

# **SPEECH ACT IN THE GREAT GATSBY MOVIE SCRIPT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Speech act is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. This study investigates Speech Acts in The Great Gatsby movie script. To know the illocutionary act based on Searle categories and strategy of speech act in movie script. According to Searle (in Mey's book (1994), there are five types of illocutionary act, there are: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. While, according to Parker (1986), two types strategy of speech act, there are: direct and indirect speech act. This research was library research with qualitative approach. In this study, the data are collected though documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using document.

The result of this study showed the writer just found four kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie script. There are 44 representatives, 55 directives, 16 commissives, and 12 expressives. But the writer have only analyzed 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissives, and 8 expressives. And the writer analyze the strategy of speech acts in the movie script. The types of the strategy of speech acts is direct and indirect speech act. In this research, the writer found that there are 101 direct speech act and 6 indirect speech act, but the writer have only analyzed 45 direct speech act and 5 indirect speech act in the movie script.

**Key words:** Speech Act, Main Characters, The Great Gatsby, Movie script.

## INTRODUCTION

Every person used the language as the way to communication. Language influences human life as the bridge to have relationship with other people or society. Sometimes, people do not aware that they use the language by making unstructured utterance in communication. But it is not a problem because the most important is that their speech could be accepted and there is not any misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when they have conversation or communication. Yule (1996 :47) in his book said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce grammatical structure sentences but they also produce or show actions in that language.

Many kinds language which we used to communication. One of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is study about speaker meaning. In other word, at pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. According to Yule (1996 :4), the advantage of studying language via Pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. In pragmatics, the hearer not only understand the meaning of spoken by the speaker, but hearer also understand the context for interpreting an utterance. Actually, pragmatics have study many types, such as deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. But in here, the writer just focus on speech act.

Speech act is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. Speech act performs when people make utterances such as apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. Hence, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly.

In addition, when we speak with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker does not only speak the source language but the speaker must interpret the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech act just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer in the movie.

Speech can be studied in communicative event, including in dialogue of the movie. By learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or received message by hearer in dialogue of the movie. By analyzing the speech events, it is clearly the other way to study about how to comprehend communication than it is. So, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform specific actions and we do need to look at movie extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and interpreted within speech event of utterance in dialogue in the movie.

Many people like watching the movie, but not all of them understand the every utterance's meaning which speaker said in dialogue in the movie. Movie is defined as a motion picture which considered especially as a source of entertainment. Sometimes, the plot of story in the movie can influence in daily people's life. In the movie, we can found many values for us, such as education values, moral values, attitude values, and other values from there.

Inside a movie, many linguistics aspects can be learned, including speech act. The aspects of linguistics are such as pragmatics, semantics, sociolinguistics and others. This aspect can be learned in the movie. At the movie, many types of speech acts are performed by characters. According to Parker (1986: 17-20), the strategies of speech act are two dimensions, that is directness ( there are two types, that is direct and indirect speech act) and literalness (includes in literal and non literal speech act). The writer just focus on direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence. While indirect speech act is the utterance that the meaning was depends upon the context.

To make clear about the meaning from utterance which speaker said, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories. The five basic kinds of actions (illocutionary acts) that one can perform on utterance, there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In here, the writer will explain about the five basic kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle's categories. The first is representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. The second is

directives. Directives is the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. The third is commissives. Commissives are commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. The next, expressives is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. And the last is declaratives. This category was special because it can change something in reality. The types of this speech act can be analyze to identify in every utterance in dialogue which performed by characters in the movie.

In this case, the writer will explain that this study focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle categories and the types of strategy of speech act in every utterance or the sentences which are used the actors and actress in movie script entitles "*The Great Gatsby*". The Great Gatsby is one examples of a good movie. Because in this movie, the researcher found a lot of types of the illocutionary acts based on the research conducted by the researcher. In addition, the language used by the main characters in that movie is easily understood by the listener. This movie is kind of romantic drama film. It is adaptation's novel by F.Scott Fitzgerald. The main characters in The Great Gatsby movie is Leonardo Dicaprio as Jay Gatsby, Tobey Maguire as Nick Carraway, Carey Mulligan as Daisy Buchanan, Joel Edgerton as Tom Buchanan, Elizabeth Debicki as Jordan Baker, and Dr. Welter Perkins as Dr. Jack Thompson.

Therefore, the researcher looks for and analysis the speech act, especially to know and identify the types of illocutionary act based on Searle categories and the strategy of speech act which found in The Great Gatsby movie script.

