

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF
FACEMAN'S UTTERANCES IN THE ACTION MOVIE
*THE A TEAM***

A GRADUATING PAPER

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor
Degree in English Literature**



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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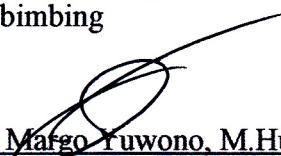
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Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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DEDICATION

I DEDICATE THIS THESIS TO

MY BELOVED PARENTS

MY BIG FAMILY

ALL OF MY BEST FRIENDS

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA

MOTTO

*I don't care how the people underestimate me,
but I just believe that I can be better than them*

There is no failure while we keep trying and never surrender

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Alhamdulillahirabil'alamin... First of all I want to say all praise belongs to Allah SWT due to His blessing and mercy I can finish this graduating paper entitled “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman’s Utterances in the Action Movie : *The A Team*” in the short time.

This graduating paper is completed to fulfill one of the most important things to get the Degree of Bachelor in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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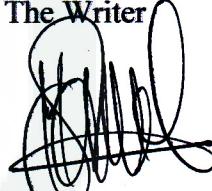
The last, I want to thank those whom I can not mention one by one. My great appreciation I dedicate to you of all who give me unforgettable moment while studying at Yogyakarta.

I realize this graduating paper is far away from the perfection. Therefore, I need your suggestions, comments, opinions, and criticisms cheerfully for who concerns in improving this graduating paper. I hope this graduating paper will be useful for you all.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Yogyakarta, 15 May 2014

The Writer


Hairul

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF FACEMAN'S UTTERANCES IN THE ACTION MOVIE: *THE A TEAM*

oleh Hairul

ABSTRACT

When speaking every day, of course people will use different ways to express what is on their minds. Sometimes when they request someone they do not use a command expression. Unconsciously, they do so. Besides in the real world, this phenomenon also occurs in the movie scene when they utter the dialogues. This thing makes the attention of the writer to analyze a movie called "The A Team" in a graduating paper entitled "Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman utterances in the Action Movie: *The A Team*". This research is to find the purposes and how Faceman's utterances are described in direct and indirect speech acts. This is a descriptive qualitative research. The data collection uses the method of documentation technique, whereas the analysis of speech acts uses speech act theory based on Searle's theory and in determining direct and indirect speech acts use the theory based on Yule's theory. In addition, to analyze more deeply the writer also explains the felicity conditions, illocutionary force, structure, and communication functions of sentence. In the current study, the writer finds the purpose of Faceman in the illocutionary acts of utterances: statement, question, and command. The writer also finds two types of speech acts uttered by Faceman's character, they are direct speech acts consist of representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives and indirect speech acts that consist of representatives, expressives and directives.

Keywords: direct speech act, indirect speech act, speech act.

TINDAK TUTUR LANGSUNG DAN TIDAK LANGSUNG PADA UJARAN FACEMAN DALAM FILM LAGA : THE A TEAM

oleh Hairul

ABSTRAK

Ketika berbicara sehari-hari tentu saja orang-orang akan menggunakan cara yang berbeda-beda untuk menyampaikan apa yang ada di pikiran mereka. Terkadang ketika mereka memerintahkan seseorang tidak harus dengan menggunakan ungkapan perintah. Secara tidak sadar mereka melakukan hal tersebut. Selain di dunia nyata, fenomena seperti ini juga terjadi di dalam adegan film ketika mereka melakukan dialog. Hal inilah yang menarik perhatian penulis untuk meneliti film yang berjudul “The A Team” yang dituliskan di dalam sebuah skripsi berjudul “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman’s Utterances in the Action Movie: *The A Team*”. Penelitian ini untuk menemukan tujuan ucapan Faceman dan bagaimana hal tersebut digambarkan dalam tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan datanya menggunakan metode dokumentasi, sedangkan analisis tindak tutur yang digunakan berdasarkan teori tindak tutur Searle dan dalam menentukan tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung berdasarkan teori Yule. Selain itu untuk menganalisis lebih mendalam, penulis juga menjelaskan *felicity condition*, *illocutionary force*, struktur dan fungsi komunikasi kalimatnya. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan tujuan-tujuan Faceman yang bisa dilihat dari setiap *illocutionary act*-nya yaitu pernyataan, perintah, dan pertanyaan. Penulis juga menemukan dua jenis tindak tutur yang diungkapkan tokoh Faceman yaitu tindak tutur langsung yang terdiri dari *representatives*, *expressives*, *directives*, and *commisssives* dan tindak tutur tidak langsung yang terdiri dari *representatives*, *expressives*, and *directives*.

