AN ANALYSIS OF REQUEST AND COMMAND IN "RAMPAGE" MOVIE BY BRAD PEYTON: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES

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2019

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I, Reza Anggita Pratiwi

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled

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Is 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, 18th March 2019

Reza Anggita Pratiwi

151210092

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ABSTRAK

Manusia merupakan mahkluk sosial, yang mana untuk memenuhi kebutuhannya manusia memerlukan bantuan orang lain. Untuk mendapatkan bantuan orang lain manusia butuh berinteraksi. Interaksi yang mereka lakukan adalah berkomunikasi. Dalam berkomunikasi terdapat pembicara dan pendengar. Komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh pembicara dan pendengar adalah menggunakan bahasa. Dalam linguistic terdapat kajian bahasa yang dikenal dengan pragmatik. Pragmatic adalah salah satu kajian linguistik yang mempelajari bahasa berdasarkan arti dan konteks. Dalam kajian pragmatik terdapat berbagai kajian didalamnya, salah satunya adalah tindak tutur. Tindak tutur pertama kali di cetuskan oleh Austion pada tahun 1962. Austin membagi tindak tutur menjadi tiga tingkatan; lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi. Pada tahun 1969, Searle membagi tindak tutur ilokusi menjadi lima kategori, yaitu asertif, directive, ekspresif, komisif, dan deklarasi. Tindak tutur tidak hanya dijumpai di kehidupan nyata, namun tindak tutur dapat ditemukan di dalam film. Film yang digunakan dalam penelitian in adalah film Rampage yang mana peneliti menganalisis tindak tutur dari tingkat ilokusi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe dari permintaan dan bentuk dari perintah pada film Rampage. Adapun teori permintaan yang digunakan adalah teori dari Trosborg dan teori dari perintah menggunakan teori Holmes. Dalam penelitian ini metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dan dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data peneliti menggunakan teori dari Sudaryanto yang mana dikenal sebagai metode simak dan metode padan. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah teknik simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik yang digunakan dalam analisis data adalah teknik padan pragmatik. Penemuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa dari 25 data yang diteliti terdapat dua tipe permintaan yang digunakan di dalam film Rampage yaitu permintaan tidak langsung dan permintaan tidak langsung (berdasarkan kondisi pembicara). Selain itu ditemukan satu bentuk dari perintah dalam film Rampage, yaitu bentuk perintah atau keharusan.

Kata kunci*: Pragmatik, Tindak tutur, Tipe dan Bentuk*

ABSTRACT

Humans are social being which to fulfill what they needs, they need help from the others. To get help from other people, humans need to make an interaction. The interaction they do is communication. In communication there are speaker and listener. Communication that speaker and listener do is using language. In linguistics there are a study about language that known as pragmatics. Pragmatic is one of linguistics studies that study about meaning of language based on the context. There are various studies in pragmatics, one of them is speech act. Speech act for the first time pioneered by Austin in 1962. Austin divided speech acts into three levels, first is locutionary, second is illocutionary, and third is perlocutionary. In 1969, Searle divided illocutionary act into five categories; assertive, directive, expressive, commisive, and declaration. Speech act is not only found in real life but also can be found in the movie. The movie used in this research is Rampage movie which the researcher analyzes speech act from illocutionary act. The aim of this research are to found the types ofrequest and the forms of command in Rampage movie. The researcher used the theory of request by Trosbrog and the theory of command by Holmes. This research used a qualitative method and for the collecting and analyzing, the researcher used the theory from Sudaryanto which is known as observation (simak) method and identity (padan) method. The technique used in collecting the data is non-participant observation technique and the technique used in analyzing data is pragmatics identity technique. The finding of this research are there are two types of request used in rampage movie, namely indirect request and conventionally indirect (Speaker-Based Condition). In addition, this research also found one form of command used in Rampage movie that is Imperatives form of command.

Key words: Pragmatics, Speech Act, Types and Forms

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Somebody told me I'm a failure!

I'll prove them wrong!

-Uzumaki Naruto

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My father, mother, and all beloved family

All lecturers and staff at Putera Batam University

ACKNOWLEDMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the problem

In this world human is known as social being. Human is known as social being, because to fulfill what they need human need help from each other. Interaction is a way that used by human to get help from each other. The interaction that people do is called communication. According to Wood (2009) when people do interaction to create and explain the meaning is called communication. In other hand, we can conclude the communication that people do when they make interaction is using language.

