ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY LIZ GILBERT IN "EAT, PRAY, LOVE" MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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ABSTRACT

Putri, Eka Arista. 2019. *ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY LIZ GILBERT IN "EAT, PRAY, LOVE" MOVIE*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Key Words : Speech Act, Illocutioary Acts, Liz Gilbert, "Eat, Pray, Love" Movie.

Illocutionary act is the language used by the speaker which purposed to make the listener to do something. Illocutionary acts are often used by the people's communication in daily life. This study aims to analyze various types and functions of illocutionary act on the character Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie directed by Ryan Murphy (2010). The researcher applies Searle's theory to analyze the various type of illocutionary act. Meanwhile, Leech's theory applies to analyze the various function of illocutionary acts. Besides, the researcher also counts the frequency of each type and function of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert. This present research uses qualitative descriptive method to find the results of the research. The researcher starts by analyzing the research subject by coloring the transcript of Liz Gilbert conversation, coding, and then classifying the utterance by type and category of illocution. In this study, the researcher finds 319 data from the data that is uttered by Liz Gilbert. The result shows the type of illocutionary act that appear in Liz Gilbert's utterances are; assertive 63%, directive 26%, expressive 10%, and commissive 1%. Thus, assertive becomes the most frequently spoken illocution of Liz Gilbert. On the other hand, the researcher also finds the functions of illocutionary acts namely; collaborative 61%, competitive 28%, convivial 7%, and conflictive 4%. Meanwhile, among the function of illocutionary act, collaborative ranked first about 198 data or 61%. Moreover, the researcher hopes, the further researcher could apply the theory of speech acts in other different subjects. Besides that, the researcher also wishes that the next researcher who is interested in speech acts theory could apply the term of speech act in the real communication in daily life. In addition, the researcher suggests for the further researcher is to apply the different method to analyze the type of speech acts and its function.

INTISARI

Putri, Eka Arista. 2019. *ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY LIZ GILBERT IN "EAT, PRAY, LOVE" MOVIE*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi, Liz Gilbert, "Eat, Pray, Love" Movie.

Tindak tutur ilokusi adalah ragam bahasa yang digunakan oleh penutur bertujuan untuk membuat lawan bicara untuk melakukan sesuatu. Tindak ilokusi sering digunakan di dalam pecakapan seseorang sehari-hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa berbagai jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi pada karakter Liz Gilbert dalam film "Eat, Pray, Love" yang disutradarai oleh Ryan Murphy (2010). Peneliti menerapkan teori Searle untuk menganalisa berbagai macam tipe dari tindak tutur ilokusi. Sementara itu, teori Leech juga diterapkan untuk menganalisa berbagai macam fungsi dari tindak ilokusi. Selain itu, peneliti juga menghitung frekuensi dari setiap tipe dan fungsi dari tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Liz Gilbert. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode diskriptif qualitatif untuk menemukan hasil dari penelitian ini. Peneliti memulai dengan menganalisa subyek penelitian yakni dengan memberi warna transkrip percakapan Liz Gilbert, memberi kode, lalu mengklasifikasikan tuturan berdasarkan tipe dan kategori ilokusi. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 319 data dari keseluruhan data yang diucapkan Liz Gilbert. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa tipe tindak ilokusi yang digunkaan oleh Liz Gilbert antara lain; assertive 63%, directive 26%, expressive 10%, dan commissive 1%. Maka, assertive menjadi tipe yang paling sering dituturkan oleh Liz Gilbert. Di samping itu, peneliti juga menemukan fungsifungsi dari ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Liz Gilbert antara lain; collaborative 61%, competitive 28%, convivial 7%, dan conflictive 4%. Sementara, dari fungsi tersebut collaborative menduduki peringkat pertama yaitu 198 data atau 61%. Lebih dari itu, peneliti berharap, peneliti selanjutnya dapat menerapkan teori tindak tutur pada subyek yang berbeda. Selain itu, peneliti juga berharap peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik menggunakan teori tindak tutur bisa diterapkan dalam komunikasi nyata di kehidupan sehari-hari. Sebagai tambahan, peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menerakan metode yang berbeda dalam menganalisa tipe dan fungsi dari tindak tutur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2.3 Type of Illocutionary Acts	12
2.3.1 Assertive/Representative	12
2.3.2 Directive	13
2.3.3 Commissive	13
2.3.4 Expressive	14
2.3.5 Declarative	14
2.4 Function of Illocutionary Acts	15
2.4.1 Competitive	
2.4.2 Convivial	16
2.4.3 Collaborative	16
2.4.4 Conflictive	
2.5 Synopsis of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie	17
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research Design	
3.2 Data Collection	
3.2.1 Data and Data Sources	
3.2.2 Instruments	
3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection	23
3.3 Data Analysis	
3	
CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Finding	
4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts	
4.1.1.1 Assertive/Representative	
4.1.1.1 Stating	
4.1.1.1.2 Claiming	
4.1.1.1.3 Complaining	
4.1.1.1.5 Complaining	
# 1 1 / 1 / I / I / I / I / I / I / I / I	4/

4.1.1.2.1 Advising	42
4.1.1.2.2 Commanding	44
4.1.1.2.3 Ordering	46
4.1.1.2.4 Requesting	
4.1.1.2.5 Recommending	
4.1.1.3 Commissive	
4.1.1.3.1 Promising	
4.1.1.4 Expressive	52
4.1.1.4.1 Thanking	
4.1.1.4.2 Congratulating	
4.1.1.4.3 Praising	56
4.1.1.4.4 Blaming	
4.1.2 Function of Illocutionary Acts	58
4.1.2.1 Competitive	60
4.1.2.1.1 Ordering	
4.1.2.1.2 Asking	62
4.1.2.1.3 Demanding	62
4.1.2.1.4 Begging	63
4.1.2.2 Convivial	64
4.1.2.2.1 Greeting	64
4.1.2.2.2 Thanking	65
4.1.2.2.3 Congratulating	66
4.1.2.3 Collaborative	67
4.1.2.3.1 Asserting	67
4.1.2.3.2 Reporting	68
4.1.2.3.3 Announcing	69
4.1.2.4 Conflictive	70
4.1.2.4.1 Accusing	71
4.1.2.4.2 Cursing	72
4.1.2.4.3 Reprimanding	72

4.2 Discussion		73
CHAPTER V: CONCLUS	ION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion		76
5.2 Suggestion		76
REFERENCES		78
APPENDICES		

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some points related to the introduction in the thesis. The points include background of study, statements of problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the arrangement of words use for human communication. As a part of communication, language has several functions. Commonly, people use language to communicate their intention to others. In general way, language is used by people to send and share message or information to make the conversation activities going (Putri, 2016). In some situation, people often misunderstand to get the speaker wants or the meaning of the utterances, whether in spoken or written form. Communication through text or written form is more difficult to understand than spoken. According to Buck and Van Lear (in Francisca and Silitonga, 2012), in spoken form the listener could be easy to receive the speaker's want through intonation, gesture, and also face expression which can be visualized directly. While in the written form, the reader could not see the writer's face expression, gesture, or hear the speaker's intonation.

In linguistics field, speech acts theory is commonly used to understand the purpose of the communication. Speech act becomes an interesting topic discusses among the experts. The main issue of speech act is the relation between the literal

meaning of what the speaker says and what the aims by what they say (Paltridge, 2006). Speech act is an action performed through saying something. The speaker usually hopes that their communicative purpose could be recognized by the hearer (Yule, 1996). In case, the same utterances could have different meaning in different circumstances. Originally speech act theory developed by J.L Austin in his book *How To Do Things With Words* in 1962. To understand the speaker wants, it could not be separated from three levels of speech acts. According to Austin (1962), there are three kinds of acts occur when we say something. These are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. First is locutionary act, which is the utterances said by the speaker. Second is illocutionary act, which refers to the intention of the speaker when produce utterances. The last is perlocutionary acts, which refers to the effect after the listener received any utterances.

J.L Austin also divides illocutionary act into five categories the term of speech act; verdictive, exercitivites, comissive, behavitives and expositives (1962). On the other hand, Searle (1979), has been improved the classification of illocutionary acts into five categories; representative or assertive, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Representative or Assertive is speech acts that carry out the speaker to the truth. This kind of illocutionary commits the speaker to expressed their belief such as stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting, boasting, and complaining. Here, Directives is kinds of speech act that shows what the speaker wants the hearer to do something such as advising, commanding, ordering, requesting, and recommending. While, Commissives are kinds of speech acts that carry out the speaker to do some

action in the future by her/his utterances; such as offering, promising, and vowing. Thus, Expressives are those kinds of speech act that express an inner state related pychological attitude of the speaker such as; thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning and condoling. Moreover, Declarative are those kinds of speech acts that show between the content and reality such as resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, sentencing, excommunicating, appointing.

Besides, the study of speech act has been done investigated by many researchers. They related the theory of speech acts to analyze in many subjects such as newspaper, advertisement, short story, movie, and etc. For example, the researcher which has been done with term of speech acts are: Dylgjeri (2017); Alkhirbash (2016); Altikriti (2011); Hashim (2015); Virginia and Olanrewaju (2017); Wicaksono (2018); Akinwotu (2013); Basra and Thoyyibah (2017); Hardin (2010); and Herlina (2015). All of those researchers used the term of speech act in different problem and method.

Moreover, the study about speech act especially illocutionary act has been conducted by many researchers. Susanto (2014) from Diponegoro University Semarang analyzed about "The Illocutionary Acts and Characteristics of Public Notice in Public Places in Semarang". The focussed of his research is to find the kinds of illocutionary act in public notices in Semarang. He also analyzed the characteristics and the meaning of public notices in public places in Semarang. He found that directive is the highest amount of data collected from public notices in Semarang. Unfortunately, there are some flaws in his research. The first flaw is he did not mention and give information about the theory of characteristics that he used to analyze the public

notices. The second is he did not mention and categorize in what public place the data was taken.

