REPRESENTATIVE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT BY MAIN CHARACTER IN DIVERGENT MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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2020

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I, Thessa Cynthia Ameliza, NPM No. 151210097
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, July 30th 2020

Thessa Cynthia Ameliza
151210097

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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Tindakan yang dilakukan melalui ucapan biasanya disebut tindak tutur, lebih khusus, seperti memberi tahu, meminta maaf, keluhan, debat, berjanji atau permohonan. Tindakan representatif adalah jenis tindakan yang menyatakan apa yang diyakini oleh pembicara sebagai kasus atau tidak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur representatif yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama dalam film "Divergent" (2014). Ada dua teori utama yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data, yang pertama adalah teori oleh Searle (2011). Teori ini digunakan untuk menganalisis tipe - tipe ujaran dari karakter utama dalam film. Yang kedua adalah teori Hymes (2011) untuk menganalisis konteks dalam film. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan-ucapan dalam film berjudul Divergent (2014). Objek penelitian adalah tindakan Representatif. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik non partisipatif (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dalam penelitian ini, metode identitas pragmatis dari Sudaryanto (2015) digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Metode penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam Divergent (2014) film ditemukan 20 ucapan representatif yang muncul dalam film divergent. Perwakilan yang banyak digunakan adalah memberi informasi. Para pembicara juga cenderung menggunakan perintah untuk memberi tahu untuk memberi tahu pendengar tentang sesuatu yang tidak diketahui oleh pembicara. Hasil penelitian juga menemukan 20 Konteks yang muncul dalam film divergen. Konteks yang paling banyak digunakan adalah (K) Key. Kunci konteks sangat berguna untuk mengetahui pesan seperti apa yang dimaksudkan oleh pembicara.

Kata kunci: *Konteks, Film, Pidato, Jenis Perwakilan*

ABSTRACT

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act, more specifically, like informing, apologies, complaints, debates, promises or requests. Representative action is the type of action that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. This study aims to analyze the types of representative speech acts performed by the main characters in "Divergent" (2014) movie. There are two main theories used in analyzing data, the first is a theory by Searle (2011). This theory is used to analyze the types of utterances of the main characters in the movie. The second is the theory of Hymes (2011) to analyze the context in the movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. Source of the data used in this research is utterances in movie entitled Divergent (2014). The Object of the research is Representative act. Method of collecting data used observational method with non-participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, pragmatic identity method from Sudaryanto (2015) is used to analyze the data. Method of presenting research result used informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of the research shows that in Divergent (2014) movie found 20 representative utterances that appeared in divergent movie. Those representative mostly used is informing. The speakers also had tended to use order to inform to tell the hearer about something the listener doesn't know what the speaker will inform. The result of the research also found 20 Context that appeared in divergent movie. Those context mostly used is (K) Key. The context key is very useful for knowing what kind of message the speaker intended.

Keyword: Context, Movie, Speech act, Type of Representative

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Be better than yesterday

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents
Who do the best for their children

To my brother and sisters

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Communication plays an important role in people's daily lives. Communication in written form and oral form can be used in communication activities. Magazines, book and newspaper are parts of communication with written form. Communication in the written form transfers the message with the media in the writtenn form out of a writer to a reader. Communication by speaking up with other people are parts of oral communication. Speaking part of the interaction process to build meaning that involves the creation and processing of information. In communicating, we need language as a media to understand each other.

Language is called as a mean to connect people and give information. According to Risdianto (2015), can communicate with each other must have the same understanding of a certain language between the speaker and the listener in communication, not only about recognizing the meaning of words in each utterance, but also understanding what the speaker means by what he says. The meaning of each utterance itself not only seen from the meaning but also from the situation and context. The context in communication is very important to understand, because the meaning of every word spoken will become different if the speaker and the situation are also different. That is why every

language produced is not as simple as the meaning but also depends on the context. The study of contextual meanings is called pragmatics.

One of the subfields in pragmatics is speech act. The speech act occur in everyday human reality especially in verbal communication and this can be reflected through popular media. In other words, we can say that speech acts are actions behind speech. To find out the meaning spoken by a speaker, we must know the meaning of speech acts from the language of the speaker beforehand. At every opportunity, the action taken by producing utterances consists of three related actions, the first act of locution is the act of saying something. The second illocutionary act is a speech act that aims to do something. The third act of perlokusi is the act of speech which aims to declare something with the intention of producing certain effects to influence the listener (Searle as cited in Budiasih, Andayani, Rohmadi.M, 2015).

