

## Pragmatics & Pedagogy:

# Illocutionary Acts in “Jackie” Movie and their Merdeka Belajar Curriculum Relevance

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### Abstract

<b>Keywords:</b> Illocutionary acts, Social norms, Merdeka Belajar Curriculum, Jackie Movie	Illocutionary acts, as theorized by Kent Bach, play a crucial role in daily communication by conveying the speaker's intent beyond mere words. These big four acts, which include Constative, Directives, Commisives, and Acknowledgement, help people understand the social and pragmatic context of interactions where in Merdeka Belajar Curriculum, which emphasizes independence and critical thinking in education, understanding illocutionary acts can be linked to social norms by fostering effective communication skills. Students learn to interpret and employ various speech acts appropriately, aligning their verbal interactions with societal expectations and cultural norms. The study aims to analyze the illocutionary acts used by the main character in the movie "Jackie" by LD Entertainment, with a focus on the pragmatic aspects of speech acts within the movie dialogues. This study used the mixed of Qualitative-descriptive research as methodology with Library research as the design. Then, the primary objectives are to identify the types of illocutionary acts employed by the character and to explore their relationship with social norms as outlined in the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum. The research employed a content analysis methodology, analyzing conversational fragments
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from the movie to categorize various illocutionary acts based on Kent Bach's theory. The data were collected from the "Jackie" movie script and by watching the movie, where the results became the next data to analyze the links between the illocutionary utterances and social norms such as religious norms, legal norms, ethical norms, and etiquette norms. The results showed that there are four main types of illocutionary acts found in the movie "Jackie" based on Kent Bach's Theory such as : (1)Constatives, where the speaker expresses a belief and intends for the hearer to form a similar belief; (2)Directives, which express the speaker's attitude toward some prospective actions by the listener and the intention for the listener to consider the statement as a reason for their actions; (3)Commissives, which involve the speaker obligating themselves or proposing to do something specified in the propositional content; and (4)Acknowledgements, which express feelings about the listener or interlocutor, often in a perfunctory or formal manner. These categories contain a large number of sub-types. Additionally, the results discovered several phrases related to social norms in the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum using illocutionary speech actions theory, including religious norms, legal norms, ethical norms, and etiquette norms.

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### Abstrak

**Kata Kunci:** *Tindak tutur ilokusi, sebagaimana diteorikan oleh Kent Bach, memainkan peran penting dalam komunikasi sehari-hari dengan menyampaikan maksud pembicara di luar kata-kata belaka. Keempat tindak tutur besar ini, yang meliputi Konstatif, Direktif, Komisif, dan Pengakuan, membantu orang memahami konteks sosial dan pragmatis dari interaksi di mana dalam Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar, Film Jackie*

*Tindak Ilokusi, Norma Sosial, Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar, Film Jackie*

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*berdasarkan teori Kent Bach. Data dikumpulkan dari naskah film "Jackie" dan dengan menonton film tersebut, di mana hasilnya menjadi data berikutnya untuk menganalisis hubungan antara ucapan-ucapan ilokusi dan norma-norma sosial seperti norma agama, norma hukum, norma etika, dan norma etiket. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis utama tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam film "Jackie" berdasarkan Teori Kent Bach seperti: (1) Konstatif, di mana pembicara mengekspresikan suatu keyakinan dan bermaksud agar pendengar membentuk keyakinan yang sama; (2) Direktif, yang mengekspresikan sikap pembicara terhadap beberapa tindakan prospektif oleh pendengar dan niat bagi pendengar untuk mempertimbangkan pernyataan tersebut sebagai alasan atas tindakan mereka; (3) Komisif, yang melibatkan pembicara yang mewajibkan diri atau mengusulkan untuk melakukan sesuatu yang ditentukan dalam konten proposisional; dan (4) Ucapan terima kasih, yang mengungkapkan perasaan tentang pendengar atau lawan bicara, seringkali dengan cara yang basa-basi atau formal. Kategori-kategori ini mengandung sejumlah besar sub tipe. Selain itu, hasil penelitian menemukan beberapa frasa yang terkait dengan norma sosial dalam Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar menggunakan teori tindak tutur ilokusi, termasuk norma agama, norma hukum, norma etika, dan norma etiket.*

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Received: 07-05-2024, Revised: 24-06-2024, Accepted: 25-08-2024

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## **Introduction**

Language is a complex and essential tool for human communication, playing a crucial role in conveying thoughts, emotions, and cultural values. As defined by Wardhaugh (Wardhaugh, 2011), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols utilized for human communication. In Linguistic fields, action or habit of person in society and utterance bound relation each other, as person know that is called a Speech acts. Speech acts is define as an actions that speakers perform through their utterances (Searle, 1969). Speech acts, in other words, are the things that speakers do when they use language. When someone says, "I promise to do that," they are engaging in the speech act of making a promise.

