AN ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONS AND FACTORS OF SPEECH ACT IN "LASKAR PELANGI" MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

THESIS

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

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I, Rahmad Hidayat, NPM No.141210088

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONS AND FACTORS OF SPEECH ACT IN "LASKAR PELANGI" MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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

Batam, 14 March 2018

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THESIS

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

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ABSTRAK

Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari bahasa selalu digunakan untuk berinteraksi atau berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Itu berarti bahwa bahasa digunakan sebagai penghubung seseorang dengan orang lain. Bahasa yang digunakan itu mengandung maksud atau tujuan dari sipenutur. Maksud disini adalah berkaitan dengan fungsi-fungsi dari tindak tutur. Terkadang sebuah tuturan juga bisa tidak direspon oleh lawan tutur, itu dikarenan ada faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tuturan tersebut menjadi gagal. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dibuat bertujuan untuk membahas permasalahan yang berkaitan dengan tindak tutur. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, dimana objek dari penelitian ini adalah segala tindak tutur yang ditemukan dalam film Laskar Pelangi. Peneliti mengidentifikasi beberapa permasalahan dan kemudian memformulasikannya kedalam dua pertanyaan; apa saja fungsi-fungsi dari tindak tutur dan faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi tuturan menjadi gagal. Kemudian peneliti mengumpulkan data menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik catat. Setelah itu, data dianalisis berdasarkan teori tindak tutur dari Searle (2000) dan faktor-faktor kegagalan dalam tuturan menurut Chaer (2010) menggunakan metode padan pragmatik dan metode referensial hingga menemukan beberapa temuan; (a)fungsi direktive sebanyak sembilan data, fungsi representative sebanyak tiga data dan fungsi expressive sebanyak tiga data, (b)menemukan beberapa faktor penyebab kegagalan dalam tuturan seperti; satu data dipengaruhi karna lawan tutur tidak sadar, satu data dipengaruhi karna lawan tutur tidak berkenan, satu data dipengaruhi karna lawan tutur tidak tertarik dan 2 data dipengaruhi karna lawan tutur tidak mengerti. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah penggunaan dari fungsi-fungsi dari tindak tutur dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tuturan ditemukan sebanyak 3jenis fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur yang berbeda dan 4 faktor yang berbeda yang mempengaruhi tuturan menjadi gagal. Peneliti juga berasumsi bahwa kontek juga merupakan faktor penyebab kegagalan dalam tuturan. Hasil dari penelitian ini kemudian dipresentasikan menggunakan metode informal.

Kata kunci *: Tindak tutur, kontek, fungsi dan faktor*

ABSTRACT

In the daily life the language is always used to do the interaction or communication with others, it means that the language is used as the connector a people to the other people. The language that is used contains the aims or intentions of the interlocutor. The aims here is related to the functions of speech act. Sometimes utterance of the speaker is not responded by the interlocutor, it is influenced by some factors which cause failure of speech act. Therefore, this research is made to discuss about the problems related to the speech act. This research is a qualitative research, where the object of this research is all the speech act found in Laskar Pelangi movie. The researcher identified several problems and then formulated them into two different questions; what are the functions of speech acts?-what are the factors which influence the failure of speech? Then the researchers collected the data by using observational method with technique uninvolved conversation observation technique and note taking technique. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theories of Searle (2000) and Chaer (2010) used referential identity method and pragmatic identity method till got some findings; (a) nine data used directive function, three data used representatives functions and three data used expressive functions, (b) found some factors caused failure of speech act; one data is influenced because the interlocutor is unconscious, one data is influenced because the interlocutor is unwelcoming, one data is influenced because the interlocutor is not interested and two data are influenced because the interlocutor does not understand. The conclusions which found in this research are; the use functions of speech act are found three types different of speech act functions and there are 4 factors influence the failure of speech act. Researchers also assumed that the context is also as the cause of failure of speech act. The results of this research were presented by using informal method.