Herman (2015) has been done conducted the research entitled "Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pemantang Siantar". He used Searle's theory to analyze Chinese language in Pematang Siantar. He took the data from the daily conversation of Chinese people. He found that there are only four kinds of illocutionary acts used by Chinese language in Pematang Siantar. There are; representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. Yet, this research also shows the weakness. The data of this research were taken only from Chinese people that lived along Hos Cokro Aminoto street which is not enough to represent all Chinese people lived in Pematang Siantar.

The term of speech acts apply in political speeches has been done by Saputro (2015) from Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. He analyzed about kinds of illocutionary acts of Jokowi's speech. Besides, he also analyzed the context and the possible perlocutionary act performed by the dominant illocutionary acts. On his research, he found that the highest frequency of illocutionary act used by Jokowi is assertives (52,1%). The context behind assertives acts mostly talk about the potential of Indonesia and showing his seriousness to build Indonesia and make it better. Through his research, he also found that the possible perlocutionary act of assertive act was, Jokowi wants the audience to join with him especially in business sector. Unfortunately, even his research question is about the context but he already decided the theme of Jokowi's speech that he took for the data.

Another researcher Mega Sagita Nanda Putri (2016), analyzed about "Representative Illocutionary Acts used by Barrack Obama in Presidential Election Debate 2008-2012 Period". She applied Searle's theory to analyzed her subject. She tended to analyze about kinds of representative illocutionary acts and the function. She found that informing to assert became the most kinds and function of representative acts used by Barrack Obama in the election debate.

In the following year 2017, Lorenza Denis from Islamic State of Sunan Ampel Surabaya analyzed about "Representative Illocutionary Acts Performed by Governor's Candidates in Governor Debates DKI Jakarta 2017". The focussed of her research is about the representative act and the function itself. Searle's theory has been applied to this research. She found some kinds of representative acts performed by Governor's Candidates in Governor Debates DKI Jakarta 2017 is confirming, suggesting, denying, disagreeing, and agreeing. The most function performed by Governor's Candidate is informing to announce. From both previous studies above, the previous researchers limited their focus on some kinds of illocutionary acts. Through all the previous study that has been explained above influence the researcher to analyze all kind illocutionary acts using Searle's theory in another subject. Besides that, the researcher also uses Leech's theory to analyze the function of illocutionary acts.

The research has tended to focus on types of illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Besides, the researcher also explains the frequency of each type and each function of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert in this movie. This movie was release in 2010 in America. There

are several reasons why the researcher chose this movie. First of all, this movie is adapted based on the true story of Elizabeth Gilbert, so the data of this research are nearly close to the real capture of life. Secondly, the story took a place in four different countries America, Italy, India, and Indonesia, which has different cultural background from each country. Furthermore, based on www.administrasibisnis.studentjournal.ub.ac.id "Eat, Pray, Love" movie has a big impact on Indonesia tourism promotion in Bali, this movie also supported by the government, especially The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia.

This research describes the study of illocutionary acts and its function used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Besides, the researcher also writes the frequency of each type and each function of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert in this movie. The aim of this research is to identify the types of illocutionary acts and to analyze the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. Besides, it also aim to know the frequency of each type of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. Besides that, it also aims to know the frequency of each type of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. In this study the researcher uses Searle's theory to analyze types of illocutionary acts and Leech's theory to analyze the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Moreover, the content of the story can tell the people in today's life that happiness does not come from the materials things.

This study is significant because it provides a complete explanation about the illocutionary acts and any related information. Through this study, the student

especially in linguistic field could be easy to get information about types of illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary acts used in the movie.

1.2 Research Problem

According to the background of study and focus on the study above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question below:

- 1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie?
- 2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research problem above the writer analyze the research objectives bellow:

- 1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.
- 2. To analyze the functions of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this research will give the reader, especially the student in linguistics field better understanding about speech act, especially illocutionary acts. Besides, the writer expected this research could enrich the previous study and improve

the knowledge in linguistics field. This study also can be used as supplementary material for teaching activities especially in Pragmatics. In additions this research could give insight for other researchers who are interested to do research along the same field.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Due to the limited time and knowledge, the researcher limits to analyze only the main character of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. This research focuses on the illocutionary acts which are used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The researcher focusses to analyze the types of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- 1. Speech Acts : the acts performed through the utterance
- 2. Illocutionary Acts : the purpose of the speaker's utterance to get something from the interlocutor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

This chapter focuses to explains about some theories and all supporting elements related to this study.

2.1 Speech Acts Theories

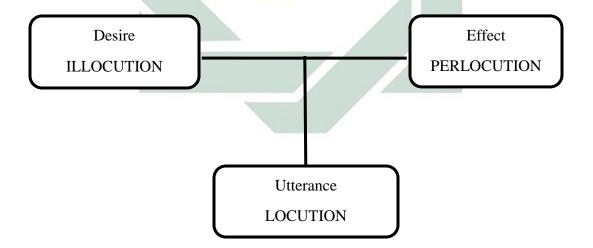
Speech act theory became one of the main issues of modern pragmatics. The theory of speech acts was first developed by an Oxford philosopher J.L Austin in his book "How to do things with word" (1962). Austin described speech acts as "the action achieved in saying something". He points out that the function of language is not to describe the world but to performed different occasion (1962). The theory of speech acts explained that speech and action could not be separated, there must be a correlation between both of them. In 1969, the theory of speech acts was further developed by American philosopher John R. Searle. Based on Searle, the usage of utterances not only to say something but also it has the power to do something (Ad-Darraji et al, 2012). Utterances not only to share the thoughts or opinion, but they also can achieve many communicative purposes such as apologies, request, command or etc (Alkhirbash, 2016).

Moreover, Birner (in Rumaira, 2015) stated that speech acts are the condition when we are saying something and it means that we are doing something. Here, some actions happened only by saying something. So, when the speakers want someone to

do something they do not need to do some physical action. It has the same thought as Austin that speech act is an expression of psychological state. The utterances are sufficient to perform some action.

2.2 Types of Speech Acts

According to Austin speech acts categorized into three levels. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts (1962). Brown and Yule stated that producing a sentence means that the speaker also producing those all three kinds of speech acts on the same occasion (Agbedo, 2008). In order to make it clear, take a look at the scheme below:



2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Based on the scheme above, locutionary placed between illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Means that locutionary acts take an important part toward

speech acts. Locutionary act is the utterances produced by the speaker. According to Paltridge (2006), locution is related with the real meaning or literal meaning of the words. On the other hand, Yule strengthens the definition of locutionary acts. Yule asserted that locutionary act is the first basic act of utterances (Yule, 1996).

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that illocutionary act is the basic units of human communication. Along the same thought, according to Yule (1996), illocutionary acts occur through the communicative purpose of the utterance. Through the utterance, the speaker not only saying something but also it should be caries some purpose. Hence, illocutionary act refers to what the speaker's doing such as promising, apologizing, requesting, naming, blaming, stating, reporting, tanking, swearing, refusing and etc. According to the schema above, illocutionary act placed on the first part in communication. Thus, illocutionary act deals with the speaker's intention. So, it can conclude that illocutionary act is the purpose of the speaker's utterance to get something from the interlocutor.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Paltridge stated that perlocutionary act refers to the effect after the listener received any utterance from the speaker (2006). From the scheme above, perlocutionary act placed in the last level of speech act. It means perlocutionary acts happen when the locution performed by the speaker. So, it can be concluded

that perlocutionary acts is the achievement toward the locutionary act that has been performed.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to J.L Austin, illocutionary act divided into five categories in the term of speech act; verdictive, exercitivites, comissive, behavitives and expositives (1962). On the other hand, Searle (1979), has been improved the classification into five categories; representative, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. In order to make it clear about kinds of illocutionary acts by Searle's theory explain as follows:

2.3.1 Assertive or Representative

Assertive or Representative is speech acts that carry out the speaker to the truth. This type of illocutionary commits the speaker to express their belief such as **stating**, **reporting**, **claiming**, **suggesting**, **boasting**, **and complaining**.

For example:

■ Stating = The rose is red

Reporting = It was nice weather

Claiming = The sun is beautiful today

Suggesting = Why don't you take some rest first?

Boasting = My muscle is bigger than yours

• Complaining = Oh please don't bite the sofa again

2.3.2 Directive

Directive is types of speech act that shows what the speaker wants the hearer to do something such as **advising**, **commanding**, **ordering**, **requesting**, **and recommending**. Directive acts have some typical expression to use, such as; imperative, interrogative, and declarative structure (Swandani, 2015).

For the example:

Advising = it will better for you to study hard

Commanding = put it back!

Ordering = salt please

■ Requesting = can you buy me a new phone?

Recommending = I recommend this restaurant to you

2.3.3 Commissive

Commissives are types of speech acts that carry out the speaker to do some action in the future by her/his utterances; such as **offering, promising, and vowing**. For the example:

■ Offering = May I help you?

Promising = I will pick you up tomorrow

Vowing = I vow to be with you in your health and your sickness

2.3.4 Expressive

Expressives are those types of speech act that express an inner state related psychological attitude of the speaker such as; **thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning and condoling**. It relates to the reaction of the speaker about the surrounding (Swandani, 2015).

For the example:

■ Thanking = Thanks for driving me home

Congratulating = Congratulation for your newborn baby

Praising = You look beautiful

■ Blaming = It is your mistake

Pardoning = Pardon me, is this Amy's house?

Condoling = I condole with you on your sorrow

2.3.5 Declarative

Declarative are types of speech acts that show between the content and reality such as **resigning**, **dismissing**, **christening**, **naming**, **sentencing**, **excommunicating**, **appointing**. For the example:

Resigning = I leave my job as a delivery man next

week

Dismissing = You are fired!

