

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter present about the findings and discussions of the data by using the theory that has been reviewed in chapter II. The presented data are related to the objectives of research questions covering (1) what types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie script of “Green Book” by Peter Farely (2) what strategies are used to perform the illocutionary acts.

#### **A. Findings**

1. Types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie script “Green Book” by Peter Farely

Based on the analysis of the movie script “Green Book” by Pater Farely, the researcher found 50 data in Tony Lip and Dr. Shirley’s utterances. Since the subject of the study is the main character of the movie, the illocutionary acts are took according Searle’s classification of speech act. Searle’s classified speech act into: 1) Representative 2) Directive 3) Commissive 4) Expressive and 5) Declarative. The type of illocutionary acts are presented as follows:

Table 2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

No.	Types of illocutionary	Kinds of illocutionary	Sub Total	Total
1.	Representative	a. Informing b. Suggestion	2 6	8
2.	Directive	a. Requesting b. Ordering c. Commanding d. Warning	4 8 8 4	24
3.	Commissive	a. Promising b. Offering	3 1	4
4.	Expressive	a. Blaming b. Thanking c. Refusing d. Apologizing e. Praising	1 5 4 3 1	14
			Total	50

Based on the table above the researcher find 50 data in Green Book movie. Directives are commonly used in this movie, it is 24 data used by the speaker in this movie. It happens because the speaker asks to the hearer to do something. The second shows expressive act, that occurs 14 data. It happens when the speaker expresses to the hearer their feelings. The third is representative act, that occurs 8 data. It happens when the speaker gives suggestion and informing about the case to the hearer. The last is commissive act that occurs in 4 data. It happens when the speaker wants the listener to do something in the future.

## 1. Representative Act

According to Searle in Yule (1996:53), representative shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. There are acts which commit the speaker to something's being the case to the truth of the expressed proposition. According to Searle (1996) the examples of this type are stating, asserting, informing, denying, notifying, concluding, suggesting, clamming and so on. It is so different things with another opinion about types of illocutionary acts. However, the researcher used Searle's classification to analyze the objects. The researcher found eight of representative act in *Green Book* movie. Meanwhile, the researcher found two examples of representative from the data. First informing, second is suggesting. The examples can be seen as bellow:

### a. Informing

**Datum 01/15:32/Lip/Rep/Inf**

Shirley : Actually, it's a bit more complicated than that.

Have you ever driven professionally before?

Lip : Sanitation. Garbage trucks. Plus I drive my boss home at night. **I can drive anything.**

Context:

The dialogue is between Shirley and Lip. The speech event takes place at the Shirley's apartment. In that time, Shirley interview Lip who look for a job as a driver. Shirley asks to Lip if he had ever driven before and Lip responses that he used to drive and he could drive anything. Lip say the truth condition based on his ability that he has.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue, Shirley asks to Lip what he had ever driven before. Because he is looking for a professionally driver for his tour and he asks Lip's experiences. That is shows that Shirley wants have a really driver and professional. Lip convince Shirley that he can drive anything. Lip says "**I can drive anything**". From that utterance shows that the utterance is representative. It can be seen that is a declarative sentence which the primary function is giving information. Informing also has many characteristics such as give evident substance, character, or inspire. The sentence is informing because Lip inform his skill to Shirley that he can drive anything. From the utterance, Lip stated that he competent. Lip's illocutionary acts above is Representative. It is clear that this utterance is Informing.

**Datum 02/15:57/Shirley/Rep/Inf**

Shirley : **Well, first of all, Tony, I'm not a medical doctor. I'm a musician.**

Lip : You mean like song?

Shirley : Yes, I'm about to start a concert tour, the majority of which will be down South.

Context:

This dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. It takes place in Shirley's apartment. They talk about a job for Lip. Lip thinks that Shirley is a medical doctor but he turns out to be a musician. So Shirley talks to lip that he was a musician not a medical doctor. Shirley talks that he is starting a concert tour in several cities.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Shirley give an information about his job to the Lip. He says **"Well, first of all, Tony, I'm not a medical doctor. I'm a musician."**

From that utterance shows that is Representative as a Informing. It can be seen that is a declarative sentence that the function is to giving information. Shirley give information to Lip about he is a musician not a medical doctor. Shirley's utterance is representative act. It is clear that is informing.

b. Suggesting

**Datum 03/16:41/Shirley/Rep/Sgg**

Shirley : Do you foresee any issues working for a black man?

