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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Surabaya, 20th July 2018

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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 commisive. Directive is the dominant type. It includes commanding, permitting, requesting, suggesting, advising and asking. Next is commisive. It is include 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.

INTISARI

Pradana Putra, Andrew. *Indirect Speech Act Found in Prison Break Season 1 Television Series.* Thesis. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Dzoul Milal, S.Pd, M.Pd

Keywords: Tindak tutur tidak langsung, Television Series, Prison Break 1

Tindak tutur adalah salah satu dari kajian Pragmatik yang layak untuk dianalisa. Penelitian ini adalah kajian tentang tipe tindak tutur tidak langsung seperti memerintah, memohon, bertanya dan lain-lain. Untuk menganalisa penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori tindak tutur tidak langsung dan teori konteks. Metodenya menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Dan sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran-ujaran dalam Sinema Televisi *Prison Break* Season 1 yang mengandung tindak tutur tidak langsung.

Tipe-tipe tindak tutur tidak langsung yang ditemukan di film itu antara lain, direktif, representatif, dan komisif. Tipe yang dominan adalah direktif. Itu mencakup memerintah, mengijinkan, permohonan, menyarankan, menasehati dan bertanya. Selanjutnya adalah komisif. Itu mencakup menolak, mengancam, memperingatkan, dan menawarkan. Yang terakhir adalah representatif. Itu mencakup menyangkal, mengejek, menjawab, menyetujui dan menginformasi.

Tindak tutur tidak langsung itu diekspresikan dalam siasat yang berbedabeda. Yang paling dominan adalah dengan menggunakan pengucapan sebuah pernyataan dan menanyakan sebuah pertanyaan. Alasan -alasan kenapa pembicara menggunakan tindak tutur tidak langsung antara lain adalah untuk membuat aksi utama dalam ujarannya lebih sopan atau untuk menyindir.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In this research, the researcher is interested to analyze Indirect Speech Act of *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series. Directed by Paul Scheuring, and first published in America on 2015.

Firstly, the Speech Act is a branch of the pragmatic field that analyzes the correlation between context and meaning. Speech act is an action that performed via utterance and commonly indicates more specific labels such as an apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, request, or etcetera. (Yule 1996:47)

Austin in his book divided speech act into threefold distinction; locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is the actual words that uttered. Illocution is the act and purpose of speaker locution. And perlocution is the effect of the illocutionary act of the hearer. (Thomas 2013:49)

There are two processes to apply the speech act; direct speech act and indirect speech act. First is direct speech act. Direct speech act is an utterance that the speaker's meaning is delivered literally (textual meaning). Second, as the focus, is indirect speech act. Indirect speech act is an utterance that the speaker's meaning is delivered impliedly (contextual meaning). According to Searle, the simplest case of meaning is when someone said something or doing acts in his speech and what he means is literally what he said. But not all cases of meaning are simple like this. In

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.

In order to help finish this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method, because the subject is the subtitles of the films and to describe the types of indirect speech act and the possible perlocutionary act.

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.

The difference between this research with those previous studies is the subject. This study analyzed indirect speech act using Searle's theory, the previous study from Ika Nurmalasari analyzed indirect speech act using Austin's theory. With the second previous studies, Eko Nugroho has analyzed the illocutionary act but in this study, the researcher is more focus on the indirect speech act.

1.2 Research Problem

This study is conducted to answer the problems formulated in the following questions:

- 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:

- 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 it is 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.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Related Literature

As a purpose to answer the research problem, the researcher used these theories; speech act and context that will explain clearly in this chapter.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech act firstly introduced by Austin in 1962, followed and developed by other theorists such as Searle in 1969, Stubbs 1983, Yule 1985 and many others.

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.

Yule (1996:47) also argued that speech act is an action that performed via utterances and commonly indicates more specific labels such as an apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

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)

1. Locutionary act

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.

[a] I have enough room

2. Illocutionary act

When the speaker produces utterances, it always has a purpose, maybe for promising, declaring, denying and others. For example when the speaker said [a]. It can be declaring, offering to stay, or just explaining. And to know what is the true act that he wants to produce we should comprehend the context.

