

**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**



By:

Eka Arista Putri

Reg. Number: A73215095

**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA
2019**

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Name : Eka Arista Putri

Reg. Number : A73215095

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that the thesis under the title *ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY LIZ GILBERT IN "EAT, PRAY, LOVE" MOVIE* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor Degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

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Eka Arista Putri


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**By: Eka Arista Putri
A73215095**

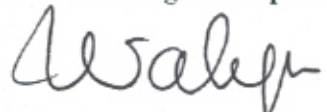
**Approved to be examined
Surabaya, January 21st 2019**

Thesis Advisor


Dr. A. Dzul Milal, M. Pd
NIP: 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department


Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP: 197002051999032002

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
2019**

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on 6th February 2019

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty




Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.

NIP. 196210021992031001

The board of examiners

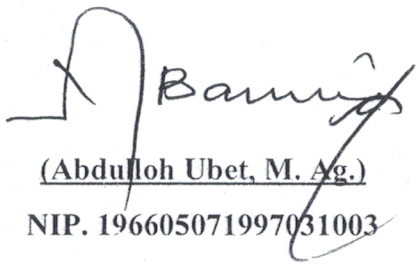
Head of Examiner

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(Dr. A. Dzul Milal, M. Pd.)

NIP. 196005152000031002



(Abdulloh Ubet, M. Ag.)

NIP. 196605071997031003

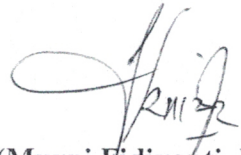
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Examiner II



(Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rahmah, M. Pd.)

NIP. 197303032000032001



(Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.)

NIP. 198305302011012011



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : EKA ARISTA PUTRI
NIM : A73215095
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB DAN HUMANIORA / SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : eka.aristaputri18@gmail.com

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meaning of what the speaker says and what they aim 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, exercitivities, commissive, 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 psychological 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 Pematang 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.

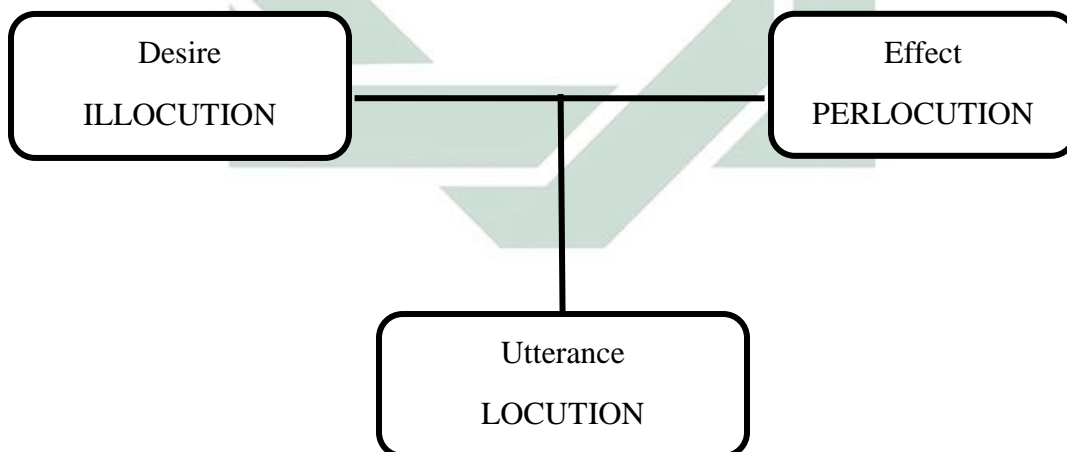
In the following year 2017, Lorenza Denis from Islamic State of Sunan Ampel Surabaya analyzed about "Representative Illocutionary Acts Performed by Governor's Candidates in Governor Debates DKI Jakarta 2017". The focussed of her research is about the representative act and the function itself. Searle's 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

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 carries 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

- Naming = The aversion of an irregular pattern of small holes named tryphobia
- 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.