Kata kunci : Speech act, contexts, functions and factors

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

"Wamaa yastawii al-a'maa waalbashiiru"

(the blind man is not qual with the seer)

(QS. Faathir [35]:) 19

"Ya ayyuhaa alladziina aamanuu idzaa qiilalakum tafassahuu fii almajaalisi faisahuu yafsahi allaahu lakum wa-idzaa qiila unsyuzuu faunsyuzuu yarfa'iallaahu alladziina aamanuu minkum waalladziina uutuu al'ima darajaatin waallaahu bimaa ta'maluuna khabiirun"

(QS. Al-Mujaadillah [58]:) 11

Dedications:

I dedicated that this thesis to:

My family and all my friends who has supported and given me a spirit in doing this research and also for the next researchers who is going to continue this research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

People use a language to do interaction and communication with other people in their daily activity and life. It gives a meaning that the language is a tool or bridge to connect a people to other people. This interaction occurs by uttering the language itself. The language that is used not only to share the information, but also there is an intention inside to do an action. This intention is called a speech act.

Austin says the speech act is an action performed via utterances such as; apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Birner, 2013). These utterances have different intention according to their functions each other. In delivering this intention it can use direct or indirect speech. Therefore, so that it can be accepted by the hearer both of speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. These circumstances include the utterances are called the speech event. Sometimes, the speech uttered by the speaker is not responded by the interlocutor. It is influenced by some factors which make the speech become fail.

The research of speech act has ever been analyzed in advance; one of the experts is Bayat (2013) with the title "*A study on the use of speech acts*". He is analyzing the use of speech act in apologizing, complaining, refusing etc. On the

the other hand, another researcher is (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015). They analyzed about the speech act classification found in advertisement.

Basically, those researchers have their own specifications which make it's interesting although those researchers that related about speech act are a common research, to make it different and more interesting the researcher tries to choose the functions and the factors in a movie as the main topic to be analyzed. When someone utters something there are two different possibilities which come out from the interlocutor, those are giving a response or no response. This no response here definitely is influenced by some factors to the speech itself. That utterance is taken from speech event from a movie which contains functions of speech act in the utterances of the actors. Its title is "Laskar Pelangi".

The movie of Laskar Pelangi, it is one of the most famous movie in Asia. This movie has been released on September, 2008 and December, 2009 in Indonesia. It uses easy language to understand. That movie tells about some teenagers who get an education in the inland of Bangka Belitung. It also tells about the old school names SD Muhammadiyah which the license operation would be revoked soon by the government if that school has less than 10 student. The head of school and the teachers give hard effort to hold it on and the end of this story ended by happy ending, their efforts are success to make it better, pass many smart students and got many new students. This movie is continued to the next episode till the students able to reach their dream going to France. In this movie the researcher found the

phenomenon and speech act problem and made the researcher interested to choose this movie as the data source.

For more clear explanation about phenomenon of speech act in this movie the researcher provides an example; it is a phare "*anak-anak pak*". This sentence is taken from utterance of the head of school in SD PN TIMAH., at that moment Mr. Mahmud wanted to met Mrs. Mus when the learning proses, but his desire sudently was stopped by the Head of School. He said a phares "anak-anak pak" to Mr. Mahmut. If it is translated semantically it has a meaning that there are some children inside the class. Unfortunately it is not his intention if it is translated sematically. Therefore it should be translated pragmatically with the situational contexts involved. So, that phare is meant as a warning to him because it was not in the appropriate time or in the learning proses time that he wanned to met her. Because of that the Head of School hold Mr.Mahmud to meet Mrs.Mus during learning process. This warning is a part of directive function of speech act classification. Sometime the interlocutor doesnot understand about that intention, it it influenced by some factor why that intention unsucessfully delivered.

Based on the phenomenon above the researcher is interested to do deeper research in order to find the answers of the problems what factors cause the interlocutor is unresponsive and what functions of speech act which is used. This research hopefully can share the information, give something useful to other people or the reader and even as the comparison in the future research although it still needs

many consideration in providing the theories, materials, examples and etc. It is made not only to share the information but it also as the last assignment of the researcher to graduate from the University.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

From the phenomenon above there are some problems identified by the researcher such as in the following below:

1. The functions of speech act applied in utterances of the actors found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

2. The factors which influence failure of speech act found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

3. The different contexts influence speaker's intention in the speech of Laskar Pelangi movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problems

Based on the identifications above the researcher makes the limitation of a problems in order to do analysis specifically :

1. The functions of speech act applied in utterances of the actors found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

