

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS UTTERED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “THE VOW” MOVIE

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Abstract

The Vow movie has been selected by the researcher as the study's subject. “The Vow” is a romantic comedy directed by Michael Sucsy that aired in 2012. This movie is inspired by a real story. The movie is about a husband and wife named Leo and Paige. They had just come out of the cinema, but on the way home they had an accident which resulted in Paige (Leo's wife) experiencing a severe brain injury, so that Paige's memory for the last 5 years was lost. So Paige forgot all her memories of her husband (Leo). In this study, the researcher discusses the use of illocutionary acts. The researcher focuses on identifying the types of illocutionary acts and examine the meanings of the illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in “The Vow” movie. In determining this, the researcher uses the theory by John R. Searle (1979). In researching the problem the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher watched the movie several times and then transcribed the movie for research. The results of this study are all the types of illocutionary acts namely; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaratives, as found in “The Vow” movie. The researcher has found 56 utterances in total which stated by the main characters Leo and Paige. The first type is Representatives, and the researcher found 23 utterances. The second type is directives, and the researcher found 20 utterances. The third type is commissive, and the researcher found 4 utterances. The fourth type is Expressives, and the researcher found 7 utterances, The last type is Declaratives, in this type the researcher found 3 utterances and they are 3 deciding. So, the researcher found all the types of illocutionary acts in “The Vow” movie.

Keywords: Illocutionary acts, Movie, Character.

INTRODUCTION

Communication occurs when two or more people are speaking to one another. In order to clearly express information, thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions, communication is crucial in everyday life. Relationships with others can be forged through communication as well. Language is used by people to communicate with one another. Language is a means of communication that enables the expression of emotions through words, sounds, and gestures. According to Hornby (2000), cited in Jamil & Narsum (2018), language is the mechanism through which individuals in a specific country express their thoughts and feelings through gestures, symbols, and sounds. Language is utilized for speech and writing. The scientific study of language is known as linguistics.

Language is more than just the substitution of words or sounds; it also has meaning. So, the message must be understood correctly. However, occasionally the communication fails due to a misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. In terms of communication, the speaker has the goal of conveying a message to the listener. A speech act is a language study that examines the way speakers use language to accomplish desired aims and also how listeners determine the intended meaning of what is said. The notion of speech act was put forth in the 1960s by John Austin and John Searle, two philosophers of language. This notion contends that every time someone speaks, they are attempting to accomplish something with their words (in the sentence).

Speech acts can be divided into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this study, the researcher's primary focus is on describing "illocutionary actions." According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts are speech acts that are used to express the speaker's intentions. An illocutionary act is defined by O'Keeffe, Clancy, and Adolphes (2011,

p. 85) as the speaker's intended goal when making utterances. As noted before, every word a speaker speaks to a listener constitutes an illocutionary act.

Speech acts can be found in literary works. A literary work is a portrayal of the world and social activity, according to Pradopo (1994, p. 26). The primary requirements for a literary work are "truth" or everything that the author desires to depict. One of the literary works that can describe a story's plot is a movie. A movie, according to Hornby (2006, p.950), is a collection of moving images and sound that tells a story and is exhibited in a cinema or theater.

Many studies have made illocutionary acts the subject of research activities. The researchers look for prior research, such as: Rahayu, S. (2017), it is an effort to identify the different illocutionary act kinds and the predominant illocutionary act categories in the *Me Before You* film. The information was obtained from statements made by the movie's main characters. The descriptive qualitative approach was used to conduct the study for this thesis, focusing on illocutionary speech. The taxonomy of illocutionary acts proposed by Searley served as the foundation for the research's theoretical framework. There are five explanations of illocutionary acts in the *Me Before You* movie, and the main characters collectively utter 234 illocutionary acts in total. It has 138 references to assertive (representative) language (58.97%), 47 references to directive language (20.08%), 11 references to commissive language (4.70%), 30 references to expressive language (12.82%), and 8 references to declarative language (3.14%). Assertive or representatives totaled 138 categories in Searly's classification of illocutionary, accounting for 58.97% of the total.

