

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the speech act found in the movie script of “The Great Gatsby” film. The writer analyzed according to the theories.

A. Findings

In the fourth chapter, after the researcher collects the data, she analyzed the data of movie script used by the main characters in “The Great Gatsby” movie on speech acts including the illocutionary acts based on Searle category and strategy of speech acts.

There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. These five types of illocutions acts are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996:53), but the writer has found four types of illocutionary acts of her research in the movie, those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategies used to realize the illocutionary act are divided into two: direct speech act and indirect speech act (Yule, 1996:55).

The researcher wrote the main characters utterances for about 127 utterances in the beginning until the end. But the writer only analyzed 50

utterances. The main characters in that movie are Nick Carraway, Jay Gatsby, Daisy Buchanan, Tom Buchanan, Jordan Baker, and Dr. Jack Thompson. The types of illocutionary acts and strategy of speech acts that found in one-hundred-twenty-seven utterances used by the main characters in the script, the types of illocutionary acts, they are: representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategy of speech acts, they are direct and indirect speech act. In calculating of illocutionary acts, there are 44 representatives, 55 directives, 16 commissives, and 12 expressives, but the writer have only analized 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissives, and 8 expressives. While in calculating of strategy of speech acts, there are 101 direct speech act and 26 indirect speech act, but the writer have only analized 45 direct speech act and 5 indirect speech act.

B. Analysis

In the analysis, the writer explain about the illocutionary acts based on Searle's category and the strategies are used to realize the illocutionary act which we found in "The Great Gatsby" movie script. The answer of statemen of research problems would be combined and analized in every points. The writer has found four types of illocutionary acts in the movie, they are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategies used to realize the illocutionary acts are divided into two, they are direct speech act and indirect speech act. This is some analysis types of illocutionary acts and strategies used to realize the illocutionary acts are presented as follow:

1. Representatives act

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In my opinion, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: asserting, informing, prohibiting, describing, claiming, etc.

This excerpts bellow is the analysis of representatives act, just includes in asserting, informing, prohibiting, and claiming:

a. Informing

In this movie script, researcher has found 20 utterances having the act of informing. In this case, researcher has just showed 5 excerpts of informing act based on in the movie. The analysis of informing utterances explained bellow:

Excerpt 1

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	“How is the great American novel coming?”
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	<i>“I’m selling bonds now, with Walter Chase’s out there”</i>
4.		

This utterance list in 3 and 4 stated by Nick Carraway includes in representative act that are kind of informing because Nick’s utterance gives information to Tom that he was selling bonds now.

The utterance in dialogue between Tom and Gatsby in lines 3 and 4 includes in strategy of illocution act that have direct speech act. It is direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflects direct

illocutionary act. Nick's utterance uses declaratives sentence to inform to Tom that he was selling bonds now.

Excerpt 2

Lines	Characters	Utterance
1.	Tom Buchanan	"Myrtle, give everybody a drink before they fall a sleep"
3.	Nick Carraway	<i>"Tom. I'm just leaving now"</i>

The act of informing is listed in lines 3 which is stated by Nick Carraway. This utterance includes in informing because Nick said that he must go now. This utterance gives information to Tom that he was leaving now because Tom invited Nick to the party with Tom's affair and others. Nick did not comfort about it. So, it is representatives that kind of informing.

This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act in direct speech act. This utterance in lines 3 by Nick Carraway is direct speech act because that sentence isa declarative sentence. This fuction is to make informing to Tom. This form makes this utterance includes in direct speech act form.

Excerpt 3

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"I will tell you God's truth my self"</i>
2.	Nick Carraway	"Oh.. Well"

In lines 1, it is representatives act that informed by Jay Gatsby. The informing in this utterance is by Gatsby to Nick that he gave information to Nick about himself and his life that Gatsby was a son of some very wealthy people from the Middle West.

In dialogue above, Gatsby gave information to Nick about himself. This utterance includes in direct speech act. Gatsby's utterance uses declarative form as the function is to give information to Nick about himself and his life.

Excerpt 4

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	"What is this enormous request, Jordan"
2.	Jordan Baker	<i>"He wants you invite Daisy to tea"</i>

In the dialogue above in lines 2 which is stated by Jordan Baker, Jordan gave information to Nick that Gatsby wanted Nick to invite Daisy to have tea. Gatsby gave request to Jordan to help him and asked about it to Nick because only Nick that could help Gatsby. So, it is kind of representatives act that is informing.