Lip : No, no. Fact just yesterday me and the wife had a couple colored guys over the house. For drinks.

Shirley : Oh, I see. You're married

Lip : Yup. Two kids.

Shirley : **I don't know if this is the proper job for a married man.**

Context:

The dialogue is between Tony Lip and Don Shirley. It takes place in Shirley's apartment. In this part, they talk about the Shirley's concert tour to the deep south. Shirley worry if Lip working with him because he is a black man. But, Lip does not care about that. He is also met black man before in his apartment. Shirley don't know if Lip has a family with two kids. So, he said to Lip that if that job proper for the married man.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley says to Lip that he is not sure about the job is proper or not for him. He says **"I don't know if this is the proper job for a married man."**

He suggests to Lip about this job. Shirley's illocutionary acts above is Representative. From the sentence that is declarative which the function is giving a suggest in order to the hearer. Shirley declare his suggest to Lip the proper job for married man. It is clear that utterance is suggesting because the speaker gives a suggest to the hearer that job is not proper for him because he will leave his family for a few weeks. Suggesting is an idea someone purposes. It can be accepted or rejected. It is clear that Shirley illocutionary act is suggesting.

**Datum 05/45:55/Shirley/Rep/Sgg**

Lip : I told you that Kraut was a sneak. Rats me out for something I didn't even do.

Shirley : **Pay for the stone Tony, You will feel better.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in front of the Novelty shop. Lip take a stone and Oleg knows it. Oleg tells to the Shirley that Lip take the stone. So, Shirley asks to the Lip and give the suggest to go back and pay for the stone. But Lip doesn't want to pay because he thinks that he find the stone.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley talks to Lip he knows that Lip take the stone and he saves it. So Shirley gives the suggestion to pay the stone. Shirley says “**Pay for the stone Tony, You will feel better**”. Shirley’s utterance is representative as a suggestion. It can be seen that the sentence is a declarative sentence which the function is to giving a suggest. Shirley gives the suggest to pay the stone, if he pays it he will be better and he will get away with being a thief. Shirley illocutionary act is representative. It is clear that is suggestion.

## 2. Directive

According to Yule (1996:54), Directive is used to by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering a directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, asking, begging, bidding, demanding, forbidding, and recommending. The speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action. This act represents what the speaker wants. According to Searle (1996), an utterance used to try to get the hearer to do something, as proposing a request or urge. The example of this types according to



Searle are requesting, ordering, forbidding, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, and recommending. The data below are the types of directive acts:

a. Requesting

**Datum 09/02:49/Lip/Dir/Req**

Lip : **Gimme Loscudo's hat.**

Coat-check girl : But, he said...

Lip : I know, just give it to me.

Context:

The dialogue is between Lip and coat check girl. It takes place in Copacana. When the Loscudo come to the Copacabana, the coat check girl takes off his coat and hat. But, Lip approaches and asks to the coat check girl to give the Loscudo's hat to him after the Loscudo and his entourage get in to the main room.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Lip intends to ask Loscudo's hat to the coat check girl. He says "**Gimme Loscudo's hat!**", Lip's illocutionary acts is directive. It can be categorized as directive act as a requesting because of the first word used in the sentence which is an imperative word. The characteristic of directive act is the sentence contain imperative word. In that

sentence “gimme” that is an imperative word which the speaker request to the hearer to give him something. The dialogue shows that Lip wants to take Loscudo’s hat so he approaches to the coat check girl to take the hat and then she gives the hat to Lip. It is clear that the utterance is requesting. Another example of requesting is “I want you to go back and **pay it!**”. The utterance meant the speaker want the hearer to pay something.

**Datum 11/45:47/Shirley/Dir/Req**

Shirley : But why would you want a regular rock?

Lip : I don’t know, just to have. Like for good luck maybe.

Shirley : A lucky rock? Let me see it. **I want you to go back and pay for it.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in front of the Novelty shop. They are in the car and Shirley asks to Lip why he takes the stone and Lip says that it will be a lucky rock. Shirley does not agree it he requests to go back and pay that stone.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Shirley asks to Lip to go back in the shop and pay the stone that he took.

Shirley says “**I want you to go back and pay for it.**”

From that utterance, that is directive act as a requesting.