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 sub scene website on the internet <https://subscene.com/subtitles/eat-pray->

[love/english/1396626](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=love/english/1396626) to analyze the types and function of illocutionary acts used by Liz Gilbert as the main character.

3.2.2 Instruments

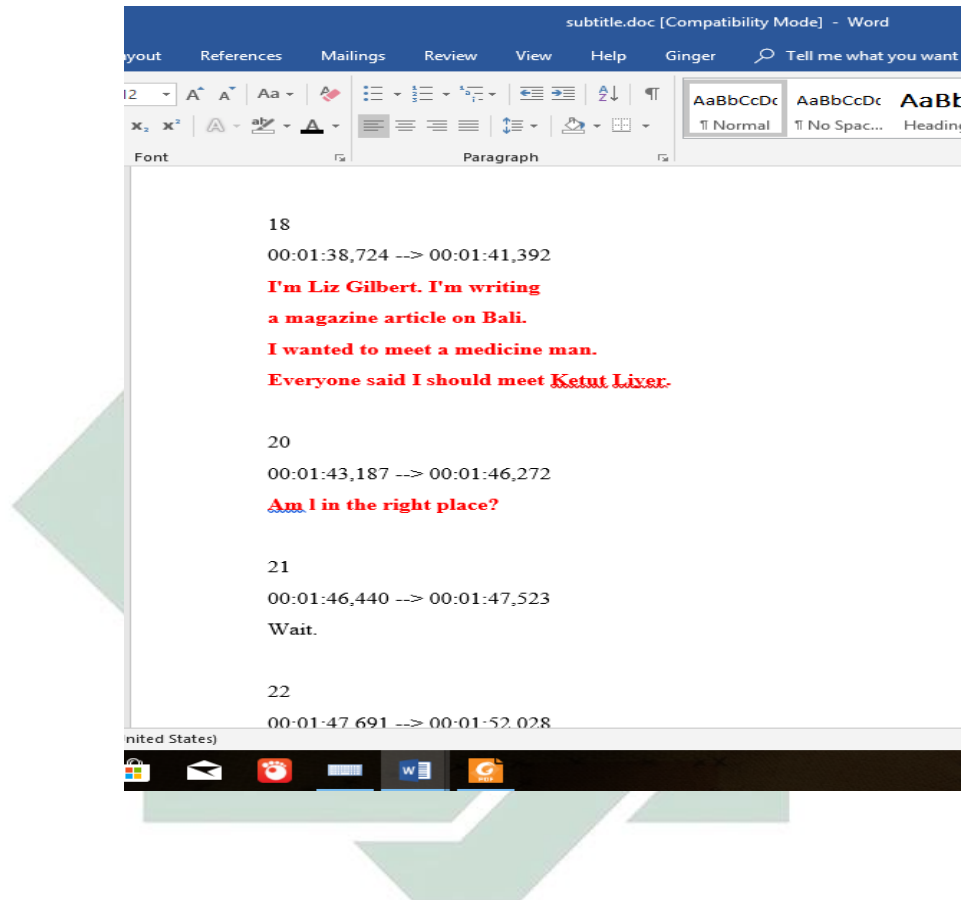
The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. In qualitative research, the writer acts as the main instrument (Moleong, 2009). The writer is the planner, data collector, data analyzer, and data reporter. The writer also used some supporting tools in this research such as phone, laptop,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

1. 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 or Assertives	Stating Suggesting Boasting Complaining Clamming Reporting	STA SUG BO COMP CLA REP
2.	Directives	Ordering Commanding Requesting Advising Recommending	OR COM REQ AD REC
3.	Commissives	Promising Vowing Offering	PRO VO OF
4.	Expressives	Thanking Congratulating	THA CONG

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

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	Type	Code
1.	Competitive	Ordering	ORD
		Asking	ASK
		Demanding	DE
		Begging	BE

18
00:01:38,724 --> 00:01:41,392
**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~~ Liz.** → **T (1 / STA) = F (3 / AS)**

20
00:01:43,187 --> 00:01:46,272
Am I in the right place? → **T (2 / REQ) = F (1 / ASK)**

21
00:01:46,440 --> 00:01:47,523
Wait.

