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## An Analysis Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Found In “*Mission: Impossible-Fallout*”

Ngakan Nyoman Bambang Andreawan<sup>1</sup> Hilda Hastuti<sup>2</sup> Puspita Dewi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>(English Literature Study Program, Universitas Bumigora, Indonesia)  
andreawan\_NB@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, hildahastuti@universitasbumigora.ac.id<sup>2</sup>,  
puspita Dewi@universitasbumigora.ac.id<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

This study aims to describe the form of illocution speech acts and the effect of perlocution speech acts in the movie *Mission: Impossible-Fallout*. This study is a descriptive quantitative and qualitative. The instrument used in this study is the movie and transcript of *Mission: Impossible-Fallout*, which contains the understanding of speech acts in the study of pragmatic theory. The data collection method in this study is observation and note-taking technique. The results of this study indicate that there are 4 (representative 22.22%, directive 29.62%, expressive 25.92% and commissive 22.22%) of the 5 forms of illocution speech acts used in the transcript of the movie *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* with the effect of perlocution. Representative speech acts have state, speculate and report functions. Directive speech acts have order, urge and cue functions. Expressive speech acts have the functions of blame, praise and apologize. Commissive speech acts have the function of ability and promise. Then at the end of the speech act produces the effect of the speech act perlocution.

**Keywords:** *pragmatic, speech act, illocution, perlocution*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Communication uses language that is owned by humans, this characteristic is not shared by other creatures. Therefore, according to Walija (Walija, 1996, p. 4), language plays a very important role in human life as a tool for expressing ideas, thoughts and behavior. Meanwhile, as social beings, humans use language to communicate not only in words but also to imply intentions or goals.

People use utterances with implied meanings to communicate in their daily lives. To understand the meaning, they must know where or when the utterance is stated or based on context to achieve the goal of the utterance itself. Context is also important to assist in interpreting the meaning of speech because context can stimulate and contribute to the listener's interpreting the meaning. Meaning is one element in pragmatic study.

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Pragmatics is the study of believing what is communicated more than what is said. Pragmatics includes macro linguistics, which focuses on the science of the meaning of language based on its context and that meaning will have a different meaning when expressed in a different context or the science of the intended meaning based on the context. As a result, it has more to do with analyzing what people mean by their words.

There are two types of communication: verbal communication, which is a method of communicating messages using words as elements, and nonverbal communication, which is a method of communicating messages using gestures, eye contact, facial expressions, or general appearance as elements (Buck & Vanlear, 2002, pp. 522-528). Both types of communication are the means of interaction that speakers and listeners use to process their ideas or thoughts. In verbal communication, there is usually a misunderstanding of the meaning that the listener receives from the speaker. Therefore, speech acts as one of the existing aspects of pragmatic studies to observe the intentions behind speech.

According to Yule (Yule, 1996, p. 47) speech act is using utterance to do an action, when people want to suppose to do an action is not just use physical movement but also they are able to use utterances to do an action. In English speech act has got specific labels as utterances function such as promising, asking for help, requesting, commanding, agreeing, disagreeing and many others. Furthermore, in distinguishing the labels of speech acts, speakers should have science and experience to avoid the misinterpreting of utterances included of those labels.

Searle divides speech acts into 3 types namely locution, illocution and perlocution (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2009, p. 20) the literal meaning of utterances is locution, the action behind the utterances is illocution, and the effect of utterances on the hearer is perlocution. Illocution is one of the more complex types of speech act, with more divisions than the others. Determining the illocution act of an utterance necessity a thorough understanding of its illocution. According to Searle, who was referenced by Levinson (Levinson, 1983, p. 240), there are five fundamental forms of illocution that can be performed in speaking; (1) representative focuses on whether the speaker believes something to be true or not; (2) directive focuses on whether the speaker wants the listener or someone else to do something; (3) commissive focuses on the speaker's

commitment to a future action; (4) expressive focuses on how the speaker feels; (5) declarative speech act that can change the situation.

