

**INDIRECT SPEECH ACT FOUND IN *PRISON BREAK* SEASON 1 TELEVISION  
SERIES**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letter  
University of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya.**



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TELEVISION SERIES

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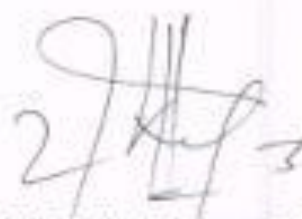
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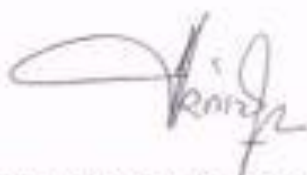
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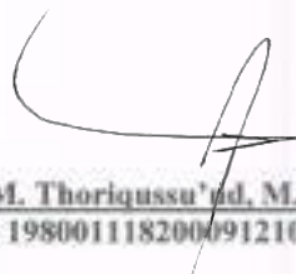
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## ABSTRACT

**Pradana Putra, Andrew.** *Indirect Speech Act Found in Prison Break Season 1 Television Series*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letter and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Advisor: Dr. Dzoul Milal, S.Pd, M.Pd

**Keywords:** Indirect speech act, Television Series, Prison Break 1

Indirect speech act is one of pragmatic study that worth to analyze. This research is a study of speech act types like commanding, requesting, asking and etcetera that conveyed indirectly. To analyze this research, the researcher was using Indirect Speech Act theory and Context theory. The method was using descriptive qualitative method. And the data source of this research was the utterances of *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series which contain indirect speech act.

The types of indirect speech act those found in the films was directive, representative, and commissive. Directive is the dominant type. It includes commanding, permitting, requesting, suggesting, advising and asking. Next is commissive. It includes rejecting, threatening, cautioning, and offering. Last is representative. It includes denying, mocking, answering, concurring and informing.

The indirect speech acts are expressed in various strategy. The dominants are using stating a statement and asking a question. The reasons why the speaker uses indirect speech act are to making the primary action more polite or to insinuate.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS<sup>a</sup>

Inside Cover Page .....	i
Declaration Page .....	ii
Motto .....	iii
Dedication Page .....	iv
Thesis Advisor’s Approval Page.....	v
Thesis Examiner’s Approval Page .....	vi
Acknowledgments.....	vii
Table of Content.....	ix
Abstract .....	xi
Intisari .....	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of The Study .....	1
1.2 Research Problem.....	3
1.3 Research Objective.....	4
1.4 Significance of the study .....	4
1.5 Scope and Limitation .....	5
1.6 Definition of key terms .....	5
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Review of Related Literature .....	6
2.1.1 Speech Acts .....	6
2.2.1 Indirect Speech Act .....	8
2.1.3 Speech Act Classification.....	11
2.1.4 Context .....	13
2.3 Previous Study.....	15





# INTRODUCTION

hints, insinuations, irony, and metaphor, the text meaning and speaker's meaning is different. (Searle 1979:30)

Analyzing the context when analyzing the indirect speech acts is important. Context is everything that covers the utterance such as situation, time, condition, and etcetera. According to Mey, as language users, we always operate in contexts, no matter how natural the language facilities or how convention-bound their use. Because language is conventional, there is no immediate and natural correlation between words and what it expresses. The same utterance can be had different intended meaning depends on convention and the context. (Mey 2011:43)

To answer what kinds of indirect speech acts that is found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series? The researcher follows Yule's theory that he classified illocutionary act into five types:

- a. Directive
- b. Commissive
- c. Representative
- d. Declarative
- e. Expressive

As the previous studies, the researcher uses two theses. First is from Ika Nurmalasari entitled *Pragmatic Analysis of Indirect Speech Acts in The Help Film* by Tate Taylor. This study is about indirect speech acts used by the characters in *The Help* film. Second is from Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (2015) entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches*. The different of this research with those previous studies are the focus.

The reason why the researcher is interested to choose Indirect speech act as the subject because indirect speech act is rarely analyzed by other previous researchers. The reason why the researcher choose *Prison Break* Season 1 television series as the data resource because in this serial film there are many data of indirect speech act.

