

REPRESENTATIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY MAIN CHARACTER IN SOMEONE GREAT MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Pragmatic is study how context affects the meaning of the speaker intentions to hearer interprets. Mostly illocutionary can be found in conversation, including conversation in movie. The aims of this study is to find the kinds of representative and also the intended meaning are used by main character in Someone Great movie. This study focuses on theory based on Searle (1976) to find the kinds of representative and Leech (1983) to find intended meaning through context of situation. Qualitative data used in this study. The data was analysed descriptively in words. The result found that there are six kinds of stating, five kinds of informing, one kind of predicting, two kinds of describing, two kinds of insisting, two kinds of complaining and two kinds of claiming. Moreover, there are five components of context situation found in this study, such as addressers and addressees, the context of the utterance, the goal(s) of an utterance, and the utterance as a form of act or activity, and the utterance as a product of a verbal act.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Illocutionary Act, Representative, Context of Situation.

ABSTRAK

Pragmatik adalah studi tentang bagaimana konteks mempengaruhi makna dari maksud pembicara untuk diinterpretasikan oleh pendengar. Sebagian besar ilokusi dapat ditemukan dalam percakapan, termasuk percakapan dalam film. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis representatif dan juga makna yang dimaksud yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Someone Great. Penelitian ini berfokus pada teori yang didasarkan pada Searle (1976) untuk menemukan jenis-jenis representatif dan Leech (1983) untuk menemukan makna yang dimaksudkan melalui konteks situasi. Data kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dengan kata-kata. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa ada enam jenis pernyataan, lima jenis informasi, satu jenis prediksi, dua jenis deskripsi, dua jenis desakan, dua jenis keluhan dan dua jenis klaim. Selain itu, ada lima komponen situasi konteks yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu penutur dan lawan tutur, konteks tuturan, tujuan suatu tuturan, dan tuturan sebagai bentuk tindakan atau kegiatan, serta tuturan sebagai produk dari tindakan verbal.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Tindak Ilokusi, Representatif, Konteks Situasi.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the main things in our lives is language. Humans are categorized as social beings who need each other in daily life. Language is a communication tool that is often used to communicate our feelings and ideas. Moreover, to understand the word

meaning, we need the context of situation. Therefore, a study of language is essential. There are many studies of language, one of them is pragmatic. 'Mostly, speech act can be found in conversation, including the conversation in the movie. The important studying speech act, we can understand

about speech act in utterance which speaker said or received a message by hearer in conversation in the movie.

This study focuses on the types of representative illocutionary acts in conversation used by the main character in the Someone Great Movie. Many experts study speech acts. Therefore, this study only focuses on Searle's (1976) theory to classify the representative illocutionary in this study and used Leech (1983) to analyze the context and intended meaning in the dialogues.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The data of this study are in the form of utterance produced by the main character in Someone Great movie script. The main character in the movie is Gina Rodriguez. The data was taken from speech act in the Someone Great movie script. The script had downloaded from website <https://subslikescript.com/>. The documentation method was used in this study. In applying documentation method, some techniques are used to collect the data, such as recording, note-taking the movie character's utterance and identifying the illocutionary acts. In this study, a descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze representative of illocutionary acts in Someone Great movie script

III. DISCUSSION

The data analysis result was taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the representative illocutionary acts in Someone Great Movie. This chapter consists of two main discussions. First, identify kinds of representative illocutionary act in someone great movie. Second, explain and analyze the intended meaning in representative sentences. The data were analyzed based on Searle (1976) and Context of Situation by Leech (1983).

3.1 Stating

Data 1

Jenny: *What? Vandalism? Ooh, I love it when you're dangerous, baby.*

Nate: Put a little happy face here.

Jenny utterance above, stated that she loves when Nate was doing bad thing such as vandalism, she said in her utterance "What? Vandalism? Ooh, I love it when you're dangerous, baby." as her statement of expressed feelings. Stating is to express the particulars of especially in words. It is obvious that Jenny utterance is stating as criteria of representative. Considering by Searle 1976:10 The point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.

From the conversation above, the participants as addresser is Jenny and the addressees is Nate. It took place at the park when they are sat in the fountain. It happened when Jenny flashback in time where she asked Nate to made the park as their spot, Nate agreed with Jenny and marked yelled at the park to everybody that the park is their spot. However, Nate thought about another idea that he will marked the fountain with their names. In respond to Nate, Jenny surprisingly saw how Nate was being vandalism, as she stated that she loves when Nate doing bad thing and they were happily laughed and kissed at the park. Jenny utterance intended to stated her opinion about how Jenny loves Nate for done vandalism. Jenny utterance is form as representative stating. The product as verbal act from Jenny utterance is a statement that written in movie script.

3.2 Informing

Data 2

Jenny : *We broke up, yesterday, uh, last night. And, um, yeah. It's over.*

Hannah : Oh!

Jenny : Oh, it's okay. No, it's gonna be okay. Everything's gonna be okay.

