

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH ACTS AS FOUND
IN *13 GOING ON 30* MOVIE**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam tesis ini dibahas tentang tipe-tipe tindak tutur dan fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur dalam bentuk ujaran, waktu, tempat dan situasi tertentu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur yang terdapat dalam ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh partisipan dalam sebuah film.

Data bersumber dari sebuah film yang berjudul *13 Going on 30* yang diluncurkan tahun 2004. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi, teknik rekam dan catat. Data di analisis dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Scarle dan Parker tentang tipe tindak tutur. Sedangkan untuk menentukan jenis-jenis tindak tutur digunakan teori Yule. Kemudian hasil analisis dilaporkan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal.

Dari 25 ujaran yang dianalisis, ditemukan 4 tipe tindak tutur yaitu tindak tutur langsung literal muncul sebanyak 9 kali (36%), tindak tutur langsung tidak literal sebanyak 5 kali (20%), tindak tutur tidak langsung literal sebanyak 8 kali (32%) dan tindak tutur langsung tidak literal sebanyak 3 kali (12%). Tindak tutur yang paling dominan dipakai adalah tindak tutur langsung literal karena sebagai pihak yang diremehkan, si penutur ingin mengungkapkan maksud dan tujuannya dengan jelas dan dihargai oleh mitra tutur. Selain itu, hal ini juga dipengaruhi oleh situasi informal sehingga terciptanya hubungan sosial antara si penutur dan mitra tutur. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada 3 fungsi tindak tutur yang ditemukan yaitu direktif sebanyak 15 kali (60%), ekspresif sebanyak 8 kali (32%) dan komisif sebanyak 2 kali (8%). Tuturan direktif paling banyak ditemukan karena si penutur ingin menyampaikan permintaannya kepada mitra tutur dengan harapan mitra tutur dapat menyanggupi permintaan penutur secara positif.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Background of the study

Language generates meaning with different perception and interpretation. In communication, people use language to express ideas, feeling, and opinion. As Wardaugh (1977: 3) says "language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". By considering language as a mean of communication, people need to know what the speaker means through reflection of his or her language. Understanding the motives behind utterances is often crucial to be successful in communication. One of the ways to understand meaning is by using pragmatics perspectives.

Among the study of pragmatics, speech act is very important because as we know pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Meanwhile, speech act is the action performs via utterance (Yule, 1996: 47). Moreover, almost any speech acts are the performances of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there are several acts of saying something, such as invitation, promising, questioning, requesting and commanding.

As an act of communication, a speech act successes if the audience identifies it, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude is expressed. According to Bach (1971) "speech act can be defined as act of communication that corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed".

Related to speech act, Austin (in Levinson, 1983: 236) divides the speech act into the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

1. Locutionary act: the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference
2. Illocutionary act: the making of a statement, offer, promise etc. in uttering a sentence by a virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with it explicit performative paraphrase)
3. Perlocutionary act: the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sense, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

In conducting the speech act, the speaker does not only say information but also mean to influence the hearer. It means what the speaker says is not totally what he utters but there is another meaning that must be known and conducted by the hearer.

According to Yule (1996: 53) "there are five kinds of act that one can perform in speaking by means of the following types of utterance such as: declarations, representatives, expressive, directive, and commissive"

Parker (1986: 19) says "speech act can be divided into two parts". The first one is based on the directness of speech act and the second is based on the literalness of speech act. Directness is divided into direct and indirect speech act and the literalness also consists of literal and non-literal speech act. Furthermore, it is also classified into direct literal, direct literal, direct non-literal, indirect non-literal.

These two contrasts are distinct and should not be confused. The first two concerns on relation between the utterance and the speech act thereby performed. Whenever there is a direct relation between structure and a function, it is called a direct speech act. Whenever there is an indirect relation between a structure and a function, it is called an indirect speech act. In the case of indirection, a single utterance is the performance of one illocutionary act by way of performing another. For example, in

making a request or giving permission by way of making a statement, it is said by uttering 'I am getting thirsty' or 'It doesn't matter to me', and it can be also in making a statement or giving an order by way of asking a question, such as 'Will the sun rise tomorrow?' or 'Can you clean up your room?' When an illocutionary act is performed indirectly, it is performed by way of performing some other one directly. In the case of non-literal utterances, it does not mean what the words mean but something else instead. With non-literality, the illocutionary act does not perform the one that would be predicted just from the meanings of the words being used, as with utterances of 'My mind got derailed' or 'You can stick that in your ear'. Occasionally, utterances are both non-literal and indirect. For example, one might utter 'I love the sound of your voice' to tell someone non-literally (ironically) that she can't stand with the sound of his voice and thereby indirectly to ask him to stop singing. Based on the above phenomena, the writer is interested in analyzing the speech acts as found in *13 Going on 30* Movie. The reason is that there are several utterances employed by the characters in this movie by using the functions and types of speech act.

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

The analysis of speech act in *13 Going on 30* is used to explain the functions and types of speech on speech act. To explain the phenomena, the problem in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types and functions of speech act used by the participants in *13 Going on 30* movie?

2. What are the most dominant type and function of speech act that occur the participants?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Concerning the topic of the study, the writer aim is to identify the study based on general and specific purposes. Generally, this writing describes one of language phenomena that happen in human life as well as purposed by linguistics theories. Then the writer wants to apply these linguistics theories in analyzing the data. The specific purpose of this research consists of three objectives. Firstly, to classify the types of speech act based on their cluster. Secondly, to analyze the functions of speech act as found in *13 Going on 30* movie. Thirdly, to find out the most dominant type and function of speech act occurs between the participants.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Actually, there are so many language phenomena occur around human being such as: the uses of speech acts to deliver the speakers intention and how the listeners interpret the meaning of speech act. Here, the writer makes emphasis of the writing in order to make it systematic and focused. The writer focuses on types and function of speech acts, which occur in conversation of the movie as proposed by Searle, Parker and Yule. By conducting this research, the writer expects that the result of this research is able to present contribution to the writer in order to understand deeply about illocutionary act and increase the knowledge of the writer, including the readers. Finally, the writer expects that this research can give some information and description about speech act and how the speech act affects the hearer.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, the writer concludes that the types of speech act developed by the participants in the conversation as found in the *13 Going on 30* movie refer to four types of speech act. They are direct literal speech act nine times, direct non-literal speech act five times, indirect literal speech act eight times, and indirect non-literal speech act three times. The writer discovers that the occurrence of direct literal speech act is mostly dominant.

Besides, there are three of five general functions of speech act. They are directive, commissive, and expressive speech act. From the twenty five data, the most dominant is directive speech act which occurs fifteen times (60%). Meanwhile the occurrence of commissive is two times (8%) and expressive eight times (32%). The most dominant general function of speech act is directive speech act because the speaker performs his/her utterance to get someone to do something. Finally, the speaker hopes that the hearer can respond their request positively.

Specifically, there is a changing from indirect literal speech into direct literal speech act. This case happens because the hearer does not respond the utterance performed by the speaker well. The hearer ignores the speaker's utterance. So, the speaker changes the types of her utterance from indirect literal speech act into direct literal speech act. Perhaps, it is caused by the lack of knowledge of the hearer. In order to understand the meaning behind the speaker utterance, we needed to be familiar with a various linguistic genres.

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