THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN JESSIE NELSON'S *I AM SAM*

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Abstract

This research focuses on the types and functions of illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *I am Sam* movie. The research is under pragmatic scope which aims to 1) identify the types of illocutionary acts; and 2) describe the functions of illocutionary acts in *I am Sam* movie. This research used qualitative method to examine the data which were in the form of utterances. The contexts of the data were the dialogues and the setting in Jessie Nelson's *I am Sam.* The main instrument of the research was a data sheet. The data were collected, classified and interpreted based on the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1969) and their functions of illocutionary acts by Leech (1993). To make sure that the data were acceptable, trustworthiness was employed through peer triangulation process. The results of the study are as follows. First, out of five types of illocutionary acts, the researcher only found four types in the movie. Representative is used when the characters want to inform, explain, argue, remind, state an opinion, and make a guess. Directive is used when the speaker wants to question command, request, and give an advise. Expressive is used as a tool to say that the characters want to state love, apologize, greet, offer, thank somebody, and order something The last type that is fond by the researcher is commissive and it is used by the characters to say promise and deny something. Second, there are four functions of illocutionary act that are found in the movie. Competitive function is used for questioning, advising, and requesting. Convivial function is used for thanking, greeting, and informing. Collaborative function is used for praising, convincing, explaining, and asserting. The last one is conflictive function that is used for denying and refusing. Overall, the findings are classified based on the illocutionary forces.

Keywords: *pragmatic, illocutionary acts, I am Sam*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important things in human life. People use language as a communication tool. Language is used in novel, magazine, newspaper, song, movie, and many more. One of the examples of language use is in the movie. Some people like watching movie, but not all of them care about the form of language in the movie. Those things are included in the branch of sciences such as Pragmatics, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, and others. Those disciplines can help people to understand language use in the dialogue of a movie.

One of the sciences in Linguistics that can be used to see the meaning of utterances or dialogues in a movie is Pragmatics. Pragmatics studies is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. One area of Pragmatics that can be used to explore the meaning of the dialogues in a movie is speech act.

In this research, the researcher analyzes language in a movie. She discussed the utterances or the sentences that are used in the movie especially on speech act. Speech act is performed when people speak and make utterance such as an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal.

This study focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary and the function of illocutionary acts in a movie. Researcher used *I am Sam* movie as the object of the research. There are several things why the movie is selected as the object of the research. First, the researcher is interested in the way some characters have good ability in speaking even though they were autistic. Second, the conversation of the characters that had autism sometimes needs more attention and it is interesting to be discussed. The last thing why the researcher chooses this movie is because the researcher's brother is a down syndrome. Moreover, the conversations of the characters are a daily conversation so it can be understood easily. In addition, the researcher thinks that speech act can be used to analyze characters' dialogue in the movie. The language used by the characters employs various types of speech act, especially illocutionary act. The utterances are

varied so people can understand better towards the use of speech acts in different situation in the movie. The researcher chooses *I am Sam* movie as the object of her analysis. It is directed by Jessie Nelson.

The objectives of this study are; to identify the types of illocutionary acts used in *I am Sam* movie, and to describe the functions of illocutionary acts in *I am Sam* movie.

There are several types of speech acts that can be found in *I am Sam* movie. According to Searle (1975), there are five types of illocutionary acts, there are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Those types are used in different contexts for certain purposes. Moreover, Leech (1983) divides illocutionary acts into four functions. They are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

The researcher hopes that the finding can be useful to other researchers in conducting a pragmatic analysis. For the readers, this research can give more information why and how illocutionary acts are performed in communication. This research can be used as additional information to conduct other research in Linguistics, concerning speech act study, especially illocutionary acts which are performed in a movie or other media. For the students of English Literature study program, this research can give benefits to the students as a source of study, especially on illocutionary acts. Moreover, this research also gives deeper understanding for the students in analyzing illocutionary acts performed in a movie or other media. The researcher hopes this study inspire other researchers to conduct other studies under the same subject with different objects.

Speech act is central in Pragmatics. According to Yule, actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule, 1996: 47). He states that there is a certain situation surrounding the utterance which will influence the utterance. People usually call this situation as speech event. It determines the interpretation of an utterance as a particular speech act. Speech act is an action performed in an utterance that contains acts as a function of communication. Speech act is used when someone offers an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. In conclusion, a speech act might be in the form of a word, clause, phrase, or sentence.