The way a speaker conveys meaning in speech to listeners is by using expressions part of the illocutionary act such as: criticism, expressing, feeling, ask questions, submit requests, make promises, and give thank you. The objective to make the speaker and listener appropriately using the right expressions when they are talking to others. It is significant between the speaker and the hearer to act and speak properly using expression in the illocutionary acts in hope that communication can be more effectively delivered using appropriate action.

Types of illocutionary act are classified into five. First is representative. The speaker is sure something has happened or not. Second is directives. This is when the speaker asks the listener, the listener takes action. Third is commissive. Indeed

the speaker is asked to do something in the future. The fourth is expressive. This shows an expression of how the speaker feels about the situation. The last is declarative. It changes the world with manufactured utilities (Searle, 2011).

Representation is a type of speech act that states what is believed by the speaker as a case or not. The point of illocutionary representation is to do a truth speaker for propositional content expressed. The researcher stands on the Searle's theory (2011) Based on his theory, representative act is types of speech acts that carry truth values. In this speech act, speaker express their belief. The words are included in the representative are; believing, claiming, asserting, complaining, concluding, denying, critizing, describing, informing, and reporting (Searle, 2011). In real life of communication, representative act will never be separated because whether they are interconnected directly or not, everyone must do a representative act in communication. Types of representative are very common in oral or written communication forms.

Here are the phenomena of representative act on The Guardian Magazine September 6, 2019. *"Part of the problem is that many of the affected areas are on peat land, so the fires burn downwards through carbon that has accumulated over thousands of years. Smith said "I've seen some fires that have been burning for more than three weeks. They don't spread wide but they go deep, it's a bit depressing"* (Watts, 2019). Since 2015 forest fires in Indonesia continue to increase, resulting in smoke generated from these fires has reached neighboring Malaysia the smoke that increased drastically has harmed the Malaysian side they have to close schools and distribute thousands of masks to anticipate the disease

caused by smoke. Thomas Smith a peat fire expert from the London School of Economics, who is in the Malaysian capital to conduct research on the fire. Smith said *"I've seen some fires that have been burning for more than three weeks. They don't spread wide but they go deep, it's a bit depressing."* Smith said his disappointment to the Indonesian government because the fire had been going on for 3 weeks but this problem had not been resolved even the smoke had not only spread but had harmed the Malaysian side. The smith statement clearly explained that one type of representative action was a complaint. *"They don't spread wide but they go deep"* this is a pseudonym to emphasize that the problem is not only about the smoke that pollutes the air, but it has entered into a bigger problem about the disease produced by smoke.

The second phenomenon of representative act can also be encountered in journals, one of them Minkyoung Kim, Harksoo Kim (2018) the journal titled Integrated Neural Network Model for identifying speech acts. "*This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIP) (No. 2016R1A2B4007732)*". This is one example of an informing sentence in a journal. In this journal the researcher provided information that this journal had received recognition from NRF or The National Research Foundation of Korea and had been recorded in by MSIP with number 2016R1A2B4007732. The research clearly provide important information that the journals they have made are registered and accredited and have the full support of the local foundation

Representative act is very commonly used in life in communication. Representative act is not only applied in human life but also in literary work such as novels, drama, short stories and movies. We can find representatives in movie. One of the example of the movie is "*divergent*" directed by Nail Burger based on the novel of the same name by Veronica Roth.

Divergent a science fiction action movie from US. *Divergent* is a fiction action movie which was released in March 2014. The main character of this movie is Beatrice Prior (Tris) and Thobias Eaton (Four). Movie has a background in futuristic city of Chicago. Society is divided into 5 factions. First, Abnegation the selfless, second Dauntless the brave, third Erudite the intelligent, forth Candor the honest, and fifth Amity the peaceful. Divergent is only as a term for people who are not included in the 5 factions, because they have many kinds of prominent personalities or dominate all factions. When all teenagers reach the age of 16, they must choose a faction and commit to it. Before entering a faction, a person must pass the faction determination test (aptitude test). Beatrice Prior (Tris) and Thobias Eaton (Four) are one of them. But when undergoing the test, they felt something was wrong. As it turned out, they results were classified as a balanced level between the Abnegation, Dauntless, and Erudite factions, which showed that he was a Divergent. This movie tells the adventure of the main character to be able to survive with the differences of factions they have.

In this movie there are some conversations about representative act.

Tori : "You made a mistake choosing Dauntless. They'll find out about you..."
Beatrice : "Who?" Who will?
Tori : "The people you're a threat to".

