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ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE FILM "CHASING LIBERTY"

THESIS



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APPROVAL PAGE

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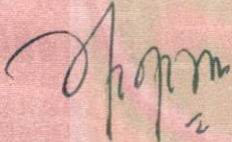
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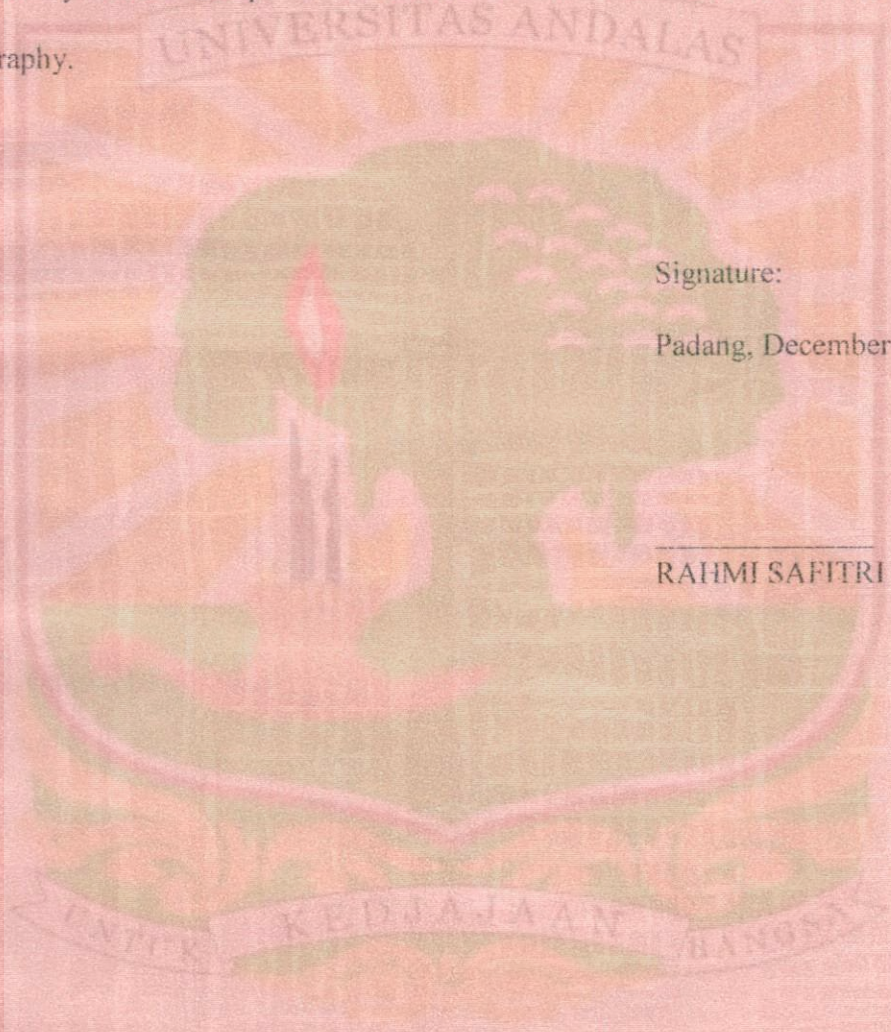
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there has not been any form or idea written or published by others except those referred in this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.

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In the name of God, the most Gracious, the most Merciful.

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The writer

feels so sorry to Anna because he has to show the flowers which are not good looking anymore. Grant is going to throw away that flower but soon Anna forbids him.

“They died for their country,” uttered by Anna is illocutionary act because here Anna’s utterance does not only function to inform that the flower died for their country but also to express something. Indirectly, Anna wants to thank him for the flower, but she tells it by using illocutionary act in her utterance.

If related the utterance to the context, the listener of that utterance is Anna’s boy friend. He has picked the flowers and gives them to Anna as a daughter of president of America or the symbol of the country but the flowers have been destructed by the White House securities to make sure that Grant is clear before he can enter. Indirectly, Anna wants to thank him in order to express or to make him know her psychological attitude. So, the writer groups this utterance into expressive illocutionary act.