Kata Kunci: Tindak tutur langsung, Tindak tutur tidak langsung, tindak tutur.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Everyday people have communication in their life and in communicating they produce words. The words they utter are known as forms of language. Linguistics is one of disciplines about language. There are some fields of linguistics like phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Phonology is a course of study of sounds of a language, morphology is a course of study of forms of words. Syntax is a course of study of word combinations into phrases and sentences, and semantics is a branch of linguistic that learns about literal meaning of word.

One of the important of linguistic fields is pragmatics. It has some definitions from the experts. Pragmatics studies the use of language by humans as determined by the condition of a society (Mey, 2001:6). It means the language that people use depends on the social condition where they live. However, Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning. It is more complicated than others because it has the contextual meaning between the speaker and hearer. When the message from the speaker is not delivered to the hearer, the meaning from the speaker can not be understood.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1997:4). The definition of pragmatics is different from

other subfields. Syntax analyzes a sentence, semantic analyzes the connection of words to things, whereas pragmatics analyzes of linguistic acts and the context. The study of pragmatics includes context, deictic, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts. The speech act is one of central points of pragmatics in this research. According to Yule (1996:47), a speech act is generally defined as “an action via utterances”. The utterances do not only contain the grammatical structures and words, but also it contains the actions in the utterances. Whatever the people speak via their utterances have some consequence through the action. In short, a speech act means the acts done in the process of speaking (Horn, 2006:53).

The study of speech acts began with Austin's lectures (1962) known as *How to Do Things with Words* at Harvard University in 1955. According to Austin, (1962:5) all the sentences do not only to describe or report something. In conversation, people do not only speak but there is an action behind it. Austin divides speech acts in two kinds, constative and performative. Constative is only the statement of the sentence but performative is the utterance to do something. Then, the utterance has three ways among the kinds of acts that are performed in language. They are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts (Horn, 2006:54).

Utterance has become a focus of speech act analysis. It can be seen in conversation and particular sentence structure. Each utterance or conversation of course depends on the context and the situation of the speaker and hearer. Besides, the meaning of a sentence has relation to the speech acts that has any literal utterance

of a sentence. The simplest cases of this meaning are those in which the speaker utters a sentence and means exactly and literally what he says (Searle, 1969:59). The success in communication can be accomplished although the speaker chooses the incorrect words or incomplete sentences grammatically, but the meaning can be still understood by the hearer. So, in speech acts always there is the meaning of the hearer as well as the speaker. When someone spills the beer on you and says “oops”, it can be his apology indirectly because he has done it on you. It shows that the utterance has another meaning behind it. It also means as apology without saying *sorry* or *regret*, but he hides it with the word “oops”.

An analysis of speech acts tries to find out the speaker’s intention. The speaker talks to the hearer to assert beliefs, request a help, promise something, express his feeling, ask for information, and so forth. In the same situation, the hearer records beliefs, provides the help, records the promise, recognizes the feeling, and provides information for the speaker. Mainly, the speaker who uses the utterances can express his message explicitly or implicitly to in communication. A question can be used for asking something, and there is an utterance to ask someone to do something. Then, these cases can be analyzed by the speech act analysis.