The strategy used in this utterance in lines 2 is a direct speech act. This utterance is said by Jordan. Jordan's utterance above includes on direct speech act because the syntactic form of an utterance reflect direct illocutionary act. This utterance used declarative sentence to informing that Gatsby wanted Nick to invite Daisy to have tea.

Excerpt 5

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	"You see, Mr. Buchanan. I wanted to
2.		be close.. Daisy and I have"
3.	Daisy Buchanan	<i>"So hot! Everything's so confused!"</i>

This utterance based on the dialogue listed in lines 3 which is stated by Daisy Buchanan includes in informing. This utterance is

informing because this utterance has the intention to provide information to others about the problems between Daisy, Gatsby, and Tom, who were arguing about something. So, this utterance gives information to others on the state of being heated.

In lines 3, the utterance by Daisy includes in informing because this utterance give information to other. Daisy's utterance based on the dialogue above is indirect speech act because it has a indirect illocution act. That is a declarative sentence that the function is to give informing.

b. Asserting

In The Great Gatsby movie script, researcher has found 20 utterances that included in the act of asserting, but researcher has just showed 10 excerpts of asserting act. The analysis of that utterances are described bellow:

Excerpt 6

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"When I came back from New York, I was disgusted"</i>
2.		
3.	Dr. Jack Thompson	"I see, Mr. Carraway"

The dialogue between Nick Carraway and Dr. Jack Thompson is an example of representative category. This utterance is listed in lines 1 and 2 by Nick's utterance. This utterances is kind of asserting because he asserted that he disgusted with everything and everyone in his life when he returned in New York.

The strategy used in Nick's utterance above is included in direct speech act because it is a direct illocution act and this syntactic utterance is an performative.

Excerpt 7

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Meyer Wolfshiem	"With a friend, with someone like you,
2.		he'd ever so much as look at your
3.		wife"
4.	Nick Carraway	<i>"I'm not married"</i>

In this utterance which listed in lines 3 on the dialogue above, Nick said to Meyer that he has not married yet. Hence, Nick asserted to Meyer that he has not married before.

The strategy used to realize this utterance in lines 3 by Nick Carraway is included in direct speech act because the syntactic form of an utterance reflect direct illocutionary act. Nick used declarative sentence to inform Meyer that he has not married before.

Excerpt 8

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	"Why would I do that?"
2.	Dr. Jack Thompson	<i>"You said yourself writing brought</i>
3.		<i>you solace"</i>

The act of asserting listed in lines 2 and 3 that was stated by Dr. Jack Thompson. It is because he asserted that Nick really like to write something.

This dialogue above was taken place at Dr. Jack Thompson's house. He said that Nick really like to write. This utterance is kind of a

performative sentence. This functions to make asserting. The form of utterance includes in direct speech act.

Excerpt 9

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Your place looks like the World fair or Coney Island”</i>
2.		
3.	Jay Gatsby	“Ah, does it? Yes. Oh.. I’ve just been... glancing into some of the room”
4.		

In lines 1 and 2 based on the dialogue, Nick asserted to Gatsby that his place or his house was like Coney Island. The place was very glory and beautiful. So, it is kind of representative act.

This utterance of Nick Carraway in lines 1 and 2 above includes in direct speech act because it has direct illocution act and this syntactic utterance is a performative form.

Excerpt 10

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Happy to do it”</i>
2.		I’m going to call Daisy and invite her to tea
3.	Jay Gatsby	“That’s alright”

The act of asserting is listed in lines 1. It is stated by Nick Carraway. This utterance includes in asserting too because Nick asserted that he was happy to do it. Gatsby asked Nick that he had to invite Daisy come to Nick’s house to meet her. So, the utterance of *“Happy to do it”* is kind of asserting.

The utterance by Nick Carraway in lines 1 is kind of direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflects direct illocutionary act. The utterance used by Nick is a performative sentence.

Excerpt 11

Lines	Characters	Utterance
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Well you wouldn’t have to do any
2.		business with Wolfsheim, I assure you”
3.	Nick Carraway	<i>“It’s a favor, Jay. It’s just favor”</i>

This dialogue between Jay Gatsby and Nick Carraway is the act of asserting that listed in lines 3. This utterance by Nick has a meaning that he asserted to Gatsby that, this is just favor, Nick did not hope anything from Gatsby.

In lines 3 based on the dialogue by Nick Carraway, the act of this utterance includes direct speech act because the utterance is direct illocutionary act. Nick’s utterance is a performative sentence.

