Indirect Speech Act Analysis in the Wonder Movie Script by R.J Palacio: Pragmatics Study

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Abstract

The purposes of this research are to find out the kinds of indirect speech act and to identify the meaning of illocutionary acts in the Wonder Movie produced by R.J Palacio. The method used in this study was descriptive analysis meaning that the researcher analyze by using context of the situation to find out what is the meaning of the speakers. The data source is taken from official movie script. The results of this research found that there are five types of indirect speech. They are 45% assertive, 30% directives, 15 % commissive 5 % expressive and the last 5% of declaration. From the analyze data,   it can be concluded the most dominant types of Illocutionary act in that movie is assertive. However the meaning of this research found is literal meaning.

I. Introduction

Language is a tool for us as a human being to communicate with one another and we cannot deny the fact that if living creature cannot communicate well without language. Experts once stated language is a system of conventional spoken, manual signed, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture to express themselves. Without language it is nearly impossible for human or living creature can understand each other due to the fact that the function of language itself is too build relationship and create the sense of belonging within community or region.

In expressing something in terms of written and spoken language it requires something that we must look up to for instance communication skill. According to Newman and summer "Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons." Communication is basically how we deliver information with various ways to do it depending on the speaker character and linguistics techniques. One of the branch of linguistics study is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is considered as the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or the writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In other word pragmatics is the study if the speaker meaning. Lots of interpretation will be used in pragmatics literature or review. Also pragmatics studies will explore how the people who listen can make inferences about what the responses said in order to achieve the goal of understanding from the speaker's intended meaning. It is the same this as two speakers learn how to understand each other language by context or contextual meaning.

Most of the case, when people tried to express or show them how their feel or what they want to say people do not only make utterances containing grammatical structure and words, instead they attempting to performs action by their utterances. Action performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. Speech-act theory is a subfield of pragmatics. This area of study is concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to

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present information but also to carry out actions. It is used in linguistics, philosophy, psyhology, legal and literary theories, and even the development of artificial intelligence.

The true intention of the speaker may be different from the content that is communicated. Thus, performing such utterances is called indirect speech act, because the intention is not delivered explicitly, and meant to cause the hearer to do something. The difference between direct and indirect speech acts is whether what is said matches what is meant. Cutting (2002) said that direct speech act is done to communicate the literal meaning, and there is a direct relationship between the form and the function, while indirect speech act does not have it. Indirect speech act is used mainly because it is related with politeness, since it eliminates the unpleasant vibe of the message.

Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media. In this communication requires a reciprocal relationship between the delivery of messages and recipients namely communicators and communicants (Hasbullah, et al: 2018)**.**

Indirect speech act are found in various movies. Movies are a series of moving pictures and shown in cinemas, or televisions played by an actress/actor. Movie is one of a literary works that can be analyze by some people. We can found some facts in movie, when we are trying to analyze or identified it more. For instance: in a movie we can analyze about the psychological of the main character, the reader interpretation in the movie script, or even the speech acts and pragmatics elements that contain in the movie itself.

Researcher came up with this idea is that this movie contains lots of priceless yet valuable life lesson that I cannot get anywhere else. Analyzing this movie with pragmatics studies makes the reader understand about what the movie is trying to say. Based on the consideration above, the writer was interested in conducting a research to analyze the indirect speech acts in "Wonder by R.J Palacio". The paper aims to establish the implication which is hidden in indirect speech act.

II. Review of Literature

According to Austin to Levinson, 1983:236) illocutionary act is the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it.

Austin in Leech (1983:281) classified illocutionary acts into five types according to their illocutionary force. They are verdictives., exercitives, commissives, behatitives, and expositives.Searle classified illocutionary acts based on varied functions, they are assertives (or Representatives by Yule, 19.96:53), directives, commissives, expressives, declarations.

1. Assertives commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition: e.g. Stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting, describing, telling, insisting, hypothesizing, telling, asserting, and swearing. They are performed by the speaker to convey that his belief of the proposition is true.
2. Directives are intended to produce some effort through action by the hearer: e.g. ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, daring, defying, and challenging. This kind of illocutionary acts makes the hearer do as what the speaker uttered. In other word, the speaker uses directives as lie attempts to get the hearer to do something he wants.