A speech act analysis can be applied in linguistics and literary works. The dialogues in the literature can be analyzed by speech act. This thing happens because the main point of speech acts is the utterance or conversation. Hence, this research tries to find out some of speech acts analysis in a movie. In the movie of course it will be found the conversation and it uses audio visualization. Watching movie feels more

enjoyable and does not need high concentration to know plot of the movie because the plot and the dialogues of a movie can be seen and heard by the audiences. This does not happen in the other types of literature works like poems, short stories, and novels that should be read to imagine the situation in it.

This research chooses a literary work of a movie *The A Team*. The story starts from four American soldiers who were in Iraq sent on a mission to recover plates for printing 100 dollar bills that were used to print a billion dollars. After finishing the job and returning to the base, their commanding officer was killed in an explosion and the plates were stolen by other people. They would be sentenced and sent to different prisons. Six months later, the leader, Hannibal Smith was visited by a CIA who told him. He knew where the man who took the plates was and wanted him and his men to recover it. So, he helped him to escape and he broke out the others and they went after the plates. But after doing it, they discovered that the CIA was not a good person. And a military intelligence officer who was involved with one of them was pursuing them. But, the intelligence officer could not bring them to prison. They called their group as *The A Team*. The Hannibal Smith as their leader prepared their plan to take the plates. Besides, he also wanted to clean up their name from the murder assertion of their commanding officer. After this successful operation, the traitor was exposed. He was the fake agent of CIA, Lynch. He was the man who planned everything to get the plates.

There are some reasons why the writer chooses this movie as subject of the research subject. The first is the four characters have their own expertise to do a

mission. This thing makes them as one team that has different types while they are speaking. Hannibal is an old man that expert in leading mission plan and he is a master planner. Facemen is a handsome man and an expert in speaking, Bosco is a muscle person and the team's driver. Murdock is a talented pilot who is regarded as a madman. Before they executed their mission, they made a great plan and finished it successfully. Second, this movie had been produced in the mid-1990s. So, it is developed from the previous movie. Third is the story of the movie. They were set up for a crime that they did not commit. They were betrayed by their commandant. But, they did not commit a mission for revenge. They struggled to clear their name.

Faceman: Clarissa, come on, I am fugitive federal you know exactly how wanted I am. You think I came to Frankfurt to hash out some old heart break, No. I'm here because we don't do this, I'm here we were set up....(01:06:33).

The story may become lesson for everyone that the revenge is not important in this life. It is like stated in Al-Quran Asy-Syura ayah 40:

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(Kemenag, 2004:484)

The recompense for an injury is an injury equal thereto (in degree): but if a person forgives and makes reconciliation, his reward is due from Allah. for ((Allah)) loveth not those who do wrong.(Ali, 2012:282)

This ayah explains that revenge is forbidden by Allah and He states that anyone who does a crime will get the equal payback from Him. Then, those who forgive someone's mistake will get the forgiveness and kindness from Him.

The last reason is it is because of its dialogues by the main characters of the movie. Their roles in conversations not to be relevant. Sometimes, the purpose of what they say to each other and to their enemies is not clear. The meaning of their speech often depends on the situation even sometimes it does not relate to the meaning of what they are saying. Their utterances and responses are far away from the situation when they are talking.

The example of conversation between Hannibal and Faceman is shown in one of the *The A Team*'s dialogue below:

Hannibal: Who says we're running away?

Faceman: What! We're going to in this dinosaur with this freak show?

Hannibal: Yep (00:14:56).