Excerpt 12

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“I can’t wait all day. I’m leaving!”</i>
2.	Nick Carraway	“Ah.. don’t be silly, it’s just two minutes
3.		to four”

In lines 1 on the dialogue, Gatsby said to Nick that he could’t wait all day and he would leave. This utterance is assert by Gatsby. Because for him, he was too long to wait Daisy. He thought that, she would not come. That utterance is kind of representatives act that have asserting.

The act of asserting by Jay Gatsby in line 3 includes in direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflect direct

illocutionary act. Gatsby utterance uses declarative sentence to inform Nick that he couldn't wait all day and he would leave.

Excerpt 13

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	"God! This is a mistake! This is a terrible mistake!"
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	<i>"You're just embarrassed, Daisy's embarrassed too"</i>
4.		

The act of asserting is listed in lines 3 and 4. It is stated by Nick Carraway. It is an asserting because of Nick's utterance. He asserted to Gatsby that Gatsby just embarrassed to Daisy because they have never met after five years ago. This utterance includes representatives act in asserting.

This utterance in lines 3 and 4 by Nick Carraway includes in direct speech act because it reflects direct illocutionary act. The syntactic utterance is a performative form which the function is to asserted something.

Excerpt 14

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"It's stopped raining"</i>
2.	Jay Gatsby	"Yes. It has, hasn't it?"

In dialogue between Nick and Gatsby which listed in lines 1 includes in asserting because Nick asserted to Gatsby and Daisy that it's stopped raining. So this utterance is kind of asserting. Asserting is form of representatives act.

In lines 1, the utterance by Nick Carraway is asserting. And that utterance includes in direct speech act because it has a direct illocution act. That was declaratives sentence that the function to give information between speaker and hearer that it's stopped raining.

Excerpt 15

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"Your wife doesn't love you.</i>
2.		<i>She never loved you. You see, she</i>
3.		<i>love me"</i>
4.	Tom Buchanan	"You must be crazy"

In the dialogue above, the act of asserting is listed in lines 1, 2, and 3. This utterance is type of asserting because Gatsby asserted to Tom that his wife did not love him, she would never love him because she loved Gatsby. She only married Tom because Gatsby was poor and she was tired of waiting. But in her heart, she have never loved anyone but Gatsby. So, Gatsby asserted that something to Tom.

Gatsby's utterance in dialogue, which listed in lines 1, 2, and 3, is said that *"Your wife doesn't love you, she never loved you. You see, she love me"*. Gatsby's sentence is a performative sentence. This function is to make asserting to Tom. This form makes this utterance includes in the direct speech acts.

c. Prohibiting

In The Great Gatsby movie script, the writer has found 2 utterances having the act of prohibiting. Prohibiting is one of kinds

representatives act. And this is the analysis of representatives act that raises prohibiting:

Excerpt 16

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	“Well. This Mr. Gatsby you spoke bout He is my neighbor”
3.	Jordan Baker	“Don’t talk. I want to hear what happens”
4.		

The act of prohibiting is listed in lines 3 and 4. It is stated by Jordan Baker. The utterance is prohibiting sentence because she prohibited Nick to talk, she wanted know what was happened between Daisy and Tom because Tom got some women in New York. So, that utterance above is kind of prohibiting.

The utterance said by Jordan Baker which listed in lines 3 and 4 includes in prohibiting act. This utterance includes in direct speech act because the act in this utterance reflects direct speech act and this utterance uses declarative sentence to inform to hearer by speaker that Jordan prohibited Nick to talk something.

Excerpt 17

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	“What about it, old sport?”
2.	Tom Buchanan	“Don’t you call me “old sport”!”

The utterance by Tom Buchanan based on dialogue which listed in lines 2 is kind of prohibition too because of the Tom’s utterance that he prohibited Gatsby to call an old sport. Tom disliked with the word and he

hated Gatsby because Gatsby would seize his wife. So, the illocution in that dialogue is kind of prohibiting.

In lines 2 on the dialogue above that is said by Tom Buchanan is a direct speech act that has a direct illocution act. This is a declarative sentence that the function is to prohibit something.

d. Claiming

Based on the movie, the reseracher has found 2 utterances that is kind of claiming act. Claiming is includeed in representatives act. This is the analysis of the claiming based on dialouge that is said as bellow:

Excerpt 18

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"You're gonna hit the shore! Come on sir, we're gonna hit the shore!"</i>
2.		
3.	Mr. Dan Codi	"What the hell are you doing, old sport"
4.		