The way of speaker to communicate isn't only in spoken but also in written language such as in newspaper, magazine, book, novel, movie script, short story and many others. Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. The utterances of the movie sometimes hasn't got suitableness of the base form of a such written rule of a language, but the more important of the language is can be understood the meaning contained. In addition movie equips entertain thing which is very interesting that could bring the fewer to influence in the story of its movie and also we get moral values of the movie which can be applied in the real life.

One of the movie that contains speech acts is the movie Mission: Impossible-Fallout. It is taken from the okecelebrity(Laksana, 2018), tribunnews(Devi, 2021) and box office mojo (Box Office Mojo) sites the movie Mission: Impossible-Fallout managed to rule the American Box Office in its first week. The movie's weekly income has managed to leave other movie currently playing in theaters quite far which made it Cruise's highest-grossing weekly movie in Mission: Impossible-Fallout because the movie has an income approximately USD 61.5 million or Rp 88.7 billion only in America, while for the total revenue, Mission: Impossible-Fallout earned USD 220,159,104 domestically and USD 570,956,000 internationally, which totaled to USD 791,115,104. With this income, Mission: Impossible-Fallout became the Mission: Impossible series with the highest revenue, beating the Mission: Impossible-Ghost Protocol series which received USD 694,713,380. The Rotten Tomatoes site gives an assessment of 'Mission Impossible-Fallout' as much as 97% while IMDb gives a rating of 7.8 / 10. This movie contains interesting dialogues to be analyzed into illocution, such as the example of "You think you're the only one with spies in the government? There are people here who don't want this meeting to happen. Don't believe me? Look around." Based on this context, utterances are classified into illocution directive order , because Ethan Hunt tries and directs Alana Mitsopolis to take her next action, which is to look at her surroundings and see who is going to kill her. In the act of perlocution Alana Mitsopolis turns her body to look around.

The object of this study classifies into illocution and perlocution speech acts on all characters, which is action genre movie. This can be seen in movie scenes, which are mostly

fighting and shooting. In addition, the movie *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* is interesting as an object of study because it gets high ratings from both well-known sites and get the most income among other mission: impossible series. This study uses the movie script as the object of study because the movie script is full of conversations where in a conversation in the movie contains many illocution meanings and the effects of the illocution (perlocution) itself. With the many conversations in the movie and the study results obtained, it will help the general public about speech acts which are more precisely illocution and perlocution. Therefore, the movie script *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* was chosen as the object of study. This fact is one of the reasons that makes the phenomenon of speech acts interesting to be discussed in this article. This study will focus on the analysis of illocution and perlocution act that is used in *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* movie script. This is the reason this movie is used as an object of study.

## **2. METHOD**

The method used in this study is a mixed method. This study is a study step by combining two forms of study that have existed before, namely qualitative and quantitative. According to Sugiyono(Sugiyono, 2012, p. 404) the combined research method is a research method between quantitative and qualitative methods to be used together in a study activity in order to obtain more comprehensive data that is valid, reliable, and objective. According to Djajasudarma (Djajasudarma, 1993, p. 9) quantitative includes all kinds of study based on percentages, tables, and other statistical counting. While qualitative is a certain tradition in social science which fundamentally depends on the person and his environment through his language. This study uses qualitative methods as the dominant method for analyzing data, followed by quantitative as a supporting method to show the percentage of data. There are two types of data, use in this study namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the object, or original data, and secondary data is data that has been obtained by other researchers in the form of documents or collections of records. It can also be used as the main supporting data (Susilo, 2003, p. 24).

Data source of the study is the dialogue from the movie script "*Mission: Impossible Fallout*" is used as primary data. The secondary data gained from the previous study.

