

THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN FAST X MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC STUDY

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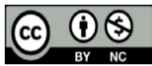
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Volume 9

No. 2

September 2025

Page 159-170



Abstract

This study investigates the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in the American film *Fast X* (2023) based on Yule's theory (1996), employing a descriptive qualitative method. A total of 30 utterances were identified as illocutionary speech acts. The analysis reveals five types: representatives (4 data), directives (7 data), commissives (3 data), declaratives (6 data), and expressives (11 data). Expressives appear most frequently, reflecting the emotional intensity and relational dynamics portrayed by the characters. In terms of functions, four categories were found: competitive (6 data), collaborative (4 data), convivial (5 data), and conflictive (15 data). Conflictive functions dominate, indicating the prevalence of verbal disputes, confrontations, and psychological tension in the film. These findings suggest that while *Fast X* highlights action, it also emphasizes emotional depth and character relationships. The frequent use of expressive and conflictive speech acts demonstrates how language contributes to building tension and shaping the film's atmosphere.

Keyword: Pragmatics; types of illocutionary acts; conflict; expressive; fast x movie

Cite this as: Widiya, Ajeng Yuyu., Simatupang, Ervina CM. (2025). The Illocutionary Acts in *Fast X* Movie: A Pragmatic Study. *English Journal Literacy* Utama.

<https://doi.org/10.33197/ejlutama.vol9.iss2.2025.2655.455>

Article History:

Received: 23 May 2025; Revised: 19 July 2025;

Accepted: 2 September 2025

INTRODUCTION

A film is a series of moving images recorded and presented in cinemas or on television. It typically narrates a story or depicts real-life situations. A film may also be regarded as a work of visual art that simulates experiences and communicates ideas, narratives, perceptions, emotions, aesthetics, or atmospheres through the use of moving images.

As an audio-visual medium of communication, film provides a rich resource for examining the phenomenon of speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts. A film is not merely a sequence of recorded moving images intended for screening in cinemas or on television, but also a visual artwork that simulates experiences and conveys ideas, narratives, perceptions, emotions, aesthetics, or atmospheres through moving images and dialogue. The dialogues in films offer authentic examples of various types of speech acts within contexts that can be comprehended and analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

Pragmatic studies of contextual meaning investigate the relationship between linguistic forms and their users. Scholars of pragmatics examine the intended meaning of utterances, the assumptions underlying them, the communicative purposes pursued, and the activities performed through language use. Levinson (1983:12) states that “pragmatics is the study of all aspects of meaning not captured in a semantics theory.” This indicates that pragmatics is concerned with all aspects of meaning that cannot be fully explained by semantic theory. In other words, pragmatics deals with context-dependent meaning, focusing not merely on the lexical or grammatical meaning of words, but also on how meaning is shaped by situational and contextual factors.

“I shall redefine pragmatics for the purpose of linguistics, as the study of meaning in relation to speech situations.” Pragmatics is defined as the study of meaning in relation to the situation in which speech occurs, meaning that the meaning of a statement is highly dependent on the context in which it is delivered. Leech (1983:6).

“The study of how utterances have meaning in situation” Pragmatics is defined as the study of how utterances can carry meaning when used in particular situations. Leech (1983:9) further explains that pragmatics involves aspects such as the speaker and hearer, context, communicative goals, utterances as actions, and utterances as outcomes of verbal acts. These aspects enable language users to interpret and produce language appropriately according to context, providing deeper insight into the relationship between context and meaning in communication.

“In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and word, they perform actions via those utterances” explains that human communication is not merely the exchange of words or grammatical structures, but also involves actions performed through utterances. In other words, when expressing themselves, individuals do not simply produce grammatically correct sentences, but also perform certain actions through those sentences (Yule 1996).

“An easy in the philosophy of language” The statement explains the effort to help people better understand how language is used in everyday life. This means simplifying complex concepts of meaning and communication to make the analysis of daily conversations more accessible. The focus of pragmatics lies in how context influences meaning. Thus, this “accessibility” refers to making the connection between language theory and communicative practice clearer and easier to comprehend (Searle 1969).

“Speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promises, and so on” It is defined that speaking in a language is not merely about producing words, but also about performing actions through those words. For example, when someone says “I promise I will come tomorrow,” they are not only conveying information but also performing the act of making a promise (Searle 1975).

