AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS USED IN "THE MEG 2: THE TRENCH" MOVIE

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abstrak – Komunikasi adalah bagian penting dari hidup kita. Ini termasuk menyampaikan pesan dari pembicara kepada pendengar dengan harapan mendapatkan tanggapan dan mencapai pemahaman yang sama. Namun demikian, karena perbedaan latar belakang budaya dan berbagai perspektif, pembicara atau pendengar mungkin mengalami kesulitan memahami pesan yang disampaikan. "Pembicaraan aksi dalam film ""Meg 2: The Trench"" dipelajari oleh para peneliti melalui pendekatan penelitian kualitatif." Penelitian kualitatif, berdasarkan filsafat pasca-positivisme, adalah metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk mempelajari sesuatu dalam keadaan alami, di mana peneliti bertindak sebagai alat utamanya. Hasil analisis data diperoleh melalui proses analisis dari Undang-Undang Berbicara, dan data yang relevan diperoleh dari naskah film Meg 2: The Trench dan dianalisis secara teoritis. Selanjutnya, para peneliti mengumpulkan data dari naskah film yang digunakan oleh karakter utama film Meg 2: The Trench dan menganalisis dan mengkategorikannya berdasarkan teori kategori Searle dan strategi aksi. Ketika seseorang berbicara atau membuat pernyataan, mereka dapat melakukan lima tindakan dasar: perwakilan, arahan, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Setelah analisis temuan penelitian, penulis berharap untuk membuat beberapa kesimpulan. Dalam studi pertanian teoritis dan temuan penelitian, penulis telah menyarankan berbagai bentuk akting verbal, yang mengarah ke penggunaan suara yang lebih besar dalam film daripada tindakan non-verbal.
Kata kunci— Komunikasi, Film, Akting

abstract— Communication is an important part of our lives. This includes delivering messages from speakers to listeners in hopes of getting responses and achieving similar understanding. Nevertheless, due to differences in cultural background and various perspectives, speakers or listeners may have difficulty understanding the message being delivered. "The action-talk in the film "Meg 2: The Trench" was studied by researchers through a qualitative research approach." Qualitative research, based on post-positivism philosophy, is a method of research used to study something in its natural state, in which the researcher acts as his primary tool. The results of the data analysis were obtained through the analysis process of the Speak Act, and the relevant data was obtained from the script of the film Meg 2: The Trench and analyzed theoretically. Furthermore, researchers collected data from the film script used by the film's main character Meg 2: The Trench and analyzed and categorized it based on Searle's category theory and action strategy.

When a person speaks or makes a statement, they can perform five basic actions: representative, directive, expressive, and declarative. Following an analysis of the study"s findings, the authors hope to make some conclusions.

Keywords— Communication, Film, Acting

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important part of our lives. This includes delivering messages from speakers to listeners in hopes of getting responses and achieving similar understanding. Nevertheless, due to differences in cultural background and various perspectives, speakers or listeners may have difficulty understanding the message being delivered. According to (Kumala, 2018), communication events serve as platforms or media to express reality, ideas, thoughts and intent. Speech is very important in communication. Pragmatic linguistics examine the influence of context on meaning (Tutuarima et al., 2018).

It consists of various parts, including deiksis, speech, conversational implicators, cooperative principles, and compliance principles. Basically, pragmatic studies how language is used in a specific context, explaining how people produce and understand meaning through language. In other words, pragmatic focuses on the meaning of people intended, fundamental assumptions, motivations, and characteristics of their communicative actions.

According to Wijaya and Helmie (Wijaya & Helmie, 2019), speech includes all linguistic and non-linguistic elements related to actions performed in a language. Conversation participants, the topic discussed, the style of speech used, and the contextual elements of communication events all fall under this category. In addition, the essence of speech is the delivery of the intent of the speaker to the listener so that they can understand the message in question. There are three types of speech action: locusion, illocation, and perlocation (Tutuarima et al., 2018).

The action of locusion includes what the speaker says or does in each instance of the speech, while the illocusion is related to the communicative objectives of the speaker. Meanwhile, the perlocation act focuses on how listeners respond to their conversations. According to Wijana (Wijana, 2021), learning speech is very important for individuals because it helps them understand the message contained in each speech. To uncover the layer of meaning in verbal expression and improve overall communication understanding, this exploration is crucial. Indeed, speech can be considered as an individual's psychological manifestation; its consistency is determined by the speaker's ability to navigate certain situations taking into account the significance and intent of what they say.