2. The factors which influence failure of speech found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

From the limitations above the researcher formulates the problems into some questions, they are:

1. What are the functions of speech act found in Laskar Pelangi movie?

2. What are the factors which influence the failure of speech act found in Laskar Pelangi movie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulations above, there are some aims of the researcher do this research:

1. To find out the classification functions of speech act found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

2. To find out what factors which influence failure of speech found in Laskar Pelangi movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

The researcher hopes this study will give the readers better understanding of speech act. This research is expected could give some significances such as in the following below;

1.6.1 Theoretically

Theoretically, it could be drawn that give further explanation about speech act, especially about functions and factors. In this part also is expected to enhance the knowledge, experience, and insight of the reader and even the researcher itself. The last is expected that this research could be used as the comparison for future research.

1.6.2 Practically

The practical aspect of this research is to fulfill as one of the requirements for the bachelor degree of literary of Putera Batam University student. The researcher declares that this research is pure and belongs to the researcher. Then this research could enhance his knowledge, insight about the linguistic field and the researcher also gets analyzing experience about speech act in the pragmatic study.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this research, some definitions are put below:

Speech Act	:	Speech act is an action performed via utterances such as; apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. The speaker normally expects that his or her intention can be recognized by the hearer (Birner, 2013).
Functions	:	General classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commisive (Birner, 2013).

Factors   :   The factors which influence the speech become fail. Some factors influence the failure of speech are divided into 7 different types (Chaer, 2010).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic concerns on the study of contextual meaning which is said by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. In order to know someone means by what they said, it is not enough to know the literal meaning of the word (semantics), but we need also to know what the implied meaning behind what the speaker said based on its context. Yule (1996) says pragmatic is the study of invisible meaning and how the people recognize what is meant although it is not specifically said or written. Through the theory above, it tells that pragmatic is the study of implied meaning or speaker's meaning.

In translating the meaning, it needs to consider both of distinctions between sentence meaning and speaker meaning. (Birner, 2013) says that sentential meaning is intuitive to think of the meaning of a sentence. It means that sentence meaning is a "sense" as applied to entire clauses rather than individual words and phrases. Besides that, he also says speaker meaning is the meaning that a speaker intends, which usually includes the literal meaning of the sentence but may extend well beyond it. Thus, consider: (2) *I will pray,* the sentence meaning number (2) here is straight forward: the speaker is going to pray, but if it is looked from the speaker's meaning

in uttering with the context influence. However, could be any of a number of things including; do not make a noisy, mute the TV, do not disturb or please out a moment.

Through the examples above the researcher defines that pragmatic is a part of linguistic study discussing about implied meaning based on the context of speaker's meaning. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics are; it can talk about people's intention, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and kinds of action (for example; requesting) performed by interlocutor to the speaker. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. There are some topics discussed in pragmatic such as; presupposition, deixis, implicature, speech act and etc.

2.1.1 Contexts

In understanding how the intention of an utterance who is uttered by the speaker about what *is said* and what *is understood* in spoken and written needed a context which determines an intention delivered successfully or not. According to Cutting (2002), there are number of key aspects of context that are crucial to be production and interpretation of intention or speech (as cited in Brian, 2008). These are; situational context, background knowledge context and co-textual context.

a. Situational context

Situational context is in term of what people know about what they can see around them. It means that the situation around the participants influence the speech.

b. Background knowledge

Background knowledge is in term of what people know about each other, the world, what they know about various area of life and what they know about the norm.

Cutting, (2002) says this can be either of *cultural* and *interpersonal*, cultural general knowledge that most people carry with them in their minds, about area of life. Interpersonal knowledge, specific and possibly private knowledge about the history of the speakers themselves.

c. Co-textual context.

Co-textual context is in term of what people know about what they have been saying.

2.1.2 Speech Act

Speech act is a speech in which there is an action by saying something, the speaker also does something with speak an utterance, and the speaker has the goal to be achieved from the partner he said, as Austin says speech act that:

"*In which to say something is to do something or in saying something we are doing something.*" (Bayat, 2012)

Based on the statement above clearly explained that there are many goals behind utterance of the speaker. He classifies the type of utterances too, which he termed **constative** and **performative**. Constatives are declarative expressing some state of affairs and performatives are expressing some state of affairs but rather are used to perform an action

Austin says speech act is an action performed via utterances such as; apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request and etc (Birner, 2013). in uttering something the speaker not only to share the information but also there is an intention inside. See this example; (3) *it is going to rain.* The example (3) is declarative sentence, it is used to inform someone that it is going to rain, but behind that utterance it is not only the function of declaration itself but it can be a *warning* (bring the umbrella), *refusing expression* (I cannot go anywhere) or *requesting* (stay at home).