Language is used by human in communication. There are so many kinds of language used by human in communication. One of language kinds that is used by human is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study that study about implicit meaning. According to Yule (2013) The study of implicit meaning and how we interpret the meaning which the meaning is said or written in it is called pragmatics. Actually when study about implicit meaning, the hearer is not only understand about the meaning of what speaker said, but the hearer also must understand about the context for interpreting the utterance.

There are so many scope in pragmatics, such as: deixis, implicature, presupposition, and speech act. Speech act is the scope of pragmatics which is chose by the researcher. Speech act itself is an activity when the speaker and the hearer make communication which the utterance has implicit meaning. According to

1

Birner (2013) speech act is happen when the speaker uttering something it means the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Speech act perform when the speaker make utterance such as: request, apology, command, ask, complaint, greeting and so on. Speech act for the first time was pioneered by J.L Austin in 1962. J.L Austin was a British philosopher of language who divided speech act into three levels. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

In 1969, another expert Searle divided one of the level of speech act that called illocutionary acts into five categories. Searle who known as American philosopher divided illocutionary act into assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative. Directive is one of five categories which people like to use in communication. In directives there are some acts used by people in communication, such as: request, command, advise, invite and so on.

People like to use request and command of directives acts in communication. But, not only use in real request and command also can be found in the movie. One of the movie that contained request and command is Rampage movie. Rampage movie is an American film directed by Brad Peyton. Rampage movie itself was one of best seller movies in 2018. Rampage movie that directed by Brad Peyton tells about a friendship between primatologist and albino gorilla and they have mission to stop other animal from destroying Chicago. Rampage movie is created based on video games series which name Rampage by Midway games. The character in rampage movie are The Rock or known as Dwayne Johnson as David Okoye in the movie, Naomic Harris as Dr. Kate Caldwell, Mali Akerman as Claire Wyden, Jake

Lacy as Brett Wyden, Joe Manganiello as Burke and Jeffret Dean Morgan as Dr. Kerry Atkins.

In rampage movie there are some characters like to use request and command in their utterance. For example the major character of rampage movie Dr. Kerry Atkins who like to use request and command in her utterance. In the movie Dr. Kerry Atkins act as the crew who works with Claire Wyden. The example of utterance said by Dr. Kerry Atkins is:

I'm headed to the escape capsule.

The utterance said by Dr. Kerry Atkins in the space. The situation is Dr. Atkins was doing her mission in space, but the mission failed and the rocket broken in the space. Because of the rocket broken, Dr. Atkins is going to escape capsule. She use escape capsule to back to earth. In locutionary act the utterance said by Dr. Atkins is means the speaker is on her way to escape capsule. But when utterance is analyze in illocutionary, the speaker wants the hearer to doing something. The speakers wants the hearer to open the door of escape capsule. So, in conclusion the utterance said by Dr. Atkins categorize as request of illocutionary act.

Researches about speech act have been done before. The first research is "An analysis of illocutionary acts in Sherlock Holmes movie" by Nugroho (2011). The previous research has differences with previous now. The previous research analyzed the data from Sherlock Holmes movie, meanwhile the research now use the data from Rampage movie. The previous research was analyze about the illocutionary acts in general, meanwhile the researcher now analyze about request and command of illocutionary acts. There are not only the differences can be found

between the previous research and the researcher now, but there are also the similarity between the previous research and the researcher now. The previous research and the researcher now used qualitative method and used pragmatics approach in the research.

Another analysis already done by Kang, Ko, & Seo (2013). In their international journal entitled Hierarchical speech act classification for discourse analysis. The study was about the classification of speech act that used to dialogue understanding system. The previous research has the different with the research now that is the approach. The researcher now use pragmatics as the approach, meanwhile the previous research use syntax as the approach.

After seeing the phenomenon of speech acts, the researchers are interested to analyze more deeply about speech act. This research are going to analyzed types and forms of speech act especially about request and command. The analysis of request and command itself will be analyzed in Rampage movie.

1.2. Identification of problem

According to the background of the study above, here are the problems identified:

1. The types of speech act in Rampage movie.

2. The types of request in Rampage movie.

3. The types of command in Rampage movie.

4. The forms of command used by character in Rampage movie.

5. Factor that influence request and command happened in Rampage movie

1.3. Limitation of the problem

Based on the problems that have been identified above, so that the researcher conducted more focused on certain problems. Then the researcher make limits the problem, as follows:

1. Types of request in Rampage movie.

2. The forms of command in Rampage movie

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Facing the limitations of the problem that researcher had specified, researcher would like to formulate the problem as follows:

1. What are types of request that used by the character in Rampage movie?

2. What are forms of command that used by the character in Rampage movie?

1.5. Objective of the Research

This research is considered necessary because it can provide information about the speech act contained in Rampage movie. The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of request that found in Rampage movie.