The nature of speech events is not always the same in every situation. Factors such as the identity of the speaker, the interlocutor, the time used to speak, the topic of the discussion, and the environment in which the event occurred was influenced. Speech is usually seen in conversations, and movies feature incredible speech in complex scenarios (Archer, 2010). Interaction

between characters in a film causes complex speech cases, allowing us to distinguish the actions and intentions of the main characters through what they say. Dialogue between characters, which is an important element in a film, often features multiple speech acts and helps us understand character motivation and behavior.
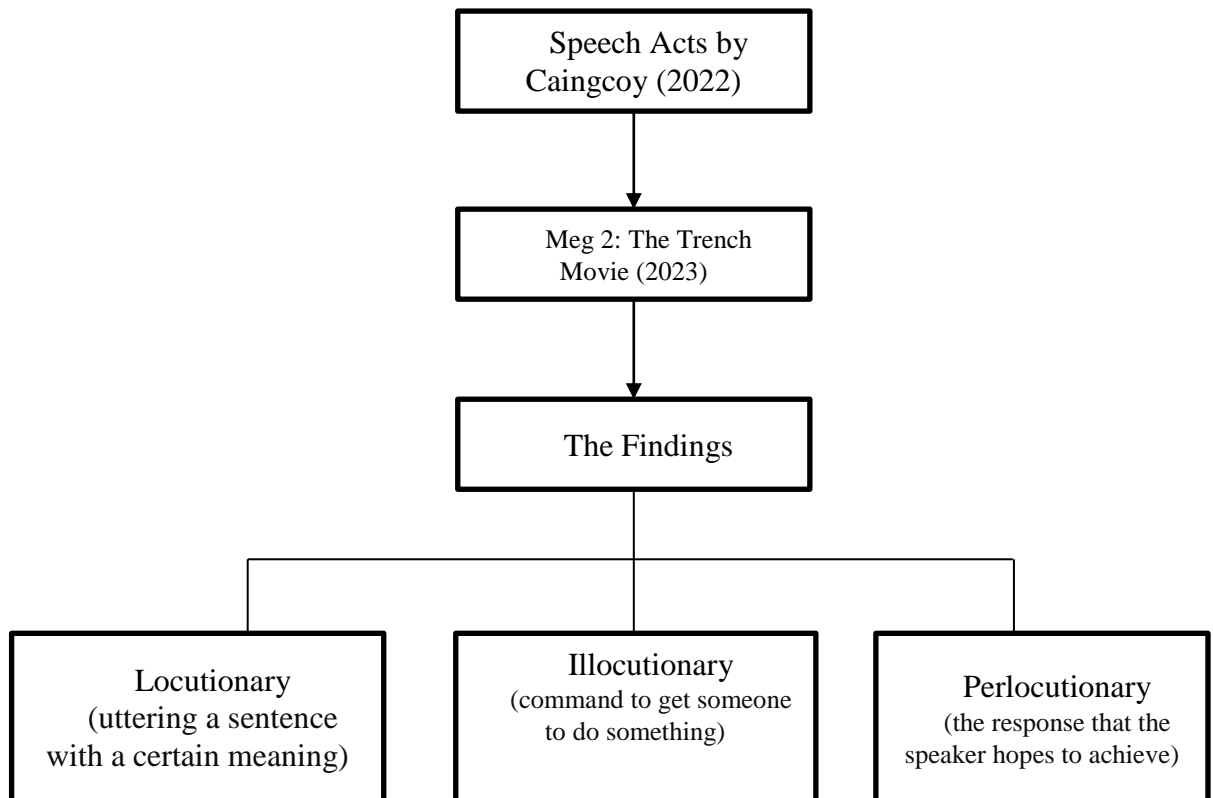
The study focuses on the speech-acting used in the film Meg 2: The Trench, which will be released in 2023 and directed by Ben Wheatley. The screenplay was written by Jon Hoeber, Erich Hoeber, and Dean Georgaris, and adapted Steve Alten's 1999 novel The Trench. The film is a follow-up to the 2018 film, Meg. Researchers chose this film as the subject of research because it is one of the most talked about films of 2023.