22
00:01:47,691 --> 00:01:52,028
I mean, here I am with

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

N = Total data collected

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

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.**

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.

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

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

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	Type	Total
1.	Competitive	Ordering	18
		Asking	60
		Demanding	3
		Begging	6
2.	Convivial	Offering	0
		Inviting	0
		Greeting	6
		Thanking	10
		Congratulating	6
3.	Collaborative	Asserting	179
		Reporting	15
		Announcing	4
		Instructing	0
4.	Conflictive	Threatening	0
		Accusing	3
		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 threatening. In order to make it clear in detail, it can be shown on the graphic below.

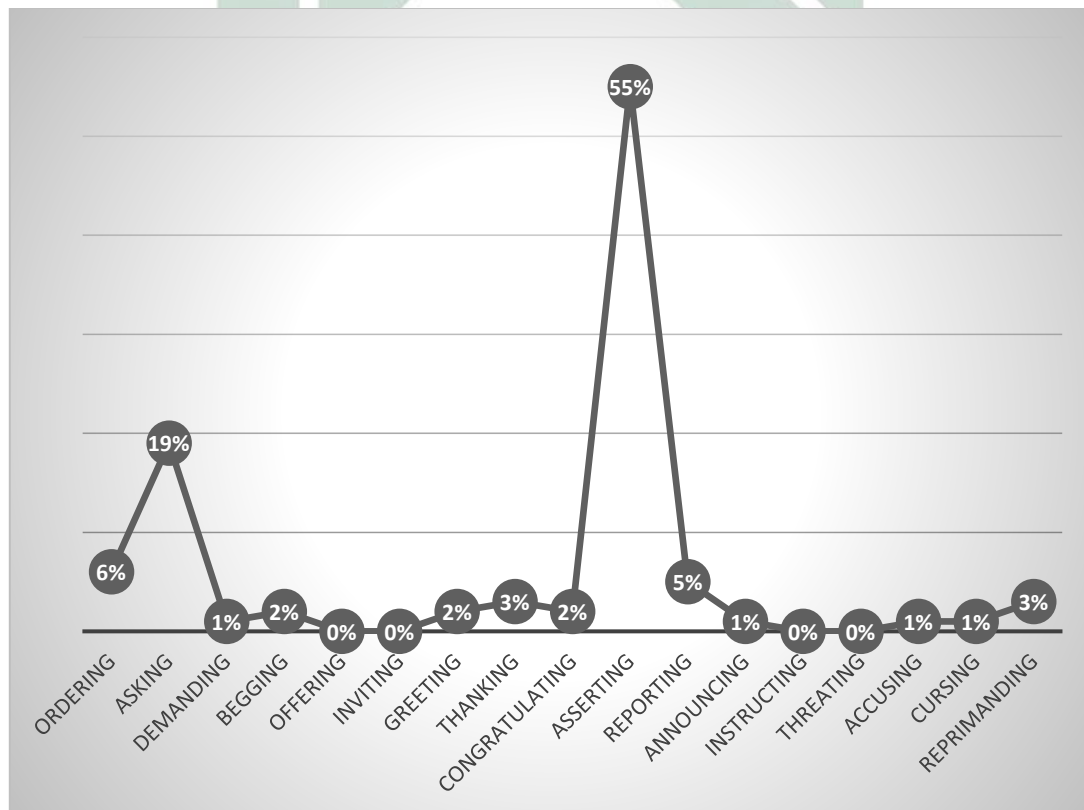


Figure. 4.3 Frequency of Each Function of Illocutionary Acts.

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.*

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*

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.

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

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.

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