“The utterances do not only contain the grammatical structures and words, but also contains the actions in the utterances. Whatever the people speak via their utterances have some consequences through the action. In short, a speech act means the act done in the process of speaking” The definition of a speech act explains that an utterance is not merely a combination of grammatical structures and words, but also contains an action within it. This means that every utterance involves a certain act performed through language, and such an utterance may generate specific effects or responses in a communicative situation.

Speech Acts

Austin (1962:12) shares a similar view with Yule, stating that “to say something is to do something, or in saying something we are doing something.” According to Austin, in line with Yule’s perspective, uttering something is equivalent to performing an action. In this sense, language is not merely employed to convey information, but also to carry out actions. When an individual produces an utterance, they are not simply articulating words; rather, they are simultaneously performing an act. In pragmatics, there are three components of speech acts: locutionary (saying something), illocutionary (doing something), and perlocutionary (influencing someone). These three components will be explained in more detail below.

Locutionary Act

It refers to the actual words uttered by the speaker, containing the speaker’s verbalized message. Austin defines a locutionary act as the act of speaking that involves the utterance of words, including their grammatical structure and literal meaning. In other words, it is the part of speech that directly conveys the message verbally — what the speaker explicitly says in terms of sound, syntax, and literal interpretation (Austin 1962). Locutionary act refers to the basic form of speech acts that directly deliver messages or ideas to the listener. In pragmatics, it denotes what is literally uttered by the speaker, covering pronunciation, grammatical structure, and lexical choice, with emphasis on the explicit content rather than hidden intentions or effects (Tarigan, 2015).

Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act, is 'what the result of saying something', such as convincing, persuading, hindering, and saying something that possible to give raise an effect to interlocutors. Perlocutionary act is thus a relationship of cause-effect between two events, the cause is the speech produced by the speaker, and the effect is a reaction by interlocutors who are involved”. Austin defines a perlocutionary act as the effect or consequence of an utterance, such as convincing, persuading, discouraging, or eliciting a particular reaction from the hearer. A perlocutionary act reflects a cause-and-effect relationship, in which the speaker’s utterance serves as the cause, and the hearer’s response constitutes the effect.

The perlocutionary act, is 'what the result of saying something', such as convincing, persuading, hindering, and saying something that possible to give raise an effect to interlocutors. Perlocutionary act is thus a relationship of cause-effect between two events, the cause is the speech produced by the speaker, and the effect is a reaction by interlocutors who are involved”. Austin defines a perlocutionary act as the effect or consequence of an utterance, such as convincing, persuading, discouraging, or eliciting a particular reaction from the hearer. A perlocutionary act reflects a cause-and-effect relationship, in which the speaker’s utterance serves as the cause, and the hearer’s response constitutes the effect. Austin defines a perlocutionary act as the effect or consequence of an utterance, such as convincing, persuading, discouraging, or eliciting a particular reaction from the hearer. A perlocutionary act reflects a cause-and-effect relationship, in which the speaker’s utterance serves as the cause, and the hearer’s response constitutes the effect. The quotation explains that a perlocutionary act is a speech act performed with the intention of influencing the hearer. Its effects may include changes in the hearer’s attitudes, emotions, or actions as a result of what has been uttered (Hilda Rismayanti 2021)

Illocutionary Act

Performance of acts in saying something as Austin defined an illocutionary act as an act performed through the utterance itself, in which speaking is not merely the delivery of words but also the execution of a particular action, such as promising, commanding, or requesting. (Austin 1962).

Illocutionary acts are performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We might utter to make statement, an offer an explanation, of for some other communicative purpose". Illocutionary act is defined as the performance of an act through the communicative force of an utterance. In speaking, a person does not merely produce words but also performs an action with a specific purpose, such as stating, offering, explaining, or other communicative intentions. Yule (1996:48).

According to Searle (1979), there are five classifications of illocutionary acts, namely: Representatives which is an utterance that explicitly expresses the speaker's belief, such as stating, complaining, claiming, reporting, asserting, or describing. It commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.

"A representative illocutionary act refers to a kind of speech act where the speaker expresses a belief about a certain situation, showing their commitment to its truthfulness based on what they know or have experienced. This includes acts such as making statements, giving reports, drawing conclusions, offering suggestions, and expressing complaints". Representative acts are defined as speech acts in which the speaker expresses a belief in the truth of the proposition conveyed. In other words, the speaker implicitly states, "I believe this is true." Such acts may take the form of direct statements, reports of events, conclusions drawn from information, suggestions for problem-solving, or complaints about a situation (Jhon R. Searle (1969).