Austin classifies the acts of speech into three types, they are; the act of informing or declaring something "*The act of Saying something* ", called the locutionary act, and an action wants his partner to do something "*The act of doing Something*" (act of illocutionary / illocutionary act), and the act of giving Influence of the partners to say or want a reaction or effect or result certainly of the partners said "*The act of affecting someone* " called as per-locutionary act (Birner, 2013).

2.1.3 Locutionary

Locutionary is the basic linguistic act of conveying some meaning. Austin says locutionary is *the act of saying something* with a certain meaning and reference here are defined as the real meaning or fact of something (Birner, 2013). For example: (4) *I'm cold*, the locutionary act above is to predicate coldness of myself (a subject I). The locutionary act has to do with "what is said" in a sense rather than like that example.

2.1.4 Illocutionary

Illocutionary is the intentions of the speaker regarding what act they intended to perform by means of making that utterance. Whereas, Austin says speech act is *The Act of Doing something* (Bayat, 2012). It is not only used to inform something, but to do something as far as the circumstances of his speech are considered carefully and also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered.

On the other hand, Yule (1996) says that illocutionary is performed via communicative force of an utterance. According to the definitions of both experts above can be defined that the illocutionary is an intention or speaker meaning performed by an action of the interlocutor.

2.1.5 Perlocutionary Act

Austin says perlocutionary act is *The act of affecting someone* (Birner, 2013)*,* it is related to the conclusion of something said. It tells the effect left on the hearer.

Perlocutionary act concerns to the effect an utterance may have on the address. A perlocutionary is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intentional or not. Perlocutionary acts are always producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

On the other hand Yule (1996) says perlocutionary act is an assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended or an effect that the speech act has on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the addressee or others; notice that unintended over hearers might equally be persuaded to do something in response to the utterance *I'm cold.* Suppose I'm in a doctor's waiting room and utter it with the illocutionary force of asking a companion to hand me my sweater; it might also be that the receptionist will hear the utterance and choose to turn up the thermostat. This, too, would be a perlocutionary effect.

For a clear explanation about locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act see the example; *I am hungry.* The sentence meaning here is straight forward: The speaker is being hungry, this utterance can be categorized as locutionary. The locutionary here is the speaker's meaning in using this utterance in a given context not to show what the speaker is feeling to the hearer. However, it could be any of a number of things, including: a requesting to ask the wife cooks something, or provide him the food or buy something to eat, etc. The various above is the intention of the speaker by saying something and not to declare the information, but want the

hearer to do any number of the intention above. On the other hand, the perlocutionary of this utterance is the effect of this utterance by doing an action toward the speaker.

2.2. Speech Act Classification

Searle reviewed Austin classifications and make some changes, they are five types of general functions performed by speech acts: representatives, directives commisives, expressive and declarative (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015).

1. *Representatives*

Representatives are those kinds of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description, commit stating, claiming, reporting, concluding, confessing, confirming, etc. as illustrated in the example below: *the ball is circle*, and *it is a sunny day.* When representative is used, the speaker to make sure that it represent the words to fact.

2. *Directives*

Directives are kinds of speech act that states what the speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands order, request, suggestions, and as illustrated in the following below; *do not touch that*, or *could you lend me a pen, please* or *could your turn on the TV.* When directive is used the speaker guides the

interlocutor to the speaker's intention in order to direct the interlocutor to do an action.

3. *Commissives*

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that the speaker uses to commit themselves to some future actions. They are promise, threats, refusing, ordering, commanding, begging, challenging, requesting, questioning, advising, recommending, and pledging such as in the following below; *I will be back* and *we will not do that.* When commisive is used the speakers remind themselves to do some activity at future time.

4. *Expressive*

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that states what the speaker feels. They express their psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, thanking, apologizing, blaming, pardoning, congratulating, condoling, welcoming, etc.. The following examples below are the example of expressive; *I am really sorry* and *congratulations.* When expressive is used the speakers try to express their feeling.