It can be seen that is imperative sentence. Shirley requests to Lip that he wants Lip to go back in the shop and pay the stone. Shirley’s illocutionary act is directive. It’s clear that is requesting.

b. Ordering

**Datum 13/30:02/Shirley/Dir/Or**

Lip : Doc, I noticed on the itinerary thing there that  
the last show’s December 23<sup>rd</sup>

Shirley : Birmingham, yes. It’s a Christmas show.

Lip : Any way we could hit the road early the next  
morning so we could be back home in time for  
Christmas Eve?

Shirley : We’ll see. **Could you please put the  
cigarette out?**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in Cadillac when they are in the car. The condition is Lip’s driving fast and also smoking as long the trip. Shirley chokes on the blue haze filling in the car. After that Lip reaches into the brown paper bag and

pulls of the sandwich. He still smoking and also eat the sandwich. Shirley is disturbed so he slides over in his seat, so that he is directly behind Lip. Lip doesn't stop smoking so Shirley asks lip to put out the cigarette.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley asks to Lip to put out his cigarette because he is disturbed with smoke. So Shirley says **“Could you please put the cigarette out?”** Shirley's illocutionary act is directive. It can be categorized as ordering. The sentence “could you please” contain ordering. It can be showed from the first word that is mean the speaker order to the hearer to put the cigarette out. He asks to the hearer politely. This is also called imperative sentence. The function of imperative sentence in here is to order something to the hearer in order that the hearer to do something for the speaker. Shirley order to the Lip for putting out the cigarette. So, he orders to lip to do something that is put the cigarette out. Another example of ordering “Look at him!” this sentence means that the speaker order to the hearer to look at the man. He wants the hearer to do something for him.

**Datum 20/1:28:25/Shirley/Dir/Ord**

Shirley : Look out there, Tony. Take a good look at  
the officer you hit.

Lip : (Does not move.)

Shirley : **Look at him!**

Context:

The dialogue between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in Jail cell at night. Lip sits on the floor with the stone faced. Meanwhile, Shirley paces the room, increasingly annoyed because Lip does not listen to him. He talks a lot but Lip dose not listen. He grew more and more upset and he asks to Lip to look at the patrolman.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley orders to Lip that he wants Lip to look at the patrolman who make them in the jail cell. But Lip does not listen and make Shirley increasingly annoyed. Shirley says “**Look at him!**” Shirley’s illocutionary act is directive as a ordering. It can be seen that is imperative sentence which the first word is imperative word and in at the end of the sentence that is exclamatory mark. That are the characteristic of imperative sentence. Imperative sentence can use in expressing to ordering because the

function is to order the someone to do something. So, in that sentence Shirley order to Lip to look at the patrolman. It is clear that is ordering.

a. Commanding

**Datum 21/14:44/Shirley/Dir/Cmd**

Shirley : I'm Dr. Donald Shirley`

Lip : Hi, Tony.

Shirley : **Please, have a seat!**

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. It takes place in Shirley's apartment. Lip come to Shirley's apartment for interview. When Lip is standing beside a chair, Shirley come from his room and lip turns, standing beside him. Shirley uses a traditional African robe. He is bedecked in assorted chain necklaces, bracelets, watch, and rings. After that Shirley. Introduce his self. Shirley extends his hand and they shake and he commands Lip to sit down.

Discussion of the data

From the dialogue above Shirley giving command to Lip to sit down in the chair because he wants to start the interview. Shirley says “**Please, have a seat!**” Shirley’s illocutionary act is directive. It can be categorized as commanding. It can be seen that is imperative sentence. The characteristic of imperative sentence is the first word used in the sentence which is an imperative word and at the end of the sentence ends with an exclamation point (!). From that sentence, a word of “have” is an imperative word. The meaning is the speaker giving command to the hearer to do something which is Shirley asks to sit down. It is clear that the utterance is commanding.

**Datum 22/52:48/Lip/Dir/Cmd**

Shirley : I .. I really can’t do this.