What Faceman says 'dinosaur' in his utterance does not refer to the real dinosaur, but to the old helicopter is almost not good to be used. What he says is not relevant to the real condition. He says it may be because he is panic and there is no other ways to escape from the enemies except getting in to the old helicopter. Indirectly, he does not want to get in to the old helicopter by saying the utterance. He expresses his utterance by asking "*We're going to in this dinosaur with this freak show?*" But the real meaning or intention of the sentence can be "*He requests to the*

hearer not to get in to the helicopter. In these utterances, there is a difference between the sentence structure and the communicative function. Therefore, this movie is analyzed by direct and indirect speech acts theory to describe the real meaning of the utterances. The reason of choosing this theory is because there are some irrelevant and relevant utterances from the actors. Besides, this theory is useful to make more understand the dialogues of the movie. Then the analysis is analyzed by the writer in the next chapter extendedly by the two macro-classes of speech acts like direct and indirect speech acts. According to Yule (1996:55) when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function of a sentence, it is called a direct speech act, but when there an indirect relationship between a structure and a function of a sentence, it is called an indirect speech act. Direct and indirect speech acts are two types that only can be found by the speech acts theory. Those are the reasons why this research tries to use speech act analysis to solve the problem of utterances in the movie. It is useful for us to develop how the speech act can be found in the dialogue of the movie.

If the writer uses all of the theory of pragmatics in this graduating paper, it is needed a long time. So, this graduating paper just focuses on the analysis of speech acts. It tries to find out the purpose of one of the four main characters, Faceman, especially to show the process of direct and indirect speech acts of this “The A Team” movie. This movie just analyzes Faceman’s conversation in the movie. As the writer explains before, he is very clever in speaking. He uses so many ways to talk. This is because of his expert to talk to his friends and enemies in some situation. From all

descriptions above, the writer takes the paper entitled “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts in Faceman’s utterances in the *The A Team* movie”.

1.2 Problem statements

In analyzing direct and indirect speech acts of Faceman in the *The A Team* movie, the writer focuses on explaining of direct and indirect speech acts in the movie. So, there are two main problems in this analysis at below:

1. What is the purpose of Faceman in the *The A Team* movie by saying his utterances?
2. How are the speech acts used in Faceman’s utterances of the *The A Team* movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

This research has important objectives of study. They are

1. Find the purpose of Faceman in the *The A Team* movie by saying the utterances
2. Describe the speech acts used by Faceman in the *The A Team* movie.

1.4 Significances of Study

This research is included in pragmatic field especially in speech acts. This study has contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the writer hopes this study is able to develop knowledge about speech acts and its application in utterances. The reader also knows how the process of communication in utterances of

the *The A Team* movie. Practically, the result of this study can give little contribution in education world about the using of direct and indirect speech acts daily life. For education or the next researcher, this research could be a reference for those who take similar fields of speech acts analysis and its description in utterances.

1.5 Literature Review

Based on literature research that has been done by the researcher, many theses observed the politeness of social behavior, reference and referent, and the characters in the movies. But, here this graduating paper focuses on the dialogues of the characters in the movie *The A Team*.

From this research, the writer found three prior researches related to the study. The first is a graduating paper of Adhiksi Cindy Pilania from Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang with the title “A Study of Speech Acts in a *Spongebob Squarepants Movie*”. This graduating paper aims to find out what speech acts are used in the movie by using Yule’s theory. Then, she uses the qualitative method. The result of the utterances show the speech acts used are declarations (0%), representatives (27%), expressives (26%), directives (43%), and commissives (4%) (Pilania, 2011: xiii).

Second is a graduating paper of Usep Muttaqin from Faculty of Adab and Cultural Studies State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He takes the title of his paper “Speech Acts of Zaid’s Utterances in Moustapa Akkad’s movie *The Message*”. In the paper, he just analyzes Zaid’s utterances by using speech acts

theory and felicity condition proposed by Searle. He uses the descriptive qualitative method. Then, the result is he finds four types of speech acts. They are representatives, commissives, directives, and declarations (Muttaqin, 2013: ix).

