

An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts By Detective Hercule Poirot in the Movie Dialogue Entitled “*Murder On The Orient Express*”

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ABSTRACT

The research questions consisted of (1) What types of Illocutionary acts performed by Hercule Poirot in the movie entitled *Murder on The Orient Express*, (2) What are the functions of Illocutionary acts were performed by Hercule Poirot in the movie entitled *Murder on The Orient Express*. The research utilized the speech act theories type from Searle (1976) and the functions from Leech (2016) in analyzing the data.

The data analysis was performed by categorizing the data based on Searle's types which consist of Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each category was thoroughly observed to find the answer from the problem of the study. The final step was presenting the data and making conclusion in reference to the findings of the research. The research findings show that the types of illocutionary acts found in dialogue performed by Hercule Poirot consist of assertives, directives, commissives and expressive. Related to the problems of the study, functions of illocutionary acts found by the researcher are collaborative, competitive, convivial and conflictive.

Keyword: *illocutionary acts, murder on the orient express, Hercule poirot*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is the important things that we use everyday. People use language to communicate each other. Pragmatics is a scientific study of utterance meaning. It discusses about the meaning behind the utterance whether it was written or spoken. Sometimes the meaning was not the real meaning (Hayati, 2021). According to (Brown et al., 1983), the advantage of studying language via Pragmatics is we can talk and know about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. In pragmatics, the hearers does not only understand the spoken meaning by the speaker, but he/she can also understand the context for interpreting an utterance. Basically, pragmatics has studies lots of topic, such as deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and others. However, this thesis will be focused on speech acts especially illocutionary acts performed by Hercule Poirot.

Speech acts is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. Speech acts performs when people make utterances such as apologizing, greeting, requesting, complaining, inviting, complimenting, or refusing. The one importance of studying speech acts is to make people comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech acts are divided into three, They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. An illocutionary acts is a complete speech acts because illocutionary acts is a part of speech acts which becomes the main central to linguistic elements of communication. In other words, illocutionary acts is used to understand the words meaning and the speaker or hearer's expression in the process of sending and receiving messages in communication. Moreover, the important points in illocutionary acts are utterance and context which are related to the way of speaker in delivering messages in communication. In addition, illocutionary acts is important, because it is concerned with the speaker's meaning which usually not stated clearly and it can be found from many sources such as interview, speech, movie script, etc.

The use of language in communication will be more significant, if it can stir the hearer do something, especially in illocutionary acts. From example, "turn on the fan" the speaker might command people in the room to turn on the fan. The utterance form belongs to declarative sentence, because the subject and predicate have normal word order and the sentence ends period. Since the form is declarative, the conventional meaning is not to give information. Thus, the utterance can be said to have directive speech acts.

Illocutionary acts is a part of speech acts. This is conventional social acts recognized as such by both of speaker and hearer. However, illocutionary acts is the way we saying which is committed with the intention of the speakers such as stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, requesting, etc. Illocutionary acts is not only happened when the speaker says, but also the speaker is doing something in the To get deep understanding towards this study, the researcher limits the study on the use dialogue delivered by detective Hercule Poirot containing Illocutionary acts in the movie *Murder On The Orient Express* based on the theory of linguistic form. The researcher also emphasize on the types based on Searle theory (1976) and the functions based on Leech theory (2016)

METHOD

The types of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The purposes of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen the comprehension about something that is studied (Moleong, 2021).

The researcher analyzes the illocutionary acts that performed by Hercule Poirot in movie murder on the orient express. In this case, the researcher makes an explanation about how to analyze and present what have been found. The result of descriptive qualitative do not show using statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. It is because the data collected were words and may picture, not numeral data. Because of this, the report consist of quotation to give the image of the report. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found. Primary data in qualitative research have form as words and acts. Moreover of that is an addition data such as document and the others (Moleong, 2021). The data of this research are in the form of dialogue containing illocutionary act by Detective Hercule Poirot movie "Murder on the orient express" movie dialogue, the main characters is detective Hercule Poirot. The data are taken from speech act in Murder on the orient Express. The source of the data is the movie itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet is collected and other books related to this study. The researcher focuses on the dialogues that contain Hercule Poirot.