Generally, speech acts are classified into four types: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and expressive (Searle, 1969). Declarative speech acts make statements or assert propositions, whereas interrogative speech acts ask questions. Imperative speech acts are used to give instructions or make requests, whereas expressive speech acts are used to express emotions or attitudes.

There are three types of speech acts: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. As part of speech acts, illocutionary acts, known as the act of doing something in order to say something such as promising, apologizing, and offering, are performed through the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary acts can be found in daily people talks for example case, there was a person that late to join an important meeting, so the person would say apologize to another participant of the meeting because of the late coming. Based of that case, shows that illocutionary act is the most important level of action in a speech act because it is determined by the force desired by the speakers.

This study focuses on analyzing illocutionary acts within the context of "Jackie" movie using Kent Bach's theory of illocutionary acts, which encompasses speech acts such as constative, directives, commissives and acknowledgement (Bach, 2008). Constative an act of speech where the speaker expresses a belief and intends or desires the hearer to have or form a similar belief. Directives is an act that express the speaker's attitude toward some prospective actions. Then commissive is speech acts that express a speaker's intention and belief that the statement obligates to do something where possibly under certain condition. And the last one is acknowledgement, is an act where the speaker or utterer's intention was for their speech to meet social expectations in expressing certain feelings, and their belief that it was true. All of the illocutionary speech acts have another specific segment in their each part. Previous studies have often examined speech acts in books or movies, but this study aims to delve deeper into illocutionary acts, which are the main point to understanding the subtleties of communication.

Analyzing illocutionary acts is particularly important in the context of the *Merdeka Belajar* which held as an Indonesian Educational Curriculum. This curriculum aims to foster critical thinking, cultural awareness, and civic engagement among students, reflecting the social norms that govern human behavior within society. (Kementrian Pendidikan Republik Indonesia, 2024) Social norms, which include religious, legal, moral, and modesty norms, play a significant role in shaping educational content and pedagogical approaches. Religious norms are rules or guidelines derived from the teachings and beliefs of a particular religion. For example, in Islam, the norm of fasting during Ramadan is observed by adherents as a religious obligation and a demonstration of piety (Giddens, 2006).

Then Legal norms are rules established by governmental authorities or legal institutions to regulate conduct and maintain social order. For instance, traffic laws dictate rules for driving behavior on public roads, with violations subject to fines or legal consequences. The next is Ethical norms encompass principles of morality, virtue, and integrity that guide individual conduct and decision-making. For example, the norm of honesty dictates that individuals should be truthful and transparent in their dealings with others, even when not legally mandated. And the last one is Etiquette norms are rules of conduct governing social behavior, manners, and decorum in interpersonal interactions, with an example is the norm of shaking hands as a form of greeting is a common practice in many cultures to express goodwill and establish rapport (Durkheim, 2016).

By understanding the illocutionary acts embedded within educational materials and classroom discourse, educators can uncover the underlying sociological values and norms that shape students' learning experiences. This study is relevant as it highlights the connection between language use and social norms in the *Merdeka Belajar Curriculum*. By examining the illocutionary acts in the "Jackie" movie, this study provides insights into how language functions as a tool for social interaction and meaning-making. This understanding is crucial for

fostering effective communication in diverse linguistic and sociocultural settings, helping students navigate the intricacies of meaning and avoid potential misinterpretations. In the age of digital communication and global connectivity, the study of illocutionary acts takes on added significance, aiding in decoding the subtleties of online interactions and promoting respectful dialogues (Accius, 2017).

### **Method**

This research employs a qualitative-descriptive approach, focusing on the analysis of illocutionary acts by the main character in the "*Jackie*" movie. Qualitative research is suitable for this study as it allows for a detailed examination of the communicative aspects and social interactions portrayed in the film. The research method involves collecting data through a detailed analysis of the movie's dialogue, examining the context, the intentions of the characters, and the sociocultural norms reflected in their speech.