Beatrice : "What people? Who, Dauntless?"
Tori   : "No, society. If you don't fit into a category, they can't control you".
Beatrice : "I don't get it".
Beatrice : "I'm Dauntless. I'm going to be Dauntless. I chose Dauntless."
Tori: "For your sake, I hope so".

The dialogue is between Beatrice with a supervisor examination named Tori. This conversation took place in the tattoo maker room. Tori was the first to know that Beatrice was "different". Tori blames Beatrice because she chose Dauntless for her faction. That is why Tori said "You made a mistake choosing Dauntless. They'll find out about you "Tori explained Beatrice that for different people, Dauntless is not a good choice because the Beatrice will find it difficult to adapt to the dauntless faction's way of life, as a result she will be found out quickly. Beatrice didn't care what Tori said, even if her parents didn't agree Beatrice would still choose Dauntless as his faction. That is why Beatrice said "*I'm Dauntless. I'm going to be Dauntless. I chose Dauntless*", Beatrice said the word "Dauntless" three times which indicated the asserted of the dauntless. Beatrice confirms to Tory about her choice that she is not afraid and believes that this is the best choice. The Beatrice statement clearly explained that one type of representative action was a asserting.

Research about representative illocutionary act has been done before by some researcher. One of them is Risdianto (2015) his research to analyze all the types in the illocutionary, based on Austin's theory (1996). The data sources of this study were audio file on Youtube. Another researcher is Budiasih (2016). His research to analyze all the types in the illocutionary act in learning activities, based on Yule's theory (1996). The data source in this research is the act of speech of foreign students in learning Indonesian. Through previous research conducted by other researcher, researcher found differences between this study and previous studies.

The difference is that this study focuses on one type of illocution namely representative action using Searle's theory, and using Divergent film as a source of data. The researcher is excited to examine the utterances of Beatrice and Tobias Eaton as the main characters of that movie. The researcher was interested in analyzing type and contexts of representative illocutionary act by using pragmatics approach in a research entitled "Representative of Illocutionary Act by Main Character in Divergent Movie: Pragmatics Approach".

1.2.   Identification of the Problem

Refers to the background of the research above, the researcher found there are some problems to identify:

1. Reason of choosing Representative act in *Divergent* movie.

2. Functions of Representative act in *Divergent* movie

3. Types of Representative act in *Divergent* movie.

4. Meaning of Representative act in *Divergent* movie.

5. Contexts of situation of Representative act in *Divergent* movie.

1.3.   Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the research, the limitation of the problem in this research is focused on:

1. Types of Representative of the main characters in *Divergent* movie.

2. Contexts of Representative act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie.

1.4.   Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What are the types of Representative act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie?

2. What are contexts of Representative act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie?

1.5.   Objective of the Research

In this research, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of Representative Act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie.

2. To identify the contexts of Representative act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie.

1.6.   Significance of the Research

The results of the research are expected to be able to give theoretical and practical meaning.

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research has several objectives. First, this research can contribute to pragmatic studies. Second, hopefully this research will provide information to readers about the actions of certain representatives of illocutionary actions. Secondly, researcher hope this research also increases our knowledge, which can be used in applying scientific research, the last after reading, researcher hope this research can be useful for further research.

2. Practically

Practically, this research is expected to be beneficial because; the first research can provide additional input in improving the ability to analyze Representative actions, especially about Divergent films. Second, this research can be used as a reference for similar research and stimulation for other researcher regarding the action of Divergent films.

1.7.   Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics   : Context studies in language are used (Moeschler, 2012).

Illocutionary act   : Illocutionary acts are words that have a "perfomative" in case it is issued in the context of "carrying out an action (Austin as cited in Risdianto, 2015).

Representative act   : The words used by the speaker state what the speaker believes to be his case, such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting (Cutting, 2008)

Movie   : also called film, known as film. This is a new tool used to spread entertainment to people by presenting stories, comedy, drama, shows, and other technical offers (Mudjiono, 2011)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics has a broad definition; every linguist has a different explanation about the definition of pragmatics. The study of what is meant by the speaker, or the meaning of the speaker, is called pragmatic, pragmatics is the study of meanings that are not visible, or how we recognize what is meant even though it is not actually spoken or written (Yule, 2006). It means Pragmatics about how people understand the meaning of the words conveyed by the speaker to the listener.

