AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE SCREENPLAY OF *PARASITE* MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor Degree in English Literature Study Program

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The thesis by **ALFIYAH RAHMAH JULIANI** (Student Number: **F21116013**) entitled, **AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE SCREENPLAY OF *PARASITE* MOVIE**, has been revised as advised during the examination on February 25th, 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Yang menyatakan,

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Makassar, January 21st, 2021
The Writer,

Alfiyah Rahmah Juliani

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ABSTRACT

ALFIYAH RAHMAH JULIANI. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Screenplay of Parasite Movie.* (Supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Sitti Sahraeny**)

The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie; and (2) to analyze the functions of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie by applying Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts and the varieties of illocutionary functions theory proposed by Leech.

In conducting this study, the data were taken from the utterances in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie by Bong Joon-ho and Han Ji-won. The collected data was analyzed by using mix-method with a pragmatic approach.

The result of the analysis discovered 180 utterances that were included into illocutionary acts. There were four of five types of illocutionary acts found: directive; expressive; representative; and commissive. The most frequently used was directive with 57.22 percentages (103 utterances) and followed by expressive used in 50 utterances (27.78%), representative were 19 utterances (10.56%), and commissive performed in 8 utterances (4.44%). And for the functions of the act, the 180 utterances were identified into 81 (45.00%) of competitive, 59 (32.78%) of convivial, 36 (20.00%) of collaborative, and 4 (2.22%) of conflictive.

Keywords: **speech act, illocutionary act, Parasite.**

ABSTRAK

ALFIYAH RAHMAH JULIANI. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Screenplay of Parasite Movie.* (Dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** and **Sitti Sahraeny**)

Tujuan penelitian ini antara lain: (1) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam skenario film *Parasite*; dan (2) untuk menganalisis fungsi-fungsi tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam skenario film *Parasite* dengan menggunakan klasifikasi tindak ilokusi dari Searle dan teori jenis-jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi yang dikemukakan oleh Leech.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, data diperoleh dari ujaran-ujaran yang terdapat dalam skenario film *Parasite* karya Bong Joon-ho dan Han Ji-won. Data yang telah dikumpulkan kemudian dianalisis dengan menerapkan metode penelitian gabungan dengan pendekatan pragmatik.

Hasil dari analisis penelitian ini menemukan 180 ujaran yang termasuk dalam tindak ilokusi. Terdapat empat dari lima jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan yaitu direktif, ekspresif, representatif, dan komisif. Jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah tindak direktif dengan persentase sebanyak 57.22 persen (103 tuturan) dan diikuti oleh tindak ekspresif sebanyak 50 tuturan (27.78%), tindak representatif yaitu 19 tuturan (10.56%), dan tindak komisif diujarkan sebanyak 8 tuturan (4.44%). Untuk fungsinya, keseluruhan 180 tuturan diidentifikasi ke dalam fungsi kompetitif sebanyak 81 tuturan (45.00%), fungsi konvivial terdapat 59 tuturan (32.78%), fungsi kolaboratif yakni 36 tuturan (20.00%), dan fungsi konfliktif sebanyak 4 tuturan (2.22%).

Kata kunci: **tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, Parasite.**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People cannot be separated from linguistics as part of the use of language in daily life activities. Linguistics is a study that takes language as the object of study (Martinet, 1987: 19). One of linguistics' parts that commonly use in society is pragmatics, which is a study of the relationship between the external contexts of a language and the meaning of speech. Pragmatics includes implicatures, deixis, and also speech act, which will be discussed further.

In a social interaction, speech acts are used to not only focus on the meaning of each word, but it is also used to find out the purpose of why the speaker delivering the utterance to the hearer. According to Arfiany (2016: 2) that a speech act is a person's attitude of performing language in the form of utterances in a speech event. Speech acts are intended to avoid misinterpretation of the objective that is trying to convey by the speaker to the hearer.