Data collection involves watching the movie multiple times to transcribe the dialogue accurately, by the design used is library. The researcher then categorizes the illocutionary acts based on Kent Bach's theory of illocutionary acts, identifying each segments of constative, directives, commissives and acknowledgements speech acts. The analysis also considers the non-verbal elements such as tone, body language, and facial expressions, which contribute to the illocutionary force of the utterances. This comprehensive approach helps in understanding how the main character, Jackie, uses language to navigate her social environment and convey complex emotional states. Then, the result would be the next data for the next analyzing in linking to the social norms as the element in *Merdeka Belajar Curriculum*, such as religious norms, legal norms, ethic norms and the last one is etiquette norms.

The study prioritizes articles resulting from thorough research and analysis over those based purely on conceptual thinking. By focusing on the detailed examination of illocutionary acts in a specific context, this research

contributes to a deeper understanding of the pragmatic aspects of language use, particularly in high-stakes social and emotional situations depicted in films.

## Result and Discussion

### Illocutionary Acts Used by the Main Character in "Jackie" Movie

In the movie "Jackie" by LD Entertainment, the main character, Jackie Kennedy, employs a wide array of illocutionary acts to navigate her complex social and personal circumstances. These acts are categorized into constatives, directives, commissives, and acknowledgments, each serving distinct communicative functions. Through these acts, the character of Jackie is portrayed in a multifaceted manner, revealing her inner turmoil, external pressures, and strategic thinking in the aftermath of her husband's assassination.

Assertive (Constatives) are prominent in Jackie's dialogue, allowing her to express her beliefs and intentions, hoping to align the listener's understanding with her own. For instance, Jackie asserts, "It's been just one week and already they're treating him like some dusty old artifact, to be shelved away," (03:32) reflecting her frustration at the swift marginalization of her late husband's legacy. This statement is loaded with emotional weight, showcasing her sensitivity towards how quickly the memory of President Kennedy is being relegated to the past. Such assertive acts serve to voice her personal grief and her discontent with how society handles historical memories and legacies. The next utterance "This how we dress while sad things happened" (34:15) was represented the factual response (Constative-Assertive) by Jackie as the main speaker, to the Interlocutor question (Jackie's son). Then, the utterance "A First Lady must always be ready to pack her suitcases. It's inevitable" (45:05) is represented to the present time, off-the-cuff but meaningful, remind the audience of the movie that all of people have to face the truth however the situation go through. The utterance by Jackie as the main speaker after all of the worst destination happened, also showed by the time (51:45) "If there's a heaven, there's your God -- with all his empty promises" It could be relate to some people when face some bad experience in

life repeatedly then people assumed that God never take the promises to people's life, whereas people could did not do that thing through it is difficult to practice. Besides of that, Jackie as the main speaker also shows to the audience that attitude about personal privacy is important. It could be seen by the utterance "I value my privacy, I always have" (1:00:13) where Jackie is making a statement that expresses her perspective without necessarily inviting any response or action from the journalist as interlocutor. Jackie's statement contains is also primarily constative elements in terms of describing the speaker's emotional state, includes a subtle assertive element in asserting the speaker's feelings. The statement "I'm so ashamed of myself" (1:25:54) could be interpreted as a statement about Jackie's current emotional state, it doesn't explicitly assert a fact or belief about reality beyond the speaker's own feelings. However, it does assert the speaker's emotional state, which can be considered assertive to some extent.

Predictive (Constative) According to Bach's theory, is sentence where the speaker projects an anticipation or prediction rather than necessarily committing to the proposition's truth at that moment. Take the statement, "*Tomorrow will be difficult than today*" for example. In *Jackie Movie*, this sentence implicitly parts of Jackie's utterances. For instance, the sentence "...I hate to make changes really, so when you find a room like this, it's wonderful" (10:15) aims the claim of something happen for the reason. In this case, Jackie means to response the interlocutor question about some furniture the layout of palace's room that hasn't changed too much, and Jackie claims that what she's do would make the room became wonderful because she didn't change anything. Then, the sentence "It will serve a definite purpose" (1:23:41) explained the surmise of Jackie as the main speaker that emphasized by the presence of the word '*will*'.