The third prior research is from Dhimas Asih Kusuma Persada that entitled "Tindak Tutur Dalam Dialog Para Tokoh Film *Grammar Suroboyoan* Karya M.Sholikhin". She is from Fakultas Ilmu Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Jember. She analyzes the utterances of the movie by using a qualitative method. She starts from analyzing the function of indirect speech act of the dialogs from the characters of the movie. As the result, she finds three functions of indirect speech acts. They are declaratives, expressives, and representatives (Pershada, 2011: ix).

The last prior research is from Muhammad Hisyam Maliki's graduating paper, the student of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He entitles his graduating paper with "The influence of Women to Men in *Transformers 1 Movie*". He uses the pragmatic theory that focuses in speech acts of directives utterances: requests, commands, and suggestions. He analyzes one of the characters of the movie, Mikaela's directive utterances, by using a qualitative method. The result is Mikaela's directive utterances affect the hearer into two terms: rejections and acceptations (Maliki, 2013: ix).

Some of the dialogues use sentences which are different between the structure and the function of the sentence. To identify the dialogue in the movie, the researcher needs concentration because the situation in the movie is too crowded and rushed.

The objective of this research is to know whether the theory of speech acts is able to analyze dialogue of the movie. Besides, this also is to understand the real purpose of the speaker in the dialogues of the movie.

The distinction of this research with all previous researchers are reviewed above by using the method and applying the techniques of speech acts to analyze the dialogues of the movie. In the prior researches above, the writer has not found the utterance analysis by using the direct and indirect speech acts. So, in this paper the writer shows the use of the direct speech act and indirect speech act to find the real purpose of the speaker.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

The description of an utterance is highly depended on the using of the approach, from what side and dimension it is described, which elements are disclosed, and so on. The result of analysis will be largely determined by the type of approach used. As stated before in the objectives of study, this research tries to analyze and describe the direct and indirect speech act in the dialogues of the *The A Team* movie. The writer uses the theory of speech acts based on Searle to analyze the dialogues in the movie. There are three elements in the utterances: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the literal or propositional meaning of the utterance or sentence. Illocutionary act is the speaker's communicative intention. Perlocutionary act is the meaning of utterance by recognizing the locution and illocution (Leech, 1983:199). Searle also defines five

types of speech acts, assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations (Searle, 1969:12). Then, the writer explains the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID), felicity condition, structural forms, and communicative function of the utterances.

IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices) is an expression of the type like “*I (Vp) you that...*” where there is a slot for verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed in a sentence (Yule. 1996: 49). Vp is a performative verb stated explicitly in the sentence. The structural forms consist of declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The communicative function in an utterance consists of statement, question, and command/request (Yule, 1996:54). Declarative has function as a statement, interrogative has function as a question, and imperative has function as a command/request. To analyze the utterances, there are three basic relationships that should be recognized. Yule states that when there is a relation between the structure of the sentence and the function of the sentence, it is called a direct speech act. However, if there is no relation between the structure and the function of the sentence, it is called indirect speech act (Yule, 1996:55).

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research on this paper uses a qualitative method and the data is analyzed descriptively. Hancock states that the qualitative method is concerned with

developing explanation of a social phenomenon (2002:2). This research describes the social phenomenon of relevant and irrelevant utterances. That is analyzed descriptively because the writer describes the phenomena, situation, and problems which appear on certain situations. This method can be applied because the writer observes the dialogues of the *The A Team* movie and subtitle in collecting the data. During analyzing the dialogues, the writer only does library research. In analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. It is descriptive because the data are analyzed based on the speech act theory by explaining the process of direct and indirect speech acts of utterances.

1.7.2 Data Resources

The main data in this research are the movie dialogues in the *The A Team* movie in 2010 which is directed by Joe Carnahan and the English subtitle of the *The A Team* movie. Besides, this research also uses the pictures of the movie when they are talking to describe the situation from the dialogue as the supporting of the main data.