## 1.2 Research Problem

1. What are the types of the illocutionary act that found in indirect speech acts of *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series?
2. What are the speakers' strategies when they convey their intents using indirect speech act found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series?

### 1.3 Research Objective

Based on the problem research above, the objectives of the study aim to:

1. To describe the types of indirect speech acts of *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series used Searle's theory and classified the illocutionary types used Yule's theory.
2. To analyze the speakers' strategies when convey their intent using indirect speech act that found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series.

### 1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide a contribution to the students of linguistic study and the readers of literary works as well. For linguistic students, this research has a purpose to explore the kinds of the illocutionary act that found in the indirect speech act of *Prison Break* Session 1 Television Series. It also might be used as a reference for those who are interested in the subject of Speech Act. Moreover, for the common readers, this study is presented as a reflection that each utterance spoken by people has its true meaning. It is useful to learn how to get the right interpretation of utterances in order to build an effective communication.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a study of indirect speech act using Searle's theory of indirect speech act. The primary illocution of every indirect speech acts that found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series was classified using Yule's theory about the types of illocutionary act.

The limitation of this research, the researcher just analyzed the illocutionary acts of the indirect speech acts without analyzed the perlocutionary acts. In analyzing the indirect speech the researcher just used Searle's and Yule's theories of speech act.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Term

Context : The situation and social background when the utterance produced.

Speech Act : Study of the action of the speaker's utterance that contains a specific label such as commanding, asking, forgiving, etcetera.

Illocution : The act of utterance. Such as commanding, asking, forgiving, etcetera.

Primary Illocution : The indirect action of utterance that stands behind the secondary illocution (textual illocution)

**Secondary illocution** : The direct action of indirect speech act's utterance.

**Indirect Speech Act** : The speech action that conveyed indirectly.



## 2.1 Review of Related Literature

### 2.1.1 Speech Act

Austin and Searle argued in Paltridge (2006:55) that language did not just refer to the truth or falseness of particular statements but also used to “do things.” In the same way we perform physical acts, we also can perform an action using language such as; requesting, ordering, to give a warning or to give advice.

When the speaker performs an action by utterance it will concise three related acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Stated by Searle in Wardhaugh (2006:284), when the speaker speaks, it will perform different kinds of acts: illocution, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. It will explain one by one following Yule's theory. (1996:48)

Locutionary act exists when the speaker produces a meaningful linguistic expression. Sometimes when a foreigner or mute people said “aha anara” it normally not counts as locutionary act like [a] because he fails to produce locutionary act.

## 2. Illocutionary act

### 3. Perlocutionary act

After the speaker utters something that has a purpose, normally he also wants to make an effect. When the speaker said [a] and the context is it was night, rainy and he found his old friend sheltered in a hut that nears from his house. When looking at that situation it can assume if his illocution is to offer and the perlocution is his friend wants to stay at his house.

The simple case of meaning is when the speaker said something and the meaning is literally what he said. But, not all case of meaning is simple like that. In different circumstances, such as irony, hint, metaphor and other, the hearer will not get the exact meaning when comprehends the meaning textually. Based on Searle (1979:30), in the indirect speech act, the speaker produces a sentence that the primary illocutionary act is different with the secondary illocutionary act. Primary illocutionary act is the right meaning of some utterances that stand behind the secondary illocutionary act or the textual meaning which can understand contextually. We take this simple conversation for Searle's example concerning this case:

Y: I have to study for an exam.

- Let's eat pizza tonight,

- Let's go ice-skating tonight.

[illegible]









c. Representative

Representative is used to showing the speaker belief. For example "Fire is hot" the speaker tells about his belief which that is a general truth. The kinds of representative are; affirming, believing, boasting, claiming, complaining, concluding, denying, agreeing, correcting, forecasting, informing, stating, suggesting, lying, guesting, predicting, announcing, reporting and claiming.

d. Directive

Directive is used to make someone doing something. For example "Open the door, please," the speaker needs the hearer to do something which is to open the door. The kinds of directive are; advising, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, ordering, recommending, requesting, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, challenging, permitting, declining, suggesting.

e. Commisive

Commissive is used to commit the speaker-self to do something in future and also to express the speaker intends like the offer, threat, promise and swear. For example "I promise I will lend my bicycle to you." That is commissive because the speaker commits to himself to lend his bicycle. The kinds of combusive are; guaranteeing, offering, promising, swearing, threatening, vowing, committing, accepting, rejecting, threatening, and volunteering.