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this study the researcher was library research with qualitative approach. It is descriptive qualitative research because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It is focused on illocutionary acts based on Searle's categories and the strategies of speech act found in The Great Gatsby movie script. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2009:31).

The data of this research are in the form of utterances produced by the main characters in "The Great Gatsby" movie script. The primary source of the data is the movie itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet is collected and other books related to this study. The primary source of the data is the movie itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet is collected and other books related to this study.

In this study the data are collected through documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using document. According to Guba and Lincoln, document is all of written substance or film (Moleong, 2009: 216). This method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something (Moleong, 2009: 217). From this script, the writer collected data that needed. In this research, writer has done steps to collecting data. These steps were conducted by the writer with influence on the observation technique („simak“ technique) of Sudaryanto (1993:133).

The researcher checked credibility by watching movies as well as reading the script at many times. And I read the script many times to would sure that the identification of speech act found in the movie script was correct based on the theory of speech acts proposed by Searle.

## **FINDINGS**

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 analyzed 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 analyzed 45 direct speech act and 5 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	<b><i>“I’m selling bonds now, with Walter Chase’s out there”</i></b>
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”
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	<b><i>“Tom. I’m just leaving now”</i></b>

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 is a declarative sentence. This function is to make informing to Tom. This form makes this utterance includes in direct speech act form.

#### **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 below:

##### **Excerpt 6**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
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.

### c. Prohibiting

In The Great Gatsby movie script, the writer has found 2 utterances having the act of prohibiting. 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
2.		bout He is my neighbor”
3.	Jordan Baker	<i>“Don't talk. I want to hear what</i>
4.		<i>happens”</i>

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**

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

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 researcher has found 2 utterances that is kind of claiming act. Claiming is included in representatives act. This is the analysis of the claiming based on dialogue that is said as bellow:

##### Excerpt 18

Lines	Characters	Utterances
1.	Jay Gatsby	<i><b>"You're gonna hit the shore! Come on sir, we're gonna hit the shore!"</b></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><b>"You're wrong about the past, old sport! You're wrong"</b></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 coming?”</i>
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	“I’m selling bonds now, with Walter Chase’s out there.
4.		

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 anyhow?”</i>
2.		
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.

#### **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**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
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	<b>“Whiskey, please!”</b>
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	<i>"Give me a hand, will you, old sport</i>
2.		<i>sport?"</i>
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**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
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**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
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.

#### e. Requesting

In the movie script of The Great Gatsby, the reseracher 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.

### **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**

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

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**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
1.	Jay Gatsby	<b>“Don’t worry, old sport! I can protect her here”</b>
2.		
3.	Nick Carraway	“I believe 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 fuction 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 swimming pool, I haven’t made use of it all summer”
2.		
3.		
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 thing and we will just the way get out of this town"</i>
2.		
3.		
4.	Daisy Buchanan	"HMMMM"

The utterance by Tom Buchanan which listed in lines 1, 2, and 3 is kind of planning of commisives 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**

<b>Lines</b>	<b>Characters</b>	<b>Utterances</b>
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 analyzed 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 syntatic 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 declarartive 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>
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</i>
2.		<i>because it is so hard to make her</i>
3.		<i>understand. I've gotten all these</i>
4.		<i>things for her, she just wants to run</i>
5.		<i>away, she will want to leave that"</i>
6.	Nick Carraway	"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 speech act, because the syntactic 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 not a single one of sparkling hundred his hospitality, attended funeral".</i>
2.		
3.		
4.		
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.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are some kinds of illocution acts in the script that have been analyzed data the “The Great Gatsby” movie script. There are four categories of illocutionary acts from the movie script. Actually, there are 44 representatives, 55 directives, 16 commissives, and 12 expressives. But the writer have only analyzed 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissives, and 8 expressives. The strategies are used to realize the illocutionary acts. Both strategies are direct and indirect speech act. In this research, the writer found that there are 101 direct speech act and 26 indirect speech act, but the writer have only analyzed 45 direct speech act and 5 indirect speech act which the writer has found in “The Great Gatsby” movie script.

Based on the above discussion, it is suggested for all people. The first for the readers, the writer hopes the readers would not be confused about what people means when they make conversation with others. It is because sometimes people have implied intention in their speech. The second for the other researcher, this researcher could be one of the references in studying about speech act and the writer hopes that there will be other researcher who will conduct the same topic to complete this researcher although in different field. And the last for learning process, the writer hopes by studying speech act may help students to reduce misunderstanding of the meaning or intention that may appear in the process of learning at the class and the other researcher that this study will be useful for future improvement of speech act basically speech act including illocutionary acts

and strategy of speech acts used by the main characters in a movie, especially in English Education Department of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung.

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