Searle in Rohmadi (2010: 20) states that pragmatically, there are at least three types of speech acts that can be realized by a speaker, there are *locutionary* acts, *illocutionary* acts, and *perlocutionary* acts. Specifically, this study will only focus on illocutionary acts. An Illocutionary act is the act that is used to say or inform something and also used to do something. Austin defined that an illocutionary act is a speech act that contains the purpose and function or power of speech. The question that arose regarding the illocutionary act is 'what is the speech used for?' and no longer at the level of 'what is the meaning of the

speech?' (Rustono, 1999: 37). For example, when someone says *'I'm thirsty'*, it probably is a person's gesture to the hearer to provide a drink.

The use of illocutionary acts is effortless to find, not only in verbal forms but also in written forms. One of the writings that usually apply the use of the illocutionary act is a screenplay. A screenplay can be said to be one of the supportive things that makes a film has good quality and achieve success. Film is an artificial form of situation that the appearance was inspired by a social life that developed in its time. It is a literary discourse and includes a group of expressive discourse (Parera, 2004: 224).

In this study, the writer chose the screenplay of *Parasite* movie by Bong Joon-ho and Han Ji-won as the object of study. The theme of this movie is a level of struggle and social inequality. The movie tries to show lives in the same space between people with conflicting social conditions by describing the efforts of a group of people who are forced to survive by becoming parasites in other groups of people's life. The plot of the movie is arranged neatly that it does not seem monotonous to anyone who watches it. Also, the scenario is unique and the conflict that present is quite astonishing

The selection of this screenplay is based on the writer's interest in the story which is attractive and affords incredible results. According to the writer, this movie is different from other movies because it provided a real-life picture. Another reason is this movie also achieved success by winning four categories at the world's highest film awards, Academy Award 2020. Four categories are Best International Feature Film, Best Director, Best Picture, and in particular, Best

Original Screenplay which is related to this study. Besides, this movie also won the highest award at the Cannes Palme d'Or Film Festival, Best Foreign Language Film at the Golden Globes 2020, Outstanding Performance by a Cast in a Motion Picture at the Screen Actors Guild Awards, up to two trophies at the British Academy Film and Television Arts Award.

To conclude, this study is entitled 'An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Screenplay of *Parasite* Movie'. A study in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie is related to the use of language particularly regarding the use of illocutionary acts contained in the dialogue among the characters. The writer believes that many illocutionary acts can be discovered in the script which is worthy to explore more deeply.

B. Scope of the Problem

Based on the background that has been explained, this study will focus on speech acts specifically the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act referred to is a certain purpose and function when someone tells something. There are several subjects of problem that are commonly studied in the act of illocution. For example, to classify the types of the acts, to find the dominant acts used, to describe the possible reason the dominant acts occur, to identify the functions of the acts, to explain the effects of the speeches in the acts, etc.

In this study, the writer only limited the study to identify the types and to analyze the functions of the illocutionary acts found in the object that has been selected. The object is the utterances of *Parasite* movie screenplay written by Bong Joon-ho and Han Ji-won and will use the classification theory of

illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1976: 10-13) and the varieties of illocutionary function of Leech (1983: 104).

C. Research Question

Based on the scope of the problem, the writer formulates the main problems to be answered as stated as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie?

2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie?

D.   Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie.

2. To analyze the functions of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie**.**

E.   Significance of Study

Through this study, the writer hopes this can be beneficial for all parties related to this study. The writer expects the significances in two aspects — *theoretical* and *practical*.

Theoretically, the writer looks forward to this research can contribute to the study of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. It is expected to understand further researchers under the illocutionary act. According to this act, an utterance delivered by the addresser to the addressee is not only discussed on

the meaning, but it will further be discussed about the intended purpose of it. Also, the theories used can provide an understanding of how this act is implemented in real life.

Practically, the results of this study could make the readers understand the purpose and the function of utterances found in real life and can be practiced properly. Also, the writer hopes this study can provide benefits and inspired other researchers to find the gaps that need to be studied further.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains the previous study and theoretical background.