In collecting data, it is divided into five parts, one of which is data collection by observation. Observation is a data collection technique that is carried out through an observation, accompanied by notes on the state or behavior of the target object (Fathoni, 2011, p. 104). The

In analysing the data, the researcher use both qualitative and quantitative technique. The qualitative technique is mainly used considering the data which need to be described and interpreted in verbal form. Meanwhile, the quantitative technique is used to show the percentage of the data to support the data analysis. The data was taken in the form of text since the data that the researcher needed was from the *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* movie script. More clearly, the following are the steps in analyzing the data:

1. Selecting the data that will be analyzed after watching the movies thoroughly
2. Classifying all utterances based on the types of illocution and perlocution speech acts contained in the *Mission: Impossible-Fallout* movie script proposed by Searle (1976)
3. Giving a separator in each utterance so as not to be mixed with illocution and perlocution.
4. Evaluating all the results of the analysis to ensure that the results of the analysis are carried out correctly.
5. Drawing conclusions.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 . Findings

Table 1. Types of illocutions

No	Type of Ilocutions	Number	Percentage
1	Representatives	6	22.2222222%
2	Directives	8	29.6296296%
3	Expressives	7	25.9259259%
4	Commissives	6	22.2222222%
5	Declaration	0	0
	TOTAL	27	100%

The table shows that the movie actors used directives with the highest frequency, 29.62%. This is because action movie have many commands in them. Declaration speech act have no frequency at all, namely 0%, which makes them not count, while representatives and commissives have the lowest frequency, 22.22%.

In this section, the researcher provide perlocution data can be seen on the table which is bellow.

Table 2. Types of perlocutions

No	Type of Perlocutions	Number	Percentage
1	to cause the hearer	12	54.5454545%
2	to calm down the hearer	1	4.54545455%
3	to get the hearer to do something	9	40.9090909%
	TOTAL	22	100%

In this table, the perlocution acts performed by movie actors are the most frequently performed. The perlocution act that is often done is "to cause the hearer" with a frequency of 54.54%. In many movie actors, only one expression is shown without any further action. So it's only natural to put him in the top position. The lowest position has a frequency of 4.54% and there are several perlocutions with a frequency of 0% due to the absence of reaction in the speech.

### 3.2. Discussions

#### 1. State

State is an action of expressing something with spoken or written words carefully, completely, and clearly. In the transcripts of this movie, the analysis of the utterance that gave the statement is explained:

Minutes 00:01:16 / 00:01:25

*Minister* : *And, Julia, do you choose to accept?*

*Ethan Hunt* : *Don't*

*Julia Meade* : *I do*

*Ethan Hunt* : *No*

*Minister* : *You should have killed me, Ethan*

This dialogue occurs when Ethan Hunt is dreaming. In the dream, there are three people in it: Ethan Hunt, Julia Meade, and Solomon Lane. In the dream it is told that Ethan Hunt remarried his ex-wife and Solomon Lane played the role of minister. When the dream was about to end, Solomon Lane said something to Ethan Hunt before waking up from the dream.



**Illocution Act:** the utterance (*You should have killed me, Ethan*). The speech acts that occur between Ethan Hunt and Solomon Lane (Minister) are included in the category of representative state spoken by Solomon Lane. Solomon Lane states that Ethan Hunt should have killed him when he caught him first and not handed him over to prosecution, because he knows that by being in prison he can get out and screw the world again.

**Perlocution Act:** Speech effect or reaction: Ethan Hunt looks a little surprised to hear that.

## 2. Order

To order is to give orders to do something to someone else. The analysis of speech acts included in ordering are:

Minutes 00:06:10 / 00:06:13

*Ethan Hunt* : *Have that money ready, Luther*

*Luther Stickell* : *Copy*

This dialogue takes place in an alley in Berlin, Germany at night. In the hallway, Ethan Hunt brought his team of two people, named Benji Dunn and Luther Stickell. Benji Dunn and Ethan are in the aisle while Luther Stickell is in the car. They were waiting for someone to buy plutonium on the black market. After a long wait, the plutonium seller to come to the alley with several cars and some of his men.



