# ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS EXPRESSED ON GARY WEBB IN "KILL THE MESSENGER" MOVIE

## **THESIS**

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This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best my knowledge and truly, it contains no material previously publishes or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of the thesis.

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#### ABSTRACT

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Movie.

The illocutionary act is a kind of language used by speaker to the listener to do something. In daily activities, illocutionary acts are often encountered in people's conversation. This study aims to analyze various types and functions of illocutionary acts on the character of Gary Webb in *Kill The Messenger Movie* directed by Michael Bederman (2014).

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive method to find the results of research. The researcher begins by analyzing the research subject by recording the transcript of Gary Webb's conversation, coding, then classifying the speech by type and type of illocution.

In this study, the researcher finds 147 data from the data that is uttered by Gary Webb. Moreover, the results obtained from the research show that the types of illocution that often appear in Gary Webb's speech, there are; assertive 66%, directive 17%, expressive 12%, commissive 5%, and declarative 0%. Meanwhile, among the types assertive ranked first, about 32 data or 66%. On the other hand, the researcher also finds the functions of illocutionary acts namely; competitive 26 data, convivial 10 data, collaborative 92 data, and conflictive 19 data. Collaborative becomes the most frequently spoken function of Gary Webb.

Moreover, the researcher hopes in the next research to be more focused and deep. The researcher suggests that the subject of the research is investigated more broadly, such as researching the speech of a person based on type and personality. Then, it becomes important for the next researcher to understand illocutionary act more deeply, because, in this study, the researcher finds a mismatch in the results of Leech's theory (1983- 106), namely the tendency of the type and function of illocutionary acts.

#### **INTISARI**

Farid, Ahmad. 2018. *Illocutionary Acts Expressed on Gary Webb in "Kill The Messenger" Movie*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi, Gary Webb, Kill the Messenger Movie.

Tindak tutur ilokusi merupakan ragam bahasa yang dipakai penutur untuk membuat pendengar (atau lawan bicara) melakukan sesuatu. Dalam kegiatan sehari-hari, tindak tutur ilokusi sering dijumpai di dalam perbincangan seseorang. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa berbagai jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi pada karakter Gary Webb dalam film Kill The Messenger yang disutradarai Michael Bederman (2014).

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memakai metode qualitative deskriptif untuk menemukan hasil penelitian. Peneliti memulai dengan menganalisa subjek penelitian yakni dengan mencatat transkrip percakapan Gary Webb, coding, lalu mengklasifikasikan tuturan berdasarkan jenis dan tipe ilokusi.

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti berhasil menemukan 147 data dari keseluruhan data yang diucap Gary Webb. Selain itu, hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian menunjukan bahwa jenis-jenis ilokusi yang sering muncul dalam tuturan Gary Webb antara lain, assertive 66%, directive 17%, expressive 12%, commissive 5%, dan declarative 0%. Sementara, dari jenis tersebut assertive menduduki peringkat pertama, yakni 32 data atau 66%. Di samping itu, peneliti juga menemukan fungsi-fungsi dari ilokusi yang diungkapkan Gary Webb, di antaranya; competitive 26 data, convivial 10 data, collaborative 92 data, dan conflictive 19 data. Collaborative menjadi fungsi yang paling sering dituturkan Gary Webb.

Lebih dari itu, peneliti berharap pada penelitian berikutnya agar dilakukan lebih fokus dan mendalam. Peneliti menyarankan agar subjek pembahasan dikaji lebih luas, misalnya meneliti ujaran seseorang berdasarkan tipe dan kepribadiannya. Kemudian, menjadi penting bagi peneliti berikutnya agar memahami tindak ilokusi lebih mendalam, sebab, dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan ketidakcocokan hasil dari teori Leech (1983- 106), yakni mengenai kecenderungan tipe dengan fungsi dari tindak ilokusi.

# TABLE OF CONTENT

Inside Title Pa	ii ii
Declaration Pa	age iii
Dedication Pa	ge iv
Motto Page	v
Thesis Adviso	or's Approval Page vi
Thesis Examin	ner's Approval Page vii
Acknowledge	mentviii
Table of Cont	entix
	xiii
Intisari	xiv
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION
1.1. Backgrou	nd of the Study1
	t of the Problem 6
1.3. Research	Objectives
1.4. Significar	nce of Research
1.5. Scope of	Limitations 8
1.6. Definition	of Key Terms8
CHAPTER 2	REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY
2.1. Speech A	ct Theories
2.2. Types of	Speech Acts
2.2.1	Locutionary Acts
2.2.2	Perlocutionary Acts
2.2.3	Illocutionary Acts
2.3. Types of	Illocutionary Acts
2.3.1	Assertive (Representative)
2.3.2	Directive
2.3.3	Commissive

2.3.4	Expressive	14
2.3.5	Declarative	15
2.4. Function	of Illocutionary Acts	16
2.4.1	Competitive	16
2.4.2	Convivial	17
2.4.3	Collaborative	
2.4.4	Conflictive	18
2.5. Synopsis	of Kill The Messenger Movie	18
CHAPTER 3	Research Method	
3.1. Research	Design	21
3.2. Data Coll	ection	22
3.2.1	Data and Data Sources	22
	Instrument	
3.2.3	Techniques of Data Collection	22
3.3. Data Anal	lysis	23
CHAPTER 4	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
_		
4.1.1.	Type of Illocutionary Acts	27
4.1	.1.1. Assertive (Representative)	29
	4.1.1.1. Stating	30
	4.1.1.1.2. Suggesting	32
	4.1.1.3. Complaining	34
	4.1.1.4. Claiming	36
	4.1.1.5. Reporting	38
4.1	.1.2. Directive	39
	4.1.1.2.1. Commanding	40
	4.1.1.2.2. Requesting	42
	4.1.1.2.3. Advising	44
4.1	.1.3. Commissive	45

4.1.1.3.1. Promising	46
4.1.1.3.2. Offering	47
4.1.1.4. Expressive	48
4.1.1.4.1. Thanking	49
4.1.1.4.2. Congratulating	50
4.1.1.4.3. Blaming	51
4.1.1.4.4. Praising	52
4.2. Function of Illocutionary Acts	
4.2.1. Competitive	55
4.2.1.1. Ordering	56
4.2.1.2. Asking	56
4.2.1.3. Demanding	57
4.2.1.4. Begging	57
4.2.2. Convivial	58
4.2.2.1. Offering	58
4.2.2.2. Inviting	59
4.2.2.3. Thanking	
4.2.2.4. Congratulating	60
4.2.3. Collaborative	61
4.2.3.1. Asserting	61
4.2.3.2. Reporting	62
4.2.3.3. Announcing	63
4.2.3.4. Instructing	64
4.2.4. Conflictive	65
4.2.4.1. Threatening	65
4.2.4.2. Accusing	66
4.2.4.3. Cursing	66
4.2.4.4. Reprimanding	67
4.1. Discussion	68

# CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion	 72
5.2. Suggestion	 72
REFERENCES	 74



## **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher describes the parts of the introductions; there are background of the study, statement of problem, research objectives, significance of research, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Speech acts have become a general topic discussed by language researchers. Commonly it is used to identify the case of meaning on action via utterance (Yule, 1996; Mey, 2009). In other definition, speech act itself tends to used to identify the importance of using language and the purpose, such as informing, criticizing, blaming, warning, congratulating, christening a baby, and so on (Cruse, 2006: 3; Habermas, 1998). Therefore the discussion of this term is often utilized by researchers to analyze the style of human being's communication.

The discussion about speech acts also cannot be separated from human's life, because by speaking under situation, human being tends to perform illocutionary acts, such as, assertions, promises, requests, declarations, and apologies (Davis & Gillon, 2004: 710). Moreover, the term of speech act cannot be understood only by utilizing language orally, but it also occurs in written (Griffiths, 2006: 148). So that, when people deliver their utterances to others in

order to get the certain purpose, it can be defined as speech acts although in written,

On the other hand, speech acts originally come from J. L. Austin's theory on his work *How To Do Things With Words* (1962). He mentions that in the way of saying something, we are (actually) doing something. It emphasizes that when people are uttering something, they give effect to the hearer (Brown and Yule, 1983). Besides that, he divides the part of speech acts into three sections: locutionary act which means as the act of saying something; illocutionary which is known as the act performed in saying something; and perlocutionary act which is understood as the act performed by uttering something (Riemer, 2010; Cutting, 2002).

The term of speech act which has been performed by Austin also produced 5 kinds of illocutionary acts types: verdictive, exercitivites, comissive, behavitives and expositives. In this case, verdictive means speech acts that refer to false and true. Then, exercitives indicates speech acts which occur because of privilege and directionary. While the term of commissive shows speech act which come from promise or action that makes the speaker doing action. Thus, behavitives is speech acts that show social responsibility or sympathy. Then expositive means speech acts utilized to simply a term or definition (Austin, 1962).

By that case, John R. Searle, a professor of Philosophy on University of California Berkeley, states that the term of Austin still need to be criticized (Searle, 1979). He mentions that for several cases the largely term have no clear understanding. So that he divides the (new) term of illocutionary acts into five types: assertive which means committing speaker to the truth preposition; directive which is known as giving effect to the hearer by influencing through utterance; commissive which is understood as a form of utterance that function to state promise or offer; expressive which means as giving psychological attitude to hearer through utterance, and declarative which is understood as a form utterance that give the content of utterance to the reality (Leech, 1983).

Moreover, study of speech acts (especially illocutionary) have been investigated by many researchers. They apply illocutionary acts into any kinds of certain subjects, such as movie, news paper, drama script, novel etc. For instance, the research which contains illocutionary acts are: Azizah (2015); Rahmah (2009); Muttaqin (2013); Fitri (2011); Andriyansyah (2015); Syah et. all. (2014); Mashumah (2014); Muarifah (2016); Nisak (2016); and Putri (2016). All of those researchers examine the term of illocutionary acts in different methods and problem.