A. Previous Studies

There are several kinds of research related to this study. The first research is 'The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches'conducted by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (2005). In conducting this research, he used a descriptive qualitative method with Jokowi's selected speeches as the object. The objectives of the study are: (1) to classify the illocutionary types used in Jokowi's selected speeches using the classifications proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (2005); (2) to describe why the acts were used; and (3) to explain the possible perlocutionary effects of the dominant illocutionary acts. The findings of this study indicate the frequency of illocutionary acts used is 49 (52.1%) assertive, 27 (28.7%) commisive, 10 (10.6%) expressive, and 8 (8.3%) directive. Illocutionary acts that have dominant frequency are assertive and commisive. The reasons why the illocutionary acts are used are to socialize the projects of the nation, as a call to work together, to build reliance on the government's performance, and establish relationships with the public.

Second, a research entitled 'Analysis of Chinese Illocutionary Acts in Pematangsiantar' was written by Herman, M. Pd (2015). He used the methodology of the descriptive qualitative approach in this research. This research aims to find out the types of illocutionary acts that are found in the Chinese

community who live in Hos Cokroaminoto Street, Pematangsiantar. The focus of research is types of illocutionary acts which are divided into five types according to Searle (in Leech, 1983: 205), namely *representative*, *directive*, *commissive*, *expressive*, and *declarative*. The results found after researching utterances that occurred in the Chinese community living in Hos Cokroaminoto Street, Pematangsiantar were only four of the five types of illocutionary acts used. Those are representative, directive, expressive, and commisive.

Another similar research to this study is titled 'Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in *Mirror Mirror* Movie' written by Fita Nur Rahayu, M. Bahri Arifin, Setya Ariani (2018). They used a descriptive qualitative research method. The object of this research is the main characters' utterances of the *Mirror Mirror*. This study aims to know the types of illocutionary acts in the utterances of the main characters in the *Mirror Mirror* by using the theory of Searle and to discover the context underlying the illocutionary acts by Hymes' Speaking Model of the *Mirror Mirror*'s main characters. After conducting the research, there were 55 illocutionary acts found which were divided into representative (4), directive (37) as the most frequent, commissive (2), expressive (12), and declarative (0) or none at all. Based on the Hymes' Speaking Model, eight factors are found that underlie the use of illocutionary acts, those are settings, participant, ends, acts, sequences, keys, instrumentalities, and genres.

On the whole, the three previous researches and current research analyzed illocutionary acts. All researches described by Herman, M. Pd (2015), Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (2005), and Fita Nur Rahayu, M. Bahri Arifin,

Setya Ariani (2018) in each specific case selected the types of illocutionary acts as one of the focuses of their researches. However, this research focuses not only on the types of illocutionary acts but also analyzes the functions of the illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *Parasite* movie.

B. Theoretical Background

The theoretical background is a theory of structure that can lead and support this research. The theoretical background introduces and explains the theory related to the research. It explains why the problem under the research exists.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the studies in linguistics that focuses on studying the relation between language and the context of speech. It differs from semantics which studies the meaning of language internally, pragmatics studies the meaning of language externally. Pragmatics is closely related to the external context of the language in communication. This is in line with what was stated by Leech (1993: 8) that "pragmatics is a study about a meaning in correlation to speech situation". This is interpreted that speech situation is required in analyzing the meaning of utterance using a pragmatic approach. Speech situation classified into five aspects: (1) addresser and addressee (speaker and hearer), (2) context, (3) goal, (4) speech act or verbal act, and (5) utterance as a thing produced by verbal act.

Crystal (1987: 62-5) states that pragmatics is a study of the causes that control the selection of language and the effects of using it on communication

that people do in the social life. Sounds' selection in an utterance, structure of the grammar, and vocabularies used to convey the meaning of speech are always influenced by pragmatic factors. Based on that, pragmatics is relating to the purpose of the speech delivered study. This is usually used by people who are in actual social situations.

Based on the statement mentioned by Robin (1964: 23) that the aspects found in the speech situation are also involved in the analysis of the meaning of utterance which is studied according to a pragmatic point of view. The meaning according to a pragmatic point of view is comprised of relevant characteristics and the environment's elements and various connections of the utterance and its parts. It forms the expansion of the interpersonal relations system in the social community both cultural and physical.

