

**THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN WATERS' UTTERANCES IN  
FILM *TEARS OF THE SUN***

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

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



By:

**Haris Al Fauzan**

**13150001**

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND CULTURAL SCIENCES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA**

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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.

Yogyakarta, 15 February 2018

The writer,



**HARIS AL FAUZAN**

Student No. 13150001

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
**SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
YOGYAKARTA



## PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

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yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : HARIS AL - FAUZAN  
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 13150001  
Telah diujikan pada : Rabu, 28 Februari 2018  
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

### TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA  
NIP. 19800411 200912 1 003

Penguji I

Ening Hermiti, M.Hum  
NIP. 19731110 200312 2 002

Penguji II

Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A  
NIP. 19780309 201101 1 003

Yogyakarta, 28 Februari 2018

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya



Prof. Dr. H. Alwan Khoiri, M.A.  
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
**FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA**  
Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./fak. (0274)513949  
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail: [adab@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:adab@uin-suka.ac.id)

---

## NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Haris Al Fauzan

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

*Assalammua'alaikum wr.wb.*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Haris Al Fauzan  
NIM : 13150001  
Prodi : Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Judul :

### **THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN WATERS' UTTERANCES IN FILM TEARS OF THE SUN**

Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

*Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.*

Yogyakarta, 19 Februari 2018  
Pembimbing,

**Bambang Hariyanto, MA**  
NIP 19800411 200912 1 003

## **DEDICATION**

I DEDICATE MY GRADUATING PAPER TO

MY BELOVED PARENTS

MY BELOVED BROTHER

MY BIG FAMILY

MY BEST FRIENDS IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT CHAPTER 2013

MY BELOVED LECTURES IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT





## MOTTO

Verily, along with every hardship is relief

(Q.S. Al-INSYIRAH: 5)

“I’d made it this far and refused to give up because all my life i had always finished the race”

(louis zamperini)



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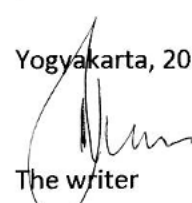
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I realize that this paper is far from being perfect. Therefore, I expect the readers to give the advices, suggestions, comments, criticisms, and opinions to improve this paper.

Yogyakarta, 20 January 2018



The writer



# **A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF WATERS' UTTERANCES IN *TEARS OF THE SUN* FILM**

By: Haris Al Fauzan

## **ABSTRACT**

In everyday, people use Language for communication. By communication, people can convey ideas, messages or their opinions. To convey ideas, messages, and opinions, it is needed phrases, sentences or utterances clearly so that the hearer (reader) can understand. It happens not only in daily life, but also in the dialogue or conversation of a film. This research aims to examine the types and functions of speech acts of the main characters in the dialogue or conversation of *Tears of the Sun* movie based on the theory of Yule and Searle. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. In data collection, this research uses documentation method. This research finds speech act functions used by Waters, namely representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. The main character uses direct and indirect type of speech acts.

**Keywords:** *function of speech act, speech act, type of speech act.*

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YOGYAKARTA

# **ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR PADA UJARAN WATERS DALAM FILM TEARS OF THE SUN**

Oleh: Haris Al Fauzan

## **ABSTRAK**

Dalam keseharian, orang-orang menggunakan bahasa untuk komunikasi. Dengan berkomunikasi, orang-orang bisa menyampaikan ide, pesan atau pendapat mereka. Untuk menyampaikan gagasan, pesan, pendapat diperlukan frasa, kalimat, atau ucapan yang jelas sehingga pendengar (pembaca) bisa mengerti. Itu terjadi tidak hanya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, tapi juga dalam dialog atau percakapan sebuah film. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur karakter utama dalam dialog atau percakapan film *Tears of the Sun* berdasarkan teori Yule and Searle. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan fungsi tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh Waters, yaitu representatif, direktif, komisif, deklaratif, dan ekspresif. Karakter utama menggunakan jenis tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung.

**Kata kunci:**, *fungsi tindak tutur, jenis tindak tutur, tindak tutur.*



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is an important element that is used to communicate in daily life. By language people can deliver their ideas, opinions, and statements or what they want to deliver to other people. There is a lot of languages in the world and the speakers also come from different nations, tribes, or different ethnics. As said in the holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Hujurat verse 13:

أَكْرَمَكُمْ إِنَّ لَتَعَارَفُوا وَقَبَائِلَ شُعُوبًا وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ وَأُنْثَى ذَكَرٍ مِّنْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ إِنَّا النَّاسُ أَیُّهَا يَا  
خَبِيرٌ عَلِيمٌ اللَّهُ إِنَّ اتَّقَاكُمْ اللَّهُ عِنْدَ

*O mankind! We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honourable of you with allah is that (believer) who has At-Taqlwa [i.e. he is one of the Muttaqun (the pious. See V.2:2)]. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware.*  
(Muhammad Taqiudin & Muhammad Muhsin, 2012:517)

From the Al-Hujurat verse 13, it explains that humans are created in different kinds. It makes the variety of languages in each area and it can be a problem when people communicate with others who have different language and regional background. Surely, they will have difficulty in understanding of the intention or meaning of what they are talking about, whereas this verse explains that people can know each other well. In studying the purpose or meaning in a conversation or speech, the experts call it as pragmatics.

Subroto said that Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that has a good development progress. The utterance based on the context is a pragmatic study (2011: 8). According to Yule

*Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatic is the study of meaning. (1996: 3).*

Another definition is from Mey. she says that “pragmatic studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society” (2001: 6). Then, Levinson says (as cited in Subroto, 2011: 9), “pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.”. Based on the definitions of pragmatic from the experts above, the writer can conclude that pragmatic is one of linguistic fields which concerns in the meaning from the communication between the speaker and listener or reader and writer based on the context.

As a media to interact with people, language has a systematic nature. Chaer states that as a system, language is systematic, which means language has a pattern or structure. language is not a random or arbitrary structure (2014: 35). The structure or pattern in language usually can be called grammar. For instance, how to use words, sentences, or utterances in a communication has rules based on the context of the situation like past, present or future. Yule states that people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but

they also perform actions via those utterances. The act performed via utterances is generally called speech act (1996: 47). The theory of speech acts is first introduced by Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Word* (1962) and his theories are developed by Searle. In speech act, Austin categorizes speech act into three kinds. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. on the other hand, searle develops the theory of speech acts on the illocutionary act. he said in the illocutionary act is divided into five types based on their function, they are assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive (1979: viii). Accoding to searle (as cited in Cutting, 2002: 19) speech act is categoraized into direct speech act and indirect speech act.

In everyday life illocutionary act is often applied in communication. Not only in daily life, the illocutionary act is also applied in communication in a film. In a film has a story that there is communication between the character and other characters both in the form of speech (utterance) and script. So the writer will analyze the utterance in a film. In this research, the writer chooses a film as an object. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, film is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television that often tells a story. A film has a story or theme in each series such as romance, comedy, action, biographies etc. A film can be successful if it gets a positive response from the audience. In addition to film makers who have good ideas in producing a movie, story factors also have an important thing in a film. The story in the film is contained in a script. In film script there are many conversations/spoken (utterance) dialogue among the actors.

The conversation in a film that will be a concentration of the writer in analyzing is a film entitled *Tears of the Sun*.

*Tears of the Sun* is an action film. The film was released in 2003. It tells about the story of eight soldiers of “*US NAVY SEAL*”. They are given a rescue mission in Nigeria which is hit by the conflict. Their primary mission is to rescue or to evacuate a doctor named Dr. Lena Fiore Kendricks and some of American people in Nigeria. Lt. A.K. Waters (Bruce Willis) becomes the leader of the mission. In that mission, Waters gets many obstacles such as the doctor without the patient refused to be evacuated. Waters has to negotiate with the doctor, so she wants to be evacuated. Finally, she is evacuated with some of her patients and has to travel more than 10 kms on foot through mountains toward the border area. Unfortunately the enemy troops know about the Waters’ mission and quickly ask the troops to chase them. In the middle of the journey Waters has to fight with enemy troops. Several *US NAVY SEAL* soldiers fall but they never give up to fight and Waters calls the air force to help to fight the enemy troops to save the doctor and destroy the enemy troops.

The reason why the writer chooses the film *Tears of the Sun* as an object of this research is because of the story of this film. It has been explained before, there are some factors to make a good film or to attract the audience, one of them is the factor of the story in a film. *Tears of the Sun* is an action genre film. This film tells the story of American soldiers who get a rescue mission to save American people. There is different story between *Tears of the Sun* and other



films that has similar theme or story (action film) such as *Lone Survivor*, *Special Forces*, *Black Hawk Down*.