Lip : **Eat the goddamn thing!**

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. It takes place in Cadillac road. Lip eats the Kentucky fried chicken. Lip takes a piece of chicken and holds it out to Shirley. But Shirley refused it. He actually never had fried chicken in his life. But lip forces him to eat it. So,

Shirley takes it and eat the fried chicken first time in his life.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Lip gives a command to Shirley to eat the fried chicken. Because he thinks that is the best fried chicken he ate. Lip force Shirley to eat it. He says “**Eat the goddamn thing!**” Lip illocutionary act is directive as a commanding. It can be seen that is imperative sentence because the first word is imperative word and the end of the sentence ends with exclamatory mark (!). Lip gives command to Shirley to do something that is eat the fried chicken. So Shirley have to do it. It is clear that is commanding.

**Datum 28/1:32:42/Lip/Dir/Cmd**

Lip : **Get back in the car!**

Shirley : Yes, I live in a castle, Alone. And rich white folks let me play piano for them, because it makes them feel cultured.

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. The conversation takes place in Candilac road in the night. In



the car, Lip and Shirley have a little problem and make them sparring match. So, Shirley gets out from the car. In this case, Lip give a command to Shirley. Because Shirley gets out from the car in the rain. So, Lip gets out and asks Shirley to stop. He wants Shirley come back in the car and continue the tour.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Lip gives a command to Shirley to get back in the car. Lip says “**Get back in the car!**” Lip illocutionary acts is directive as a commanding. It can be seen there is an imperative sentence which start with the imperative word and end with the exclamatory point (!). Lip gives a command to Shirley to get back in the car, because at that time is rain and have to continue the road.

d. Warning

**Datum 29/46:02/Shirley/Dir/War**

Lip : I told you that Kraut was a sneak. Rats me out for something I didn't even do.

Shirley: Pay for the stone, Tony, you'll feel better.

Lip : I feel fine, and I'm not paying for no regular rock I found in the dirt.

Shirley: **Do not drive, Mr. Vallelonga.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. It takes place in gas station or novelty shop. Shirley asks to Lip pay the stone which he is took. But Lip embarrassed and angry. Lip puts the car in drive. But, Shirley angry and he asks to Lip stop the car. Lip stop and puts it in park. They sit in silence. Finally, Lip gets out. While Shirley waits in the car. A few moment later, Lip gets back in the car, throws it into drive.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley asks to Lip to stop the car. Because before they continue the trip, he wants Lip to pay the stone which he is took in front of the shop. Shirley says "**Do not drive, Mr. Vallelonga.**" From that utterance shows that the utterance is directive as a warning. Warning is one of the imperative sentence

which have the function to warn someone not to do something. It can be seen from the sentence that is Shirley warn to Lip do not to drive car. If Lip drive the car, Shirley will be angry because he does not listen his warning. Shirley's utterance shows that is directive. It is clear that is warning. Because he give a warn to Lip.

**Datum 31/ 59:43/Lip/Dir/War**

Shirley : If I walked into a bar in your neighborhood, would this conversation be any different?

Lip : **From now on you do not go nowhere without me. Nowhere!**

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. The conversation above takes in Downtown Louisville Motel at night. They talk beside the parking area, Shirley was drunk some alcohol. He almost tangled with the guys at the bar. That's why lip come and save him. Lip warns him not to go anywhere alone. Lip took him back to the motel and helps him back to his room.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Lip gives a warn to Shirley that he can not go anywhere alone. Lip says **“From now on you do not go nowhere without me. Nowhere!”** Lip utterance is directive that is a warning. Warning is used to command someone not to do something because it will be a danger to someone. So he gives a warn in order to Shirley not go alone because it will be danger for him. Shirley have to go with Lip if he wants to be save. Lip illocutionary acts is directive. It is clear that is warning.

b. Expressive Act

Expressive act is used to express feeling. As Searle in Yule (1996: 53) stated that speech acts that stated what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. The example of expressive act are apologizing, appreciate, blame, commiserate, congratulate, mock, pardon, praise, thank, and welcome. The data bellow is expressive act in main character's utterance:

a. Blaming

**Datum 33/05:18/Lip/Expr/Blm**

Lip : Heard it was missing, so I looked into it.

Loscudo : I wanted to kill that board.

Lip : **Wasn't her fault.**

Jilly : Who had the balls to clip it?