In conclusion, pragmatics is a study of the ability to harmonize the use of sentences to the meaning of the utterance. Studying pragmatics means learning how the meaning of an utterance is understood externally following the speech situation that occurs in human society.

2. Speech Act

a. Definition of Speech Act

Speech act is a component of pragmatic that has a central value. A speech act can be interpreted as an action that is delivered through speech. When someone says something, basically someone is also doing something (Austin, 1965: 94). Parts of speech act are the

people involved in a conversation or communication, the form of the message delivered, the topic, and the context of the message.

Austin (1962: 94) states that there are two types of utterances in speech acts with a declarative model, there are (1) *constative*, an utterance that is factual and verifiable based on existing knowledge, for example, *Madrid is the capital of Spain*, (2) *performative*, an utterance that delivered accompanied by the intention to do something, for example, *I apologize if I hurt you all this time*. In performative utterance, it cannot be determined right or wrong the speech is but it refers to the validity which can be proven by the existence of a general convention which indicates that the speech has a certain effect, participants must conduct the procedures, and the procedures must be performed correctly and appropriately.

b. Types of Speech Acts

Austin in Gunarwan (1994: 45) states in the book *How to do Things with Words* that speech acts are distinguished into three types related to the utterance, namely *locutionary* act, *illocutionary* act, and *perlocutionary* act. A similar thing was also stated by Searle in Rahardi (2005: 35-36) said in the book of *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* that there are three types of acts that can be realized by addressers pragmatically, there are *locutionary* act, *illocutionary* act, and *perlocutionary* act. Thus, the theory regarding the division of speech acts will be explained further below, among others:

1) Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of speaking with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning found in the words, phrases, and sentences (Searle in Rahardi, 2005: 35). This act is carried out to state or to inform something from the addresser to the addressee as claimed by the meaning of the words themselves.

For example: *1. This room is very dark.*

2. It is boring to be here.

Locutionary meaning in the first utterance 'this room' refers to the place where the addresser is and 'very dark' refers to the darkness and lack of light in the room without intending to ask for lights on. In the second utterance, the word 'boring' uttered by the addresser informs the addressee that there is nothing special that can be done in that place, causing boredom. The addresser only expresses information without asking to be taken to a more pleasant place. Thus, this act is the primary act of utterance that producing a significant linguistic expression.

2) Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is doing an action by saying something. This act is different from locutionary act, not only inform something but also intended to do something with a specific purpose and function of the utterance. Illocutionary act in the utterance is

performed uniquely because there are things that the addresser wants to agree to the addressee.

For example: *1. This room is very dark.*

2. It is boring to be here.

In the first utterance, the addresser gives a sign by asking the addressee to turn on the light immediately so that something around the room can be seen clearly. Furthermore, illocutionary meaning in the second utterance refers to the request for the addressee to be invited to get out of the place and take a walk or hang out somewhere that can reduce the boredom. So, the addresser performs this act through the communicative force of utterance with some kind of function in thoughts.

3) Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act has the same meaning as the illocutionary act, which is to do an action by saying something. The thing that distinguishes the two is a perlocutionary act in the speech can give an influence and affect the addressee. The effect is by the situation spoken by the addresser in the utterance which is not only verbal form but also in the action form.

For example: *1. This room is very dark.*

2. It is boring to be here.

Example (1) not only informs the addressee but also asks the addressee to turn on the lamp because the addresser cannot see

anything and the effect is the addressee responds immediately by turning on the light, making it easier for the addresser to see around. In example (2), the addresser expresses his boredom to the addressee because nothing is interesting in that place so the result that can be obtained from the addressee is to invite and take the addresser to go to an interesting place to relieve boredom or it probably just is responded an ignorance performed by the addressee. In conclusion, the perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone through the utterance and causes the effects— acceptance or rejection.