5. *Declarations* (or *Declarative*)

Declarative is kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance such as; resigning, naming, appointing, sentencimg etc. As the example below illustrates the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perfume a declaration appropriately. It can be

drawn such as; *you are fired,* when declarative is used the speakers declare something that change something like in the example above. Someone is recently fired from his/her job that the hearer life.

2.3.   Failure of Speech Act

Not every single utterance of the speaker can be responded by the hearer and give good expectation, it sometimes happens a failure in a communication. It is influenced by some factors which basically come from the interlocutor. (Chaer, 2010) says there are some factors influence speech of failure acts of:

a.   Interlocutor does not have knowledge

The speech event will fail if the interlocutor does not have knowledge concerning the object is being uttered. The speech event will be communicative if both of them have knowledge about the object of speech. It probably cause by the age, education, environment, social status.

b.   Interlocutor unconscious

The speech event will be affective if interlocutor is aware, he must realize there will be a speech from the speaker. When the speaker utter something when the interlocutor unaware the intention delivered cannot be processed by brain.

c.   Interlocutor is not interested

The process of speech event will be proceed well if the information or objects spoken are equally enthused by speakers and interlocutor or the interlocutor of speech also has attention to the information conveyed by the speaker. However, if

the interlocutor is not interested in the speech and has no attention to the information conveyed by the speaker, then the process of speech event will be fail. When a person does not feel attracted to something then he will be difficult understand the object. Moreover, the interlocutor of speech will understand when he likes the object of spoken, because the object will be communicative if speakers and interlocutor said equally understand the object uttered.

d. Interlocutor unwelcoming

The process of speech will also fail if the interlocutor does not deign or dislike the way the speaker convey the information speech. The speaker assumes that in important speech the message is communicated. However, for the interlocutor said the existence of a message that is communicated just not enough. Interlocutor said also want the delivery of messages in a good way and pleasing in his heart that is by using polite language. Everyone hopes to be treated politely by others, as well as speaker convey the message to the opponent said, when the opponent said already pleased with the manner and ethics of speakers in conveying his speech, then the opponent said will be more happy and automatically after the likes also will be more concentrated to understand the information conveyed by the speaker.

e. Interlocutor has nothing what speaker wants

The process of speech may also fail if the interlocutor does not have what the speaker wants. The process of speech is begun by the speaker and addressed to the interlocutor said to be responded as desired by the speaker. However, if the desired is not owned by the opponent said the process of speech became a failure. When the

speaker expects the response of the opponent to his request, the interlocutor will give it in accordance with the expectations of the speaker. On the other hand, if the interlocutor does not have what the speaker asks and then the interlocutor will not be able to deliver the speaker's expectations.

f. Interlocutor does not understand

A process of speech will work well if speakers and other opponents have the same understanding of the subject matter. However, if the interlocutor cannot understand the meaning of the speaker's speech, then the communication will not continue. Interlocutor will understand the object delivered by the speaker if both share the language and content of the message conveyed by the speaker. Speakers must be able to adjust the ability of the language speakers to speak so that the message conveyed can be understood by the opponent said. If it turns out the level of understanding the language of the interlocutor said the category is or even low, then the speakers should use language straightforward. This is caused by several things, including; the field of knowledge owned by speakers and interlocutor of speech is not the same, vocabularies and phrases used by speakers are elusive, what the speakers say are different from what is meant, speakers use too many phrases and words.

g. Violating the ethics code

The process of speech can also fail as a result of the code of ethics held by the interlocutor of speech. Actually the opponent can answer the speaker's request, but if answered he will violate the code of ethics that must be held (Chaer, 2010).

2.4.   Previous Study

a.   Nihat Bayat

This journal is analyzed by (Bayat, 2012) with the title "*A study on the use of speech acts*", it is specifically analyzing about how to determining by which strategies 150 participants continuing their education in Preschool Teacher Education Program carry out the acts of apologizing, complaining, refusing, and thanking. Data was collected through content analysis of the short memories that participants wrote. Accordingly, ten apology, six refusal and six thanking strategies were identified. While the participants generally express the acts of thanking, apologizing and refusing explicitly, they mostly perform the act of complaining implicitly.

b.   Simon & Dejica-Cartis

This journal is analyzed by Simon & Dejica-Cartis with the title *Analysis and Classification of Directions in Written Advertisements* and published in 2015 Dubai – United Arab Emirates. They analyzed about the phenomenon of speech act found in advertisement especially discusses about direction in written advertisement.

