# UTTERANCES OF ALAN TURING AND THE EFFECT TOWARD OTHER CHARACTERS IN *THE IMITATION* GAME MOVIE

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## ABSTRACT

Communication whether one way or two ways tends to have intention that needs to be convey to hearer from the speaker. Furthermore, to what extend the intention can be understood it is based on the context that can acknowledged by sides, the speaker and hearer. Movie, as one of the media to show how context-based communication conducted, reflects the communication of the speaker whether it is understood by the hearer. This article formulates the utterances of the main character in The Imitation Game movie and the effect of it to the hearer which theoretically known as illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The method used in collecting data is observation method, while in analyzing the data, qualitative method is used. The theory used are the theory by Leech (1983) and Searle (1979); and supported by Austin (1962). It is found that all of type of directive illocutionary act, as ordering, asking, requesting and prohibiting, is found in the utterances and all of the utterances lead in into the act of the hearer in giving reaction upon the utterance, whether it is supporting the intention or not.

Keywords: utterances, illocutionary act, perlocutinary act, main character, movie.

## ABSTRAK

*Komunikasi, baik itu satu arah ataupun dua arah cenderung mempunyai maksud yang ingin disampaikan ke pendengarnya dari seorang pembicara. Sejauh mana maksud itu dipahami tergantung terhadap konteks yang dapat dipahami oleh kedua belah pihak, pembicara dan pendengarnya. Film, sebagai satu media yang menunjukkan bagaimana komunikasi berlandaskan konteks dilakukan, mencerminkan komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh pembicara kepada pendengarnya, dipahami atau tidak. Artikel ini mengangkat ujaran yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama dalam film The Imitation Game dan efek yang diberikan dari ujaran tokoh utama kepada pendengarnya, secara teor dsebut dengan tindak ilokusi dan tidak perlokusi. Metode yang digunakan dalam mengoleksi data adalah metode observasi, sementara dalam menganalisa data digunakan metode kualitatif. Theori yang digunakan adalah teory yang dikemukakan oleh Leech (1983) dan Searle (1979); dan juga teori pendukung oleh Austin (1962). Dapat diketahui bahwa semua tipe tindak ilokusi direktif, yaitu ordering, asking, requesting, dan prohibiting datemukan dalam ujaran pada karakter utama. Ujaran tersebut berpengaruh terhadap tindakan dari pendengar dalam bereaksi terhadap ujaran itu, baik itu memmenuhi maksud dari pendengar atau tidak.*

*Kata kunci: ujaran, tidak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi, karakter utama, film.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Communication allows people conveying information or expressing something to the addressee from what being said by the speaker itself. In communication there is a speaker who has certain purposes in what s/he is saying conveyed through sentences or utterances. The same utterance in communication might be containing different meanings which means that there are might be more than one meaning or force in one utterance. Those meanings of a particular utterance are established based on the context which covers the setting, the people, the formality of the utterances, and many more.

It is interesting in examining what is being said by a speaker toward the hearer since there are a lot of aspect that need to be considered as the reasons the speaker say so. The utterances that are being said by speaker may lead into the reaction that performed by the hearer as the effect of what is being said by the speaker. The reaction of the addressee toward the speaker can be fulfilling the expectation of the speaker or otherwise.

One of the media which allows us freely examines how speech act is uttered based on particular situation and context is movie. Since movie is human life projection contains a lot of conversations or dialogues according to the character, it becomes a vessel in seeing how the dialog in the conversation means something in particular and affects toward the action of the hearer. In this research, *The Imitation Game* movie is chosen as the data source. This movie is a movie based on the real life story of legendary cryptanalyst Alan Turing, the film portrays the nail-biting race against time by Turing and his brilliant team of code-breakers at Britain's top-secret Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley Park, during the darkest days of World War II.