In lines 1 and 2 in the dialogue above is claiming act that is said by Gatsby. Gatsby utteranced to Mr. Dan Codi that he said that their ship would hit the shore. Gatsby claimed to Mr. Dan Codi about it. So, this utterance include in representatives act, especially in claiming.

The utterance in lines 1 and 2 is kind of claiming act. This act of claiming is said by Gatsby that his ship would the shore. This utterance includes in direct speech act. Gatsby's utterance uses declaratives sentence that the function is to give information.

Excerpt 19

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"You're wrong about the past, old sport! You're wrong"</i>
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	"Yes. Good night"

In this utterance which listed in lines 1 and 2, based on the dialogue above, is type of claiming act. It was uttered by Jay Gatsby. This utterance implied such claiming from speaker to hearer about something. Gatsby claimed that Nick's opinion was wrong about his past.

In the dialogue between Jay Gatsby and Nick Carraway in lines 1 and 2 is kind of claiming. This utterance has strategy of illocution act that is in direct speech act because it reflects direct illocutionary act. The syntactic utterance is a declarative sentence that the function is to claim.

2. Directives act

Directives is perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempts to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform asking, warning, suggesting, ordering, commanding, requesting and etc.

This excerpts or utterances bellow is the analysis of directives act which includes of asking, warning, ordering, commanding, and requesting:

a. Asking

In The Great Gatsby movie script, researcher has found many utterances. The act of utterance is kind of asking of directives act. Researcher has found 20 utterances of asking, but researcher just showed 5 excerpt of asking. The analysis of asking utterances are clarified bellow:

Excerpt 20

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Dr. Jack Thompson	<i>“Was he a friend of yours?”</i>
2.	Nick Carraway	“He was the single most hopeful
3.		person I’ve ever met, and I’m ever
4.		likely to meet again”

In lines 1, Dr. Jack Thompson said that he asked to Nick about his friend. This utterance is asking because it is ask to something. So, the illocution in that dialogue is asking.

Based on the dialogue between Dr. Jack Thompson and Nick Carraway, it includes in direct speech act. It is because the utterance has direct illocution act and the utterance by Dr. Jack Thompson is interrogative sentence that the function is for asking something.

Excerpt 21

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	<i>“How is the great American novel</i>
2.		<i>coming?”</i>
3.	Nick Carraway	“I’m selling bonds now, with Walter
4.		Chase’s out there.

The act of asking is listed in lines 1 and 2. This utterance is said by Tom Buchanan. It is an asking because Tom asked of *“how is the great*

American novel coming”, but he was selling bonds now. So, the illocution in this dialogue is asking.

The dialogue in lines 1 and 2 is an asking sentence. But, this utterance said by Tom Buchanan includes in indirect speech act. This utterance is indirect speech act because the syntatic form is an interrogative sentence.

Excerpt 22

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“What is your opinion of me</i>
2.		<i>anyhow?”</i>
3.	Nick Carraway	“My opinion. Oh. Well!”

This dialogue above includes in directive act, especially in asking. The act of asking listed in lines 1 and 2 is stated by Jay Gatsby. He asked to Nick about Nick’s opinion about him self. The illocution act in this utterance is an asking.

The utterance by Jay Gatsby which listed in lines 1 and 2 is direct speech act because the utterance above uses interrogative sentence. It has function to ask something.

Excerpt 23

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Oh, please! Please go on”
2.	Tom Buchanan	<i>“What kind of a row are you trying</i>
3.		<i>to cause in my house anyhow?”</i>

This utterance in lines 2 and 3 includes in directives act that is an asking. Tom asked to Gatsby about the kind of a row he was trying to cause in Tom’s house. Because Gatsby wanted to seize his wife.

The act of asking listed in lines 2 and 3 is stated by Tom Buchanan. This utterance includes in direct speech act. It has direct speech act because it has direct illocution act. That is interrogative sentences that the function to asking something.

Excerpt 24

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“Did you see any trouble out on the road?”</i>
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	“That woman you ran down is dead,
4.		Jay!”

In lines 1 and 2, that utterance includes in asking by Jay Gatsby. This utterance is asking because he asked to Nick that any trouble out on the road. The illocution act in this utterance above is an asking.

In the dialogue in lines 1 and 2 that is stated by Jay Gatsby is direct speech act because it reflects direct illocution act. The syntactic form is an interrogative sentence form.

b. Warning

The researcher has found some utterances of warning in The Great Gatsby movie script. The researcher has found 5 utterances based on dialogue in the movie but researcher has just showed 2 utterances. This is the analysis of warning utterances:

Excerpt 25

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	<i>“You have no right to speak her name!”</i>
2.		
3.	Myrtle	“Daisy, Daisy, Daisy”

This utterance in lines 1 and 2, it is the act of warning that is stated by Tom Buchanan. This utterance is warning because Tom warned to Myrtle to said the name his wife. And Myrtle just affaired to Tom alone. Warning includes in directive act.

