

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS IN “IN TIME” MOVIE

Ana Rosida

English Literature Study Program, Fajar University
E-mail: anarosida@unifa.ac.id.

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Abstract: This research is about indirect speech acts used in the movie “In Time”. The purpose of the research is to find out the types of used indirect speech acts. This is a qualitative research. The data cover all utterance used in “In Time” movie. It is found out that there are 17 utterances which is identified as indirect speech acts. In conducting this research, the researcher watched the film, downloaded script of the movie, read the movie script, and identified the data. The researcher used Searle’s theory that is indirect speech act used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters and classified into directive, representative, expressive, directive and commissive. The result of the study shows that there are 17 utterances that contain indirect speech acts. They are 7 representatives, 2 expressive, 7 directives, 1 commissive and declarative utterance not found in the movie. Based on the result of this research, indirect speech acts categorized into the function such as asserting, convincing, predicting, instinct, surprising, gratitude, requesting, commanding, ordering, suggesting and promising.

Keywords: Pragmatic, indirect speech act, movie, In Time

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INTRODUCTION

In conveying language spoken or written, it has own some obstacles or problems being misunderstanding, it happens because the listener or reader may recognize the meaning of word in an utterance or sentence. In order to understand the utterance or sentence, listener or reader should be able to identify the contexts. Levinson (1995:16), states that communication is complex kind of intention that is achieved or satisfied just by being recognizing. Therefore, a good communication, of course, needs to be supported by proper use of language in one situation to convey the correct information or message to listener or reader in avoiding misunderstanding.

One of the studies that concerns in language called linguistics. In this case, the language analysis in linguistic is called as pragmatics analysis, Levinson (1983:2) states that pragmatics is the study of relation between language and context that are basic an account of language understanding. Thus, pragmatics is the study of meaning is seen from the speaker. When the speaker is saying something at the same time,

it means he or she does something, is called speech acts. Speech acts is a part of pragmatics that studies about meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. Austin (1962) describes kinds of acts. They are locutinary act is the basic act at of utterance there is no intention of speaker, illocutionary act is closely connected with speakers intention and perlocutionary act are performed with the intention of producing a further effect on hearer.

There are two general types of speech act; they are direct speech act and indirect speech act. direct speech act wants to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express. However, indirect speech act used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters (Searle, 1979). It means, there is something more than the literal meaning that the words have. For example, “It’s cold here” shows a request to close the door or turn off the AC. The writer interested in studying indirect speech act because indirect speech acts are used to get or give attention from the speaker in communication,

through indirect speech act the speaker utterances make hearer do something. In conversation, indirect speech act often used by speaker but they say in different way. The speaker has to concern about context to make the hearer do as the speaker wants, so there is no misunderstanding

Searle (1979) divides the classification indirect speech act into five categories; declaratives explains the speaker wants to change the world via his or her utterance, representatives explains that state what the speaker believes to be case or not, expressive explains that states what the speaker feels, directives explains that speaker use to get someone else to do something, commissives explains that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. For this research, it uses "In Time" movie to be analyzed which used indirect speech as the theory to know and analyze deeper about the movie. The reasons to study this movie are; the characters have some missions which they must accomplish it. It is not only completing the missions but also the character of this movie sometimes showed different indirect speech based on situation they faced. Then, the phenomeon of this movie are "time is money" which can be mean as money as currency, and affect the human life. Also the conversations in this movie are very different from other movies, because the characters are talking based on their lifetime.

In Time movie by Andrew Niccol, 2011 is one of popular movie in America. This movie tells about people who have watch in their hand. The watch will be useful for people at the age 25 years old. At this age, the growth desists. They stay young at the time. At the moment, everyone has to work to get additional time for life, and the poor have to struggle to have long life. "Will Salas" is one of main character here. He comes from poor people. He lost his mother because he was late to give time for his mom. He wants to change situation, every people can get the same time in live, and not only rich people can get long life. Based on the background above, there are two problems formulated, and they are What is the type of indirect speech act used in "In Time"

movie? And why did characters use indirect speech act in "In Time" movie. Based on the problem of this study, the writer purposes are: to identify the type of indirect speech act used in "In Time" movie. And also to explain why the characters used indirect speech act in "In Time" movie. To avoid broader discussion, this study only focused on indirect speech act of conversation which is used by the characters in the movie "In Time" by Andrew Niccol in 2011. Whereas, this study using indirect speech act by Searle's theory and classification by Yule's theory.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Previous Studies

Anamariyatul, Fauziah(2015) wrote a thesis, analysis on implicatures found in the movie script entitled "In Time". This research employed both qualitative and quantitative method. This research analyzes the definition and types of implicatures, and also the frequency of implicatures in the "In Time" movie. In conclusion, she found 178 implicatures that appear from the utterances of the characters in the movie and the frequency of each types of implicatures 35 or 19.66% included into Generalized Conversational Implicatures, 69 or 38.76% included into Particularized Conversational Implicatures, 47 or 26.40% included into scalar.