Furthermore, the study illocutionary act which is applied on movie have been done by Syah, et al (2014). They discussed illocutionary acts of commands on the main character in *Despicable Me* movie. They focused on identifying form of sentence used by main character in *Despicable me*. From their research, Syah et al found two forms in command utterances. They were imperative and declarative forms of sentence. Yet, this research also shows the weakness. They only focus on

obtaining the data from command on the movie, so that, they cannot find a lot of finding in the term of illocutionary acts that included apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request etc. Moreover, the data are taken only from Gru's utterance as prime character. While, in this case the interesting of communication, in fact, occurred on minion who have unique pattern of communicating. So that, in this case the researcher tries to fix this gap into his research. He wants to complete the weakness by giving all of Searle's theory about illocutionary types on the main character of (Michael Cuesta)'s *Kill the Messenger*.

Then, Azizah (2015) also investigated illocutionary acts and the context on Akeelah and the Bee film. She focused on the utterance of main character. Her study found four types of illocutionary acts: directive, assertive, expressive and comissive. Here the most dominant type was directive illocutionary acts. Moreover, she chose to investigate the subject because there were a lot educational values on that movie. Then, this study also showed that the type of directive illocutionary acts occur when Akeelah—as main character—was doubt to answer, or even cannot answer. However in this study researcher cannot find the function of illocutionary acts, because Azizah did not focus on that. By that case this present study tries to complete the gap by finding the function of illocutionary acts.

Moreover, the similar research also has been finished by Muttaqin (2013). He also observed illocutionary acts to Mustapha Akkad's movie according to

Searle's theory. He focused on the utterance of Zaid as the main character. He found four types of illocutionary acts, there were representative (assertive), directive, comissive, dan declarative. Based on this case, he found that the most dominant type of this research was representative illocutionary acts. In this studym the researcher did not find the functions of illocutionary acts. So that, researcher tries to fix it into his research.

In other side, Ma'shumah (2014) investigated the illocutionary acts (function and types) in Reader Forum of *Jakarta Post News Paper*. She found that all of the types of illocutionary act were used in the reader's forum of *Jakarta Post*. They were assertive act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act and declarative act. Her study concluded that the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used on her subject was assertive, and the most dominant function of illocutionary acts wass collaborative. In other side, this study shows that the subject of research is based on written. This condition influences the result of study. So that, in this side the researcher tries to fix his research by identifying another subject; it is the utterance on main character on *Kill The Messenger* movie.

By this condition, researcher is convinced to investigate the utterances of Gary Webb on this movie. At least there are several reasons appear. First of all, *Kill The Messenger* movie is adapted from true story of Gary Webb, so, the data taken on this movie are closely to the real life. Secondly, from the website <a href="http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1216491/awards">http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1216491/awards</a> can be seen that this movie gained

many nominations and won many awards from a lot of agencies. There were, Nominated as Best Portrayal of Washington DC on Washington DC Area Film Critics Association Awards (2014); Nominated as Best Actor and Best Male Images in a movie on Women Film Critics Circle Awards (2014); Won as Best American Film on Traverse City Film Festival (2015); and Won as Worst Spanish Actress Pazvega For Grace of Monace and La Ignorancia de la sangie on Yoga Awards (2015). So that, it concludes that this movie can be called as one of the best movie in the world that should be watched.

Moreover, the content of the story inspires many people, especially on journalism enthusiast. It can be seen from the respond of journalist after the story of Gary Webb published. Then, this movie shows about the way of journalist to communicate each other. So, it gives new knowledge to another researcher to understand how journalist speaks. Therefore, it also gives new knowledge to everybody who focuses on linguistics and communication.

#### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

In order to make clear, two points of statement of problems are chosen to be discussed. The statement of problems here are selected based on explanation of Searle in Leech (1983) and Leech (1983: 105). These are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb in *Kill the Messenger*Movie?

2. What are the illocutionary acts functions used by Gary Webb in *Kill the Messenger* Movie?

## 1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the statement of the problem, researcher analyzes the objective of research such as below:

- To know the kinds of illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb in Kill the Messenger Movie based on Searle's classification of illocutionary acts in Leech (1983).
- 2. To identify the function of utterance used by Gary Webb in *Kill the Messenger* Movie according to Leech (1983).

## 1.4 Significance of Research

Some of significance studies are:

- 1. For the next research, the researcher hopes it can be easy for the reader to understand the material of this research.
- 2. The researcher hopes it can be useful for English Department to analyze speech act deeply.
- 3. For journalistic enthusiasms, this study is expected to give new knowledge about the style and the way of communication of journalist.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitations

Due to available time, this study focuses on researching only the dialogue of Gary Webb in the movie. The reason is because Gary is the prime character and he comes to be the most dominant character who frequently uttering dialogue. Hence, of course he gets many attentions from audience who watch this movie. Moreover, in this part, Gary also shows the capacity of journalist to say utterance much more in this movie.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In this side, the researcher decides keyterm into some parts to make clear the reader's understanding.

- 1. Speech acts: the actions performed via utterance (Yule 1985: 47)
- 2. Illocutionary act is the performance of the speaker to get something of the hearer.

#### CHAPTER II

#### REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

This chapter focuses to explore some theories and all elements that support the field of study.

#### 2. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

#### 2.1. Speech Acts Theories

The term of speech acts have been created by Austin many years ago. He popularizes this theory into his phenomenon work *How To Do Things With Words* (1962). This theory itself means that there is correlation between speech and action. On other hand, Austin (in Curtin, 2002) states that in the way of speech there is action performed through saying something, and it is called as speech acts.

Besides that, after the death of Austin (philosopher of speech acts) in 1960, the ideas of speech act is expanded, structured and advanced by Searle—an American philosopher. He states that the principle of speech act is uttering sentence which is effecting an action inside the framework of social convention. In other form, speech act generally known as saying is (part of) doing, or words are (part of) deeds (Mey, 2009).

Moreover, according to Yule (1996) speech act basically defines as actions performed via actions, and in English, are labeling such as, apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, compliment, invitation, promise or request. Yule continues when people communicate each other, they expect that the speaker and hearer are connected with the topics of communication. So that, they are helped

by event or circumstances surrounding them and this case generally called as speech acts event (Yule, 1996).

## 2.2. Types of Speech Acts

Austin, in Paltride (2006), argues that speech acts divided into three parts. There are locutionary acts, the illocutionary acts, and the perlocutionary acts. For those terms basically occur in one occasion (see Curtin, 2002). In order to make clear, the example can be seen below:

#### #In the class room.

AA : I think I'm going to go bookstore this afternoon.

BB: I was there yesterday.

CC : Could you bring me social book, please?

BB : Me as well?

## 2.2.1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary act is semantic or literal meaning of a sentence. Austin said that the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. Briefly, locutionary act is the meaning of what speaker says. In the example above (AA) and BB said *I think I'm going to go bookstore this afternoon* and *I was there yesterday* are included into locutionary acts. The reasons are: (1) it indicates 'what is said' and (2) They are only uttering sentence without have any certain goals. So that, the locutionary act means study that focus on what speaker says.

#### 2.2.2. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary act is the result or the effect of illocutionary act which is done by hearer. From the example above, the effect of the words CC and BB, AA brings the social books from bookstore. It concludes as perlocutionary acts. It is because the effect has been done by hearer. It deals with what Curtin (2002) said that perlocutionary act is 'what is done by uttering the words'; the effect on the hearer, and the hearer's reaction.

## 2.2.3. Illocutionary Acts

Mey (2009) noted that illocutionary act is a connection of the reality to the action when people say it with some goals. On other hand, it means an act that is doing in speaking. Therefore, in Mey's definition, the term of illocutionary act includes accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving, permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking (Mey, 2009).

From the example above, illocutionary act can be seen when CC and BB deliver their utterance to the AA. *Could you bring me social book, please?* and *Me as well?*, are the types of utterance that concern to request to the hearer to do something, and this term called as illocutionary acts (Cutting, 2002). Moreover, Reimer (2010) conducted the illocutionary act as the act which occurs in saying something. Thus, Reimer continued, in illocutionary acts appeared illocutionary force such as, thanking, congratulating and advising (Reimer, 2010). Furthermore,

the term of illocutionary also can be understood as the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996). In Yule's point of view, the illocutionary forces of this term are stating, offering, explaining etc.

#### 2.3. Types of Illocutionary acts

After Austin's death on 1960, the term of illocutionary acts have been developed by Searle. Formerly, types of illocutionary acts conducted by Austin into five. There are, verdictive, exercitivites, comissive, behavitives and expositives. Here, verdictive means as speech act which is related to false and true. While, exercitives can be understood as speech acts happen privilege and directionary. Thus, commissive shows speech acts come from promise or action. Moreover, behavitives is speech acts that show social responsibility or sympathy. And for the last, expositives means speech acts which are utilized to simply a term or definition (Austin, 1962).

The types of illocutionary acts, actually, have been developed by many researchers. Mey (2009) noted that there are several changes in the kinds of illocutionary acts, based on the period. It can be seen below:

Table 2 Different types of classifications of speech acts/speech act verbs

Austin (1962)	Vendler (1972)	Searle (1975)	Bach & Harnish (1979)	Allan (1994)
Expositives	Expositives	Representatives	Constatives	Statements
Commissives	Commissives	Commissives Commissives		Statements
Exercitives	Interrogatives	Directives	Directives	Invitationals
	Exercitives	Directives		Authoritatives
Verdictives	Operatives	Declarations	Effectives	Authoritatives
	Verdictives	Declarations	Verdictives	
Behabitives	Behabitives	Expressives	Acknowledgements	Expressives

Source: Allan (1998: 11).

Therefore, in order to make clear, the term of Searle is preferred to use in this research. Searle (in Leech, 1983) conducted the types of illocutionary acts as follows:

#### 2.3.1. Assertive (Representative)

In the part of *introduction* on *Expression and Meaning; studies in The Theory of Speech Acts*, Searle actually preferred to call this term as assertive than representative (Searle, 1979: viii). He did it since any speech acts with a propositional content is in some sense of representation. Searle in Leech (1983) concluded that assertive is committing the speaker to the truth by preposition, such as: **suggesting**, **boasting**, **complaining**, **claiming** and **reporting**.

For example:

Suggesting: Why don't you sit down and relax for a while?

**Boasting**: We were offended by his boast that he would easily beat

115

**Complaining**: Oh come on, please don't do this.

Claiming : Today is very hot

**Reporting**: This room is really cool

#### 2.3.2. Directive

In simply definition, directive can be understood as speech acts which cause the hearer to take a particular action, by **ordering**, **advising**, **requesting**, **commanding**, **recommending** (Leech, 1983). Moreover, Yule (1996) stated that

14

directive is speech act which used by speaker to get action of someone by speaking, and it can be negative or positive.