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.

2.1.2 Indirect Speech Act

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:

X: Let's go to the movie tonight

Y: I have to study for an exam.

In general, "let's" is used to making a proposal, seems like:

- Let's eat pizza tonight,

Or:

- Let's go ice-skating tonight.

X's sentence did not need further explanation seeing that sentence is clearly means as a proposal that proposes Y to go to movie tonight. Contrast with X that conveys a contextual message, the Y's sentence is little confusing, owing to the fact that textually there is improperly correlation between the question with the answer. When X proposing, Y's answer is should agreeing, rejecting, or suggesting, not like that which merely mean a statement of Y, such as:

- I have to eat popcorn tonight,

Or:

- I have to tie my shoes.

So, textually it cannot determine like an agreement or rejection. In order to describe this problem, Searle (1979:30) uses a terminology that the primary illocutionary act is nonliteral that rejects the proposal, and the secondary illocutionary act is literal that making a statement to the effect that he will study to prepare for an exam. He also assumes if X is a rejection. So the question point is, How is it possible for Y to mean the primary illocution when he only utters a sentence that means the secondary illocution since to mean the primary illocution is (in large part) to intend to produce in X the relevant understanding? To answer it Searle described it into several steps:

- Step 1: X has made a proposal to Y and in response, he has made a statement to the effect that he has to study for an exam (facts about the conversation).
- Step 2: X assumes that Y is cooperating in the conversation and that therefore his remark is intended to be relevant (principles of conversational cooperation).
- Step 3: A relevant response must be one of acceptance, rejection, counterproposal, further discussion, etc. (theory of speech acts).
- Step 4: But his literal utterance was not one of these, and so was not a relevant response (inference from Steps 1 and 3).
- Step 5: Therefore, he probably means more than he says. Assuming that his remark is relevant, his primary illocutionary point must differ from his literal one (inference from Steps 2 and 4).

- Step 6: I know that studying for an exam normally take a large amount of time relative to a single evening, and I know that going to the movies normally takes a large amount of time relative to a single evening (factual background information).
- Step 7: Therefore, he probably cannot both go to the movies and study for an exam in one evening (inference from Step 6).
- Step 8: A preparatory condition on the acceptance of a proposal, or on any other commissive, is the ability to perform the act predicated in the propositional content condition. (theory of speech acts)
- Step 9: Therefore, I know that he has said something that has the consequence that he probably cannot consistently accept the proposal (inference from Steps 1, 7, and 8).
- Step 10: Therefore, his primary illocutionary point is probably to reject the proposal (inference from Steps 5 and 9).

In the example above explained if in conversation every utterance normally should have meaning and should be relevant. When the primary illocution is not relevant, assuming if the speaker's utterance meaning is more than what he said, it can say as an Indirect speech act. Like the example above that normally it just a statement but the truth it means a rejection.

Another important point to derive the primary illocution of every utterance is we should comprehend the text by looking the context. With that, we will know is it direct or indirect speech act. For example, a girl talks to her mother:

-Mom this room is so hot.

When we just comprehend the text without looking at the context, that utterance is just meant as a statement that informs her mother if the room is so hot. But, when we look at the context that she talks to his mother who sits near a fan, it should mean more than she said. And the primary illocution is she tries to ask her mom for turn on the fan. She thinks it is more polite if asking her mom indirectly.

2.1.3 Speech Act Classification

Yule in his book Pragmatic classified speech act into five types:

a. Declarative

Declarative is a type of speech act in which the function is to declare. The example of declarative is "I declare you to be a new king of this kingdom." The speaker declares that someone in public to be a new king of that kingdom. The kinds of declarative are; appointing, arresting, dismissing, naming, resigning, sentencing, approving, betting, blessing, naming.

b. Expressive

Expressive in the illocutionary act is to express speaker's feeling like pain, happiness, pleasure, like, and dislike, apologizing, telling experience, blaming, and appreciating are also parts of expressive. For example "Oh my God, you are so beautiful," that is expressive because the speaker tells his feeling about the beauty of that someone. The kinds of expressive are; apologizing, blaming, congratulating, pardoning, praising, thanking, welcoming, complimenting, deploring, and regretting.