The next is Retrodictive (Constative) utterances which emphasizes the speaker's perspective on events that were still undetermined from their vantage point in the past by projecting foresight into a period before the speech. For example "*He believed she would have excelled in her studies,*" in which the speaker communicates belief or expectation about a prior event. In *Jackie movie*, This

sentence has the temporal flexibility of Jackie as the main speakers that used it to express expectations about the past as well as to describe historical events. For instance, the utterance "Most people don't have to make those kinds of decisions, hours after watching their husband get murdered next to them." (1:01:34) explained Jackie's response of question from the interlocutor (The Journalist), where at that time of President assassination, implicitly explained that the main speaker felt into shocked and panic. So the main speaker (Jackie) just thinked about what the speaker see and happened at that time, no time for shield the speaker itself.

Descriptive (Constatives) are also evident, with Jackie providing vivid portrayals of her experiences. For example, she describes her feelings during public events with statements like, "I'm very happy to be in the great state of Texas, to be with you and experience the noble Spanish tradition that has achieved so much in Dallas" (13:06). This statement is not merely a diplomatic courtesy but also reflects her ability to engage with different cultural contexts and maintain public relations. Through these descriptive acts, Jackie positions herself as a figure who, despite personal tragedies, continues to fulfill her public role with grace and respect. Then, the sentence "Jack loved history. It's what made him what he was" (1:26:23) showed President Kennedy's description the favorite things of the President Kennedy (Jackie's Husband) while still alive.

In Ascriptive (Constative) acts, the speaker describes or assigns attributes to a subject without making a definitive commitment to the accuracy of the statement. Unlike assertive acts that involve a straightforward assertion of facts, ascriptive acts allow for a more subjective and interpretative expression. For instance in *Jackie Movie*, the utterance "...That's no way to be remembered" (03:44) explained about Jackie's perspective as the main speaker to another character in *Jackie movie*. The utterance means that it is good to be trustworthy in doing something, which is indirectly intended for other characters in this movie. Though the sentence is became a predicate, it powerfully built the utterance classify as a Constative- ascriptive sentence because the sentence attributes a

certain status to the person mentioned without mandating an absolute acceptance of the characterization. Same as the predicate, Jackie statement in (05:16) "... I did it for the American people" means about what Jackie as the main character to be convinced. It is continuation from the previous sentence which essentially shows that the main character (Jackie) had to do the best for the people's country as a first lady at that time.

Informative acts are crucial as well, with Jackie frequently sharing information based on her unique perspective. Statements like, "Everyone knows my story" (50:45) and "Caroline and John are all I have left. And I put them in danger because of you," (1:02:51) are poignant reminders of her personal losses and the protective instinct towards her children. These informative acts highlight the intersection of her private grief and public responsibilities. Jackie's informative acts often serve dual purposes: they provide necessary information to other characters within the narrative, while also communicating to the audience the depth of her emotional state and the weight of her responsibilities.

Confirmative acts in Jackie's speech serve to validate or correct certain perceptions, often reflecting her attempts to maintain control over the narrative surrounding her husband's legacy and her own role. For instance, the utterance "...I'd prefer to discuss my faith with a priest" (12:10) means that Jackie as the main speaker, confirm what she want to do when the main speaker in low condition. Then, she seeks sympathy and understanding from a priest, stating, "I came here looking for sympathy, Father" (50:54), and expresses her disillusionment with religious promises with the statement, "If there's a heaven, there's your God -- with all his empty promises" (51:45). These acts underscore her struggles with faith and the search for meaning in the aftermath of tragedy. By engaging in confirmative acts, Jackie is often found grappling with the existential questions that arise from her situation, questioning the very foundations of her beliefs and the promises made by religion.

The next is Concessive (Constative) act, which means the speaker recognizes the validity of an opposing viewpoint or presents an admission that

might seem contrary to their main argument. In *Jackie movie*, there are some concessive acts. For the instance, the sentence in (55:18) "...And after he won the election. Now that seems ridiculous. Anyone being jealous of me. I've buried two children and now I'm burying my husband" which describes events and circumstances while also introducing a concession or contrast regarding the main speaker's initial perception of jealousy in relation to the main speaker's personal experiences. In this sentence, Jackie initially thought it was ridiculous for anyone to be jealous to her. However, this is contrasted with the main speaker's realization or acknowledgement that Jackie as the main speaker have experienced significant personal tragedies, which may indeed evoke sympathy or empathy rather than jealousy.