Christening = May this holy wedding bring you a lot of

joy and happiness

Naming = The aversion of an irregular pattern of

small holes named trypophobia

Sentencing = A military court sentenced him twelve

years in prison

Excommunicating = I acknowledge you to leave this house

Appointing = You are in appointing as a supervisor

2.4 Function of Illocutionary Act

According to Leech (1983), the purpose of illocutionary acts refers to its function. Leech has been classified the function of illocutionary based on the social goal of maintaining and establishing the harmony. The function of illocutionary acts divided into four functions below.

2.4.1 Competitive

Competitive is the function of illocutionary aims to compete with social goals. Competitive goals are the function relates to negative politeness. The purpose of this function is to reduce impoliteness way between what the speaker wants to say in politeness way. Competitive goals such as; **asking, demanding, ordering, and begging**. For example:

Asking : Where is Ketut's house?

Demanding : See your work!

Ordering : I order pizza crème cheese

Begging : I beg you to forgive all my mistake

2.4.2 Convivial

Convivial is the function of illocutionary that have the same goals with social goals. This function is related to positive politeness. Positive politeness refers to the purpose that is used to build a good relationship with society. For example, when you have the opportunity to thank X, you should do so. Convivial goals such as; **inviting**, **thanking**, **greeting**, **offering**, **and congratulating**.

For example:

Inviting : Please come to my birthday party tonight

Thanking : Thanks for helping me to move

Greeting : Good evening ladies and gentlemen

Offering : Can I help you?

Congratulating : Congratulation for your graduation

2.4.3 Collaborative

Collaborative is the function of illocutionary that ignore the social goals, such as; **reporting, instructing, asserting, and announcing**. This function placed the speaker to expressed the truth of preposition.

For example:

Reporting : This class is pretty well Sir.

• Instructing : Come to my room!

Asserting : I think he is a good feminist husband

Announcing: I am so glad to tell you that we are the champion.

2.4.4 Conflictive

Conflictive is the function of illocutionary is totally contradictive with the social goals, such as; accusing, reprimanding, threatening, and cursing. This function is again the politeness.

For example:

- Accusing : It must be something wrong with you.
- Reprimanding: Hey dude. Don't smoke in here
- Threatening: If you come to me again, I will call the police.
- Cursing : Go to h*ll!

2.5 Synopsis of "Eat, Pray, Love" Movie

Eat, Pray, Love movie is adopted based on the life story. This movie tells about the journey to get the balance of life. She is Liz Gilbert. She is a magazine writer in America. She has a husband, a successful carrier, a house, and many other material things except happiness. Unfortunately, she got divorced from her husband, Stephen. The cause of her divorce is herself. She feels lost, confuses, and she does not know what she really wants in her life. The story begins when she was going to Bali for some works. She meets a Balinese medicine man named Ketut Liyer. Besides a traditional medicine man, Ketut Liyer is also a fortune-teller. He says many things about what will happen to Liz in the future life. He also says that she will come back again to Bali.

After finishing all her job in Bali, she flies back to America. She is back to her life there. After her divorced, Liz immediately jumps into the new relationship with

David Piccolo. He is an actor. She meets him while he was performed on the stage. She hopes that she will get happiness through this new relationship. After spending time with David, everything is different from what she was expected. She feels the same feeling as before. She realizes that the biggest trouble is not coming from the outside but it is coming from herself. She decides to step out of her life and leave her carrier. Liz arranges her plan for next year which will be spent in three different places; Italy, India, and the last is Indonesia.

She prepares all the stuff for a year. She already took a decision, even David does not allow her to go, but she keeps going to get her wants. The time is coming. The first country that she chose is Italy. She is very interesting to start the new day in Italy. In the first day, it was not really good. She got many troubles again. She could not speak Italian language fluently. Until she met Sofia in the coffee shop. Sofia helps her to improve her Italian language, not only that she also introduces Liz to her friends. Day by day, Liz can learn anything about Italia pretty well. She enjoys spending her time by living like an Italian. She eats fresh meat, gelato, spaghetti, and pizza. She finds the new family in there. She got herself back, full of energy and passion. Until her time is finished in Italia. She must continue her journey to India.

The atmosphere is totally different from Italy. Liz shocked by the traffic condition in India. During the way to David's ashram, she could see the children running on the crowded road, honking car everywhere, and many people sell the food on the roadsides. Until she arrived at David's ashram. Her arrivals in India is to recharge her spiritual peace in her life. She dedicates herself in the ashram. She spends

her day living like an Indian. She wears traditional dress, carries out some domestic duty, and also does the meditation. On her first meditation, she could not focus to the meditation until she fell asleep. On the next day, she still could not do it well. She keeps thinking and complaining in her head about any condition around her meditation place. This condition is known by Richard. Richard is also an American, he is from Texas. He also comes to India to release all his problem same as Liz. So, he could understand what is happened to Liz. Richard helps her to do the great meditation. Day by day, she can do meditation really well. She keeps doing it every day. After doing meditation every day, she feels something different on her soul. She can feel peace and she can accept all things happened in her life. Even she had limitedness life in India, through the meditation she could understand what is the happiness means. After finishing all her purposes in India. She continues her journey in Indonesia.

On the first day, she meets Ketut Liyer again to greet him. Not only that, but she also comes there to asks him if he has more insights about her life. Ketut says that her condition is much better than before. He also knows about what is already happened to her along her journey. Liz enjoys her day by riding a bicycle along the farm field. Unfortunately, in the beautiful morning, she gets an accident. Her bike got hit by Felipe's car. Felipe is a Brazilian man who stayed in Bali. Felipe takes her to a Balinese traditional healer named Wayan. When she was in Wayan's house, she meets Armenia who also doing hair treatment in there. Armenia is a Brazilian girl. She invites Liz to go to the party in Beach Shark.

On the party, Liz meets Felipe again for the second times. This meeting is much better than the first. They have a great conversation along the night. He drives Liz to her villa. Since that day, Liz and Felipe become more closed. Felipe always comes to Liz's villa every morning to know her condition or just brings her medicine from Wayan. Felipe becomes her tour guide in Bali. They spend time together to going around Bali. Sometimes, Liz comes to Wayan's house to learn about Balinese tradition. Through their conversation, she knows that Wayan also gets divorced. Wayan has unhappy married. After getting a divorce she lives with her daughter in a rented house and moves from place to place. She tells Liz that she is the victim of domestic violence done by her husband.

After going back to her villa, she thinks that she must do something for Wayan. Liz sends the emails to her friends that she ever met along her journey. She writes about Wayan's life and hopes that she can collect the donation to build a house for Wayan and her daughter. Through her emails, she can collect \$18.000 USD and give it to Wayan. Liz feels like something changes in her life. She always celebrates her birthday with a very expensive party before. By giving Wayan a house as her birthday celebration, she feels like her life is very useful. On the other place, Felipe is busy to arrange the surprise for Liz. He plans a romantic boat trip with her on the private island nearby. Felipe brings her to the seaside with closed eyes. Before going to the island, he tells Liz that he was falling in love with her. She is shocked to hear that and all her worries are back. She afraid if this relationship does not work like before. Liz could not accept Felipe's love, she runs back to her villa. She afraid of herself. Since that day,

Felipe never comes again to Liz's villa. On the next day, she goes to Ketut's house to say goodbye because she will back to America soon. When she was packing all her stuff, she feels like something lost from her life. she realizes that she needs love to complete her happiness. She runs to Felipe's villa but she could not find him there. Then, she goes to the seaside where she was proposed by Felipe. She found that he is there. Liz told him that she wants to marry with him and stay in Bali. At the end of the story, Liz realized that the balance of life does not come from what she has or she was achieved. The real happiness comes when she starts to accept all the condition and it comes from the heart.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the method and all the arrangement of research design used by the researcher on in this research.

3.1 Research Design

Research design helped the researcher to conduct the study in reference to the objectives, the methods of data gathering and analysis is to present the finding and the conclusion. This study used descriptive qualitative research to analyze the illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert utterances in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. According to Khotari (2004), qualitative research is focused on the qualitative phenomenon. Qualitative research aims to reveal the underlying motives and desire.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this research were whole utterances of Liz Gilbert as the main character in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The researcher used the data from the transcription of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The transcript was not written by the researcher. She downloaded the transcription of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie from subscene website on the internet https://subscene.com/subtitles/eat-pray-

<u>love/english/1396626</u> to analyze the types and function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert as the main character.

3.2.2 Instruments

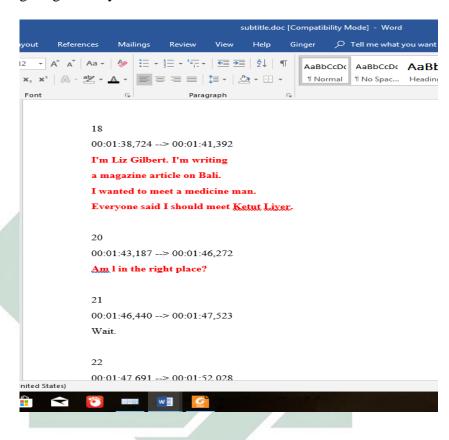
The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. In qualitative research, the writer acts as the main instrument (Moleong, 2009). The writer is the planner, data collector, data analyzer, and data reporter. The writer also used some supporting tools in this research such as phone, laptop, headset, and stationery.

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The data collection technique is a technique used to collect the data. There are several techniques that used to collect data:

- The researcher searched on the internet and downloaded the "Eat, Pray, Love" movie on the internet.
- 2. Then she also downloaded "Eat, Pray, Love" movie transcription on the internet.
- 3. After downloading the transcription of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie, she changed the form of the movie transcriptions into Ms. Words form.
- 4. Next, she watched and checked the accuracy of the movie transcription.

5. The last is she noted Liz Gilbert's utterances on the transcription by giving bold style with the red color on the text.



3.3 Data Analysis

After finishing the procedures of data collection, finally, the raw data are ready to be analyzed. The steps of data analysis will describe as follows:

1) Identify

The researcher identified the data which were collected. Firstly, to answer the first research question, the researcher identified the word, clause,

sentence, or phrase of Liz Gilbert's utterances that contains types of illocutionary acts by using Searle's theory by giving codes.

