

**SPEECH ACTS IN *TINKER TAILOR SOLDIER SPY THE MOVIE***



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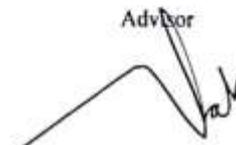
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#### RATIFICATION

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## **SPEECH ACTS IN *TINKER TAILOR SOLDIER SPY THE MOVIE***

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**Abstract:** The research was aimed to investigate the kind of speech act in *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy the Movie*. This research follows descriptive and qualitative approach with a purpose to identify and described the phenomenon of speech act in the movie. The data was taken from the movie and was restricted to only analyze two of the main characters. The data was taken by using note-taking technique while watching the movie. The findings showed that the three type of speech act were found in the movie such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Further, the research showed that five types of illocutionary act were found in the movie. Directive type of illocutionary act were dominantly found in the movie followed by representative. The domination were influenced by the plot and the role of each character in the movie.

**Keywords:** speech act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

# **TINDAK TUTUR PADA FILM TINKER TAILOR SOLDIER SPY**

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**Abstrak :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti jenis jenis tindak tutur dalam film Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptive qualitative dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan tindak tutur (speech act) pada film tersebut. Data penelitian ini di ambil dari film dan di batasi hanya untuk menganalisa dia karakter saja. data di ambil menggunakan teknik note-taking ketika menonton film. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis tindak tutur dalam film tersebut seperti tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi lebih jauh penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat ada 5 jenis tindak tutur ilokusi pada film tersebut. Ilokusi jenis directive mendominasi di dalam film dengan jumlah 59 ujaran, di ikuti oleh representative dengan 34 ujaran, lalu expressive dengan 10 ujaran, kemudian commissive dan declaration masingmasing dengan 5 dan 2 ujaran. Dominasi tersebut sangat di pengaruhi oleh alur cerita dan peran masing-masing karakter pada film tersebut.

Kata kunci : tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi.

## INTRODUCTION

Speech act is a kind of pragmatic study which deal with the action performed through utterance with regards to the intention of the speaker and the effect it has on the listener. Studying speech act is important because speech act is the basic minimal unit of communication (Searle, 1976). If a language is a mean of communication then this speech act is worth attention through our daily life, often people communicate to each other in the form of ordering, promising giving information, expressing their feeling and by doing these thing people actually performing the speech act without we even notecum it. That is why speech act is is really important to be understood, since people sometimes mean more than what they actually say.

Furthermore, this thesis chose a movie to be analyzed because movies provide many different contexts in a single play through its audio-visual element. Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy was chosen to be analyzed because this movie is very interesting. Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy the Movie is a movie about espionage. However, throughout the movie the action scène is less to be found, instead th movie's tempo is slow and rely much to the utterance or dialogue for the character, so understanding the utterance can help explaining the plot. It can be done by understanding the intention and its effect through the speech act.

The research problems in this study are formulated as follows:

1. What type of speech acts are found on the major characters' utterance in Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy?
2. What type of illocutionary acts are indicated on major characters' utterance in Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy?

Based on the research problem, the purposes of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To examine the case of speech act found in the movie Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy.
2. To Tackle the type of illocutionary act found in the movie through the theory of speech act by John Searle

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Speech Act Theory**

The concept of speech act is firstly introduced by John Austin and later than developed by John Searle. Speech act itself is defined as an action performed through an utterance. This concept tends to view the language as sort of action or an activity rather than to only present an information. Essentially it is the action that the speaker hopes to provoke in their audience. So there is an intention that speaker wants to be achieved from the listener. At one time or another we have heard all someone speaking and have wondered if there are hidden messages behind what they are saying. Whether you know it or not sometimes the intent of what we are trying to say is as important as or more important than what we are saying, this is the core of speech act itself. Austin recognizes and described a fundamental trichotomy in the use of language. He divided the speech act into three levels. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

#### **1.1. Locutionary Act**

Locutionary act is defined as a way of making a meaningful statement it is the basic act of the utterance. The meaning of this utterance tends to be interpreted in

its literal meaning. So when we utter a sentence or a word we produce the locutionary act. Three acts are involved in performing locutionary act. They are phonetic (the noise) (phonetic (vocab and grammar) and (rhetoric) reference.