Table 2.1. Types of Illocutionary Act

Type	Definition	Example	Explanation
Locutionary Act	Act of saying an utterance.	1. This room is very dark. 2. It's so boring to be here.	The utterances are intended to express the information without any other purposes.
Illocutionary Act	Act of doing something by saying an utterance.	1. This room is very dark. 2. It's so boring to be here.	The utterances have the intention to influence the addressee to do something.
Perlocutionary Act	Act of affecting	1. This room is	The utterances are produced

	someone by saying an utterance.	very dark. 2. It's so boring to be here.	effects through action by the addressee.

3. Classifications of Illocutionary Acts

Austin (1962: 150-162) classified the illocutionary act in five categories, as below:

a. Verdictive is illocutionary acts that convey a finding or decision based on certain reasons or facts. Examples of this act are: describe, calculate, analyze, characterize, acquit, etc.

b. Exercitive that is used by the addresser to express the power, the privilege, or the influence to other people. Some of examples of this class are: command, order, recommend, advise, beg, appoint, dismiss, etc.

c. Commissive is the act that committed the addresser to a particular course of action. Examples of verbs are: promise, vowing, pledge, guarantee, swear, etc.

d. Expositive is implicating the views expounding, the carrying on the arguments, and the usage's clarifying and reference used in exposition acts. The examples of this class are: emphasize, affirm, deny, answer, illustrate, report, accept, etc.

e. Behabitive is a class of illocutionary acts that are performed as expressions of the addresser's reaction to people's attitudes and behavior,

whether past, present or future. Among the examples, Austin lists are: apologize, thank, deplore, congratulate, welcome, applaud, etc.

Based on the theory stated by Austin (1962: 150-162) above, Searle (1976: 8-9) expressed his doubts about Austin's taxonomy with six reasons: it has a confusion between verbs and acts continuously; the limitation among the five categories are overlapping; the category's definition that given is unclear; the heterogeneity of the categories is excessive; not all the verbs are included in the act of illocution; and at the very essential, the classification's principle is not consistent.

According to the weaknesses found, Searle (1976: 10-13) developed and presented an alternative taxonomy of the basic categories of illocutionary acts and this theory will be used in conducting this study. It is classified into five types and discuss below:

a. Representative

Representative or also known as assertive is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth about the thing being said. Included in the assertive illocutionary act are: state, inform, suggest, boast, complain, and claim.

For instance: *1. Joko Widodo has three children.*

2. Yogyakarta is a good place for you to visit if you want to do a culinary tour.

The two examples above are called representative illocutionary act because both are factual. Example (1) is a form of a statement that the

reality is indeed true that Joko Widodo, the President of Indonesia has three children. In representative, it is categorized as an act of state. Example (2) is a suggestion to someone who wants to do a culinary tour to visit Yogyakarta because it is evidenced by the election of Yogyakarta as one of Indonesia's culinary destinations by the Ministry of Tourism in 2018.

b. Directive

This speech act is a form of speech that aims to affect the addressee to take action according to what the addresser says. Examples are: order, command, request, advise, ask, beg, and recommend. The indicator of this speech act is the action taken by the addressee after hearing the utterance.

For instance: *1. Give me a glass of water!*

2. I want two cheeseburgers, please.

The examples above are forms of commanding and ordering. Example (1) is a speaker who wants to be brought a glass of water and example (2) is an interaction that may occur in a restaurant when the customer who acts as an addresser wants to order two cheeseburgers from the waiter. Both are directive because the addressee would take action after hearing the utterance as the addressee would immediately fetch water and the restaurant waiter will immediately bring the desired menu order.

c. Expressive

This speech act serves to express or to show the addresser's psychological towards the situation. This act is also intended to make the utterance as an evaluation of what is said. This act includes: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, condoling, and welcoming.

For instance: *1. Thanks for helping me.*

2. You look stunning in that dress.

Example (1) is an action taken to show the speaker's gratitude after getting help from another person. It is classified as an act of thanking. Example (2) shows compliment for a woman who looks very beautiful and in a match to the dress worn. Thus, it is an example of praising.

d. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act that states a promise and an offer so that this action is binding the addresser to realize everything mentioned. For example: promising, vowing, and offering.