Tom's utterance is listed in lines 1 and 2. He said that "*you have no right to speak her name!*". The act of that utterance is direct speech act because it has an illocution direct act. The syntatic form of the utterance uses an imperative sentence to give warning to someone.

Excerpt 26

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"Jay. You can't repeat the past!"</i>
2.	Jay Gatsby	"Can't repeat the past?"

The Nick utterance based on the dialogue in lines 1 includes in warning. This utterance includes in warning because Nick warn Gatsby that Gatsby could not repeat the past that has happened. So, the illocution act in this utterance is warning.

The act of this utterance in line 1 by Nick Carraway is direct speech act. It is because the utterance has direct illocution act and the Nick sentence is declarative that the function is for informing.

c. Ordering

In this movie, the researcher has found 4 utterances having the act of ordering. But, in here researcher has showed 2 utterances of ordering based on dialogue in the movie. The analysis is described bellow:

Excerpt 27

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	“Whiskey, please!”
2.	Waiter’s party	“Yes, sir”

This utterance in line 1 is directives category that has act to ordering. This utterance is stated by Tom Buchanan.it is ordering act because Tom is asking to order for something that is whiskey to waiter party. So, this utterance is an ordering act.

In the dialogue between Tom and Waiter’s party is kind of direct speech act because it has direct illocution act. Tom’s sentence is an imperative sentence. This function is to make an order to Waiter’s party.

Excerpt 28

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Give me a hand, will you, old sport
2.		sport?”
3.	Nick Carraway	“Well”

The act of ordering is listed in lines 1 and 2 that is stated by Jay Gatsby. This utterance is ordering because he ordered Nick to help him. He wanted Nick to help him to finish his work. This utterance includes in directive that in the kind of ordering.

The utterance by Jay Gatsby based on the dialouge in line 1 and 2 is that he ordered to Nick that he wanted Nick to help him to finish his work. Gatsby’s sentence is an imperative sentence. This utterance has function to order something to Nick. This utterance includes in the direct speech act.

d. Commanding

The researcher has found some utterances of commanding in The Great Gatsby movie script. The researcher has found 16 utterances based on dialogue in the movie but researcher has showed 4 utterances. This is analysis of commanding utterances as bellow:

Excerpt 29

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	<i>“Henry. The door, close them!”</i>
2.	Henry	“Yes. Sir”

This utterance is said by Tom Buchanan in lines 1. it is the act of commanding, because he gave command to Henry to close the door. This utterance has meaning to command someone to do something.

This dialogue between Tom and Henry is the command stated by Tom to Henry to close the door. Tom’s utterance above includes in direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflects direct illocutionary act. This utterance uses imperative sentence, it is to give command to Henry.

Excerpt 30

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"You should go home and get some rest"</i>
2.		
3.	Jay Gatsby	"I'm going to wait here all night, if necessary"
4.		

The act of commanding is listed in lines 1 and 2. This utterance is said by Jay Gatsby. It is a commanding act because Nick give command to Gatsby that he must go home and get some rest. So, the illocution act in this utterance is commanding.

The utterance based on the dialogue in lines 1 and 2 is about Nick who gave command to Gatsby to go home and get some rest at home. Nick's sentence is an imperative sentence. This function is to make command to Gatsby. This form make this utterance includes in the direct speech act.

Excerpt 31

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"You know Jay, with everything that's happened, you ought to go away. Tonight. They'll trace your car"</i>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.	Jay Gatsby	"Go away? No. I can't leave now"

In the dialogue above Nick's utterance is commanding which listed in lines 1, 2, 3, and 4. it is a commanding utterance stated by Nick Carraway. He gave a command to Gatsby that he must go away, because on that night, any accident involving Gatsby and Daisy, but people assume that Gatsby is the doer.

In lines 1 to 4 stated by Nick Carraway is talked about Nick gave command to Gatsby to go away. This utterance includes in direct speech act, because it has a direct illocution act. That is an imperative sentence that the function is to give command. In this situation he give command to Gatsby to go away.