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

Commisive 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 commisive because the speaker commits to himself to lend his bicycle. The kinds of combustive are; guaranteeing, offering, promising, swearing, threatening, vowing, committing, accepting, rejecting, threatening, and volunteering.

2.1.4 Context

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:

We use the notion of "context" whenever we want to indicate that some phenomenon, event, action or discourse needs to be seen or studied in relationship to its environment, that is, its "surrounding" conditions and consequences. We thus not only describe but especially also explain the occurrence or properties of some focal phenomenon in terms of some aspects of its 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.

Based on Cutting (2002:3) about context, he classified it into three dimensions: situational, background knowledge, and co-textual context. Situational context refers to what speakers know about what they can see around them. For example, a girl talks to his brother "Wow, this house is so tidy" when entering their new home. When processing the message by looking the text only, it will give the message if she is expressing her wonder if that house is so tidy. But, when we discover if the situation of that house is dirty enough and absolutely not a

tidy house, the message it gave will differently that she is expressing irony about that dirty house.

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.

Last is co-textual context. It is related to what speakers know about what they have been saying. I take this simple example "I went to Surabaya with Adam yesterday. We go there by motorcycle" the co-text knowledge of that sentences is knowing if the pronoun "we" refer to "I" and "Adam."

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, commisives, and expressives. Furthermore, the types of assertive are informing, convincing, questioning, describing and stating. The kinds of directives include inviting and requesting. Commisives 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.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study focuses to analyze the indirect speech act on *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series. To analyze it the researcher will use descriptive qualitative method because the goals of this study are to describe the types of indirect speech act on the films and the strategies of the speakers. According to Elliott (2005:147), he said qualitative research method has a diverse set of approaches such as empirical phenomenology, grounded theory, entography, protocol analysis and discourse analysis. all of these approaches are based on linguistic rather than numerical data and use meaning-based rather than statistical forms of data analysis.

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.

Look at those explanations it can conclude if descriptive qualitative method is suitable to use for analyzing this case.

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.
- 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.

CHAPTER 4

FINDING AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter shows the discussion and the result of this study. It consists of two parts. Those are finding and discussion. In finding the speaker shows the result of the utterances containing the indirect speech act. Meanwhile, in the discussion, the researcher analyzes the finding.

4.1 Finding of The Indirect Speech Act Types

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

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 commisive. It contains statting 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.

The result of the analysis is also shown in table 4.1. below. The table is made to make the reader easy in getting information about the result of the study.

Table 4.1. 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
09	Commisive	Stating	Rejecting
10		Commanding	Rejecting
11		Thanking	Rejecting
12		Apologizing	Rejecting
13		Asking	Threatening
14		Stating	Threatening
15		Informing	Cautioning
16		Stating	Offering
17	Representative	Stating	Denying
18		Asking	Answering
19		Stating	Concurring
20		Asking	Informing
21	Expressive	Stating	Mocking

4.2 Finding And Data Analysis

4.2.1 Directive

Based on the explanation of the previous chapter. Directive is one of the illocutionary act types of speech act. It is used to make someone do something, such as commanding, requesting, and permitting. The result of directive indirect speech acts that found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series is shown in table 4.2. below.

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

4.2.1.1 Commanding

Excerpt 1

Situation

: In Fox River State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois. There is a room full of prisoners being checked into the prison. There is a line of prisoners stood in their underwear waiting to be checked, another line collecting their prison clothes, other prisoners are waiting in line for the bathroom.

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.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. The prison guard states a statement to the prisoners if they do not get all day to get the lining up the bath done. Based on Searle, stating is classified into representative. It is used to show the speaker's belief. In this case, the direct expression is used to show the prison guard's belief if they do not have all daytime just to line up to the bath.

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.

In that utterance, the prison guards strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using the statement "We ain't got all day to get this done" to command the prisoners to do their current activity faster.