2.5   Theoretical Framework

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                        ┌──────────────────┐
                        │   Pragmatics     │
                        └──────────────────┘
                                 │
                        ┌──────────────────┐
                        │   Speech Act     │
                        └──────────────────┘
```

Pragmatics

Speech Act

Functions
Searle (1994)

Factors
Chaer (2010)

Representative
Directive
Declarative

Expressive

Commisive

Interlocutor does not have knowledge
Interlocutor unconscious
Interlocutor is not interested

Interlocutor unwelcoming
Interlocutor has nothing
Interlocutor does not understand
Violating the ethics code

Contexts

Laskar Pelangi
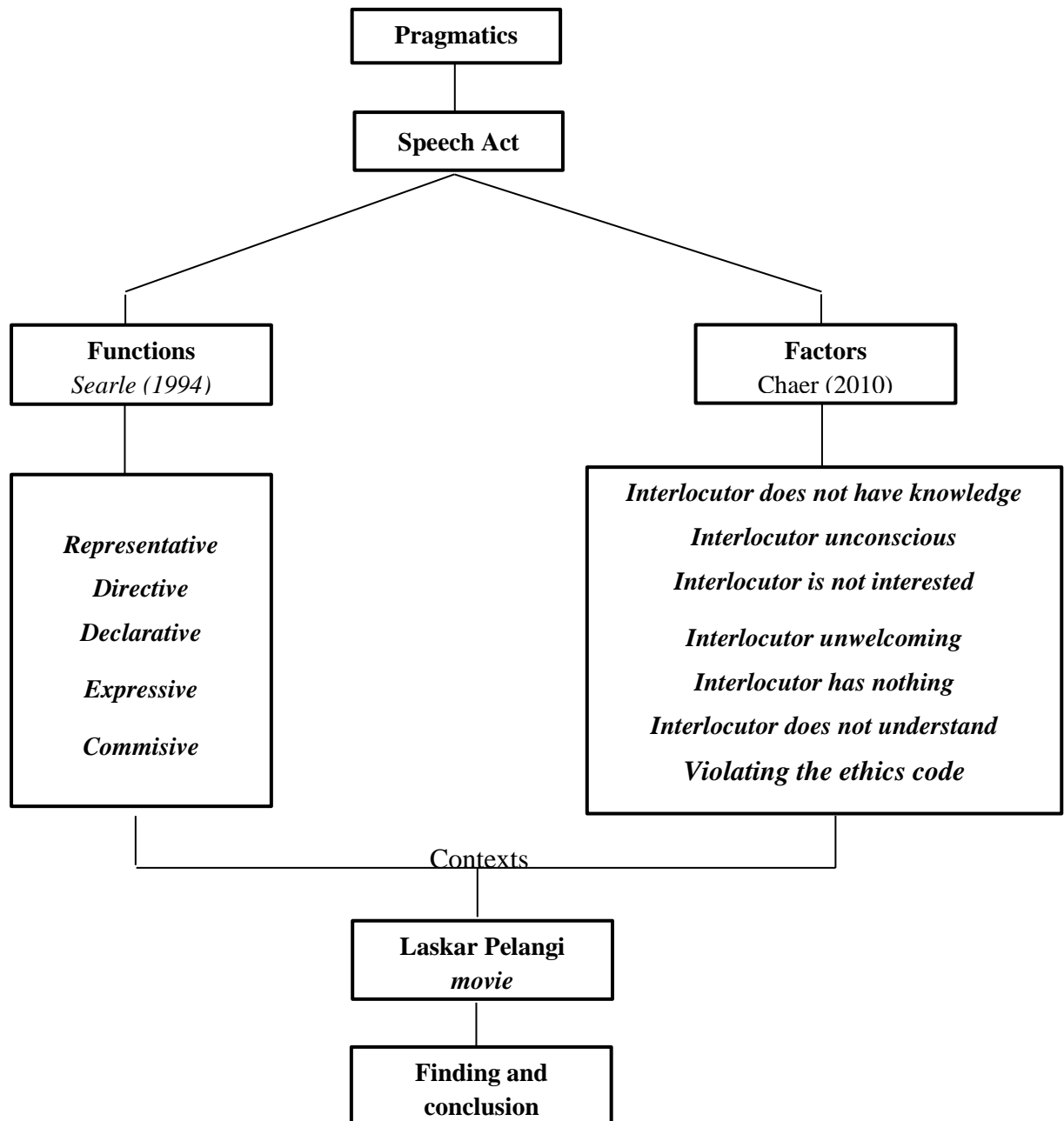*movie*

Finding and conclusion

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Based on the cart figure **2.3** above the researcher uses (Searle, 1994) theory that he divides five types of general function performed by speech act; representative, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative. these functions are delivered via utterance, sometimes these functions fail delivered to the interlocutor. it is caused by some factors such as; interlocutor does not understand, interlocutor has nothing, interlocutor unwelcoming, interlocutor is not interested, interlocutor unconsciously and interlocutor does not have knowledge (Chaer, 2010).

CHAPTER III
METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

This research is qualitative research, where in this research contains the sentences or words without showing or using any number or formulations where its determiner or the instrument is the researcher itself. Qualitative research is used to describe about the languge phenomenon, this research related to the theories about languge phenomenon.

3.2. Place and Time of The Research

This research was conducted in Batam, Kepulauan Riau. It was begun on September 2017 and finished on January 2018.

3.3. Object of the Research

The object of this research are the functions and factors which related to the speech act. The data are taken from a movie with the title Laskar Pelangi, it was released on december 17, 2009 written by Andrea Hirata. The seting of this movie in Bangka Belitung. This movie tell about a boy originally from belitung that his experience in the old school in belitung. In this strory he also have some friend in the school which have the same destiny, they are called by their teacher as a laskar pelangi.

Beside of that they have many aims, because of that the are must be delligent and smart so that their aim can be true. In the last story tells that after they are graduated and not a children anymore their destiny changes. Lintang as the main topic here is succes to get schoolarship in the France.