Rachmalia, Intan Ana (2010) wrote a thesis, speech act used by the main character in Mellissa Rosenberg's "New Moon" Movie. This researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. This research discussed about speech act used Searle's theory that consists of representative, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. The result of this research is representative as the speech act that is mostly used in the data. Ramadhan (2016) wrote a thesis, an analysis of indirect speech act used in the movie "Dangerous Minds". This research is qualitative study. This research is to find out the types of used indirect speech acts. He found out that there are eighteen utterances which are identified as

indirect speech acts. The result of the study shows that there are 18 utterances that contain indirect speech acts. They are 11 declaratives and 7 interrogatives, and to imperative utterance not found at the movie.

The first research and the second one discussed about the use of speech acts, but more likely focused on how to use speech acts. Then, the third research has similarities in the discussion with this studies. However, the third previously study only focused about the indirect speech structural forms, and then, in this study focus on indirect speech acts classification.

Speech Acts

Searle (1979) says that indirect speech acts used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters. It means there is something more than the literal meaning the words have. Searle (1979) divides the classification of indirect speech act into five categories. They are declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. Declaratives means the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object or situation, solely by making the utterance, such as 'I bet', 'I declare', and 'I resign'. Representatives are state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. representative are those kinds of speech acts that commit to what the speaker's belief of the proportional content of the utterance is true. Expressives are those kind of speech act that state what the speaker feels. Expressive express psychological states and can be statement such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring and regretting. Directives are utterance which are attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Commissives are those kind speech acts that the speakers use to commit them selves to come future course of action. Those speech acts in which the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering. Thus, commissives express what the speaker intends.

Classification indirect speech act according to Levinson (1983:240). Representative are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition (asserting, concluding). Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (ordering, requesting). Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of actions (promising, offering). Expressives express a psychological state (thinking, congratulating). Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institution (christening, declaring war).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used the qualitative research. According to Johnson and Christensen (2004) qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analysing the data. Based on the consideration above, it means that the data was taken from Andrew Niccol "In Time" movie as the main source then analysed by describing how the characters used indirect speech act on their utterances. After that, the researcher categorized the utterances into Searle's speech act theory.

The main data in this research are the movie dialogues and actions in the "In Time" movie in 2011 which is directed by Andrew Niccol and the script of "In Time" movie as the supporting the main data. To analyse the data, it applied data sheet as the instrument to note the data which were related to the objectives of the study, data sheets were used to help the researcher in the process of identification and analysis of the data. The data in this research were collected from the utterances performed in the dialogues by the main character in In Time movie. The researcher watched the movie comprehensively in order to gain a deep comprehension and also to find out the information related to the objectives of the study. The researcher read and reread the script of the characters' dialogues and classified the relevant data based on particular classifications into data sheets.

Technique analysis data is a way to identify the data as processing analysis. Hence, the data were presented by describing context or situation, and turn of the utterance that appears in the conversation. Then, the data of this research were analysed by using the following steps: Selecting the data that will be analysed after watching the movies thoroughly. Classifying the data into classification of indirect speech act by Searle (1979). Drawing conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study analysed the type of indirect speech act. The researcher found the realization of speaker’s utterance on the film “In Time” by Andrew Niccol based on Searle’s theory. As mentioned in the previous chapter, indirect speech acts used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters. It means there is something more than the literal meaning the words have. Hence, indirect speech act is one in which the hearer has not directly caught the point. To analyse the data, it applied data sheet.

Table 1. Data Sheet

No	Code	Utterance	Classification Indirect Speech act					context
			Dec	Rep	Exp	Dir	Com	
1	ISA/001/0 2:24	Mom: Where’d it go? Will: On you They drink it in New Greenwich. Happy fifty.			√			In this context Will Salas gave his mother birthday present
2	ISA/002/0 2:37	Mom: Oh, I was sure I’d have a grandchild by now Will: Here we go				√		His mom wants Will Salas get merried quickly
3	ISA/003/0 2:55	Will: I can make extra on the side, you know, i could... Mom:What,start fighting? Nobody wins.					√	Will Salas intends to find additional time to his mother
4	ISA/004/0 4:37	Will: Four minutes for a cup of coffee? Borel: Yesterday, it was three. Man: You want coffee or you want to reminisce?			√			Man made believe that coffee price were increasing