Based on May (2001) Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society, Pragmatics to understand the two goals of each verbal communication communicative action or action. Different from Kreidler (2002) semantics and pragmatics related to the ability of humans to use language in meaningful ways. The difference is that semantics are related to the speaker's competence in producing meaningful speech, while pragmatics are the ability of a person to interpret the meaning of a particular type of speech situation (context). Agreed by Cruse (2000), he stated that pragmatics are interested in investigating the meaning of language that is closely related to its context.

Pragmatic study of meaning in communication, such as some of the utterances conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreters of this statement are the listener or reader. The study of pragmatics includes several domains, such as deixis, references, prejudices, implications, and speech acts.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech act is one of the five main topics in pragmatic studies. Speech acts were originally delivered by the philosopher Austin (1975) on his *book How to Do Things with Words* and developed by Searle (2011). Austin (1975) Talking acts only as an action that is done by saying something. With words, people can make other people do things (Austin as cited in Cutting, 2002). The linguistic communication unit is not, as is commonly thought, symbols, words or sentences, or even symbolic signs, words or sentences, but the production or problem of symbols, words or sentences in the conduct of speech acts (Searle, 2011).

Speech acts are the basic unit of linguistic communication (Searle, 2011). Talk act is a phrase consisting of two words, words and actions. Supported by the statement of Searle (2011) all linguistic communication involves linguistic actions. This means that speech acts are the way people act through their speech to express themselves, people not only produce speeches that contain grammatical structures but also take actions through speeches. As such, actions taken through speech are generally called acts of speech. Speeches act in three main categories. They are locutionary, ilocutionary, and perlocutionary.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

The act of illocution is also called the act of doing something in saying something. This means, in every utterance that produces it is also another action taken in utterance. Illocutionary acts are carried out through the communicative power of speech (Yule, 2006). The most significant level of action in speech acts is the illocutionary act because the style desired by the speaker determines this action.

This particular aspect of speech acts is considered an illocutionary act; what the speaker does with their words (Cutting, 2002). Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is done with the intention of the speaker by saying sentences such as accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, rejecting, swearing, and be thankful.

The act of illocution is speech with a kind of function in mind. Someone might use it to make statements, offers, explanations, or for other communication purposes. (Searle as quoted in Budiasih, Andayani, Rohmadi.M, 2015) divides that illocutionary action is divided into five general classes: First representative, second directive, third commissive, fourth expressive, the last declarative. It changes the world with manufactured utilities.

2.1.3 Representative act

Representative is a type of speech act that states what is believed by the speaker as a case or not (Yule, 2006). The essence of illocutionary representation is to conduct truth speakers for propositional content expressed. Representation is a type of speech act that binds the speaker in believing something about the truth.

In other words, the speaker states certain words, he believes as truth. Searle describes representatives for many types such as believe, claim, declare, complain, conclude, deny, criticize, explain, inform, and report (Searle, 2011). Specifically, representative speech acts show the speaker's trust in the words of others. In other words, representation is the speech by the speaker to commit to do something.

2.1.3.1 Believing

Believing means an attitude where someone is sure and willing to do. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in expressing emotional truth in something that is considered important by the speaker. Believing is similar to removing the word "worry" from the mind of the hearer.

2.1.3.2 Claiming

Claiming means that the speaker state something with confidence.This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in stating something that is believed to be true by the speaker.

2.1.3.3 Asserting

Asserting means a situation where the speaker is commitment with what they are saying. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in expressing confidence in something that is considered appropriate for the speaker.

2.1.3.4 Complaining

Complaining means a situation where the speaker is not satisfied with something. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in expressing dissatisfaction with

something that is considered cheating by the speaker. When speakers feel disappointed with thing, speakers can complain to the hearers (Searly, 2011).

2.1.3.5 Concluding

Concluding means the situation where the speaker finished the conversation with the other person by telling the result that they believe are correct. In the sentence. The conclusion is usually there before saying. The utterance that arrive at a judgment or opinion by reasoning (Searle, 2011)

2.1.3.6 Denying

Denying means that the speaker expresses a refusal to acknowledge something that was shown to him because of untruth. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker as a rejection of what is addressed to the speaker.

2.1.3.7 Critizing

Criticizing means the speaker giving their opinion about something and it could be disaggred. This speech act tends to Denying be used by the speaker in blaming something that is considered incorrect by the speaker. The example is:

2.1.3.8 Describing

Describing means that the speaker explain in words in detail. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in conveying something with clear and detailed description by the speaker It can be situation, someone, weather, sound and etc.

2.1.3.9 Informing

Informing means a situation where the speaker gives a news about something they knew. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in conveying something that is believed to be true by the speaker.