**Illocution Act:** the utterance (*Have that money ready, Luther*). The speech acts that occur between Ethan Hunt and Luther Stickell are included in the category of directive order spoken by Ethan Hunt. Ethan Hunt with his words, tried and directed Luther Stickell to take the next action, namely to prepare the plutonium payment.

**Perlocution Act:** Speech effect or reaction: Luther Stickell prepared the money already in the car.

### 3. Apologize

Apologize is an act or attempt to improve relationships with other people. In this movie, the study of apology speeches will be discussed:

Minutes 00:33:21 / 00:33:27

*August Walker* : *Can you still make a mask?*

*Ethan Hunt* : *I need a face to make a mask*

*Ilsa Faust* : *Sorry. I was aiming for his chest*

This dialogue takes place in the toilet in a building where Jhon Lark and Alana Mitsopolis, or the White Widow are located. In the toilet, Ethan Hunt and August Walker find John Lark through an ID bracelet that has been connected to a smartphone to track John Lark's whereabouts. When John Lark was found, they started fighting until John Lark faints from being hit by August Walker's face-printing device. Moments later, John Lark wakes up from his stupor and starts fight against Ethan Hunt and August Walker. Ethan Hunt and August Walker were overwhelmed by John Lark and almost lost. Ilsa Faust came and shot John Lark in the forehead.





**Illocution Act:** the utterance (*Sorry. I was aiming for his chest*). The speech acts that occur between Ethan Hunt, August Walker and Ilsa Faust are included in the category of expressiveapologize spoken by Ilsa Faust. The utterance reveals her guilt and apologizes for her actions that made Ethan Hunt unable to use John Lark's face to disguise himself.

**Perlocution Act:** Speech effect or reaction: -

2. Ability

Things that humans can do without exceeding their capacity. In the transcript of this movie, the ability speech analysis will be explained below:

Minutes 00:45:59 / 00:46:19

*Zola* : *You want your plutonium, this is the price or do you draw the line at killing cops?*

*Alana Mitsopolis* : *That's John Lark you're talking to*

*Ethan Hunt* : *I murder women and children with smallpox. I have no line.*

The dialogue took place in a room of the house or headquarters belonging to Alana Mitsopolis. They discussed the police convoy escorting the transfer of Solomon Lane which will be held tomorrow morning. Ethan Hunt is offered plutonium by Zola if he can capture Solomon Lane by encircling the police convoy and killing everyone inside without leaving any evidence.



**Illocution Act:** the utterance (*I murder women and children with smallpox. I have no line*). The speech acts that occur between Ethan Hunt, Alana Mitsopolis, and Zola are included in the category of commissiveability spoken by Ethan Hunt. The utterance convinces Ethan Hunt's ability to carry out the plan that Zola has made by killing all the existing police officers.

**Perlocution Act:** Speech effect or reaction: Alana Mitsopolis heard it looking a little surprised.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the conclusion of this study are; (1) Representative, directive, expressive, and commissive speech acts are four of the five categories of illocution speech acts found. In terms of illocution acts, the directive got the highest percentage, which was 29.62%. This shows that the movie's actors are always interacting with the team; one of them is with order, urge, and cue, and all of them are directive; (2) In terms of perlocution acts, "to cause the hearer" get the highest percentage, which is 54.54%. This can happen because the actors, only one expression is shown without any further action.

At the end of this thesis chapter, there are some suggestions for the readers, which are presented below. The suggestions are:

- a. For further researchers, the author suggests learning more about the types of speech acts, especially illocution and effects (perlocution). Other researchers are also expected to cover the wider fields of language and education.
- b. Teachers are expected not only to be able to convey material to students but also to be able to inspire students and make them motivated. It is also expected that teachers be more

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creative in teaching to create a fun learning process so that students do not get bored of learning.

- c. To the reader to enrich knowledge about pragmatics not only in speech acts but also in other parts of pragmatics itself.

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