Excerpt 32

Lines	Characters	Utterance
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Hey. Get out of here! Come on.</i>
2.		<i>Get the hell out of here!”</i>
3.	Journalist	“Ok, fine, sir”

The act of commanding is listed in lines 1 and 2 based on the dialogue above. It is kind of commanding because Nick gave command to journalist that he must go away from here or get out of the place. Nick was very sad because no one would attend in Gatsby’s funeral.

This utterance stated by Nick Carraway above includes in direct speech act because the utterance has direct illocution act and the Nick’s utterance is an imperative sentence that the function is to give command to someone.

e. Requesting

In the movie script of The Great Gatsby, the researcher has found some utterances that is requesting. In that movie, researcher has found 10 utterances of requesting, but researcher has just 5 showed excerpts. This is the analysis of directives act in requesting:

Excerpt 33

Lines	Characters	Utterance
1.	Nick Carraway	“What a game are you and Gatsby playing at”
2.		
3	Jordan Baker	“ <i>Nick, please, you just sit down</i> ”

Jordan utterance listed in lines 3 is are questing of act. this utterance includes in requesting because she requested to Nick to just sit down because Nick spoke loudly and Jordan requested Nick to sit down. Requesting is one of act in representative act.

The dialogue between Jordan and Nick is talk about Jordan request leaded to Nick to sit down. This utterance includes in direct speech act because it has direct illocution act. The syntatic form in this utterance uses imperative sentence to make request.

Excerpt 34

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	“ <i>So. Tell me what happened?</i> ”
2.	Jordan Baker	“Well. I don’t know”

This utterance based on the dialogue list in lines 1, it is requesting of directive act. Nick request to Jordan that she want know what happened between Daisy and Gatsby after five years ago. So, the illocution act in this dialogue is requesting.

The utterance is said by Nick Carraway that he wanted Jordan to tell him about the past of Daisy and Gatsby. “*So. Tell me what happened*”, this utterance is direct speech act because it reflects direct

illocutionary act. The syntatic utterance is an imperative form. The function is to make a request.

Excerpt 35

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“What’d you say we go to Coney</i>
2.		<i>Island, old sport? We can take my</i>
3.		<i>car if you want?”</i>
4.	Nick Carraway	“Oh.. It’s too late, tonight”

The utterance above which listed in lines 1, 2 and 3 is the act of requesting because Gatsby requested to Nick to go around Gatsby’s house by using the car. So, the utterance by Jay Gatsby is kind of requesting

The act of utterance listed in lines 1, 2, and 3 is stated by Jay Gatsby. This utterance above includes in indirect speech act because it has an illocution indirect act. It is because the syntatic that is used is an interrogative form. It is to making request to invite Nick to go to his house and took his car.

Excerpt 36

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“Will you come, old sport? Daisy</i>
2.		<i>need you, we need you”</i>
3.	Nick Carraway	“Yes”

In lines 1 and 2 based on dialogue above is kind of requesting act by Jay Gatsby. This utterance is requesting because Gatsby requested to Nick to come in Daisy’s house. They are need him because just Nick which understand about their problem. So, this utterance includes in directives act.

The utterance of Jay Gatsby in lines 1 and 2 is direct speech act because it reflects direct illocutionary act. The syntactic utterance is an imperative form. It has function to make request.

Excerpt 37

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"I'm taking my new hydroplane out</i>
2.		<i>in the morning. Would you like to</i>
3.		<i>go with me?"</i>
4.	Nick Carraway	"What time?"
5.	Jay Gatsby	"Time that is very kind of you"

The act of requesting list in lines 1, 2, and 3 is stated by Jay Gatsby. The Illocution act in the utterance above is requesting because Gatsby requested to Nick about he taking his hydroplane out tomorrow and he request Nick to go with him.

In the dialogue, Jay Gatsby and Nick Carraway talked about Gatsby's hydroplane. The Gatsby's utterance in line 1, 2, and 3 is indirect speech act because it has an illocution indirect act and the syntactic form of the utterance is an interrogative sentence. It is not to ask a question but as a request from Gatsby to Nick to take his hydroplane.

3. Commissives act

In commissives, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). They express what speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). According to me in commissives the utterance is produced to give action in the future. They are promising, refusing, planning, offering, and etc.

This excerpts or utterances bellow is the analysis of commissives act, just includes of promising, refusing, and planning:

a. Promising

In this movie, reseracher has found 5 utterances having the act of promising. But in this case, the researcher has just showed 2 utterances by the main characters in the movie. This analysis of promising as bellow:

Excerpt 38

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Nick, I’ve got to speak to you about something?”
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	“ Yes. I’ll be right back”

The utterance by Nick Carraway in lines 3 is kind of promising of commissives act. It is promising because Nick promised to Gatsby that he would be right back. Nick would go to town.