Context is everything that covers the utterance such as situation, time, condition, and etcetera. According to Mey (2001:43), as language users, we always operate in contexts, no matter how natural the language facilities or how convention-bound their use. Because language is conventional, there is no immediate and natural correlation between words and what it expresses. The same utterance can have different intended meaning depends on convention and context. Van Dijk (2008:4) also argued in his book about context:

Knowing if want to get the intended meaning of utterance we should relate it to context. And if we want to study correlated about context, we should explain the aspects of its context.

13

Next is background knowledge context. It is what speakers know about each other and the world. In background knowledge, there are; cultural and interpersonal knowledge. Cultural knowledge is general knowledge that known by many peoples. And interpersonal knowledge is a special knowledge that just the speaker who knows it.

Another theorist, Dell Hymes in Abdurrahman (p.4), he classified context into six dimensions. 1) The place and time (setting). Like in school and library. 2) the participants. Such as doctor, lecture, friend. 3) The content or what they talking about. About politics, about religion, or others. 4) The purpose, want to command, asking, explaining and etcetera. 5) The key or tones like angry, irony, humor, and etcetera. 6) the channel, such as telephone, email, face to face, and etcetera.

## 2.2 Previous Study

As the previous studies, the researcher used two theses. First is from Ika Nurmalasari entitled *Pragmatic Analysis of Indirect Speech Acts in The Help Film* by Tate Taylor. This study is about indirect speech acts used by the characters in *The Help* film. The problems of the study are. 1) What types of indirect speech acts are used by the characters in *The Help* film, and 2) Why do the characters use indirect speech act in *The Help* film. The purposes of the study are to find out the types of indirect speech acts and to explain why the characters used indirect speech acts. The result of the study shows that there are eighty-seven utterances that contain indirect speech acts. They are 69 (79.32%) requesting which are realized by 56 declarative sentences and 13 interrogative sentences. 9 (10.34%) questioning in 9 declarative sentences. The last, 9 (10.34%) threatening in 8 declarative sentences and 1 imperative sentence. Based on the result of this research, indirect speech acts are categorized into directive and commissive.

Second is from Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (2015) entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches*. In his research, he found four types of speech act in Jokowi's Speeches i.e. assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Furthermore, the types of assertive are informing, convincing, questioning, describing and stating. The kinds of directives include inviting and requesting. Commissives acts consist of promising and offering. The kinds of expressives are thanking, state of pleasure, greeting, and expression of feeling.

Those previous studies help the researcher about how to analyze the indirect speech act.

### 3.1 Research Design

Qualitative method by Suryana (2010:35) also called interpretative research method and artistic method, cause the research process is more artistically. In this method, the instrument is the researcher himself with helped by the theories that he learned. And the result of this method is more about meaning than generalization that used to get deep data that has meaning.

[illegible]

### 3.2 Data Collection

The data is collected in some ways:

## 1. Searching the film

The researcher searched the film that has many indirect speech acts. And he chose *Prison Break* Season 1 Serial Film as the data source. He downloaded it from website address: <http://paheid.blogspot.com/2017/08/prison-break-season-1-5-complete-bluray.html>

## 2. Watching the film

After the researcher downloaded it, the researcher watched the film to understand it deeply.

### 3. Download the film scripts

After watched the film the researcher downloaded the scripts in website address:  
<http://prisonbreak.wikia.com/wiki/Category:Transcripts>

#### 4. Read the script and Collect the data

After downloaded it the researcher read it and collected the data. The conversations that assumed contain indirect speech acts was typed in Microsoft Word.