3.4. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting data the researcher used observational method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) where in collecting the data the researcher only observes the utterances. This method has some thecniques to collect the data, they are : unparticipatory technique, writing technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researcher only observes and writes every utterances language used in the movie which contains the speech act functions and factors.

In the following bellow are the steps in collecting the data:

1. Download the movie and script

2. Wach the movied repeatedly

3. Read and observe the entire dialogues on script.

4. Write the data related to the speech act

The researcher uses some instruments such as; writing equipments, portable computer and etc. It is used to support the researcher so that it will make it easier to collect the data.

3.5. Method of Analyzing Data

In this research the researcher applies referential identity method and pragmatic identity method who proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). In the following bellow are the steps of researcher analyzing the data.

a. Analyzing every word in the data have been collected based on their function.

b. Analyzing every meaning of the word base on the contexts.

c. Classifying their functions.

d. Classifying the factors.

3.6. Method of Presenting Research Result

The result of data analysis in this research is presented by using informal presentation method. Presentation of data analysis result informally is presentation of result of data analysis by using ordinary words (Sudaryanto: 2015). In this presentation, the rules are conveyed in ordinary words, words that when read immediately can be immediately understood. The rules are the principles of continuity of discourse contained in the discourse news.

3.7. Research Schedule

The table below is the reseach schedule of the researcher in conducting the research. The table shows the schedule as per week in each months. It was started on September 2017 and finished on January 2018.

Table 3.1 Research Schedule

Months & Years	Activity	Week			
		1	2	3	4
September 2017 Chapter I	Background	■			
	Formulations		■		
	Object of the Research			■	
	Keys Term				■
October 2017 Chapter II	Theories	■			
	Revision		■		
	Theoretical Framework			■	
	Revision				■
November 2017 Chapter III & IV	Methods and techniques	■			
	Revision		■		
	Revision			■	
	Research Analysis				■
December 2017 Chapter IV	Revision	■			
	Revision		■		
	Finding			■	
	Revision				■
January 2018 Chapter V	Conclusions and Suggestions	■			
	Format and additional		■		
	Revision			■	
	Finishing				■