Table 3.1. Codes for types of illocutionary acts

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Kinds	Code
1.	Representatives	Stating	STA
	or	Suggesting	SUG
	Assertives	Boasting	ВО
		Complaining	СОМР
		Cl <mark>am</mark> ming	CLA
		Reporting	REP
2.	Directives	Ordering	OR
		Commanding	СОМ
		Requesting	REQ
		Advising	AD
		Recommending	REC
3.	Commissives	Promising	PRO
		Vowing	vo
		Offering	OF
4.	Expressives	Thanking	ТНА
		Congratulating	CONG

		Condoling	COND
		Prising	PR
		Blaming	BL
		Pardoning	PA
5.	Declaratives	Resigning	RES
		Dismissing	DIS
		Christening	CHR
	1	Naming	NA
		Excommunicating	EX
		Sentencing	SEN
		Appointing	APP
1			

Then, the researcher identified the function of illocutionary acts based on Leech's theory by giving codes as follows to answer the second research question.

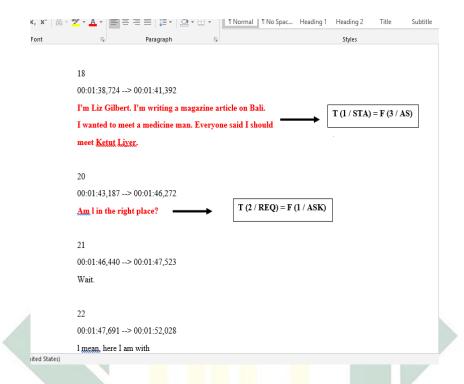
Table 3.2. Codes for the function of illocutionary acts

No.	Name	Туре	Code
1.	Competitive	Ordering	ORD
		Asking	ASK
		Demanding	DE
		Begging	BE

2.	Convivial	Offering	OFF
		Inviting	IN
		Greeting	GR
		Thanking	TH
		Congratulating	CON
3.	Collaborative	Asserting	AS
4		Reporting	RE
		Announcing	AN
		Instructing	INS
4.	Conflictive	Threatening	THR
		Accusing	AC
		Cursing	CU
		Reprimanding	RPR

2) Analyzing and Classifying Data

After identifying the data, the researcher analyzed and classified the utterances by giving codes. She applied the codes into Liz Gilbert's utterances that have been colored by the researcher.



T = Type of illocutionary acts

F = Function of illocutionary acts

3) Determining and Calculating

In this section, the researcher counted the total number of every type of illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert into percentages. It purposed to find the frequency of each type and function of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert. The formula:

P = Percentages

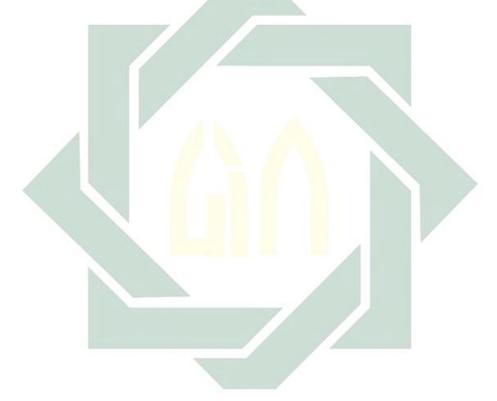
n = Total number of every type

$$P = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

N = Total data collected

4) Drawing the Conclusion

Finally, the researcher drew a conclusion based on the result of analyzing and classifying. She answered the research problems through the finding of type and function of illocutionary acts.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter arranged into two part. Both of them are finding and discussion. The finding of the research divided into two sections. Moreover, the second part is discussion. In the discussion part explains about the finding in details.

4.1 Finding

In this part, the finding divided into two sections based on the statement of the problems arranged in the first chapter. The first section is the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert's utterances in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The finding of the types of illocutionary acts is based on Searle's theory. The second section is the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert's utterances in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie which is used Leech's theory.

4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

This present research, the researcher only focuses on Liz Gilbert utterances in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Searle's theory applies to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. According to Searle's theory applied to analyze the transcription of "Eat, Pray, Love" movie, the researcher finds there are four kinds of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. There are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Based on the data

analysis, the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert is Assertive/Representative. According to the data analysis, the researcher found there are 319 Liz Gilbert's utterances which contain the type and function of illocutionary acts. The result can be shown in the diagram below:

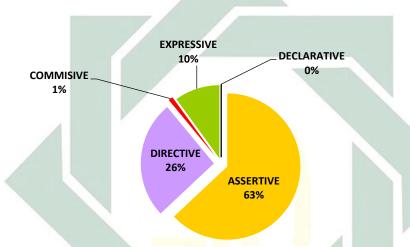


Figure. 4.1 Frequency of Type of Illocutionary Act

Based on the diagram above, each type of illocutionary act has different frequency. Assertive/representative acts has the highest frequency among all the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. Directive in the second place. Third place is expressive. The last one is commissive.

On the other hand, each type of illocutionary acts also has some categories. Each category of the type of illocutionary acts also has different number. In order to make it clear, the chart below explains the more details of each category of the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in this movie.

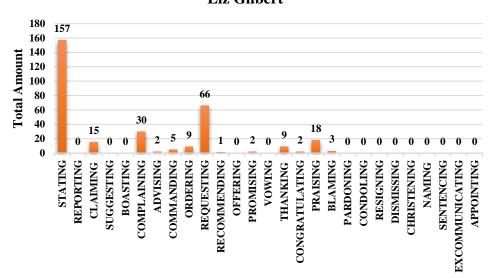


Figure 4.2 Categories of Illocutionary Act Used by Liz Gilbert

In this study, the researcher only focuses on the utterances of Liz Gilbert as the main character in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. She uses Searle's theory on Leech (1983) to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. According to the data analysis, the researcher found there are 319 Liz Gilbert's utterances which contain the type and function of illocutionary acts. Based on the result above, shows that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie is assertive/representative.

There are 202 (63%) data of assertive types found among all 319 data of this research. There are some categories of assertive type used by Liz Gilbert. There are, *stating* about 157 out of 319 data (49%), *claiming* about 15 out of 319 data (5%), and *complaining* about 30 out of 319 data (9%).

Meanwhile, there are also other types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. In the second place is directive type. The total amount of directive type is about 83 (26%) found of 319 data. All categories of directive type occur in Liz Gilbert's utterances. There are, advising about 2 out of 319 data (1%), commanding about 5 out of 319 data (2%), ordering about 9 out of 319 data (3%), requesting about 66 out of 319 data (20%), and recommending about 1 out of 319 data (1%).

Then, the third is expressive type. The researcher found about 32 (10%) data of expressive from whole types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. There are, thanking about 9 out of 319 data (3%), congratulating about 2 out of 319 data (1%), praising about 18 out of 319 data (6%), and blaming about 3 out of 319 data (1%). The last is commissive type. The last is commissive. Commissive type has the lowest amount among all types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. Promising is the only one category of commissive type that found from all the data, it is about 2 out of 319 data (1%).

4.1.1.1 Assertive / Representative

Based on Searle theory in Leech (1983) states that representative or assertive act is a type of speech acts that carry out the speaker to the truth. The speaker expresses assertive act using proposition of stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting, boasting, and complaining. It concludes that someone who utters this type of illocutionary acts

considers to be neutral as regards politeness. According to Leech, assertive/representative illocutionary act considered to collaborative function.

Here, the researcher concludes the data of assertive/representative illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. There are, *stating* about 157 out of 319 data, *claiming* about 15 out of 319 data, and *complaining* about 30 out of 319 data.

4.1.1.1.1 Stating

This category has the highest amount of data found in Liz's utterances. This category occurs about 157 out of 319 data. There are some examples of analysis that has been done by the researcher.

Sample 1 / Datum 1:

Nyomo : May I help you?

Liz Gilbert: I'm Liz Gilbert. I'm writing a magazine

article on Bali. I wanted to meet a medicine

man. Everyone said I should meet Ketut

Liyer.

This conversation happens between two people. They are Liz Gilbert and Nyomo. Nyomo considers as the assistant of a medicine man, named Ketut Liyer. The conversation occurs when Liz comes to Bali for the first time and goes to Ketut Liyer's house. Before she meets Ketut, Liz introduces herself and tells the purpose of her visit to Nyomo.

By this case, the types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert is assertive/representative (stating). She asked by a Balinese lady who is known as Ketut's assistant. Liz utters stating to assert that she is a magazine article writer in Bali. She tells Nyomo that she goes there suggested by the people around.

Sample 2 / Datum 16:

Steven : He was talking about the budget cuts that are

happening now. There's no money for anything.

There's no music classes, there's no arts classes.

They're volunteering their time to do all of this

after school. They're educating our kids, you

know?

Liz Gilbert : I think you'd make a great teacher, honey.

This conversation involves two people. They are Steven and Liz Gilbert. The conversations happen when they are in the car while going back home from the party. During on the way back to home, Liz talks about their trip to Aruba next week. While talking about their plan, Steven starts talking about Brian. Brian is a volunteer teacher that he met at the party. Moreover, at the same time to make Steve stop talking about Brian, Liz states that Steven going to be a great teacher for their children. The conversation above involves assertive/representative type of illocutionary act. It proves

from the sentence "I think.....". In this case, Liz stating her thought to assert that

Steven can be a good teacher too for their future children.

Sample 3 / Datum 73:

Delia : That's harder to argue with. The beaches are

nice. But why

Liz Gilbert : Ketut told me I would.

Delia : Guy with no teeth.

The conversation above carries out of two participants. They are Delia and Liz

Gilbert. In this case, Liz tells to Delia about her plan to go to Italy, India, and Bali.

Delia asks her about what makes her really excited about her plan. Liz informs to Delia

that her next journey is already predicted by Ketut a year before. The conversation

above carries out assertive/representative illocutionary act. Through this conversation,

Liz stating to assert that her journey is already predicted by Ketut in order to make

Delia understand about the reason behind.