The Vow movie has been selected by the researcher as the study's subject. "The Vow" is a romantic comedy directed by Michael Sucsy that aired in 2012. This movie is inspired by a real story. The movie is about a husband and wife named Leo and Paige. They had just come out of the cinema, but on the way home they had an accident which resulted in Paige (Leo's wife) experiencing a severe brain injury, so that Paige's memory for the last 5 years was lost. So Paige forgot all her memories of her husband (Leo).

These are the two following problems to be analyzed through this study:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in "The Vow" movie?
2. What are the meanings of the illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in "The Vow" movie?

Review of Related Literature

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that upholds the importance of context in comprehending and speaking. According to Yule (1996, p. 3), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is used to create a working relationship during the communication process. We may know that communication goals may be successfully accomplished in the communication process thanks to the development concept of working relationships. This setting is connected to various civilizations in various societies. According to Crystal (2003, p. 120), pragmatics is the study of the variables that affect our language choices in social interactions and how those decisions affect other people.

The Context

In discussing pragmatics, context is crucial. The interpretation of speech acts can alter the illocutionary act. It is dependent on the speaker's cultural background. Both the speaker and the hearer must agree on and comprehend the context of their communication in order to solve the issue. Pragmatics is the study of the connections between language and context that are important to a theory of language understanding, stated by Levinson (1983, p. 21).

Speech Acts

When studying pragmatics, we are concerned with how to deliver a speech in such a way that the listener can interpret the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Speech acts are recognized as a subfield of pragmatics that employs compound words that often include speech and action phrases that are related to the use of speech to carry out an action. According to the speech act theory, which comes from Austin's (1962), people make an utterance not only to say it but to have an intention towards the hearers. Many linguistic theories are based on some rather basic presumptions about human language, such as the idea that language may be defined as a collection of true sentences or that it is nothing more than a combination of sound and meaning.

Types of Speech Acts

a) Locutionary Acts

Simply expressing something and taking someone else's meaning into consideration is a locutionary act. The expression of a sentence with a specific meaning and reference is known as a locutionary act. A locutionary act is further defined by Austin & Huang (2007, p. 102) as the creation of a meaningful language statement. Additionally, locutionary acts are fundamental speech acts, or the creation of meaningful language phrases, in accordance with Yule (1996, p. 48). As it has a literal meaning, a locutionary act is an easy form of speech acts to identify. The locutionary act, which is divided into the phonic act, phatic act, and rhetic act, is further described by Austin in Huang (2007, p. 102) as the fundamental act of speaking. Making an utterance-inscription was the first phatic act. First is the physical act of producing a certain series of vocal sounds (in the case of spoken language) or a set of written symbols is known as the phonic act (in the case of written language). A phatic act, or the construction of a particular verbal expression in a particular language, comes in second. The process of creating a coherent string of sounds or symbols in a particular language, such as a word, phrase, or sentence, is known as a phatic act. The last is that contextualizing the utterance-inscription was a rhetorical act. Assigning references, resolving deixis, and lexically or grammatically disambiguating the speech are all tasks that fall under the purview of the rhetic art.

b) Illocutionary Acts

The intention of the speaker to communicate with the listener is referred to as illocutionary acts. By saying various words or sentences with different meanings in mind, the speaker engages in illocutionary activities. Then, without attempting to have an effect, the speaker will communicate the power of speech through a function. An illocutionary act is defined as any activity meant to be carried out by a speaker in order to utter a verbal utterance by the application of traditional force, according to Austin and Huang (2007, p. 102). Additionally, Yule (1996, p. 48) claimed in his book that an utterance's expressive energy performs illocutionary activities. Simply put, when the speaker speaks, his or her speech has significance. The worth of an illocutionary act is essentially determined by the speaker's aim, according to the previous understanding. In essence, Austin and Searle developed the same concept of illocutionary acts. Social norms such as apologizing, grumbling, congratulating, welcoming, offering, praising, promising, proposing marriage, suggesting, thanking, predicting, warning, and so forth describe illocutionary activities.