1.7.3 Method of Collecting Data

Commonly, the technique of collecting data in qualitative methods uses some ways such as interview, observation, documentation, and focus group discussion (Raharjo, 2011:2). However, this research uses the technique of documentation only. The documentation of the data is got by watching the whole movie carefully until the

end focusing in the dialogues of the movie. Then, the writer notices to the situation of the dialogues whether the conversations are relevant or irrelevant with the situation. After that, the writer transcribes the subtitle of the utterances from one of four characters (Faceman) and takes the picture to describe the situation in the movie. Last, the writer collects all of dialogues and those dialogues are ready to analyze.

1.7.4 Method of Analysizing Data

As the explanation before, this research uses the descriptive qualitative approach in which the analysis is based on the dialogues of the *The A Team* movie. The data are analyzed descriptively using the speech act theory especially direct and indirect speech act theory. So, the result of the analysis comes from the utterances of the dialogues.

In analyzing the data the writer uses some steps as the following:

1. analyzing the utterances by using the theory speech acts;
2. describing the purpose of the utterances that have been analyzed;
3. classifying the types of the utterances based on the type of speech acts;
4. drawing the conclusion of the result analysis.

1.8 Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction including the background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of

research, and paper organization. The second chapter consists of the explanation of theoretical approach. This chapter has content of the theories of speech acts such as Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID), felicity condition, structural forms, and function of utterances, and direct and indirect speech act. The explanation of them is described more deeply in the second chapter.

The third chapter consists of research finding and data analysis. Later, the data gotten can be analyzed by using the theory of speech acts to describe the irrelevant and relevant utterances occurred in the dialogues of the movie. In addition, the data is classified based on the speech act theory whether the data is direct or indirect speech act. The last chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

After analyzing all of the data from Faceman's utterances, the writer concludes the utterances consist of two types: direct and indirect speech acts. In the direct speech act the writer finds Faceman produces four types of speech act such as representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. In the indirect speech acts Faceman produces three types of speech acts such as representatives, expressives, and directives.

In the direct speech act, in producing the utterances, Faceman has some purposes which consist of 20 statements, 3 questions, and 5 commands. To find the purposes, it can be found in the illocutionary acts each utterances. The most frequent is representatives. It refers to the speaker belief as the true condition. There are ten data from Faceman's utterances categorized as representatives. The next is the type of expressives which refers to what Faceman feels at that time in producing the words. There are six data that show this type. Then, the utterances of Faceman which is categorized as directives consist of four data. This type is to order the hearer to do something for the speaker. The last is commissives that has function to do something for the hearer in the future. There are three data which showed this type.

In analyzing indirect speech act, Faceman also has some the real purposes in producing the word which can be seen in the illocutionary acts of utterance consist of four statements, six commands, and one for thanking. The writer finds three types of speech acts. They are representatives, expressives, and directives. The representative type consists of two data only which is showed in the data 7 and 29. In indirect speech act, to state something the speaker should not use a statement, but Faceman also can use question or request. It is like in the data 7. Then, the type of speech act expressives which consist of five data. Faceman expresses his feeling in this type should not use word “sorry” for apologizing, but he also use a statement to express it. The last is directives. This is the most frequent type which produced by Faceman. There are six data represent this type. This is happened because Faceman often objects about the decision of his leader, Hannibal.

4.2 SUGGESTION

The last, the writer gives some suggestion for those who interested in analysis of the utterances of a movie especially speech acts. Hope this may be useful for the students as the next researchers.

For the students especially in the Islamic University, for those who interested in this subject and the movie as the object they should analyze the movie contain the Islamic view values so that the researcher is capable to relate with the Islamic views. Find the simple subject and object that they master deeply. In analyzing this object,

they must master the theory of Austin and Searle because their theory is related each other.

For the other researchers who interested in analyzing of speech act, they should understand deeply the differences each type of speech acts and its aspects, especially in indirect speech acts. In indirect speech act should be understood elaborately.

