The Illocutionary Acts Found in English Webtoon Entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower

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Abstracts: The title of this research is "The Illocutionary Acts Found in English Webtoon Entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower". This research is aimed to describe the types, functions and dominant type of illocutionary acts based on Yule's theory. Qualitative descriptive approached was applied in this research. The data source of this research was an e-comic on English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower and the data were collected from the character's utterances in dialogues. There were also two research instruments, i.e. handphone to access the application and a notebook to write the utterances in dialogues. The methods in collecting the data consist of downloading the application, reading the comic, determining the utterances, then classifying and taking a note to the dialogues based on the types of illocutionary acts, also identifying the functions of each type. The research results were described descriptively and presented using formal and informal methods. The results of the research showed the five types of illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon: declaration type which aims to declare something that change the world, representative type which aims to represent the speaker's belief, expressive type which aims to express the psychological statements, directive type which aims to instruct the listener, and commissive type which aims to show the speaker's commitment. Furthermore, the dominant type found in the Webtoon is directive types which consist of suggestions, requests, commands, orders, and questions.
Keywords**:** Functions, Illocutionary Acts, Types, Webtoon.

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes, we utter an utterance to produce the intended aims, such as to affect the listener to give us an information or an act. However, it is not uncommon for errors to occur in uttering the intended meaning of an utterance that cause misunderstanding or miscommunication. Therefore, we need a term that studies about meaning of an utterance in communication. This term is called speech act.

Speech act is a sentence or utterance that is characterized by the speaker's aims to affect the listener. Rosyidi, Mahyuni, and Muhaimi (2019) in their research stated a speaker who wants to express and convey meaning or purpose of a sentence to his listener must apply it in the form of speech acts. Hidayat's research (2016) also stated through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words or phrases and the conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. It means that each utterance of the speaker has its own meaning and relates to his/her desire for the listener to do something through speech acts.

Speech act can be divided into three different acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962). Locutionary act is defined as the word actually spoken by the speaker. Austin (1962) stated that Locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. Meanwhile, illocutionary act is defined as the actual meaning of the speaker's utterance. Austin (1962) defines illocutionary act as an utterance which has a certain (conventional) force. The result of the utterance is defined as a perlocutionary act. These speech acts can be found in our daily communication, for example, when a mother told her child not to do something or someone asks us to do something explicitly.

In addition, Yule (1996) also stated that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Sometimes, an utterance aimed to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. In general, this is known as the illocutionary force of an utterance in illocutionary act.

The research about illocutionary act has been conducted by some researchers. Amelia, Kardana, Rajistha (2018) in their research found the kinds of constative illocutionary acts: assertives, predictives,

retrodictives, descriptives, ascriptives, informatives, confirmatives, concessives, retractives, assentives, dissentives, disputatives, responsives, suggestives, and supposetives. In addition, the research also revealed functions of each kinds of constative illocutionary acts. The data of their research were taken from the utterances uttered by the characters in a novel by Soman Chainani entitled *The School for Good and Evil* applying illocutionary acts theory proposed by Bach and Harnish (1979).

There is also another illocutionary acts research carried out by Sibuea (2021). Sibuea examined types, functions, and dominant types of illocutionary acts found in the main character's conversation in the comic entitled *The Adventures of Tintin Volume 8.* There are four types found in the research: representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. From the four types, the dominant type is representative.

Analyzing illocutionary acts can be conducted using formal and informal writing. There are several literary works that applying formal and informal writing, one of them is comic. Most of the language used in comics is the words spoken by the characters and is a form of oral language, then the writing technique used in comics is mostly in an informal form, which is built from simple sentences with simple language.

Nowadays, there are many ways to get or read comics more easily, such as by accessing e-comics. Accessing e-comics is very easy and cheap, some even provide e-comics services for free. There are several websites and applications which provides e-comics in various languages and genres. One of the e-comics applications that is currently popular is Webtoon.