Generally, an action genre film is telling about war by an army of a country in which they have to carry out a mission that must be completed with a variety of obstacles that require them to fight the enemy which is resulted in the deaths of the troops. It aims to give a dramatic impression in films. Different things appear in the film *Tears of the Sun* where the troops do not only fight the enemy, but there is also humanity element that appears in the story. The group have to rescue some residents (indigeneous person) and descendants of the king who threatened his life because of the conflict. It is interesting to use *Tears of the Sun* as object of this research by using pragmatic approach especially speech act.

The writer focuses on the analysis of illocutionary acts in the *Tears of the Sun* dialogues. Therefore, the context of the conversation and various scenes in this film are important in this research process. The scope of this research is directed to the types of illocutionary acts that is used by the main character Lt. A.K. Waters (Bruce Willis) in the film “*Tears of the Sun*” when communicating with other characters in the film. From the description above, the writer takes the title for the paper “the analysis of illocutionary acts in Waters’ utterances in film *tears of the sun*”.

This is an example of the Waters’ utterance. The utterance can be categorized based on Austin and Searle’s theories as direct speech act. it has the function as directive that contains a question.

**Waters : Red, what do you got back there?**

The utterance above is the utterance that is asked by Waters to Red. The utterance has function as directive. Waters asks Red to get response or answer about what Waters wants to know. This utterance has direct relation between the structural form and the communicative function, so it can be called as direct speech act.

## 1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of study above, this research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used in Waters' utterances in the film *Tears of the Sun*?
2. What illocutionary acts are used by main character in film *Tears of the Sun*?

## 1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of study that the writer wants to achieve through this research are to describe:

1. Types of illocutionary acts are used in Waters' utterances in the film *Tears of the Sun*
2. The illocutionary acts are used the main character in film *Tears of the Sun*.

## 1.4 Significances of Study

This research analyzes speech act in pragmatic field. It is important because of some reasons, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study will become comprehensive to understand pragmatic study especially in

speech act from the film *Tears of the Sun*. Practically, this study will provide some contributions to people who will analyze pragmatic fields especially in speech act where a film becomes the object of research, linguistics students or people who will concern in pragmatic. This research will provide new knowledge related to a film as an object. Also, they can analyze a film by giving attention to the elements of the language that are contained in a film.

### **1.5 Literary Review**

In conducting this analysis, this research finds some prior researches. The first research is written by Iis Mardianti from English Department of Language and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University entitled “A Study of Speech Acts Produced by The Main Character in Doraemon Comic the 1<sup>st</sup> Volume” in 2014. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. This research collects the data from the text of Doraemon Comic the 1st Volume. The result of this research shows that there are 48 utterances containing speech acts from chapter one to chapter four. The writer finds 17 utterances containing illocutionary acts in form of representative, 8 utterances containing commissive, 21 utterances containing directive and 2 utterances containing expressive. In addition, the writer also finds 29 declarative sentences used to express gratitude, statement and advice, 7 imperative sentences to express order or request, and 12 interrogative sentences to express question.

The second research is written by Choerunnisa Rumaria from English Education Department, The Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Yogyakarta entitled “An Analysis of Speech Acts in *The Dead Poets Society*” in

2015. This research uses qualitative and quantitative method. This research collects the data from utterances spoken by the main character when teaching in the Dead Poets Society. The result of this research shows as a good teacher in the Dead Poets Society, Mr. Keating often uses question form to deliver commands to the students which are a good teachers' classroom English. He also performs mostly directives as the illocutionary acts as he often asks the students to do some works as assignments and homework, to present, to read, to come to the front, and many more. He also inspires his students many times compared to other acts. Last, he hardly ever insults his students.

The third research is written by Usep Muttaqin from English Department, faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga entitled "A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Mustapha Akkad's Movie The Message" in 2013. The data are taken from the Zaid's utterances in the film. The result of this research finds that Zaid uses four types of speech act, representative, directive, commissive, and declarative. The most speech act that is performed by Zaid is representative.

The fourth research is written by Trisna M.M Sondakh from Faculty of Humanities University of Sam Ratulangi Manado entitled "Illocutionary Act in the Film *The Change-Up* by David Dobkin: A Pragmatic Analysis" in 2014. The data are taken from the characters utterances in the film. The result of this reeseach finds or shows that the kinds and functions of the illocutionary act are found in the film "The Change-Up". They are classified into five categories, such as assertives: stating, suggesting, vowing and reporting; directives: ordering,

commending, requesting, and advising; commissives: promising and offering; expressive: thanking, praising, and blaming; declarations: naming, suspending, and declaring.

The last research is written by Ainil Musfiroh from Department of English Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muria Kudus entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the *Novel Breaking Dawn* by Stephenie Mayer” in 2015. The data is taken from the utterance of the novel “*Breaking Dawn*”. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research is identified 481 illocutionary acts. They consists of 3 declarations, 128 representatives, 82 expressives, 180 directives, and 84 commissives.

This research has similarity with the researches above which analyze pragmatic study especially speech act. However, some of the researches have differences such as the object or scope in speech act itself. The first and fifth research use comic and novel as the object, the third uses a program in a TV as its object, and the second and fourth use film as the object. They use same theory from John Austin and John R. Searle. This research analyzes focus on illocutionary acts in *Tears of the Sun* film which use J.L Austin and John R. Searle theories and use different object with those researches above.

## **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research focuses on pragmatic study, especially in speech act. This research is analyzing *Tears of the Sun* film. The theories that are used by the writer to analyze *Tears of the Sun* film are theories by J.L Austin and John R. Searle. Austin categorizes the speech act into three kinds, they are locutionary



act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Another theories, Searle classifies the illocutionary acts into five types based on their function. They are assertive, declaratives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Searle also categoraizes the illocutionary acts into direct speech act and indirect speech act

## **1.7 Method of Research**

In the method of research, the writer describes type of research, data source, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Strauss and Corbin, Qualitative is kind of research where its results do not use statistic procedure or counting. As well as a research is related to the life, history, and behavior of someone, and also associated with social movements or the interrelationships (2013: 4). In this research, the writer uses language as an object that will be analyzed. As the explanation that is stated by Strauss and Corbin above, qualitative is about life, history and human behavior. Language is associated with life and human behavior that is why this research can be called as qualitative research.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

This research focuses on pragmatic field especially speech acts. It uses *Tears of the Sun* film as a data source. The film was released in 2003 and directed by Antoine Fuqua. The writer uses the main character's Lt. A.K. Waters (Bruce Willis) dialogues or utterances in film *Tears of the Sun* as data.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data are collected by the observation technique. According to West (as cited in Griffie, 2012:130) “observation is the act of watching something and recording the results in a way that produces data that can be analyzed and interpreted”. In collecting data, the writer uses some steps. The first step, the writer watches the film. The second, to find the data comprehensively the writer watches the film repeatedly. Then the data are transkrip and collected. After that, listing the data to the next step, and analyzes them.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

In applying the data, the writer uses descriptive analysis method. The writer uses the theories by Austin and Searle to analyze the data descriptively. So, there are several ways in data analysis technique.

1. Analyzing/retelling the context of the utterance.
2. Analyzing the illocutionary types.
3. Analyzing the basic structure and communication function to categorize direct or indirect speech act.
4. Analyzing felicity condition.

## **1.8 Paper Organization**

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction, consists of background of study, research question, objectives of study, significant of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background. The third

chapter consists of the discussion or explanation about speech act analysis of Waters' utterances in film *tears of the sun*. The last chapter is the conclusion from the discussion and suggestion.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

This chapter contains the explanation of the theories that are used for analyzing the data.

#### **2.1 Pragmatic**

##### **2.1.1 The Definition of Pragmatic**

Pragmatic is one of linguistic fields, concerns or studies meaning. However, it is not only pragmatic field that concerns or studies meaning but also semantic field. As stated by Leech that either pragmatic or semantic both concern on meaning (1983: 5) and stated by Griffiths, “ semantics and pragmatics are the two main branches of the linguistic study of meaning” (2006: 1). There are differences between pragmatics and semantics. Semantics focuses on meaning internally or literally while pragmatics focuses on external meaning or implied meaning associated with the context. Another difference also stated by Subroto is semantics studies meaning without thinking of the context or situation while pragmatics studies meaning by thinking of the context or situation (2011: 10). The writer only focuses on pragmatics because this is pragmatic research.

Some experts have explained pragmatics as a linguistic field. According to Mey “pragmatics as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect, and effectualize, human language use” (1993: 6). Then Yule explains in his

book entitled “Pragmatics” that “pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning” (1996: 3). Yule also explains that in pragmatics there are four fields of study. First, pragmatics is the study of meaning between the speaker (writer) and listener (reader). Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning that involves what the speaker means by their utterance (speech) in a context, and how the context can affect what is said. Third, pragmatics is how the listener (reader) more gets communicated than what is said or explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance that assumes from how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said (1996: 3). From the experts’ definition above pragmatics is one of the linguistic fields that studies meaning in communication between speaker and listener based on the context.