For instance:

Ordering : Cook!

**Advising** : It will be better if you do your work in your home.

**Requesting** : Can you give me some cakes?

**Commanding** : Bring this bag!

**Recommending** : I recommend this book to you

#### 2.3.3. Commisive

Searle on Leech (1983) stated that commissive is a way of speaker to do the future action by committing his/her utterance. Speaker does to show the commitment of him/her to do future action. They usually utter some kinds of verb like, **promise**, **vowing**, **offering** (Leech, 1983).

Examples:

**Promise** : I will come to your house, tomorrow.

**Vowing** : Well, I vow it is as fine a boy as ever was seen!

**Offering**: What can I do for you?

## 2.3.4. Expressive

The term of expressive means the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes (Leech, 1983). Moreover, in Yule's point of view, it can be concluded as kind of speech acts that uttered by

speaker by uttering some utterance based on what speaker feels. The kinds of sentences are: thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling etc

Examples:

**Thanks** : Thanks for sending my postcard!

**Congratulating** : Congratulations for your new job!

**Pardoning**: Pardon me, does this train go to Malang?

Blaming : It was your fault

**Praising** : You look lovely

Condoling : I condole with him in his loss

#### 2.3.5. Declarative

A declaration is an utterance which changes the status of the world (Yule, 1996). It means, when people utter something it can influence the social status of people. Moreover, Searle on Leech (1983) noted that declarative term is very special of illocutionary acts. The reason is because by uttering this kind of utterance the social status of people are being changed. In the Searle's language "They are performed, normally speaking, by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework". The kinds of declarative are: resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing etc.

Example:

**Resigning** : ...I leave my position at this company by the end

of this week.

**Dismissing** : You are fired!

**Christening** : I will make you being employee here.

Naming : This blue cake named as Grape Cake

**Excommunicating**: I acknowledge that you must go from here.

**Appointing**: you are in appointing a new secretary of Telkom

Company

Sentencing: The court gives him a 12 month wholly suspended

sentence, with a 24-month (2 years) good behavior bond.

# 2.4. Function of Illocutionary acts

Leech's (1983) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows:

#### 2.4.1. Competitive

This illocutionary act aims to the social goal. For instance: **ordering**, **asking**, and **demanding**. In this function, the negative politeness is used to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say.

Examples:

**Ordering**: I order fried rice in this restaurant

**Asking** : Do you have some coffee?

**Demanding**: See here, kids.

#### 2.4.2. Convivial

This illocutionary act aims incompliant with the social purposes, such as offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. In this context, the politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society.

## Examples:

Offering : May I help you Mom?

**Inviting**: Please come to our dinner party to night

**Greeting**: Good morning.

**Thanking**: Thanks for helping me.

Congratulating: congratulations for your great achievement

#### 2.4.3. Collaborative

This illocutionary act aims to ignore the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It commits the speaker/writer to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, "I like this book".

#### Examples:

**Asserting** : I think she is the best teacher.

**Reporting**: For a few minutes ago our teacher gave as new assignment

Announcing: We are happy to announce that this month the best

journalist is Garry Webb from San Jose Mercury News

**Instructing**: Close the door!

#### 2.3.4 Conflictive

This illocutionary act aims against the social purposes, for instance threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding. It against politeness which is not at all since purposed the anger except in the irony sentence.

## Examples:

**Threatening**: If you do this anymore, I will bring you to the police

**Accusing** : You must be doing something wrong

**Refusing**: we cannot do that. The situation is impossible

Reprimanding: Hey You. Don't put that ting here.

## 2.5. Synopsis of Kill The Messenger Movie

Kill the Messenger is a film which is adopted from the true story. This film tells about an idealist journalist, who spent all his life to find out the truth and show up to the public by story. The journalist works on a small (local) press agency in America, called San Jose Century News. Garry Webb was the reporter. At one time he got a mysterious call from a woman. He is notified about the involvement of the government (in this case the CIA) against the drug dealer.

At the first time he is shocked, and think that it just unimportant issue. However, the woman presses on and gives some important information. Garry then checks the validity of the information. He goes to court and check, is CIA really involved with drugs? Day by day he passed. One day he gets the data. He picks up the information and ask the director of media where he works to address

the issue. The agreement runs so complicated, but in the end, director of media grants Garry wishes.

Gary then goes to many places; from prison, forest, in another country, until near of the circle of American Defense officials. He asks to one informant into another. Shortly, he is convinced and found the fact that the CIA is really involved. He is also eager to publish it to the public.

A few days before he writes the story, he is called by several CIA. Those people do not like Garry's efforts to publish the story. They even mention Gary's family, which can be meant that they are seriously threatening if the news really came out. Gary is not afraid to face it. In fact he decides to speed up to write the story.

He writes the news and publishes into the public. Public runs sensationally and strongly condemned what CIA has done. Demonstration happens everywhere, while the big newspapers felt beaten for losing start in preaching the issue. Finally, other newspapers flock and find out more about the issue. Gary starts to be called everywhere.

At the same time, some people are digging and looking for the mistake in the news Garry wrote. The results of his coverage are investigated, and the content in the news is highlighted. He (Garry) is considered to do false coverage, because some respondents in the news source inform that they do not know about Garry and argue that they never give details for the news. Unfortunately, during the interview Garry does not record the results of the interview, but prefer to note it on paper.

Briefly, Garry is charged by doing fake coverage. Many people do not believe it, and the media itself (San Jose Mercury News) even also doubts what is covered Garry is the right thing according to the fact. Meanwhile, the spread of the news on the other hand earned the appreciation as the journalist of the year. Garry finally chooses to resign from the journalist.

Over the next few years, the story of Garry proved. The CIA is really involved in drugs trade, and forcing the director to resign. Several years after he decided to resign, he found dead with two bullet projectiles that pierced his head. The local police conclude that Garry died of suicide.

#### CHAPTER III

#### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter shows descriptions of research methods, and all components about research design.

#### 3. Research Methods

## 3.1.Research Design

The researcher used qualitative approach to observe the illocutionary acts in Gary Webb conversation based on this movie. The researcher preferred choosing qualitative approach to analyze because it examined the data descriptively based on theory of Austin about illocutionary acts. It was concluded from statement of Litosseliti (2010) that qualitative research concerned with structures and patterns. Another thought was delivered by Wahyuni (2012) on Putri (2016) that is qualitative comes and focus to understand the cavernous of experience of humans and the people around them. This thought also supported where researcher does not take any numeric data.

It was designed to help the researcher understands people, social and cultural context which they live. The researcher used this approach because he analyzed Gary Webb's utterances as the data source, and the data were words, phrases, clauses or sentence from the main character in this movie, not as counting the data.

#### 3.2. Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The researcher got the data from movie transcript in *Kill the Messenger* movie. He downloaded transcripts from internet and focus to analyze the types and function of illocutionary acts used by Garry Webb as prime character. The data were in the form of words, utterances, or sentences produced by Gary Webb which represented five types of illocutionary acts and four functions of illocutionary acts.

#### 3.2.2 Instrument

The basic principle of this research instrument was the researcher himself as main instrument, because the researcher analyzed and collected the data only by himself. Additionally, researcher prepared supporting things in this research, such as; computer, internet connection, headset, paper, book, pen, and so on.

## 3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collections

In collecting the data, the researcher used several steps:

- 1. The researcher searched on internet and downloads the movie of *Kill*the Messenger.
- 2. After that he also downloaded the script of *Kill The Messenger* movie and focused to identify Gary Webb's utterances.

- 3. Then, he watched and noted the transcript of the movie by writing the transcript into paper.
- 4. The researcher selected the data and identify both the types and the functions of illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb in *Kill the Messenger* Movie conversation on the script.

## 3.3 Data Analysis

## 1. Identifying

The researcher identified the data from Gary Webb utterance on *Kill the Messenger* movie. He classified the type of illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb by Searle's theory about types of illocutionary acts. He only focused on what Gary Webb said and gave the underline to make it understandable. And for making easy, researcher used underline to mark the utterance.

Besides that, he encoded to conclude the mark of kinds of illocutionary acts and also the function. For the example, it can be seen bellow.

Code of Types of Illocutionary Acts

Table 3.1. Example of coding of illocutionary acts

No	Types of Illocutionary		Code
	Acts		
1.	Asertive	Stating	STA
		Suggesting	SUG
		Boasting	BOA
		Complaining	COMP

		Claiming	CLA
		Reporting	REP
2.	Directive	Ordering	ORD
		Commanding	COMM
		Requesting	REQ
		Advising	ADV
		Recommending	RECO
3.	Comissive	Promise	PRO
		Vowing	VOW
		Offering	OFF
4.	Expressive	Thanking	THA
		Congrating	CONG
		Pardoning	PAR
		Blaming	BLA
		Praising	PRA
5.	Declarative	Resigning	RES
		Dismissing	DIS
		Christening	CHR
		Naming	NAM
		Excommunicating	EXC
		Appointing	APP
		Sentencing	SENT

Code of Function of Illocutionary Acts

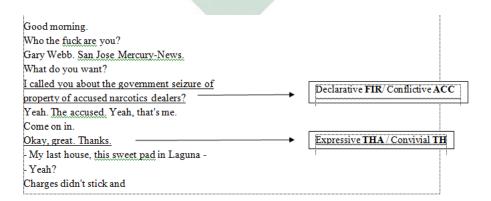
Table 3.2. Example of coding of function illocutionary acts

No.	Name	Туре	Code
1.	Competitive	Ordering	OR
		Asking	AS

		Demanding	DE
		Begging	BE
2.	Convivial	Offering	OF
		Inviting	IN
		Greeting	GR
		Thanking	TH
		Congratulating	CO
3.	Colaborative	Asserting	ASS
		Reporting	RE
		Announcing	AN
		Instructing	INS
4.	Conflictive	Threatening	THR
	4	Accusing	ACC
		Cursing	CURS
		Reprimanding	REPR

# 2. Analyzing

After analyzing the data, the researcher categorized the utterance by giving underline and code. He applied the codes into Gary Webb utterances.