1.2 Identification of the problem.

Based on the background of the study presented in the previous part, the research questions that the writer would like to answer are as formulated below:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by Anna Foster in “Chasing Liberty”?
2. What is the dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Anna Foster?

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of related studies

Actually, speech act has been analyzed by many researchers. Especially in illocutionary act aspect. A few of them are Tomoyuki Yamada, Scott R. Stroud, Denny.T Sutandio.

Firstly, Yamada (2008), his study provides illocutionary acts of commanding will be differentiated from perlocutionary acts that affect preferences of addressees in a new dynamic logic which combines the preference upgrade introduced in DEUL (dynamic epistemic upgrade logic) by van Benthem and Liu with the deontic update introduced in ECL II (eliminative command logic II) by Yamada. The title of his research is “Logical Dynamics of some Speech Acts that Affect Obligations and Preferences.” His research shows that the resulting logic will incorporate J. L. Austin’s distinction between illocutionary acts as acts having mere conventional effects and perlocutionary acts as acts having real effects upon attitudes and actions of agents and help to understand why saying so can make it so in explicit performative utterances.

Secondly, Stroud (2006), his study provides that speech act can be altered to accommodate art objects as evocative illocutionary speech acts that are aimed toward reaching understanding. He uses the example of an aesthetic object of Zen Buddhism’s use of the koan. He argues that such a reading of art as evocation can be

Illocutionary act: is the performance of an act in saying something (the general act of saying something) or speaker intention (Yule, 1996).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this writing is based on some related theories. They are speech act, illocutionary act, and context. The writer has tried to find those theories in several books, but the writer only uses certain theories that are used to help her research and answer her curiosity. Therefore, not all theories of speech acts, illocutionary acts and context are written here.

2.3.1 Speech Acts

According to Yule (1996: 47), "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. In other words, speakers are attempting to accomplish an act with word performing speech act. Actually, speech act is firstly proposed by Austin. A speech act is a theory where the effect of an utterance is analyzed in relationship to the speaker and listener's behavior.

Speech act can be loosely described as an action of speaking whereby the speaker sends a message to a hearer with an intention. Austin classified three kinds of acts in speech act, they are: locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference, illocutionary act is the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with

it or with its explicit performative paraphrase, and perlocutionary act is the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance (Levinson, 1983: p 236)

2.3.2 Illocutionary Acts.

There are three kinds of act in speech act theory, they are: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. This study focuses on the illocutionary act. In one utterance there may be some illocutions at the same time. Illocution includes explicit and implicit. Explicit illocution means that the utterance has the explicit performative, where it is expressed directly. Implicit illocutions means that the utterance has the implicit performative expressed indirectly.

Searle (in Leech: 1983) states that there are five types of illocutionary act. Each type is very important in communication because in every function the speakers always expect the hearer to recognize the meaning and the act as a response to the utterance that they make. The five types of illocutionary act are:

a. Assertive

Assertive describes some states of affairs. Speaker conveys his beliefs that some proposition is true or commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, such as: asserting, stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, informing, warning, and reporting. The utterance *I went to the party*, for example, is one type of assertive, which is an informing act.

e. Declarations

Declarations are illocution of successful performance brings about the correspondence between the proportional content and reality, such as: resigning, refusing, christening, absolving, naming, and marrying.

2.3.3 Context

The interpretation of what meanings the speaker wanted to convey using particular words is often influenced by factors such as listener's assumptions or the context. Context is closely related to language and it is an emerge concept in pragmatics. It is very important in producing an utterance. It is needed to help the participants understand each other.

Through context, the words produced by the speaker can be understood easily by the listener, even the individual words which are never heard before. In having a conversation with someone everything that is seen, listened, and felt at that time influences the conversation. Therefore the participants who have the conversation must in the same world of context. It is necessary to avoid miscommunication among the participants. In this case, in analyzing illocutionary act, the context is needed because it influences the illocutionary act.