### **2.1.2 Context**

As already explained above that pragmatics is the study of meaning associated with the context, then what is the context? According to Leech, “context is understood to cover the identities of participants, the temporal and spatial parameters of the speech act event, and (as we shall see) the beliefs, knowledge and intentions of the participants in that speech act event” (1983: 5). Based on the definition of expert about pragmatics, the context is very important in learning pragmatics. As stated by Levinson, “pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding” (1983: 21). It is important to understand a context in a communication because when we do not understand the context in a



communication, it causes misunderstanding between the speaker and listener (participants of communication). The example is:

Toni : Haris, the coffee is so hot.

The utterance above can be interpreted as complaint or compliment. The first interpretation can be compliment because the weather is so cool at that time and Toni feels warm by Haris' coffee, so Toni utters that sentence as compliment for Haris' coffee. Whereas, as a complaint when Toni and Haris are enjoying sunset in beach and Toni asks Haris to make a cup of coffee but the coffee is very hot. That utterance can be interpreted as complaint.

## **2.2 Speech Acts**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Speech Acts**

An utterance not only has a literal meaning but also has an implicit or implied meaning that contains an action. As stated by Yule, "people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances" (1996: 47). A speech act is an utterance that performed by an action. Yule also stated in English, speech acts are given a specific labels or name, they are apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, request, etc (1996: 47). In communication, the speaker hopes that what he or she utters can be understood or interpreted well by the listener. It can be helped by the surrounding circumstances in which the utterances appear. It can be called as speech event.

### **2.2.2 Kinds of Speech Acts**

Austin divides the speech act into three kinds. They are locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (1962: 102-103).

#### **2.2.2.1 Locutionary Act**

Austin stated that “The locutionary act (and within it the phonetic, the phatic, and the rhetic acts) which has *a meaning*” (1962: 120). Locutionary act is an action performed with an utterance and has a literal meaning without any particular intent. Then Yule stated that locutionary act is a basic act of speech or produces a meaningful linguistic expression (1996: 48). Look at the following example:

Boaz Salossa is a professional football player from Indonesia

The utterance above is called locution act because the utterance just gives or says information that *Boaz Salossa is a professional football player from Indonesia*. There is no specific intent contained in the utterance. As stated by Austin as cited in Leech that “locutionary act is the act of saying something” (1983: 199). Further, via Levinson, Austin also stated that locutionary act is “the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference” (1983: 236).

#### **2.2.2.2 Illocutionary Act**

Austin stated that “the illocutionary act which has a certain force in saying something” (1962: 120). Illocutionary Act is an action performed with an utterance and has a particular intent which is conveyed implicitly to listener. Yule stated that illocutionary act is a form of speech that has some functions or purposes (1996: 48). Then, Leech states that illocutionary act is “performing an act in saying something” (1983:199). Look at the following example:

What are you doing. Sir?

The utterance above is called illocutionary act because the utterance is produced when someone is in gas station and he takes a cigarette to smoke whereas there is prohibition to smoke around the gas station. And the employee of gas station says, “ what are you doing. Sir? This utterance means a prohibition and not to ask something. Normally, the utterance means asking something to someone but in this context the utterance has a particular intent or implicit meaning to prohibit someone who smokes in gas station. In conclusion, the utterance is called illocutionary act. In this case, the speaker (employee) performs an action (prohibition) in his/her utterance.

#### **2.2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act**

Austin stated that “the perlocutionary act which is the achieving of certain effects by saying something” (1962: 120). Perlocutionary act is a speech act that requires the effect or result from an utterance. A person must have the intention to create an effect of what he or she is saying/uttering (Yule, 1996:48). look at the following example!

I was sick

The utterance above is called perlocutionary act because the speaker produces the utterance when he/she gets a party invitation from his/her friend but he/she was sick at the time, and his/her friend say “it’s okay”. The utterance “it’s ok” is an effect from the speaker’s utterance “I was sick”, so the listener can understand why he/she cannot come in the party. As Levinson stated,

perlocutionary act is giving the effect to the listener by means uttering a sentence (1983: 236).

### **2.2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts**

According to Searle (1979:viii) he categorized the illocutionary types into five categories, they are assertive, declarative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

#### **2.2.3.1 Assertives/Representatives**

Searle (1979: 12) “assertives is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something’s being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition”. Assertive (in Goatly, 2012: 211) commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Then Leech (1983: 105) gives the examples of assertives/representative, they are: stating, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting. According to Yule (1996: 53), “assertives or representatives are kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not such as, statements of fact, assertions, conclusion and descriptions”.

#### **2.2.3.2 Declarative**

Searle (1979: 12) declaration is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. Cutting states (2002: 16), “declarations are words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance such as ‘I bet’, ‘I declare’, ‘I resign’”. Goatly (2012: 212) declarations are when the words or utterances are successfully performed. it

creates a correspondence between the propositional content and reality. Examples are nominate, christen, declare war.

### **2.2.3.3 Directives**

According to Searle state that “The illocutionary point of these consist in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something” (1979:13). Directives are actions performed by the speaker through words. It aims to make the listener do something such as inviting, forbidding, suggesting, and so on (Cutting, 2002: 17). According to Leech (1983:106), “directives are intended to produce some effects through action by hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising”.

### **2.2.3.4 Commissives**

According to Searle “The illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action” (1979:14). Commissives are actions performed by words in which the words commit the speaker to do something or action in future, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, volunteering, vowing (Cutting, 2002: 17). Then, Goatly (2012: 212) explains that “commissives commit the speaker in varying degrees to a future act”.

### **2.2.3.5 Expressives**

According to Searle state that “The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of

affairs specified in the propositional content” (1979:12). Expressives are actions performed by the speaker through words in which the words represent what the speaker feels such as apologising, praising, regretting, and congratulating (Cutting, 2002: 17). As stated by Yule that expressives are the kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, sorrow (1996: 53).

#### **2.2.4 Speech Act based on Types**

Speech act is also classified/categorized based on types, but different approaches are performed in the selection of those types. These types are chosen based on their structure. In English, there are three basic structure sentences. They are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Here are the examples:

a. Declarative.

Ex : They kick the ball.

b. Interrogative.

Ex : Do they kick the ball?

c. Imperative.

Ex : Kick the ball!

There is a way to find out whether a speech act in the category of direct or indirect type. There is a direct relationship between the structure with the function, which it indicates a direct speech act. Searle says (as cited in Cutting, 2002: 19) “speaker wants to communicate the literal meaning that the word conventionally express; there is direct relationship between the form and the function”. If there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the

function, it indicates an indirect speech act. Searle says (as cited in Cutting, 2002: 19) there is not direct relationship between the structure and the function, speaker wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning. For example, when a declarative form is used to make a statement called direct speech acts. Whereas, a declarative form used to make a request is called an indirect speech act.

#### **2.2.4 Felicity Condition**

To be appropriately and successfully performed for a speech act, the certain felicity conditions have to be met on it (Cutting, 2002:18). Searle (as cited in Cutting, 2002:18) states that “there is a general condition for all speech acts, that the hearer must hear and understand the language, and that the speaker must not be pretending or play acting”. Then from another expert, Austin stated (as cited in Cutting, 2002:18) “felicity conditions are that the context and roles of participants must be recognised by all parties; the action must be carried out completely, and the persons must have the right intentions”. According to Searle (as cited in Goatly, 2012:208) there are four conditions in speech act. They are:

##### **1) Propositional act**

According to Searle (as cited in Goatly, 2012: 208), propositional act is an important thing to know whether an action is a past or a future, whether an action is done by a speaker or a listener, or whether an action refers to events or circumstances related to the listener or not.

##### **2) Preparatory conditions**



Preparatory condition is a condition to know whether an action is likely to occur, whether the speaker or the listener has a proof for an utterance, or the ability to perform the utterance (Goatly, 2012: 208).

### 3) Sincerity conditions

According to Searle (as cited in Goatly, 2012: 208), “sincerity conditions involve wanting or not wanting  $p$ , believing  $p$ , or whether  $p$  is in interest of the hearer”. Furthermore, Searle (as cited in Cutting, 2001: 18), “they are sincere about wanting to do it, and the words count as the act”.

### 4) Essential conditions

Essential condition is to combine several aspects that must exist in the content of speech such as context, content, and the intent of the speaker in order to a specific speech act can perform appropriately (Yule, 1996: 51).