## **1.2 Illocutionary Act**

The term illocutionary act refers to the kind of function the speaker to be fulfilled. In other words, when we produce an utterance, we are not only saying our word but there are communicative purposes or intention to accomplish through our utterance. It is quite easy to understand someone's utterance but it is rather difficult to understand someone's intention because it is tied up with the context as a whole rather than the utterance only. I'll give you an example after we finish the perlocutionary act.

## **1.3 Perlocutionary Act**

The third level of an utterance is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is seen in terms of its effect to the listener. So when illocutionary act is focused on the speaker's intention, perlocutionary concern on the effect on the listener. Saying something produces some consequences or effect or response upon the feeling or thought or action of the audience. When a speaker utters an expression that produces certain response or effect like alarming or alerting he is said to perform a perlocutionary act. The perlocutionary act are primarily concerned with the production or the outcome of consequences, response or effect. So when we perform perlocutionary act we always assume a future action on the part of the hearer.

Now let me give you an example

*A : The Bull is dangerous*

*B:*

When I utters “the bull is dangerous” we can see the locutionary act performed just when I uttered the sentence. I made the noise appropriate vocab and grammar and is understand by you. Then when I utters this sentence with the intention to inform you or to warn you here comes the illocutionary act, but intention is determined by the context where it happen. Let’s just say we are in the farm and there is a bull there a dangerous one. But then when I uttered it, then you are get alarmed and don’t want to get close to bull, so here comes the perlocutionary act. There is an effect that produced from my utterance on the listener.

So when the speaker says something in the full normal sense of saying it. It is the locutionary act then at the same time he intends to warn the hearer in issuing the the utterance it is illocutionary act. Finally the speaker intends to produce consequence like alarming or alerting that it takes effect or response of the hearer it is perlocutionary act. Although the speech act are divided into three levels but practically they can however be performed simultaneously an one occasion. All the three act can be implied in one.

#### **1.4 Direct Indirect Illocutory Act/Speech Act**

And at they said when we speak we actually perform a speech act since it is the basic en it of communication. However when we speak we doesn’t only speak our intention directly but we often convey our intention through indirect speech act. When we speak our intention directly or the structure of our utterance have a direct relationship with the function it is a direct speech act. For example we know

structure of the sentence like declarative to make statement, interrogate to make question and imperative to make command/request/order. On the other side are have indirect speech act where the intention or function of the utterance does not have a direct relationship let me give you an example:

*A : Can you pass me the salt?*

*B: he passed he salt*

From the example, the utterance is in the form of a question and the answer must be yes I can, no I can't". But that is not how we interpret it. It is not to ask for answer but to order/request someone for an action. So there is an indirectly relationship between the function and the movie.

Another example :

*A : Let's go to the movie tonight*

*B : I have an exam tomorrow*

In this case, Searle suggest a theory from Grice which is cooperative principle to solve it. This is actually quite different the A asking B to go to the movie with him but the B said I have an exam tomorrow". In response to A is proposal B said he an exam tomorrow but. A assume that B is cooperating in the conversation and standard cooperative response to proposal is acceptance, rejection or else. So B is utterance was not in this set of standard response but since B being cooperative, he must means something more that he says aka indirect speech act.

## **2. Classification of Illocutionary Act.**

Illocutionary act as said in the earlier is closely related to one's intention. When we speak we don't only uttering a sentence but through the utterance we delivered a communicative purpose to the listener, illocutionary act is the most of

important of the three act because it is the core of the speech act itself which can delivered someone's intention, affect the listener or with its performative function can change the social reality. Searle classified illocutionary act into five classification it is representative/assertive, Directive, Comissive, Expressive and Declaration and every of which was its function and characteristic we begin with representative.

### **2.1. Representative**

Representative are the kind of illocutionary act which commit the speaker in believing the truth of something. Representative speech act is also called "Assertive", as in Leech (1983:128) stated "speech acts are also about a state of affairs in the world"

### **2.2. Directive**

Directive is a speech act which intends the speaker to do an action so, by using directive the speaker want the listener to do something, and the speaker attempt to fit the world through the uttered words

### **2.3. Commissive**

This classification of speech act refers to the utterance that the speaker uses in committing him/herself to some future action.