### 3.3 Source of The Data

Source of the data in this research are serial films. The title is *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series directed by Paul Scheuring. The films are action drama which the story is about Michael, an engineer, who plans to jailed in Fox River Penitentiary to run away from that place with his brother, Burrows.

The data were taken from episodes 1-10 of *Prison Break* Episode 1. The researcher used the transcripts of those films to help her analyze the utterances. The films were taken from the internet, the website address on;

<http://prisonbreak.wikia.com/wiki/Category:Transcripts>

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The analysis of this research in some ways:

1. Read the data.
2. Analyzed the data using Searle's theory, and classified it based on illocutionary act types proposed by Yule to answer the first problem.
3. Accordingly, by analyzing the illocutionary acts of the indirect speech acts, the researcher also analyzed the reason of the speaker when utters the indirect speech act.
4. And last is making a conclusion by the result.

ter shows the discussion and the result of this study. It contains finding and discussion. In finding the speaker shows the containing the indirect speech act. Meanwhile, in the discussion analyzes the finding.

### The Indirect Speech Act Types

As mentioned before, an indirect speech act is a primary illocution than secondary illocution or the direct expression. In analyzing the *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series, the speaker used classified into the types of the illocutionary act by Yule's theory.

In the analyzing the data, the researcher found three types of indirective. It contains intention to accommodate, asking to do something,

#### 4.1 Finding of The Indirect Speech Act Types

Based on the analyzing the data, the researcher found three types of indirect speech act. First is directive. It contains stating to commanding, asking to command, stating to permitting, thanking to permitting, asking to request, asking to suggest, asking for advice and stating to asking. Second is commissive. It contains stating to rejecting, commanding to rejecting, thanking to rejecting, apologizing to rejecting, asking for threatening, stating to threatening, informing to cautioning and stating to offer. The third is representative. It contains stating to denying, asking for answering, stating to concurring and asking to inform. And the last is expressive, it contains stating for mocking.



### 4.2.1 Directive

**Table 4.2. Directive Indirect Speech Acts in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series**

No.	Indirect Speech Act	Secondary Illocution	Primary Illocution
01	Directive	Stating	Commanding
02		Asking	Commanding
03		Stating	Permitting
04		Thanking	Permitting
05		Asking	Requesting
06		Asking	Suggesting
07		Asking	Advising
08		Stating	Asking

### Excerpt 1

Prison Guard : Okay, folks, step inside the door, check yourself for bugs, when you hear the knock, step out, keep the line moving. **We ain't got all day to get this done.**

Although the direct expression of that utterance is stating, the speaker's intent when conveys that utterance is not merely just to stating a statement, but the primary illocution is to command. In this case, the prison guard intends to command the prisoners to do their current activity faster. The reason why the primary illocution is commanding because the participants are the prison guard and the prisoners. When the prison guard is the speaker and the prisoners are the hearers, the prison guard has higher power than the prisoner. So that it is normal if a prison guard commands the prisoners because it is his job to control them. Other reason, when seeing the situation of the place, which there are many people who line up to the bath, it will not finish on the time if they do not fast. So that is why that utterance did not use just to stating but also commanding. Based on Yule, commanding is classified into directive. It is used

to make someone do something. In this case, the prison guard makes the prisoners to do it fast.

## Excerpt 2

T-Bag : (Shaking his head) Uh-uh-uh.

T-Bag : Oh, hell, Thought we had an understanding. This here's for the family. We made it pretty clear you ain't blood. **How 'bout you hand that over?**

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. T-Bag asks a question to Michael about what is he holding? Based on yule, asking is classified into directive. It is used to make someone do something. In this case, the direct expression is used to make Michael answers his question.



ed into the directive. It is used to make someone do something. In this  
akes Michael show and give the thing in Michel's hand to him.

In that utterance, T-Bags strategy to convey his intent using indirect  
sing a question "How 'bout you hand that over?" to command Michael  
ve the thing in his hand.

**Permitting**

Michael is having his left arm tattooed by  
tattoo artist finishes and breathes a sigh of re  
That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for  
**You're an artist. Syd**

Michael is having his left arm tattooed by a woman. The tattoo artist finishes and breathes a sigh of relief. "That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for a minute?"