Context:

The dialogue between Loscudo and Lip. It takes place in Jilly's Salon. Loscudo sits in the corner booth, holding court with Jilly and friends. Lip comes and put the hat on the table. Loscudo wants to kill the coat check girl in Copacabana because his hat was missing. Lip talk to Loscudo that it isn't her fault. Lip doesn't blame the coat check girl because that is not her fault.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Lip doesn't blame the coat check girl in front of Loscudo, because he took the hat. Lip says "**Wasn't her fault.**" From that utterance shows that the utterance in expressive. It can be seen that is exclamatory sentence has the function is to express a

strong emotion. In that sentence is the speaker does not blame someone about the problem. The speaker expresses his emotion to the hearer. The explicit meaning is actually the speaker blame his self about the problem which the hearer was missing his hat. Lip's illocutionary act is a expressive. It is clear that is blaming.

b. Thanking

**Datum 34/18:16/Shirley/Expr/Thx**

Lip : Look, I got no problem being on the road with you. But I am not no butler I am not ironing shirts, I'm not shining nobody's shoes. You need someone to get you from point A to point B? You need someone to make sure there's no problems along the way and you going through the deep south, believe me, there's gonna be problems. So if you want me, it's gotta be a buck and quarter a week. Or go hire the little chink that just pranced out of here and see how far you get.

Shirley : Well, Mr. Vallelonga. **Thank you for coming.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in Shirley's apartment. In this part Lip rejected Shirley's offer. Because he is not a person who likes to do to do whatever is ruled. Because he thinks Shirley will make him a butler not a driver so he refused the offer. And he goes out. Shirley says thank you to Lip because he came to his apartment.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley expresses thank you to Lip because he came to his apartment. Shirley says "**Thank you for coming.**" From that utterance that is expressive act as a thanking. It can be seen from the sentence which the sentence contains a word thank you. Thanking is used to give appreciation to someone who has done something for us. The sentence above is Lip has come to his apartment and he is willing to interview. So, Shirley says thank you to him. Shirley's illocutionary act is expressive act. It is clear that is thanking.

**Datum 36/1:35:01/Lip/Expr/Thx**

Lip : Doc...

Shirley : Yes?

Lip : **Thanks for helping me with the letters.**

You are really good at writing.

Shirley : My pleasure Tony.

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. The conversation takes in Motel room. Lip write a letter for his wife. Shirley comes and wants to reach the letter, but Lip pulls it away. After that, Shirley snatches the letter out of Lip's hand and he reads the letter. After that Shirley hand the letter back to lip. Shirley tries to sleep but Lip thanks him so much because he helps him to write and because of him he can write nice letter.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Lip thanks to Shirley because he has helped him to write a letter. Lip says **"Thanks for helping me with the letters."** The utterance is expressive act as a thanking. Lips express his deep feeling to Shirley so that includes in exclamatory sentence. In this sentence the exclamatory sentence is the speaker reveal his strong feeling that he has been helped for writing a letter. So, Lip thanks to Shirley about it.



Lip's illocutionary act is expressive act. It clear that is thanking.

c. Refusing

**Datum 39/19:20/Lip/Expr/Ref**

Augie : Sit down. Have something to eat.

Lip : **Thanks, but I already ate.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Augie and Lip. It takes place in Joe & Joe restaurant. Bobby talks to Lip that Augie asking about him and he informs that Augie in private booth. So, Lip goes and then opens the curtain. Augie asks to Lip what happened in Copa. Augie keeps talking and Lip just shuts up. Augie says to sit down and eat something. But Lip refuses because he already ate.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above, Lip refuses Augie's offer to eat. Lip says "**Thanks, but I already ate**" Lip utterance is expressive act as a refusing. The sentence contains exclamatory sentence that the function is to refuse the offering. Lip refuses the offering because he

has already ate before. Lip's utterance is politeness because he says thanks before he refuses. It is clear that is expressive act as a refusing.

**Datum 40/46:39/Lip/Expr/Ref**

Shirley : Tony, if you'd like, I will happily buy you that stone.

Lip : **Don't brother. You took all the fun out of it.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in front of the Novelty shop. They talk about the stone which Lip took. Shirley want Lip to pay the stone and Lip already paid the stone. Shirley offers Lip to buy that stone but Lip refuse it.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Lip refuse Shirley's offering because he thinks that is something boring if he buys the stone for him. Lip says "**Don't brother. You took all the fun out of it.**" Lip utterance is expressive act which is as a refusing. He refuses that the someone do for him. That is the speaker feeling that he cannot

accept something from someone. Lip illocutionary act is expressive act. It is clear that is refusing.

c. Apologizing

**Datum 43/59:05/Shirley/Expr/Apg**

Lip : What the hell's wrong with you? You go in there alone?