2.1.3.10 Reporting

Reporting means that the speaker intends or provides information about the results of an action. This speech act tends to be used by the speaker in telling something that is known by the speaker. Give a speech of something that speaker has observed heard or investigated (Searle, 2011).

2.1.4 Context

Context factors are important points in speech act studies especially in relation to discourse in pragmatic studies (Cutting, 2002). In other words, it can be said that speech acts depend on context because context also influences the function of illocutionary acts because background knowledge is assumed to be shared by the speaker and listener and which contributes to the listener's interpretation of what the listener is doing. the speaker means. Hymes as Wardaugh (2015) provides a concept to describe the context that he uses with the word SPEAKING as an acronym for various factors that he considers relevant.

2.1.4.1 S (Setting and Scene)

Arrangement refers to the time and place, e.g., the concrete physical conditions in which the speech takes place. Scenes refer to abstract psychological settings or cultural definitions of the event. For example, "The Queen of England's Christmas Message has a unique setting and atmosphere, as does the annual State

of the Union Address United States address." Some specific utterances may actually work to define the scene, while other small talk may be considered inappropriate in certain circumstances. In certain settings, of course, participants are free to change the scene, because they change the level of formality (for example, switching from the serious to the fun) or when they change the type of activity in which they are involved (for example, start drinking or reading poetry).

2.1.4.2 P (Participants)

Participants are various combinations that include speaker and listener, addresser and receiver, sender and receiver. They generally fill certain socially determined roles such as gender, status, age, or profession of the participant. For example, Prayer clearly makes a god a participant. In the classroom, teacher questions and student responses involve not only both speakers and listeners, but also the whole class as spectators, because they are also expected to benefit from the exchange.

2.1.4.3 E (Ends)

Ending refers to conventional and expected exchange outcomes as well as personal goals that participants want to achieve on certain occasions. In other words, it can be said as the intent or purpose of participants in the speech program. For example, a trial in a courtroom has a recognizable social purpose, but various participants, namely judges, judges, prosecution, defense, defendants, and witnesses, have different personal goals. Likewise, a marriage ceremony serves a specific social purpose, but each participant can have his or her own unique purpose of getting married or in seeing a particular couple get married.

2.1.4.4 A (Act Sequence)

The sequence of actions refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the right words are used, how the words are used, and the relationship of what is said with the actual topic that exists. For example, public lectures, casual conversations, and cocktail party chats are all different forms of speech; with each going different types of languages and things being discussed.

2.1.4.5 K (Key)

The key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is delivered: cautious, serious, precise, wordy, ridiculing, sarcastic, and direct. The key is also marked nonverbally by certain behaviors, movements, postures, or even deportations. When there is a mismatch between what someone actually said and the key that person uses, the listener tends to pay more attention to the key than the actual content, for example, with the comedian material from the ritual rather than for the ritual itself.

2.1.4.6 I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentality refers to the choice of channels, eg, oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech used, such as dialects of languages, codes, or lists chosen. Formal language, written, law is one tool. . Formal language, written, law is one tool; pronounced Newfoundland English is another thing, like American Sign Language; code switching between English and Italian in Toronto is the third; and the use of Pig Latin is still another thing. In Suriname a high-ranking government official spoke with a Bush Negro chief in Dutch and his words were translated into local tribal languages. The chieftain does the opposite. Each

speaks in this way even though both can use public means, Sranan. You can use various tools in one verbal exchange of a certain length: first read something, then tell a dialect joke, then quote Shakespeare, then use expressions from other languages, and so on. You also don't need to change the topic to do all this.

2.1.4.7 N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)

Norms of interaction and interpretation refer to specific behaviors and traits associated with speaking and also how this can be seen by someone who does not share it, e.g. Loudness, silence, and again and again. In other words, the meaning of norms here is the social rules that govern the event and the actions and reactions of participants. Likewise, meeting Americans and Indonesians for the first time is not possible to find conversational distances that each feels comfortable, because they might have different ideas about how close a person stands when talking to strangers.

2.1.4.7 G (Genre)

Genre refers to the types of speech that are clearly limited; things like poetry, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. For example, sermons included in church services, they can be independent: we can ask someone to stop 'preaching'; that is, we can recognize a sermon genre when an instance of it, or something very similar to an instance, occurs outside its usual settings.