#### Notes

# Declarative FIR/ Conflictive ACC

Declarative FIR: Type of Illocutionary Acts

Conflictive ACC: Function of Illocutionary Acts

## 3. Determining and Calculating

By this section, the researcher determined and calculated the data by counting into percentage for types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb. The researcher counted based on this formula:  $P = \frac{N}{V} \times 100 \%$ 

## 4. Concluding

Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion from result of analyzing. He answered the research problem about the finding of types and function of illocutionary acts.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts. There are finding and discussion. Besides that, this chapter also includes answers of research questions which appear on first chapter.

## 4.1. Finding

In this study, the researcher analyzes the type of utterance which uttered by Gary Webb as the main character in *Kill The Messenger* movie. The research method of the analysis is based on theory of Searle (in Leech: 1983). The finding can be seen as follows.

# 4.1.1. Types of Illocutionary Acts.

Based on the analysis, the type of illocutionary act most often used by Gary Webb in *Kill The Messenger* movie is assertive. The results can be seen from diagram below.

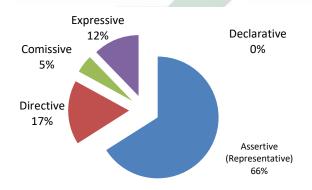


Figure 4.1. Types of Illocutionary Acts used by Gary Webb

On the other hand, the use of assertive in Gary Webb's communication has other descriptions which refer to the theories of Searle (in Leech: 1983). The description of the results can be seen from the following diagram:

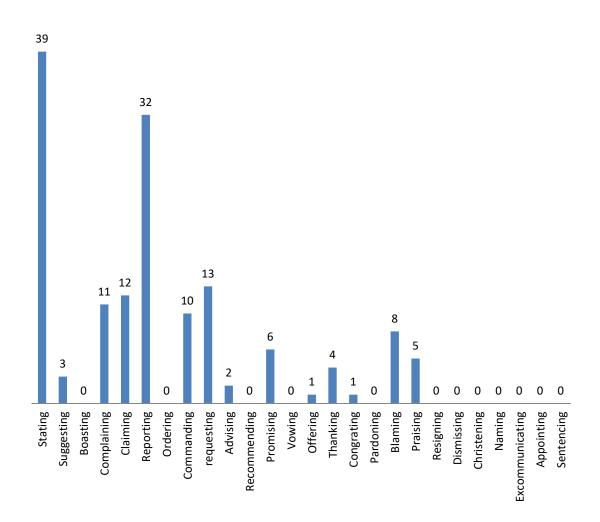


Figure 4.2. Kinds of Illocutionary Acts used by Gary Webb

In this case, the researcher uses the explanation of category of illocutionary acts used by Searle on Leech (1983) to analyze the data. He focuses

only to the utterance which is stated by Gary Webb in *Kill The Messenger* movie. This study shows that types of illocutionary act mostly used by Gary Webb is assertive (representative) illocutionary acts. In order to make it clear, the results are *stating* about 39 out of 147 data (27%), *suggesting* 3 out of 147 data (2%), *complaining* 11 out of 147 (7%), *claiming* 12 out of 147 data (8%), *reporting* about 32 out of 147 data (22%).

Then, the directive illocutionary acts. They are commanding 10 data out of 147 data (7%), requesting 13 data out of 147 (9%), and advising 2 data out of 147 (1%). Moreover, commissive illocutionary acts, there are promising 6 out of 147 data (4%), and offering1 out of 147 data (1%). Meanwhile, expressive illocutionary acts, there are thanking 4 out of 147 data (3%), congrating 1 out of 147 data (1%), blaming 8 out of 147 (5%), and praising 5 out of 147 data (3%).

The category types of illocutionary acts are explained in detail bellow:

#### **4.1.1.1. Assertive**

According to Searle in (Leech 1983: 105-106), assertive illocutionary act means committing speaker to the truth, by proposition of stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming and reporting. It indicates that people who utter utterance convey a speech by neutral as regard of politeness. In this section, Leech stated to put these criteria tends to be function of illocutionary acts collaborative.

By this case, the researcher can conclude the data of assertive illocutionary acts used by Gary Webb. They are *stating* about 39 out of 147 data (27%),

suggesting 3 out of 147 data (2%), complaining 11 out of 147 (7%), claiming 12

out of 147 data (8%), and reporting about 32 out of 147 data (22%).

4.1.1.1.1. Stating

This is the highest data found in this research. The researcher finds about 39

out of 147 data or in the percentage is about (27%). These are four samples of

analysis applied by researcher:

Sample 1 / Datum 1 (03:01 – 03:03)

Man

: Who the f\*ck are you?

Gary

: Gary Webb. San Jose Mercury News.

This conversation involves two participants. They are Gary Webb and a man

who being source of Webb. The conversation has been done in the lobby of the

man's guest house. Before the conversation happens, the source of Gary Webb

suspects Webb because the position of Webb at the time is a reporter. Moreover,

at the same time the case that is hitting the source of Webb is pretty sensitive.

Because, it relates to drug trafficking.

In this case, the type of illocutionary act used by Gary is assertive (or

representative) stating. He is asked by a man who expects as suspect of drugs

dealer. Gary utters stating to give assert to the man that he is a journalist from San

Jose Mercury News.

Sample 2/ Datum 2 (03.09 – 03.11)

Gary :I called you about the government seizure of property

of accused narcotics dealers?

Man : Yeah. That accused. Yeah, that's me.

This conversation is still related to what have happened in the first data. There are two participants namely Gary Webb and a man who becomes the source of news. The dialogue happens when both of them go into the house. Meanwhile, the substance of the conversation is more directed to the cases that befall the man.

That is about the trade of narcotics.

The utterance above contains of assertive (representative) illocutionary acts. It can be seen on the sentence: "I called you about..." In this case, this data shows the kind of stating uttered by Gary Webb. He (Gary) states this utterance to the man who will be interviewed by him.

Sample 3/ Datum 5 (03.31 - 03.35)

Man : Did what?

Gary: Well, off the record, I mean, you sold the dope.

Man : Yeah. But you're missing the point. They took the

freaking roof over my head.

In the description of this dialogue, Gary and a man act as participants. They talk about the involvement of the man as a suspected criminal activity; becoming a drug dealer. Setting of this conversation is in the hall of the man's house.

The representative illocutionary acts can be seen above. It is about the

utterance of Gary that states the man sold the dope. In representative illocutionary

acts point of view, it can be concluded as stating. By this section, Gary tries to say

the truth by uttering preposition of stating.

Sample 4/ Datum 6

(03:46 - 03:55)

Gary : All this stuff that you bought with the drug money, the

houses, the cars, what have you? You lose it because it's the crime that paid for it, right?

Man : Did it, didn't do it... Who gives a shit?

The conversation above takes place at the residence of a man who is

interviewed by Webb for his involvement in trade of drug. Wearing white

pajamas, he talks to Webb and let him into the house. Shortly after the

conversation goes on, a group of police come and arrest the man.

In this section, Gary Webb emphasizes his utterance to the man about

involvement between man and drug dealers. He utters utterance that related with

stating. So that, according to Searle on Leech 1983: 105, it can be mentioned as

kind of assertive illocutionary acts.

**4.1.1.1.2.** Suggesting

Suggesting is one aspect of the assertive illocutionary acts based on Searle

on Leech (1983). There are at least six aspects. Those are stating, suggesting,

boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting. Suggesting means committing the

truth by suggest. The result of this utterance is politeness.

In this movie, suggestion acquires 2 % or 3 data out of 147 data.

Sample 1/ Datum 11 (04:25 – 04:32)

Anna : Yeah, I'm sorry. We ran outta inches.

Gary : Look, you cut the kicker and you're gonna blow

the whole point to this thing.

Participants in this conversation are Webb and Anna, the editor. The conversation is in the phone. Gary advises Anna to allow his report in an investigation into a drug case as the first. Because according to Webb, if Anna cuts the news, it will affect the context of the news written.

In this side, Gary suggests Anna—his editor—to let the story. It is because if Anna cut the story, she will not get the point of this news. In other side, Ana has to cut the story because the space is not enough. In conclusion, it can be concluded that Gary tries to show the suggestion.

Sample 2/ Datum 18 (05:41 – 05:47)

Gary: Would somebody watch this? I gotta show you guys

something. New addition to the family

Ian : Oh my God! Dad!

In this context, Gary invites his son into the garage to see the surprise from him. The surprise itself is a sport motorcycle that should be repaired first by his son, Ian. During in the room, Gary talks to his son about the deal to look after the motor. So that someday Gary can invite him to ride the motorcycle together.

By this section, Gary utters a suggestion on his family to see the "new

family" in his house. It is a motorcycle. He shows to his son, Ian, about that by

uttering "would somebody..." to suggest everybody to see what the new one is.

Sample 3/ Datum 37 (11:29 – 11: 35)

Gary : Why don't you just send the documents to my

office? How's that?

Corra Baca : First things first, Gary Webb. Raffie's got court

tomorrow.

The conversation happens in a coffee shop. There, Gary Webb is shown by

Corra Baca about a court transcript. However, when Webb inquires for other

transcript, Corra asks Webb to visit her home. But, Gary rejects the request and

suggest to her to sent the court document in the office where he works, namely at

the San Jose Mercury News office.

This utterance is uttered by Gary to a woman to send the document at

office. By that fact can be seen that Gary commits the speech with the truth. He

shows the condition and gives a choice to a woman, to send the document in his

office. In other hand, Gary influences the woman to do something by expressing

proposition.

**4.1.1.3. Complaining** 

Complaining is one of the aspect in illocutionary acts especially in

assertive illocutionary acts. In this case, the researcher finds 11 data out of 147

data (7%).

Sample 1/ Datum 10 (04:20 – 04:25)

Gary : Hey, wait a minute. Where... Anna where is my

last paragraph?

Anna : Yeah, I'm sorry. We ran outta inches.

The setting of dialogue is in the phone when Gary has successfully completed his story. He throws his complaint on Anna when he found the story he made cut at the end. In the speech, Gary is little bit angry; because according to Gary, when the news by him is cut, it will make the information seem incomplete. Meanwhile, Anna also has no other choice. Because, if the story does not cut, news space in the newspaper will not fit.

In this case, Gary Webb complains to Anna. He complains about the story he made. Gary uses imperative utterance to ask while complains. "Where... Anna where is my last paragraph"? shows that he utters a kind of assertive illocutionary acts. It is apposite with what Searle's said on Leech 1983. Moreover, it is expressing speech to the truth by proposition such as complaining.