Then, Retractive (Constative) act, a category of Illocutionary speech acts where the speaker takes back, withdraws, or corrects a previously made statement. The speaker indicates a change in commitment or an acknowledgment that the initial assertion was inaccurate or incomplete. In *Jackie Movie*, there are some Retractive utterances that found. For instance "I've told everyone that I can't remember, But that's not true" in (1:20:05) which the main speaker first implies that she have told everyone that cannot remember something. However, the main speaker then assert that this statement is not true, indicating a correction or retraction of the previous claim. Then, the sentence "I should have guessed it was too much to ask that we grow old together. See our children grow up" (1:29:51) means Jackie as the main speaker express her regret or hindsight about the previous expectations. Jackie imply that should have realized it was too much to ask to grow old together and see the children grow up. This suggests a revision or retraction of Jackie's earlier assumption or hope that such a scenario would occur.

In Assentive (Constative) act, the speaker indicates expresses agreement or concurrence with a given proposition where alignment with a statement, opinion, or belief. It's also shows in Jackie's utterance in *Jackie Movie*. For instance "That's right. The Black Watch Pipers" (20:20) means Jackie's agreeing

of the interlocutor response by saying "*That's right*," and then providing additional information about "*The Black Watch Pipers*." This constitutes an assentment of the correctness or truthfulness of the previous statement.

Dissentive (Constative) act, is the contrary of Assentive. In dissentive, the speaker communicates a divergence of opinion, asserting an opposing stance or rejecting a given statement by expresses disagreement or dissent with a particular proposition. For instance, Jackie statement "I'm not the First Lady anymore. You can call me Jackie" in (59:47) means that she rejecting or refusing the title of "*First Lady*" at that time and suggesting to the interlocutor by her name. By stating "*I'm not the First Lady anymore*," the main speaker is dissenting from being addressed by that title and asserting their preference for a different form of address. This refusal to accept the traditional title could be seen as a form of dissent.

Disputative (Constative) act, is the utterance where the speaker not only expresses disagreement but actively questions or contests a particular claim or viewpoint. For instance, Jackie's utterance "That house wasn't mine. Neither is this one. Nothing is ever mine. Not to keep, anyway" (44:49) means that Jackie as the main speaker expresses a sense of disownership or detachment from various houses by stating "*That house wasn't mine. Neither is this one*." The subsequent statement "*Nothing is ever mine. Not to keep, anyway*." further emphasizes a lack of ownership or permanence. This expression of detachment and lack of ownership can be seen as disputing the idea of possessing or owning anything. The next utterance "We aren't 'most people" (1:01:18) the main speaker is implicitly disputing or challenging the assumption that the main speaker belongs to the category of "most people." By stating "We aren't 'most people'," means that Jackie as the main speaker is differ from the norm or the majority. This assertion introduces a degree of disagreement or dissent regarding the characterization of themselves.

Responsive (Constative) act, is sentence where the speaker directly responds to a preceding utterance. In a responsives, the speaker reacts to or

acknowledges a statement, question, or directive made by another participant in the conversation. For instance, in Jackie's utterance "Because I'm here with you. And we don't want Patrick to get lonely, do we?" (34:33) means the main speaker is providing a response to the question "why?" posed by the daughter (as interlocutor). The response directly addresses the question by explaining the reason why President Kennedy (daughter's daddy) had to go see the baby brother Patrick in heaven. Jackie as the main speaker asserts that President Kennedy went to keep Patrick from getting lonely, thus providing a reason for the visit (The President passed away). Then, the utterance "Is he inside me right now?" (51:31) informs to the audience that the priest (as interlocutor) asserts that God is everywhere and implies that God is present, including within Jackie (the main speaker). Jackie's response directly addresses this implication by seeking clarification or confirmation. The main speaker (Jackie) essentially asking if God is currently present within.

Suggestive (Constative) act, is kind of sentence where the speaker implies or hints at a course of action or a particular idea without explicitly stating it. According to Bach, the speaker conveys a proposition indirectly, leaving room for interpretation by the listener. For instance, Jackie's statement "I'd rather them at home. Their routine shouldn't be disrupted" (24:26) shows the Jackie's preference for the children to be at home and highlighting the importance of maintaining their routine. By stating this preference, Jackie is indirectly suggesting that it would be better for the children if they were at home and not disrupted. It fits the characteristics of a suggestive sentence as it conveys Jackie's preference and subtly influences the interlocutor's understanding or behavior. Then, the utterance "Won't God let me be with my husband?" (1:21:29) means that Jackie as the main speaker is expressing a desire or longing to be reunited with The President (Jackie's husband) in death, and Jackie poses a question directed toward God, implying that hopes for or expects a certain outcome. This statement shows that Jackie is suggesting the possibility or expressing a desire for such a reunion, and fits the definition of suggestive sentence, as it implies a