From the dialogue above, Jenny utterance informed Hannah that she already broke up with Nate last night and the relationship is over. So, Hannah does not have to take a picture and send it to Nate. The verb inform is to give somebody facts or information about something; and to tell somebody. It is obvious that Jenny utterance classified as informing representative since it committed the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition in kind of informing.

From the dialogue above, the participant as addresser is Jenny and the addressee is Hannah. The setting is at the street sidewalks when Jenny, Blair and Erin walked out from Mikey's apartment and Jenny saw Hannah across the street. Since Hannah is Nate's cousin, Jenny was tried to avoid meet her. She was hiding with her friends and talked about how Hannah would react if knows what happened with Jenny and Nate broke up. However, it is already too late that Hannah saw Jenny and came to meet her. Hannah talked about the Neon Classic party that accidentally spoiled the secret headliner is Kanye. Then Hannah was asked Jenny to fix her hair because Hannah was about to take a picture of Jenny and send it to Nate. To prevent that would happen, Jenny informed Hannah that she already broke up with Nate last night and her relationship is over with Nate. So, Hannah does not have to take a picture of her. Hannah surprised about the information what Jenny said and hugged Jenny to say sorry about what happened. But Jenny tried to comforted Hannah that everything is alright. Then Hannah left. Jenny intention was to inform Hannah that she already broke up with Nate. It is obvious Jenny utterance classified as informing representative since it committed the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition in kind of informing.

3.3. Predicting

Data 3

Nate: Yes.

Jenny: Thank you. I mean, I do feel confident about it. I definitely think it's in a better spot. And he said that if he liked it, then he would start publishing me ASAP. And it's only 20 bucks a post, but fuck it, right? *Because I'll... I'll be able to write about the music I wanna write about. I'll be able to introduce you to people, and this is the first step. I can freelance now, and then after I graduate, I get on staff, become an editor, and, I don't know, maybe I can run my own thing one day.*

From the scene above, Jenny utterance is classified as predicted. Jenny predicted if someday she will be able to write music and become an editor or run her own business. It is predicting representative identification in consideration of Searle 1976:5 stated that a prediction involves the fact must be about the future. Jenny utterance clear predicting about her future what she will be doing and what she will be become in the future.

Jenny walked alone in the park and she had flashback in a time where she sat in the fountain with Nate. She wrote a song in her journal and Nate was forced to take the journal from Jenny. Nate was amazed by her lyric she wrote and Jenny thanking the compliment from Nate, Jenny started to tell Nate about what she thought about the lyric she wrote. In her thought Jenny said that she sent her work to editor and if the editor like her work it will be published soon, moreover she predict that she will be able to write a music and introducing to people and by her work that she sent it will be her steps to become an editor or run her own business. Nate was shock in how amazed her thought that she knew what she wants to do and knew what will she become, while Nate does not know what he wants to do in the future, Jenny cheers him up and Jenny asked Nate a favour to make the fountain as their spot. Nate agreed and yelled to everyone at the park that the fountain is

their spot. He also marked the fountain with their name as their spot. Jenny intention was about predict her path in the future. The utterance that Jenny uttered is formed as representative predicating. The product of verbal act is written in movie script that believed as prediction.

3.4 Describing

Data 4

Jenny : *I'm such a pendeja. Guys. Matt's probably not even gonna be here. What am I even doing here? I BBM'd him two days ago and still hasn't read it, but he went on BBM today, changed his name, bang, it's like I'm supposed to be like a dumbass? Are you acting like I don't see that you're active?*

Erin : What the fuck?

In the conversation above, Jenny utterance is about described herself as a pendeja to her bestfriend, pendeja is feminist word for pendejo in Spanish that is mean idiots. She called herself pendeja to her bestfriends because she had been waiting a boy named Matt to show up at the party, who is a boy that does not replied her message in BBM instead of replied Jenny message, Matt changed his name in BBM. And that makes Jenny feels she is an idiot for hoped Matt would talk or meet her. It could be concluded that Jenny utterance is describing representative because she described herself based on the truth that is the criteria of representative according to Searle (1976:10) Representative is the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All of the members of the representative class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which included true and false.

From the conversation above, the participant as addresser is Jenny and the addressees is Erin. The setting is at high

school party. It is about when Jenny throwback at the time winter break in junior year of high school in the movie Jenny was seen someone named Matt, she described herself as pendeja because she had been waited Matt to show up at the party while Jenny was ignored by Matt when she sent a message at BBM. But her friends Erin told Jenny that she still have a possibilities or a hope to meet Matt. That time is the first time Jenny met Nate. Nate saw Jenny distance and tried to had convesation with her. Then her friends is noticed that Nate wanted a time alone with Jenny so Erin and Blair left Jenny with Nate. Jenny intention was to describe herself to her friend because she felt like an idiot. The utterance that Jenny uttered is formed as representative describing. The product of verbal act is written in movie script that considered as describing.

3.5 Insisting

Data 5

Jenny : *What? No, no, we're going. We're going to the show, okay? I leave in a week. And then I turn 30, and then I die, probably, and I... can't stop moving, or else I think about, um... I can't leave New York City like this. This is the end of an era. You, me, Blair, we've all been caught up in our own shit. I need one last epic day with my girls. We owe it to the city.*

Erin : Yes, queen. Trying to make me feel feelings like a motherfucking Pixar movie.