Sample 4 / Datum 100:

Giovani : Liz Gilbert, you are a Roman woman now.

Liz Gilbert : No, only honorary. That is a real Roman

woman.

The dialogues happen when Liz and all her Italian friends enjoy her day around

Italia. The setting of the dialogues takes place in a traditional restaurant in Rome. Liz

orders some food for them using Italian language. Giovani as her Italian language tutor

amazes to know her progress to learn Italian language by praising her as a Roman

woman. In the same time, there is an Italian lady who sits on the next table enjoy the

food together with her little puppy in elegant way. Liz states that the lady who sits on

the next table is the real Roman woman. By stating her opinion, Liz Gilbert uses

assertive/representative type of illocutionary to assert that she is still not pretty good to

call as a Roman woman.

4.1.1.1.2 Claiming

Claiming is the one category of assertive/ representative type of illocutionary

acts. In this case, the researcher finds 15 data out of 319 data. Here, some example of

the finding found by the researcher.

Sample 1 / Datum 103

Sofi : So, what's your word, Liz? I'm curious. 1 can't

figure it out.

Liz Gilbert : My word's "writer."

The dialogue above utter by two persons, Liz and Sofi. The conversation takes

place in Italian traditional restaurant. While waiting for the food that ordered by them,

Liz and their friends having a chit chat about a word which can represent their country.

At the end of their conversation, suddenly Sofi asks Liz to say the word that can

represent herself. She claims that "the writer" is a right word to represent herself.

Claim is one of the propositions in assertive/representative type of illocutionary

acts. Claim proposition occurs on the dialogue above. Claim proposition is known

through the sentence "My word's....". She tells to Sofi and all her friends that exact

word to represent her is "writer". She claims that she has pretty good achievement

along her carrier as a writer rather than anything on her life.

Sample 2 / Datum 116

Sofi

You should get it. For you, Liz. Just for you.

Liz Gilbert

No, I'm happy just with my big lady pants.

The occurrence setting is on the store where they bought their new trousers.

There, after Liz and Sofi get their trouser, suddenly Liz's steps stopped by a beautiful

pajama displayed in the corner of the store. In the same time, Sofi who had been

watching her from distance, suggest her to buy it. Actually, Liz really wants to buy that

pajama, but she does not have someone who praises her when she wears that beautiful

pajama. On the other hand, she claims that she already happy to have her big trousers.

According to the dialogue above can be concluded as assertive/representative

acts (Claiming). Liz uses claim proposition to assert that she is okay with her condition

now and to hide her loneliness from Sofi. She convinces Sofi by claiming that she is

happy with her new big trousers.

Sample 3 / Datum 197

Liz Gilbert:

Madam, I'm your girl.

Participants who are having a conversation on the dialogue above is Liz Gilbert

and Ashram officer. The conversation begins when Liz called by Ashram officer to

come to her office. Ashram officer tells her that some tourist around the world will

arrive in their ashram to do meditation tomorrow. Ashram officer asks her to be the key

hostess. She explains to Liz about the job and how she must behave tomorrow. By

hearing that, Liz accepts that job without any excuse.

By this case, Liz utters assertive/representative act using claim proposition.

After hearing about how she should behave tomorrow, she utters "I'm your girl". The

sentence "I'm your girl" purpose to convince ashram officer that she can take all the

job. She thinks all the requisite belong to her. Liz claims that herself as the right person

to get that job.

4.1.1.1.3 Complaining

The last category of assertive/representative types that occurs in Liz's utterances

is complaining. The researcher finds 30 data out of 319 data for this category. In order

to show the finding, there are some examples of the finding that has been analyzed by

the researcher.

Sample 1 / Datum 20:

Liz Gilbert

: I'm in serious trouble. I don't know what to do.

Liz utters that utterances when she was in trouble. Suddenly, one night she

could not sleep and feels restless in her heart. She does not feel happy in her marriage.

She cannot enjoy her life. She does not know what she really wants in her life. Before,

she never prays to God but on that night, she complains to Him and begs for His help.

According to that utterance, Liz utters assertive/representative act using

complaining proposition. She complains to God by saying all unhappiness on her life.

That utterance considers as a compliment because she expresses her feeling to God.

Sample 2 / Datum 23:

Liz Gilbert : **Every word in Italian is like a truffle.**

A magic trick

Delia : Honey, I get it. It's your life raft right now.

That dialogues happen between two persons, Liz and Delia. The conversation going on when they were having a morning walk to the coffee shop. While on the roadside Liz asserts the complains about her progress to learn Italian language. She already learning Italian Language for about two weeks but she could not easy to pronounce and memorize every Italian word that she learned. In this case, her sentence "Every word in Italian is like a truffle" considers as assertive/representative type (Complaining). She expresses her annoyance about her bad progress in learning Italian words.

Sample 3 / Datum 81:

Landlady : You put the water in the tub.

Liz Gilbert : Okay. Yeah. lt doesn't really seem like

enough water to bath in. Not enough.

That conversations occur between Landlady and Liz. After arriving at the airport, Liz decides to look around before she goes to her flat. She stuns of classic architecture in all buildings around the city. That conversation happens when Liz just arrives at her flat where she going to live in Italia. She who is accustomed to American lifestyle was shocked with her flat condition. There, she ushered by the Landlady to her room and shows her the way to get warm water for a bath. She tells Liz to boil the water before taking a bath. The landlady just pours a little water on her bathtub.

Knowing that, Liz assert to complains that she could not take a bath with a little water. In this case, Liz uses preposition complain which is considers as assertive/representative type. She asserts to express her dissatisfaction towards the flat condition.

4.1.1.2 Directive

According to Searle theory in Leech (1983) explains that directive acts is a type of speech acts that shows what the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The speaker expresses directive acts through some propositions such as advising, commanding, ordering, requesting, and recommending. Based on Leech, directives illocutionary acts frequently belong to competitive function.

In this research, the researcher finds the data of directive illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. There are, *advising* about 2 out of 319 data, *commanding* about 5 out of 319 data, *ordering* about 9 out of 319 data, *requesting* about 66 out of 319 data, and *recommending* about 1 out of 319 data.

4.1.1.2.1 Advising

Advising is the one category of the directive type of illocutionary acts. This research notes that *advising* comes only 2 among all 319 data. Here is the datum that found in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 28:

Delia : I second that

Liz Gilbert : **Don't be rude.**

The conversations above going on between Delia and Liz Gilbert. The setting

of the dialogue above take place in the theater. Liz and Delia go to the theater to watch

the play that written by Liz. During the play, there are some people walk out of the

theater because they feel bored with the play. Delia who also feel the same as those

persons say that she also wants to leave the show. Liz who heard Delia's utterance

advise her to not do that. In this conversation, Liz expresses directive types of

illocutionary acts (Advising). The sentence "Don't be rude" proves that Liz giving

advice to Delia that walks out from the theater is not a good thing.

Sample 2 / Datum 31:

David : I, on the other hand, was shit. Although I was trying

very hard.

Liz Gilbert : "Sh*t" is a strong word.

That dialogue happens when David and Liz having their first conversation at

the party after his show. David is an actor in the play that Liz's writes. After the show,

he apologizes to Liz about his acting. He states that his acting was not good. He claims

his acting like a sh*t. By hearing that, Liz advised him that word sh*t is too bad for his

acting. She says that David's acting was really good. In this case, that dialogue

considers as directive type of illocutionary act (Advising). The sentence "Sh*t is a

strong word" proves that Liz advice David by informing that word is too strong and

in order to tell him not saying that's word again.

4.1.1.2.2 Commanding

Commanding is a proposition that also used by Liz Gilbert in this movie.

command proposition considers as directive type of illocutionary acts. The researcher

notes about 5 out of 319 data of commanding. Here, some example of the conversation

used command proposition.

Sample 1 / Datum 107:

Sofi

Are you serious?

Liz Gilbert:

Watch out for the scooter. Yeah

The conversation above involves two participants. They are Sofi and Liz. The

conversation happens when they are walking to Naples. They going there because Liz

asks Sofi to eat oriented pizza from Naples. While walking to the restaurant, Liz tells

Sofi about the information that she got from Giovani about Naples. Sofi is really

excited to hear that until she doesn't realize that there is a fast scooter going to hit her.

Liz who knows about that fast scooter command to Sofi to be careful. In this clip, Liz

uses command proposition that considers as directive type of illocutionary acts. Liz

command to Sofi that she must walk alongside.

Sample 2 / Datum 114:

Liz Gilbert: There it goes. Almost got it. Go, go, go. You're not

trying.

That utterance happens when Liz and Sofi in changing room to try their new

trousers. Indeed, since coming to Italy Liz's weight gained quite a lot. The trousers that

she brought from America do not fit on her again. She goes to a store to buy new bigger

trouser with Sofi. Sofi who has been fixed her trouser helps Liz to buttoning her trouser.

Sofi feels hard to helps Liz buttoning her trouser. Liz forces Sofi to try it again and

again, even the trouser that she brings to changing room does not fit to her. In this case,

Liz uses proposition considers as directive type of illocutionary acts (commanding).

She forces Sofi to keep buttoning her trouser, even the trouser size does not fit to her.

In this case,

Sample 3 / Datum 118:

Liz Gilbert:

Now, before we eat, everyone. It is Thanksgiving,

So, let us give thanks.

That utterance occurs when Liz and all her Italian friends sit on the dining room

to celebrate Thanksgiving. It happens before they eat the meals that served on the table.

Even Liz is not the host in there, she gives the opening to celebrate Thanksgiving. She

commands to everybody who joined in thanksgiving celebration to say thanks of all the

blessing that they get in this life. The sentence "So, let us give thanks" proves that she

asks everyone to do something. In this part, she has the authority to control the course

of Thanksgiving celebration. Indeed, Thanksgiving tradition does not come from

European. Thanksgiving tradition is coming from America. Liz as an American more

understands about thanksgiving tradition.