Classification of Illocutionary Acts.

Searle (1979, p.12-17) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

1. Representative

Representative or assertive statements bind the speaker (to varying degrees) to something being true, to the truth of the representation. According to Searle, who is quoted in Huang (2007, p. 106)

the speaker makes the world fit their way of thinking by portraying it as they understand it to be. This type of illocutionary act can be in the form of asserting, claiming, describing, concluding, stating and reporting.

2. Directives

Attempts to encourage the listener to take a certain action are known as directives. According to Searle, who was referenced by Huang (2007, p. 107), by utilizing this kind of illocutionary act, the speaker aims to evoke some future course of action from the listener, making the world fit the words through the addressee. This kind of illocutionary act might take the form of asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, questioning, begging, pleading, praying, inviting, advising, permitting, and entreating.

3. Commissives

Commissive obligates the speaker to take some action in the future. According to Searle, as reported in Huang (2007, p. 107), commissives communicate the speaker's purpose to do something. Furthermore, he stated that while using this type of illocutionary act, the world adapts to the words through the speaker. The kinds of this illocutionary act can be in the form of promising or vowing.

4. Expressives.

When referring to a propositional state of things, expressives are utilized to convey the psychological state suggested by the sincerity condition. The expressive type has no direction of fit. When performing this type, the speaker is not attempting to make the world match the words, but rather the truth of the conveyed proposition is assumed. This kind of illocutionary act can be in the form of thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, and welcoming.

5. Declaratives.

Declarations actions aim to alter the status or condition of the objects they relate to, but only after the declaration has been successfully completed. A declaration can make instantaneous changes in some current states of affairs since it depends on significant extralinguistic institutions, according to Searle, as quoted in Huang (2007, p. 108). Additionally, by creating a connection between the proportionate content and the outside world when engaging in this kind of illocutionary behavior, the speaker affects change in the world. Declaring war, Naming, Deciding, Excommunicating, Firing from employment are all examples of declarations.

c) Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocution is the act of causing impacts on the audience by pronouncing the statement, with such effects being unique to the circumstances of delivery. Furthermore, according to Yule (1996, p. 49), perlocutionary conduct is uttering based on the circumstances with the expectation that the hearer will identify the effect you intended.

Movies

The movie is now one of the most interesting literary works and is very good at getting over the author's or director's messages to the audience. According to Hornby (2006, p. 950), a movie is a collection of moving images that are captured with sound, tell a story, and are exhibited in a theater. *The Vow* movie has been selected by the researcher as the study's subject. "The Vow" is a romantic comedy directed by Michael Sucaskey that aired in 2012. This movie is inspired by a real story. The movie is about a husband and wife named Leo and Paige. They had just come out of the cinema, but on the way home they had an accident which resulted in Paige (Leo's wife) experiencing a severe brain injury, so that Paige's memory for the last 5 years was lost. So Paige forgot all her memories of her husband (Leo). Leo is frustrated as he waits for his wife to recover and remember their marriage. Leo promised Paige that he would help Paige recover and accompany Paige in her

recovery so that their marriage could be preserved. The reason why the researchers chose this movie is because she has watched "The Vow" movie and he feels that there are many speech acts that can be studied, especially the special illocutionary acts. Learning more about the illocutionary act of this film is very interesting because it could be useful for further research in the future.

METHOD

Research Design

This study is employed qualitative descriptive methods. This study is classified as qualitative descriptive since it analyzes and describes the main character's utterance in "The Vow" movie. Descriptive qualitative data is that there is a subjective component to it; the various participant experiences either reflect the findings or are analogous to the terminology used to introduce the research topic (Bradshaw, 2017). The qualitative descriptive method is used in this study since text data must be analyzed. It is utilized in "The Vow" movie to distinguish the forms of illocutionary acts as well as the context of the situation that determines the illocutionary acts of the utterance.