2. To identify the forms of command that found in Rampage movie

1.6. Significance of the Research

1.6.1. Theoretically:

1. To give information about the types of request and forms of command that researcher found in Rampage movie.

2. To make good understanding about speech act, especially for linguistics student.

3. To give good understanding about the use of request and command in polite way.

1.6.2. Practically:

1. This research can be a references for linguistics student, especially those who analyze about request and command

1.7   Definition of Key Term

Request   : According to Trosborg in Yulianto (2013) an illocutianary act that the speaker makes a request and the speaker wants the hearer to do something which the action do by the hearer is advantage to the speaker is known as request act.

Command   : According to Yule (1996) One of the speech acts used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others is known as commands.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

In this chapter researcher review some theories that related to this research. The theories that reviewed in this chapter used as the guidance by the researcher in analyzed data in chapter four.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study that study about implicit meaning. According to Yule (1996) there are some points of pragmatics. First, Yule describe pragmatics as the study of meaning that do by the speaker and the hearer. Second, pragmatics is the study of meaning where the meaning is related to the context. Third, pragmatics is study how the speaker's utterance be interpreted by the hearer. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. In other hand, we can assume pragmatics is a study of implicit meaning which is when the speaker and the hearer communicated they need to understand about the context.

In addition, Mey in Widowati (2012) see the pragmatics as the study of language based on context in society. And also, Levinson in Widowati (2012) stated that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which study about the use of language in communication. In other hand, pragmatics is study meaning of language which is how speaker produces an utterance and delivered the intention to listener, and how the listener interpret the utterance based on the context.

2.1.1. Context

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in language based on the context. According to Leech in Widowati (2012) stated that context influences the hearer in understanding the meaning of the utterance said by the speaker. Context is used by the speaker and the hearer to interpret the meaning. With context, the hearer easier to understand the speaker needs.

2.1.2. Speech Act

Speech acts are one of pragmatics scope that usually used by people in communication. Speech acts are an utterance spoken in actual communication situation. Austin in Rumaira (2015) stated that speech act is an action that do based on produces an utterance. Meanwhile, Birner in Rumaira (2015) stated that speech act is when the speaker produces an utterance it means the listener must do something refer to the speaker's utterance. In other hand, speech acts are the activity which the speaker produces utterance and the listener performed the utterance based on what speaker said.

The term of speech acts for the first time was pioneered by John Langshaw Austin in 1962. Austin was a British philosopher of language that divided speech acts into three levels. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In 1969, another expert Searle divided one of level of speech act that called illocutionary act into five categories. Searle who known as American philosopher divided illocutionary act into commisive, directive, expressive, assertive, and declarative. Directive is one of five categories that people like to use in

communication. In directives there are some acts that called as request, command, advise, invite, and so on.

2.1.3. Austin Classification

In 1962 John Austin who known as father of speech act divided speech acts into three levels, such as:

1. Locution act

   Locution act is the first level of speech acts. locution act refers to the real meaning of utterance that uttered by the speaker. Austin in Wardani (2011) stated that a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. In addition Wijaya in Nugroho (2011) states the act of saying something is called locutionary. In other hand, locutionary act is an act that produce language that contains something in it. The example of locution act is" ***The room is hot"***. From the utterance above, the utterance refers to the temperature. The utterance above means the temperature in the room is hot.

2. Illocutionary act

   Illocutionary act is the second level of speech acts. Illocutionary act refers to the speaker intention in uttering the words. According to Austin in Nugroho (2011) stated that illocutionary is the act by the speaker uttering the word. In illocutionary act there are some acts that used by people, there are request, command, offer, promise, thanking and so on. The aim of illocutionary act is not about the speaker's uttering but

illocutionary is about doing something. Because of that, illocutionary acts is known as an act by doing something. The example of illocutionary acts is *"The room is hot"*. That utterance is not mean about the temperature, but through that utterance means the speaker wants the hearer to doing something. For example because of the room is hot the speaker wants the hearer to turn on the AC.