4.1.1.2.3 Ordering

In this section, the researcher finds some utterance of Liz Gilbert contains

ordering proposition. Based on Searle's theory, ordering proposition consider as

directive types of illocutionary act. The researcher notes there are 9 utterances out of

319 data considers as ordering proposition. There are some data found by the researcher

in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 229:

Liz Gilbert:

Hi. Could I get a tequila on the rocks with a lot of

lime please?

The utterance above occurs when Liz already come to Bali. After meeting

Armenia at Wayan's house, she goes to Armenia's party at night. Armenia invites her

to the party in order to introduce Liz to her friend, Ian. While waiting for Armenia, she

is sitting on the minibar and orders tequila. At this moment, Liz produces ordering

proposition which is considered as directive type of illocutionary act. Liz uses ordering

proposition to ask the bartender to do something. She asks the bartender to make her a

tequila with limes inside.

Sample 2 / Datum 280:

Liz Gilbert:

Get him. Go get him.

The statements above setting on Bali. It is going on when Liz, Felipe, and Leon

hiking to the mountain. Leon is Felipe's son who spends his summer holiday by visiting

his father in Bali. Along the road, Liz having a conversation with Leon and it makes

their steps little bit slow. Difference from Liz and Leon, Felipe who moves faster than

them almost get into the top. He mocks to Liz and Leon because of their move as slow

as tortoise. Hearing that, Liz order to Leon to go to catch him. In this utterance, Liz

uses ordering proposition to ask Leon to move faster.

4.1.1.2.4 Requesting

Requesting is one of the directives type of illocutionary acts that appears in this

movie. based on the analysis the researcher finds about 66 data out of 319 data. There

are some examples of requesting proposition uses by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love"

movie.

Sample 1 / Datum 3:

Ketut Liyer

You are a world traveler. You will live a long

time, have many friends, many experiences.

You will have two marriages. One long, one

short.

Liz Gilbert:

Am I in the long one or the short one?

Participants who involve to the dialogue is Ketut Liyer and Liz. This conversation takes place at Ketut's house in Bali. Liz goes there suggested by the people around. Ketut is an old medicine man who also a fortuneteller. When she arrives in Ketut's house, Ketut starts to say about Liz and what will happen to her life. Ketut tells her that she will have two marriages. One marriage going to be long and another one going short in term. Because of Ketut's statement, Liz more curious about her marriage. She requests Ketut to tell her in what marriage she is now. In this conversation shows that Liz asks for something to Ketut. Liz utterances consider as directive type of illocutionary acts (Requesting).

Sample 2 / Datum 80:

Liz Gilbert : So, if I want to bath?

Landlady : You heat the water on the stove.

The dialogue above happens between Liz Gilbert and the Landlady. The setting is at Liz's flat in Italy. In a beautiful morning after looking around in Italia, Liz goes to

her flat that already booked before. She does not know the condition of her flat that she booked. She is shocked when she arrives at her flat. She booked a simple room in an old building which does not provide any modern facilities. When she is looking around in her room guided by the landlady, she asks the Landlady the way she takes a bath. In this clip, Liz uses requesting proposition to ask the landlady. Requesting proposition considers as directive type of illocutionary act. She requests the Landlady to explains the way she gets water to take a bath.

4.1.1.2.5 Recommending

In this analysis, the researcher finds recommending proposition used by Liz Gilbert in "*Eat, Pray, Love*" movie. Recommending is one of the propositions in directive types of illocutionary act. In this research, recommending proposition appears about 1 datum out of 319 data. Here, the datum of recommending proposition used by Liz Gilbert in "*Eat, Pray, Love*" movie.

Sample 1 / Datum 47:

Liz Gilbert: But I believe with every molecule of my body that you will find the person that wants just what you want. That will give you what you want and what you deserve.

Those utterances uttered by Liz when she is talking to Steven in his office. Liz goes to Steven's office with her lawyer to discuss their divorce process. Steven who

doesn't want to divorce tries to speak to Liz. He wants to keep their marriage. In the other side, Liz still in the same word to get a divorce. The discussion does not go well, they turned into a great argument. Liz chooses to stop their argument and she tries to gives understanding to Steven. She says that she could not be a good wife to him. She cannot do anything that he wants. In this case, recommend proposition used by Liz to negotiate with Steven. Liz recommend to assert that Steven can get someone better than Liz to be his wife.

4.1.1.3 Commissive

Regards to Searle's theory describes that commissive act is types of speech acts that carry out the speaker to do some action in future by her/his utterances; such as offering, promising, and vowing. In this research, the researcher finds commissive type has the lowest amount among all types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. The only one proposition uttered by Liz Gilbert is promising. Proposition promising occurs about 2 out of 319 data. Leech (1983) explains that commissive types tend to be convivial function rather than competitive function.

4.1.1.3.1 Promising

Promising is the only one proposition of commissive type used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Proposition promising occurs about 2 out of 319 data. Here is the data of promising proposition that found in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 27:

Liz Gilbert : I'll start looking for a place.

The utterance uttered by Liz when she is walking to the coffee shop with Delia beside her. the story begins when Liz moves to Delia's house after her divorce for a few weeks. Delia's husband feels uncomfortable with Liz in their house. Delia tries to talks to Liz that she should move from her house. Liz who already knows with the issues promises to looking a place. In this case, even Liz does not utter "promise" word, this utterance considers as promising proposition. She tells to Delia that she will definitely move to another place. By telling Delia about what she going to do in the future, Liz automatically expresses commissive type of illocutionary act.

Sample 2 / Datum 72:

Liz Gilbert : I'm going to Italy and then I'm going to

David's guru's ashram in India and I'm going

to end the year in Bali. That's what I'm

gonna do.

The utterance above uttered by Liz in her office. Delia who sitting beside her shocked by Liz who comes with distress full face. Liz tells to Delia about what she felt last night. She explains to Delia about her unstable feeling in her life. Delia tries to make her calm but Liz already takes a decision. Liz tells to Delia that she will spend

her next year to travel the world to get her life. She will go to Italy, India, and Indonesia. In this case, the type of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert is commissive (promising). Same as the datum before, even Liz does not utter "promise" word her utterances consider as promising proposition because she tells to Delia about her plan next year. Even though

4.1.1.4 Expressive

Then, the third is expressive type. This research notes about 32 data of expressive from whole types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert. There are, thanking about 9 out of 319 data, congratulating about 2 out of 319 data, praising about 18 out of 319 data, and blaming about 3 out of 319 data. Based on Searle's theory, expressive is types of speech act that express an inner state related psychological attitude of the speaker such as; thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning and condoling. It relates to the reaction of the speaker about the surrounding. Expressive types tend to be convivial function.

4.1.1.4.1 Thanking

Thanking is the one of the category of expressive type of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher finds about 9 data out of 319 data. There are some examples of the finding that found in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 117:

Liz Gilbert : Thanks for the day. And the leg room.

That utterances take place in front of Liz's flat. The utterances uttered by Liz when she was driving home by Giovani and Sofi. After watching a football match, she does not know the way to back home. Giovani and Sofi offer her a ride. Unfortunately, their car is not big enough for them. Even there is no space in their car, Giovani and Sofi still want Liz to go home with them. They drive her to the flat. Before entering her flat, Liz says thanks to Sofi and Giovani for driving her to the flat. In this case, expressive type of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Proposition thanking expressed by Liz to say thanks for the drive.

Sample 2 / Datum 242:

Liz Gilbert : Thank you for the ride

Felipe : The ride?

The dialogue above involves between two participants. They are Liz Gilbert and Felipe. The setting of the conversation is in front of Liz's villa in Bali. Liz who attended the party that night gets much hangover. She is not able to back home by herself. Felipe who also attends to that party gives Liz an offer to back home with him. This offer also in purpose to apologize her about the accident that happened before. Liz says thank to Felipe before she entering her villa. In this clip, expressive type of

illocutionary acts uttered by Liz (Thanking). The sentence "Thank you for the ride"

proves that Liz used proposition thank. She says thank to Felipe because he helps her

to go back to the villa.

4.1.1.4.2 Congratulating

In this analysis, the researcher finds congratulating proposition used by Liz

Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Congratulating is one of the propositions in

expressive type of illocutionary acts. In this research, congratulating proposition

appears about 2 out of 319 data. Here is the finding that found in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 163:

David : Yeah, well, I'm an actor, Liz. I got a part. It's

off-Broadway, but it's pretty cool.

Liz Gilbert : I'm happy for you.

Participants who involve to the dialogue above is David and Liz Gilbert. The

conversation happens on the phone while Liz in India and David in America. Before,

Liz already sent an email to tell David about her condition in India. She asks David to

give her call as soon as possible. She already waited for David's call in a long time. The

ashram officer tells her that she has a call. She talks to David about anything she did in

the ashram. In the same time, David also tells her that he got part in a new play. By

hearing that, Liz congratulates him about what he achieved. In this conversation,

congratulating proposition occurs in this movie. The sentence "I'm happy for you" proves that Liz used expressive type of illocutionary acts. Liz congratulates him because he got new play in a bigger show.

Sample 2 / Datum 182:

Liz Gilbert: I wanted to tell you I've been dedicating my Guru

Gita to you. Imagining you happy is what got me
through it.

The utterance above uttered by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The setting of that utterances takes place in Tulsi's house. Liz and Richard go to Tulsi's house to attend her wedding. Liz watches every process of traditional wedding ceremony in India. When the ceremony is going on, Liz leaves the place and goes to Tulsi's room. After, finishing all the ceremony Tulsi asks Richard about where Liz is. Ricard tells her that Liz is waiting in her room. Tulsi goes to her room to meet Liz. Liz who has been waiting for Tulsi, approach her immediately. Liz congratulates her by giving blessing and praying for them.

In this case, Liz used expressive type of illocutionary acts (Congratulating). The sentence "I've been dedicating my GuruGita to you. Imagining you happy is what got me through it." Liz gives congratulation for Tulsi because she already married

now. Liz also prays for their happiness and bless their marriage. She feels happy to see

them at the wedding.