Excerpt 2

Situation

: in the courtyard, T-Bag and his cronies enter through the gate. Michael is sitting on the bleachers, in the same place as before, unscrewing the bolt he needs. He is unaware of T-Bag and his cronies approaching.

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

(Michael finally gets the bolt loose and pulls it out)

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?**

(Michael stands and gives T-Bag the bolt)

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.

Although the direct expression is asking, it is not the primary illocution. The primary illocution of that utterance is commanding. The intent of T-Bag when asking that question is to command Michael to give the thing in his hand. Why it is

commanding because first, T-Bag has power than Michael to show and give the thing in Michael's hand. Second, in the previous utterances, T-Bag also commands Michael to stand and go from T-Bag family's bleachers. So that in that utterance T-Bag did not mean to ask permission but also commending. Based on Yule, commanding is classified into the directive. It is used to make someone do something. In this case, T-Bag makes Michael show and give the thing in Michael's hand to him.

In that utterance, T-Bags strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a question "How bout you hand that over?" to command Michael to show and give the thing in his hand.

4.2.1.2 Permitting

Excerpt 1

Situation : Michael is having his left arm tattooed by a woman called Syd. The

tattoo artist finishes and breathes a sigh of relief

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

Michael : You're an artist, Syd.

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 Syd is the artist of his tattoo. Based on Yule, stating is classified into Representative. The representative used to show the speaker belief. In this case, Michael believes if Syd is the artist of his tattoo.

Directly, there is no correlation between the question and the answer. When Syd is requesting by asking a question, Michael's answer should either refuse or permit. So that directly there is no correlation between the question and the answer. But, when looking at it indirectly we will get the answer if that utterance is permitting. Michael permits Syd to see his tattoo for a minute with stating a statement. Why the primary illocution is permitting because the speaker did not utter that utterance just to tell what they already know. With telling if she is an artist, the one who already finishes making his tattoo, it means, of course, she can look at it for a minute with or without requesting. The key context of that utterance is also helping to get the speaker's intent. Michael utters it with a tone that does not indicate as refusing means if he permits it. So, permitting is the primary illocution and the indirect speech act of that utterance. Based on Yule, permitting is classified into commisive. It is used to make someone do something. In this case, Michael gives her permission to make Syd sees his tattoo.

In that utterance, Michael's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using the statement "You're an artist, Syd" to permit Syd if she can see his tattoo for a minute.

Excerpt 2

Situation : Michael is checked by Sara in the prison clinic.

Sara : Um... I have to give Burrow a weekly checkup now. If you want, I could schedule those visits to end right before you come in for your

shots. That way, uh, you could at least see each other, even if it's just

in passing.

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.

4.2.1.3 Requesting

Excerpt 1

Situation : Michael is having his left arm tattooed by a woman called Syd. The

tattoo artist finishes and breathes a sigh of relief

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

Michael : You're an artist, Syd.

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 asking. Syd asks a permission to Michael, can she look at the tattoo for a minute? It can be identified by the finite "can" preceding the subject "I" Based on Yule. Asking is classified into Directive. It used to make someone do something. In this case, Syd makes Michael answers his question.

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.

In that utterance, Syd's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a question "That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for a minute?" to request Michael to give her permission.

4.2.1.4 Suggesting

Excerpt 1

Situation : Pope's office, Kellerman, and Hale are sat in front of Pope's desk,

Pope is making his way towards his seat.

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

Kallerman : More specifically, why you denied it?

Pope : Look, Mr. Kellerman, do I come into your house and tell you

where to put your furniture?

Hale : We're just asking for professional courtesy.

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 (?).

Although the direct expression is to ask, that is not the primary illocution. The primary illocution is to suggest. Why suggesting is the primary illocution because Pope suggests Kellerman to did not intervene in his business because that is not his authority. That is explained by the Pope question if a visitor should not intervene about where the host wants to put his furniture. Based on Yule, suggesting is classified into directive. It is used to make someone do something. In this case, Pope makes Kellerman does not intervene his business.

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.