For instance: *1. I swear I won't do it again.*

2. Let me take you home.

The examples of commissive show the act of promising and offering. Both actions are committed to the speaker to do something in the future. In the first example, the speaker has to keep the promise not to do the matter again. In the second example, the speaker offers a ride to the hearer and the speaker must have to take the hearer home.

e. Declaration

Declaration is used to relate the content of utterance to reality. This act is meant by the addresser to create something new whether it is status, circumstances, and so on. Declaration includes: resigning, dismissing, christenings, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing.

For instance: *1. Mr. Jeffrey, I verdict you 'guilty' and jailed for 12 years.*

2. You are no longer work for this company.

The first example shows an act of sentencing that after the verdict was handed down, Mr. Jeffrey as a defendant would feel a change in life from being able to live freely to having to spend time as a prisoner for 12 years. In the second example, the status of the employee immediately becomes unemployed after being fired. It is classified as an act of dismissing. Both are producing new situations after expressing the utterances.

4. Varieties of Illocutionary Functions

Leech (1983: 104) proposed the classification of illocutionary functions into four categories according to how the classifications relate to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity. The four categories as follows:

a. Competitive, this class competes with the social goal. In this category, the negative courtesy is used to reduce the competition between the things that the addresser wants to achieve and the things that should

convey properly. This function intends to produce some effects through action by the addressee. Examples of this category are: ordering, asking, commanding, begging, etc.

b. Convivial, this illocutionary function is intrinsically polite. The purpose is relevant to the social goals. Some examples are: inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.

c. Collaborative, this class intends to ignore the social purposes. It commits the addresser to the truth of an expressed proposition. For example: asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing.

d. Conflictive, the illocutionary goal of this act opposites the social goals. Basically, this act is designed to cause offence. The examples of this class are: threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding.

5. Parasite

Parasite is a South Korean film directed by renowned director, Bong Joon-ho. It is a black comedy thriller film. The screenplay is written by Bong Joon-ho and Han Ji-won. This film stars Song Kang-ho, Lee Sun-kyun, Cho Yeo-jeong, Choi Woo-shik, Park So-dam, and other stars. It is about the family of Kim Ki-tek who has a wife named Choong-sook, and a daughter and a son namely Kim Ki-Jung and Kim Ki-woo which all members of this family are unemployed so they have a bleak future. The hope of their life began to appear when one day, the son, Kim Ki-woo was recommended to become an expensive English private tutor for the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park, a wealthy family, by his best friend who was a student at a prestigious university.

After being accepted to work in the family, a sequence of occurrences ensued. Ki-tek's family devised plans that all family members could work in this wealthy family. The core of all plans is to infiltrate and disguise themselves as highly qualified people who do not have blood relations.

Nam Lee, Associate Professor Study Film University Chapman, stated in Busan International Film Festival 2019 that *Parasite* showed how moral damage is in society. It was shown that the Ki-tek's family did not feel guilty at all for their behavior and instead they did and developed it naturally and beautifully. This film tried to give an idea of how social class gaps and unemployment are prevalent in society. These are the things that trigger a certain part to do anything to make their lives run better.

This 132-minute film premiered at the 72nd Cannes Film Festival on May 21, 2019, which was subsequently released in South Korea on May 30, 2019. Moreover, this film also aired in various countries such as Japan, the United States, Australia, Indonesia, and many more. Overall, it received 10,085,275 viewers with a gross income of $72.22 millions.

The successes of *Parasite* were added by winning many world film awards. This film won four categories — Best Original Screenplay, Best International Feature Film, Best Director, and Best Picture — in the highest film award event, the 92nd Academy Awards. It made history as the first Asian film to win the Best Picture category and break the dominance of Hollywood films. Previously, at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA), *Parasite* also won an award for the Original Screenplay category

which placed it as the second South Korean film to bring home the award at the event. Besides, this film also won the Audience Award at the International Film Festival Rotterdam (IFFR). Also, Parasite became the first South Korean film to win the *Palme d'Or* at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival and many other world awards. To accumulate, the awards received by *Parasite* are more than 180 awards. Great success brought this film was chosen as one of the top ten films made by *Time* magazine.