Shirley : **I apologize for putting you in that position, Tony.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in Downtown Louisville Motel. At the time Shirley as drunk and had been fighting with the guys in the bar. Lip comes and helps him. Shirley feels guilty for putting Lip in such a state.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley apologizes to Lip. He feels guilty for putting Lip in bad position. Shirley says "**I apologize for putting you in that position, Tony.**" Shirley's illocutionary act is expressive act. It can be categorized as an apologizing. Shirley is making an apology to Lip because of him, Lip is in that position and he has to face the people in bar who has been fighting with him. So that utterance shows the

speaker's feeling of sorrow because it is a function of expressive act to express what the speaker feels. It is clear that is apologizing.

**Datum 44/1:19:59/Shirley/Expr/Apg**

Shirley : Tony.. **Sorry about last night.**

Lip : Don't sweat it. I been working nightclubs in the city my whole life. I know it is a complicated world.

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. The conversation above takes place in hallway of Peabody hotel. Shirley asks to Lip where he is going and he offers to raise his pay but Lip refuses. Shirley says sorry about what happen in the Macon YMCA steam room last night.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley makes apology to Lip because of the incident in steam room last night. He has to be summoned by the police because Shirley is fighting with a white man in a room. Shirley says "**Sorry about last night.**" Shirley's illocutionary act is expressive act. It can be categorized as an apologizing. Shirley utterance shows his feeling of sorrow. He feels guilty to Lip. Lip always helps him in any situation. Lip

does everything who Shirley has done well. So Shirley utterance is expressive act which express his feeling. It is clear that is apologizing.

d. Praising

**Datum 46/ 1:10:41/Shirley/Expr/Prs**

Shirley : That's like clanging a cowbell at the of Shostakovich's 7<sup>th</sup>.

Lip : So, it's okay.

Shirley : **It's perfect**, Tony!.

Context:

The dialogue above between Shirley and Lip. It takes place in Stuckey's restaurant. Lip sits at the table outside and writes a letter for his wife Dolores. Shirley can see that he is struggling. So he helps him to write the letter and Lip write what Shirley's says. Shirley praises to Lip because he can write the letter well.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Shirley praise to Lip because he can write a perfect letter. He says "**It's perfect**" Shirley illocutionary act is expressive act. It can be categorized as a praising. Because he praises about someone do. It expresses what Shirley feels which is the function of the expressive act. The sentence is an

exclamatory sentence because it expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation. It can be seen that in the end of the sentence ends with exclamation mark (!). So Shirley's utterances is an expressive act. It is clear that is praising.

#### 4 Commissive

According Searle in Yule (1996: 54) Commissive is kind of speech acts that the speaker uses to commit themselves to some future actions. By uttering commissive, the speaker is committing himself or herself to some future course of action. Some examples of commissive are promising, offering, vowing, guaranteeing, pledging and betting. The data bellow is commissive act in main character's utterance:

##### a. Promising

**Datum 47/25:40/Lip/Cmsv/Prms**

Dolores : Did you pack an iron?

Lip : I am not lugging around no iron, Dee.

Dolores : How you gonna keep your pants pressed?

Lip : **I'll put under my mattress.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Dolores, his wife. The conversation takes place in front of Lip's apartment. Lip asks permission because he is going to start his tour concert with Shirley. His wife asks how can he keep his pants. Lip promises that he will keep under his mattress because he does not bring iron.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Lip promises to his wife that he is going to keep his pants under his mattress. Lip says **"I'll put under my mattress."** Lip's utterance shows that the utterance is commissive act. It can be categorized as a promising. It can be seen that is a declarative sentence which the function is to declare future action. Lip commits that he will keep his pants under his mattress. So Lip's utterance is commissive. It is clear that is promising.

**Datum 48/25:58/Lip/Cmsv/Prms**

Lip : I can't write. It is embarrassing. They are not gonna be no good.

Dolores : It's a lot cheaper than calling long distance, Tony. Promise me you will write.

Lip : Okay, **I promise, I'll try.**

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Dolores. It takes place in front of Lip's apartment. Dolores wants Lip to write the letter when he has chance. But Lip cannot write letter. Dolores compels him to write and makes him promise to write. So, Lip promises to write the letter.