### **2.4. Expressive**

Expressive according to Yule (1996:53) is the act that express what the speaker feel. In other word, this expressive speech act shows the inner state of the speaker

## **2.5. Declaration**

Declaration can be defined as an utterance that the speaker utters in attempt to change the world. In his article Searle (1976:13) writes “declaration is is the defining characteristic of his class that the successful performance of one of its member brings about the correspondence between the proportional content and reality”

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This thesis followed the description qualitative approach qualitative approach is an approach which deals with the judgment of behavior opinion, so the researcher’s knowledge and opinion is required to produce a result in non-qualitative form. Moleong (2009:3) said that this kind of method generates data descriptively in word and language form. He da this approach intends to observer the phenomenon of speech act in the movie by looking through the movie and the movie script.

The data of the thesis were taken only from the movie and movie script the data were taken only from two characters which are George Smiley and Control. The characters were chosen because they are the main character of the movie and were central to the plot of the movie. The data were taken in the form of dialogue or conversation involving the characters.

Then, the data were collected by following some steps the first was watching the movie, this step was done to gain any information related to the data like the context, information characterization and the circumstance in the movie. The second was reading the movie script it is important to read the movie script to get better information and to

check if the conversation or dialogue is well-written. The third is note taking this step was done to identify any kind of speech act from the movie and movie script.

The data was analyzed by following some steps. Firstly this thesis identified the data of speech act in the movie. Then, this thesis classified the data into its category, especially the classification of illocutionary act by John Searle. After that, the data were tabulated in order to make the data easier to be understood. Then, the data were given explanation by linking it to the context or any given circumstance in the movie. Finally, this thesis gave a conclusion to the data which were found in the movie and movie script.

### **FINDING**

This research found 110 utterance from both characters, George Smiley and Control. Those 110 utterances belonged 10 to three type of speech act. 110 utterances classified into locutionary act, since all the utterances have their literal meaning. 110 utterances were put into illocutionary act because all of them have their intention or communicative purpose. However, only 103 utterances classified into perlocutionary act. Those three type of speech act can be found simultaneously in one utterance. That is why most of the utterances can be put into one or more category. This research found 110 utterances of illocutionary act which ranging from many different illocutionary act.

| No | Classification of Illocutionary | Total | Kind of Illocutionary Force   |   |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| 1. | Representative                  | 34    | Claiming (1)<br>Assume (5)<br>Stating (4)<br>Explaining (3)<br>Reporting (1)<br>Blaming (2) | Conforming (4)<br>Confide (1)<br>Describing (3)<br>Concluding (1)<br>Accusing (2)<br>Implying (3) |

|    |             |    |   |  |
|----|-------------|----|---|--|
|    |             |    | Boasting (2)<br>Informing (3)                 |  |
| 2. | Directive   | 59 | Ordering (8)<br>Commanding (3)<br>Asking (42) | Requesting (3)<br>Advising (1)<br>Warning (2)  |
| 3. | Commissive  | 5  | Refusing (2)<br>Promising (1)<br>Offering (2) |  |
| 4. | Expressive  | 10 | Anger (4)<br>Thanks (1)<br>Apologize (1)      | Pleasure (!)<br>Comforting (2)<br>Greeting (1) |
| 5. | Declaration | 2  | Resigning (1)<br>Appointing (1)               |  |

**Table : 4.2.1**

The table shows that those 110 utterances classified into 5 classification : Representative, Directive, Expressive, Commissive, and Declaration. Directive dominated the utterances with 59 utterance then followed by representative with 34 utterances. The domination was influenced by some factors like the plot of the movie and the role of the characters. In addition, this research also found that the characters have two ways in uttering their sentences it is direct and indirect. This research found 12 utterances belong to indirect speech act and 98 utterances belonged to direct speech act. Those data above were taken from both Smiley and Control combined.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Speech Act Perlocutionary by Smiley and Control**

Based on the data of the research, it can be seen that most of the Smiley's utterance contain the three-type of speech acts which are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In Smiley's utterance it is so easy to find the locutionary type of speech act, considering that is just the literal meaning of the

utterance. Consequently, all of the total utterances of Smiley considered as locutionary act. For example, the utterance in data 67, "After today, Peter you have to assume they are watching you. If there is anything you need to be tidied up. Now 's the time." has meaning of asking Peter to be aware of something. When Smiley produced that utterance and understood by the listener literally, he has produced the locutionary act

Furthermore, most of the utterances are produced with specific intention, so the produced utterances do not only contain the locutionary act. This research found 110 data which belong to illocutionary act. Consider the example In data 67, " After today, Peter you have to assume they are watching you. if there is anything you need to be tidied up. Now's the time.". Smiley does not only produce his utterance that there is possibility of someone watching Peter, but he is warning Peter about the possibility. Smiley's utterance can be classified as directive type of illocutionary act. The illocutionary act performed by George Smiley are not only in the form of direct speech act but also found in indirect speech act.