His kind of speech act expresses a belief about the way things are, aiming to reflect reality". According to Putu Claudia Suriani (2024), this type of speech act reflects the speaker's belief or view about the actual state of affairs in the world. Its purpose is to represent reality or what the speaker holds to be a fact. Assertive illocutionary acts are speech acts in which the speaker conveys a belief about a certain situation, whether it is true or false. These acts reflect the speaker's judgment about the reality of their statement. According to Putu Claudia Suriani (2024), this type of speech act reflects the speaker's belief or view about the actual state of affairs in the world. Its purpose is to represent reality or what the speaker holds to be a fact". Assertive speech acts are utterances used by the speaker to express opinions or beliefs about a certain state of affairs. What is conveyed may or may not correspond to reality, depending on the speaker's perspective. Such utterances reflect the speaker's judgment of the truth of the information expressed (Searle (1979:12).

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." Yule explains that representative speech acts are expressions that reflect the speaker's belief about something, whether it is true or false from their perspective. Such utterances reveal the speaker's attitude or viewpoint toward a state of affairs or fact (Yule 1996:53).

A directive speech act aims to get the hearer to do something, such as asking, advising, demanding, inviting, warning, or ordering. A directive speech act aims to get the hearer to do something, such as asking, advising, demanding, inviting, warning, or ordering". Directive speech acts are speech acts aimed at getting the hearer to perform an action as expected by the speaker. They may take the form of invitations, instructions, requests, or commands intended to make the hearer act in accordance with the speaker's intention (Searle 1979).

Directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending are examples. Directive speech acts are defined as utterances intended to influence the hearer's

actions, such as requesting them to do something. Examples include giving orders, asking for help, offering advice, or making recommendations. The primary goal of directives is to encourage the hearer to act in accordance with the speaker's intention (Leech (1989:107).

Directive illocutionary acts are a category of speech acts where the speaker attempts to get the listener to perform an action". Directive speech acts are a type of speech act in which the speaker seeks to influence or request the hearer to perform an action. In this act, the speaker not only conveys information but also aims to direct, command, request, or suggest something so that the hearer responds with the expected action (Austin 1962). Directive speech act is the speaker wants to the hearer does something in accordance with what the speaker says. Expression that is spoken by speaker can be in the form of inviting, instructing, asking, suggesting begging, forbidding, demanding, commanding and requesting". Directive speech acts are defined as utterances intended to make the hearer perform an action as expected by the speaker. They may appear in the form of invitations, instructions, requests, or guidance that aim to direct the hearer to act according to the speaker's intention (Searle 1979).

Directive speech acts are forms of communication where the speaker aims to influence the actions of the listener. Through these speech acts, the speaker expresses their desires or intentions, prompting the listener to carry out a certain action". The quotation explains that directive speech acts are a form of communication in which the speaker attempts to influence the hearer's actions. Through such acts, the speaker expresses their intention or desire with the aim of having the hearer perform a specific action. In other words, the speaker uses utterances designed to prompt the hearer to respond in line with the speaker's expectations (Ghaisani Adjani CH (2021).

Commissive speech act commits the speaker to a future action, such as promising, offering, refusing , planning, or threatening. Commissive speech act commits the speaker to a future action, such as promising, offering, refusing , planning, or threatening". Commissive speech acts are defined as utterances in which the speaker expresses willingness or commitment to perform a future action. Such acts indicate that the speaker binds themselves to carry out what has been promised or offered to the hearer (Searle 1975:11).

Type of illocutionary acts is that speaker uses to commit themselves to do some future action. This type of illocutionary act include offer, promise, swear, threat and volunteer ". Commissive speech acts are defined as utterances in which the speaker expresses willingness or commitment to perform a future action. Such acts indicate that the speaker binds themselves to carry out what has been promised or offered to the hearer (Searle 1979). The commissives can be performed by the speaker alone, or speakers as a member of a group." According to Yule (1996:54), commissive speech acts can be performed either personally by the speaker or on behalf of a group, in which the speaker expresses a commitment to a certain future action.