desired outcome or raises a question aimed at eliciting a response or consideration. The next utterance "I believe the characters we read about on the page end up being more real than the men who stand beside us" (1:29:45) explained that Jackie suggests a fictional characters portrayed in literature can sometimes feel more authentic or meaningful than real people. By making this assertion, Jackie implies a perspective on the nature of reality and the power of storytelling to create vivid and impactful experiences. It implies a particular perspective on the comparison between fictional characters and real individuals.

The last of Constative, is Suppositive. A sentence where the speaker assumes or posits a certain proposition for the sake of argument or discussion. In this kind of sentence, the speaker is not necessarily asserting the truth of the proposition but is temporarily adopting it as a premise. For instance, Jackie's statement "... Because I think this house will always grow and should" (08:05) expressing Jackie's belief about the future of palace (white house). The use of "*I think*" indicates that Jackie is sharing the opinion rather than stating a fact. Jackie is supposing that the palace will continue to evolve and that it should evolve. Therefore, it represents a supposition about the future state of the palace. The next sentence "We all live on far after our deaths. Presidents will come and go and every one of them will look up to Jack for guidance, for inspiration" (1:14:57) expressing Jackie's belief or assumption about the enduring legacy of her husband, President Kennedy. She supposes that even after their deaths, people, including future presidents, will continue to look up to Jack for guidance and inspiration. Then, The statement implies Jackie's assumption about the lasting impact and influence of President Kennedy's legacy. She assumes that future generations, including presidents, will continue to be inspired by his leadership and ideals.

Directives: Jackie's use of directives illustrates her attempts to influence others' actions, reflecting her authority and determination. Requestives, such as "Stay close" (06:41) and "I want all of the details" (21:18), indicate her need for support and comprehensive information during times of crisis. These requestive

acts are crucial in moments of uncertainty, where Jackie seeks to assert some control over the chaotic environment around her. The directives are not just commands; they are expressions of her need to hold onto whatever semblance of normalcy and order she can manage.

She also poses questions to gather information or clarify situations, evident in her inquiries like, "How do you like your new office?" (1:12:14) and "What was real? What was performance?" (1:05:41). These questions reveal her efforts to navigate the complexities of her situation and assert control over her environment. Through these interrogative acts, Jackie attempts to piece together the fragmented reality she finds herself in, seeking clarity and truth amidst the chaos.

Jackie's requirements often express what she believes others should do, demonstrating her authoritative position. A notable example is when she instructs, "And tell General De Gaulle -- if he wishes to ride in an armored car -- or in a tank for that matter -- I won't blame him" (1:14:16), emphasizing her understanding of the dangers involved and her expectations of others' actions. These requirement acts highlight her strategic thinking and her role as a leader, even in moments of personal vulnerability.

Commissives: Though less frequent, commissive acts where Jackie commits to future actions are also present. For instance, her determination to preserve her husband's legacy is implicit in her actions and statements throughout the film, reflecting a commitment to honor and protect his memory. These acts often involve implicit promises or commitments that Jackie makes, which are driven by her sense of duty and loyalty to her late husband.

Acknowledgments: Jackie's acknowledgment acts, where she recognizes or accepts the truth of certain statements or situations, are also significant. For example, her admission of vulnerability and need for support, as seen in her conversations with close confidants, reflects her acknowledgment of her emotional state and the reality of her situation. These acknowledgments are

pivotal as they reveal the human side of Jackie, showing her as someone who is acutely aware of her limitations and the immense burden she carries.

### **Relationship Between Illocutionary Acts and Social Norms in Merdeka Belajar Curriculum**

The illocutionary acts performed by Jackie in the movie have a profound relationship with various social norms, including religious, legal, ethical, and social norms, as outlined in the *Merdeka Belajar Curriculum*. These norms provide a framework for analyzing how Jackie's speech acts align with broader societal expectations and values. Understanding this relationship is crucial as it highlights how the character's language use not only reflects personal intentions but also resonates with collective cultural and social frameworks.