The film also addresses underwater life and other aspects of human life. As a result, the research under the title Analysis of Speech Acts in the Movie, Meg 2: the Trench is the goal of the researcher. Using the questions below, the study aims to analyze the speech acts used in the film Megalodone: What type of speech is used in the film Meg 2: The Trench? In the movie Meg 2: The Trench, which type of speech does have the highest percentage?

According to Kumara (Dewi, 2018), speech can be defined as a statement that combines actions in communication effectively, taking into account situational aspects and speaker intent. According to another definition, the study of speech-activity looks at the meaning intended behind oral and written speech (Tutuarima et al., 2018). From this definition, it can be concluded that speech is all actions performed by the person who speaks. In other words, people speak not only to convey information but also to perform certain actions.

As a result, understanding speech is very important in linguistics and pragmatics as it helps explain the meaning behind language use, especially in a variety of social and cultural contexts. Film is a kind of entertainment that tells a story through a combination of sounds and images, creating the illusion of constant movement. According to Cruz (Cruz, 2014), film serves as a popular entertainment medium that conveys the wishes, needs, anxiety, and goals of society (Oktadistio et al., 2018).

Therefore, it can be concluded that the film is a collection of projected images to the screen at high speed, which provides the illusion of motion and visual continuity. Using a combination of sounds and images in sequence, this visual and auditory presentation serves as entertainment.

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│ Meg 2: The Trench│
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│  The Findings   │
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| Locutionary (uttering a sentence with a certain meaning) | Illocutionary (command to get someone to do something) | Perlocutionary (the response that the speaker hopes to achieve) |

RESEARCH METHOD

"The action-talk in the film ""Meg 2: The Trench"" was studied by researchers through a qualitative research approach." Qualitative research, based on post-positivism philosophy, is a method of research used to study something in its natural state (in real situations, not manipulated, or in experimental settings), in which the researcher acts as his primary tool. Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2017) Researchers choose qualitative methods because they allow researchers to understand the subjects studied in more depth.

Qualitative methods also allow researchers to interpret the results of the research narratively, which gives readers a deeper understanding (Rozak, 2016). Research data comes from the film Meg 2: The Trench. In this analysis, the content of the text used is taken from the film, coupled with information obtained from various internet sources (Nurdianingsih, 2024). Watch the film, try to understand its contents, find important details that will support this research, and check all oral expressions, Transcript dialogue, Share the dialogue spoken by actors in the film into different types of speech, sort and categorize the speech actors found in the film.

To categorize the meaning of locusion, illocusion, and perlocation in the film Meg 2: The Trench, data analysis is performed in three stages: 1. Finding the expression of the main speaker in the form of speech; 2. Classify data based on the type of speech used in the film Meg 2: The Trench; and 3. Describe the meaning of locusion, illocusion, and perlocation acts based on events that occur in the film

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the data analysis were obtained through the analysis process of the Speak Act, and the relevant data was obtained from the script of the film Meg 2: The Trench and analyzed theoretically. Furthermore, researchers collected data from the film script used by the film's main character Meg 2: The Trench and analyzed and categorized it based on Searle's category theory and action strategy. When a person speaks or makes a statement, they can perform five basic actions: representative, directive, expressive, and declarative. Representative is a representation of the truth of words that correspond to reality. The speaker directs his listeners to do something. Speakers at the committee are committed to doing something in the future. Express the speaker's emotions through their psychological condition.

More importantly, declarations are linguistic actions that use words to do certain things. Searle proposes these five types of illocation laws. The main character's speech behavior results in The Meg 2: The Trench are shown in the table below. The authors later stated that the five categories of speech acts are representative, indicative, commissioner, and expressive, and declarative. Saying, bragging, explaining, explaining, urging, complaining, forecasting, arguing, persuading, and agreeing are its hallmarks. Warnings, questions, suggestions, commands, threats, orders, requests, and calls are examples of this type of instruction.

Planning and offers are the type of committee members. He spoke, expressed joy, anger, disgust, praised, apologized, and apologized. Declarative status and oath are the last declarative type. In the first film, the main character was the best diver who helped save the sea creatures from megalodon. Research conducted by Rani Violeta (Violeta, 2019) analyzed the lead-up to Jane McTee's Malificient film. The study analyzed JR Searle's theory of language as a speech-acting show such as submitting requests, statements, commenting, etc.