3. Perlocutionary acts

The third level of speech act is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is refers to the effect of utterance that uttered by the speaker. Perlocutionary act is used by speaker to influence the hearer through the utterance that speaker said. perlocutionary act is the effect of illocutionary act that make the hearer to do something. in other hand, perlocutionary act is the act that create from the effect from the speaker by uttering something that contain illocutionary act. The example of perlocutionary act is *"The room is hot"*. If the utterance analyze by locutionary the utterance refers to the temperature of the room. And also, if the utterance analyze from illocutionary the utterance has meaning to the hearer for doing something. But, if the utterance analyze from perlocutionary act the effect or the action that the hearer do base on the utterance that uttered by the speaker is called perlocutionary act.

2.1.4 Searle Classification

In 1969, Searle classified one of three levels of speech acts that is illocutionary acts into five categories, as follows:

1. Representative

   Representative is the first categories by Searle. Representative is a kind of speech act that states what speaker believes to be case or not.

2. Directive

   The second category of illocutionary by Searle is known as directive. Directive act is known as an act which used by the speaker to influence the hearer to do something.

3. Commissive

   Commissive is the third category by Searle. In this type, the speaker use commissive acts it means the speaker will do some future action.

4. Expressive

   The fourth category is known as expressive. Expressive is an act which is states what speaker's feels.

5. Declaration

   The fifth category is declarative. Declaration is a kind of speech acts that change the situation via the speaker's utterance.

2.1.5 Request

In communication, people usually make conversation that contained request and command in they utterance. According to Trosborg in Yulianto (2013) an illocutianary act that the speaker makes a request and the speaker wants the hearer to do something which the action do by the hearer is advantage to the speaker is known as request act.

2.1.5.1 Types of Request

1. Indirect Request

In indirect request there are two strategies, the first strategies is mild hints and the second strategies is strong hints. Mild hints strategies the speaker wish is not partially mentioned. Meanwhile the strong hints strategies the speaker wish can be partially mentioned. The example of mild hints is I have to go now (The situation is the speaker wants the hearer give him an umbrella, because the speaker wants to go but there is rainy). Meanwhile the example of strong hints is I have to go now, but I forgot to bring my umbrella (The speaker wants the hearer lend him an umbrella).

2. Conventionally Indirect (Hearer-Oriented Conditions)

In this type, request based on hearer-oriented conditions is describe the hearer in the level to decide whether the speaker's request or wish will be do or not by the hearer. Indirect request based on hearer-oriented conditions consist of two strategies, such as:

   a. The first strategies consist of ability statement, willingness statements, and permission statements.

   b. The second strategies consists of Suggestory Formulae.

3. Conventionally Indirect (Speaker-Based Conditions)

Conventionally indirect based on speaker conditions is make the speaker focus on the speaker's conditions. It means that the speaker conditions

is more important than the hearer conditions. There are two strategies in this types:

    a. The first strategies is wishes or desires strategy.

       For example: I would like to invite you to come to my birthday party tonight.

    b. The second strategies is needs or demands strategy.

       For example: I need to invite you to come to my birthday party tonight.

4. Direct Request

The last type of request is direct request. Direct request is happens when the speaker make the request in explicit way. Direct request consists of two strategies, such as:

    a. Obligation statements. For example: You must/have to eat with me now.

    b. Performatives category. This strategy is divided into two strategies, there are hedged performatives and hedged performatives.

       For example: I would like to ask you to have dinner with me tonight. (Hedged performatives). I ask you to have dinner with me tonight. (Unhedged performatives)

2.1.6 Commands

Commands act is one of directives act used by people in communication. Commands act usually used by people as the way to get someone to do something.

2.1.6.1 Forms of Commands

According to Holmes in Wdowati (2012) there are some categories of form of commands, such as :

1. Imperatives

   Imperatives is a verb that used to give command, instruction, warning, advice and request. In this categories there are six structural of directive in the form imperative.

   a. Base form of verb

      The first form of verb is known as the base form of verb. The example of base form of verb are "Raise your hand" and "Speak up". From the example the words Raise and put are verb.

   b. You + imperatives

      Imperatives is a verb that can use to give a command. The example of you + imperatives "You look there" and "You put the guns down".

   c. Present participle

      The form of verb that ends with –ing is known as Present participle. The example of present participlePresent participle is the form of verb that ends in –ing. For example, "Looking at him" and "Running to there". The words look and run are verb.

   d. Verb ellipsis

Leaving out of a word or word form of verb is known as verb ellipsis. For example, "Hands up" and "Now this one".

e. Imperative + modifier

Modifier is a word of phrase, such as "please", address forms, and modal tags.

f. Let + first person pronoun

A word used in a place of a noun or noun phrase is known as pronoun. The example of Let + first person pronoun are "Let's do it" and "Let's get it".

