

THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOVIE *THE BLIND SIDE*

Paper

*Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain strata one (S1)
Degree*



Resti Faradila

01657/2008

Advisor :

Dr. Hamzah, M.A.,M.M

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGAUGE AND ART

STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG


2013

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN MAKALAH

Judul : The Use of Illocutionary Act in Movie *The Blind Side*
Nama : Resti Faradila
TM/NIM : 2008/ 01657
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

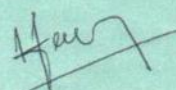
Padang, September 2013

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan


Dr.Kurnia Ningsih,M.A

NIP 19540626 198203 2 001

Disetujui
Pembimbing


Dr.Hamzah,M.A,M.M

NIP 19611221 199003 1 001

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN MAKALAH

Nama : Resti Faradila

NIM/TM : 01657/2008

Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Makalah

Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Universitas Negeri Padang

THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOVIE *THE BLIND SIDE*

Padang, September 2013

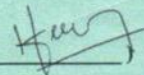
Tim Penguji

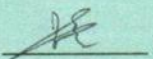
1. Ketua : Dr.Hamzah,M.A.,M.M

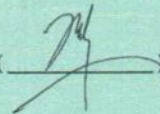
2. Anggota : Prof.Jufrizal,M.Hum

4. Anggota : Rusdi Noor Rosa,S.S.,M.Hum.

Tanda Tangan

()

()

()



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Jl. Belibis. Air Tawar Barat. Kampus Selatan FBS UNP. Padang. Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:


Nama : Resti Faradila
NIM/TM : 01657/2008
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : FBS UNP

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul *The Use of Illocutionary Act in Movie The Blind Side*.

Adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi UNP maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris


Dr. Kumia Ningsih, MA.
NIP. 19540626 198203 2 001

Saya yang menyatakan,



Resti Faradila

ABSTRAK

Faradila, Resti. 2013. *The Use of Illocutionary Act in The Movie Blind Side*. Makalah. Padang. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M

Makalah ini membahas tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film “*The blind side*”. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (i) Untuk mendeskripsikan kategori illocutionary acts yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama di film blind side. (ii) Untuk mendeskripsikan fungsi illocutionary acts yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama di film blinde side.

Data bersumber dari sebuah film yang berjudul “*The Blind Side*” yang di produksi oleh ALCON entertainment dimana film ini diangkat dari kisah nyata berdasarkan buku karangan Michael Lewis yang berjudul “*The Blind Side: Evolution of a game* ”. Kemudian peneliti memilih ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung tindak ilokusi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) dan Leech (1991). Yule mengemukakan bahwa interaksi tindak tutur terdiri dari deklaratif, representatif, komisif, direktif dan ekspresif. Leech mengemukakan bahwa fungsi-fungsi komunikasi antara lain menyampaikan informasi kepada orang lain, membujuk orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu, menghibur diri sendiri atau orang lain, menyatakan keanggotaan suatu kelompok, menyatakan ciri khas, menyatakan emosi atau perasaan, memelihara hubungan baik atau buruk dengan orang lain, dan membangun representasi mental dari dunia.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 254 ucapan illocutionary act dari dialog michael oher dan Leigh Anne. (i) Terdapat lima kategori illocutionary acts yang terdapat dalam film The Blind Side, yaitu 107 ucapan representatives dengan persentase 42.29%, 95 ucapan directive dengan persentase 37.40%, 38 ucapan commissives dengan persentase 15.01%, 13 ucapan expressives dengan persentase 5.13%, dan 1 ucapan deklaratives dengan persentase 0.39%. representatives adalah mayoritas dari kategori illocutionary act yang dominan. (ii) Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat tiga fungsi illocutionary acts, yaitu 138 ucapan competitive dengan persentase 48.08%, 107 ucapan collaborative dengan persentase 37.28%, dan 7 ucapan convivial dengan persentase 14.63%. Mayoritas dari fungsi illocutionary act adalah collaborative.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah robil 'alamin, all praises and thanks are Allah's, the One and the only One Lord in the universe. His uncountable graces, faiths, and helps always stand behind me, show me the right way, and carry me out to the final step of this study, entitled '*The use of Illocutionary Act in The Blind Side Movie*' as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

Then, the writer would like to express her deepest gratitude to her advisor Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M for his supervision and constant support. His invaluable help of giving constructive comments and suggestions throughout the experimental and paper works have contributed to the success of this research.

The writer would also like to address her greatest thanks to Chairman of the English Department, Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, MA., the Secretary of the English Department, Dra. An. Fauzia Rozani Sy, MA. The writer would also like to address her greatest thanks to all of the staff in the department for all the helps and the contribution.

