

ABSTRACT

Shutter Island (2010), directed by Martin Scorsese, tells the story of Edward Daniels, whose real name is Andrew Laeddis, a former U.S. Marshal diagnosed with schizophrenia who is undergoing treatment at Ashecliffe Hospital. During his treatment, the hospital staff employs psychodrama strategies, using dialogue aimed at helping him gradually accept the reality. This study used Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theory of illocutionary acts and Siregar et al. (2021) for the concept of therapeutic communication. Both frameworks were used to identify the types of illocutionary acts that appeared in the interactions and how these utterances functioned in Daniels' treatment. A descriptive qualitative method was used to analyse the utterances made by the hospital staff to Daniels. A total of 201 utterances were identified as containing illocutionary acts and having therapeutic function. Their classification was as follows: assertive (115), directive (66), expressive (13), and commissive (7); no declarations were found. Assertive acts were the most frequently used for informing, reporting, and explaining. In terms of therapeutic function, the utterances were categorized as troubleshooting (127), building trust (55), and giving appreciation (8), with troubleshooting being the most dominant strategy. These patterns are also divided into four phases, namely engagement, exploration, confrontation, and confrontation again with Daniels' acceptance. These four phases represent a progression in approaching Daniels, in which he ends up accepting reality. This finding suggests that illocutionary acts can serve as linguistic tools to guide a schizophrenia patient's recovery while still implementing other approaches.

Keywords: illocutionary acts; therapeutic communication; psychodrama; *Shutter Island*; Edward Daniels