The dialogue above in lines 3 describes that Nick said to Gatsby that he will be right back after go to town. This utterances includes in direct speech act. This utterance uses declarative sentence to inform to Gatsby that he promised to him that he will be right back.

Excerpt 39

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Don’t worry, old sport! I can protect her here”
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	“I belive you”

The act of promising list in lines 1 and 2 is stated by Jay Gatsby. This utterance is kind of promising because Gatsby said that he could

protect Daisy. So, Gatsby promised to Nick that he would protect Daisy.

The illocution in this utterance above is promising.

In this dialogue between Jay Gatsby and Nick Carraway in lines 1 and 2 is talk about Gatsby would protect his cousin, that is Daisy. Gatsby's utterance is a declarative sentence. This function gives information to Nick that he promised to keep her. This form of utterance includes in the direct speech act.

b. Refusing

In The Great Gatsby movie script, the researcher has found 7 utterances of refusing act based on the dialogue in the movie. Refusing includes in directives act, but researcher has found 2 utterances of refusing. This is analysis of refusing bellow:

Excerpt 40

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	"We can take a plunge in the
2.		swimming pool, I haven't made use
3.		of it all summer"
4.	Nick Carraway	<i>"I must go to bed"</i>

In lines 4 based on dialogue above, this utterance includes in refusing act. It is refusing because Jay invited Nick to take a plunge in the swimming pool but Nick refused Gatsby's invitation, because Nick must go to bed. So, this utterance above is kind of refusing.

Based on the analysis above, the utterance said by Nick Carraway is direct speech act because it is direct illocution act. This utterance uses declarative sentence to give information to refuse something.

Excerpt 41

Lines	Characters	Utterance
1.	Jay Gatsby	“Right, well, it happens to be a rather confidential sort of thing, but you might make a nice bit of money on the side”
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Uh no. Thank you. I have my hands full”</i>
6.		

This utterance in lines 5 and 6 by Nick Carraway includes in refusing. This utterance is refusing because he said to Gatsby that he refused Gatsby’s offering. Because he was enjoy with his work. And Nick had his hands was full. So, the illocution act in that utterance is refusing.

The dialogue above in lines 5 and 6 talks about Gatsby gave offering to Nick because Nick helped him. This utterance includes in indirect speech act, because the syntatic form is a declarative sentence to give informing to refused something.

c. Planning

In this movie, the writer has found 4 utterances having the act of planning but the writer has just showed 2 utterances of planning. This analysis about the act of planning as bellow:

Excerpt 42

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Tom Buchanan	<i>"I will call some people to take of</i>
2.		<i>thing and we will just the way get</i>
3.		<i>out of this town"</i>
4.	Daisy Buchanan	"Hmmm"

The utterance by Tom Buchanan which listed in lines 1, 2, and 3 is kind of planning of commissives act. It is because he said to Daisy that, he would invite Daisy to go away from town and he called some people to solve his wife's problem. The illocution in that utterance is planning.

Based on the analysis above in lines 1, 2, and 3. Tom's utterance is direct speech act because the utterance is direct illocution act and this sentence is declarative sentence. It is to give information about his planning to his wife.

Excerpt 43

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"Daisy's gonna call in the morning.</i>
2.		<i>And we'll make plans, to go away</i>
3.		<i>together"</i>
4.	Nick Carraway	"No Jay... with Daisy"

The act of planning is listed in lines 1, 2, and 3. this utterance is said by Jay Gatsby. It is kind of planning because he informed to Nick about his plans with Daisy. He planed that Daisy would call him in the morning and they would make plans to go away together. So, this utterance is planning.

Based on the dialogue in lines 1, 2, and 3 is talk about Gatsby's planning. This utterance is declarative sentence. This function is to give

information to Nick about Gatsby's plan. This form makes this utterance includes in the direct speech act.

4. Expressives act

In this category, speaker produces utterance which expresses a psychological state (Levinson, 1983:240). The expressions such as thanking, welcoming, apologizing, condoling, and etc, produce in this category. In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that express the feeling. In "The Great Gatsby" movie script, the writer found utterances that include in this category.