4.2.1.5 Advising

Excerpt 1

Situation : Sebastian talks with Veronica at midnight when he found Veronica

keeping up and Sebastian thinks if it is unusual.

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

Sebastian : You did the best you could.

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.

Sebastian : **Hey, if it's on your mind, it's on your mind, right?** Goodnight.

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.

Although the direct expression is asking, it is not what speaker's intent and just the secondary illocution. What the speaker intent is to advise. Why the primary illocution is advising because Sebastian gives her advice by asking a question if she should share every problem which disrupts her and try to not fault herself instead conceal it from Sebastian. Because at that time, Sebastian is her boyfriend and he just starts planning to marry her. So it is proper if she should start to be open to Sebastian. Based on Yule, why advising as the primary illocution is classified into directive because the primary illocution is used to make someone do something. In this case, Sebastian tries to make Veronica did not conceal his problem from him.

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?

In that utterance, T-Bag's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement "I'm looking to do some damage" to ask the inmate is there is anything that can use to do some damage?

4.2.2 Commisive

Commisive is one of the illocutionary types of speech act. It is used to commit the speaker-self to do something in the future such as rejecting, threatening, and etcetera. The result of commisive indirect speech acts that found in *Prison Break* Season 1 Television Series is shown in table 4.3. below.

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

No.	Indirect Speech Act	Secondary Illocution	Primary Illocution
01	Commisive	Stating	Rejecting
02		Commanding	Rejecting
03		Thanking	Rejecting
04		Apologizing	Rejecting
05		Asking	Threatening
06		Stating	Threatening
07		Informing	Cautioning
08		Stating	Offering

4.2.2.1 Rejecting

Excerpt 1

Situation : Sebastian walks down the stairs of his house at midnight. It looks like

he is looking for something. He gets to the bottom of the stairs and sees Veronica looking out of a window. Sebastian is Veronica's

boyfriend.

Sebastian : You want to talk about it?

(Veronica turns, she is holding a glass of wine)

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

Sebastian : If it's keeping you up, it is.

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 though, and it is classified into representative.

When Veronica conveys that statement, his intention is not just stating a statement but also to reject Sebastian's suggestion. Based on Searle, in this case stating is just the secondary illocution, and the primary illocution is rejecting. When Veronica said if it is not worth to talk, indirectly it means as rejecting. Knowing if what Veronica's thought makes her keeping up until midnight, which he never did it. It indicates if what she thought is probably too heavy. When it is probably worth to talk but she denies it is mean if she just wants to refuse Sebastian suggestion. So that is why the primary illocution is rejecting. Based on Yule, rejecting is classified into commisive. It used to commit the speaker-self to do something in the future. In this case, Veronica commits herself if she will not talk about what her thinking about.

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 commisive. Commisive 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.

In that utterance, Abruzzi's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a command "Beat it" to reject Michael's request if he will not hire him to P.I.

Excerpt 3

Situation : In an infirmary, Sara is checking up on Michael's foot as he lies back

in the patient's chair.

Sara : If you want, I could recommend you be sent to Ad-Seg.

Michael : With the rape victims and the snitches.

Sara : It would keep you safe.

Michael : Thanks... but I think I'd like to face the monsters on my own.

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.

Although the direct expression is thanking, that is not the primary illocution. The primary illocution of Michael's utterance is rejecting. Why the primary illocution is rejecting because when Sara recommends Michael, he should reject or accept it. In text next sentence after Michael said thanks, Michael said if he would like to face the monsters on his own. It means Michael would like to face and handle his own problem on that prison and reject Sara's recommendation to sent him to Ad-Seg. And In order to appreciate it, Michael rejects it by a thanking. Based on Yule, rejecting is

classified into commisive. It used to commit the speaker-self to do something in the future. In this case, Michael commits his-self if he did want and will not go to Ad-Seg.

In that utterance, Michael's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a thanking "Thanks... but I think I'd like to face the monsters on my own" to reject Sara's recommendation if he can handle his own problem.