Expressives speech act expresses the speaker's psychological state or feelings. It includes acts such as greeting, thanking, apologizing, surprising, blaming, regretting, or congratulating. states that expressive illocutionary acts are used to express the psychological state of the speaker. Apologizing, complaining, welcoming, praising, and congratulating are kinds of expressives." Expressive illocutionary acts are defined as utterances used to express the speaker's psychological state. Examples include apologizing, complaining, greeting, praising, and congratulating, all of which reflect the speaker's attitudes, feelings, or personal reactions toward a situation or the hearer (Searle, 1976). The psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are " thank," "

congratulate”, “ apologize”, “ condole”, “ deplore”, and “ welcome”. Expressive speech acts are defined as utterances that function to convey the speaker’s feelings or emotional state in relation to a particular event under discussion. In these acts, the speaker expresses a psychological reaction appropriate to the situation. Common verbs used to realize expressive acts include thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, regretting, and greeting (Searle 1979:15). Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels” Expressive speech acts are defined as utterances that convey the speaker’s feelings or emotions. In this type of act, what is expressed is the speaker’s inner reaction to something rather than external facts or information (Yule 1996: 53).

Expressive speech is any communication that attempts to express or describe the speaker's psychological stance regarding a case. The speaker intends for the statement he makes to be seen as an assessment of the subject he is discussing with his interlocutor.” Expressive speech acts are forms of communication intended to express or describe the speaker’s psychological attitude toward something. In this case, the speaker aims for the utterance to be understood as a personal evaluation or attitude toward the topic being discussed with the hearer (Fitri Matrona Simanullang 2024).

A commissive speech act commits the speaker to a future action, such as promising, offering, refusing, planning, or threatening. It brings about changes in the world through our utterances”. It is explained that utterances have the power to influence and shape real-world situations. In other words, through speech, we do not merely convey information but also perform actions that produce direct effects, both in personal interactions and in broader social contexts (Searle 1979:8).

Function

In pragmatics, when a speaker produces an utterance, it is not merely an expression of words, but it also carries meaning. The function of a speech act lies in the meaning conveyed by the speaker and can be classified according to the general categories of meaning inherent in the speech act itself. According to Leech (1993:161–162), the functions of illocutionary speech acts are classified into four types, each of which is related to specific functions and social purposes, namely: The competitive function conflicts with social goals and uses negative politeness to reduce disharmony, as in requesting, commanding, or refusing.

The competitive function conflicts with social goals and uses negative politeness to reduce disharmony, as in requesting, commanding, or refusing”. The competitive function is defined as utterances that pay little attention to politeness norms, in which the speaker emphasizes personal interests and the negative aspects of politeness. However, despite being forceful or pressing, such utterances aim to minimize potential disharmony in social relations. (Leech 1993:162).

Convivial: The convivial function aligns with social goals and reflects positive politeness. It includes acts such as offering, thanking, greeting, inviting, congratulating, apologizing, advising, and recommending. Its functions Convivial functions contained in the Tilik short film include offering, thanking, and congratulating. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing illocutionary acts of convivial functions”. The quotation explains that the convivial function is a type of speech act that reflects friendliness, politeness, and the maintenance of good relationships between interlocutors. Convivial functions include offering, thanking, and congratulating (Leech 1993).

The collaborative function is independent of social goals, with politeness being irrelevant. It includes acts such as stating, reporting, asserting, warning, claiming, complaining, and promising. Collaborative is illocutionary purposes ignoring to social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.” The quotation explains that the collaborative function refers to

illocutionary acts that prioritize the delivery of information or factual communication, without directly focusing on social aspects or interpersonal relations. In this function, the speaker's main concern is to convey statements, reports, announcements, or instructions clearly and effectively, rather than to strengthen or build social relationships (Leech 1995).

Collaborative is aims to collaborate with social life. It means to ignore the social goals like notifying, announcing, asserting and command. It commits the speaker to the truth." According to Leech (1995), "Collaborative is illocutionary purposes ignoring social purposes, as in asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing." This quotation explains that the collaborative function refers to illocutionary acts that primarily aim at delivering information or factual communication, without emphasizing social purposes or interpersonal relations. In this function, the speaker's main concern is to express statements, reports, announcements, or instructions clearly and effectively, rather than to maintain or strengthen social bonds (Situmorang, Feky Ega Elfiany 2021).