3. Commissives commit the speaker (to a greater or lesser degree) to some future action, e.g. promising, threatening, intending, and vowing. When directives arc used, the speaker is committing himself to some future action. This type of illocutionary acts expresses what the speaker intends.
4. Expressives have the function of expressing or making known the speaker's psychological attitude toward a state of affairs that the illocution presupposes: e.g. congratulating, thanking., deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing., praising, pardoning, blaming, and accusing. They deal with what the speaker feels and are about the speaker's experience.
5. Declarations are illocutions whose "successful performance", which bring about the correspondence between the prepositional content and reality: e.g. blessing, firing, resigning, baptizing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, and sentencing.

Leech stated different classification about illocutionary acts. He classified illocutionary acts into types according to how they relate to the social goals of establishing and maintaining politeness. They are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.
1. Competitive
The illocutionary goal competes with the social goal; e.g. ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.
2. Convivial
The illocutionary goal coincides the social goal;-e.g.. offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.
3. Collaborative
The illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal; e.g. asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.
4. Conflictive
The illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal; e.g. threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding.

Illocutionary speech acts can also be broken down into different families, grouped together by their intent of usage. Searle (1979) introduced the idea of indirect illocutionary act which also known as indirect speech act. llocutionary is divided into several parts which are the three main types of sentences. They are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Each of these sentence types has a different illocutionary force.
a. I drink a cup of coffee this morning (Declarative)
b. Do you like some of my drink?   (Interogative)
c. Drink this coffee!   (Imperative)

In most of the case, whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have direct speech act.

Whereas there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function, we have an indirect speech act.

Table 1. The five general function of speech act following Searle 1979

Speech act type	Direction of fit	S: Speaker X : Situation
Declaration	Word changes the world	S causes X
Representatives	Make words fit the world	S believes X
Expression	Make words fit the world	S feels X
Directives	Make world fit the worlds	S wants X
Commissives	Make words fit the world	S intends X

Then M2 is request to pass the salt. M1 and M2 form a chain of meanings in which M1 is logically prior to M2, or M2 is logically contingent on M1.

III. Research Method

The method used in this research is a qualitative method in terms of descriptive qualitative. This method can be applied because the writer observes the script of the Wonder movie and subtitle in collecting the data. Furthermore Hancock (2002:2) states that the qualitative method is concerned with developing explanation of a social phenomenon. The object of this research is the utterance said by the cast within the movie script. Therefore the goal of this qualitative research is to give systematic interpretation of the subject that is being analyzed.

IV. Results and Discussion

Wonder was created by R.J. Palacio. Wonder is a movie from Hollywood, created from the best-selling novel by R.J. Palacio and was directed by Stephen Chbosky that talking about a boy named August Pullman. The genre of this movie is drama based on family true story experience that aired last November 2017. This is talking about the figure of August Pullman who has the nickname Auggie, a man who has a difference compared with another children his age. Nevertheless, he doesn't let his weakness as a reason to stop him in achieving his dream. Even though in the reality it is not that easy as a kid to survive within those situation but with the affection, courage and motivation from his family Auggie is able to pass those dark times in his childhood. Hence, by the end of the movie it is showed that Auggie is the smartest kid in the science class at school.

The classification of illocutionary act by Searle (1975) on human's life is cannot be denied. The speech act of illocutionary act is always in human's daily life and the fact is it cannot be separated from language. In addition, in this research the use of illocutionary act that is analyzed by the researcher on "Wonder" movie is found. Searle (1975) classified it into five types; assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives some of the types of it will be mention by researcher on this part.