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APPENDIX

1. Direct Speech Acts

1.2. Representatives/Assertives

Data 5 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Well first of all. She's so hot and uhh... **We both hate you.** So that's just sort of how... (punch landing) Good morning! Now it's a party! Is that your best shot? Now it's a party! (00:05:57-00:06:11)

Data 11 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : How's your day going?

Faceman : **This not gonna taste good (Vomit)** (00:10:28)

Data 14 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : That move snowballed, Face. You almost got yourself killed. You almost got me killed. You almost got him killed

Faceman : **I was trying to save her** (00:11:20)

Hannibal : save her?

Faceman : yeap

Data 15 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : Save her? How? Please do share with us your plan face

Faceman : **okay, I hadn't thought about that yet** (00:11:31)

Data 19 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : Everybody's met Mr. Murdock
Faceman : **He lit my arm on fire** (00:14:05)
Hannibal : I'm told you're a hell of a chopper pilot
Murdock : The best sir

Data 23 (Declarative → Statement)

Murdock : Hold on boys! I'm goin to try something. I saw in a cartoon once
Bosco : What are you talking about cartoons for? Get us the hell out of here!
Faceman : **We got a hot chopper to the six** (00:15:20)

Data 24 (Declarative → Statement)

Bosco : I knew you were crazy! I knew you were crazy!
Faceman : **This is a mistake** (00:15:47)

Data 27 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : **That's all fine in theory but I still don't see how we get out of Baghdad** (00:33:17)
Hannibal : I do

Data 28 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : **Okay this is the part of the plan I don't trust** (00:34:20)
Hannibal : Don't worry Face the ropes will hold

Data 38 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : Face, what the hell was that?

Faceman : I think this ships going to blow. He punched a hole in the hull!(01:34:43)

Bosco : What about the plan?

Expressives

Data 1 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Heck of a place. Just a heck of a beautiful place (00:05:10)

Data 2 (Declarative → Statement)

Tuco : Is this a time share?

Faceman : I'd love to get in on this. I like this whole Santa Fe motif. You've got going here Rico. Very Arizona, very Tex Mex. It's good. Maybe we can get the guy in my six to whip up a couple quesadillas you know (00:05:11)

Data 9 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Alpha, Mike.... Foxtrot. Think about it. Adios! Mother fucker (00:09:15-00:09:26)

Data 12 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Did you see that? Did you see Tuco's face? When you came over that was unbelievable!(00:10:43-00:00:10:47)

Hannibal : How many times did I say it?

Data 13 (Declarative → Statement)

Hannibal : How many times did I say it?

Faceman : I mean your timing was perfect (00:10:48)

Hannibal : How many times did I say it Face? I told you to take down Tuco alone

Faceman : You know what? I'm sorry. I'm sorry I didn't have the Hannibal Smith "How to" manual. I had to move (00:10:54-00:00:11:02)

Data 26 (Declarative → Statement)

Murdock : That was awesome

Bosco : That wasn't awesome!

Faceman : You are a genius!

Bosco : I'm never flying again that's it

Faceman : Oh! I never should have doubted you boss! (00:18:18)

Hannibal : There's a plan in everything kid and I love it when a plan comes together

Data 36 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Well, I don't mean to steal your line boss, but uh... I love it when a plan comes together (01:46:58)

Directives

Data 3 (Interrogative → Question)

Tuco : I want the flames to be seen by the Martians. Americano, Gringo. Army intelligence

Faceman : **Hmmm who's that?** (00:05:38)

Tuco : You man

Data 16 (Interrogative → Question)

Nurse : Mr. Murdock?

Murdock : Not while I'm operating nurse. Not now

Nurse : Why are you off the ward?

Faceman : **What do you mean ward?** (00:13:28)

Nurse : This man is a patient here

Data 17 (Interrogative → Question)

Murdock : Don't listen to her, she is crazy. Honestly, I am practicing doctor at John Hopkins...

Nurse : Is he actually working on you?