Data Collection instruments

The researcher used data from the film *The Vow* for this investigation. *The Vow* (2012) has been rewatched by the researcher at [dunia21.xn--6frz82g](https://www.dunia21.xn--6frz82g). A love story from 2012, *The Vow* stars Channing Tatum and Rachel McAdams. Michael Sucaskey directed the 104-minute film *The Vow*. Due to its success at the box office, *The Vow* is the seventh-highest grossing romance drama film of all time. The movie was based on a true story. Their love served as the basis for the 2000 film *The Vow*, which centers on Kim and Krickitt Carpenter's marriage.

Produce Data Collection

There are several steps in the procedure of collecting data carried out by researchers.

1. The first step is re-watch "The Vow" movie.
2. The second step is the researcher identifying the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's (1978) theory.
3. The third step is the researcher classifying/categorizing the data.
4. The fourth step is the researcher elaborated the data which is of type illocutionary acts.
5. The last step in the data collection procedure is verification.

Data Analysis

1. Data condensation is the process of sorting, simplifying, abstracting and presenting visual data into written data. The purpose of condensation is data that were to be collected such as a movie will be made a transcript or textual data. The researchers transcribed "The Vow" movie into written data.
2. After the data goes through the reduction process, the next data display Data displays are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis. Data display, according to Miles, Huberman & Saldana, p.108), is a visual presentation type that organizes information so the user may make decisions and take action. In this step, the data related to the types of illocutionary acts will be explained in detail to obtain the expected research conclusions.
3. The final step in this research is to draw conclusions from the entire process of data analysis that has been carried out. This activity is presented in an all-encompassing narrative analysis with a nutshell result. The types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie based on Searle's theory. Furthermore, the conclusion aims to explain briefly the purposes of the illocutionary acts found more clear and easy to understand.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. The Types of Illocutionary Acts Uttered by The Main Character in “The Vow” Movie?

In this point, the researcher presents the utterances she found in “The Vow” movie that she believes as the illocutionary acts which can be categorized according to Searle’s theory. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The researcher only elaborate the description of the utterances found and will be discussed on the discussion part.

No	Types of illocutionary acts	Leo	Paige
1	Representative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asserting. • Claiming. • Describing. • Concluding. • Reporting. 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
2	Directives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking • Ordering • Commanding • Requesting • Questioning. • Begging • Pleading • Praying • Inviting • Advising • Permitting. • Entreating. 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
3	Commissive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promising • Vow 	✓ ✓	✓
4	Expressive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanking. • Congratulating. • Apologizing. • Condoling. • Deploring. • Welcoming 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
5	Declaratives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaring war. • Naming. • Deciding. • Excommunicating. • Firing from employment 		✓

2. The Meaning of The Illocutionary Acts Uttered by The Main Character in “The Vow” Movie

The next thing is about the meaning, the researchers found the meanings of the illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in “The Vow” movie, as follows:

a. Representative

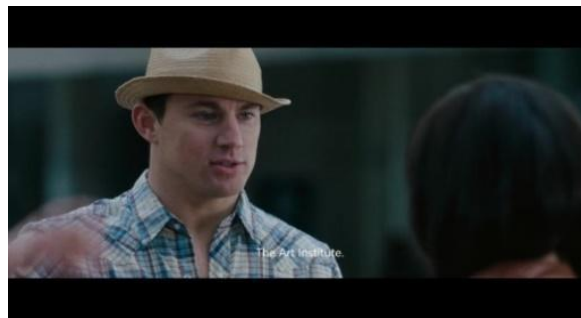


(Minutes: 39.40)

Leo: *Well, you're not allowed to drive, so i do have to go*”