This excerpts or utterances bellow is the analysis of expressives act, including thanking, and apologizing:

a. Thanking

In this movie, the writer have found 3 utterances of thanking. But the writer have only analized 2 utterances. The analysis of this utterances as bellow:

Excerpt 44

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	"Tea?"
2.	Daisy Buchanan	<i>"Darling, thank you"</i>

This utterance in lines 2 is stated by Daisy Buchanan. It's utterance is thanking, becuase Daisy said thank you to Nick. He gave her a cup of tea. This utterance is an expression of thanking.

The dialogue above includes in direct speech act because it reflects direct illocutionary act. The syntactic utterance is declarative sentence. It is to give information about the expression of thanking.

Excerpt 45

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Dr. Jack Thompson	“Breakfast?”
2.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Yes. Thank you. Thank you”</i>

The act of thanking listed in lines 2 is said by Nick Carraway. It is thanking utterance because Nick said to Dr. Jack Thompson, *“Yes. Thank you. Thank You”* this utterance is the expression of thanking.

Based on the dialogue above, this utterance is stated by Nick Carraway that he said *“Yes. Thank you. Thank you”*. This utterance is direct speech act. It has direct illocution act. This is a declarative sentence that function is to inform the expression of thanking.

b. Apologizing

The researcher has found 7 utterances of apologizing based on dialogue in the movie. But the researcher just showed 3 utterances. This analysis of expressive in apologizing explained below:

Excerpt 46

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>“Please, just.. I don’t you know what to say, please forgive me”</i>
2.		
3.	Jay Gatsby	“It’s quite alright”

The utterance based on the dialogue is in lines 1 and 2 above. This utterance includes in apologizing because Nick said to Gatsby that he felt so wrong because he was said about Gatsby's. He apologized to Gatsby about him to say. So, this utterance includes in apologizing.

In lines 1 and 2, stated by Nick Carraway is the utterance which includes in direct speech act. It has direct illocution act. This utterance uses an imperative sentence and it has function to make requesting.

Excerpt 47

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"Sorry about the clock"</i>
2.	Nick Carraway	"That's an old clock"

In lines 1, he said *sorry about the clock*. This utterance by Jay Gatsby is apologizing, because Nick's clock was falled by Gatsby. He was very nervous when meeting with Daisy. So, this utterance above includes in expressive category that have act to apologies.

The dialogue in lines 1 is talk about the clock. Gatsby's utterance is direct speech act. This utterance uses declarative sentence to give information about his apologies.

Excerpt 48

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>"My sincerest apologies, please."</i>
2.		<i>"I seem to have lost my temper"</i>
3.	Tom Buchanan	"That's right, Mr. Gatsby"

The act of apologizing listed in lines 1 and 2, it is stated by Jay Gatsby. Gatsby was very angry to Tom. Because Tom made Gatsby angry

but Gatsby very regreted about it. So, the illocution act in this utterance is apologizing.

In lines 1 and 2, Gatsby said “*my sincerest apologies, please. I seem to have lost my temper*”. This utterance is an imperative sentence. This function is to make a request to Tom about his apologies. This form makes this utterance includes in the direct speech act.

c. Sorrowing

In this movie, the writer have found 2 utterances of sorrowing.

The analysis of this utterances as bellow:

Excerpt 49

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i>“I beg pardon, old sport, it’s so sad because it is so hard to make her understand. I’ve gotten all these</i>
2.		
3.		
4.	Nick Carraway	things for her, she just wants to run
5.		away, she will want to leave that”
6.		“Jay! You can’t repeat the past”

In lines 1, 2, and 3, it is the act of sorrowing by Jay Gatsby utterances. This utterance is sorrowing because Gatsby talks to Nick that he was very sad or sorrow because it is so hard make Daisy understand. Gatsby’s properties was just for Daisy. But Daisy already leave him. The illocutionary act of this utterance is expressives act.

The utterances in lines 1, 2, and 3 includes in direct speec act, because the syntatic form of an utterance reflect direct illocutionary act.

Gatsby's utterance used declarative sentence to informing Nick about the felt.

Excerpt 50

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Nick Carraway	<i>"I rang, I wrote, I implored. But</i>
2.		<i>not a single one of sparkling</i>
3.		<i>hundred his hospitality, attended</i>
4.		<i>funeral".</i>
5.	Dr. Jack Thompson	"Hmhmhm. Nobody person?"
6.	Nick Carraway	"Yes"

The act of sorrowing list in lines 1, 2, 3, and 4, it is stated by Nick Carraway, because he was very sorrow about this occurrence (Gatsby dead) because of nobody person come to his funeral. The only one who cared is Nick Carraway.

The Nick's utterance in lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 is a declarative sentence. This function is to give information of his express or felt about it. This utterance is direct speech act.