**You're an artist. Syd**

**You're an artist. Syd.**

## You're an artist. Syd

You're telling me that you're just gonna walk out of here and I'm never gonna see it again?

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Michael states a statement if the artist of his tattoo. Based on Yule, stating is classified into Representative. Representative used to show the speaker belief. In this case, Michael believes if the artist of his tattoo.



Michael : **Thank you.**

Sara : Yeah.

The direct expression of that utterance is thanking. Michael thanks to Sara who offers to make the schedule of Burrow's visit to end right before Michael's visit if he wants it. Based on Yule, thanking is classified into expressive. It is used to show the speaker's feeling.

Although the direct expression is thanking, it is just the secondary illocution of that utterance. The primary illocution of it is permitting. Why it is permitting is because the reason why Michael is incarcerated in that prison because Burrow is also incarcerated in there. Burrow who punished with death penalty is isolated, and that Sara's offer is the only way he can meet him. Moreover, if there is no other sentence or context that can change the meaning of that thanking is also indicates if it is truly mean as permitting. Based on Yule, permitting is classified into the directive. It is used to make someone do something. In this case, Michael permits Sara to do her offer.

In that utterance, Michael's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using thanking "thank you" to permit Sara to make Burrow's visit to end right before Michael's visit.

### Excerpt 1

Syd : That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for a minute?

Syd : You're telling me that you're just gonna walk out of here and I'm never gonna see it again?

Although the direct expression of that utterance is asking, it is only as secondary illocution. The primary illocution of that utterance is requesting. In that utterance, Syd makes a request by asking a question. Why the primary illocution is requesting because that question is not merely just to get the answer is it can or not. But, Syd requests Michael to give her permit that she wants to look at the tattoo for a minute. Based on Yule, Requesting is classified into directive. It used to make someone do something. In this case, Syd is requesting to make Michael give her permission to look at the tattoo for a minute.

27

### Excerpt 1

Pope : I assume this is about your transfer request for Michael Scofield

Pope : Look, Mr. Kellerman, do I come into your house and tell you where to put your furniture?

The direct expression of that utterance is to ask. Pope asks Kellerman does he come into her house and tell him where to put her furniture? It is asking because that sentence is interrogative, it is indicated by “do” preceding “I” and the punctuation mark (?).

In that utterance, Pope's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using the question "Look, Mr. Kellerman, do I come into your house and tell you where to put your furniture?" to suggest Kellerman to did not intervene his business.

### Excerpt 1

Veronica : Oh, it's just... it's nothing, you know? Michael's case.

Veronica : Ah, but he didn't. He just sorts of rolled over. He didn't put up a fight. It's not like him, I... I'm sorry, I shouldn't be talking about him.

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. Directly it is identified as asking because it is interrogative that showed by the mark (?). Sebastian asks Veronica if it is on her mind so it is on her mind. Based on Yule, asking is classified into directive.

[illegible]

In that utterance, Sebastian's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using the question "Hey, if it's on your mind, it's on your mind, right?" to advice Veronica to did not conceal his problem from him.

#### 4.2.1.6 Asking

## Excerpt 1

Situation : in a prison workshop, an inmate is grinding some metal when T-Bag enters holding a book.

**T-Bag : I'm looking to do some damage.**

Inmate : Well, you've come to the right place.

T-Bag : I want to do it slow. [Leans in close] Inflict the maximum amount of pain so a guy wishes he just died, or get it over with but just can't quite get there.

Inmate : Oh, I got that.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. He states a statement to an inmate who works in a prison workshop if he looking for something that can be used to damaging. Based on Yule, stating is classified into representative. It used to show the speaker's belief. In this case, something that he states is coming from herself.

Although the direct expression is asking, the important when it uttered are to asking. Stating is the secondary illocution and asking is the primary illocution. Why asking is the primary illocution because T-Bag's intent when utters that utterance is to get the answer is in that place there is anything that can be used to damaging or not? And the inmate answers if he comes to the right place which means he has something that he wants. Based on Yule, asking, the primary illocution of that utterance is



classified into the directive. It used to make someone do something. In this case, T-Bag makes the inmate to answer is in that place there is anything that can be used to damaging or not?