Austin states that there are three classifications of speech acts they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The first is locutionary acts. According to Austin (Austin, 1962: 108), locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference. Locutionary acts refer to the literal meaning of the actual words, for example:

"This room is too dusty."

The linguistic appearance of that utterance is locution. The locutionary act of the utterance is that the speaker simply utters that he or she just said that the room is dusty.

The second is illocutionary acts. Austin (1962: 108) means an illocutionary act as an utterance which has a certain (conventional) force. It is used to informing, ordering, warning, and undertake. Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the words. It also can be said that illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee.

In the sentence "This room is dusty", the illocution is the intention of the speaker that he or she wants someone to clean up the room.

The last is perlocutionary acts. Perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. It is what people bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even say, surprising, misleading (Austin, 1962: 108). In the example, "This room is dusty", the perlocution is the result that the room has been cleaned up.

Searle in Leech (1983:105) makes another speech act classification focusing on illocutionary acts. The first type is declarative. Declarative is an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers. According to Yule (1996: 53), declarative act is the type of speech act that change the world via the word. The speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declarative appropriately. It refers to blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, and excommunicating, for examples:

a) Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

b) Referee: You're out!

(Yule, 1996: 53)

The first example can constitute a declaration of marriage if the utterance is spoken by an appropriate authority, such as a Catholic priest.

The second example is spoken to declare that a player of the match is out of the game.

The second is representative. Assertive or representative refers to a speech act that describes states or events in the world, such as an assertion, a statement of fact, a claim, a conclusion and a report. According to Yule (1996: 53), representative act is the type of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Representative expresses the speaker's belief. Statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description are some examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it, for examples

a) The earth is flat.

b) It was a warm sunny day.

(Yule, 1996: 53)

Those examples represent the speaker's beliefs to be the case in the world.

The third is directive. Directive is an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something or the part of the speaker to 'direct' the hearer towards some goals. According to Yule (1996: 53), directive act is the type of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. It refers to a speech act that has the function of getting the listener to do something according to what the speaker wants, for examples:

a) Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.

b) Could you lend me a pen, please?

(Yule, 1996: 54)

The first example is a directive of illocutionary acts in the form of ordering and the second example is a directive of illocutionary acts in the form of requesting.

The fourth is commissive. Yule (1996: 54) states that a commissive act is the type of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. Commissive is an illocutionary act for getting the speaker to do something in the future such as promising, threatening, offering, refusing, volunteering, intending, vowing to do or to refrain from doing something, for examples:

a) I'm going to get it right next time.

b) I'll be back.

(Yule, 1996: 54)

In the examples above, the speaker in the first example performs a commissive illocutionary act of predicting in which he or she predicts that he or she is going to get a thing right next time. Meanwhile, the second performs a commissive illocutionary act in the form of promising that he or she will be back at certain time in the future.

The last is expressive. Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true. It refers to a speech act in which the speaker expresses his or her feeling and attitude about something. Yule (1996: 53) states that expressive act is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. This act expresses psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience, for examples:

a) I'm really sorry!

b) Congratulations!

(Yule, 1996: 53)

Expressive includes acts in which the words state what the speaker feels, such as praising, congratulating, apologizing, regretting, criticizing, thanking, deploring, condoling, and welcoming.

Another categorization of speech acts is presented by Leech (1996). Illocutionary acts have many functions in every communication. Leech (1996) says that the functions of illocutionary acts rely on how utterances relate to the social goals of establishing and maintaining community. Leech's (1993:104) proposes the illocutionary act based on its functions. Illocutionary acts have diverse functions in daily life. The functions of illocutionary acts as follows:

The first function is competitive. In this function, the goal of this act is to compete with social goals. It aims at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. In this act, the important point is reducing the discord in the competition between what the speakers want and what "good manner" is, for example, "I ask your cookies". The speaker is impolitely getting someone to give her or him the cookies.

The second is convivial. Convivial is aim in compliance with the social purposes, such as, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. In contrast to competitive acts, convivial is intrinsically courteous. It means that politeness is in the positive form of seeking opportunities for comity. The purposes of this act

are offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating, for example:

"Do you want these cookies?"

Here, the speaker is offering cookies to his or her partner in a polite way.

The thirs is collaborative. This act has the idea that the illocutionary goals are different from the social goals. In this case, politeness and impoliteness are relevant. It aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing, for example:

"For instance, I like this book."

It commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition.

The last is conflictive. It aims at conflicting against the social purposes. In this case, politeness does not to be questioned because the terms in this illocutionary function are used to offence the hearer's feeling, such as threatening, accusing and reprimanding.