2.2 Previous Research

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. Some research related have been conducted by some researcher of the study:

Research have been done by international and national researcher. The first international researcher is Liu (2018) with a research entitled "An experimental study of the classification and recognition of Chinese speech acts". This study examines how Chinese speakers categorize speech actions and what they are Speech understanding involves the recognition of speech acts. Speech acts theory from Searle (1979). Results obtained from Experiment 3 according to findings by Holtgraves and Ashley: Chinese participants were recognized The illocution acts when they understand the target's words contextually certain situations.. Experiment 4 did not provide strong evidence that Mandarin speakers recognize the illocutionary act of speech when interpret sayings online.

The second researcher is Corredor (2020) from University of Valladolid, Spain with the title "Deliberative speech acts: An interactional approach". The purpose of this paper is to offer a deliberative dialogue account within the framework from Austin theory. This analysis focuses on the characteristic aspects deliberative dialogue, that is, a turn-taking organization, with the aim of throwing somelight on the dynamics of their interactions as the basis for collective action. Exploration try approach the problem by suggesting how and the extent of deliberation, as a dialogic Argumentative practice, can be accounted for with speech act theory tools. The suitability of the claims with each other is discussed. roles that

change the context of speech acts are analyzed by distinguishing between the dimensions of illocution and perlocution.

The third researcher are Haquet, Upegui, Holtgraves & Giordano Corredor (2019) with a research entitled "Speech act recognition in Spanish speakers" The aim of this work is to learn whether Spanish speakers are automatic recognize speech acts, and if this recognition is related to intellectual and other abilities cognitive function. They examine this question using the method described by Holtgraves (2005, 2008). First, they translate and adapt the scenario, and choose that one better understood. Then, they designed two experiments to test automatically speech recognition. Participants undergo a psychometric and cognitive battery test. They found a significant difference in reaction time between control and experiment scenario, which shows that Spanish speakers automatically recognize speech actions. A measure of intellectual ability, as well as the ability to think about other people's mental states, partially predicted ability to recognize speech acts

The fourth researcher is a national researcher from Indonesia. The researcher are Issy & Orin (2016) with a research entitled "Representative speech acts performed by the debaters in An English debate competition". This study uses the oral discourse analysis of speech act theory proposed by Schifrin (1994) for data analysis. This study aims to analyze the types of representative speech acts carried out by debaters, the response of opponents to representative speech acts in debates and the contribution of representative speech acts to the development of arguments in debates. Analysis of the results of the opponent's response shows that the highest

opponent's response is an act of "arguing" than other actions. Representative speech acts on the development of arguments in debates show that the highest distribution of representative speech acts explained 46.1%. This was followed by example 19.4% and binding 18.1%. The small frequency distribution of representative speech acts in the structure of the argument is labeled 16.3%. Thus, the speakers from the affirmative team successfully exploited the favorable context of their speech to persuade the listeners.

The fifth researcher is a national researcher from Indonesia. The researcher is Ariska, Roy & Wardana (2019) with a research entitled "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech" This study aims to analyze speech acts of the President of the Republic of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, specifically in the types of illocutionary acts and percussion acts at the SONA Forum. The researcher want to discuss Duterte's speech because Duterte is famous for his unpleasant remarks. This research also supports the use of Searle's illocutionary theory which exemplifies 5 types of illocutionary acts, namely Assertive which is divided into several countries, suggestion, arrogant, arrogant, choice, and guess. Another type is Referral, which consists of ordering, ordering, asking, advising and calling. Expressive types consist of thanks, congratulations, forgiveness, blame, praise, and condolences. Commitments according to promises, promises and offers. The last type is the Declaration. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing each word carefully.

