

**SPEECH ACTS OF INDIRECT REQUESTS AS FOUND IN
JUST LIKE HEAVEN MOVIE**

A Thesis



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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tindak tutur permintaan tidak langsung (*indirect request*), yang terdapat dalam film komedi romantis berjudul "*Just Like Heaven*". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut, (1) melihat cara yang digunakan dalam penyampaian tindak tutur tidak langsung, khususnya dalam ujaran permintaan, (2) mengetahui cara permintaan tidak langsung yang paling banyak digunakan, serta (3) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penutur memilih cara tersebut.

Alasan penulis memilih film "*Just Like Heaven*" ialah karena keunikan penutur dalam mengutarakan permintaan. Adapun ujaran-ujaran permintaan dalam film tersebut, lebih banyak disampaikan secara tidak langsung. Dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data penulis merujuk kepada Sudaryanto, yaitu pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik pencatatan, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik dan mitra tutur sebagai teknik analisisnya (1993). Teori yang digunakan ialah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Searle dan Hymes. Teori Searle digunakan untuk menunjukkan cara yang lazim digunakan dalam mengutarakan tindak tutur permintaan tidak langsung (1979), sedangkan teori Hymes mengenai konteks juga digunakan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penutur menggunakan cara tersebut (1972).

Dari hasil analisis disimpulkan bahwa ada enam (6) cara yang digunakan penutur dalam menyampaikan permintaan tidak langsung dalam film tersebut. (1) Cara yang difokuskan pada kemampuan lawan tutur untuk melakukan sesuatu (2 kali/9%), (2) Cara yang difokuskan pada harapan atau keinginan penutur, agar lawan tutur memenuhi permintaannya (9 kali/43%), (3) Cara yang difokuskan pada apa yang sedang dilakukan oleh lawan tutur (5 kali/24%), (4) Cara yang difokuskan pada keinginan atau kerelaan lawan tutur untuk melakukan sesuatu (3 kali/14%), (5) Cara yang difokuskan pada alasan untuk melakukan sesuatu (1 kali/5%), dan (6) Cara yang dilakukan dengan menggabungkan dua cara dari kelima cara yang lain (1 kali/5%). Dari keenam cara tersebut, cara penyampaian yang paling banyak digunakan adalah cara kedua, yakni cara yang difokuskan pada harapan atau keinginan penutur, agar lawan tutur memenuhi permintaannya. Sebanyak sembilan (9) kali atau 43%, cara tersebut ditemukan di beberapa ujaran permintaan tidak langsung. Selain itu, ada tiga faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi penutur memilih cara-cara tersebut, di antaranya tujuan, peserta tutur, dan tempat. Tujuan merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi cara penyampaian permintaan tidak langsung, karena permintaan memiliki tuntutan dari seorang penutur, agar lawan tuturnya dapat memenuhi keinginan atau permintaannya.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are many things that can be done with words. They can make requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give commands, make statements, say thanks or ask for apologies. Austin stated that speech acts is words with which to do things (Mey, 1993). Speech act is related with how a language conveys its meaning, use, and actions. When uttering a speech act, someone or a speaker may do something with his or her words. An American philosopher, John R. Searle stated all linguistic communication involve speech acts. On the other words, speech acts as the basic or minimal unit of language (Justova, 2006). According to Searle, there are three different kinds of act; utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts (Wardhaugh, 1992). Yet, a previous philosopher, John L. Austin, introduced the terminologies of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1962).

One of those acts is illocutionary act, the act of doing something, which is also considered as speech act. This act is related to the intention of the speaker toward the hearer in doing something. The acts are, for instances, stating, and questioning, promising, or commanding. One of parts of speech acts is directives (Searle, 1969). Those parts have some impositions or forces by a speaker to the hearer, as what a

request is done for. Furthermore, speech act or illocutionary act may perform directly and indirectly. Searle proposed two propositions when an utterance, for instance, a request, uttered indirectly, the primary and the secondary act. The literal utterance will be said as secondary act, while the intended meaning behind the literal one, is regarded as the primary act. An indirect speech act is defined as an utterance in which one illocutionary act (a "primary" act) is performed by way of the performance of another act (a "literal" act) (Schiffrin, 1994). Indirect speech act also means that whenever people do utter some sentences indirectly, or when the speaker utters something literally, while the main purpose of what he has uttered is behind his literal utterance.

"In English, specific labels are commonly given, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request." (Yule, 1996). In studying speech acts, making a request is also categorized as something that to be focused on. Request belongs to directives, which is part of speech acts. Mostly people like to make a request; they can do it directly or indirectly. Thus, it is better for a speaker, to realize what and how the best way in requesting is, especially when doing it indirectly. In making request, people tend to do it with different ways and different aims as well. Moreover, if it is done indirectly, there may appear some problems. For example, a speaker says, "I need to study for English test." The speaker says to someone (a hearer), who borrows his English notebook. Literally, the speaker just asserts that he needs to study for English test, but the speaker actually does a request toward the

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

By having analyzed the data, the writer found most of requests in *Just Like Heaven* movie are uttered indirectly. There are twenty one (21) indirect request utterances, which are taken as the data. The data are analyzed by applying theory of six ways of making indirect requests (Searle, 1979). Those six ways are sentences concerning hearer's ability to perform something, sentences concerning speaker's wish or want that hearer will do something, sentences concerning hearer is doing something, sentences concerning hearer's desire or willingness to do something, sentences concerning reasons for doing something, and sentences embedding one of these elements inside another; also, sentences embedding an explicit directive illocutionary verb inside one of these elements. Moreover, the factors of choosing the certain way in making indirect requests are also analyzed by applying theory of context (Gumperz&Hymes, 1972).

The most dominant way, which is used by the speaker, is the second way, *concerning to speakers' wish or want that hearer will do something*. This kind of way is used by nine times (43%). Meanwhile, the other ways, *concerning hearer's ability to perform something*, are occurred for two times (9%), *concerning hearer is doing something* are occurred for five times (24%), and then *concerning hearer's desire or willingness to do something*, are occurred for three times (14%). The other two ways, *concerning reasons for doing something* and the way that *embedding one of these*

elements inside another; also, sentences embedding an explicit directive illocutionary verb inside one of these elements, are occurred by one time respectively (5%).

The second way has the biggest percentage in its occurrence. The way is used by most of the speakers, because it has more imposition than others. It also shows how the position or authority of the speaker toward the hearer, in order the hearer fulfills his or her request then. The speaker really wants the hearer gives or takes what he or she wants. By using the indirect ways, there will be no reason for the speaker to refuse the request. The choice of the second way is assured by the speaker, whenever the hearer has no rejection at all. The dominant of second way is also influenced by the culture of English people, who like to utter something directly. Request belongs to the directive, which included as illocutionary act. That may become one of reasons of the speaker using of the second way, which seems more direct than other ways.

In this research, the theory of SPEAKING by Hymes is applied in seeing the factors of participants, choice to particular way in making indirect request. There are eight factors that may influence the occurrence of indirect requests. Yet, the writer takes only three factors, which become dominant; setting, participants, and ends. Those three factors have greater influences for the speakers in uttering such ways in requesting. Moreover, the third factor, which is end or goal, mostly supported in making an indirect request. As what a request is made, uttered by a speaker to a hearer, in case that the hearer will do or fulfill what the purpose and desire request of the speaker.

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