### 4.2.2 Commisive

**Table 4.3. Commisive Indirect Speech Acts in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series**

### Excerpt 1

Sebastian : You want to talk about it?

Veronica : Ah, it's not worth talking about.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Veronica state if it (something that thought by Veronica) is not worth to talk about. By Yule, stating a statement is based on the speaker's thought, and it is classified into representative.

[illegible]

In that utterance, Veronica's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement "Ah, it's not worth talking about" to reject Sebastian's offer if she does not want to talk about it.

## Excerpt 2

Situation : Michael is walking in the courtyard. He approaches Abruzzi who is playing cards on a table two members of his gang.

Michael : Abruzzi, I need you to hire me at P.I.

Abruzzi : **Beat it.**

Michael : Maybe you ought to hear what I got to say.

The direct expression of that utterance is commanding. Abruzzi commends Michael to beat or forget his desire to join in P.I. (Prison Industry). According to Yule's theory, commending is classified as the directive. That Abruzzi tries to make Michael do something. In this case to beat or forget his desire.

It is an indirect speech act because commanding is not the primary illocution of that utterance. The primary illocution is rejecting. Accordingly, with his utterance, Abruzzi delivers his intention that he rejects Michael's request by giving a command. The primary illocution is rejecting because when Abruzzi commands Michael to beat or forget his desire to join P.I., it means if he rejects it. Someone who works in P.I. is exclusive. They have special access and activity in special parts in prison. That is why Abruzzi cannot hire anyone to join P.I. and reject Michael's request. Based on Yule, rejecting is classified into commissive. Commissive is used to commit the

speaker-self to do something in future. In this case, Abruzzi commits herself if he will not hire Michael on P.I.

### Excerpt 3

The direct expression of that utterance thanking. Michael thanks to Sara for her recommendation. Based on Yule, thanking is classified into expressive because thanking is also involving the speaker feeling.



speaker-self to do something in the future. In this case, Forsik commits himself to help Veronica in Burrow's case.

In that utterance, Forsik's strategy to convey his intent using indirectness is using an apologizing "I'm sorry. We just don't have the manpower" to avoid asking because they have no manpower to help.

**Threatening**

**Expt 1**

Veronica : Kellerman and Hale come to Bishop McMorro's house to try to attract his intervention about the day of Burrow's death penalty.

Kellerman : (Snickers) Are you saying you won't do it?

Veronica : I'm not a man to equivocate.

have no manpower to help.

Kellerman and Hale come to Bishop McMan

attract his intervention about the day of Bu

Snickers) Are you saying you won't do it?

You're not a man to compromise.

am not a man to equivocate.

You're, what, 62 years old now, your excell

That's right.

Although the direct expression is asking, it is just the secondary illocution. The primary illocution of that utterance is threatening. Why the primary illocution is threatening because Kellerman asks that question to a person who definitely knows about the answer. When McMorrow who works in the church until 62 years old definitely knows if taking personal capital gains under the church's tax would be fraud, probably he utters that utterance not to ask but to stressing. When Kellerman stressed that matter, probably he has evidence that McMorrow has done it and can put him into jail. Moreover, Kellerman said it as the response because McMorrow refuses to attract his intervention of Burrow's death penalty. That is way Kellerman utterance did not intend to ask but to threaten. Based on Yule, the primary illocution, threatening is classified into commissive. That commissive is used to commit the speaker-self to do something in future. In this case, Kellerman commits herself if he will incarcerate Bishop McMorrow if he did not do what they want.

37



## Excerpt 2

Situation : in the visiting room, Abruzzi talks to Falzone and Smallhouse about Abruzzi's job that should be done before the deadline.

Abruzzi : I'm working on it.