4.1.1.4.3 Praising

The next category of expressive types that appears in Liz's utterances is

praising. In this research, proposition praising occurs about 18 out of 319 data. In order

to show the finding, there are some examples of the finding that has been analyzed by

the researcher.

Sample 1 / Datum 4:

Delia : Look at Uncle Stephen. And Auntie Liz. I'm

counting the minutes for this to be over so 1

can get in my big girl pants.

Liz Gilbert : You look fantastic.

The conversation above happens between Delia and Liz Gilbert. The

conversation takes place in Delia's house. Delia makes a party for their newborn baby

and she also invites Liz and Steven. Liz surprised of Delia's looks. Delia looks more

beautiful even she already had a baby. Liz who recognize that her friend looks more

beautiful praises her directly. By this section, shows that Liz praises her friend, Delia

because of her beautiful looks. The way she expresses her astonishment to Delia

considers as expressive type of illocutionary acts. She uses praising proposition to

express her thought.

Sample 2 / Datum 175:

Tulsi : That's him. He's hideous.

Liz Gilbert : No, he's not. He's cute.

The conversation above happen between Tulsi and Liz Gilbert. At that time,

they are cleaning meditation room together. Tulsi who already finished her job take

some rest and looking at the picture. Tulsi looking at the picture of a guy who going to

be her husband. Her parents already arranged the wedding for her. Tulsi who never

meet with that guy tells Liz how her thought about that guy. Liz who looking at the

picture does not agree with her. She thinks that the guy looks so cute. In this point, Liz

utters praising proposition to that guy. The sentence "He's cute" regards as expressive

type of illocutionary acts. She expresses her amazement to make Tulsi happy.

4.1.1.4.4 Blaming

The last category of expressive types that occurs in Liz's utterances is blaming.

The researcher finds 3 data out of 319 data for this category. Here is an example of the

data found in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 61:

David : And it turned into something else. Didn't it?

Liz Gilbert : You are such a child.

Participants who involves in the dialogue are David and Liz Gilbert. After going out together. David always messing up all things in the room. Besides that, he also makes a small problem into a complicated problem. Liz who already finished her bath tries to talk to David about what she feels. In the other side, David misunderstanding about what Liz was said. They have a great fight. Liz blames David of his behavior. In this condition, shows that Liz utters blaming proposition to talk with David. She used expressive types of illocutionary acts on her utterance. She blames to David that his behavior same as a child.

4.1.2 Function of Illocutionary Acts

In this section, the researcher continues to analyses the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. the researcher uses Leech's theory to analyze the function of illocutionary acts. Leech (1983), explains that there are some classifications of the function of illocutionary acts. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

According to data analysis, the researcher finds that collaborative function has the highest frequency among all the function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. Collaborative function appears about 198 data out of 319

(61%). In the second place is competitive function. The total data appears using competitive function is about 87 data out of 319 (28%). Then, in the third place is convivial function of illocutionary acts, occurs about 22 data out of 319 (7%). The last is conflictive function, this function occurs about 12 data out of 319 (4%). The following table shows the detail frequency of function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The following table shows the detail frequency of function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.

Table 4.1 Finding of Function of Illocutionary Acts.

No.	Name Name	Type	Total
	Competitive	Ordering	18
		Asking	60
1.		Demanding	3
		Begging	6
	Convivial	Offering	0
		Inviting	0
2.		Greeting	6
		Thanking	10
		Congratulating	6
	Collaborative	Asserting	179
2		Reporting	15
3.		Announcing	4
		Instructing	0
	Conflictive	Threating	0
4.		Accusing	3
4 .		Cursing	1
		Reprimanding	8

The table above shows that there are almost all the functions of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. However, there are also some function of illocutionary acts that is not used by her. There are offering, inviting, instructing, and threating. In order to make it clear in detail, it can be shown on the graphic below.

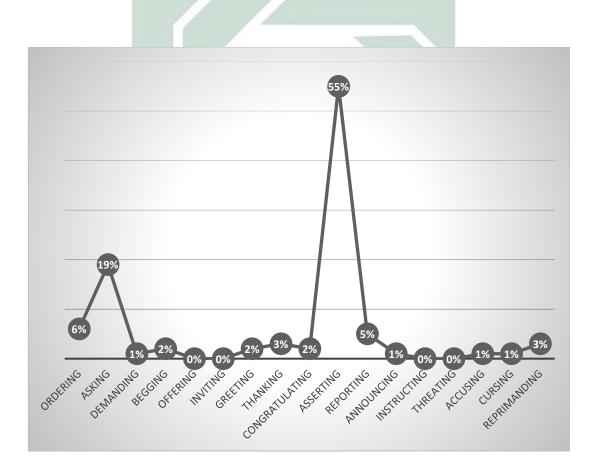


Figure. 4.3 Frequency of Each Function of Illocutionary Acts.

4.1.2.1 Competitive

Regarding to Leech's theory (1983) competitive is the function of illocutionary uses to compete with social goals. In this term, the speaker only concerns on how to get their goals and neglecting politeness. Leech also put some example considers as competitive function. There are asking, demanding, ordering, and begging.

4.1.2.1.1 Ordering

Ordering is uttering command to the listener to do the speaker's want. In this research, the researcher finds 18 data out of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 250

Felipe : Astonishing.

Liz Gilbert : Go away. Please.

At that time Liz is sleeping on her bed in the villa. Felipe comes to Liz's villa and brings her a traditional hangover cure (jamu) from Wayan. After accepting the jamu, Liz who are still in the bed having a conversation with Felipe. In the middle of their conversation, Felipe praises her about her wake up looks. In the other side, Liz who feels uncomfortable with him command him to go.

The italic sentence above considers the type of commanding on illocutionary act which functions as ordering. Liz utters the command to Felipe to go out of her room. Felipe is a guy who hit her by his car and also a guy who drives her home after the party.

4.1.2.1.2 Asking

Asking can be defined as the way of the speaker to gaining information or to request an answer to a question. In this research, the researcher notes 60 data out of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 251

Liz Gilbert : Hey, Mr. Tour Guide. Can we start with a coffee?

Felipe : Okay.

The dialogue happens between Liz Gilbert and Felipe. Before, Liz commands Felipe to go out of her villa because she feels uncomfortable about his joke. After he walking out from the villa, Liz runs out to ask him to go out for coffee. Felipe who offered himself to be a tour guide for Liz, agree with Liz request.

Liz utterance is a part of requesting, directive type of illocutionary act. The function of her utterance is asking. The sentence "Can we start with a coffee?" considers as asking. That is uttered by Liz to Felipe to ask him to go out.

4.1.2.1.3 Demanding

Demanding is delivering utterance to the hearer in a forceful way, in order to do or give something to the speaker. Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds 3 data out of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 9

Delia : It's girly and embarrassing, and you'll laugh at

me if I tell you.

Liz Gilbert : I will laugh at you, but you still have to tell me.

Participants who involve to the conversation above are Delia and Liz. The conversation takes place in Delia's room. Delia asks Liz to help her change the diaper of her baby. While changing the diaper, Liz asks to Delia about how she could have planned for having a baby. Meanwhile, Delia feels ashamed to tell Liz about it. Liz who really wants to know about Delia's secret keeps forcing Delia to answer about it.

The utterance of Liz Gilbert indicates that she demands to Delia, to tell her about how she plans for having a baby. The way Liz forces to Delia on the dialogue above consider as demanding function.

4.1.2.1.4 Begging

Begging is delivering utterance to the hearer to ask for something in need. In this research, the researcher finds there are 6 data out of 319. Here is a sample of begging function that finds in this research.

Sample 1 / Datum 284

Felipe : Liz. Come here. I have to tell you something.

Liz Gilbert : *No. I should really, really be meditating.*

The conversation above involves two persons. They are Felipe and Liz Gilbert. This conversation happens in Felipe's house. After spending time with Felipe for a few weeks, Liz tells him that she wants to meet Ketut. Felipe does not allow her to go. He wants Liz to stay for a few days again. Liz says to Felipe that she really needs to meet Ketut for meditation.

Liz utterance above considers the type of requesting on illocutionary act which function as begging. She utters the request to Felipe to meet Ketut and start her meditation again. Ketut is an old medicine man that helps Liz to do meditation.

4.1.2.2 Convivial

According to Leech (1983), convivial is the function of illocutionary that have the same goals with social goals. This function is related to positive politeness. Positive politeness refers to the purpose that is used to build a good relationship with society. For example, when you have the opportunity to thank X, you should do so. These are some examples of convivial, inviting, thanking, greeting, offering, and congratulating.

4.1.2.2.1 Greeting

As part of the function of convivial, greeting can be defined as the way of delivering utterance to the hearer with expression of kind wishes in meeting or arrival. Here, the researcher finds 6 data out of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 200

Liz Gilbert : *Hello, Ketut. I'm very happy to meet you*.

Ketut Liyer : You are a world traveler.

At that time, Liz who comes again to Bali goes to meet Ketut at his house for the second times. She greets to Ketut for their second meeting. Liz states that she really happy to meet him again.

The italic sentence above considers the type of stating on illocutionary act which function as greeting. Liz greets Ketut by stating that she feels so happy to meet him again. Ketut is an old medicine man and also a fortuneteller who told Liz on her first visit that she will come back to Bali.

4.1.2.2.2 Thanking

Thanking could be understood as delivering utterance to the hearer in order to tell someone that you are grateful for something that has been done by them. In this chance, the researcher notes about 10 data out of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 133

Swami : It's required of everyone who stays.

Liz Gilbert : Okay. Thank you.

The conversation above takes place in Liz's ashram in India. The conversation happens between Swami and Liz Gilbert. Swami is the leader of the ashram. Swami brings her to the room that already cleaned by his wife. Liz thanks to Swami of the room that already prepared.

By this condition, Liz utterances consider as thanking function. She tells Swami that she is grateful for the room that already prepared. Besides that, she also gives thank to his wife because her wife cleaned the room for her.