In this study the data are collected through documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using document. The document is all of written substance or film (Moleong, 2021). This method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something. From this dialogue, the writer collected data that needed. In this research, the researcher has done steps to collecting data. These steps were conducted by the researcher with influence on the observation technique by (Sudaryanto, 1993). Triangulation is process to verify the data from several source. Triangulations involve using multiple data source in an investigation to produce the real data. The reason of the researcher uses triangulation because using multiple methods can help facilitate deeper understanding. In this research, the researcher used method and theories. After the data collected, the researcher observes the data which contain the illocutionary act based on expert theories.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found the data from the movie and answer the problem of the study which is mentioned on chapter I. First, this thesis analyzes the types of illocutionary acts performed by Hercule Poirot dialogue based on the theory by Searle (1976) he classified illocutionary acts into 5. They are, assertives, directive commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

Second, this thesis analyzes the functions of illocutionary acts performed by Hercule Poirot dialogue based on theory by Leech (2016) He classified into collaborative, convivial, competitive and conflictive. The result found by researcher are types illocutionary acts and functions of illocutionary acts performed by detective Hercule Poirot in movie murder on the orient express. There are four types of illocutionary acts that are performed by detective hercule poirot, There are Assertives, directive, commissives, expressive. Assertives was the nant data with 162 data or 52% and directives with 121 data or 39%. It is followed by commissives 19 data or 6% and expressive with 7 data or 2%. The submissive data obtained from the analysis in movie murder on the orient express with 7 data or 2% for commissive types, It is because hercule poirot rarely doing future acts. For the functions that also found by the researcher are collaborative with 162, competitiveness with 121 data, convivial with 19 data and conflictive with 7 data. The submissive data was conflictive with 7 data or 2% for conflictive functions, it is because Hercule rarely against the social purposes. Based on the finding, it can be drawn that Hercule Poirot do not use politeness in his dialogue, because collaborative functions is not relevant to politeness.

- a. Assertives present the external reality by making their utterance or word, it tells about truthfully of the utterance. There are 9 assertives data that are found in Hercule dialogue, consist of stating, informing, denying, describing, predicting, explaining, opinion, arguing and convincing. Among those 9 acts, stating and explaining are the most dominant acts. For example :

Stating

Datum 26/IL/A/CB

Mary D : I know your mustache. From the papers. You're the detective, Hercules Poirot?

Hercule : **Hercule Poirot. I do not slay the lions. Mademoiselle.**

Context : On dialogue above, hercule came and sit beside Mary. After that Mary recognizes that she once see Hercules poirot in the newspaper, but she fault spelling Hercule name. Then he states that his name is Hercule not Hercules to Mary.

Analysis data :

Hercule illocutionary act is assertive, specifically stating. Stating is the act to express something using spoken or written word carefully, clearly and completely. He states that his correct name is Hercule Poirot not Hercules Poirot. The function of illocutionary act is Collaborative. Collaborative is related to the declaration and assertives, however it is neutral with regard to the politeness. Hercule states his name correctly to the Mary.

Explaining

Datum 21/IL/A/CB

Captain : It's just... How did you know it was him, sir? From just a tiny crack on the wall.

Hercule : **I have the advantage... I can only see the world as it should be. And when it is not, the imperfection stands out... like the nose in the middle of a face.**

Context : After Hercule predicting the suspect, he came to the harbor and saw the landscape. After that captain of the police came and confuse. He asks to hercule the reason about knowing the suspect just from a tiny crack in the wall. Then, hercule explain to the captain police.

Analysis data :

Hercule illocutionary act is assertive, The category of the data above is explaining. Explaining is an act to tell someone about something which is clear enough to understand. The function of illocutionary act is collaborative. Collaborative is related to the declaration and assertives, however it is neutral with regard to the politeness. This function is related to the assertives. Hercule explains about how he can know the suspect just from tiny crack to the captain.

- b. Directives mean that the speaker directs to the hearer to perform some future acts which will make the world fit with the speaker word. The directive speech acts that are found by the researcher consist of questioning, requesting, commanding, warning and inviting. Among these 5 acts, questioning are the most dominant acts. The data below :

Questioning

Datum 16/IL/Dr/CP

Hercule : **Please, Sergeant... did you search the office as I asked?**

Sergeant : Uh, yes, sir.

Context : In the hotel he told to sergeant to search an evidences. After exiting the hotel, hercule came to the conference area. In the front of suspect and people, he asking to sergeant to bring the evidences.

Analysis data :

On dialogue that shows above, types of illocutionary acts is questioning. Questioning is an act to ask somebody or someone about a question, it is a sentence that can get information. On dialogue above, hercule asks to the sergeant about searching the evidences. The function of illocutionary act is competitive. The function of competitive is to reduce unpleasant sentences between the speakers and the hearer. On the other hand, the speakers also can use politeness and negative politeness. Hercule asks for searching evidences in the office, he asks sergeant to do that.

Commanding

Datum 20/IL/Dr/CP

Hercule : **You are staring. Does it stop?**

Captain : oh.. yes sir

Context : After doing the conference, captain police is standing beside Hercule. Captain police hastates to ask Hercule and he starts for starring, Hercule feels uncomfortable for his starring and commanding to stop.