5	ISA/005/0 5:38 ISA/001/0 5:41	Will: Whoa, what is this? Where's the rest? Man: Never met the quota. Will: My units are up from last week. Man: So's the quota. Next	√	Foreman made believe that employee wages are deducted
6	ISA/006/0 7:45	Will: You need to get out of here. Somebody's gonna clean that clock. Henry: Yes.	√	Will Salas wants Henry to leave this bar.
7	ISA/007/1 2:18	Will: Good for you. You won't see 106, you have too many more nights like tonight. Henry: You are right	√	Will Salas wants Henry not to do anything stupid
8	ISA/008/2 4:06	Taxi driver: Am I in the right place? We dont normally make pick ups in this zone. Will: I was lost.	√	Taxi driver believed something was happening, cause people in Ghetto didn't have much time to Newreen wich
9	ISA/009/2 6:31	Guard: Please, miss. You can't be too careful Sylvia: Are you sure?	√	Guard wants Sylvia to stay safe with him
10	ISA/010/2 8:51	Girl: You're not from around here, are you? You do everything a little too fast. Will: Not everything.	√	Will Salas made hotel emoloyee believes that he was not from here
11	ISA/011/3 0:04	Man: Indeed it is. However, there is a voluntary donation for non members. Most give a year. Will: what's you game?	√	He wants Will Salas to buy some enterance ticket
12	ISA/012/3 0:49	Weis: I dont believe we,ve had the pleasure of your company before, Mr... Will: Salas... Will Salas Weis: Philippe Weis. You must come from time. Will: You should say I'm gambling my in heritage	√	Philippee Weis believes that Will Salas has stolen someone's time

13	ISA/0 13/34: 18	Sylvia: We're having a party tomorrow night. Perhaps you'll give him a chance to win back some of those years. Will: I'd love to	√	She wants Will Salas to come to the party tomorrow
14	ISA/014/3 7:12	Sylvia: Do you really come from time? Will: Why would you doubt that?	√	She believes that Will Salas came from Ghetto
15	ISA/015/0 1:19:10	Will: I'm telling you, he'll give up before we do! Sylvia: You sure about that?	√	Will Salas believes that time keeper will not casing us.
16	ISA/016/0 1:23:14	Sylvia: You saved my life. Will: When?	√	She thanks him for helpin her a lot
17	ISA/017/0 1:41:13	Guard: Sir do something! Weis: It's already done.	√	Guard wants Philippe Weis stop what Sylvia does

Note:

Rep : Representative Com : Commissive
Dir : Directive Exp : Expressive
Dec : Declarative

The data above show that classification indirect speech act by Searle performed by the main character. They are representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Declarative speech acts are not found in the utterances of the main character since it needs a special circumstance to do. The reason of using indirect speech act are, first, asserting is to do something to show that you have power or belief confidently and forcefully. There are utterances in performing asserting: table 2 number 4, the man coffee seller asserted that the price of coffee is increase. Table 2 number 5, the foreman asserted that time is not sufficient to pay worker.

Second is convincing. It is a capable to make someone believe that something is true or right. There are utterances in performing predicting. Those are: Table 2 number 8, in this table explains the taxi driver believes that people

in Ghetto don't have much time to go to New Greenwich. Table 2 number 10, in this table Will Salas produce utterance that make somebody believe that something is true. Table 2 number 15, in this table Will Salas convinces Sylvia by his opinion that timekeeper will not pursue us. Third is representative of predicting. It is to say what the speaker believes about something that will happen. There is utterance in performing predicting. That is: table 2 number 12, in this table Weis states his prediction that Will Salas has robbed someone's time. Fourth is instinct. It is something you just know or sense. There utterance in performing instinct: table 2 number 14, she has instinct that Will Salas does not from here.

Fifth is surprising. It is a feeling that someone has when something unexpected or unusual happens. There is utterance in performing

surprising: table 2 number 1, in this table Will Salas surprised his mother by buying a bottle of drink. Six is Gratitude is the feeling or quality of being grateful. There is utterance in performing gratitude: table 2 number 16, she expressed her gratitude because he has helped her a lot. Seven is requesting something from somebody. It means to ask for something politely. There are utterances in performing requesting, those are: table 2 number 2, his mother requests in her utterance that she wants Will Salas get married quickly. Table 2 number 11, door man requests time for entrance ticket. Table 2 number 13, Sylvia requests to Will Salas for come in her party tomorrow. Table 2 number 17, Guard requests to Weis to does something.

Eight is commanding, it is a kind of directives which tells somebody to do something. The speaker commands someone to do what he/she wants. There is utterance in performing command: table 2 number 6, Will Salas's statement belongs to command because it has effect in making the hearer do what the speaker said. Nine is ordering. It is give an authoritative direction or instruction to do something. There is utterance in performing ordering: table 2 number 9, he ordered Sylvia to be careful. Ten is suggesting something to somebody, it means to put something forward as an idea or a candidate to be considered to propose something. There utterance in performing suggesting, that is: table 2 number 7, Will Salas utterance to make suggestion given to Henry so that Henry won't do anything stupid. Eleven is promising something; it is to make a promise that one will definitely do or not do something. There is utterance in performing promising, that is: table 2 number 3, Will Salas promises to his mother that he will look for extra time.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding, there are 17 utterances which is identified indirect speech act and there are four classification of indirect speech act which are used in "In Time". They are 7 representatives, 2 expressive, 7 directives, and 1

commissive. The character expresses each classification of indirect speech act in various types they face. Representative is expressed in the form asserting, convincing, predicting, and instinct. Expressive is expressed in the form of surprising and gratitude. Directive is expressed in form requesting, commanding, ordering, suggesting. Commissive is expressed in the form of promising. Cclassification indirect speech act that is not performed by the character is declarative because it is performed by someone in a special institutional role in a specific context such as judge and priest.

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