Webtoon is a platform from Naver Corporation that provides a wide variety of e-comics with various genres. The comics on Webtoon is very popular, so some comics have been adapted into dramas or films. Accessing comics on Webtoon is also very easy and free by downloading the application or accessing the official website. Webtoon is also available in various languages such as Indonesian language, English, Korean, Thai, etc. Nevertheless, analyzing illocutionary acts using Webtoon as the object is still relatively rare because most of research used movies, novels, or printed comics as the object of research.

Therefore, conducting a research about illocutionary acts found in an e-comic from English Webtoon is very interesting. The comic used in this research is an original Korean Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom. This research is only focused on the Season 2: Hamin's Flower because this comic consists of many utterances that contain illocutionary acts performed by each character and can be considered as the data of the analysis.

METHODS

Method of research is the way a research conducted which is consisting of planning or strategy, data source, instruments, data collection process, technique used in analyzing the data obtained, and the way the result is presented. This research is qualitative descriptive research because the data. The method of this research was divided into three, i.e. the method in collecting the data, the method in analyzing the data, and the method in presenting the results of the analysis. In addition, there were also data source and research instrument in conducting the research.

The data source used in this research was an e-comic on English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom which only focused on the Season 2 named Hamin's Flower. There were thirty episodes used as the data source of this research. The comic was chosen as the data source because this comic consists of many utterances that contain illocutionary acts performed by each character. The data of this research were taken from the characters' utterances in dialogues which contain illocutionary acts.

Besides, there were two research instruments used in this research. The first instrument was handphone used to access Webtoon application. The second was a notebook to write the utterances in dialogues that contain illocutionary acts also the detail information, such as the episodes.

The first method of this research was the method in collecting the data. The data were collected from the characters' utterances which contain illocutionary acts using note-taking method. There were some steps to collect the data in this research. The first step was downloading Webtoon application on PlayStore. The next step was reading the comic on Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower. The third step was determining the utterances that present illocutionary acts. Finally, the fourth

step was classifying and taking a note to the dialogues based on the five types of illocutionary acts, i.e. declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive, and identifying the functions of each type.

The second method was the method in analyzing the data. After the data were collected, the data were analyzed and classified according to the problems by applying the theory concerned. The process of data analysis was divided into two steps. First, the data that have been collected were classified based on the types of illocutionary acts in the theory concerned. Second, the data were identified based on the function of each type and described descriptively.

The last method is the method in presenting the results of the analysis. After the data were analyzed and classified, the data were described descriptively in the thesis as the result of the research. Then, the result of the research was presented formally and informally.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data source, there are some utterances that can be classified as the type of illocutionary acts with their own functions. The types of illocutionary acts found are declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. The types are uttered by the characters in English Webtoon entitled *Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower.*

Declaration

A speech act that alters the state of affairs in the world, such as naming, resigning, sentencing, dismissing, excommunicating, and christening, is referred to as a declaration. The declaration is a type of speech acts which change the world through the utterance. In order to perform the declaration appropriately, the speaker must have a special role in a specific context. Damanik, M.A (2014) defined that declarative type can be the change of person's status and can be the ownership of something. Based on the research results, there were two utterances that can be identified as declaration types of illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon

1) (S2) Ep. 48 – Hamin's Flower (18)
   Hamin-Jaemin's mom : What? Then it's not a menopause?
   The Doctor : Congratulations. **You're pregnant**. It must be a divine gift because you're a newlywed… considering your age, haha.
2) (S2) Ep. 54 – Hamin's Flower (24)
   Hamin-Jaemin's dad (to Hamin) : That's it. **You're grounded. You fool.**

The sample (1) was taken from the flashback conversation between Hamin-Jaemin's mom and a doctor in the hospital. This conversation was related by Jaemin's stepfather when he explained to Jaemin about his mom's hard situation. The bold utterance in the sample (1) performed by the doctor is a declaration about Hamin-Jaemin's mom condition. In this case, the doctor has a special role as someone who has expertise in the medical field and has checked Hamin-Jaemin's mom's condition. In uttering the utterance, the doctor intends to declare that Hamin-Jaemin's mom is pregnant based on the medical examination result. As the result, the utterance lets Hamin-Jaemin's mom find out about her pregnancy and made her feel uneasy. Therefore, doctor's bold utterance on the sample (1) tends to be classified as a declaration type of illocutionary act to declare someone's condition.