The sixth researcher is a national researcher from Indonesia. The researcher is Dirgeyasa, Pulungan & Mahdalena with a research entitled "Illocutionary Act in
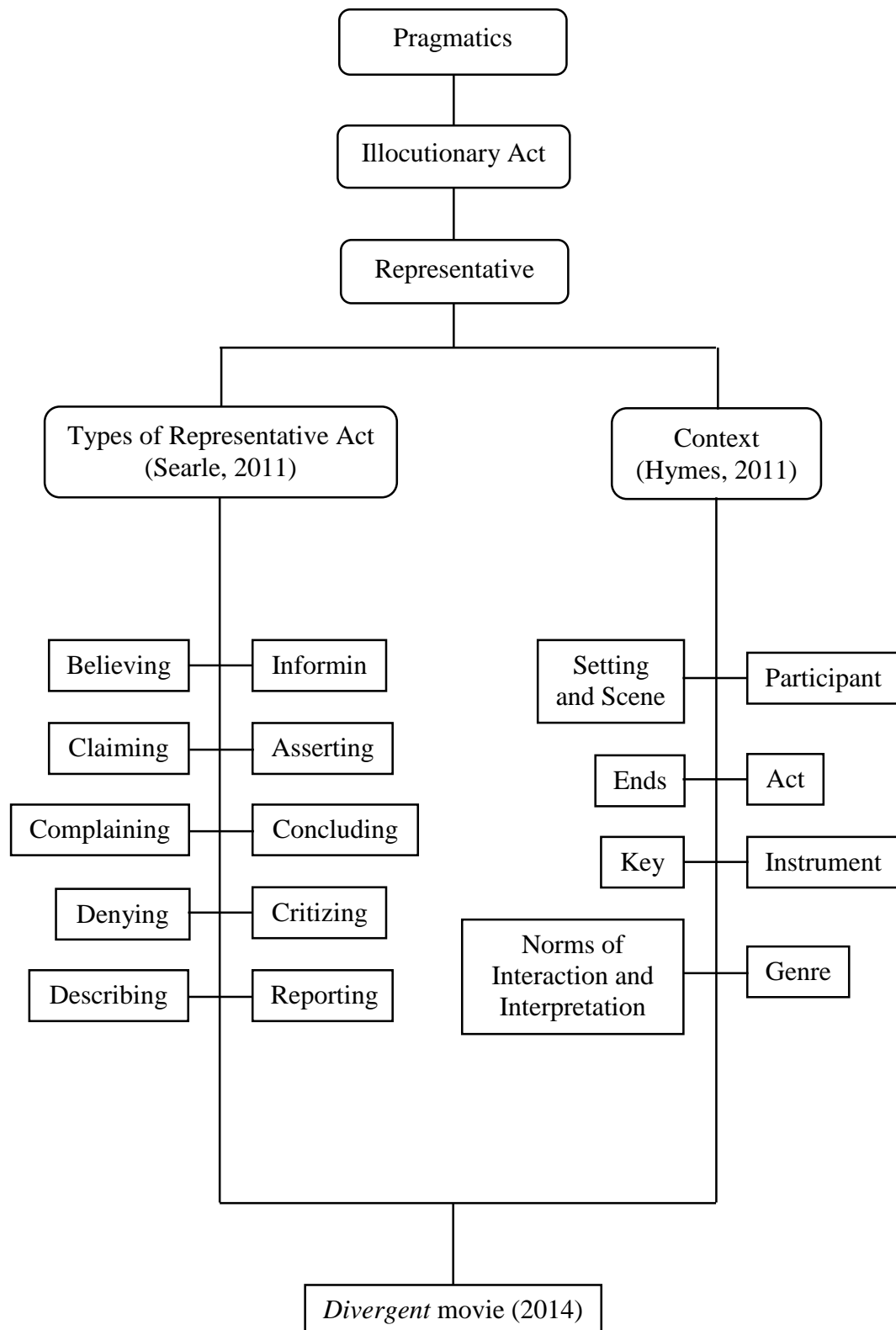
Acehnese Women's Gossip". This study aims to analyze the types of illocutionary actions and analyz and the illocutionary act was manifested in the gossip of Acehnese women. This research was conducted by using a single case study research design. Data taken from sentences and clause sent by Aceh women in their gossip. The instrument is a tape recorder. Illocution realized by Acehnese women in gossip, some are assertive, directive, expressive and declarative realistic dominant is assertive. There are two ways to do illocution acting in the gossip of Acehnese women, namely direct and indirect illocutionary acts doing the dominant is direct. There are four reasons for realizing illocutionary acts in Indonesia Acehnese women's gossip is knowledge, friendship, influence and entertainment as well what is dominantly realized is knowledge.

The seventh researcher are Sembiring & Ambalegin (2019) from University of Putra Batam with the title "Illocutionary acts on Aladdin movie 2019". The aim of this study is to determine the type and function of the context of the illocutionary act in Aladdin films. Data were analyzed using Searle theory. The researcher applied character utterances as data. Found 30 sayings of illocutionary acts. Data is classified into five; directives, assertive, declarative, commissives, and expressive). Of the 30 illocutionary acts, referrals are the most frequent type of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly express their words in direct ways such as by ordering, asking, asking and commanding. In contrast, descriptive types of illocutionary actions did not appear in this research because the characters that carry out the utterances containing illocutionary acts were not selected as data for analysis. The function of this type of illocutionary action is direction (asking,

ordering, ordering, asking, pleading, praying, invoking, inviting, permitting, and giving advice), assertive (description, claim, statement of fact, report and a conclusion), declarative (prohibiting classify, forgive), commissive (committed, promising, offering, threatening, rejecting), expressive (apologizing, thanking, congratulating, offering condolences, hypnotizing, regretting, and welcoming)