Faceman : **You asked him to do a lightning bolt?** (00:53:36)

Bosco : I didn't ask for no lighting bolt. What's wrong with this fool? You're on fire man

Data 20 (Interrogative → Question)

Bosco : I'm not getting on a chopper with this nut job

Faceman : **Is he another one of your project?** (00:14:17)

Murdock : I'm a real soldier, I'm a Ranger baby!

Data 25 (Imperative → Command)

Murdock : You got to love some good air to air combat hey boys?

Faceman : **Don't look at me look out there!** (00:16:23)

Data 32 (Interrogative → Question)

Faceman : **Hannibal if we're under 20000 feet we can still breathe right?**
(00:57:03)

Bosco : What are you talking about 20000 feet?

Hannibal : Let's fire up the old weapon system

Data 33 (Imperative → Command)

Faceman : **Pike just blew up the plan we are add libbing! Bosco, get out of here!** (01:34:49)

Bosco : I'm going to Hannibal!

Data 34 (Imperative → Command)

Faceman : **The boat's going over get out of there!** (01:35:00)

Hannibal : Face hang on

Commissives

Data 8 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Nobody knew where you are hiding... There was no intel... until now, asshole. **In two minutes I'm going to be having a cold beer**
(00:09:01-00:09:06)

Tuco : And you will be on fire. Take care my friend

Data 30 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : Why would I want to do that? Drive me crazy. **I'll see you at night**
 (00:45:01)

Data 37 (Declarative → Statement)

Faceman : **Hey Bosco! It's a little stuffy I'm going to pop a window!**
 (00:57:12)

2. Indirect Speech Acts**2.2. Assertives/Representatives****Data 7 (Interrogative → Statement)**

Faceman : Well first of all. She's so hot and uhh... We both hate you. So that's just sort of how... (punch landing) Good morning! Now it's a party! **Is that your best shot? Now it's a party!**
 (00:05:57-00:06:11)

2.3. Expressives**Data 4 (Interrogative → Statement)**

Tuco : You man. Not so intelligent because you're stuck in some tires man

Faceman : **I'm happy. I'm happy. It doesn't get any better than this right?**
I'm living the dream (laughter) (00:05:41-00:05:49)

Data 6 (Declarative → Command)

Faceman : Well first of all. She's so hot and uhh... We both hate you. So that's just sort of how... **(punch landing) Good morning! Now it's a party!** Is that your best shot? Now it's a party! (00:05:57-00:06:11)

Data 18 (Interrogative → Statement)

Murdock : You Rangers are awesome

Faceman : **Are you crazy?!**(00:13:45)

Data 39 (Stating → Thanking)

Hannibal : How many times did I say it?

Faceman : **I mean your timing was perfect** (00:10:48)

Hannibal : How many times did I say it Face? I told you to take down Tuco alone

Faceman : You know what? I'm sorry. I'm sorry I didn't have the Hannibal Smith "How to" manual. I had to move.

Directives**Data 10 (Interrogative → Statement)**

Faceman : **Hannibal. What are you doing? This is bullshit!!!** (00:10:10)

Data 21 (Declarative → Command)

Hannibal : Face, what's the most important part of a well piled plan?

Faceman : **To be one step ahead of enemy not be running away from him** (00:14:54)

Data 22 (Interrogative → Command)

Hannibal : who say's we're running away?

Faceman : What. We're going to go in this dinosaur with this freak show?
(00:14:58)

Data 29 (Declarative → Command)

Faceman : Captain

Woman Captain: hey

Faceman : You left something on your bed (00:44:55)

Woman captain: You can have hid those

Data 31 (Declarative → Command)

Faceman : Oh captain! Your chariot waits (00:52:20)

Murdock : Sorry boys, gotta run can't finish the movie do let me know how it ends

Data 35 (Declarative → Command)

Faceman : Bosco, Pike's got the high ground I'm running low on ammo man (01:36:48)

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