## 2.3 Synopsis of *Tears of the Sun*

*Tears of The Sun* is a film that tells about the conflict happened in Africa precisely in Nigeria. The government of Nigeria is chaotic. This unsafe state makes the United States government decides to attract all Americans who are there, included a doctor named Dr. Lena Kendricks. Lieutenant A.K. Walters and his troops (team) are assigned to pick Dr. Lena. The troops begin to move and enter the targeted area. They manage to find Dr. Lena with two sisters and a

priest. She refuses to go home because she still cares for the victims of the rebels. Lieutenant Waters' army begin to doubt, on the other hand they want to complete this mission quickly because the rebels begin to come but Dr. Lena herself refuses to be evacuated.

Lieutenant Waters and his troops invite them to be evacuated. However, Dr. Lena as the main evacuation target in the mission only wants to be evacuated if other residents in the refugee come with them to be saved. Lieutenant Waters gets confused. But eventually he also confirms the will of the Doctor. Finally all the people who still have the power go with them to be evacuated. In the evacuation they have to walk 12 km to the place that has been determined as a point to be picked up using helicopter to fly to America. They also walk for several days through an unspoiled wilderness. In the midst of a journey, they get tired after long walks into the night, they suddenly meet rebel forces passing through the same path. However, they can handle it well.

Finally, they arrive at the pick-up location by helicopter. Helicopter is also amounted to 2 pieces. The indigenous people (residents) are surprised when only Dr. Lena being taken to the helicopter. Dr. Lena is disappointed and angry at being lied by American troops who plan to evacuate indigenous people. Then two helicopters are finally flew with Dr. Lena and the troops, no indigenous people. Dr. Lena is sobbing continuously inside the helicopter. While on the way, the helicopter passes where they first headed, where there are still 2 sisters, one priest and dying citizen. They look over the helicopter that the village has been slaughtered. This makes Dr. Lena screaming and crying at the sad massacre. All

the troops inside the helicopter are silent for a moment in silence. But suddenly, lieutenant with a slightly enveloped sense of sad advise the pilot to return to the location where the helicopter stop to pick up the indigenous people who have originally been evacuated earlier. And the helicopter turns back.

After arriving, indigenous people directly board to the helicopter, but only a few of the indigenous people because of limited helicopter capacity. Finally, the troops, Dr. Lena, and some indigenous people decide to cross the road to get out of the conflict area while others like children and mothers board to helicopters. They walk through the mountains from Nigeria to Cameroon to the border area. They have to walk a great distance to get to Cameroon. However, the problem is that the rebels know about the mission and pursues them. When they take a break, the lieutenant has a bad feeling. This is because the rebels can follow in their footsteps. Waters and his group are puzzled why the rebels can follow them quickly. He decides to consult with his team and decides to interrogate indigenous people suspected of providing information to the rebels. Suddenly, one of the indigenous people who participates in the group is fled. Then one of the troops shots him. After that, they interrogate him and it turns out he is a rebel spy who is invited by threatening his family. Then the lieutenant goes straight back to the entourage and asks them why there are spies. Finally a younger one speaks up. He turns out to be the only Son and the only descendant of Samuel Y. because the rebels have killed all his family including President and father Samuel Y. Lieutenant and all the troops are surprised. It turns out that all they have saved is a

man sought by rebels. That is why the rebels always follow them because there are still the remaining descendants of Samuel Y.

Waters and group continue to resume their journey to provide distance to the upcoming rebels. The next problem comes when they have to deal with other rebels who are carrying out the slaughter of indigenous people. The only way to fix the problem is they have to attack to get to the border area in Cameroon.

While on their way to the border they are attacked by rebels who have been set up to prevent them. There is a great battle. They must attack them to be able to save Azuka, on the other hand they must complete the mission to evacuate Dr. Lena. Waters and his team must set up a strategy to save the indigenous people and Dr. Lena. They keep fighting and 3 soldiers are killed while fighting. Waters instructs to ask for air attack. After the air attack comes, the rebels can be defeated and Waters with some of their soldiers, indigenous people and also dr. Lena run through the border and they made it. Waters and his team complete missions and rescue indigenous people.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter divides into two parts. They are findings and discussion. The first part, the finding presents the result of the data analysis of illocutionary acts in Waters' utterances in film *Tears of the Sun*. Then the second, the discussion presents the detail analysis from the data.

#### **3.1 Findings**

The findings of the data are taken from the whole utterances of the main character, Waters. There are 123 of Waters' utterances found in *Tears of the Sun* film with details: representative 37 data, directive 68 data, commissive 7 data, declarative 2 data, and expressive 9 data. All of those data are included in the speech act based on the functions and types. Then from those data, the writer finds speech act based on types. The type is indirect speech act, there are 5 data from Waters' utterances. Then, direct speech act 118 data from Waters' utterances.

#### **3.2 Discussions**

##### **3.2.1 Types of Illocutionary Act**

From Water's utterances in *Tears of the Sun*, the writer finds types of illocutionary acts in the data. Based on Searle's theory, illocutionary act based on function is divided into five parts, they are: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. From those functions, there are several types in each of the five functions with details: representative 36 data, there are informing, description, stating, asserting, and conclusion. In directive 66 data, there are questioning, advising, commanding, requesting. In commissive 7 data, there are

promising and refusing. In declarative 2 data, they are deciding. In expressive 7 data, they are thank, compliment, regret, and sorry.

### 3.2.1.1 Representative/Assertives

Representative is an act of speech in which the speaker utters what he believes to be a truth. What the speakers say have the possibility of being truth or false. There are 5 representative types that the writer finds in Waters' utterance in *Tears of the Sun* movie. The writer analyzes one of each type.

#### 3.2.1.1.1 Informing

##### Datum 4

Dr. Lena : I assume you have a plan to get us all out of here?

Waters : **We've got a 12-klick hike to make to rendezvous to the helicopter. (00.10.06 – 00.10.09)**

The context of the utterance happens when Dr. Lena (hearer) and Waters (speaker) walk to the outside of the house. The hearer asks to the speaker about the purpose of the speaker who comes to them and she hopes the speaker can help them out. The speaker tells to the hearer about the part of the mission or the plan to evacuate them. Based on the context, the writer starts to analyze the types of illocutionary acts in the utterance above. The utterance can be categorized as assertive type that has a function as information. Waters informs to the Dr. Lena who asks to him before. He informs that there is a plan to evacuate doctor and her friends. The plan is they have to hike to make to rendezvous to the helicopter.

Furthermore, the writer analyzes the basic structure in sentence and the communicative function to know whether the speech act is called as direct speech

act or indirect speech act. The structure form in this utterance is declarative because the speaker informs the hearer about the plan and it has function as statement. There is a relation between the structure form and the function or direct relation, so this utterance can be called as direct speech act

In a speech act there is a condition that must be met to become a appropriate and successful speech act, that is called felicity condition. So the next analyzes is felicity condition. There are four condition of the felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Propositional act of Waters' utterance is an information. The subject is the speaker (Waters). Waters tells the hearer (Dr. Lena) that they have to go in a place to be evacuated. The preparatory condition is Waters telling or informing to the hearer about the plan because the hearer ask about it. The hearer knows about the plan after Waters informs to her. The sincerity condition of the utterance, Waters has genuine intention to informs about the plan to the hearer because she asks it. The essential condition is the essence of Waters who informs to the hearer. It is an attempt from the speaker to make the hearer know about the plan.

#### 3.2.1.1.2 Description

##### **Datum 32**

Dr. Lena : Why doesn't the other helicopter come down?!

Waters : **It's a gunship! It's here to protect us! (00.32.28--00.32.30)**



The context of the utterance is when all of the team and the indigenous people arrive in a place that is used to pick the doctor up. There are two helicopters that have come in that place, but only one helicopter that is landed. It can make the hearer feels confuse why only one helicopter is landed. Therefore, the speaker describes that it is a gunship. It is here to protect us. From the context, the utterance can be categoraized as assertive type that has a function as descriptive. Waters describes to Dr. Lena about the helikopter that is not land. He describe that the helikopter is a gunship, the function is to protect from the enemies.

The next analysis, the writer analyzes the basic structure in sentence and the communicative function to know whether the speech act is called as direct speech act or indirect speech act. The structure form in this utterance is declarative because Waters describes the helicopter and the utterance has function as a description. There is direct relation between the structural form and the function, so the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

Then, the writer analyzes the felicity condition after the writer analyze the illocutionary force. Propositional act of Waters utterance is a description. The subject is the speaker (Waters ) where he describes to the hearer (the doctor) about the helicopter that does not land. The preparatory condition is the authority of the speaker where Waters knows about the helicopter and the hearer asks about it. So, Waters describes to the hearer about the helicopter. The sincerity condition of the utterance is when Waters has genuine intention to describe about the helicopter because the hearer asks about it and Waters knows about the helicopter that the

hearer asks. The essential condition of the utterance is the essence of description where Waters attempts to make the hearer know about the helicopter by his description.