Based on all the previous researches above, the researcher found some similarities and differences compared to this research. The researcher chose the object with a broad scale is the speech act and illocutionary act. One of the subfields in pragmatics is speech acts, while the types of speech acts are lucutionary, illocutionary, and perlucutionary and in this type are divided again by category. The differences are this research only focuses one type of illocutionary is Representative act using Searle's theory, and uses Divergent movie as the source of data. The similarity in the previous researches by are Issy & Orin (2016) with a research entitled "Representative speech acts performed by the debaters in An English debate competition". The similarities are the object related to analysis; Representative act and this study uses theory proposed by Schifrin (1994) for data analysis. This study aims to analyze the types of representative speech acts carried out by debaters in An English debate competition and the differences are this research using Searle's theory, and uses Divergent movie as the source of data.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

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                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │   Pragmatics    │
                        └─────────────────┘
                                 │
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │ Illocutionary Act│
                        └─────────────────┘
                                 │
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │ Representative  │
                        └─────────────────┘
                                 │
              ┌──────────────────┴──────────────────┐
   ┌──────────────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────────────┐
   │ Types of Representative Act│     │        Context           │
   │      (Searle, 2011)       │     │      (Hymes, 2011)       │
   └──────────────────────────┘      └──────────────────────────┘
```

Believing	Informin		Setting and Scene	Participant
Claiming	Asserting		Ends	Act
Complaining	Concluding		Key	Instrument
Denying	Critizing		Norms of Interaction and Interpretation	Genre
Describing	Reporting			

Divergent movie (2014)

This study contains a framework that shows a brief summary to help researcher achieve their goals in analyzing data and helping readers understand this research more easily by presenting it in a diagram. In this research is first explained pragmatics. Second explained illocutionary act and third explained representative acts. Representative acts have types based on theory proposed by Searle on 2011 and context based on theory proposed by Hymes on 2011. The research is applied to analyse the conversational in the "*Divergent*" Movie

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

There are two types of research methods commonly used by researcher, qualitative and quantitative research. Quantitative research is basically framed in terms of using words and open questions example: case study. Whereas quantitative is basically framed in terms of using numbers, closed questions example: experimental research (Creswell, 2013). Qualitative research has a descriptive basis for deeper understanding. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research because the result of the data analysis is in the form of words, phrases and sentences. According to Creswell (2013) Qualitative research is descriptive in what the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through word or picture. The descriptive qualitative method is applied to analyze Representative acts in *Divergent* movie.

3.2. Object of the Research

Research object is the data which going to be analyzed by the researcher. The object of this research is representative acts. The representative acts have its types and context. The type of representative acts were analyzed based on Jhon R. Searly (2011) theory and context based on Hymes (2011) theory. The type are believing, claiming, asserting, complaining, concluding, denying, critizing, describing, informing, and reporting. The context are setting and scene (S), Participants (P), End (E), Act sequences (A), Key (K), Instrument (I), Norms of

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Interaction and Interpretation (N) and Genre (G). The representative acts were found out in a movie entitled *Divergent.*

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method proposed by Sudaryanto. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the observation method is research methods carried out by observing research objects to collect all data. In observational method there are two techniques; participatory and non-participatory. The researcher use non-participatory techniques because the researcher do not engage in the interaction of scenes or words with the speaker in the movie. The researcher just watching and observing the conversation concerned with the object of research in the movie. The collected data was done in stages. First, the researcher watched the movie. Second, the researcher finds the script from www. Scripts.com, save then print and read the script. Third, watched the movie again and highlighting the utterance that contains representative acts. The last, classified the data into conversational.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, this research used representataive acts theory from Jhon R. Searle (2011) to analyze the data. The representative acts analysis consists of types and context of representataive acts. In analyzing the data, using the pragmatic identity method by Sudaryanto (2015).The pragmatic identity method is a method that requires a speech partner. This means that each utterance causes a certain action reaction depending on the context of the situation with the interlocutor. The basic method used is the sorting technique, this technique used to

classify the structure of the text contained in a conversation on movie. The data were copied from the movie's script then categorized based type and context.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

To present the result of the research, the researcher used the informal method. Based on Sudaryanto (2015) there are two methods of presenting data they are formal and informal. Formal method is presented by using signs and symbols. Informal method is used to present the result of the research with ordinary words. So, the researcher presents the research result by informal method, because this research contains of explanation.