From the conversation above, Jenny utterance is about she insisted to go to Neon Classic after Erin told her that she can change the plan to hanging out at Jenny's apartment. Jenny explained to Erin why she insists to go to Neon Classic, Jenny not has much time in New York she wants to spent it with her best friends, Jenny confirmed her utterance that she need last epic day with her bestfriends, and they owed it to the city. It is obvious that Jenny utterance classified

as representative insisting according to Searle (1976:5) stated that the example has the same illocutionary point with 'I suggest we go to the movies', but insist has more strength or commitment to the sincerity condition of representative class than suggest.

In that dialogue, the participants ia Jenny and Blair at Jenny's apartment. The context is about Jenny had a phone call and informed her that the list for neon classic is tapped out, she told to Erin, and Erin response tried to calm Jenny and give another plan that they can just hang out at Jenny's apartment. But Jenny refused it and insisted Erin to her plan that they are going to Neon Classic because she wants to spent her last chance with her best friends. Erin who listened what Jenny said, agreed to went to Neon Classic party and they changed their outfit to picked up Blair at her office. Jenny intention was to insist Erin to went to the party. The utterance is formed as representative insisting. The product of verbal act is written in movie script that believed as insistence.

3.6 Complaining

Data 6

Jenny : *They can't be playing this song right now.*

Erin : Oh, shit. You know what? We don't need this bullshit. Come on. Let's go.

From the dialogue above, Jenny utterance "They can't be playing this song right now." is Jenny complained about the store who is played a song that reminded her of her ex-boyfriend while Jenny just broke up with Nate. Complain is to say that one is annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied. Moreover, Leech stated complain' refers to speech acts in representative class that express speaker's attitude towards hearer's behavior. It can be concluded that Jenny utterance classified as complained since it committed the speaker to the truth of

expressed proposition in kind of complaining.

The context of situation in the dialogue above contains the participants as addresser is Jenny and the addressees is Erin. The setting took place at the store. It happened when Jenny, Erin and Blair went to the store to get snacks and alcohol before went to the party. While Jenny opened the fridge, she heard the song that used to be her and Nate favourite. As surprised to heard the song, Jenny complained that the song cannot be played right now because she just broke up with Nate. Erin who is realized about the song suggested Jenny to leave the store but Jenny refused to stay and sang the song. Erin asked Jenny if she sure about it and Jenny said yes and continued to sang. Erin who understood Jenny situation accompanied her and hugged her while she sang. Then they are ended up sang the sang together at the store until they are get kicked out from the store. The intended meaning is about Jenny complained to the store who played a song that reminded her of Nate. Jenny utterance is formed as representative complaining. The product of verbal act is written in movie script that counted as complain.

3.7 Claiming

Data 7

Erin : What up, you got stress-rhea? That was one time. I think it's a stretch calling an entire year of college one time.

Jenny : *If anyone's gonna have stress diarrhea, it's me.* Let's make this fast and get to Hype's.

In the dialogue above, Jenny utterance "If anyone's gonna have stress diarrhea, it's me" is claimed that Erin statement is for her not for Blair. Because she believed if anyone would have stress diarrhea, it would be her. Claim is a demand for something owed or believed to be owed. Therefore, Jenny utterance counted as claiming representative since it committed the

speaker to the truth of expressed proposition in kind of claiming.

From the dialogue above, the participant as addresser is Jenny and the addressees is Erin. The setting is at the street sidewalk when Jenny, Erin and Blair walked out from restaurant to get Hype Molly as Blair suggested. In their way went to Mikey's apartment. Erin noticed Blair expressed weird way, and Erin make sure if Blair had stress because Blair seemed weird, in response what Erin stated, Jenny claimed that if anyone would have stress it would be her, Jenny claimed that because she had been trough a break up with Nate and she asked to make it fast to get that Hype Molly. Blair who is nervous stated that she putted on keys between her finger just in case the business is not went well. Then they went in to Mikey's apartment. Jenny intended to claim Erin statement that Jenny was the one who would had stress diareea. Jenny utterance is formed as representative claiming. The product of verbal act is written in movie script that counted as claim.

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the purpose is to find kinds of representative and explain the intended meaning are used by main character in Someone Great movie. There are several points that concluded as follows:

The kinds of representative such as Stating, Informing, Predicting, Describing, Insisting, Complaining and Claiming are found in this study. It consists of six kinds of stating, five kinds of informing, one kind of predicting, two kinds of describing, two kinds of insisting, two kinds of complaining and two kinds of claiming.

Thus to find the intended meaning, context of situation is used in this study. It consists of five components. The first component is the addresser, and addressees are the other characters who contribute as the hearer in Elsa's conversation. The context of an utterance, the goal(s) of an utterance, the utterance as a form of act or activity, and the last component is the utterance as a product of verbal action. All data were constructed from the movie to be written text.

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