Excerpt 4

Situation : In Project Justice, Ben Forsik's office - Ben Forsik is at his desk,

Veronica is sitting on the other side, and Nick Savrin is sitting at Veronica's side. They ask Ben Forsik to help to handle Burrow's case

Forsik : We get thousands of requests for representation. And I have to decide

which cases we're going to devote our very limited resources to.

Veronica : I will do all of the legwork, Mr. Forsik, but since I don't have any

experience in death penalty cases, I'm just asking you to point me in

the right direction. (Forsik sighs, thinks)

Veronica : Please.

Forsik : I'm sorry. We just don't have the man power.

Veronica : Thank you for your time.

The direct expression of that utterance is to apologize. Forsik apologizes to Veronica because they just do not have the manpower to help to handle Burrow's case. Based on Yule, it is classified into expressive.

Although the direct expression is apologizing, the primary illocution is rejecting. Forsik rejects to help Veronika because there is no manpower that can help her. Why rejecting is the primary illocution because it is used to response Veronica's

asking. When Veronika asks to give her a help to point her in the right direction to solve Burrow's case, the Forsik answer must reject or accept it. In order to make it polite, Forsik rejects it using apologizing. So that why rejecting is the primary illocution. Based on Yule, rejecting is classified into commisive. It used to commit the speaker-self to do something in the future. In this case, Forsik commits if he will not help Veronica in Burrow's case.

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

4.2.2.2 Threatening

Excerpt 1

Situation : Kellerman and Hale come to Bishop McMorrow's house to tell him

to attract his intervention about the day of Burrow's death penalty.

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

McMorrow: I'm not a man to equivocate.

Kellerman: You're, what, 62 years old now, your excellency?

McMorrow: That's right.

Kellerman : I would assume, then, that you be well versed in how our

government's tax system works. Taking personal capital gains under the church's tax shelter. That would be fraud, wouldn't it, your

excellency?

McMorrow : I will not be cowed into forsaking my beliefs. Not by you, or anyone

else.

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. It is identified by the interrogative mark (?). Kellerman asks Bishop McMorrow if he as a government worker until 62 years old should understand well about the system works of the government's tax. If taking personal capital gains under the church's tax shelter would be fraud. Based on Yule, the direct expression of that utterance is asking.

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 commisive. That commisive 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.

In that utterance, Kellerman's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a question "Taking personal capital gains under the church's tax shelter. That would be fraud, wouldn't it, your excellency?" to threaten McMorrow if he wants not attract his intervene of Burrow's death penalty they will throw him for a corruption case.

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 commisive. 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

protect Michael. Before Bellick is not done yet checking Michael's cell, he ordered by Pope to move along. It probably makes Pope dislike his special treatment. That is the reason why Bellick cautions Michael if he may be protected and free of any mistake during the day but it will not during the night. Based on Yule, cautioning is classified into commisive. Commisive is used to commit the speaker-self to do something in future. In this case, Bellick commits his-self if he will find every mistake that Michael did during the night and Bellick will throw away his special treatment.

In that utterance, Bellick's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using an information "I've got news for you, Fish. He may run this place during the day but I run it during the night" to caution Michael if Pope will not protect him during the night.

4.2.2.4 Offering

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?

Michael: Mm. The Taj. It would be a shame for the 8th wonder of the

modern world to collapse because the stress isn't properly

propagated.

Pope : Properly propagated?

Michael : Properly propagated. The joints are overloaded. They won't provide

anywhere near the shear strength the completed structure will need.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Michael states a statement if it would be a shame for Taj Mahal miniature that Pope wants to give it to his wife for their anniversary to collapse caused by the stress isn't properly propagated. Based on Yule, the direct expression, stating is classified into representative.

Although the direct expression is stating, Michael's intent when utters that statement is not just to state but the important is to offer. Why offer is the primary illocution because first, Michael is an engineering who can fix that Taj Mahal miniature. Second is because one day before, Michael ever offered by Pope to help him but he refused it. So, in order to do not caged in SHU, Michael offers Pope to receive that job. That is why offering is the primary illocution. According to Yule, the offering is classified into commisive. Commisive is used to commit the speaker-self to do something in future. In this case, Michael commits his-self if he wants to accept the job.