The example: "If you do it again, I will say to your mother."

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is qualitative research. This research described the phenomena of speech acts found in the utterances uttered by the characters in *I am Sam*. The findings of qualitative research are in the form of description considering this approach provides more in-depth understanding in explaining the phenomena of the use of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts in *I am Sam.* The data of this research are in the form of lingual units, such as words, phrases, clauses, or sentences containing speech acts and illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in *I am Sam*. The context is the dialogues of the characters in the movie. Meanwhile, the data sources are the movie and the transcript of the dialogues spoken by the characters in *I am Sam*.

The primary instrument of this research was the researcher herself since she acted as the person who wanted to find the research problems. The secondary instrument of this research was the data sheet. The techniques of collecting data in this research are watching and observing the dialogues, downloading the transcript, re-watching and checking the accuracy of the transcript that has been downloaded, selecting the data from the characters' utterances which are related to the topic into the data sheet, and classifying the relevant data into the data sheet. Techniques of data analysis are identifying the

data collected from the dialogues in the movie, categorizing the data into types of speech acts, taking the appropriate utterances and omitting inappropriate utterances from the data, and describing and analyzing the chosen utterances in terms of the function and types of speech acts. To make sure the data are acceptable and valid to convince, trustworthiness is employed through peer triangulation process.

DISCUSSIONS

A. Types of Illocutionary Act Performed by the Characters in *I am Sam*

There are four types of illocutionary act found in the research. Each of them contains several particular forces which are discussed as follows.

1. Representative

Representative expresses the speaker's belief.

a. Informing

Informing is an act which tells someone about some particular facts.

1) Annie: **Babies need food every two hours, Sam.**[3]

Sam: Oh. I'm sorry Lucy Diamond.

(Datum 3)

Annie gives the information to Sam that baby needs food every two hours. With regard to this context, since Annie's utterance is a statement which contains information about how to reach a baby, then it is categorized as informing.

b. Asserting

Asserting is an act which expresses something in spoken or written words carefully, completely, and clearly.

2) Sam : What are you doing here now?! Her first sound sleep, not a sound, not a sound.

Brad: **Eight years every Thursday Video Night and you forgot?!**[6]

Sam: Oh my god, Video Night. First Thursday of the month. Video night at Sam's house. I'm sorry, I forgot.

(Datum 6)

The dialogues happens in a scene when Brad is in Sam's apartment to do their routine, but Sam is forgetting about Video Night. Brad immediately asserted to Sam that every Thursday they should do Video Night at Sam's apartment. In relation to this context, Brad's utterance is categorized as asserting, since it is a statement which contains his own belief that every first

Thursday they have monthly activity at Sam's apartment, Video Night.

c. Explaining

Explaining is an act that tells someone about something which is clear and easy to understand.

3) Sam : No, Lucy. Don't say that.

Lucy: I wouldn't want any Daddy but you. *(She looks around to see if anybody's writing. NOBODY IS.) She suddenly screams at them:*

Lucy: **I said I was sorry! I said I didn't want any Daddy but him! Why don't you write that down?!**[106]

(Datum 106)

Lucy's utterance containing statement that can make her utterance categorized as explaining. Lucy is screaming to the officer and explaining about what she feels. By uttering that statement, Lucy wants her utterances to be understood by people surround her.

d. Arguing

Arguing is a kind of representative act which expresses an opposite opinion.

4) Sam : You need a good sturdy school shoe. Arches are very important.

Ifty: **Sturdy is boring. Red shoes bring good luck.**[29]

Brad: But red doesn't got with green.

Ifty: **Except on Christmas.** [31]

(Datum 29&31)

Ifty says that sturdy is boring, but red shoes bring good luck. Ifty prefers red shoes than a sturdy school shoes. Brad also gives statement that red shoes do not get with green. According to this context, since their statement contains argument that contains an opposite statement to each other, it is categorized as arguing. While Ify chooses red shoes, Brad gives a response if red shoes does not get with green and then Ifty argues if red and green shoes are good on Christmas.

e. Reminding

Reminding is an act which makes someone think of something that they have forgotten or might have forgotten.

5) Sam : **Annie, it's one day. One hour. Maybe only 53 minutes. Lucy needs you.**[115] *(Annie keeps playing)* You went to college. You can give the right answers.

(Annie plays even harder. Frustrated, he POUNDS the piano.)

Sam (cont'd) : We can't lose her.

Annie: I can't. I'd make it worse for you. I can't do it. Don't you think I would if I could?