Sample 2/ Datum 29 (08:33 – 08:38)

Gary: Hey, who's Corra Baca and why does she keep calling me? Nobody? She called five times!

The conversation occurs when Gary Webb finishes for talking with Rich Kline in his office at the San Jose Mercury News Office. He does not really care about the conversation that he is doing to Rich, because he upsets of the story that has been written by Rich. Furthermore, when Rich has not really finished talking

to Webb, Webb diverts his conversation by asking people around him about who

the person who calls him many times is in a high-pitched voice. He reveals it

because no one picking up the phone.

Gary Webb speaks to everybody on his room. He asks about Corra Baca.

But here, the point is he feels annoyed, so he complains to everybody. In this

situation, he utters complain. And by this conclusion can be concluded that his

utterance contains of assertive illocutionary acts. He does communication of the

truth that express with proposition.

4.1.1.1.4. Claiming

Based on this research, utterance of Gary Webb that relates with claiming

is 12 data out of 147 data (8%). Researcher analyzes the utterance based on theory

of Searle. For more explanation can be seen bellow.

Sample 1/ Datum 25

(06:24-06:28)

Gary's wife : Isn't that right? Anything happens to him while he's

on that bike.

Gary : - Nothing's going to happen to him.

Participants during this conversation consist of some people; there are

Gary, Gary's wife, Gary's son, and Gary's neighbor. However, the conversation

here tends to be done Gary to his wife. In this case they discus about the

controversy of giving a motorcycle to Ian. Gary's wife is worried that if something

bad happens when Ian riding a motorcycle. However, Gary claims that nothing

will happen because Ian is 16 years old.

Claiming is one of proposition on assertive illocutionary acts. By this kind

of illocutionary acts, we probably know that speaker utter the truth by expressing

proposition. It is just like what Gary does to his wife. He claims that nothing will

happen to his son. He claims it to his wife to get her agreement. In this fragment,

Gary gives his son a big motorcycle. He believes that his son deserves it.

The proposition of claiming of this utterance can be seen from the

utterance nothing's going to happen to him. It indicates that Gary has claimed to

his wife (guarantee) that his son will be fine.

Sample 2/ Datum 55

(19:49 - 19:59)

ery: You represent Ricky Ross, the crack dealer?

The lawyer of Ricky Ross : Alleged crack dealer!

Gary :Freeway Ricky Ross. Biggest dealer in Los

Angeles. The epicenter of the national crack

epidemic L.A. Times.

The setting of this conversation is on Alan Fenster's law office. There is

Gary Webb talks to a lawyer from an alleged drug dealer suspect, Ricky Ross.

During the talks, the lawyer initially refuses to be interviewed, and refuses to

provide any data. However, after a lengthy negotiation, the lawyer would help

Webb looks for additional data by interviewing Ricky Ross in jail.

Gary claims that Ricky Ross is the biggest dealer in Los Angeles. He

speaks with the lawyer of Ricky Ross to find out the involvement of Ricky Ross

and Danilo Blandon about drug dealers. By that claim, Gary gets the data about

Danilo Blandon. Meanwhile, Gary Webb uses illocutionary acts. He commits his

utterance with the truth by expressing proposition.

4.1.1.1.5. Reporting

In this research, part of reporting uttered by Gary Webb gains 32 out of

147 data (22 %). This is the second biggest of result here.

Sample 1/ Datum 7 (03:50 - 04:00)

Police: LA Sherrif's Department, No body move! Let me see your

hands! Christ. Here we go again. Down! Motherfucker

down! Get the girl! Secure the girl!

Gary: Look, I'm reporter.

The occurrence takes place at the home of one of Gary Webb's source.

There, after he interviews the informant, suddenly a group of police come to

ambush. Everyone in the house is forced down by the police. And at that time,

Gary tries to show his identity to the police that he is a journalist. But the police

do not accept Gary's explanation and force Gary to be handcuffed.

After meeting with a man who will be an informant for his story, Gary

meets to the police. He is reputed to be a suspect of drug dealers. Meanwhile, he

just interviews the man. To make the situation clear, Gary utters reporting. He

reports to the police that he is reporter from San Jose Mercury News.

In this point of view, reporting can be called as uttering expression of the

truth. It is similar with what Searle said on Leech 1983. "Committing speaker to

the truth condition by expressing opposition"

Sample 2/ Datum 8 (04:01 - 04:05)

Police: Shut the fuck up! Better get that story out there.

Gary: San Jose Mercury News. Hey! I'm a reporter!

The conversation happens when Gary is down because of being

handcuffed by the police. There, he is suspected by police involved in drug

trafficking cases. Actually Gary has explained his identity from the beginning. But

the police do not care. So he explains in more detail, that he is working in San

Jose Mercury News.

In this part, Gary also shows about himself as reporter from San Jose

Mercury News. He does it by uttering report about himself. Meanwhile, Gary also

commits the truth by his utterance. It has been done to make police believe to him.

Indeed, by that case, he can be freed from suspected of drug dealers.

4.1.1.2. **Directive** 

In this section, directive illocutionary act contributes 17% data of 147 data

from Gary Webb's utterance from this movie. In detail, there are: commanding 10

data out of 147 data (7%), requesting 13 data out of 147 (9 %), advising 2 data out

of 147 (1 %). Furthermore, the researcher does not find the data of other parts of

directive illocutionary acts, such as: ordering and recommending.

**4.1.1.2.1.** Commanding

Leech 1983 stated that commanding is a part of directive illocutionary

acts. It is caused that they are intended to produce some effect through action by

the hearer by uttering: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising and

recommending.

By that case, the researcher concludes the utterance of Gary Webb based

on the term. He finds 10 data out of 147 data of commanding (7%). For the detail

can be seen bellow:

Sample 1/ Datum 13

(04:47 - 04:50)

Anna : Four r

: Four minutes until deadline.

Gary Webb

: Well, take my name off the story.

Participants who are involved in the conversation are Gary and the editor,

Anna. The conversation happens on the phone, just as Gary has sent the news to

Anna. However at that time Anna cuts off the last paragraph of the story Gary

wrote. The reason is the space column of the news is not enough. Therefore, Gary

responds that case by commanding Anna to remove his name from the list of news

writers.

When Anna sends the feedback of story from Gary, Gary rejects the story.

He does it because there is something important lost in the last of paragraph.

While in other side, Anna will publish the news four minutes later. By those conditions, Gary commands Anna to delete the name of author (Gary).

In this part, it can be concluded as directive illocutionary acts (Commanding). Gary, here, produces effect about his utterance to Anna. It is about an action to put off Gary's name to the story.

Sample 2/ Datum 66 (30:23 – 30:30)

Jerry :This is the biggest story the Merc's ever had. That's what worries me. A lot of blind spots, you know? We don't know

Washington. We don't do International.

Gary: We do now!

At the rooftop of the *San Jose Mercury News* office, Gary holds a meeting with Anna and Jerry (newspaper leaders). They talk about the possibility of following up Webb's findings on the fact of US Government involvement through the CIA on drug trafficking in the Nicaragua. As the conversation progresses Jerry is pessimistic to continue investigating the issue. Therefore, the field and enemy faced are so big. However, at the instigation of Anna and Webb, Jerry finally melted and accepts Gary and Anna's request.

This data shows that Gary, Anna and Jerry were in one situation. They talks about the plan to do this project (covering this issue about the involvement of CIA and the drug dealers). First of all, Gary reports his experience about investigation the drug dealer on Justice in Sacramento and Washington. After that

he meets Jerry and Anna, and they discus about continuance of this project. Jerry

doubts about this case, and states that his media does not work to international.

In order to get the agreement, Gary commands to his Boss (Jerry) to do

this job by uttering "We do now!" Based on this classification, it can be seen that

Gary utters directive illocutionary acts, especially in command situation. It deals

with theory that stated by Searle on Leech 1983.

**4.1.1.2.2. Requesting** 

Yule (1996: 54) noted that requesting is one of the indications of directive

illocutionary acts. For explicit term, he mentions as speech purposed by speaker to

get action from someone else by uttering command, order, request, suggestion etc.

Indeed, this research finds 13 data out of 147 (9 %) data from Gary

Webb's utterances. The researcher mentions two sample of analysis bellow:

Sample 1/ Datum 17 (05:35 – 05:40)

: Come on, don't do that. That's bad.

Gary's wife

Gary

wife : That's amazing parenting. Don't do that. Don't do

hat

Gary, his family, and neighbors enjoy a party at Webb's yard. At that

time, Gary's wife finds her son, Ian, drink beer. She admonishes Gary to

immediately do something to his son. Finally, Gary actually rebukes his son in a

subtle way, requests his son to stop drinking more.

Gary meets his family and neighbor in backyard. He just enjoys the party

with broiling meals. But, in a time, Gary finds his son drinking beer. He asks his

boy to stop drinking by uttering Come on, don't do that. That's bad. It indicates

that Gary does speech with a part of illocutionary acts, especially directive. He

does a kind of requesting section to produce action (or effect) to his boy. Shortly,

it contains with what Searle said on Leech, delivering action to the hearer by some

utterances, such as requesting.

Sample 2/ Datum 23 (06:13 – 06:20)

Gary : Come on

Gary's wife : No, come on. No.

Gary : Look at him. Look at this. Look at the bike.

The conversation takes place in the garage. Participants at that time are

Gary, Gary's wife, Ian, and one of Gary's neighbors. At that time, Gary's wife

rejects Gary's gift to Ian, because Gary's wife judges Ian is not worthy of a motor

sport yet, because, Ian's age is still very young. But Gary persuades his wife by

requesting him to see the happy expression of Ian.

Gary surprises his boy with a gift (an old motorcycle). His boy looks so

happy by showing his smile. But, in that time, Sue, Gary's wife comes and acts

inverse. To clarify this condition, Gary utters a request to Sue, and asks her to

open her eyes widely. In one case, the researcher concludes that Gary uses

illocutionary acts, especially directive. Moreover, Gary himself delivers an

utterance to Sue, in order to make his wife doing action. It is a decision to Gary to

give an old motorcycle to his boy.

#### **4.1.1.2.3.** Advising

In this section, researcher finds 2 data out of 147 data (or 1 %) used by Gary Webb. The two data, indirectly, are about the conversation between Gary and his children. Presumably that is the way of Gary to deliver his message to his children. Indeed, in this part the researcher shows two data and analysis of advising directive illocutionary acts.