In that utterance, Michael's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using statements "It's just... I'm not of much value to you in the SHU. Mm. The Taj. It would be a shame for the 8th wonder of the modern world to collapse because the stress isn't properly propagated" to offer Pope if he did not move Michael to SHU, Michael will accept the job to fix the Taj Mahal miniature.

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		A <mark>s</mark> king	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.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. Michael states a statement if he just trying to fly low, avoid the radar. "Fly low" in this case is mean to being normal and not conspicuous in order to "avoid the radar" means to avoid any problem when he in prison. Based on Yule, stating is classified into representative.

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.

In that utterance, Michael's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement "Just trying to fly low, avoid the radar, boss" to deny Bellick's accusation if he is not being a smart ass.

4.2.3.2 Answering

Excerpt 1

Situation : Michael sits down at a table with Westmorland, he asks him how to

block a transfer order.

Michael : Alright. I'll take the quickest.

Westmorland: You follow motion for what they call an interlocutory injunction.

Michael : How long does that take?

Westmorland: How fast can you write? A man can claim almost anything that

violates his constitutional rights. There's, er, environmental issues,

allergies, religious requirements, take your pick.

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

Although the direct expression is asking, the speaker's intent is not it. In that utterance, asking is just the secondary illocution, and the primary illocution is to answer. Why it can be because that utterance is used to answer the Michael question. Michael asks about how long he can make an objection letter to block his transfer order? And he answers it that how long the objection letter can be done is depending on how fast he writes it. Based on Yule, answering is classified into representative. It used to show the speaker's belief. In this case, Westmorland believes if to make an objection letter it did not take a long time. It depends on how fast Michael writes it.

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.

4.2.3.3 Concurring

Excerpt 1

Situation : Veronica and Nick go to an office to ask about a CCTV tape. The

secretary leads Veronica and Nick through to a room in the back. The time on a clock displays that the time is just before 6:00 P.M. The

room is full of wet boxes and paper.

Secretary : Last night, a pipe burst upstairs, flooded the place. Files from over a

hundred cases, pretty much lost all of them, including yours.

Veronica : Just this room?

Secretary : Some kind of freak accident.

The direct expression of that utterance is stating. The secretary states that something which happens in that room is some kind of a freak accident. Based on Yule, stating is classified into representative.

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.

In that utterance, the secretary's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement "Some kind of freak accident" to concur Veronica's question if the accident just happens in that room.

4.2.3.4 Informing

Excerpt 1

Situation : In prison when all the inmates are in their cage. The temperature of the building is so hot and sultry because the van is broken. And there is Geary, a prison guard, stands near T-Bag's cage.

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

Geary : Doing the best we can.

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

Geary : Look like I got frostbite to you?

The direct expression of that utterance is asking. Geary asks T-Bag is it looks 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 commisive.

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

invite him. So it is why mocking is the primary illocution and stating is the secondary illocution. Based on Yule, mocking is classified into expressive. It is used to show the speaker's feeling. In this case, Burrows feels disappointment about Sucre's answer and at first Michael should not invite him.

In that utterance, Burrow's strategy to convey his intent using indirect speech act is using a statement "That went well" to mock Michael.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

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 commanding, stating to permitting, thanking to permitting, asking to requesting, asking to suggesting, asking to advising and stating to asking.

Second is commisive. It contains statting to rejecting, commanding to rejecting, thanking to rejecting, apologizing to rejecting, asking to threatening, stating to threatening, informing to cautioning and stating to offering.

The third is representative. It contains stating to denying, stating to mocking, asking to answering, stating to concurring and asking to informing. The last is expressive, it contains stating to mocking.

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.

5.2. Suggestion

This research is just analyzing about the indirect speech acts using Searle's theory of indirect speech. For the next researcher, the researcher suggests analyzing indirect speech acts using another theorist. It can be Austin or the other.

About the subject, this research is just analyzing about the illocutionary act of indirect speech act. For the next researcher, the researcher suggests analyzing the perlocutionary acts of indirect speech acts.

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