Padang, June , 2013

Resti Faradila
NIM/BP 01657/2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Problem.....	1
1.2 Formulation of the Problem	4
1.3 Purpose of Writing the Paper	4
1.3 Technique of Data Collection and Analysis.....	4
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Pragmatics	6
2.2 Speech Act	7
2.2.1 Locutionary Acts.....	8
2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts.....	9
2.2.3 Perlocutionary Acts.....	9
2.3 Classification of Illocutionary Acts.....	10
2.4 Function of Illocutionary Acts.....	12
2.5 Synopsis of The Blind Side Movie.....	13
CHAPTER 3 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
3.1 Data Analysis	16
3.2 Research Findings	22
3.3 Discussion	26
CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.1 Conclusion	28
4.2 Suggestion.....	28
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Problem

Making a statement may be the paradigmatic use of language, but there are all sorts of other things we can do with words. We can make requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, and so on. Moreover, almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses a regret. Some speech acts, however, are not primarily acts of communication and have the function not of communication but of affecting institutional states of affairs. They can do so in either of two ways. Some officially judge something to be the case, and others actually make something the case.

According to Austin's theory (1962) speech acts distinguished three types of act we perform in any utterance. The first is the locutionary act, is the act of saying something. Like the act of expressing the basic, literal meanings of the words chosen. Second is illocutionary act, is the act performed in saying something. Like the act of using words to achieve such goals as warning, promising,

guaranteeing, etc. The third is perlocutionary act, is the act performed by saying something. Like the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance.

Statements, request, promises and apologies are example of the major categories of communicative illocutionary act: constative, directive, commissive and acknowledgements. This is nomenclature used by Kent Bach and Michael Harnish, who develop a detailed taxonomy in which each type of illocutionary act is individuated by the type of attitude expressed.

There is no generally accepted terminology here, and Bach and Harnish borrow the terms ‘constative’ and ‘commissive’ from Austin and ‘directive’ from Searle. They adopt the term “acknowledgment”, over Austin’s ‘behabitive’ and Searle “expressive” for apologies, greetings, congratulations ets, which express an attitude regarding the hearer that is occasioned by some event that is thereby being acknowledged, often in satisfaction of a social expectation. Bach and Harnish spell out the correlation between type of illocutionary act and the type of expressed attitude. In many cases, such as answering, disputing, excusing, and agreeing, as well as all type of acknowledgment, the act and the attitude it expresses presuppose a specific conversational or other social circumstances.

As noted by Strawson (1971:150) in Nick Riemer (2010) state that consideration of truth and falsity are simply irrelevant for many types of illocutionary act. Austin distinguished constative utterances like *snow is white* , which have the illocutionary force of simply stating something, from performative utterances like *I apologize*, which themselves bring about the state of affairs they

mention. Fregean truth conditions are relevant to constatives but not to performatives. Instead of truth conditions for many types of constative and performative utterance have felicity conditions. Typical felicity conditions for many types of constative and performative utterance were described by Searle.

According to the conception adopted by Bach and Harnish in their book *linguistic communication and speech act* (1979) advocate an account of illocutionary act which views a huge variety of them, named “communicative illocutionary acts”, as act of expressing attitudes. They suggest that these illocutionary acts should be individuated by the attitudes they express. Whether an utterance is an assertion, a promise or an order depends on which attitudes are expressed by it. Bach and Harnish offer an extensive list of illocutionary acts and the attitudes which they hold be characteristic of them because expressing those attitudes is necessary and sufficient for performing an act of the corresponding type. Another conception of the illocutionary act goes back to Schiffer's book 'Meaning' (1972, 103), in which the illocutionary act is represented as just the act of meaning something.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze the types of illocutionary acts that using by the main actor of “blind side” movie. There are so many reason why the writer choose “blind side” movie. Two of them the is there are so many utterance that relate to illocutionary act used by the main actor and also this movie very interest because there are so many educational scene thatn can be watch by all ages.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, the problem can be formulated as follows : “what are the category and function of illocutionary act that using by the main actors of blind side movie?

1.3 Purposes of Writing the Paper

Based on the background of the problem and the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this paper are :

1. To describe the category of illocutionary act that using by the main actors of blind side movie.
2. To describe the function of illocutionary act that using by the main actors of blind side movie.

1.4 Technique of Data Collection and Data Analysis

The method to collect the data was library research in which there were no any informants and respondents. The data were in form of movie script. The data are taken from an american movie entitled Blind Side. The movie is selected as the source data because of some reasons. The main reason is the writer found many utterance that related to illocutionary act in the movie. The other reason because there are so many educational values that really influence for all ages.

In collecting the data, the writer used observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this case, the writer observed every scene of the movie and identified every utterance of the actor to find out the use of illocutionry act.

Then, the writer took a note to write how many illocutionary act occur in the movie and to classify them into their types. While transcribing the utterance that contains illocutionary acts, the writer listens the utterance very closely in order match the meaning based on the context in the movie.

There are several steps conducted in the process of analyzing the data. First, classified category and categorizing of illocutionary act that used in “blind side” movie. Second is analyzing the data, in this step the data were analyzed to support the reasons of classifying the data into the function of illocutionary act that using by the actor of “Blind Side” movie. Then, the writer determined what is the function of illocutionary act used by the actor. The last step is drawing the conclusion based on the findings.