4.1 Assertive

Background story/ context	: August is being in class that day. In the class August does not have lots of friends. Not to mention that he is being underestimate by his friends due to his appearance. Then, there is this one friend that comfort August and want to be friend with him.
Time	: 00:56 – 00:62
Jack	:"*Well I know it's hard, but you have to understand that he probably feels badly about himself. And when someone acts small, you just have to beat bigger person, all right?*
Auggie	:"*Right.*"

The first type in the analysis is assertive since the statement of, well I know its hard to tell the utterance what the speaker feel. It can be seen from the stating as the first data that found by researcher on the movie. When Mr. Jack tells his empathy to his student Auggie it is determine that he is stating the function of assertive since one of the meaning

of assertive is to tell and suggest the speaker. The function of this illocution is to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of a proposition that known by the speaker itself. Then on this first analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function.

4.2 Commissive

Background story/ context : This conversation is taken in the opening clips of the movie. Where August parents take Auguts to his school in the road of the street.
Time : 00:05-0:12
Mom :" *I'll meet you right here after school*"
August :"*okay*"
Mom :"*Right here*"
August :"Okay mom"

      The second type in the analysis is commisive since the statement of, I'll meet you right after school by this It tells the utterance what the speaker feel. It can be seen from the stating as the second data that found by researcher on the movie. When Auggie's Mom tells her son to wait and promise him to come back is showing that the utterance fits with the definition of commisive types of commisive is promising the speaker something. It is found that Auggie's Mom makes promise to her son. The function of this illocution is to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of a promising statement that known by the speaker itself. Then on this second analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function.

4.3 Declarative

Background story/ context : In the same position as the first clip which is the opening video of the movie, August sister is trying to say something to his little brother by whispering into his ear. She does that to comfort her brother August for attempting his first day of school.
Time : 00:23-0:28
Via :" *You hear me say stare, let them stare. You cannot blend in when you're born to stand out.* "
Dad :" *We're going to have a lot of we had to pay*"

      The third type in the analysis is declarative since the statement of, you hear me say stare by this It tells the utterance what the speaker feel. It can be seen from the stating as the third data that found by researcher on the movie. When Via state to her dad about the conversation they had, it is shown that Via state something that is similar to command. This Is way the utterance is categorized as declarative.The function of this illocution is to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of a declaring statement that known by the speaker itself. Then on this third analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function.

4.4 Expression

Background story/ context : Before entering August first day of class, the principle is welcoming August and his parents as the form of welcoming so Mr. Tushman utterance is categorized in expression indirect speech act. Because the principle not only welcome but he express his feeling of gratitude for seeing August family again in their school.

Time :

Mr. Tushman :"*Mrs. Pullman,so good to see you again.*
and you must be Auggie.
What a pleasure to meet you.
I'm Mr. Tushman.

The fourth type in the analysis is expression since the statement of, so good to see you again by this It tells the utterance what the speaker feel. It can be seen from the stating as the fourth data that found by researcher on the movie. The function of this illocution is to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of an expression statement that known by the speaker itself. Then on this fourth analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function.

4.5 Declare

Background story/ context : The first day of school already started, it is the time for students to learn new lesson. This conversation was taken when all the students have eaten their lunch. When all students are gathered in one class the teacher is introducing himself and gives instruction.

Time : 1:57 - 2:20

Mr. Brownie :"***Okay, my name is Mr. Browne***
And you're late."

Will :"*Yeah. I'm so sorry,   I was just helping set up*
Chairs for the assembly."

Mr.Brownie :"*Can anybody tell me what this word means*?

a moment of silence

Mr.Brownie :"*Mr.Anybody? No?*"

The fifth type in the analysis is expression declare since the statement of, I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly by this It tells the utterance what the speaker feel. It can be seen from the stating as the fifth data that found by researcher on the movie. When Will is stating I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly, indirectly he is declaring that he already done and work hard for something before. To avoid the assumption from other people about him, Will trying to state a declaration by his sentence so that people will know that he already work on something which is helping to set up chairs for the assembly? The function of this illocution is to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of a declare statement that known by the speaker itself. Then on this fifth analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, the types of illocutionary speech acts that can be identified in this research indicate that all of the types are identified Wander movie. The results of this research found that there are five types of indirect speech. They are 45% assertive, 30% directives, 15 % commissive 5 % expressive and the last 5% of declaration. From the analyze data,   it can be concluded the most dominant types of Illocutionary act in that movie is assertive. However the meaning of this research found is literal meaning.

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