Meanwhile, the sample (2) was taken from a flashback story from little Jaemin's point of view, who at that time heard the conversation between his dad, mom, and brother (Hamin) before Hamin's death. This utterance is a part of the story when Jaemin told Somang about his family situation when Hamin was still alive. In this case, Hamin-Jaemin's dad has a special role as Hamin's father. In uttering the utterance, Hamin-Jaemin's dad intends to declare a punishment to his son, Hamin, after he found out that Hamin's grades have suddenly dropped and he even stopped attending cram school to secretly draw at an art school. As the result, the utterance changes Hamin's status, which was previously unpunished to be punished. Then, Hamin-Jaemin's dad's utterance on the sample (2) can be classified as a declaration type of illocutionary act to declare a punishment.

Representative

Representative is a type of speech act that state what the speaker believes. It makes words fit the world. The representative types can be used to state a fact, belief, assertion, conclusion, description, reminder, denial, prediction, agreement, disagreement, or others. Hidayat, A. (2016) stated that the utterances in representative type are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. Based on the research results, there were 200 utterances that can be identified as representative types of illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon. The following are samples of the representative illocutionary acts.

3) (S2) Ep. 34 – Hamin's Flower (4)
   Hamin : But how come… you don't have any friends? You're always here alone, drawing. Although it's convenient for me that way. Are you being bullied or something?
   Somang : **No, it's not like that…**
4) (S2) Ep. 52 – Hamin's Flower (22)
   Little Jaemin : What's wrong?
   Little Seonhui : Oh… I saw someone looking this way. And he looked really sad, like he was about to cry. But then he disappeared.
   Little Jaemin : What? Was it a ghost?!
   Little Seonhui : I don't know he disappeared when I turned back to look at you.
   Little Jaemin : Wh-what did he look like?
   Little Seonhui : Hmm… what did he look like? **He was tall and maybe a little skinny? And… he was wearing a uniform**.

The sample (3) was taken from the flashback conversation between Hamin and Somang when Somang told Jaemin everything she remember about Hamin. It was said that Hamin wondered why Somang did not have any friends and was always alone in the art room. He also asked if Somang was being bullied or something. In uttering the bold utterance, Somang denies Hamin's question which ask if she is being bullied or something because she doesn't have any friends and always in the art room alone. Somang's denial answered Hamin's question that it is not true that she is being bullied or something he thought. In this case, Somang makes her utterance fit the world via her utterance of denial. Then, the bold utterance performed by Somang on the sample (3) shows a representative type of denial.

Besides, the sample (4) was taken from the flashback conversation between little Seonhui and little Jaemin when they met in the rain right before Hamin's death. While talking about their brother, little Seonhui saw the figure of Hamin from a distance looking at them. In this case, little Seonhui saw a man who is looking at her and little Jaemin's way, and little Jaemin, who is scared to think that what little Seonhui has seen before was a ghost, asks her about what did the man look like. By uttering the bold utterance, little Seonhui answers little Jaemin's question by describing the man's look like as she believes. Therefore, little Seonhui's bold utterance on the sample (4) shows a representative type of description.

Expressive

The speaker expresses his or her feelings and opinions about something by employing expressive speech acts. It means that expressive is a speech act that express a psychological state of the speaker and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow that can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. Based on the research results, there are 161 utterances that can be identified as expressive types of illocutionary acts. The following are samples of the expressive illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon.