Falzone : Well, you're not working on it fast enough. Apparently, Fibonacci's coming up for air again. Next month, a congressional hearing. Now, if he testifies in that hearing, a lot of people are going down. Including me. **Now, I've known you a long time. Our wives are friends, our kids go to the same Catholic school. Now, it would be a shame if anything were to happen to your kids. I know my kids would miss them.**

Abruzzi : You don't need to do this.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Falzone states statements if they have known a long time. Their wives and kids are friends. His kids would miss Abruzzi's kids if something happens to them. Based on Yule, the direct expression, stating is classified into representative.

When the direct expression is stating, the primary illocution or the indirect speech act of that utterances are more than it. The primary illocution of that utterances is to threaten Abruzzi. Falzone, who has higher power than Abruzzi threatens him if he did not do his job, they will do something wrong to his kids. Maybe they will kill his kids. Knowing if the participants of this conversation are danger people, and the consequence if Abruzzi did not do his job at the time, it will make many people including Falzone to incarcerated. To avoid it, Falzone Threatens Abruzzi in order to do give him more motivation to accomplish his job faster. Based on Yule, threatening is classified into commissive. It used to commit the speaker-self

to do something in the future. In this case, Falzone will do something wrong to Abruzzi's kids if he does not do his job.

In that utterance, Falzone’s strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement “Now, I’ve known you a long time. Our wives are friends, our kids go to the same Catholic school. Now, it would be a shame if anything were to happen to your kids. I know my kids would miss them” to threaten Abruzzi if he did not finish his job soon, his kids will not be safe.

#### 4.2.2.3 Cautioning

### Excerpt 1

Situation : Pope and Bellick are checking the whole cells to look for any appropriate things, such as a knife, stick or other. And now they are in front of Michael's cell.

Pope : Move along, deputy.

Bellick : I'm not done shaking his cell down yet.

Pope : I said move along.

Bellick : In the old man's back pocket, are ya? Well, **I've got news for you, Fish. He may run this place during the day but I run it during the night.**

The direct expression of that utterance is informing. Bellick informs Michael, Pope may run that place in the day, but when it is night, Bellick who runs it. Based on Yule, the direct expression informing is classified into representative.

Although the direct expression is informing, the primary illocution is to caution. Bellick knows if Michael is worked by Pope, because of it Popes try to

ed into commissive. Commissive is used to commit the speaker to a course of action in the future. In this case, Bellick commits himself if he finds out that Michael did during the night and Bellick will throw him out of the apartment.

In that utterance, Bellick's strategy to convey his intent uses the presupposition of an information "I've got news for you, Fish. He may run away but I run it during the night" to caution Michael if Pope was caught during the night.

**Offering**

**Text 1**

“I’ve got news for you, Fish. The night” to caution Michael

## Excerpt 1

Situation : Michael and the Pope are both standing in the Pope's office. They are talking about Michael that will be caged in SHU (Special Housing Units) caused by his action who fight with other prisoners.

Michael : 90 days?

Pope : That's right. (Michael sees the date on a diary planner and thinks)

Pope : Something you want to say?

Michael : It's just... I'm not of much value to you in the SHU.

Pope : Value?



### 4.2.3 Representative

Representative is one of the illocutionary types of speech act. It is used to show the speaker's belief such as informing, answering, and etcetera. The result of the representative indirect speech act is shown in table 4.3. below.

**Table 4.3. Representative Indirect Speech Acts in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series**

No.	Indirect Speech Act	Secondary Illocution	Primary Illocution
01	Representative	Stating	Denying
02		Asking	Answering
03		Stating	Concurring
04		Asking	Informing

#### 4.2.3.1 Denying

### Excerpt 1

Situation : Michael rises from the bench, walks toward Bellick, one of the prison guards and hands him a form

Michael : What's the second commandment?

Bellick : See commandment number one.

Michael : [Tuts] Gotcha.

Bellick : You talking out the side of your neck?

Michael : Come again?

Bellick : I said, are you being a smart-ass?

Michael : Just trying to fly low, avoid the radar, boss.