2. Declaratives

In declarative form there are two variants of directive speech acts, such as:

a. Embedded agent

In this category declarative is identified by the fact of activity that expressed explicitly in clause. In this category the main clause was begin by 'I want' or 'I'd like'. The example of this category is "I want you to write a poem".

b. Hints

In this category, hints needed the hearer to understand about the context and the meaning of speaker utterance. For example, "Nelson, stand up!".

2.2 Previous Research

Researches about speech act have done before. So, in this previous study the researcher took some journal about speech act. The first research is from Manda, Dewi, Beratha, & Netra (2017) journal. The title of the journal was Speech Acts Found in the movie "Fast and Furious 7". The previous research has different with the previous now, that is about the object and analysis. The previous research took the data from the movie "Fast and Furious 7" meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing the data from Rampage movie. The previous research analyzed illocutionary act in general, as for the researcher now is analyzing the specific one, there are request and command of illocutionary act.

The second journal is from Kang et al. (2013). In their international journal entitled Hierarchical speech-act classification for discourse analysis. The study was about the classification of speech act that used to dialogue understanding system. This research previous research has different with the research now, that is the approach. This research use "pragmatics" approach, meanwhile the previous one used "syntax" approach. And then, the previous research is analyzed about the classification of speech act, meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing about the types and form of request and command.

Another analysis is from Shahidi & Akbari (2013). The title of the journal was "Delving into speech act of request of Iranian Turkish informants". The researcher has different from the researcher now. The previous research is took the data from Iranian Turkish informants,, meanwhile the researcher now is taking the data from utterance that uttered by character in Rampage movie. The previous

research used the politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson in their research, but the researcher now used the theory from Trosborg and Holmes in doing the analysis.

The fourth research about speech act is from Eddin & Ahmed (2017). The title of the journal was "A Sociolinguistic Study of Speech Act Realization Patterns in Jordanians' Facebook Status Updates". The differences of the previous research and the researcher now are from the source data and the approach. The previous research took the data from social media that is Facebook, meanwhile the researcher now took the data from the movie. As for, the previous research used sociolinguistics approach in their analysis, but the researcher now used pragmatics approach in analysis.

The last analyzing about speech act took from Tabatabaei & Samiee (2013) journal. The title of the journal was "Transfer of Requestive Speech Act from L1 to L2 in Iranian EFL Learners. The previous research has different analysis with the researcher now. The previous research analyzed about request strategies in Iranian EFL learners meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing the types of request of illocutionary act.

From the previous researchers above we know that research about speech act already be done by many previous research. But from the five previous research about speech act there are so many differences between the previous research and the previous now. The difference that researcher found between the previous research and the researcher now are about the approach, the source of data and the theory.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