The conflictive function opposes social goals and disregards politeness, aiming instead to cause anger. Examples include threatening, accusing, scolding, dismissing, or reprimanding. Conflict refers to behaviors that hinder social cohesion or clash with common social aims, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding". This definition can be understood as conflictive behavior, which refers to actions that disturb social harmony or run counter to collective goals in society. Such behavior may include threatening others, making unfounded accusations, or scolding in a destructive manner. In essence, conflictive behavior tends to create tension and division, as it does not align with the values of togetherness and cooperation expected in social life. (Leech 1983)

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2014:62), qualitative research uses primary data sources, which directly provide information to the researcher, and secondary data sources, which are obtained indirectly through others or documents. This research relies on secondary data, collected through a literature review. As Sutopo (2002:111) explains, qualitative descriptive research aims to present a detailed and in-depth description of actual conditions as they occur.

The object of this study is the illocutionary speech acts found in the dialogues of the film *Fast X*. The researcher identifies the types of illocutionary acts and analyzes their meanings within the film's dialogues. The research was carried out systematically to ensure valid and structured analysis:

- a. Selecting the research topic, focusing on illocutionary acts in *Fast X*.
- b. Conducting a literature review to identify relevant theories.
- c. Formulating the research problem.
- d. Determining the appropriate research method.
- e. Collecting data by watching the film and recording dialogues containing illocutionary acts.
- f. Reviewing the recorded data for accuracy.
- g. Identifying and categorizing utterances based on Searle's five types of illocutionary acts.
- h. Analyzing the categorized data.
- i. Drawing conclusions and providing suggestions for future research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The qualitative analysis of illocutionary directive speech acts in the film *Fast X* reveals several important findings related to the pragmatic functions and linguistic forms that characterize this work. The data collected through systematic observation and dialogue analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of how characters use language to influence, direct, or request actions from others.

The analysis identified five types of illocutionary speech acts found in the dialogues of *Fast X*, namely: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The distribution of these types is as follows:

Table 1. Type of Directive Illocutionary Act

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Representatives	3	10%
2	Directives	7	23%
3	Commissives	3	10%
4	Expressives	11	37%
5	Declaratives	6	20%

The dominance of "Expressives" This indicates that the expression of emotions and feelings is the most prominent aspect in the interactions among characters in the film *Fast X*. In terms of sentence forms, the study found:

Table 2. Sentence form

No	Sentence Form	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Competitive	6	20%
2	Convivial	5	16%
3	Collaborative	4	13%
4	Conflictive	15	50%

The dominance of the conflictive function reinforces the finding that confrontational utterances are a prominent type of illocutionary act. This highlights how characters in *Fast X* often employ language to challenge, oppose, or provoke others, rather than to build harmony. Imperative forms, though less frequent than confrontational expressions, still play a significant role in delivering direct commands and instructions. Declarative utterances, when used in a conflictive manner, often imply subtle accusations or rejections, reflecting the tension and power struggles within the narrative. The absence of exclamative forms suggests that overt emotional outbursts are not the primary means of expressing opposition in the analyzed dialogues.

Discussions

This section further elaborates on the research findings by providing a qualitative analysis of one example from each type of illocutionary speech act, illustrating how these acts are realized through various forms of utterances in the film *Fast X*.

Representatives

Data 1

Nobody: just got reports of two explosions near the forum

Analysis: Reyes emphasizes to Dante that suffering must be repaid with suffering, not death. The utterance "When suffering is owed" is representative because it conveys the speaker's belief. Meanwhile, "never accept death as a payment" is conflictive, as it rejects death as repayment and stresses the importance of suffering before death. Questions

Directives

Data 2

Mia Torreto: Okay everybody pipe down, please. Abuelita would like to say something.

Analysis: Mia instructed her siblings to be quiet so that Abuelita could speak during the family lunch. The utterance "Okay everybody pipe down, please. Abuelita would like to say something" is a directive, as the speaker expects the hearers to remain quiet. It also reflects a collaborative function, since the phrase "pipe down" is less polite in form, though the intention is to give Abuelita the opportunity to speak.

Commissives

Data 3

Dante: But if you don't stop. I'm gonna cut her everywhere

Analysis: Dante's utterance to Dom, "but if you don't stop, I'm gonna cut her everywhere," is classified as a commissive because the speaker commits to performing a future action in the form of a threat. This statement also carries an opposing function, as it harms another party, provokes anger, and contains a threat to kill Mia Toretto if Dom does not comply with the demand.

Expressives

Data 4

Abuelita: Hey, oiye familia!