Accordingly, by stating a statement, that utterance also has primary illocution. Stating is just the secondary illocution and not the intent of speaker means. The primary illocution of that utterance is denying. Why the primary illocution is denying because the utterance said if he just tries to fly low, it means if he did not mean to be a smart ass and to avoid any problem. When Michael's answer is departing with the characteristics of people who try to be a smart ass, so indirectly it will comprehend as denying. Knowing if in prison the prison guard has power than the prisoners, problems can be easy to create when a prisoner contest a prison guard. When a prisoner tries to be a smart-ass in front of a prison guard, it, the same with he tries to contest the prison guard. Moreover, Michael is a fresh inmate in that jail. So, on Michael utterance, he intends to deny Bellick's assertion by conveys a statement indirectly. Based on Yule, denying is classified into representative. It used to show the speaker's belief. In this case, Michael's belief if he does not try to be a smart-ass or try to make a problem.

### Excerpt 1

Michael : Alright. I'll take the quickest.

Michael : How long does that take?

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. Westmorland asks Michael about how fast can he write? Based on Yule, it is classified as the directive.

In that utterance, Westmorland's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a question "How fast can you write?" to answer Michael if how long he can make the objection letter depends on how fast he writes it.



### Excerpt 1

Secretary : Last night, a pipe burst upstairs, flooded the place. Files from over a hundred cases, pretty much lost all of them, including yours.

Secretary : **Some kind of freak accident.**

When Veronica asks “just this room?” To build a proper conversation, the secretary must answer it either yes or no, denying or concurring. So that stating is just the secondary illocution of that utterance. And the primary illocution of it is concurring. Why it can be because she concurs with stating a statement. He said if it is a freak accident, it means if he concurs if that accident is “yes” just happen in that room. Based on Yule, concurring is classified into representative. It used to show what the speaker’s belief. In this case, she believes if the accident just happens in that room.

[illegible]

### Excerpt 1

T-Bag : Geary! You got to do something about the heat.

T-Bag : Your best is garbage. It's a hundred degrees in here.

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. Geary asks T-Bag if it looks like he got frostbite to T-Bag? It is directly identified as an asking because that is an interrogative sentence. Based on Yule, asking is classified into commissive.

Although the direct expression is asking, the primary illocution of that sentence is informing. When T-Bag is chatter that the building is so hot and he is so sweltering, Geary informs him by his question if that condition also happens to Geary, not only him. Based on Yule, informing is classified into representative. It used to show the speaker belief. In this case, he believes if not just the prisoners who sense the hot of the building but also him.

In that utterance, Geary's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a question "Look like I got frostbite to you?" to inform if he is also sweltering.

### 4.2.3. Expressive

Expressive is also one of the illocutionary types, it is used to show the speaker's feeling.

#### 4.2.3.1. Mocking

## Excerpt 1

**Situation** : Michael invites Sucre to join his plan to escape from the prison

Sucre : Ah... Are you crazy? You think I want to break out of here? 16 months from now, I'm out the gate. I'm getting married, Papi, and I'm sure as hell as hell not doing it with no posse on my ass. I mean, I ought to beat you 6 ways 'til Sunday. I lost my conjugates, because of your little bar of soap.

Michael : I had to test you. See if you could keep a secret.

Sucre : You want a secret? I got a secret for you, Fish. You dig in my cell when I'm there and I'm gonna split your wack. (Whispers a Mexican phrase and points at his head, probably meaning 'you got that?' Sucre exits)

Burrow : That went well.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Burrow states a statement if Michael's attempt to invite Sucre to join his plan is going well. Based on Yule, the direct expression of that utterance is classified into representative.

But, knowing if the result of Michael attempt is not going like what Burrows said. It makes stating as the secondary illocution of that utterance. And the primary illocution is to mock Michael. Lincoln did it because he has an opinion if Michael should not invite Sucre but Michael ignores it. When utter that statement burrows also show his disappointment feeling about Sucre's answer and Michael should not



## 5.1 Conclusion

Speakers' strategy to convey their intent using indirect speech acts come in various ways. The dominant is using stating, it is about eight utterances that indicate indirect speech acts come from statement. Six utterances from asking, an utterance from stating, an utterance from commanding, and utterance from thanking, an utterance from apologizing and an utterance from Informing.



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