The utterance stated when Paige told Leo that they’ve been invited to a family dinner, and Paige tells Leo that he doesn’t need to come. So Leo said he would come to the dinner because he didn’t let Paige drive.

b. Directives



(Minutes 04.37)

Leo: *“The art institute, you work there?”*

Leo said those words when he first met Paige in the parking lot of a cafe called the Cafe Mnemonic. Leo said the above utterance to get to know Paige better and for Paige to introduce herself to Leo.

c. Commissive



(Minutes 25.51)

Leo: *"I promise, I will take care of her"*

The situation is when Leo, Paige, and Paige's parents are in the hospital. Because Paige was recovering, she was allowed to go home by the doctor. At that time, Leo begged Paige to go to his house, not to her parents' house. He stated that utterance above to promise Paige's parents that if Paige came home with him, he would take care of Paige.

d. Expressive



(Minutes 04.50)

Paige: *"Well..Thank you for this, Leo."*

That was when Paige and Leo first met. They first met in the parking lot of a cafe. Paige was just about to get into her car, but she just forgot to bring her permit. So, Leo suddenly came and gave Paige's permit. The utterance above was used by Paige which she addressed to Leo who had given her permit.

e. Declarative



(Minutes: 52.28)

Paige: *"i think i'm ready to see my studio now"*

At that time Leo was relaxing while reading the newspaper, but suddenly Paige approached him. That utterance above stated by Paige she said that utterance to Leo. She stated that utterance to reveal to Leo that she was ready to see her studio.

Discussions

In this section, the researcher will provide the answers of the research questions which identify the types of illocutionary acts by the main character in "The Vow" movie and the meaning of the illocutionary acts by the main character in "The Vow" movie. Searle (1979, p.12-17) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

First types of illocutionary act is Representatives. This type of illocutionary act can be in the form of asserting, claiming, describing, concluding, stating and reporting. First, Asserting is about standing up for what you believe in. You may assert your innocence, opinions, or even your authority over other people. The researcher had found data which include state speech acts. There is one example from this type, In Extract 3, Leo stated *"I know a lot about your family, Paige"*. Leo told Paige that he already knows a lot about her family. He said that utterance because Paige kept rambling on explaining all about her family. He asserted that utterance so Paige can stop explaining about her family.

Second is Claiming, the meaning of the word claiming is to claim ownership and entitled to own or have the right to something. The researcher had found 2 utterances which can be said as claiming. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on extract 5. In extract 5, Leo stated *"That's mine actually"* He meant to tell Paige that the sweater she was wearing was his. Because Paige thought the sweater she was wearing was hers, so Leo claimed that sweater.

Third is Describing, describing means the speaker is trying to depict something either as an event, creature, thing, place, feelings, etc. The purpose is to enlighten the interlocutor about the subject clearly. The researcher had found some utterance which can be said as describing speech act as reflected in Extract 7-12. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on extract 12, Leo describes the recording studio he owned to Ryan and Paige's family by stated *"Look, the records that I like, they have life and warmth and soul. Like the slapback on Scotty Moore's guitar on Mystery Train. Look, you're not gonna get that in your computer. You're gonna want a live room, you're gonna want to bounce to tape. You're gonna want real musicians in a room, you're gonna want to bounce to tape. You're gonna want real musicians in a room, vibing off of each other"* Leo described his studio recording because he meant to let Ryan and Paige's family know that recording studios aren't as easy as they think, and also Leo wanted them not to take Leo's work for granted.

Fourth is Concluding, Concluding is when the speaker reaches to the end by reasoning as logically. The purpose is to tell the interlocutor what the speaker is thinking about something which has happened. The researcher has found some utterances which can be said to be the concluding speech act as shown in extract 13-17. There is one example from this type, as can be seen In Extract 13, *"Exactly! But you're not allergic"* Paige stated that utterance after Leo said that he can't stand cilantro, so Paige concluded that Leo just couldn't stand cilantro, but he is not allergic.