Sample 1/ Data 108 (01:10:50 – 01:11:03)

Gary: There's no such thing as a little mistake, Ian. One wrong turn and you're lost. Keep turning trying to get back

Ian : You sound like a writer, writing. I'm asking my father what happened in Cleveland.

The conversation above is a form of communication of Gary and Ian in the garage. Ian asks Gary about his past that has an affair with his co-worker. But in that conversation, Gary responds by uttering an advice to Ian.

This point shows that Gary gives an advice to his boy. Formerly, his boy is getting mad at him, after knowing his experience in the past. Ian asks his father about what exactly happens on Cleveland. But, the way Gary answers rather like an advice than an explicit answer. Gary just advises his boy by great words in order to Ian never do mistakes.

By this case, the researcher concludes the utterance which is spoken by Gary indicates an advice (directive) illocutionary acts. It can be seen from the way of Gary to speak to his son by using advice.

Sample 2/ Datum 113

(01:14:25 - 01:14:27)

Gary: You guys be good.

The conversation has been done in the hallway of Gary's house. As the

conversation goes on, Gary goes to his new office (one of branch of San Jose

Mercury News). He takes that decision after many people questioning the

investigation news reporter that he has written. Participants involved here are

Gary, Gary's wife, and Gary's children. At the utterance above, Gary tries to give

advice to his children to behave well during his stay to the new office.

After his story is published to publics, many reactions come to Gary. One

of them is critics from his boss on San Jose Century News. His boss asks about

the transcription of Gary's investigation report. Because Gary cannot give such a

proof, he is just mutated to other place.

In a moment, he meets to his children to say farewell. Consequently he

utters advice to his children. In conclusion, the way of Gary to speak about advice

contains illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.3. **Commissive** 

The term of commisive illocutionary acts, based on Searle in Leech 1983,

means that uttering speech to the hearer to get future action by showing such as

promising, vowing and offering.

In this research, commissive illocutionary acts gets 5% of all the data. There are promising 6 out of 147 data (4%), and offering 1 out of 147 data (1 %). Thus, researcher does not find data which relate with vowing. So that, in this analysis researcher only shows the sample promising and offering.

# 4.1.1.3.1. **Promising**

Promising is one of indication of commisive illocutionary acts used by Gary in *Kill the Messenger* Movie. It is analogously with the term of commissive stated by Yule (1996: 54) "Speaker committing her/himself to get some future action, such as by doing promise, threat and so on".

Sample 1/ Datum 21 (06:07 – 06:10)

Gary: ...and we're going to make it beautiful again. This is the only deal. You and I have to rebuild it together, okay?

Participants in this utterance are Gary Webb, his wife, and his son, Ian. In the speech, Gary talks directly to his son after see his response which looks happy after receiving a gift (an old sport bike). Gary makes a deal on his son to rebuild the motor to be better. However, the wife actually objects to the decision.

This section shows about Gary's promise to his boy to look after the motorcycle together. Gary's utterance indicates that he uses commissive illocutionary acts. He speaks to his boy to get action in the future. Moreover, it deals with what Searle said on Leech (1983) "Committing speaker to greater or lesser degree to come future action".

Sample 2/ Datum 46 (15:08 – 15:13)

Anna : But we're not the LA Times.

Gary :We're not small-time either. There's more here.

I promise you.

Anna : Get more info on Blandon. And then we'll take it

to Jerry. I gotta get back to San Jose.

The conversation takes place in the *San Jose Mercury News* editorial office. The conversation involved Gary and Anna as participants. In that context, Gary tries to convince Anna about the news issue he wants to pursue. But Anna doubts that the field is quite hardly. Eventually Gary persuades Anna by promising that the issue (about the drugs dealers) is very important and relevant.

In this case, Gary talks to Anna about the information of Danilo Blandon (drug dealer). Formerly, Anna doubts about the capacity of the news that will investigate great and big issue about narcotics. So that, Gary convinces Anna by uttering promise to get more stories.

It indicates that Gary use commissive illocutionary in his daily life. The word, "...,I promise you," emphasizes that Gary commit action in the future by promising.

#### 4.1.1.3.2. Offering

In this research, Gary's utterance indicates of offering is about 1%. The researcher found 1 data out of 147 data. Furthermore, it can be seen bellow:

Sample 1/ Datum 77 (43:35 – 44:00)

Gary: Well, what do you want me to do, Sue? Do something

else for a living?

Sue : No. This one just scares me. Be careful.

In that condition, Gary talks to his wife in a room at his home. At that time Gary has already finished for doing investigation to several sources on his story. And in that position, the wife begins to worry about the threat that will fall to Gary if the story is published. Finally after debating, Gary said an offer to his wife; does he work in other fields?

By this condition, Gary has investigated all informants and some people that related with that case. When he goes home, he meets his wife. But in that time, Sue, Gary's wife, shows the sign of worried. Shortly, he expresses a statement to his wife. "...do something else for living?" In conclusion, utterance that is uttered by Gary is related with offering. He offers to his wife, to get another job to do for living. Moreover, this classification shows that what Gary's uttered contains of commissive illocutionary acts, especially in the term of offering.

#### **4.1.1.4. Expressive**

This research notes 12% data contains of expressive illocutionary acts. This study also shows that expressive illocutionary acts most used is blaming. Furthermore, there are some details of these: *thanking* 4 out of 147 data (3 %), *congrating* 1 out of 147 data (1 %), *blaming* 8 out of 147 (5%), and *praising* 5 out of 147 data (3%).

**4.1.1.4.1.** Thanking

This study displays Gary's utterance which relates with thanking is 3% (or

4 data out of 147 data). In order to make short, the researcher shows two samples

of these. Thus, the detail of analysis can be seen below.

Sample 1/ Datum 3 (03:14 – 03:17)

The Man

: Come on in.

Gary

: Okay, great. Thanks.

Participants involved in the communication are Webb and a man who is

Gary's source. The conversation is held at the house of that man. Gary thanks to

him for allowing entering the man's house.

This condition shows that Gary Webb utters thanking. From the bold

above, it beckons Gary deliver psychological attitude to hearer by uttering

expression. Moreover, the way of Gary utters thanking deals with what Searle

stated on Leech (1983), "Expressing, or making known, the speaker's

psychological attitude towards state if affairs which the illocution presupposed:

thanking, etc".

Sample 2/ Datum 138

(01:03:24 - 01:03:53)

Gary's wife : Well that's good. Yeah. I mean, you know. Walk

away. Fresh start. Make room for something new.

Yeah.

Gary

: Thanks for coming with me. It means a lot.

In this situation Gary meets his wife again at home, after he gets a long

stay in his new office. After the various problems happen to Gary—about the case

of investigative news report—he has no friends. While at that time he is scheduled

to attend the prestigious journalist award, he thanks his wife for accompanying

him to join to the event.

The bold type of utterance above shows indication of thanking.

"Thanks..." emphasizes that Gary delivers psychological attitude to Sue (his

wife). So that, by this discussion can be said that Gary is doing activity that relates

to expressive illocutionary acts, especially in the term of thanking.

4.1.1.4.2. Congratulating

In this research, the utterance which relates to congratulating can be found

as 1 % or 1 datum out of 147 data. So that, based on that case, the researcher

shows only one of sample of the data.

Sample 1/ Datum 140

(01:35:28 - 01:35:31)

Gary

: Oh man. Look at her. You did it! You did it! You did

it!

Ian

: Thank you.

The conversation between Gary and his son above takes place in the

garage. Gary does not expect that as long as he leaves to his new office, Ian can

repair the old motor to be better. Gary ventures his happiness by congratulating

his son.

This condition explains about when Gary gets separated with his Son, Ian.

After long times later, they meet and Gary surprised with what Ian has done. He

utters "Oh man. Look at her. You did it! You did it! You did it!" to

congratulate Ian's work about repairing his old motorcycle. So that, in this case

Gary is involving himself to the expressive illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.4.3. Blaming

In this section, the utterance that indicates with blaming noted about 8 data

out of 147 data (or 5%). The researcher gives two samples of analysis of these.

Sample 1/ Datum 9 (04:09 - 04:12)

Anna: Quite a ruckus over there, huh?

Gary: Yeah, this guy almost broke my f\*cking arm, the

prick.

The conversation happens in the phone between Gary and Anna. The

conversation takes place when Gary has just been handcuffed by a policeman at

the home of one of his source. There is Gary who claims to be a journalist from

the San Jose Mercury News. However, the police do not care.

This condition shows that Gary is uttering blaming to the police who has

accused him a suspected of drug dealers. He tells Anna that his arm has been

broken by Police. Moreover, in this case it is appropriated with what Searle's

statement on Leech 1983, "Expressing the psychological attitude to towards a

state of affairs which the illocution presupposed, e.g. Thanking, Congratulating, Pardoning, Blaming, Praising, Condoling etc."

Sample 2/ Datum 85 (51:29 –51:33)

Gary: The crack pipe on the CIA emblem? Are you out of your mind? It's like the CIA is cooking crack in their basement.

Jerry: Gary. That was my idea, so blame me, but come on. We got their attention, didn't we?

When story published, Gary is on holiday with his family. Then, on the sidelines of the holiday, Jerry with Anna calls Gary to congratulate for the paper that has been published. But on that day Gary blames Jerry, because the illustrations used in his writings are too brave.

By this section, the researcher concludes that this side relates with blaming. Thus, it is appropriately connected with the part of expressive illocutionary acts.

## 4.1.1.4.4. **Praising**

Praising term can be concluded as part of expressive illocutionary acts, because it covers a requirement of expressing psychological attitude, Searle on Leech (1983, 105). Furthermore in this case, the researcher found 5 data of these. In order to make clear, researcher mentions two samples. For each sample can be seen below.

Sample 1/ Datum 20 (05:57 - 06:03)

Gary: It's a beautiful bike. Or it was a beautiful bike...

By the time when the utterance is spoken, Gary is with his son and his wife in the garage. There is Ian, Gary's son, who is excited about getting a motor sport. In his speech Gary praises the shape of the motor. He think that the bike is good.

This section shows that Gary praises his old motorcycle in front of his boy. He expresses of his amazement to his boy to make him happy. By that condition, the way of Gary utters praising can be understood as expressive illocutionary acts.