## II. METHOD

The data of this research is taken from the movie *The Imitation Game* and its script. The data this research used observation method. In the observation method, the observation is done by following steps: 1) the data is collected through watching the movie carefully in order to find the details of context of situation and setting underlying the illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts performed by the main character; 2). the script is read to justify the utterances performed by the main character in order to classify the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts; 3) the data will be written down as notes; 4) the data is classified into their types of illocutionary acts and its context underlying the illocutionary acts performed by the main character and also the perlocutionary acts occurred as the effect of illocutionary act performed by the main character. The method that implemented in analyzing the data in this study is qualitative descriptive method using Leech (1983) and Searle (1979); and supported by Austin (1962).

## III. DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into three parts, they are: the analysis of directive illocutionary act that is performed by Alan Turing as the main character in the movie; the context when and where the utterances is uttered by Alan Turing as the main character in the movie; and the last is perlocutionary act performed by the addresser of Alan Turing's utterance, whether the illocutionary is successful or not successful.

### 3.1 Ordering
Data 1
Detective Nock : "Professor Turing?"
Allan Turing : *"Take a step back and don't breathe heavily."*

Allan's utterance is classified into directive illocutionary act since in

his utterance telling the hearer to do something which was do not step any closer to him and do not take a heavy breath. The speaker wanted the hearer to do something by giving the order and direct the hearer to take an action by follow the speaker's order. Allan gave order to Detective Nock and Sergeant Stealh to not breathe heavily because they could inhale cyanide and can causing death within minutes. These are aspects which supported an analysis of context as follows: Addresser & Addressee were Allan Turing & Detective Nock and Sergeant Stealh; Setting was in Allan Turing's House; 3) Context of Situation was Detective Nock and Sergeant Staelh from Manchester Police visited Allan Turing in his house on report of robbery, when they found Allan was very carefully sweeping up a pile of cyanide. He was doing it with a paintbrush, his mouth covered in a scarf. Allan did not want them to come any closer as cyanide was a highly toxic chemical. Since they were a detective and have good intellectuals, Allan only gave them a simple order; they already know that was a something dangerous waiting for them. The effect of Allan's utterance for the hearer was that the utterance make the hearers, Detective Nock and Sergeant Staelh, held their step and felt there is something dangerous if they come any closer. This is the result of the hearer's knowledge when Allan emphasized his utterance by said *"...don't breath heavily"*, the hearer knows there is something dangerous. Based on this analysis it can be said can that Allan's illocutionary act was a success in fulfilling the meaning of the utterance since there was a reaction by the hearer after Allan direct them not to approach him and the hearer stop their steps.

## 3.2 Asking

Data 2
Allan Turing : "Mr. Menzies! *Are you going to London?*"
Stewart Menzies : "Possibly."

From the conversation above it is obvious that Allan's utterance could be classified into directive illocutionary act. It is clear that the utterance is question or asking, which includes in paradigmatic case of declarative. The speaker wanted the hearer to do something by giving the question and immediately the hearer took an action by answer the speaker's question. In Allan's utterance he asked Stewart Menzies where he is going. By asking that question Allan tried to ensure that Stewart Menzies is actually going to London. The aspects mentioned as: 1) Addresser & Addressee were Allan Turing & Stewart Menzies; Setting was at Bletchley Park – Main Gate; and the Context of Situation was Earlier that day Allan met Commander Denniston and requesting to him if he could get one hundred thousand pounds to founding his project in making a machine that can decrypt the German's messages, but Commander Denniston refuses his request. Allan did not give up and he decided to directly request it to Winston Churchill in London by send him a letter, but Allan cannot send it by himself. Winston Churchill was the commanding officer of Commander Denniston. In his disappointment, he saw Stewart Menzies on his way out of Bletchley Park. Menzies was the Head of MI-6 and he was leaving Bletchley Park. Allan ran after him and asked him whether he going back to London. Allan trried to ensure that Stewart Menzies is actually going to London, so he ccould set his next plan since he was rejected by Commander Denniston and he thought that Menzies could helped him as a communicator to Winston Churchill. Allan utterance above is a question which is one type of directive

illocutionary act. In this conversation Allan as the speaker asked Stewart Menzies as the hearer, if he was going to London. Furthermore, his question was answered, which means that the directive illocutionary act succeed because there is a reaction by the hearer after Allan deliver his utterance, in this case answering the question of speaker, Allan Turing.