Fifth is Reporting, Reporting is the activity of conveying/informing someone about what has been done or a problem that has occurred. The researcher found some utterances which can be classified as Reporting, as shown in Extract 18-21. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 19, *"Hey, Lil. No, I know it's 3:30. Look, I can't. I can't. I gotta find Paige. No,*

no. I don't know. Make it up" Leo stated that utterance because he wanted to report to Lily that he was trying to find Paige so he couldn't keep his promise to come to the studio at 03.00.

The second type of illocutionary act is Directives. This kind of illocutionary act might take the form of asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, questioning, begging, pleading, praying, inviting, advising, permitting, and entreating. First is Asking, Asking is when the speaker utters something, which hoping that the interlocutor will respond as she/he wishes. The purpose is to gain an answer or an action from the interlocutor. Here is one example from this type, as can be seen on extract 29. Leo: *"Excuse me, i'm looking for my wife, Paige Collins"* This utterance was stated by Leo when he is in the hospital and goes to Paige's room, but he doesn't find Paige in her room. So he seeks information about Paige's whereabouts to the nurse by saying the utterance above, and hopes the nurse gives him information about Paige's whereabouts.

The second is Ordering, Ordering is a stated intention, either verbally or in writing, for example expressing an intention to buy and is called a purchase order. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on extract 31, *"Could I have a...One of these?"* That utterance above, stated when Paige found the cake she wanted and immediately ordered the cake from the shop assistant.

Third is Commanding, Commanding is when the speaker orders the interlocutor to do something. Usually did when the speaker has the right to. The purpose itself is to issue orders to someone by right of authority. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 33, *"Will you please just get out?"* These utterances stated by Paige to Leo, she had just come home from the hospital, and at that time she was shocked when many people came to her house and gave her a surprise. Leo arrives and apologizes to Paige. But Paige told Leo to leave her alone.

Next about Requesting, Similar to asking, requesting is when the speaker utters something hoping that the interlocutor will respond as she/he wishes but more in a polite way. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 37, *"So, can you please tell me what went down with us?"* That utterance stated by Paige At that time Paige came to Jeremy's office and asked for an explanation of what had happened between them in the last 5 years. She wished Jeremy could give a detailed explanation.

Fifth is Begging, begging is when the speaker asks the interlocutor humbly for something. The purpose is to ask someone to do something in an urgent way. Mostly, indicated by the word *please*. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 39, *"Please, come home with me. Come home with me"* That utterances stated by Leo. At that time Paige was going home to her parents' house, but Leo came and begged Paige. Leo uses the utterance above to beg Paige to come home with him not with her parents.

Next about Inviting, Inviting is something where we expect the presence or arrival of someone at a certain moment. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 41, *"So, do you wanna go to the Cuban place? With me?"* The situation is when Paige and Leo accidentally meet in front of a cafe. They want to enjoy hot chocolate but the cafe is closed. So, Paige used the utterance above to invite Leo to enjoy hot chocolate somewhere else.

Seventh is advising, advising has the meaning of reminding someone about good things so that something bad doesn't happen. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 42, Leo: *"The best thing to do at this point is to go back to your life with me. You heard what the doctor said."* Paige and Leo are talking in the hospital, they talk about their past. Leo trying to explain everything about his past with Paige. Leo used that utterance above to advise Paige to get Paige back with him.

The third types of illocutionary act is Commissive. The kinds of this illocutionary act can be in the form of promising or vowing. First is about Promising. Promising act of a commissive type is when the speaker states something that she/he intended to do in the future. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 44, *"I promise that I will take care of her"* The situation is when Leo, Paige, and Paige's parents are in the hospital. Because Paige was recovering, she was allowed to go home by the doctor. At that time, Leo begged Paige to go to his house, not to her parents' house. He stated that utterance above to promise Paige's parents that if Paige came home with him, he would take care of Paige. The second is Vowing, Vowing act is when the speaker firmly promises something towards the interlocutor. The purpose is to tell the interlocutor that the speaker has made a determined decision to do something. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 47, Leo: *"I vow to fiercely love you in all your forms, now and forever. I promise to never forget that this is a once-in-a-lifetime love. And to always know in the deepest part of my soul that no matter what challenges might carry us apart, that we'll always find the way back to each other."* As with extract 47, the above utterance is an expression of the marriage vows uttered by Leo. Leo says the vows in front of Paige and his friends. He promised to love Paige no matter what and in everything that can separate them, they will always find the way back to each other.