Sample 2/ Datum 136

(01:34:06 -01:34:10)

Gary: You look beautiful. Gary's wife : I look beautiful.

Participants in this dialogue are Gary and his wife. At that time, his wife wears a black dress. And also, at that time they are just at home and prepare to go to the venue where Gary is planned to be the best journalist of the year.

From the bold type of utterance above, Gary utters praising to his wife before goes to the Bay Area Journalist of the Year Award. Formerly, Gary never meets his wife. So that, the way of Gary utters this utterance can be said as expressive illocutionary acts.

# 4.2. Function of Illocutionary acts.

After analyzing the first research question, the researcher continues with analyzing the second research question. In this side, the researcher is guided by term of Leech (1983: 104). Over there, Leech states that the varieties of function of illocutionary acts are concluded to be four classifications, based on the context and situation. There are, competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive.

Furthermore, the finding of function of illocutionary act notes that the most function illocutionary act used by Gary is collaborative (93 data/ 63%). Explicitly, the dominance of using function of illocutionary act is using reporting (43 data). For more explanation can be seen on table of data below.

Table 4.1. finding of function of Illocutionary Acts in percentage

NO.	Name	Type	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Competitive	Ordering	9	6%
		Asking	14	10%
		Demanding	1	1%
		Begging	2	1%
2.	Convivial	Offering	4	3%
		Inviting	2	1%
		Greeting	0	0%
		Thanking	4	3%
		Congratulating	5	3%
3.	Collaborative	Asserting	28	19%
		Reporting	43	29%
		Announcing	20	14%
		Instructing	1	1%
4.	Conflictive	Threatening	1	1%
		Accusing	3	2%
		Cursing	1	1%
		Reprimanding	9	6%

The data shows that almost all functions of illocutionary acts are used by

Gary Webb in the movie. But, only the term of greeting has not been used by him.

4.2.1. Competitive

According to Leech (1983: 104) competitive indicates that speaker uses

illocutionary acts to compete the social goal. It means speaker only focuses on

how to achieve his goal and ignoring politeness (competing). Leech also gives

example of this theory by the term of ordering, asking, demanding and begging

etc.

**4.2.1.1. Ordering** 

Ordering means delivering command to hearer to do something speaker

wants. In this section, the researcher finds 9 data that indicates with ordering.

Sample 1/ Datum 74 (39:26 – 39:30)

Gary : Why don'

: Why don't you tell me? Tell me what I'm

getting into.

Freid Weil : I'm on the National Security Council now

At that time, Gary talks to Weil—one of the speakers—in the nearest

fountain. The participants are involved Gary and Weil. In the discussion, Gary

orders Weil to provide information he knew about drug trafficking.

The bold type above indicates the type of commanding on illocutionary

acts which function as ordering. Gary delivers command to Freid Weil to show

what thing should he faces. Formerly, Freid Weil is a man who works at National

Security Council. He is objection with the investigation of Gary about drug dealers and the relation on CIA.

## 4.2.1.2. **Asking**

In this side, asking can be understood as the way of speaker to get what he wants by delivering such as request. In this side, the researcher concludes about 14 data.

Sample 1/ Datum 10 (04:20 – 04:25)

Gary: Hey, wait a minute. Where... Anna where is my last

paragraph?

Anna: Yeah, I'm sorry. We ran outta inches.

The dialogue happens on the phone. There are Gary and Anna as the participant. At that time Gary complains to Anna about what has Anna done. It is cutting the story at the last paragraph. In the speech, Gary is little bit angry, because according to Gary, when the news he writes is cut, it will make the information seems incomplete. Meanwhile, Anna also has no other choice. Because, if the story does not cut, news space in the newspaper will not fit.

This utterance is a part of complaining, assertive illocutionary acts. Here, the utterance function is asking. The asking can be shown from the utterance "Hey, wait a minute". That is uttered by Gary to Anna to clarify what she has been done to the Gary's story.

**4.2.1.3. Demanding** 

In this section, the researcher notes 1 data. Demanding here defines as

utterance which is used by speaker to get his purpose of the hearer by suing.

Sample 1/ Datum 15

(05:00-05:05)

Gary: Clock's ticking. It's ticking. It's still ticking. And...

don't call back.

The conversation happens at the phone. At that time Webb has just

complained to Anna, because Anna cuts off the end his paragraph. Gary also sues

Anna by telling him to remove the list of his name from the news. Anna initially

refuses that command, but Gary frightens her by giving a deadline to act

immediately.

This utterance by Gary Webb shows that he demands to Anna, to put off

Gary's name on the article. Gary acts that because he does not agree to Anna

about deleting the last of paragraph of his article, so that the researcher concludes

this term to be group of function of demanding.

**4.2.1.4.** Begging

As part of the function of competitive, begging can be understood as the

way of speaker to gain the goal to the hearer by involving sympathy. In this side,

the researcher finds 2 data,

Sample 1/ Datum 23

(06:13 - 06:20)

Gary : Come on...

Sue : No, come on." No.

Gary: Look at him. Look at this. Look at the bike...

The conversation takes place in the garage. Participants at that time are

Gary, Gary's wife, Ian, and one of Gary's neighbors. At that time, Gary's wife

rejects Gary's gift to Ian, because Gary's wife judges Ian is not worthy of a motor

sport yet, because Ian is still very young. But Gary persuades his wife by

requesting him to see the Ian happiness' expression.

The bold type's utterance above tells about Gary which tries to influence

Sue by begging. He begs to Sue in order to give permission to their boy to get old

motor cycle. This condition shows that the goal of Gary can be functioned as

begging.

4.2.2. Convivial

In the function of illocutionary acts, convivial means the purpose of

illocutionary acts which are appropriated with social goal. Moreover, it also

involves with politeness and purposes to gain courtesy, (Leech, 1983: 104). The

examples of convivial are, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and

congratulating.

**4.2.2.1. Offering** 

At offering function, the researcher found 4 data. Offering means giving a

bargaining to someone else.

Sample 1/ Datum 37 (11:25 – 11:29)

Corra Baca

: Everything is at my house. You want to come

over?

Gary

: Why don't you just send the documents to my

office? How's that?

The conversation happens in a coffee shop between Gary and Corra Baca. Corra Baca is a woman who provides information on the issue of drug dealers to Gary. When the incident happens, Corra gives some transcripts of court as supporting data to Gary. She offers more documents at home. But in response, Gary offers that the document should be better to delivers to his office.

At the illocutionary acts above can be concluded as function of offering.

There, Gary gives other deal to a woman to send document to his office.

Formerly, in the types of illocutionary acts by Searle it is related with the term of suggesting. But, based on the context it functions as offering.

# **4.2.2.2. Inviting**

The function of inviting is found by the researcher in this study into 2 data. In this case, term of inviting means the way of speaker to ask the hearer.

Sample 1/ Datum 83 (49:24-49:28)

Gary: Let's go, let's go! All right last one in is a rotten egg!

After doing a long investigation, Gary invites all of his family on vacation in the lake beside the forest. While there, he asks his children to swim in the lake. In doing the activity there, he does a conversation that tends to get a joke to his children.

This utterance shows that Gary is invited to his children to go to school together. By uttering let's... he delivers an invitation to them. So that it can be

concluded to be function of inviting, collaborative. Moreover, in this part the

illocution coincides with social goal.

**4.2.2.3.** Thanking

Convivial defines illocutionary acts function to be social goal. Then,

thanking also involves being them because here the purpose of illocutionary act

coincides to politeness.

Sample 1/ Datum 143 (01:41:20 - 01:41:26)

Ian : Well, I'm rea

: Well, I'm really proud of you.

Gary: Thanks bud.

The conversation happens in one of place that is used to Gary Webb for

achieving awards. At that time, after give a speech to the audience, Gary goes out

of the building and talks to her son. Participants in the conversation are Webb,

Ian, and Gary Webb's wife.

The bold type's utterance above includes to the function of thanking.

Because, Gary in this case delivers thank to his boy. This utterance gives effect to

hearer (in this section Gary's son) to politeness attitude.

4.2.2.4. Congratulating

Congratulating indicates that illocutionary acts function to congratulate the

hearer. In this section, the researcher finds 5 data.

Sample 1/ Datum 140 (01:35:28 – 01:35:32)

Gary: Oh man. Look at her. You did it! You did it! You did

it!

Ian : Thank you

The conversation takes place in the garage when Gary and his wife will attend to the event of the best journalist award. At that time, Gary does not expect that Ian has repaired the motor, because as long as he leaves his house, he does not hear the news about Ian. The participants in the conversation are Gary and his son.

This sample of data shows that the function in this utterance is congratulating. It can be seen of the context of the conversation. Gary is very pleased with what has Ian done to his motor cycle. He (Ian) is able to repair the motor cycle and it successfully makes Gary proud of him.

# 4.2.3. Collaborative

Based on Leech (1983), collaborative means illocutionary act ignores the social goal and does not any relations with politeness. It means speaker only utters his point without containing any presupposition. The examples of these are asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing.

## **4.2.3.1. Asserting**

In this part, the researcher finds 28 data. On other hand, this term is the second most used by Gary Webb.

Sample 1/ Datum 5 (03:26 – 03:31)

Man : Did what?

Gary: Well, off the record, I mean, you sold the dope.

Participant in this conversation are Gary Webb and an alleged drug dealer who is also being the source. At that time, Webb tries to investigate the data to the man. But several times he asks to the man he always denied, so Webb shows the facts where the man is proven to sell drugs

In this bold typed utterance above, Gary delivers stating. This condition also shows that the function of Gary's utterance is asserting. He asserts to the suspected of drug dealer, before he gets an interview.

### 4.2.3.2. Reporting

Reporting indicates an activity from speaker to hearer to deliver statement (report). In this part, the researcher found 43 data. On other hand, this term can be classified to be the function most often used by Gary Webb.

Sample 1/ Datum 76 (40:47 – 40:52)

Freid Neil : You're going to make your bones on this.

Gary : This is a true story

After Neil shows many stories about what really happens in the government, Neil tries to persuade Webb to stop investigating the case which he is undergoing. Gary responds by refusing. He shows it by calling, "this is a true story".