## 3.3 Requesting
Data 3
Allan Turing : "Mr. Menzies! Are you going to London?"
Stewart Menzies : "Possibly."
Allan Turing : *"Would you deliver a letter for me?"*

By requesting, the speaker wanted the hearer to do something. Allan requested Stewart Menzies to deliver his letter for Winston Churchill in London. By asking that question Allan try to make sure that Menzies will deliver his letter for Winston Churchill in London. By asking that question Allan try to make sure that Menzies would deliver his letter. The Addresser & Addresse were Allan Turing & Stewart Menzies; Setting was at Bletchley Park – Main Gate; and Context of Situation was described as follows, after knowing that Stewart Menzies would be going to London, Allan asked him if he could deliver his letter. Allan went further since there were possibilities of having a way to communicating with Churchill. He wanted to take the risk of going further in to achieve his goal. Allan utterance above is a question which is one type of directive illocutionary act. In this conversation Allan as the speaker asked Stewart Menzies as the hearer, if he would deliver his letter to Churchill. The scene did not show that Menzies was delivering Allan's letter or not, but we assumed that Menzies was delivering his letter because in the next scene Churchill replied his letter and even granted his

request and put him in charge within the team. Based on that fact we concluded that Menzies was actually delivered his letter to Winston Churchill. It means Allan's directive illocutionary act was a success because there was a reaction after Allan's utterance.

## 3. 4 Prohibiting
Data 8
Allan Turing : *"No, no, no. Don't touch that!"*
Military Police : "Stay back."

Allan's utterance could be classified into directive illocutionary act. It is obvious that Allan's utterance was a prohibition. The speaker wanted the hearer to do something by giving the prohibition. By giving that utterance Allan did not allow the military police to touch his stuff on his desk, since there were his machine blueprints on his desk and he did not want it to be touched by anyone else. These were the aspects which supported an analysis of context as; 1) Addresser & Addressee were Allan Turing & Military Police; the Setting was at Bletchley Park – Hut-8; and the Context of Situation was Allan entered Hut-8 and found his team silently watched Commander Denniston and a bunch of Military Police rifle through his desk. There was a spy in Bletchley Park, and Commander Denniston have had suspicion on Allan. Allan who was actually not a spy did not allow the officers to touch his desk because they had no knowledge about anything he was working on, so they have had no idea about how important every single thing on his desk was. This scene showed that Allan asked the officer not to touch his stuff, since he considered that his research that was conducted for years was really important in order to create the machine. However, the officer with the lack of knowledge of what he has been done was still

touching and taking everything on the table. By that situation, it can be considered that the Perlocutionary act in this scene was not occurred.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The types of directive illocutionary acts that obtained in this study are representative, ordering, asking, requesting and prohibiting. And it can be concluded that all types of Directive illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1979) were found in this study.

The reaction of the addresser toward Allan Turing utterance can be dividen into two, there are: (1) some of the act id fulfilled what is intended by Allan Turing within his utterance, which means that the perlocutionary act is successfully occurred; (2) some act did not fulfill what was being intended by Allan Turing with his utterance which means that the perlocutionary act did not successfully occurred. Those absences and the success of perlocutinary toward the utterances of Allan Turing's as the main character in this movie was needed in order to create the story of the movie to be much more interesting and watch-worth.

The study of speech act could not be done without considering aspects of the speech situation. In this research, the writer analyzes the context as one of aspect of the speech situations which is significant thing in pragmatics study. The context is so influential to describe the situation where illocutionary act of utterances occured. It means in order to get a right interpretation of an utterance, especially that performed by the movie characters, the viewers need to consider the context where the utterances produced.

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