### 3.2.1.1.3 State

#### Datum 14

Dr. Lena : There will be helicopters for them too?

Waters : **Yes. We can only take those who can move under their own power. (00.12.37—00.12.40)**

The context of the utterance is when the hearer (the doctor) does not want to be evacuated because she does not go without her patients or indigeous people. It can make Waters feels confuse, so he calls the commandant to talk about the problem. Then Waters gets a solution. He says to the hearer that Waters and team can only evacuate the indigeous people who can move under their own power. Based on the context, the utterance has function to state. The utterance can be categoraized as assertive type. Waters states to the Dr. Lena that Waters and his team only take some of the indigenous people who can move under their own power.

The utterance has a declarative form because Waters states or conveys to the hearer that he and his team can only evacuate some of indigeous people and the utterance has a function as statement. There is direct relation between structure form and function. So, the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

For the next, the writer is going to analyze the felicity condition. Propositional act of Waters' utterance is a statement. The subject is the speaker

where he states or conveys to the hearer that he and team can only evacuate the indigenous people who can move under their own power. The preparatory condition is when the hearer (the doctor) does not want to go without his patients or indigenous people, and Waters discusses with the commandant and get solution where Waters and team can only evacuate indigenous personal who can move under their own power. The hearer understands what Waters states. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to state or convey the hearer that he and team can only evacuate the indigenous people who can move under their own power. The essential condition is the essence of the statement where Waters attempts to state to make the hearer knows or understands that he and team can only evacuate the indigenous people who can move under their own power by his statement.

#### 3.2.1.1.4 Assert

##### Datum 9

Dr. Lena : Why not?

Waters : **Because my orders are very clear: Evacuate the priest, you and the two nuns. (00.10.58—00.11.03)**

The context of the utterance happens when Waters explains to the hearer (the doctor) about the missions to evacuate the doctor, the nuns, and the priest. However, the doctor refuses to be evacuated without indigenous people. And she asks to the speaker (Waters) that there is a chance or possibility to evacuate the indigenous people, but Waters asserts that he and his troops only evacuate the doctor, the nuns, and the priest. From the context, The utterance can be

categoraized as assertive type. It has a function as assertion. Waters asserts to the Dr. Lena who ask to him why the indigenous people is not evacuated. He asserts that he orders are very clear: Evacuate the priest, the doctor and the two nuns.

As usual, the writer analyzes the basic structure in a sentence and the communicative function to know whether the speech act is called as direct speech act or indirect speech act. The utterance has the structure form as a declarative because the speaker asserts to the hearer that indigeous person can not be evacuated and it has function as an assertion. So there is direct relation between the structure form and the function. The utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The writer analyzes about felicity condition. Propositional act of Waters' utterance is an assertion. The subject is the speaker (Waters). Waters asserts the hearer (the doctor) that he and team do not evacuate indigeous people. The preparatory condition is the authority of the speaker where Waters as a leader and he knows about the mission. therefore, Waters asserts to the hearer who wants indigeous person can be evacuated too, but Waters says that he and his troops only evacuate the doctor, the nuns, and the priest. The sincerity condition Waters has genuine intntion to make the hearer know by his assertion that indigeous person can not be evacuated. The essential condition is the essence of assertion where Waters asserts about the real situation to the hearer that indigenous person can not be evacuated.

### **3.2.1.1.5 Conclusion**

#### **Data 23**

Zee : We're only five clicks in. It's seven and a half miles to LZ Alpha.

Waters : **We go any slower, we'll start going backwards in time.**  
(00.19.00—00.19.03)

The context of the utterance is when the group walks in the middle of the jungle. Then the hearer (Zee) says to speaker (Waters) that the group just walks five kilometers to LZ Alpha or the group walks slower than what the team has managed about the time. It makes the speaker concludes that the group will be late in time. From the context, the utterance can be categorized as assertive type. The utterance has function as conclusion. Waters concludes after he get information from the Zee that they walk slower. It makes Waters concludes that if we go any slower, we'll start going backwards in time.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act included direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and function to conclude the situation. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

For the felicity condition of this utterance, Propositional act of Waters' utterance is conclusion. The speaker (Waters) as a subject where he concludes that the group will be late in time. The preparatory condition of the utterance is the authority of the speaker where the speaker gets information from the hearer that the group walks slower than what the team has managed. So the speaker concludes from the information that the group will be late in time. The sincerity

condition of utterance is Waters has genuine intention to conclude the situation based on the information from the hearer. The essential condition is essence of conclusion where Waters concludes a situation based on the information that he gets from the hearer.

### 3.2.1.2 Directive

Directive is kind of speech act where the speaker makes the hearer do something because the speaker produces an action by words. There are 4 directive types that the writer finds in Waters' utterances in Tears of the Sun movie. The writer analyzes one of each types.

#### 3.2.1.2.1 Questioning

##### Datum 47

Waters : Do you know why anybody'd follow us? (00.45.44—00.45.46)

Dr. Lena : No, I don't.

The context of the utterance is Waters gets an information from one of his troops that there is an enemy (rebels company) who follows the group. It makes the speaker (Waters) feels curious why the enemy follows the group. Then the speaker asks to the hearer (the doctor) about that situation/problem. Based on the context, the utterance can be categorized as directive type that has a function as question. Waters wants know about why the people (rebels) follows them. He ask to Dr. Lena because he thinks that she knows about that.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is by analyzing the structure form and

the function. The utterance has an interrogative form and the utterance has a function as question. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

For the next analysis is the felicity condition. Propositional act of Waters' utterance is a question. Waters asks to the hearer why the enemy follows the group. The hearer answers that she does not know about that, and the hearer's answer can be counted as a future act where the hearer is subject. The preparatory condition of the utterance is Waters gets information from one of his team that there are enemies behind the group and they are following the group. It makes the speaker asks to the hearer about the situation why the enemy follows the group. And the hearer answers that she does not know. The sincerity condition of the utterance, Waters has a genuine intention to ask the hearer about the situation or why the enemy follows the group and the response or answer from the hearer is important for him. Then, the essential condition is essence of question where the speaker attempts to get information or answer from the hearer by his question.

### 3.2.1.2.2 Commanding

**Datum 22**

**Waters : Take us out of here, but don't run away from us.**

**(00.15.34—00.15.36)**

**Flea : Roger that.**

The context of the utterance happens when all of the indigenous people have started to walk. The speaker (Waters) command the hearer (Flea) one of the soldiers to be guide of the indigenous people but he have to keep close or wait



others. The hearer understand what the speaker command. After knowing the context, the writer can categoraize the utterance as directive type that has function as a command. Waters commands Flea to be guide of some indigenous people to start the journey and he wants Flea to keep close with other.

Then for the next analyzes is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. the step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an imperative form and the utterance has function as command. There is direct relation between structure and function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The next is felicity condition. The propositional act of the utterance is a command. Waters command Flea to be a guide of the indegenous people and keep close with others. There is a future act that is done by the hearer (Flea). The act is guiding the indeneous people. The preparatory condition of the utterance is when some of the indegenous people have been ready to start walk, the speaker command the hearer to be guide of them. The hearer (Flea) understand and do what the speaker command. The sincerity condition of the utterance is Waters has genuine intention to command Flea to be guide of the indegenous people. The essential condition of the utterance is essence of command where Waters attempts to command Flea to do something. That is become a guide for indegenous people.

### **3.2.1.2.3 Requesting**

**Datum 97**

Waters : **We're about to walk into some serious shit. Before we do, I'd just like...to hear what you guys have to say about it. That's all. Speak freely. (01.21.28—01.21.38)**

Flea : In my opinion, sir...we cut our losses. This isn't our fucking war. As far as me being in or out...you know the answer to that.

The context of the utterance happens when the soldiers are in the worst situation because they trap and confuse to take a decision. Waters requests to all of the soldiers to give their opinion about the problem or situation that they met. Based on the context, the writer categorizes the utterance as directive type. It has function as request. Waters requests to his team to give the opinion about the problem that they meet when the situation becomes worst.

The next analyzes is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. the step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an imperative form and the utterance has function as request. There is direct relation between structure and function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The next is felicity condition. The propositional act of the utterance is a request. Waters request to all of the soldiers to give their opinion to solve the problem or situation. There is future act that is done by hearer. The act is hearer gives the opinions. The preparatory condition of the utterance is Waters feels confuse about the situation so that he requests the soldiers to give their opinion about the situation. Flea gives his opinions about the situation. The sincerity

condition of the utterance is Waters has genuine intention to request the opinions from the soldiers to solve the situation. The essential condition of the utterance is essence of the request where Waters attempts to request the hearer to do something. That is giving their opinion.

#### 3.2.1.2.4 Advising

##### Datum 110

Waters : **This man is dead. If you don't want his death to be meaningless...it's time for you to become a man and get your people into Cameroon! Now cowboy the fuck up! You got it? Do you understand me? (01.31.00—01.31.13)**

Arthur : Yes, Sir.

The Waters' utterance happens when the war has been started and many people from the group are died, one of them is Colonel Okeze, Arthur's (the hearer) best friend. He feels so sad because of his death, but the speaker comes to him and gives some advises to support him. Waters makes him realize that it is not over and don't give up. Based on the context, the utterance can be categorized as directive type that has function as advising. Waters gives his advice to Arthur who feels sad because his friend is dead. Waters gives advice to support him.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an imperative form and the utterance has a function as

advising. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

Then the next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Perlocutionary act of Waters's utterance is an advising. Waters advises the hearer not to despair and have more spirit. There is a future act that is done by the hearer, the hearer becomes more spirit and he does not give up. The subject is the hearer. The preparatory condition of the utterance is Waters advises the hearer when the hearer feels so sad because his friend's death. The hearer has more spirit after the speaker gives his advice. The sincerity condition of the utterance is Waters has genuine intention to give his advice for the hearer based on what the hearer feels at the time. The essential condition of the utterance is essence of advising where Waters attempts to give advice the hearer to do something for becoming a person that has more spirit.

### **3.2.1.3 Commissive**

Commissive is kind of speech act where the speaker produces an action by words and the words commit the speaker to do an action in future. There are 2 commissive types that the writer finds in Water's utterance in *Tears of the Sun* movie. The writer analyzes one of each types.

#### **3.2.1.3.1 Promising**

**Datum 95**

Waters : **My team will complete this mission. I give you my word on that. (01.20.25—01.20.28)**

Commandant : I don't like this. Get your ass back here alive soon as possible. Maintain contact with OP center. I'll direct air support as soon as I can. I promise you.

The context of the utterance happens when Waters is discussing with Commandant to request a help but the help can not be given immediately. Commandant gives advises to Waters to leave the indigenous people but he can not do that, so he promise to Commandant that he will complete the mission. After knowing the context, the writer can categoraize the utterance as commissive type that has function as promise. Waters promises to Commandant that he will complete the mission.

The next analyzes is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. the step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an declarative form and the utterance has function as statement to promise. There is direct relation between structure and function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

Then, the felicity condition of the utterance. The propositional act of the utterance is a promise. Waters promise to Commandant that he will complete the mission. There is a future act that is done by speaker. The act is completing the mission. The preparatory condition of the utterance is Commandant wants Waters to complete the mission without evacuate indigenous people because it is dangerous. Waters promises to Commandant that he will complete the mission

and Waters is able to complete the mission. The sincerity condition of the utterance is Waters as a soldiers has genuine intention to complete the mission. The essential condition of the utterance is essence of promise where Waters attempt to do something in future. He completes the mission for the Commandant.

### 3.2.1.3.2 Refusing

#### Datum 94

Commandant : I advise you, complete the evacuation as planned! Do you read me?!

Waters : **But I cannot, in good conscience, do that without taking these people to safety. (01.20.17—01.20.19)**

Commandant : That's not your mission!

The context of the utterance happens when Waters calls the commandant by phone to discuss a problem with him. After they discuss the problem, the commandant gives him a solution to solve the problem and continue the mission. But Waters refuses the solution that is given by the commandant because he wants the indigenous person safe. From the context, the utterance can be categorized as commissive type that has function as refusing. Commandant orders to Water to leave the indigenous people and finish the mission but Waters refuses to go without save the indigenous people.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as

statement to refuse what the hearer order to him. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Perlocutionary act of the utterance is a refusing. Waters refuses to do the commandant's solution. There is an action that is done by the speaker. He does not do what the commandant order. The speaker as its subject. The preparatory condition of the utterance is Waters wants to save the indigenous people. Then he refuses the commandant's order. Waters tries to save the indigenous people through to Cameroon. The sincerity condition of the utterance is Waters has genuine intention to refuse the commandant's order because Waters wants save the indigenous people. The essential condition is essence of refusing, Waters attempts to refuse or he does not want do what the hearer order to him.

#### **3.2.1.4 Declarative**

Declarative is kind of speech act where the speaker produces words, sentences or utterances that change the world (2002: 16). There is 1 declarative type that the writer finds in Waters' utterance in *Tears of the Sun* film.

##### **3.2.1.4.1 Deciding**

**Datum 96**



Commandant : I don't like this. Get your ass back here alive soon as possible. Maintain contact with OP center. I'll direct air support as soon as I can. I promise you.

Waters : **Yes, sir. Eagle One, out. (01.20.43—01.20.45)**

The context of the utterance happens when the speaker discusses with the commandant talking about the mission that is to save the indigenous person. Waters requests for the air support. When they have done in discussion, Waters decides to quit or end in the discussion by phone. From the context, the writer can categorize the utterance as declarative type that function as deciding. Waters needs to discuss with commandant by phone to ask his opinion, suggestion or just report about the problem. Water decides to end the communication after the discussion is done.

The last analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as statement to deciding. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

Then the next is the felicity condition of the utterance. Propositional act of Waters's utterance is a declaration that is contain a decision. Waters decides to quit or end in the discussion by phone. Waters as its subject. The preparatory condition is Waters has done to discuss with the commandant. So that he decides to out or end in the discussion with him by phone. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to decide that he is out or end in the discussion,

there is no other intention. The essential condition is Waters attempts to decide that he is out or end in the discussion.

### 3.2.1.5 Expressive

Expressive is kind of speech act where the speaker produces an action by words and the words represents what the speaker feels. There are 4 commissive types that the writer finds in Waters utterance in *Tears of the Sun* movie. The writer will analyze one of each types.

#### 3.2.1.5.1 Thanking

##### Datum 99

Red : I can't look at them like packages anymore. I'm gonna get them out...or I'm going to die trying.

Slo : Are we there yet?

Waters : **Thanks, fellas. (01.22.39—01.22.41)**

The context of the utterance happens when the situation becomes worst and Waters decides to make a discussion about the problem, then making a vote based on the team's opinion. All of the team support Waters' decision. It makes Waters thanks to them. Based on the context, the utterance is include in expressive type that has function as thank. Waters wants his team give their opinions to solve the problem that they meet. They say about their opinion one by one and it makes Waters feels happy because the opinions and he thanks to them.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the

function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as statement. There is direct relation between structure form and the function, so the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act: Propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Propositional act of Waters' utterance is thanking. Waters thanks to the hearer because they still support him. There is a past act that is done by the hearer. The act is they support the speaker. The subject of act is the hearer. The preparatory condition is all of the team still support Waters, so he says thank to them because of that. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to say thank to them because of their support. The essential condition is essence of thank where Waters attempts to say or appreciate what the hearer has done.

#### **3.2.1.5.2 Apologizing**

##### **Datum 62**

Dr. Lena : We were at the hospital. The rebels came. My husband tried to stop them, to protect me...but he couldn't.

Waters : I'm sorry. (01.07.27—01.07.30)

The context of the utterance is when the doctor takes care the Waters' arm. He starts to talk with the doctor and asks some questions why the doctor end up in Africa and how the husband died. Those questions make the speaker feels sorry and says to the hearer "sorry". Based on the context, the utterance can be categorized as expressive type that has function as apologize. Waters feels sorry

because of his question. it makes Dr. Lena feels sad because she remembers her husband. Waters apologizes about that.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as statement. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The writer continues to analyze the felicity condition. The propositional act of Waters' utterance is apologizing. Waters apologizes to the hearer for what he has done. There is a past action that is done by the speaker. The subject of the act is the speaker. The preparatory condition is Waters makes the hearer feels sad. So, the speaker says/apologizes to the hearer because of that. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to apologize to the hearer. There is no other intention. The essential condition is essence of apology, Waters attempts to be forgiven by the hearer because what the speaker has done to her.

### 3.2.1.5.3 Regreting

#### **Datum 108**

Slo :It wasn't supposed to happen like this.

Waters :**It's my fault. It's my fault, all right? (01.29.30—01.29.32)**

The context of the utterance happens when the war has been started, and one of the soldiers, Slo, gets shot in his stomach. It makes he can not continue the war. Waters feels regret because it happens because of him. From the context, the writer can categoraize the utterance as expressive type that has function as regret.

Waters regrets about what he has done in mission. He feels that he has done a mistake that make Slo gets shot or down.

The last analyzes is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. the step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an declarative form and the utterance has function as statement to express of feeling. There is direct relation between structure and function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

Then the next analyzes is felicity condition. The propositional act of the utterance is a regret. Waters regrets that thing that happen to Slo because of him. Waters feels regret because he takes a wrong decision. The subject is the speaker. The preparatory condition of the utterance is when Slo gets shot and he can not continue the war, so Waters says that it is his fault that makes Slo is fall. The sincerity condition of the utterance is Waters has genuine intention to express his regret to Slo. The essential condition of the utterance is essence of regret, Waters attempts to express his feeling of regret to Slo about what he has done.

#### **3.2.1.5.4 Compliment**

##### **Datum 86**

Flea : I think we're fucked either way we go. We back track, cross downstream..come up, go through the jungle and rip right into Cameroon.

Waters : Roger that. Let the other men know.

Waters : **Good job. (01.18.48—01.18.49)**

The context of the utterance happens when the the hearer says to Waters about the problem that the hearer gets from his device. Waters feels appreciate for what the hearer has done to the group. Based on the context, the writer can categoraize as expressive type that has function as compliment. Water feels appreciate about what Flea has done. He gives Waters information and opinion to solve the problem. It makes Waters say “Good Job”.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as statement. There is direct relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as direct speech act.

The next analysis is about felicity condition. The propositional act of Waters’ utterance is a compliment. Waters compliments what the hearer does for the group. There is a past act that is done by the hearer and he is as the sujet. The preparatory condition is the hearer has done the job well. He finds the enemy and tells to Waters. Waters feels appreciate for what the hearer has done. So that, he compliments the hearer that the hearer does the job well. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to compliment the hearer because what he has done for the team. The essential condition is Waters attempts to compliment or appreciate the hearer because he has done the job well for the team.

### **3.2.2 Indirect speech act**

Indirect speech act is a speech act that has indirect relation between the structural form and the communicative function. The writer finds 5 data. They are 1 representative, 2 directives, 2 expressives. The writer analyzes one of each type.

### 3.2.2.1 Directive

#### 3.2.2.1.1 Questioning

##### Datum 83

Waters : **You knew about this? You knew all the time, and you didn't tell me. (01.16.11—01.16.14)**

Dr. Lena : I did'nt trust you ..at the time

The context of the utterance happens when there is an indigeneous person says information that is important to be known by Waters and it makes Waters amazed when he hears the information. Waters asks to the hearer (the doctor) why she does not tell that information to him whereas she knows the information. From the context, the writer can categoraize that the utterance is include in directive type that has function as question. Waters ask to Dr. Lena about the secret information. He ask why Dr. Lena does not tell the secret information about Arthur.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as question to ask the hearer. There is indirect relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as indirect speech act.



The next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. The propositional act of Waters utterance is a question. Waters asks the hearer why she does not tell the information to him. There is a future act that is done by the hearer, the act is she answers Waters' question where the hearer as its subject. The preparatory of the utterance is when Waters asks the hearer why she does not tell the information to him whereas she knows the information. The hearer answers that she does not trust Waters at the time. the sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to asks the hearer when he is amazed with the information so he asks the hearer, why she does not tell the information. There is no other intention. The essential condition is Waters attempts to get the respon or answer (information) from the hearer by asking it.

### 3.2.2.1.2 Forbiding

#### Datum 73

Dr. Lena : He is my friend

Waters : **You know what? He could also be armed. (01.11.07—01.11.09)**

The context of the utterance is the hearer runs to her friends who gets shoot when he runs away from the group. This situation becomes a danger situation for all people in group especially for the mission. So that, Waters forbids the hearer to close on her friends because he is a spy and dangerous. From the context, the utterance can be categoraized as directive type that has function as

forbidding. Waters forbids Dr. Lena to help Gideon, her friends because he is dangerous. He becomes a spy and dangerous that is why Waters forbids Dr. Lena to come or help him.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as forbid to the hearer. There is indirect relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as indirect speech act.

There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. The propositional act of Waters utterance is a forbidding. Waters forbids the hearer to close on her friend. There is a future act that is done by the hearer, the act is she does not close on her friend. The subject of act is the hearer. The preparatory condition is Waters forbids the hearer to close on her friend when she runs to her friend because her friend gets shoot. The hearer does not close on her friend. The sincerity condition is the situation is dangerous to all the people. So that, he has genuine intention to close on her friend because he is danger. The essential condition is Water wants the hearer not to close on her friend by his forbid.

### 3.2.2.1.3 Commanding

#### **Datum 122**

Waters : I have men down in the field, sir. (01.44.42—01.44.44)

Commandant : We'll take care of them.

The context of the utterance is Waters comes through the gate with the survivor weakly. He meets the commandant across the gate. He says that he is with the survivor including the mission (the doctor) and he says that there are troops who fall in field. From the context, the utterance can be categorized as directive type that has function as command. Waters commands the commandant to take care the soldiers who have down in the field. The commandant will take care the soldiers who have down in the field.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as command to the hearer. There is indirect relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as indirect speech act.

The next analysis is the felicity condition. The propositional act of Waters' utterance is a commanding. Waters commands the hearer to take care of the troops. There is a future act that is done by the hearer, the act is the hearer takes care of the troops' who falls in the field. The subject of act is the hearer. The preparatory condition is Waters meets the commandant when the war is over so that he command the commandant to take care of the troops' who is fall in the field. Commandant will take care of them. The sincerity condition is the speaker has genuine intention to command the hearer to take care of the troops' who is fall in the field. There is another intention. The essential condition is Waters attempts to command the hearer to do something, the hearer take care the teams who is fall in th field.

### 3.2.2.2 Representative

#### 3.2.2.2.1 Mocking

##### Datum 15

Red : Why don't we just get Doc to tranq her the fuck out?

Waters : **That's a great idea, Red. Drugging and kidnapping an American doctor. (00.12.57—00.13.01)**

The context of the utterance is when Waters has done in discussing with the commandant and the doctor about the problem. One of the team gives his opinion which is Drugging and kidnapping an American doctor. The opinion is impossible to do, but Waters says by compliment or it means Waters mocks the hearer. Based on the context, the utterance can be categorized assertive type that has function as a mock. Waters mocks Red's opinion to drugging and kidnapping the doctor to finish the mission. The red's opinion is impossible to do.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has a declarative form and the utterance has a function as statement to the hearer. There is direct relation between structure form and the function but for the elements have the differences between locution and illocution. So the utterance can be called as indirect speech act.

The next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. The propositional act of Waters' utterance is a mocking. Waters says to the hearer that

his idea or opinion is bad or impossible to do by compliment. The subject of act is the speaker. The preparatory condition is when Waters has done for the discussion with the commandant and the doctor, the hearer gives his opinion or idea drugging and kidnapping the doctor. His opinion is bad and impossible to do, so Waters says by his compliment about the opinion or idea. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to mock the hearer because his idea or opinion. The essential condition is essence of mock, Waters attempts to state or say to the hearer that his idea or opinion is bad or impossible to do.

### **3.2.2.3 Expressive**

#### **3.2.2.3.1 Express of anger**

##### **Datum 72**

Dr. Lena : No!

Waters : Hey! What the hell are you doing? (01.11.04—

01.11.07)

The context of the utterance is the hearer feels sad when her friend gets shoot by one of the team, she runs to close on him. But the speaker stops her and he feels angry because what she does is a dangerous to her and it can make the mission fail. So that the speaker feels angry and stops her to close on her friends who becomes a spy. Based on the context, the utterance can be categorized as expressive type that has function as an anger. Waters feels anger because Dr. Lena run and come to Gideon who has got the shot. Gideon is a spy and dangerous that is why Waters feel angry when doctor run and come to him.

The next analysis is to know whether the speech act is included in direct speech act or indirect speech act. The step is analyzing the structure form and the function. The utterance has an interrogative form and the utterance has a function as expression of anger. There is indirect relation between structure form and the function. So the utterance can be called as indirect speech act.

The next analysis is the felicity condition. There are four conditions of felicity condition that must be met in speech act. They are propositional act, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. The propositional act of Waters utterance is an expression of anger. Waters expresses his anger because what the hearer does is dangerous. There is a past act that is done by the hearer, the act is she tries to close on her friend. The subject of act is the hearer. The preparatory condition of the utterance is the hearer tries to close on her friend who gets shoot, it makes the speaker is angry because it is dangerous to close on him because he is spy. The sincerity condition is Waters has genuine intention to express his anger because what the hearer does is danger. The essential condition is Waters attempts to express his feeling of anger to the hearer because the hearer does the dangerous thing.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 CONCLUSION

After analyzing all of the data from the *Tears of the Sun* film, the writer concludes that the main character (Waters) produces his utterances consisting of direct speech act and indirect speech act as types of speech act. It also consists of five type of illocutionary act such as representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. In the direct speech act, the writer finds five functions of speech act; they are representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. In representative, the writers finds 36 data. From those data, it finds the purposes of the speech act to inform, to state, to describe, to assert, and to conclude. In directive, there are 66 data which are to ask, to advise, to command, to request. In commissive there are 7 data with purpose as promise and refuse. In declarative there are 2 data with purpose to decide. And there are 7 data in expressive with purpose to thank, to sorry, to regret, and to compliment. For the indirect speech act, the writers finds three functions of speech act; they are representative, directive, and expressive. In representative, it finds 1 data with the purpose to mock. There are 2 data in directive with purpose as question, command, and forbidding. In expressive there are 2 data with purpose as anger.



## 4.2 SUGGESTION

After drawing the conclusion, the writer offers some suggestions that can be useful for the students or other researchers who are interested to analyze a research using speech act theory.

For the students or researchers, the first that they should do is understanding the theory that they will use or apply in their research. They can use some of the theories from the experts like Austin, Searle or they can explore another theory from other experts. They can find other theory from the books or some references. So, they can make a research more deeply. The second, this research uses a film as the object. If they want analyze a research using a film as their object. They should choose films because of the reason to make the relation between the object and the theory.

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## APPENDICES

NO	UTTERANCE	TYPE AND FUNCTION OF SPEECH ACT
1	Thank you.	Direct Speech Act (Expressive)
2	I'm Lt. Waters with the U.S. Navy. I'm here to get you and your people out.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
3	Are you a nun? Are you one of the nuns? Are you a nun, ma'am?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
4	<b>We've got a 1 2-klick hike to make to rendezvous to the helicopter. Get your things together, but pack light.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
5	I mean nonindigenous personnel, ma'am.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
6	We're here to get you out.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
7	What part of that plan don't you get?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
8	Can't do that.	Direct Speech Act (Commissive)
9	<b>Because my orders are very clear: Evacuate the priest, you and the two nuns.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
10	They're not my responsibility. You are my responsibility.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
11	All right, give me a minute.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
12	Eagle One, out.	Direct Speech Act (Declarative)
13	Get your people together. We leave in a half an hour.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
14	<b>Yes. We can only take those who can move under their own power.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
15	<b>That's a great idea, Red. Drugging and kidnapping an American doctor.</b>	<b>Indirect Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
16	The doctor is the mission, Red.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
17	Stick with her.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
18	What the fuck you think he said?	Indirect Speech Act (Expressive)
19	Hour and a half off the rendezvous with the bird. -Can only bring what they carry by back.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
20	Where's that priest?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
21	You got it, Lake?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
22	<b>Take us out of here, but don't run away from us.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Directive)</b>
23	<b>We go any slower, we'll start going backwards in time.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
24	Red, what do you got back there?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
25	I heard you.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
26	We can't stop. Behind schedule. Come on.	Direct Speech Act (Commissive)
27	Rest for 30.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
28	I can't do that.	Direct Speech Act (Commissive)

29	It's my watch, ma'am.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
30	It wasn't about saving your life. It's about getting the job done. Completing the mission, that's all.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
31	Flea, Lake, status?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
32	<b>It's a gunship! It's here to protect us!</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)</b>
33	I simply follow orders! My orders are to get you out!	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
34	I'm not here for them.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
35	No. Same mission.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
36	The doctor wouldn't leave her people.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
37	She was on the bird.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
38	It's difficult to explain, sir.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
39	What do you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
40	How strong?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
41	Rebels?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
42	I don't know. But we're gonna find out.	Direct Speech Act (Commissive)
43	Good job.	Direct Speech Act (Expressive)
44	Keep an eye on them.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
45	We got a problem. We got possible hostiles on our 6.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
46	Get them up, get them ready to move.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
47	<b>Do you know why anybody'd follow us?</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Directive)</b>
48	You sure?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
49	Think hard	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
50	Get your people ready to go now.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
51	The fuck you mean, how am I doing?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
52	Get to the point.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
53	Go, Lake.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
54	What do you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
55	How strong	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
56	Flea, get eyes on.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
57	Flea, you got the Zippo?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
58	I'm all right.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
59	Is something wrong?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
60	How'd you end up here in Africa?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
61	How did your husband die?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
62	<b>I'm sorry.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Expressive)</b>
63	Thank you for taking care of my arm.	Direct Speech Act (Expressive)
64	What do you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
65	How long we got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
66	How the fuck are they tracking us at night?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
67	Get them up.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
68	Take their weapons away.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
69	We search everybody right now.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)

70	Point out everybody that came into the mission in the last three days.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
71	Who else? Who else?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
72	<b>Hey! What the hell are you doing?</b>	<b>Indirect Speech Act (Expressive)</b>
73	<b>You know what? He could also be armed.</b>	<b>Indirect Speech Act (Directive)</b>
74	What do you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
75	Who told you to do this? Who told you to do it?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
76	Who has your family?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
77	Who told you to do it?! Who told you to do it?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
78	About who? Information about who?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
79	Who?! Who?! -Follow who?!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
80	Let him bleed out.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
81	Now you got something to say to me, don't you?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
82	Our report said the entire presidential family was executed.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
83	<b>You knew about this? You knew all the time, and you didn't tell me.</b>	<b>Indirect Speech Act (Directive)</b>
84	What do you think?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
85	Roger that. Let the other men know.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
86	<b>Good job.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Expressive)</b>
87	What do you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
88	Yes, sir, captain, this is Waters.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
89	Yes, sir, we just discovered that ourselves. He and his bodyguard hid themselves within Dr. Kendricks' refugee party.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
90	What exactly does that mean, sir?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
91	I'm just asking for a little help here. Put yourself in my shoes, Bill.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
92	Send in an air evac immediately and get all of us out of here, sir.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
93	Yes, sir, I read you. Loud and clear.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
94	<b>But I cannot, in good conscience, do that without taking these people to safety.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Commissive)</b>
95	<b>My team will complete this mission. I give you my word on that.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Commissive)</b>
96	<b>Eagle One, out.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Declarative)</b>
97	<b>We're about to walk into some serious shit. Before we do, I'd just like...to hear what you guys have to say about it. That's all. Speak freely.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Directive)</b>
98	What about you, Red?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
99	<b>Thanks, fellas.</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Expressive)</b>



100	It's not your fault.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
101	I'm gonna get your people to Cameroon. I promise.	Direct Speech Act (Commissive)
102	What do you got, Lake?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
103	How's he doing?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
104	Don't worry about it.	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
105	We got some of him.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
106	Can you walk?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
107	You see anybody else?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
108	<b>It's my fault. It's my fault, all right?</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Expressive)</b>
109	We gotta come back for it.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
110	<b>This man is dead. If you don't want his death to be meaningless...it's time for you to become a man and get your people into Cameroon! Now cowboy the fuck up! You got it? Do you understand me?</b>	<b>Direct Speech Act (Directive)</b>
111	You all right?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
112	Red, how many claymores you got?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
113	Arthur. Arthur! You okay?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
114	Got a low pulse.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
115	Star One, this is Eagle One. Go!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
116	I got beaucoup bad guys between the tree line and my smoke!	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
117	Where's Silk and Red?	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
118	Let her rip, Todd. Danger close!	Direct Speech Act (Directive)
119	We made it.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
120	This is Dr. Lena Kendricks, captain.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
121	This is Arthur Azuka...son of the late President Samuel Azuka.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)
122	<b>I have men down in the field, sir.</b>	<b>Indirect Speech Act (Directive)</b>
123	The doctor needs medical attention.	Direct Speech Act (Representative/Assertive)



## CURRICULUM VITAE

### 1. Personal Details

Name : Haris Al Fauzan  
Place, Date of Birth : Pemalang, 10 Mei 1995  
E-mail : Hariz.fauzan5@gmail.com  
Phone Number : 087838810642  
Hobbies : Watching a movie, Listening music, Futsal,  
Football, Traveling.  
Address : Iser, RT 01 RW 01, Petarukan, Pemalang



### 2. Educational Background

2001-2007 : SDN 01 Iser, Petarukan, Pemalang  
2007-2010 : SMP AL-HIKMAH 02 Benda, Sirampog, Brebes  
2010-2013 : MAN Pemalang  
2013-2018 : UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, English  
Literature

### 3. Organization

2008-2009 : OSIS SMP AL-HIKMAH 02 Benda  
2016-2017 : HIMASI