4.1.2.2.3 Congratulating

Congratulation is delivering utterance to tell the hearer to express that we feel happy because of their luck. In this research, the researcher finds 6 data out of 319. Here is the sample of congratulating function that occurs in this movie.

Sample 1 / Datum 5

Delia : Look at Uncle Stephen. And Auntie Liz. I'm

counting the minutes for this to be over so l can

get in my big girl pants.

Liz Gilbert : You look fantastic. You just had a baby.

The dialogue above occurs between two people. They are Delia and Liz Gilbert.

At that time, Liz invited to Delia's party. She attends to that party with Steven. Liz says to Delia that she looks fantastic for having a baby.

The sentence typed in italic above considers the type of stating on illocutionary act which function as congratulating. Liz states to Delia that she feels happy with her luck because she got a newborn baby. Delia is not only a work partner of Liz, but she also her best friend.

4.1.2.3 Collaborative

Based on Leech's theory (1983), collaborative is the function of illocutionary that ignore the social goals and does not relate with politeness. This function placed the speaker to expressed the truth of preposition. The examples of this function are reporting, instructing, asserting, and announcing.

4.1.2.3.1 Asserting

In this research, the researcher finds there are 179 data out of 319. On the other hand, this function is the most dominant function used by Liz Gilbert in "*Eat, Pray, Love*" movie. The sample of asserting function can be seen below.

Sample 1 / Datum 67

Delia : This happens to people. They fall in love in

their 20s, get married, do the granite countertop,

white-picket fence in their 30s and somewhere

they realize, "This is not for me." So, they fail

and they fall down, they hurt like hell, they

straighten up and march their asses to the

shrink's office. They can't just check out.

Liz Gilbert : lam not checking out. I need to change.

The conversation above happens between Delia and Liz Gilbert. That conversation takes place in their office. At that time, Liz comes to Delia's desk to tell her that she will spend her next year by traveling around the world. Liz explains about what she felt to Delia. Delia who does not allow her to go, advise her by giving some facts that happen in everyone life. But she denies to Delia that she is not running out.

In this condition, Liz utterances consider as asserting function. She states to Delia that she is not running out from her problem. She argues that she needs to change her life by traveling around the world.

4.1.2.3.2 Reporting

Reporting is an activity of delivering utterance to the hearer in purpose to describe about the feeling and condition, or to give any information about something. Reporting function used by Liz Gilbert about 15 data out of 319. Here is the example of reporting function.

Sample 1 / Datum 148

Richard : I'm the only one here. You're gonna talk about it

sooner or later.

Liz Gilbert

I cannot focus in there. All I think about is

my meditation room and how to decorate.

Participants who involve to that clip above are Richard and Liz Gilbert. The

conversation takes place in front of the meditation VIP room. Liz who cannot focus on

her meditation, walking out with her grumpy face. She meets Richard in front of the

meditation room. Richard who already been there earlier than Liz, want her to tell him

about her meditation problem. Liz just tells him about her condition while she is in the

meditation room.

In this section, reporting function used by Liz. She states to Richard that she

could not focus during her meditation. She keeps thinking about decorating her

meditation room and many other things. Richard is an American guy who comes to

India to release his problem.

4.1.2.3.3 Announcing

As part of the function of collaborative, announcing can be defined as

delivering utterance in front of the people in definite way. Based on the data analysis,

the researcher finds about 4 data out of 319. The sample of announcing function can be

seen below.

Sample 1 / Datum 122

Liz Gilbert

Well, this all makes me so grateful. Seeing all

you happy people who know how to love each other and take care of each other.

At that time, Liz and her Italian friends sit in the dining room at Giovani's house. They are celebrating Thanksgiving for the first time. Besides that, they also doing farewell dinner for Liz. Liz who gets the turn to delivering speech states that she is very happy to around them.

By the conversation above, Liz used assertive type to announce about her feeling. The utterance above considers as announcing function because Liz delivering utterance in front of her friends. She tells about her feeling that she feels so happy to meet them and to be the part of that family.

4.1.2.4 Conflictive

Based on Leech (1983), conflictive is the function of illocutionary is totally contradictive with the social goals. This function is again the politeness. These are some example of conflictive function, accusing, reprimanding, threatening, and cursing.

4.1.2.4.1 Accusing

Accusing is delivering utterance to blame someone for something wrong. Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds that there are 3 data out of 319. There is a sample of accusing function that used by Liz Gilbert.

Sample 1 / Datum 305

Felipe : What?

Liz Gilbert : I don't know why you can't understand this.

The dialogue above involves between two persons. They are Felipe and Liz. At that time, Felipe gives a surprise for Liz because she helps Wayan to get a house. Felipe surprise her by preparing a boat trip to the island nearby. Before going for the trip, Felipe tells about his feeling to Liz. He says that he is in love with her. on the other side, Liz who tries to find the balancing of her life cannot accept his proposed. She explains to Felipe about her love trauma, but he still tries to make Liz believe in love again. She complains to Felipe about his attitude.

By this condition, accusing function used by Liz Gilbert to complains toward Felipe. She complains to Felipe by blaming him that he could not understand her condition. She afraid of falling in love again because she does not want to ruins her life again.

4.1.2.4.2 Cursing

Based on data analysis, there is only 1 datum relates with cursing function. Cursing means delivering an offensive word to the hearer when they were angry. Here is the sample of cursing function used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.

Sample 1 / Datum 63

David : Right. I can't take this anymore

Liz Gilbert : Great. Perfect. That's a great response to a

conversation. Goddamn it.

At that time, Liz and David are having a great fight. Liz tells him that she is tired of his behavior. David always makes a small problem to be complicated. In the middle of their argument, David chooses to running out of that issue.

In this case, Liz utters illocutionary act as cursing function. She curses to David who chooses to run away from all the problem. Liz curses to express her annoyance towards David attitude.

4.1.2.4.3 Reprimanding

Reprimanding is delivering utterance in an angry and critical way to someone who has been made mistake. The researcher finds reprimanding function out about 8 data of 319.

Sample 1 / Datum 247

Felipe : Well, I've brought you Wayan's famous

hangover cure because you drank a little bit too

much last night. And here it is. Very delicious,

as you can see and very tasty.

Liz Gilbert : Do you make it a habit of walking into people's

houses?

At that time, Felipe who brought Wayan's hangover cure for Liz come to her villa. He walking into her villa when she is sleeping. She feels uncomfortable towards his attitude

In this condition, Liz complains to Felipe about what he was doing. She complains by asking him the way he walking into people's house. Felipe just walking into her villa without any permission from her. Thus, Liz utterances consider as reprimanding function.

4.2 Discussion

In this section explains about the discussion of the finding. There are two terms that concerned in this research. There are types of illocutionary act based on Searle's theory and applied Leech's theory to analyze the function of illocutionary act. There are almost all types and function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie. The researcher finds that declarative type of illocutionary act does not

use by Liz Gilbert in this movie. This research concludes that the most dominant type

of illocutionary act used by Liz Gilbert is assertive/representative act especially stating.

This type of illocutionary act has the largest amount occurs in Liz utterances.

Meanwhile, the function of illocutionary acts which has the highest amount occurs in

communication is collaborative especially asserting.

Besides that, the result of this study does not in accordance with what has been

explained by Leech on his book (1983). Leech explained the tendency of each function

towards each type of illocutionary acts, for example in assertive category belongs to

collaborative function. In some occasion, Liz Gilbert doing another function even she

used the types of illocutionary act relates to certain function. For the example:

Data 150

Richard: The meditation room is within, Groceries. Decorate that.

Liz Gilbert: Do you always talk in bumper sticker?

In this situation, Liz utters assertive type of illocutionary act, complaining.

Meanwhile, the function of illocutionary acts applied by Liz Gilbert is reprimanding

(conflictive). It is totally different with Leech explanation that assertive type belongs

to collaborative function. Moreover, regards to the analysis the way she starts the

conversation when she meets with new people, she generally uses stating. This result

is probably influenced by the context of the conversation. The data of this research is

the movie which based on the true story and relates to daily life.

Furthermore, the similar research has been done by Herman (2015) who analyzed the type of illocutionary acts used by Chinese in Pematang Siantar. The research about Illocutionary act that he applied to real life got the same result. The result of Herman's is he found assertive dominate the type of illocutionary act used by Chinese in Pematang Siantar. The difference of Herman's research with this present study is Herman does not analyze the function on illocutionary act used by Chinese in Pematang Siantar.

Along the same way, the research by Saputro (2015) shows that the biggest amount of the type of illocutionary acts used by Jokowi is assertive especially informing. The result of this research is could be understood because in the beginning of his research, he concerned on representative issues. He took Jokowi's speeches as the data. The different of Saputro's research with this present study is from the subject. He chose representative issues to conducts his research. Meanwhile, this present research applied the term of illocutionary act in general context in the movie. Besides, he also does not analyze about the function of each type of illocutionary act as this present research does.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the finding in this study. The researcher also provides suggestion for the further researcher or the reader.

5.1 Conclusion

This present study focusses on the type of illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary acts. The researcher applies the theory of Searle (1979) to analyze the type of illocutionary acts. Besides that, she also conducts her research uses Leech theory (1983) to analyze the function of illocutionary act. She focussed her research on Liz Gilbert utterances in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie.

According to the finding, the researcher finds that there are only four types of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in the movie. There are assertive/representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. In addition, the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Liz is assertive type especially asserting. Meanwhile, there are all functions of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "*Eat, Pray, Love*" movie. There are, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

5.2 Suggestion

In this present study, the researcher focusses on types and function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert in "Eat, Pray, Love" movie as the main character.

The researcher hopes, the further researcher could apply the theory of speech acts in other different subjects. Besides that, the researcher also wishes that the next researcher who is interested in speech acts theory could apply the term of speech act in the real case of communication in daily life. In addition, the researcher suggests for the further researcher is to apply the different method to analyze the type of speech acts and its function.

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