Perlocutionary act is also performed by George Smiley and Control in the movie. Note that a perlocutionary acts are also illocutionary act, but not all the illocutionary act are perlocutionary act and this case occurred in the movies. Consider Smiley's utterance in data 67. Smiley's utterance is recognized by Peter Guillam in his action that he asked his homosexual partner to go away from his life not long after Smiley's warning. So Guillam does not have to worry about his secret anymore.. This example shows that Smiley's utterance brings effect to change Peter's behavior, so it may be considered as a perlocutionary act.

Throughout the movie, both character do not only performed the speech act directly but they also performed it indirectly. According to Searle (1975) indirect speech act can be defined as an utterance in which one's actual intention is performed indirectly by performing another. Consequently, the literal meaning of the utterance is different from the intended meaning of the speaker. It can be seen from the relationship between the structure of the uttered sentence and the function it holds. A declarative sentence is for making a statement while interrogative.

## **2. Illocutionary Act Performed by Smiley and Control**

This research found at least 110 utterance belong to illocutionary act ranging from Representative, Directive, Expressive, Commissive, Expressive and Declaration. In this movie, directive is the most dominant utterance uttered by both character (Control and Smiley) with 59 utterances, continued by Representative with 34 utterance. Then the third is Expressive with 10 utterances. then commissive in fourth with 5 utterance and declaration in fifth with 2 utterance

## **3. Smiley's Illocutionary Act**

Through the movie Smiley performed 94 utterances only by himself. Those 94 utterances are classified into 5 classification with many different illocutionary forces. The first is representative with 130 utterances along with illocutionary forces like assume, stating, explaining, reporting, blaming, boasting, informing, confirming, confide, describing, concluding, accusing and implying. The second is directive with 51 utterances along with illocutionary forces like asking, ordering, commanding, requesting and warning. The third is commissive with 5 utterances along with illocutionary forces like refusing, promising and offering. The fourth is expressive with 10 utterances along with illocutionary forces like anger, thank, apologize,

pleasure, comforting, greeting. The last is declaration with only 1 utterance along with illocutionary forces like appointing. Furthermore, Directive illocutionary act dominates Smiley's utterance with 51 utterances along with illocutionary force asking (41), then followed by ordering (4).

#### **4. Control Illocutionary Act**

Through his involvement, Control uttered 14 utterances which belonged to the three type of speech act. These 14 utterances classified into 4 classification. Those are 4 representative (claiming, assume, and informing, 8 directive (order, command, request, advise), 1 Expressive (anger) and 1 declaration. Directive illocutionary act dominates his utterances especially ordering illocutionary force with 4 utterance. Directive illocutionary act especially ordering illocutionary force become dominant in Control's utterances. This is because his role as a chief of the Circus which able him to do so his role as a chief gives him an authority to get someone to do something, especially in this context

#### **5. Speech Act in English Language Teaching**

Tinker Taylor Soldier Spy is a movie which can be use as a media in teaching those expression with help of its audio-visual element. Those expression such as offering, commanding, greeting requesting and apologizing are commonly found in the movie. The teachers can use this movie as a media or as a material to teach the expression. However it is suggested to be selective in applying a movie especially Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy as a media or material in English language teaching. This is because some context are inappropriate to the students daily communicative needs.

## CONCLUSION

Through speech act with its pragmatic sense language is not only seen as a sound words with grammatical structure but also seen as an action which use by the people to communicate. During the communication people try to accomplish a purpose in their utterance. In this thesis Control and Smiley did the same thing it can be seen from their 110 utterance combined all of them have the intention or illocutionary act. Though 93 of them are successful in bringing effect on the hearer. Moreover their illocutionary acts are ranging from representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Their utterance need to be interpreted by relating to the context especially for the indirect one. In analyzing speech act it is suggested to relate the utterance not only on the context but also to the background information.

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