Fourth types of illocutionary act is Directive. This kind of illocutionary act can be in the form of thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. First is thanking, thanking is uttered when the speaker seems pleased or grateful toward something. It is expressed intended to give an appreciation for something that the interlocutor has done. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 48 *"Well..Thank you for this, Leo."* That was when Paige and Leo first met. They first met in the parking lot of a cafe. Paige was just about to get into her car, but she just forgot to bring her permit. So, Leo suddenly came and gave Paige's permit. The utterance above was used by Paige which she addressed to Leo who had given her permit.

Second is apologizing, apologizing acts stated when the speaker is sorry for something people have done to the interlocutor. Mostly, it is stated intended to ask for the remission from the interlocutor. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 53, *"Sorry about the mess here"*. The situation is when Leo, who had just arrived home, and Paige who was busy compiling all the photos on a table that she still remembers, when Paige realized Leo's presence, she was surprised and immediately apologized for the mess she made.

Next about deploring, deploring is uttered when the speaker seems to feel sorry or unhappy about something wrong. It is intended to tell the interlocutor that the speaker wishes that something wrong could have done or been better. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 52 *"i'm sorry, i'm gonna let you back to work"* The situation is when Paige is in Jeremy's office to ask for an explanation about the reason they broke up. However, he realized that everything he was doing was a waste of time. So she stated that utterance above to express her regret for disturbing Jeremy, and she would allow Jeremy to get back to work.

Fourth about welcoming, welcoming is to celebrate the presence or arrival of someone in one place. There is one example from this type, as can be seen on Extract 53, *"Welcome home"* The situation is when Paige just came home after a few days in the hospital due to an accident that happened to her and Leo. So, Leo stated that utterance above to welcome Paige back home.

The last types of illocutionary act is Declaratives. Declaring war, Naming, Deciding, Excommunicating, Firing from employment are all examples of declarations. One example from this type is deciding, as can be seen on Extract 56, *"I've decided to leave law school. And I'm*

gonna get an apartment in the city” That utterances uttered by Paige. At that time Paige and her father met in a campus park. Paige stated that utterance above to tell her father that she is deciding to leave law school and she is going to buy an apartment in the city.

CONCLUSION

To answer the first research question, the researcher found all the types of illocutionary acts in “The Vow” movie. The researcher has found 56 utterances in total which stated by the main characters Leo and Paige. The first type is Representatives, and the researcher found 23 utterances. They are 4 asserting, 2 claiming, 6 describing, 5 concluding, 5 reporting. The second type is directives, and the researcher found 20 utterances. They are 7 asking, 2 ordering, 3 commanding, 3 requesting, 1 begging, 2 inviting, 2 advising. The third type is commissive, and the researcher found 4 utterances. They are 2 promising and 2 vowing. The fourth type is Expressives, and the researcher found 7 utterances, they are 2 thanking, 2 apologizing, 2 deploring, 1 welcoming. The last type is Declaratives, in this type the researcher found 3 utterances and they are 3 deciding.

Referred to the second research question, the researcher also can examine the meanings of the illocutionary acts by the main character in “The Vow” movie by looking in the context of situation, participants, the topic, and the setting. The context situation can show situations when the characters are talking to each other. The participant is the person who participates in that conversation. Topic is what the speaker and hearer are talking about. Then, the setting shows the place and time when the characters are talking to each other.

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