**Religion Norms:** Jackie's expressions of grief and loss, such as "Daddy had to go see your baby brother Patrick. In Heaven" (34:27), reflect religious norms surrounding mourning and beliefs in the afterlife. Her interactions often reveal a struggle with faith, depicted in statements like "If there's a heaven, there's your God -- with all his empty promises" (51:45). These acts show her grappling with religious expectations and the search for solace within her faith. In moments of profound loss, Jackie's speech acts reveal the tension between personal grief and religious doctrine, highlighting how individuals navigate their faith in times of crisis.

Religious norms in the *Merdeka Belajar Curriculum* emphasize the importance of faith, rituals, and moral values. Jackie's struggle with these aspects reveals a complex interplay between personal beliefs and societal expectations. Her assertive and confirmative acts reflect a deeply personal engagement with religious norms, where her public role as a devout Catholic is in conflict with her private doubts and sorrows. This duality is significant in understanding the character's internal conflicts and the broader cultural context within which she operates.

**Legal Norms:** Informative acts like "It was a funeral for the President of the United States" (1:15:26) underscore the legal norms and formalities associated

with the death of a head of state. These statements highlight the procedural and ceremonial aspects dictated by legal protocols, reflecting the intersection of personal loss and public duty. The legal norms governing state funerals, public appearances, and the preservation of a president's legacy are critical in shaping Jackie's actions and speech.

The Merdeka Belajar Curriculum's emphasis on legal norms aligns with the importance of understanding and adhering to laws and regulations. Jackie's informative and directive acts reveal her acute awareness of these norms and her commitment to upholding them. Her directives regarding funeral arrangements and public appearances are informed by legal requirements, showcasing her role as a guardian of her husband's legacy and the nation's traditions. This adherence to legal norms underscores the character's respect for institutional structures and her strategic use of these norms to navigate her public and private responsibilities.

**Ethic Norms:** Jackie's ethical reflections and moral considerations are evident in her confirmative acts. For instance, her plea for sympathy and understanding, "I came here looking for sympathy, Father" (50:54), and her moral anguish expressed in "If there's a heaven, there's your God -- with all his empty promises" (51:45), showcase her internal ethical dilemmas. These acts illustrate her navigation of personal integrity and public expectation, resonating with ethical norms outlined in the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum.

Ethical norms in the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum emphasize values such as honesty, integrity, and empathy. Jackie's confirmative and acknowledgment acts reveal her commitment to these values, even as she faces intense personal and public scrutiny. Her ethical reflections are not just about her own moral compass but also about the ethical standards expected of her as a public figure. This dual engagement with personal and societal ethics is crucial in understanding how the character maintains her integrity while fulfilling her public duties.

Social Norms: Descriptive acts, like "Everyone knows my story" (50:45), highlight the social norms related to public figures and their private lives. Jackie's awareness of her public image and the societal expectations placed upon her are evident in these statements. Her public role requires her to balance personal grief with public appearances, reflecting social norms of decorum, resilience, and leadership expected from figures in her position.

Social norms in the Merdeka Belajar Curriculum emphasize the importance of social interactions, community engagement, and cultural values. Jackie's descriptive and directive acts reveal her deep understanding of these norms and her efforts to navigate them. Her ability to maintain composure and fulfill her public role despite personal loss is a testament to her adherence to social norms. This balance between personal and public responsibilities highlights the character's resilience and her strategic use of social norms to manage her image and fulfill her duties.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, there are illocutionary acts in "*Jackie*" movie utterances by the main character, according to Kent Bach's theory, such as Constative, Directive, Commissive and Acknowledgement. Then, some of illocutionary utterance by the main character in "*Jackie*" movie contains social norms as a pillar of Merdeka Belajar Curriculum. Such as Religious norms, Legal norms, Ethical norms, and Etiquette norms. Analysis of illocutionary acts and social norms in "*Jackie*" offers valuable insights for integrating these concepts into the *Merdeka Belajar Curriculum*. By examining how communication intentions and societal expectations shape characters' actions and decisions, educators can enhance students' critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and cultural awareness. Through structured activities and discussions, students develop analytical skills, ethical reflection, and cultural sensitivity, equipping them to navigate complex challenges and contribute positively to their communities and the world at large. The comprehensive integration of illocutionary acts and social norms into

educational frameworks ensures that students not only excel academically but also emerge as responsible, empathetic individuals capable of making meaningful contributions to a diverse and interconnected global society.

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