(Datum 115)

Sam comes to Annie's apartment to tell that Lucy needs Annie. Sam reminds her that it's only 53 minutes and she has to meet Lucy on Children's Social Services. Since Sam's utterance contains a reminder of something that might be forget by Annie, it is categorized as reminding.

f. Stating Opinion

Stating opinion is a belief or judgment about somebody or something.

6) Sam : You need a good sturdy school shoe. Arches are very important.

Ifty: Sturdy is boring. Red shoes bring good luck.

Brad: **But red doesn't got with green.**[30]

Ifty: Except on Christmas.

(Datum 30)

The dialogue shows that Sam, Ifty and Brad are arguing about good shoes for Lucy. Sam says that Lucy needs a good sturdy school shoe. Ifty says that sturdy is boring and red shoes bring good luck. Brad then responds it by stating his opinion that red does not match with green. In reference to this context, Brad's utterance is a statement which contains expression that indicates an opinion, therefore it can be identified as stating opinion.

g. Guessing

Guessing gives an answer to a particular question when the speaker does not have any fact.

Lucy : If you and Mommy liked each other enough to have me, how come you're not together anymore?

7) Sam : **I think she fell out of love with me.**[18] Not you, never you. Me, just me.

(Datum 18)

Lucy asks Sam about her mother and Sam responds Lucy's question by guessing that he probably does not give a fact. Sam guesses that Lucy's mom fell out of love with him. In this context, since Sam's utterance is a guess using the word "I think", it is categorized as guessing.

2. Directive

Directive act is the type of speech act to get someone else to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants to 'direct' the hearer towards some goals.

a. Questioning

Questioning is an act to ask somebody a question or questions. Question is a sentence which asks for information.

8) Lucy: **Daddy, did God mean for you to be like this or was it an accident?**[22]

Sam: **Do you mean - what do you mean?**[23]

Lucy: I mean you're different.

(Datum 22&23)

The conversation happened at IHOP when Sam and Lucy are having lunch. In this moment, they have serious talk and suddenly Lucy asks Sam whether God mean Sam to be like that (a different father from others) or that is an accident that Sam is autism. Sam does not answer Lucy's question, but he responds the question with question. In regard to the context, their utterances contains question and they are categorized as questioning.

b. Commanding

Commanding is an act that tells somebody to do something. The speaker commands someone to do what he or she wants.

9) Miss Wright: **Lucy, your turn.**[47] Start where Sara left off...Lucy?

Lucy: I can't.

(Datum 47)

Miss Wright tells Lucy to read a book in a classroom, but Lucy says that she cannot read the book. Since Miss Wright's utterance contains a force to make Lucy do something she wants, reading the book, it is identified as commanding.

c. Requesting

Requesting is an act to ask for something politely.

10) Sam: **Please, Annie!**[12] She's too big to take to work.

Annie: I'm not a baby-sitter. I'm too busy.

(Datum 12)

Sam needs Annie's help to take care of Lucy. Sam says that Lucy is too big to take to work, but Annie refuses his request because she's too busy to take care of Lucy. Since Sam's utterance is imperative and contains expression 'please' which indicates a request, it is categorized as requesting.

d. Advising

Advising is an act that gives someone an advice.

11) Sam: I'm ready.

George: **Let's not add more stress to your life.**[97]

(Datum 97)

This conversation took place at Starbucks when Sam will go to courtroom and Sam said that he is ready to come to the courtroom to attend conference and George response contains advice because George gives an advice to Sam to relax and not add more stress to Sam's life. With regard to this context, since George's utterances as shown in the bold expressions are imperative sentences which contain advice, it is identified as advising.

3. Expressive

Expressive act is the type of speech act that states what the speaker feels. It expresses psychological states. Expressive act can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

a. Stating Love

Stating love is an act which expresses love towards someone or something.

12) Sam: **I love you Lucy. I love you.**[119]

Lucy: My name isn't Lucy anymore, it's Michelle.

(Datum 119)

This conversation took place in a bus when Sam says that he loves Lucy. In regard to the context, Sam's utterance contains a sentence "I love you Lucy." and it is an expression of love and it is categorized as stating love.

b. Apologizing

Apologizing is an act to tell someone that the speaker is sorry for having done something that has caused problems or unhappiness.

13) Lucy: They're gonna let you make coffee?!

Sam: Set your dreams high, Lucy.

(Lucy looks at her father lovingly.)

Lucy: **I'm sorry, Daddy.**[103] It was all my fault.