Analysis: Abuelita's utterance, "Hey, oiye familia!" is classified as an expressive speech act because the speaker intends to greet and invite her family to join the meal. This statement also carries a friendly function, as it creates warmth, strengthens emotional bonds, and encourages the family to gather.

Data 5

Chiper: good morning shunsine

Analysis: Chiper's utterance to Letty, "Good morning, sunshine," is classified as an expressive speech act because the speaker conveys a feeling by greeting the interlocutor. In this context, the speaker expresses negative emotions, showing superiority, insult, and power over Letty, who is in a vulnerable position.

The utterance also carries an opposing function, as although it literally sounds like a friendly greeting, it conveys negative emotions in context. This usage contradicts social expectations for a “good morning” greeting, which is typically positive, polite, and pleasant.

Data 6

Jacob: Hello B what's up

Analysis: Jacob's utterance to B shows a form of greeting. B responds with surprise at Jacob's sudden arrival. The utterance “What's up” is classified as an expressive speech act, as it conveys the speaker's attitude or feeling while greeting the interlocutor informally and warmly. In this context, “What's up” expresses the speaker's attention and friendliness toward the listener, reflecting a psychological stance, which makes it an expressive speech act. This utterance also carries a convivial function, as it is a light greeting that conveys familiarity and comfort. Here, the speaker aims to create a positive communication atmosphere, making the listener feel happy, valued, and at ease. The pleasurable function plays an important role in strengthening social bonds and maintaining harmonious interactions.

Declaratives

Data 7

B: Uncle Jacob I Fix it

Analysis: This utterance is made by B after successfully fixing Jacob's car. It is classified as a declarative speech act because the speaker states something they consider true. The utterance “I fix it” conveys a report, explanation, or confirmation of a fact, showing the speaker's belief that the car problem has been resolved. The utterance also carries a pleasurable function, as it shares good news that can make the listener happy or proud. By expressing this success, the speaker shows enthusiasm and creates a positive atmosphere, while strengthening the relationship through recognition of their ability.

Data 8

Dominic: “It was always the plan”

Analysis: Dom's utterance to Little Nobody, “It was always the plan,” indicates that Dom had planned it from the beginning. Little Nobody reacts with a confused expression but nods in agreement. This utterance is classified as a declarative speech act because the speaker not only conveys information but also performs an action that has a direct impact. By stating that it was part of his plan, Dom enacts a declaration through his words. The utterance also carries a competitive function, as it challenges social norms. Through this statement, the speaker asserts that his actions were intentional and part of a premeditated plan.

Data 9

Han: “We're coming to you!”

Analysis: Han's utterance to Tej, “We're coming to you!” is classified as a declarative speech act because the speaker confirms that he and Roman will come to help Tej escape from the bomb explosion. By stating this, Han enacts a declaration through his words, affirming their immediate action. The utterance also carries a collaborative function, as it conveys intention and involvement in a shared goal.

Data 10

Ramsey: "Will you two just quit it? please!"

Analysis: Ramsey's utterance to Tej and Roman, "Will you two just quit it? Please" is classified as a declarative speech act, because although it takes the form of a question, it functions as an indirect command intended to stop their argument. The utterance declares the speaker's desire for the hearers to cease their actions. It also carries a conflicting function, as it is used to halt unwanted behavior and indicates disagreement or tension in the interaction. Despite the use of "please" to soften the tone, the statement still conveys rejection of the hearers' actions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data from the film *Fast X*, the distribution of illocutionary speech acts is as follows. Out of a total of 30 data points, 3 data (10%) are classified as representative, 7 data (23%) as directive, 3 data (10%) as commissive, 6 data (20%) as declarative, and 11 data (37%) as expressive. The highest percentage is the expressive type at 37%, indicating that the expression of emotions and feelings is the most prominent aspect in character interactions in *Fast X*.

Regarding illocutionary functions, the competitive function appears in 6 data points (20%), the convivial function in 5 data points (16%), the collaborative function in 4 data points (13%), and the conflictive function in 15 data points (50%). The conflictive function is the most dominant at 50%, reflecting the action genre of *Fast X*, which is full of conflict and revenge. Characters' utterances tend to attack, challenge, and disregard politeness, particularly from antagonists like Dante Reyes. This function is used to create tension, demonstrate dominance, and support the dramatization of the plot, which explains its prevalence over other functions.

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