

Quote 2

"If you don't want to obey me, I will hold your car and your bank account," said Randi's father.

The conversation spoken by Randi's father contains commissive illocutionary speech acts. This is because the utterance contains a threat made to Randi. Previously, Randi was a man who could only splurge and was always spoilt by his father so he had not worked. Therefore, his father threatened him that if he did not comply with his father's words, his car and account would be confiscated.

Quote 3

"Well, since you did my son's work earlier, I'll give you some extra tips (money)," said the lady who owns the house.

This illocutionary statement appeared when Randi and Harum were babysitting in a house. As a result of the mischief and pranks from her son, the mother of the house owner promised to increase the salary for both of them. This is in line with the commissive illocutionary speech act because it is a promise or oath to oneself.

c) Directive

An action performed by the speaker to influence the speech partner to perform an action. Usually in the form of commanding, requesting, bargaining, challenging, suggesting, demanding, giving advice, and others.

Quote 1

"Look at the boy, he's cute," said Harum.

In the conversation spoken by Harum, it contains a directive type of illocutionary speech act, because the excerpt has an order for the speech partner to do something 'look'. Harum said that to Randi so that Randi would look at the little boy who was sleeping in front of him.

Quote 2

"Kids, listen to what Uncle says, and don't be naughty," Harum said to the children at the orphanage.

The conversation contains a directive type of illocutionary speech act. The reason is found in the sentence of advice given by Harum to the orphanage children not to be naughty if they are taken care of by Randi. The speech aims to make the children obey Randi and make the children's atmosphere conducive.

Quote 3

"Ma'am, maybe my bank account is being disrupted, what if I pay using my original watch," said Randi.

The conversation spoken by Randi above is included in the type of directive illocutionary speech act. This is because he bargained with the restaurant waiter because the ATM brought by Randi could

not be used because it had been blocked by his father. Finally, he willingly replaced the entire meal using the nori tanga watch he was wearing.

Quote 4

"Honey, I'm in trouble, I want to ask for your help," said Randi.

The conversation above was spoken by Randi to his girlfriend. At that time, he was in trouble because he left home due to the impact of his father, so he wanted his girlfriend to help him. This action is included in the type of directive illocutionary speech act because it asks for help to others to do something.

Quote 5

(Laughing) "Hehe, help me first!" Randi commanded.

The conversation spoken by Randi to Harum had a directive type of illocutionary speech act because he ordered Harum to open the curtain that had been wrapped around her. Then, Harum took action according to what Randi ordered.

Quote 6

"Kak Harum, read a fairytale, please" said the child of the owner of the house.

The words were spoken by one of the children Harum cared for. The child ordered Harum to perform an action, which was to read a fairy tale to her so that she would sleep soundly. After listening to the child's order, Harum rushed to her room to read the fairy tale.
d) Expressive
A speech act that is used to express a judgement or give an impression of the speech partner. Examples include warning, thanking, congratulating, scolding, praising, apologising, and criticising.

Quote 1

"Thank you, Rum. For helping me find a boarding house," said Randi.

From the example of the snippet of conversation spoken by Randi to Harum, it is included in the expressive type of illocutionary speech act. The reason is that the utterance contains gratitude as a form of pleasure spoken to Harum. The facial expression shown by Randi contains a happy and happy face because there are still people who help him when he is in a difficult situation.

Quote 2

"Why did you do that? I already know the owner of the car is guilty," Harum snapped.

When viewed from the example of the quote above, that quote is included in the category of expressive type of illocutionary speech acts, because in the speech Harum shows her upset face because

she sees Randi defending the person who has hit a mother on the street. The utterance contains expressive meaning because Harum blames Randi on the grounds that Randi has defended the car driver.

Quote 3

"You know what? I really hate you," said Harum.

The statement made by Harum has the type of expressive illocutionary speech act, because she uttered the sentence to Randi with an upset face and full of anger. Her emotions overflowed because Randi had made a mistake that Harum did not like.

Quote 4

"I'm sorry for my child, sometimes he's naughty," said the lady who owns the house.

The apology statement that has been said by the mother of the house owner signifies an expressive illocutionary speech act. This is because the mother apologised for her child's misbehaviour while being cared for by Randi and Harum. The words were expressed because she had made a mistake.

Quote 5

"Wow, your son is so kind like an angel," said Randi.

The speech expressed by Randi to the house owner's mother has a type of expressive illocutionary speech act because it is a form of praise. Even though his son was naughty, he still praised him because it was natural that he was still a child and was in his playing period.

Quote 6

"If you keep making noise, I'll report to the boarding house owner," said Harum.

The sentence above contains an expressive type of illocutionary speech act because Harum conveyed the message with an angry tone and a face full of class. The sentence was said so that Randi would not make noise in the next room as Harum's neighbour.

e) Declaration

A speech act that ensures the complete conformity of the meaning with the reality or actual situation. It is used by speakers to express circumstances, such as firing, arresting, requesting, bargaining, naming, and others.

Quote 1

"Instead of you coming here, let me go there," said Randi.

The conversation contains a declarative type of illocutionary speech act because it contains an offer. That Harum would go here alone, but Randi offered that he would pick Harum up here. This conversation has a close relationship with declaration.

4. Conclusion

This article analyses the types of illocutionary speech acts of Searle's theory implemented through the film *Babysitter Yang Tertukar*. A speech act is a sentence that has a certain meaning based on what is said by the speaker. Speech acts also affect the surrounding speech partners. The speech acts contained in the film *Babysitter Yang Tertukar* include speech acts such as assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The study in this research obtained the number of illocution as many as 20 utterances which include the five types. Through this study, the researcher managed to analyse and describe how the dialogues spoken by the characters have certain meanings. This research can be useful and contribute to the study of pragmatics on daily communication.

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