Sam: No, Lucy. Don't say that.

(Datum 103)

It happens when Sam is visiting Lucy at The Social Worker's Small Grey Office and they are talking about Sam's job. Lucy apologizes to Sam that because of her, Sam could loose his job. Lucy says sorry to her Dad because she feels guilty for making her Daddy sad. In regard to the context, Lucy's utterance contains a statement expressing 'sorry' to Sam and it is categorized as apologizing.

c. Greeting

Greeting is an act to give a sign, words of welcome, or pleasure when meeting somebody or receiving a guest.

14) Rita: **Hello, Sam.**[132] Mr. Dawson. Sam. Dawson.

Sam: **Hello, lawyer.**[133]

Rita: Shall we?

Sam: No. We already did. Don't tell anybody.

(Datum 132&133)

Above is a conversation when Sam meets Rita for the first time to ask Rita to be his lawyer. They greet each other. With regard to this context, Rita's and Sam's statements are categorized as greeting since their utterances

contain the expression 'Hello'. 'Hello' is used as a greeting when somebody meets or sees others.

d. Offering

Offering is an act to show or express willingness or intention to do or give something.

15) Waitress: **Coffee?**[67]

Sam: No, no coffee. Sam's system can't handle coffee.

Waitress: Okaaay! What can I get you folks?

(Datum 67)

The dialogue happened when Sam visits Bob's Big Boy. On extract (29) the waitress offers coffee to Sam, but Sam says that his system cannot handle coffee. In regard to this context, since waitress' utterance is a statement which contains an offer to Sam to drink coffee, but Sam refused and it is categorized as offering.

e. Thanking

Thanking is an act to tell someone that the speaker is pleased and grateful for something they have done, or to be polite about it. *(They all dig in their pockets and begin counting very slowly.)*

16) Sam   : **Thank you, thank you.**[32] We are rich in friends. That's what our fortune cookie said. 1, 2, 3, 4, quarters that makes one.

Salesman: I'll count it.

(Datum 32)

This is a conversation when Sam is looking for shoes for Lucy. Lucy finally decides to choose black shoes, but Sam does not have enough money to pay the shoes. His friends dig in their pockets and begin counting very slowly then give the money to Sam to pay Lucy's shoes. Sam responds by thanking them. In reference to this context, since Sam's utterance contains the expression 'Thank you, thank you', it is then identified as thanking.

f. Ordering

Ordering is an act to ask for something to be made, supplied or delivered, especially in a restaurant or shop.

17) Sam: **I'll have the fish special, side of potatoes, salad with Thousand Island Dressing, cherry pie, and...**[70]

Waitress: I'm sorry, sir. We don't have a fish special. There's fish and chips. It   comes with a dinner salad.

Sam: Chips, chips? You mean potato chips? I don't want potato chips. I want a side of potatoes.

(Datum 70)

It happens when Sam and Lucy are having breakfast at Bob's Big Boy. Sam is ordering some foods for breakfast. In regard to this context,

Sam's utterance is categorized as ordering since Sam is asking for some foods to be made in restaurant.

4. Commissive

Commissive act is the type of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. It expresses speaker's intention.

a. Promising

Promising is an act to commit the speaker to do or to be something in the future.

18) Sam: I know what that means. I stock shelves at Lucky Supermarkets. I want to bag groceries, Miss Losey says "I'll think about it."Randy Brenner gets the job. I was the janitor at the La Reina Theater, I wanted to take tickets. Mr. Jenkins said he'd   think about it. Larry Peters gets the job. Lets his friends in for   free...

George: **I promise you, Sam. I'll honestly think about it. You have my word.**[100]

(Datum 100)

This is a dialogue when Sam is at Starbucks with George. They are talking about job and George promises to Sam that he would like to think about that job and George responds: "I promise you Sam. I'll honestly think about it. You have my word" in which he committed himself to a future action that George will think about the job. In regard to this context, the use of verb 'promise' and modals 'will' indicates that George's utterance is categorized as promising.

b. Denying

Denying is an act to say that something is not true or to not allow someone to have or do something.

19) Robert: Everybody's lying.

Sam: **I'm not a liar.**[114] It will send a mixed message to Lucy.

(Datum 114)

It happened when Sam and Robert are at Sam's apartment and they are trying to use answering machine. Robert says that everybody's lying, but Sam refuses. In regard to this context, Sam's utterance contains statement that he is not a liar and that is not true and it is categorized as denying.