Searle also says Language will be useful if used by others, and this should be done in a social context. The results of the study showed that the main characters in Meg 2: The Trench brought all five types of spectacles. The following analysis addresses the results of any non-speech action.

1. Representative Representative is a statement that confirms the truth of the statement. In other words, they declare, assert, describe, and claim by making their speech or words according to the world they consider. Thus, they display outer reality. Speakers convey truth based on people's opinions. Declaring, informing, bragging, stating, describing, explaining, affirming, complaining, forecasting, arguing, convincing, and agreeing is an illocuous act by the main character. The types of actions of such representatives are described as follows:
    a. Stating: expressing something in detail, complete, and clear with oral or written. used to plan, decide, or announce something. People make statements with words. The conversation began at the beginning of the film, when Jonas conducted an investigation to capture polluted

radioactivity. A parakeet catches Jonas in the room, making him eventually caught and pursued by the entire crew.

b. Informing: Informing means telling someone the facts or information about something. Examples of speech arts informed by the main characters of this conversation occurred when both attended the ten-year anniversary of the marine institution. Jonas was rescued by his colleague. It starts with Jonas who looks restless. Then, Jonas' stepson, Meiying, showed that Jonas was the main cast of the show.

c. Agree: Saying yes to something means that someone is willing to do something or to happen something. Below is an example of approval expressed by Jonas Taylor, the main character. This conversation took place while Jonas and the team were on the submarine to explore the trough as part of Mana One mission. The team asked the expedition team about the oxygen levels found at a depth of 17,000 meters through Jonas.

d. Explaining: Explaining something to someone in a simple and easy to understand way. One example of the explanation given by the main figure of this conversation, which comes after the ten-year anniversary of the marine agency, can be seen here. Where Jonas and Meiying are in one room, Meiying wants to take the Mana-One through dive expedition, but Jonas refuses. Meinying said that her mother had swim in her place, but Jonas said that at that time her mother did not swim at a depth of 25,000 meters.

e. Speaking: Talking too much and arrogant, especially about yourself. One example of the Bullan action expressed by the main character is as follows. This conversation happened when Megalodon approached the submarine. It starts with Rigas admiring the approaching megalodon because it is the largest megalodon he has ever seen, but Jonas adds that it is the largest megalodon anyone has ever seen.

f. Complaining: Complaining is a way to express discontent or irritation about something. We do it by saying something is wrong or unsatisfactory. Examples of complaining actions expressed by the main character can be found here. This conversation takes place when the team enters area 21, where the expedition team follows where Haiqi swims. It is monitored inside a rotating radar system as it approaches Haiqi at a distance of 400 meters. At that time, Haiqi was not the only one; two other megalodons were with him. After Jiumin said that they were getting married, Haiqi acted strangely. Jonas complained about the possibility of many megalodons after hearing Jiuming's explanation while sighed.

g. Convincing: Make someone believe that something is true. When Jonas is found settling on the ship, the captain orders his men to pursue him until he is cornered by the ship. This is an example of a convincing action of the main character. Jonas stated that he would take legal

action after being arrested for disposing of radioactive waste into the high seas.

2. Directive's direction says that the speaker asks his interlocutors to do something in the future that will change the world. They convey the speaker's desire. The main character can perform various directive actions, such as warning, asking, commanding, suggesting, asking, and inviting. Below is a thorough analysis of the types of direction.

   a. Warnings of statements or events that indicate dangers, problems, or other unpleasant situations that may or will occur in other words, this tells you about possible dangers or problems, especially in the future. Examples of warning direction actions disclosed by the main character can be found here. When Jonas and Meiying talk, they were rumored if Jiuming swam to the pool with Haiqi, the Megalodon. After that, Jonas and Meiying immediately headed to the room that had a pool inside. Although Jiuming has kept Megalodon since childhood, Jonas and Meiying then warn him if what he did was dangerous.

   b. Questioning Question: asking a question to someone, especially in official situations. In other words, it is a request for answers or information. Here is an example of the actions of the main character who question the direction. As Megalodon approached the submarine, they spoke. After some time, it turned out that Megalodon was two, not one. Megalodon Jiuming pets are stored in captivity, and Jiuming can be sure by seeing the GPS in his watch that one is Haiqi. Jonas wondered how Haiqi could be in the tub of captivity, and Jiuming himself didn't know how he was there.