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        ┌──────────────────────┐
        │     SPEECH ACT       │
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        │        ACT           │
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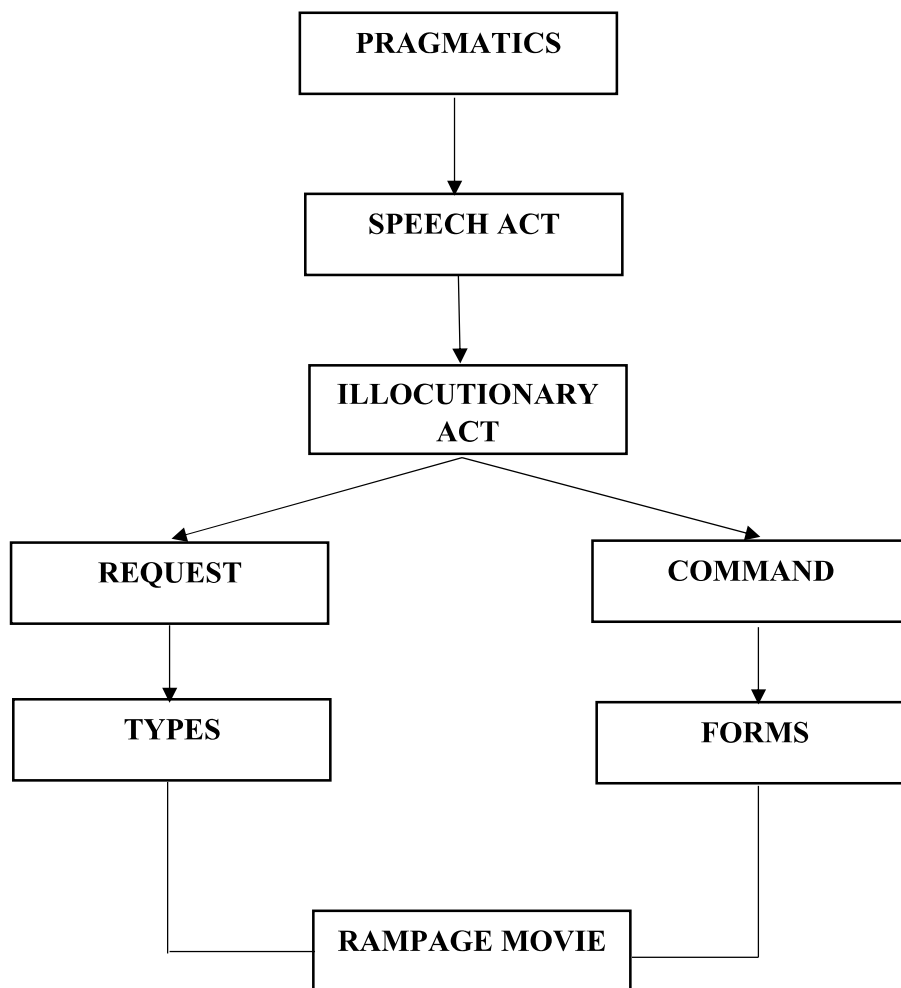
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

From the theories that has been described above, the researcher describe the problems of this research using theoretical framework. From the theoretical framework above, this research is analyze request and command in *Rampage movie.* As for, the researcher analyze the types of request in Rampage movie and the forms of command in Rampage movie.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

Research Design is the method used by the researcher as the way to collecting the data and analyzing the data. Creswell (2014) stated that research design is the specific procedures used by researcher in research process: collecting data, analyzing data and reporting the data. So, research design is approaches that applied by researcher to answer the research problem. Creswell (2014) divided the approach into three approaches, those are qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods.

The researcher applied qualitative approach in this research. The qualitative approach used in this research based on the social phenomenon that researcher analyzed, the form of data, and the technique of collecting data used by the researcher. Creswell (2014) qualitative research is a tool for understanding the meaning from individuals or group which related to a social or human problem. In addition Taylor in Oktaviani (2015) stated that qualitative methods are research methods that produces descriptive data in the form of words or verbal obtained from human.

3.2. Object of The Research

In this research the data took from the movie script. As the object of the research the movie script is in the form of document. The movie script that used by the researcher is movie script of Rampage movie which the movie have duration 1

Hour 55 minutes. Researcher took the data from the utterance from the character in Rampage Movie script. The utterance of the character become the object of this research because the researcher need to identified request and command that the character produced. The data took from whole of the movie and the researcher only focus on the utterance that contain request and command.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting the data, the researcher use the method of observation. According to Sudaryanto (2015) method of observation is the method used by the researcher to find the data by observing. Sudaryanto divided the method of observation into two technique, there are participant and non-participant. In this research the researcher applied non-participant technique. The non-participant technique is applied in this research because the researcher did not involve in the conversation did by the characters in the *Rampage Movie.* The researcher did some steps in the process of collecting the data, as follow:

1. Watching the Rampage movie thoroughly

2. Downloading the Rampage movie script

3. Checking the accuracy of the script by watching the movie time after time

4. Selecting the data

5. Classifying the data

6. Analyzing the data

3.4. Method of Analyzing the data

In analyzing the data, the researcher using the method of identity (padan) to be applied in this research. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the method of identity is a method used by the researcher which the language determiner does not become in one part with the language itself. So, in this research the researcher applied pragmatics identity method to analyzing the data in the *Rampage movie.* In analyzing the data the researcher did some steps, as follows:

1. Researcher selected the utterance from the character which contain request and command.

2. After selected the utterance, the researcher put it into research table.

3. After that, the researcher analyzed the data and divided into types and form of request and command.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

After doing the analysis, the next step is presenting the result of analysis. In this research, the researcher present the result in informal way. According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two ways to presenting the result of analysis. There are informal method and formal method. Because this research is qualitative method, the data is present by using the word and sentence. The research was presented by using words and sentences to make the reader easily understand.