After Gary interviews the suspected of Drug Dealers on Prison, he also continues to investigate to Freid Well—a worker on National Security Council. But in this case, Freid Weil tries to influence Gary to stop his investigation and forbids him to share his story about drug dealers. So that, Gary says **this is true story**. This condition indicates that Gary utters statement which functions as reporting. He reports to Freid Weil, to emphasize that this story should be known by society.

## 4.2.3.3. Announcing

In this section, Announcing means that speaker delivers utterance to hearer to give function as announcing. This study conducts 20 utterances which are indicate to be function of announcing.

Sample 1/ Datum 42 (13:56 – 14:51)

Gary: I have his grand jury transcript. I know. I've seen some screw ups outta you guys but boy is that a big one.

The conversation happens in the toilet between Gary with Dodson, a lawyer from Danilo Blandon (one of the alleged drug trafficking suspects). As Gary tries to uncover the data from the lawyer, the lawyer is silent and much more to observant Gary. Finally Webb announces to the lawyer that he already has a jury transcript document.

This section deals with the function of announcing. It can be seen from the utterance **I have his...**. That indicates that speaker announces to hearer that he gets the jury transcript. Moreover, in this case, Gary as speaker tries to interview the

lawyer of Danillo Blandon (the agency of government that had relation with CIA and suspected of drug dealer).

# 4.2.3.4. Instructing

As part of function of collaborative, instructing gets 1 datum out of 147 data. The term instructing in this section means the utterance which utters to hearer give function as teaching.

Sample 1/ Datum 12 (04:41 - 04:46)

Anna: They're drug dealers.

Gary: Alleged drug dealers, with rights. Because this is America.

The conversation is in the phone. As the incident progresses, Anna cuts the last paragraph in Gary's report. Besides that, at that time Anna also does something wrong by calling (suspect drug circulation). But because of his journalistic ethics, Gary instructs Anna to call the word "alleged", because in journalism (especially in America) always uses the principle of presumption of innocence, before actually the court decides.

The bold type of utterance above shows about the function of instructing. It can be seen when Gary gives explanation about the alleged drug dealers. Gary shows to Anna, to instruct her that everything in America have similar rights. Formerly, Anna wants to cut off the story of Gary, because the space of the news is not enough.

4.2.4. Conflictive

According to Leech (1983) conflictive is illocutionary acts goal contradict to

social goal. It means conflictive does not involve politeness, because basically this

definition focuses to gain anger. The examples of this definition are threatening,

accusing, cursing and reprimanding.

4.2.4.1. Threatening

Threatening in this case is a function that gives a menace to hearer. This

study found 1 data indicates threatening.

Sample 1/ Datum 81 (46:31 - 46:36)

CIA : We'

: We'd never threaten your children, Mr. Webb.

Gary

: My children? What did you say? I'm writing the story.

The conversation happens at the CIA office. At that time, Webb actually

has already finished of typing the news and one step closer to publish it. When he

will publish, he is asked to meet people in the CIA office. Over there, Gary is

intimidated to unpublish the news. It culminates when he is threatened through his

son.

When Gary meets the agencies of CIA he is threatened by them. It is about

the story that will be written by Gary Webb. So that Gary threatens back to them,

by writing the story soon. It can be concluded that the function of illocutionary

acts used by Gary contains the function of threatening. Moreover, this utterance

deals with what is stated by Leech that "ignorance of social goal."

## **4.2.4.2. Accusing**

The term of accusing can be meant as the way of speaker delivers an accusation to the hearer. In this study researcher found 3 data indicates threatening.

Sample 1/ Datum 41 (13:52 - 13:56)

Dodson : Never heard of him

Gary : You had this guy cold on major narcotics

trafficking and you let him walk. Why?

The conversation takes place in the toilet of the court. At that time Webb tries to extract information about Danilo Blandon through Dodson. However Dodson denies Gary by saying that he does not know Danilo. Finally, Webb says the facts about Danilo Blandon.

This utterance appears when Gary meets to the lawyer of Danillo Blandon. He delivers the utterance to find the data about Danillo Blandon. Moreover, by that case, it can be concluded that the utterance used by Gary Webb functions as accusing. He does not involve the politeness and social goal. Additionally, he even purposes to get mad from him.

## **4.2.4.3.** Cursing

In this study, the utterance that relates with cursing is 1 datum. Then, the cursing itself means the uttering of speaker to hearer that involves of banned.

Sample 1/ Datum 9 (04:09 - 04:12)

Anna : Quite a ruckus over there, huh?

Gary : Yeah, this guy almost broke my f\*cking arm, the

prick.

Conversations take place inside the phone. At that moment Anna asks Gary what has happened to him. Gary also replies that when he interviews the source, suddenly a group of police ambushes him and make him wounded.

This utterance appears on the conversation of Anna and Gary. Gary, in this case, delivers illocutionary acts that functions as cursing. He curses the policemen who have caught him up and suspected him to be a part of drug dealer. This condition also beckons Gary to give function of cursing. It also deals with what Leech stated that conflictive is out of politeness.

# 4.2.4.4. Reprimanding

Reprimanding also can be understood as the way of speaker to deliver such as warning. Thus, in this case researcher found 9 data.

Sample 1/ Datum 97 (01:03:25 – 01:03:30)

Rich: Hello?

Gary: What's happening here, Rich? The only people you

have in your story is the former Director of the CIA, the current Director of the CIA and guess who? a bunch of CIA officials. Are you following up on anything I wrote

or are you just talking to the CIA?

The conversation happens in the phone between Gary and Rich (a reporter from Washington post). At that time, the news written by Gary already spread in public. But some official's government deny the news and assumes that the story from Gary. It culminates when a Washington Post reporter traces the results of Gary's investigation. But Gary regrets, because, almost all the sources of the news of Rich tend support CIA.

This situation shows that Gary complaining to Rich, his colleague on San Jose Mercury News. He complains about his story about CIA that does not put any informant out of CIA. It also shows that the function of illocutionary acts here, is reprimanding. Moreover, it is supported with the sentence *Are you following up on anything I wrote or are you just talking to the CIA?* That beckons Gary reprimands Rich about the story.

### 4.3. Discussion

In the *Kill The Messenger* movie, Garry pronounces almost all types and functions of illocutionary acts. In this case, the researcher focuses on two main themes: illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory, and illocutionary function which has been initiated by Leech in 1983. This research concludes that the largest illocutionary acts type and function applied by Gary in his communication is assertive illocutionary acts, or especially is stating. This type of illocutionary act gives much domination in Garry's utterances. Generally, Gary uses the

illocutionary acts types when he responds the communication pattern of people

which he asked to communicate.

On the other hand, the function of illocutionary acts which dominate the

communication is collaborative, or in detail reporting. This result is probably

influenced by Gary Webb's way to communicate, and the background of him

which is an investigative journalist. Furthermore, the result of this study actually

does not appropriate to what Leech has been predicted (1983: 106), where for

example for assertive categories the tendency of its function is collaborative. In

some ways, what Garry said actually shows that he is doing another function in

his conversation, although the type utterances are used in what he does still relate

with one of kind of illocutionary acts. For example:

Data 4

Man: Charges didn't stick and the feds still didn't give it back.

Garry: But you did it?

In this case, Garry uses assertive illocutionary acts, especially claiming.

However, in this case the function of illocutionary acts applied by Garry actually

means accusing (conflictive). It is different with Leech suggestion that in each of

type of assertive has a tendency to function collaborative.

In addition, based on analysis it can be concluded that when Gary speaks,

it generally begins with a stating. It is a way for Gary to dig every utterance

expressed by the informant he interviewed. The way is generally in accordance

with research that has been done Fikri (2016) against the pattern of journalist

communication on Radio Mayangkara Blitar. In his research Fikri mentions that the way of communication journalists there based on events that occur, follow-up on news that has been obtained from the editorial room. Besides that, the dominations of Gary's speech of using stating style is probably done as an attempt to further dig the data from the informant. Because, in the field, most of the interviewees interviewed by Gary tend to be silent and do not want to reveal more data.

Meanwhile, similar research also has been done by previous researchers. Putri (2016) shows that, the biggest result of Barrack Obama in Election Debate 2008-2012, is representative (assertive) especially informing to assert. This result is understandable because from the beginning, the research focused on the issue of representative illocutionary acts. Sources of the data in Putri's research also taken from the utterance of Obama in Election Debate in the video traced since 2008-2012.

The difference of the result of Putri's research with this research is from the beginning Putri does not involve all elements of illocutionary acts in his research, but she only focus on the issue of representative. While, here, this study contains all types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle in Leech (1983).

Meanwhile, the results of this study also different from the research that has been done by Muarifah (2016). Muarifah examines all types of illocutionary acts which were contained in "The Zoo Story" drama by Edward Albee. The results of this study reveal that the dominant type of illocutionary act used by

Jerry, the main character in the drama, is directive illocutionary acts. Those results are likely to be obtained, because the drama tends to be absurd.



#### **CHAPTER V**

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. There are conclusion of finding and suggestion for the next research.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher focuses on two main things, namely the function and type of illocutionary acts. He uses theory of Searle (in Leech: 1983). He also conducts his research on the utterance uttered by Gary in *Kill The Messenger* (2014) movie.

In his findings, the researcher finds that the type of illocutionary act most pronounced by Gary in the movie is assertive illocutionary acts, exactly stating. In his utterance, Gary uses almost all the types of illocutionary acts, such as assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive. In addition, on the function of illocutionary acts used by Gary, the most dominant function used is collaborative. In Gary's conversation, all of illocutionary acts functions are used, there are collaborative, competitive, conflictive, and convivial.

# 5.2. Suggestion

In this research, the researcher focuses on all types of illocutionary acts and their various functions. The researcher hopes, in other types of research, it is advisable to examine other more relevant and contextual subjects, such as researching the person's utterance based on personality type, or can also use other subjects such as speeches in a state speech. In addition, for next researchers who

are interested in using speech act as the main theory, researcher suggests that the research will be processed in comprehensive.

In addition, it is suggested to the next researcher who investigates the relationship between type and function of illocutionary acts to examine in depth, because, in this study, researcher found a mismatch to the theory of Leech (1983: 106), where for example for assertive categories the tendency of its function is collaborative. Therefore, a deep understanding of the theory with the study is needed. Because the deeper the comprehension gained will produce more adequate research results. Furthermore, the researchers hope this research can be useful for readers, and can make reader get more understanding about illocutionary act.

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