Analysis data :

On dialogue above, hercule uses commanding. Commanding is an sentence to someone to do something that the speaker want. On dialogue above, hercule command captain police to stop starring. The function of illocutionary act is competitive. The function of competitive is to reduce unpleasant senteces between the speakers and the hearer. On the other hand, the speakers also can use politeness and negative politeness. Hercule commands the captain to stop starring because he feel uncomfortable.

- c. Commissives means that the speakers commit themselves to do a future act which make the word fit their word. They express what the speaker intends. The type of commissives acts performed by Hercule are planning, threatening and offering. Among these 3 acts, the dominant acts is planning and threatening. For example :

Planning

Datum 19/IL/C/CN

Captain : Will you be back to London straight off?

Hercule : **I am tired, and I have earned myself a little holiday. I want to look at paintings and have too much time on my hands.**

Context : After the conference, Hercule and captain police look for a landscape in harbor. Captain police asks about what time Hercule goes back to London, Hercule explains his plan to the captain police about his holiday.

Analysis data :

Planning is an act to do future action that the speakers want. The dialogue above shows that hercule illocutionary acts is planning. The function of illocutionary act is convivial. Convivial politeness utilized positively to make a good relationship in social context. Hercule told to the captain that he want to spend holiday to looking some paintings and a free time.

Threatening

Datum 213/IL/C/CF

Hercule : **If you do not permit me, your reluctance will be noted to the Yugoslav Police... and I have no doubt that they will arrest both you and...**

Polunin : How dare you!

Context : Hercule come to polunin room and ask permission to have interrogation with Elena. However, polunin do not want to be interrogated by hercule and hercule threaten polunin. After that, Elena come and command hercule to come in the room.

Analysis data :

Threatening is an illocutionary acts that are found which belong to directive, and the dialogue above is related to threatening. Threatening is an expression to punish or harm somebody, if he/she does not doing what the speakers wishes. The function of illocutionary act is conflictive. Conflictive means the conflict against the social purposes. Hercule wants coming to polunin room.

- d. Expressive is used the speaker to make words fit the world of feeling. They express a psychological state or emotional. The acts which are found by the researcher consist of thanking, apologizing, like, dislike, confusing and fear. The data are found can be seen below :

Apologizing

Datum 116/IL/E/CN

Hercule : **Ah, Mrs. Hubbard, I'm sorry to have kept you. You have a head full of steam and a mouth full of words.**

Hubbard : You're goddamn right, I do. What I have been trying... to tell you all day.

Context : Hercule asks for apologize to hubbard because he late to see her, and he know that hubbard has information to the suspect. After that, hubbard explaining information to hercule about the suspect.

Analysis data :

On dialogue above, hercule illocutionary acts is apologizing. Apologizing is to say sorry to someone that perhaps doing something wrong. The function of illocutionary act is convivial. Convivial politeness utilized positively to make a good relationship in social context. Hercule is late to meet hubbard while she waits hercule for long time.

Thanking

Datum 18/IL/E/CN

Hercule : **Thank you.**

Sergeant : yes sir

Context : Hercule command seargeant to search for evidence in the office. After that, while in conference hercule commands seargeant to bring the evidence to him.

Analysis data :

On dialogue above, hercule illocutionary act is expressive, specifically thanking. Thanking is an expression that speaker grateful for something or to be polite for someone. The function of illocutionary act is convivial. Convivial politeness utilized positively to make a good relationship in social context. Hecule was grateful when the inspector police wants to do something to him.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher focused on types illocutionary acts found in dialogue performed by detective hercule poirot. The researcher found 309 data that contain illocutionary act consist of assertives with 162 data, directives with 121 data, commissives with 19 data, expressives with 7 data and declarative with 0 data. The dominant illocutionary acts used by hercule poirot is assertives. The submissive data obtained from the analysis in movie murder on the orient express with 7 data or 2% for commissive types. It is because hercule poirot rarely doing future acts. Based on the research, hercule poirot are often speaking the truth proposition and telling the other character about his statement or information about his feeling, idea experiences and purpose through his dialogue.

In this research, the researcher also focused on functions of illocutionary acts found in dialogue performed by detective hercule poirot. The researcher found 309 dialogue that contain

functions of illocutionary act consist of collaborative with 162 data, competitive with 121 data, convivial with 18 data and conflictive with 7 data. The submissive data obtained from the analysis in movie murder on the orient express with 7 data or 2% for commissive types and 7 data or 2% for conflictive functions. The dominant functions is collaborative, which is mean hercule poirot did not use politeness in his dialogue. The submissive data was conflictive with 7 data or 2% for conflictive functions, it is because Hercule rarely against the social purposes. Based on the finding, it can be drawn that Hercule Poirot do not use politeness in his dialogue because collaborative function does not relevant with the politeness to the social goals.

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