   c. Making a person do something he must do known as authoritative order. Especially when the speaker has more power over his listeners. Ruling can also mean telling someone or something what to do. In short, ruling means giving orders to others. Examples of directive commands expressed by the main character can be found here. Mana-One office sends a warning if there is a problem with the submarine, and this is the time the conversation takes place. Shortly after, Meiying entered the submarine. So Jonas became angry and asked for a dive stop. Rigas then stopped his submarine for a while.

   d. Suggest: Suggesting means mentioning or introducing ideas, propositions, plans, etc. to think or do. In other words, tell someone about a plan or idea to think about. These are some examples of direction suggestions delivered by the main figure. This conversation happened when Jonas was angry at Meiying because he had to go to the expedition. However, Jiuming ensures that the current state of the ship and trough are safe. Jonas suggested canceling the expedition if Meiying interferes with security.

3. Expressive: The feelings of the speaker are communicated through their psychological conditions. Below is a detailed analysis of expressive types.

    a. Praise: Praise is an expression of art that expresses gratitude or amazement towards someone. In addition, it can be used as a polite phrase to congratulate someone or something. Examples of praise actions performed by the main character can be seen here. When the expedition team began entering Area 21, this conversation took place. Meiying was impressed with the beauty of nature. Jonas also told me that Mother Meiying (Suying) liked this place very much. This is because Jonas likes the place because of its beautiful.

    b. Mocking: Mocking is an expression for making fun of someone or something in a cruel way; it can also mean laughing at someone or something in a bad way. These are some examples of insulting actions carried out by the main character. This conversation took place during an event commemorating the ten years of the establishment of the marine institute. Meiying helps Jonas bind. After that, Mac arrived and mocked Jonas who couldn't stand. After Mac mocked him, Jonas confirmed that he should not be involved in the event in monkey-shaped clothes.

    c. Expressing Anger: This is a way to express your anger towards unpleasant comments or treatment made by someone. When you believe that someone behaves cruel, unfair, or unacceptable, you will be angry. These are some examples of anger shown by the main figure. This conversation occurred when the Jonas team's expedition submarine approached the large megalodon. Then, Jiuming wanted to change her dive plan to follow the megalodon. Since Meiying is a dark passenger, Jonas asks how about her. Meiying suddenly replied if she wanted to leave, and Jonas angrily told Meiying if she didn't ask her.

    d. Explain Possibilities: Possibilities are words that mean that something can happen or happen. This is the probability that something will happen or will happen. Examples of possible disclosure made by the main figure are as follows. The conversation comes after Montes, a mysterious submarine driver, is responsible for the explosion at sea. The explosion disrupted the submarine communications system of the Jonas expedition team and caused damage to the submarine. In addition, it impacted the submarine as Meiying waited for Jonas to ask about Uncle Jiumin's location. However, Jonas couldn't give a clear answer, so he asked Meiying to calm down and resolve his problem gradually. In addition, he stated that Uncle Jiuming may still be saved.

4. Declarative Speech: This speech is unique because the speaker speaks words or statements that can change the world. Declarations that have a direct impact on changing institutional conditions and are usually dependent on complex non-linguistic institutions. Below is a complete analysis of declarative types. a. Declaring Fate: This means that events occur beyond one's control and are decided by supernatural forces. Since her main character is the strongest fairy of the Moorish, she has the ability to turn things into what she wants. Here is an example of a statement of fate made

by the main character. This conversation came after the explosion, when Jonas and Mac expedition teams communicated at Mana's office. Jonas started to connect and asked Mac to send a vehicle to pull the team, but Mac said that it could not be done for now. It was reported that Jonas wanted to get out of submarines and troughs, but Mac banned it because it was dangerous. Jonas gave an explanation of the current condition of the submarine, which is very bad, with half the team dying.

CONCLUSION

Following an analysis of the study's findings, the authors hope to make some conclusions. The author of this post will describe the vocal action that is used in the script for the Maleficent movie. In theoretical agricultural studies and research findings, the author has suggested many forms of verbal acting, leading to a greater usage of voice acting in films than non-verbal acts like expressive statements, commissioners, expressive, declarative, etc. Because it's a movie that a lot of kids watch, it makes use of profane speech. The speaking acts in this script, the author concludes, are employed to show or express goodwill, to convey disappointment, to indicate that something belongs to a certain group, to signal that a person is out of control, and to show or express.

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