5) (S2) Ep. 33 – Hamin's Flower (3)
   Somang : Hello!
   Teacher : Oh, hello, Somang. Here (giving a key).
   Somang : **Thank you!**
6) (S2) Ep. 40 – Hamin's Flower (10)
   Somang : **It's so… It's so cold…**
   Art Director : Goodness, you scared me! I would've fainted from fright if the lights hadn't come back on!

The sample (5) was taken from the flashback conversation between Somang and the art teacher in the school. Somang came to meet the art teacher because she wanted to ask for the art room key. In this case, Somang expresses her thankful toward her teacher for being given the art room key by the art teacher. Somang expresses her thankful directly through her bold utterance. The thankful here means an expression of pleasure and gratitude expressed by Somang for getting the art room key. Therefore, Somang's bold utterance on the sample (5) performs an expressive type of thankful.

Meanwhile, the sample (6) was taken from the flashback conversation between Somang and the art director when Somang and Hamin came to the studio soaking wet after playing in the rain. At that time, the art director was surprised by their presence in the middle of the heavy rain accompanied by a flash. In this case, Somang feels cold after playing in the rain with Hamin. Somang express the cold directly to the art director through her bold utterance. The cold here means Somang is having a temperature that is lower than common human's temperature. Somang's utterance that expresses the cold also has a purpose to ask the art director as the listener to give her and Hamin a warmth. Then, Somang's bold utterance on the sample (6) shows an expressive type of coldness.

Directive

A directive is one of speech act in which the speaker instructs the listener. It makes the world fit the words. It means that directive is used to get someone to do something using the utterance, such as asking, command, order, request, suggestion, etc. Damanik, M.A. (2014) also stated that directive type can make the hearer under an obligation. Based on the research results, there are 366 utterances that can be identified as directive types of illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon. The following are samples of the directive illocutionary acts found in each episode.

7) (S2) Ep. 33 – Hamin's Flower (3)
   (Somang's canvas almost fell)
   Hamin : **I'll hold onto it. You secure it.**
   Somang : Th-thanks.
8) (S2) Ep. 35 – Hamin's Flower (5)
   Somang : P-pregnant?! They… they must have a really good relationship… **how old is your mom?**
   Jaemin : She's gonna turn 50 soon… but she's still a newlywed, so… oh she got remarried last year. My parents had been divorced for a pretty long time.

The sample (7) was taken from the flashback conversation between Hamin and Somang. Somang, whose presence was unknown to Hamin, was surprised to hear Hamin uttering harsh words in the art room and almost fell off her canvas. By uttering the bold utterance, Hamin intends to help Somang to secure the canvas position and give a command to her. Generally, a command is aimed to tell somebody that they must to do something. The same as a command uttered by Hamin is aimed to direct Somang to secure the canvas position while he will hold onto it. Then, Hamin's bold utterance on the sample (7) shows a directive type of command.

Besides, the sample (8) was taken from the conversation between Somang and Jaemin in the art studio. Jaemin told Somang that his mom had told him about her pregnancy on the phone earlier. In this case, Somang is surprised after heard that Hamin-Jaemin's mom is pregnant and she also asks about Hamin-Jaemin's mom' age to Jaemin. The question that Somang asks is directly uttered on her bold utterance to Jaemin. The asking of question here means Somang, as the speaker, intends to request an information by means of a question. Therefore, Somang's bold utterance in the sample (8) shows a directive type of asking a question.

Commissive

The term "commissive" refers to a speech act in which the speaker promises or commit themselves. Commissive is a type of speech act in which the speaker commits themselves to do something in the future, such as promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and others. Based on the research results, there are 79 utterances that can be identified as commissive types of illocutionary acts found in the Webtoon. The following are samples of commissive type of illocutionary act.