Discussion of the data:

From the dialogue above Lip makes a promise to his wife that he will write the letter when he gets a chance. Lip says "**I promise, I'll try.**" From that utterance, Lip declare that he will try to write. That is declarative sentence which the function is to commit the future action. Lip utterance is commissive act. It can be categorized as a promising. Lip promises that he will do something in the future.

b. Offering

**Datum 50/1:19:14/Shirley/Cmsv/Ofr**

Shirley : Tony, I think you are doing a wonderful job. So **I would like to formally offer you the position of my road manager.** With the title comes more responsibility and of course there will be a raise in pay.



Lip : No, Thanks. You and me, we agreed on a hundred and twenty-five a week, plus expenses. That's our deal. I am not going nowhere, Doc. I'm just going down to tell.

Context:

The dialogue above between Lip and Shirley. It takes place in Peabody Hotel. Shirley thinks that Lip is doing wonderful job. So, he is offering Lip to be his road manager. He will pay Lip more than their agreed before. But Lip refuses it because he does not want to go after concert tour.

Discussion of the data:

From the conversation above, Shirley offering Lip a new position that is to be a road manager. Shirley says **"I would like to formally offer you the position of my road manager."** From the conversation, Shirley's utterance is commissive act. It can be categorized as an offering. Shirley offers a new job for Lip. It will be a good position in the future. From the sentence above, it is a declarative sentence. It can be seen from the sentence that the speaker declares his offering to the hearer. So,

Shirley illocutionary act is commissive. It is clear that is offering.

## **B. Discussion**

After analyzing the data based on the statement of the problem, the next part is discussion of the types illocutionary act used by main character in Green Book movie. The researcher focuses on the utterance in term of illocutionary act used by main character, they are Dr. Shirley (a black man) and Tony Lip (a white man). In here, the researcher found four types of illocutionary act based on Searle's theory.

### **1. Representative**

One of the illocutionary acts found in the main character is representative. Representative is kind of speech act states that the speaker believe to be the case or not or statement of fact. Types of illocutionary acts used by main character are informing and suggesting.

Informing used by main character to give information about something. The example is "I can drive anything." It indicates that the speaker wants to give information about him that he can drive anything. Suggesting used by main character to give suggest to the

hearer. For the example is “Pay for the stone, you’ll feel better.” It indicates that the speaker give suggestion to the hearer to pay and it will make him feel better if he does that.

## 2. Directive

This illocutionary act used to get the hearer to do something. This type is found a lot or dominant in the main character. Direct speech act which is found in the main character are requesting, ordering, commanding, and warning.

Requesting used by main character if he wants the hearer to do something. The example is “Gimme Loscudo’s hat!” it shows that the speaker wants the hearer to give the hat. Ordering used by main character when he orders something to the hearer. For the example is “could you please put the cigarette out?” The utterance indicates that the speaker order to put out the cigarette.

Commanding is used by the main character to give command to hearer in order that the hearer to do something. The example of commanding is “have a seat!” From the main character’s utterance, it indicates that the speaker gives a command to the hearer. And then, warning is a speech act used to give a warn to the

someone in order that do not do something. The example of warning is “Do not drive!”. The utterance indicates that the speaker gives a warn to do not drive.

### 3. Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act used to the speaker commits or do something in the future. Commissive act which is found in the main character promising and offering.

Promising is used by the main character when the main character commits to do something in the future. The example is “I’ll meet you there.” From the utterance it shows that the speaker commits to meet the hearer later. Offering is used by the speaker to offer something, such an offering a help or offering something. The example of offering is “So I would like to formally offer you the position of my road manager.” It shows that the speaker gives an offer about a new position in the future.

### 4. Expressive

Expressive act is the type of illocutionary which state or express what the speaker feels. Expressive act which is found are blaming, thanking, refusing, apologizing, and praising. Such blaming (e.g. wasn’t her fault), thanking (e.g. thank you for coming in), refusing

(e.g. thanks, but I already ate), apologizing (e.g. I apologize for putting you in that position), praising (e.g. it's perfect).

From the data above, there is relationship between Searle's theory and the finding of main character utterances. Based on Searle's theory, there are five types of illocutionary acts, representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this case, the researcher found four types of illocutionary acts, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive