SPEECH ACTS IN THE MAIN CHARACTER'S DIALOGUE ON SYDNEY WHITE MOVIE

*Sumarni Parapat
**Muhammad Natsir

ABSTRACT
This study deals with Speech Acts used in Sydney White movie’s dialogue. The purpose of this study was to find out the types of speech acts based on George Yule’s theory and to find out which types were dominant in the dialogue. Character that to be analyzed was Sydney White’s utterance. Sydney White was the main character in “Sydney White” movie. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative approach. There were five types of speech acts in Sydney White movie script. They were 7 Declarations (1.97%), 120 Representatives (33.89%), 93 Expressives (26.27%), 125 Directives (35.33%), and 9 Commisives with the total percentage of 2.54%. The findings of this study showed that Directives was the dominantly used in this movie. There were 125 (35.33%) utterances that uttered by the main character namely Sydney White in “Sydney White” movie. Directive was the dominantly used in the movie because Directives uttered when the main character intends to give commands, orders, requests, suggestion, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, advising, begging, challenging.

Key words : speech acts, dialogue on movie

*Graduate Status
** Lecturer Status
INTRODUCTION

A language is a complex system of symbols, or signs, that are shared by members of a community. Human expresses it by using gesture, body movement, action and appreciate their thought of something like feeling, emotion, desires, ideas, and all the other things that need expressing. We use language for many purposes. Language is a tool for people to communicate with others. There is no communication without language, it means that language is important things.

When we communicate with someone we communicate something and at the communication we deliver a message. As we know that communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistic meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker’s “meaning” from it (Allan, 2001:15).

Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how it is acquired, how it is used in the production and comprehension of messages, how it changes over time. Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of the language is divided into Syntax: the study of the formation of words, Semantics: the study of meaning, Pragmatics: the study of language use.

Yule (1995) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances or what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics generally is the study of the natural understanding and specifically the study of how people comprehend and produce a communicative or speech act. According to Peccei (1999:47) Speech act can be analyzed on three levels: the locution (the words the speakers uses); the illocution, or illocutionary force (what speakers is doing by using those words); the perlocution (the effect of those words on the hearer). The speech act also used in movie because a movie is actually the real of a representation in a conversation which has naturally society. Almost people like watching movie because a movie can give fun and entertain our self into the
social. Like the characters between two person in a dialogue, the protagonist has good character which is full of kindness while the antagonist always have a bad behavior. Ruggiero (1985) said that recorded conversation like the preceding one is called dialogue. The earliest form of intellectual commerce, dialogue provided the basis for drama and as one of the first ways studying philosophy. We don’t just hear the dialogues; we interpret and evaluate them. But, wherever it is as we know all that film has a social context.

Dialogue in movie is one of the ways in communication which consist a written or spoken conversation between characters by two or more people. Dialogue is communication done by the collaboration of conversation, so they can speak each other.

Dialogue itself is the utterances and it is the application of language. When we make a dialogue, speech acts are in it. Speech acts are more focus on sense, it means that what make language work. With speech acts were allowed people to regulate and modify human reality based on power of words. It means that people not only treats language as a vice for communication but also as an instrument of action.

This research focused on the types of speech acts and analyzed the main character’s dialogue based on George Yule’s theory.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

A. Pragmatics

According to Kreidler (1998) pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Both are concerned with people’s ability to use language meaningfully. While semantics is mainly concerned with a speaker’s competence to use the language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing (comprehending) utterances produced by others, the chief focus of pragmatics is a person’s ability to derive meanings from specific kinds of speech situation-to recognize what the speaker is referring to
relate new information to what has gone before, to interpret what is said from background knowledge. (Kasper, 1990) the ability to comprehend and produce and communicative act is referred to pragmatic competence which often includes one’s knowledge about the social status between the speaker involved, cultural knowledge and the linguistics knowledge.

According to George Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said when people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation which is the conversation become the bridging the explanatory gap between sentence meaning and speaker’s meaning.

B. Speech Act

Speech acts is subdivision of pragmatics. Speech act comes from two words. They are speech and act. Speech refers to the utterances and act refers to action. It means when speech act occurs, the utterance and action combine and then produce the meaning. Speech act are the key concept in the field of pragmatics. Speech acts means that people use language to do things such as lay bets, issue warnings, or nominate candidates (Fromkin 2011:178).

According to Kent Bach (1979), speech act theory is a theory which explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so the communication is not only about language but also with action. When the speech act success, the received will be understand what the speaker means. Yule (1996:4) defined speech act is action performed via utterance. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. This explanation can be found in some situation, for example, the situation is in the classroom and the weather is hot. Someone will say, “today is hot.” the utterance here, the speaker not only saying the words but he/she needs the hearer to do an action. The utterances meaning can be the hearer action to open the window or to take a glass of water. This is the speech acts mean. it is about the
utterances which is need a feedback from the hearer to do an action. It is called a speech act if the hearer get to the point or understand what the speaker intends to the hearer. It means that both of the speaker and hearer is relate each other.

C. Classification of Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:53), one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts, they are declaration, representatives, expressive, directives, commissive.

1. Declaration

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. Declaration can be uttered in a form of declaring war, christening, firing, marrying, bidding and blessing. Example: Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

2. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Representatives can be uttered in a form of asserting, claiming, statement, hypothesize, conveys, concluding, reporting, believing, denying, describing, and informing. Example: The earth is flat.

3. Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Expressive can be uttered in a form of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, complaining, deploring, condoling, congratulations. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience. Example: I’m really sorry!
4. **Directives**

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestion, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, advising, begging, challenging and they can be positive or negative. Example: Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.

5. **Commissives**

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, contracts, vows, guarantees, refusals, pledges. Example: I will be back next week.

D. **Dialogue**

Bohm (1998:118) explains that the basic idea of dialogue is to be able to communicate while suspending personal opinions, not trying to convince the “other” but simply trying to understand. This is an important step to understanding how consciousness evolves through discourse. The realization on the part of each person that s/he has a perspective—the evolution of perspectival consciousness. The evolution of conscious awareness of perspective, through dialogue, begins with all individuals’ capacity to “perceive all the meanings of everybody together.

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. Dialogue can be used or found in many places, seminar, talk show, customer service of the hotel and so on.

E. **Characters**

Character is revealed by how character responds to conflict, by his or her dialogue. According to Ervin II (2005), there are types of characters: Main Character is kind of character, which often shows up repeatedly as if it dominants every parts of the event in the novel, drama or film. Flat characters are minor
characters in a work in fiction who do not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. Static character is a character that remains primarily the same throughout a story or novel. Events in the story do not alter a static character’s outlook, personality, motivation, habits, etc. Round Characters is a well-developed character who demonstrates varied and sometimes contradictory traits. Round characters are usually dynamic (change in some way over the course of a story). Dynamic Character is the opposite of static characters, dynamic characters will undergo some kind of change in the course of the story. Sometimes a dynamic character is called a developing character. Stock Characters is a special kind of flat character who is instantly recognizable to most readers. They are not the focus nor developed in the story. Protagonists is the main character in literary work, the leading character, hero or heroine of a drama or the literary work. Antagonists is the main character of force that opposes the protagonist in a literary work.

In movie, we always find some different characters which intend to get the good screenplay which are put in the information of the cast on the movie.

F. Movie

According to Barsman (2009), movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence. People in every part of the world watch movie as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Fun means like laughing, afraid, and crying. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. Some movies mix together two or more genres, they are action movies, horror movies, adventurous, animated, comedies, drama, and so on. The origin of the name “movie or film” comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying
motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. A common name for film in the United States is movie, while in Europe the term film is preferred. Additional terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movie.

**RESEARCH METHOD AND FINDINGS**

This research was conducted by using qualitative method. This method interested in process, meaning, and understanding gain through words or picture Creswell (2001:145. The source of data were downloaded from the internet which were the movie that directed by Joe Nussbaum entitled “Sydney White” with duration of 107 minutes in two episodes. The technique of collecting data was done by getting information which was needed to achieve the purpose of this research. The technique of analyzing were identifying the speech act using Yule’s theory in the dialogue of Sydney White, classifying the utterances based on: (1) declarations, (2) representatives, (3) expressive, (4) directives, (5) commisives, counting the most dominant type of speech acts and giving a reason why the speech act uttered dominantly by the main character.

After collecting the data, the writer firstly classified them based on the five types of speech acts according to Yule’s theory (1996:53) there are five classifications of speech acts. They are: declarations, representatives, expresives, directives, and commisives. From Sydney White movie’s dialogue, there were 354 utterances that uttered by the main character. The following is the table of the types of Speech Acts in the main character’s dialogue of Sydney White movie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Speech Acts</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Declarations</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.97 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressives</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>26.27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>35.33 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commisives</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.54 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It was found that the total number of speech acts was 354 utterances that uttered by the main character, namely Sydney White. It shows that there are 7 Declarations with the total percentage of 1.97%, 120 Representatives with the total percentage of 33.89%, 93 Expressives with the total percentage of 26.27%, 125 Directives with the total percentage of 35.33%, and 9 Commisives with the total percentage of 2.54%.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. There are five types of Speech Acts are found in Sydney White movie based on Yule’s theory, they are (1) Declaration that intends to declared, christening, firing, marrying, bidding, blessing. (2) Representative that intends to asserting, claiming, statement, hypothesize, conveys, concluding, reporting, believing, denying, describing, and informing. (3) Expressive that intends to thanking, apologizing, welcoming, complaining, deploring, condoling, congratulations. (4) Directive that intends to commands, orders, requests, suggestion, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, advising, begging, challenging and (5) Commisive intends to promises, threats, contracts, vows, guarantees, refusals, pledges. The total number of those five types of speech acts that uttered by the main character, namely Sydney White are 354 utterances consists of Declarations was 7 (1.97%) utterances, Representatives 120 (33.89%) utterances, Expressives 93 (26.27%) utterances, Directives 125 (35.33%) utterances, and Commisives 9 (2.54%) utterances.

2. Directives act is the dominantly used in “Sydney White” movie’s dialogue with 125 utterances with the total percentage of 35.33%, it is because Directives uttered when the main character intends to commands, orders, requests, suggestion, warning, permitting, urging, questioning, advising, begging, challenging.
SUGGESTIONS

In relation to the conclusion above, some suggestions are given as following:

1. For student English Department especially to the literature students to learn more about how the Speech Acts are used in a text, book, journal, especially in a dialogue of movie.

2. For other researchers, this research can be used as a reference for further research about analysis of speech acts.
REFERENCES