According to Leech's theory, there are four types of illocutionary act based on their functions. They are competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive. The discussion of each function of illocutionary act in the movie is presented below.

B. The Functions of Illocutionary Act Performed by the Characters in *I am Sam* Movie

According to Leech's theory, there are four types of illocutionary act based on their functions. They are competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive.

1. Competitive

Competitive function competes with the social goal. This function is intended to show politeness in the form of negative parameter.

20) Lucy (V.O.): **Daddy, where does the sky end?[15]**

Sam (V.O.): Let me see, let me see. I've never been there but they say it's somewhere near China.

(Datum 15)

It is a scene when Sam and Lucy are in a park in an afternoon. Lucy then asks Sam about where the sky ends. Lucy's utterance is interrogative and it contains a question. By expressing the utterance, Lucy needs Sam to answer her question and Sam does so. In reference, Lucy's utterance belongs to competitive.

2. Convivial

Convivial function coincides with the social goal. In this function, politeness is employed to seek opportunity for comity.

21) *(They all dig in their pockets and begin counting very slowly.)*

Sam: **Thank you, thank you.[32]** We are rich in friends. That's what our fortune cookie said. 1, 2, 3, 4, quarters that makes one.

Salesman: I'll count it.

(Datum 32)

This is a scene when Sam and his friends are in shoe store to buy shoes for Lucy because she needs new shoes. Sam's utterance is a statement which contains a thanking expression. Thanking employs convivial function since it coincides with the social goal. 'Thank' is intended to show politeness and gratitude towards someone's good deed. Therefore, the function of Sam's utterance is thanking and belongs to convivial since it shows his gratitude towards his friend's kindness.

3. Collaborative

Collaborative function commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Being indifferent with the social goal, this illocutionary function regards that both politeness and impoliteness are relevant.

22) *(Sam, Ifty, Brad and Robert hover over a used answering machine. Ifty pours over the instructions).*

Ifty: **Before you read your message press the red button for record, when you finish, press the yellow button. If you press the green button, it will play it back you. Let's start with the "ogm".[107]**

Sam: Okay, okay. I'm ready. Hello, I am Sam.

(Datum 107)

It occurs when Sam and friends are trying to use an answering machine. Ifty explains to Sam how to use the answering machine. Since Ifty's utterance contains an explanation, it is categorized as explaining which belongs to collaborative function. Ifty gives explanation to Sam the steps of using answering machine and Sam understands about it well. Ifty clearly describes the steps and it can make Sam easily know about how to use the answering machine.

4. Conflictive

Conflictive function conflicts with the social goal. In this function, politeness does not need to be questioned since the terms in this illocutionary function are meant to cause offence.

23) Robert : Everybody's lying.

Sam : **I'm not a liar.[114]** It will send a mixed message to Lucy.

Ifty : *(pressing the button)* You're on the air!

(Datum 114)

Sam and Robert are at Sam's apartment and they are trying to use answering machine. Robert says that everybody's lying, but Sam says that he is not a liar. Furthermore, Sam utterance contains statement that he is not a liar and it is denying which belongs to conflictive function.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Types of Illocutionary Acts Used in *I am Sam* Movie

In reference to the first objective, there are four types of illocutionary act found in the movie. Meanwhile, researcher did not find any declarative act in the movie. Moreover, declarative acts use specific illocutionary force indicative device, e.g. 'I declare that…', 'I pronounce that…'. The first type is representative. It is used when the characters want to informing, explaining, arguing, reminding, stating opinion, and guessing. The second type is directive. This acts used when the speaker want to questioning commanding, requesting, and advising. The third type is expressive. Expressive used as a tool to say that

the characters want to stating love, apologizing, greeting, offering, thanking, and ordering. The last types that is fond by the researcher is commissive and it is used by the characters to say promising and denying.

2. The Functions of Illocutionary Acts Used in *I am Sam* Movie

There are four functions of illocutionary act found in the movie. They are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The functions are categorized based on illocutionary force. When the characters want to ask something to their partner, they use competitive act to deliver their question. Questioning is one example of competitive function. When Rita greets Sam, and Sam does so, their utterances are statement of greeting since it contains the expression 'hello' and greeting is one part of convivial function which employed politeness to seek opportunity for comity. When Ifty explains to Sam how to use the answering machine, Ifty's utterance contains an explanation and this act belongs to collaborative function. Conflictive functions conflict with the social goals. When Robert says that everybody's lying, but Sam says that he is not a liar, Sam's utterance contains a statement that he is not a liar and it is denying which belongs to conflictive function.

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