9) (S2) Ep. 39 – Hamin's Flower (9)
Hamin : Can you let go of my arm for a second? I need to get an umbrella out of my backpack.
Somang : **Nope!**
10) (S2) Ep. 54 – Hamin's Flower (24)
Seonhui : Why are you following me?
Jaehyeon : Can't I? I'm worried about Jaemin too.
Seonhui : …
Jaehyeon : **I promise not to get in the way.**
Seonhui : Whatever.

The sample (9) was taken from the flashback conversation between Hamin and Somang. The conversation happened when Hamin, who at that time talked about his dislike of the rain, was pulled by Somang to play in the rain. In this case, Somang intends to not to let go Hamin's arm for a second. In uttering the utterance, Somang directly refuses Hamin's order to let go his arm for a second because he wants to get an umbrella out of his backpack. The refusal means Somang commitment that she will not let go Hamin's arm from her hand. Therefore, the bold utterance uttered by Somang on the sample (9) shows a commissive type of refusal.

Meanwhile, the sample (10) was taken from the conversation between Jaehyeon and Seonhui. The conversation happened when Jaehyeon decided to follow Seonhui to meet Jaemin, who at that time was skipping school. In this case, Jaehyeon intends to not get in Seonhui's way to find Jaemin. By uttering his bold utterance, Jaehyeon directly promises to Seonhui to show the sincerity of his utterance. The promise here means Jaehyeon's commitment to not get in the way both nor and in the future. Then, Jaehyeon's bold utterance on the sample (10) shows a commissive type of promise.

Dominant Types

Based on the results of the analysis that has been conducted, there are 808 utterances that show illocutionary acts of all characters which are divided into 2 utterances of declaration types, 200 utterances of representative types, 161 utterances of expressive types, 366 utterances of directive types, and 79 utterances of commissive types. Fasril and Bachtiar (2012) calculated the dominant types using Then, in this research, all the types found were calculated using the percentage calculation to find the dominant type as shown in the following table.

Table 1 Types of Illocutionary Acts in English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower

No.	**Types of Illocutionary Acts** (***N***)	**Frequency (*F*)**	**Percentage (X)** $\mathbf{X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%}$
1	Declaration	2	0.25%
2	Representative	200	24.75%
3	Expressive	161	20%
4	Directive	366	45.3%
5	Commissive	79	9.7%
Total (*N*)		**808**	**100%**

Based on the table, it shows that the percentage of declaration types are 0.2%, representative types are 25.7%, expressive types are 20.7%, directive types are 43.2%, and commissive types are 10.2%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of illocutionary acts found in English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's Flower is directive types included suggestions, requests, commands, orders, and questions. Then, it is followed by representative types, expressive types, commissive types, and the least type is declaration type.

CONCLUSION

There are five types of illocutionary acts found in English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's flower. Those types are declaration type, representative type, expressive type, directive type, and commissive type. There are also some functions of each types of illocutionary acts found in English Webtoon entitled Seasons of Blossom: Hamin's flower. The first is declaration type which has functions to declare someone's condition and punishment. The second is representative type which has functions to represent the speaker's denial and description about something they believe to be the case or not. The third is expressive type which has functions to express the speaker's psychological statements of thankful, and coldness. The fourth is directive type which has functions to instruct the listener by uttering a statement about commanding and asking about something. The last type is commissive type which has functions to show the speaker's commitment in the form of promise and refusal.

The types found are 778 utterances which consist of 2 utterances of declaration types, 200 utterances of representative types, 161 utterances of expressive types, 366 utterances of directive types, and 79 utterances of commissive types. The total of each type is calculated using the percentage formula and get the result of declaration (0.25%), representative (24.75%), expressive (20%), directive (45.3%), commissive (9.7%). The dominant type of illocutionary acts found in the data analysis is directive types followed by representative types, expressive types, commissive types, and the least type is declaration type. The types of directives found in this Webtoon include suggestions, requests, commands, orders, and questions.

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