Hymes (1972) distinguishes the component of context by using the word SPEAKING model. They are:

CHAPTER 3

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN CHASING LIBERTY FILM

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data of illocutionary acts as found in “Chasing Liberty”. The data are the utterances of Anna Foster as the main character of that film. This film tells about Anna’s life, she wants to have a freedom. Her father always protects her with his secret service agents. Anna uses daily conversation so there are a lot of illocutionary acts occur in this film.

The analysis of the data follows the steps proposed by some theorists as discussed in chapter one. There are 20 data to be analyzed. They are numbered based on the sequence of time from the beginning until the end of the film. The writer firstly describes the context of the utterances and also the reason why the utterances belong to the illocutionary act, and then she identifies the utterance into the type of illocutionary act and last the writer accounts it all. The data are signed in bold and italic print.

3.2 The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Chasing Liberty Film.

Datum 1:

Grant : *Do you wanna get out of here?*
Anna : ***More than you know.***

Anna really wants to get out from there to smell a bit freedom. So, from this context, it can be known what Anna's intention really is. It is not just an expression but also a requesting which belongs to directive illocutionary act.

Datum 2:

Grant : *I should wait for them.*
Anna : *No, come on, it's still early.*

A few agents escort around the restaurant where Anna and Grant get dinner. They take care of Anna from a distance. Suddenly, friends of Grant are coming. They want to show a camera and one of them reaches into his pocket. The agents think that he wants to reach the danger things and soon they catch them. Grant is angry with the agent's action with his friends. They bring them for investigation. He finally decides to wait them and cancels the dinner, but Anna still wants to be with him any longer.

Indirectly, Anna tells that she wants Grant to be with her any longer, although she just says "*it's still early.*" So this utterance can be included into illocutionary act because it is not just to inform that *it is still early*, but also to show Anna's willing to be with Grant any longer. She indirectly forbids Grant to go and still be with her in the restaurant for dinner.

The illocutionary act uttered by Anna is a forbidding. Forbidding is the act to order somebody not to do something (Oxford dictionary). Related to the context, the speaker of the utterance is Anna. This is her first date for six years in the White house. She and Grant just arrive in the restaurant and they have not gotten dinner yet, but Ben has to leave her and waits for his friends. Of course Anna does not want

The illocutionary act of Anna's utterance can be known by related to the context. The hearer of this utterance is the servant who escorts in front of the president office. He just wants to do his job which is to make the meeting of the president runs well. He tries to forbid Anna enters the office, but Anna is too ambitious to meet her father because of the incident in the restaurant. She thinks that her father has ruined her date, so she really needs the explanation from him about it. In front of the office, she wants the servant to do not stop her by saying "*I need to talk to him.*" Here, Anna clearly requests the servant and she does not only inform him. Requesting is the act of asking for something formally and politely (Oxford dictionary). So, Anna's utterance is a requesting which categorized into directive illocutionary act, because through her utterance Anna intends the servant to do something.

Datum 4:

Anna : *Dad. Way to go. I can't believe you had that restaurant swarming.....with your secret servants. You ruined my date! And now I'm gonna die before I ever get to third base. I mean second base.*

President : *Anna?*

Anna : *Talk to you about this later.*

The President has a meeting with his ministers in his office. Suddenly, Anna comes and talks to him without care anything around her. Anna is back from the restaurant for a dinner with Grant. She is angry because her father has made the restaurant swarming with his secret service agents. Anna says that her father has

ruined her date, she complains him about it. After that, the president gives her a sign to look around while calling her name "*Anna?*" Then Anna is aware that her father has a meeting with his ministers. They just hear everything she said to her father. Anna feels sorry about it. She goes out and says to her father that she will talk about it later.

Anna knows that she is wrong and soon she apologizes for her mistake by saying "*Talk to you about this later.*" Here Anna's utterance can be included into illocutionary act because in her utterance Anna says something that wants the hearer to accept her apologies. Her utterance is not only to tell her father that she will talk about it later but she feels sorry has disturbed his meeting.

The hearer of Anna is the President and his ministers. Anna comes when they are meeting in the president office. The meeting has to stop because of Anna. She suddenly enters the office and talks to the president. Based on this context, it can be concluded that Anna's utterance is not only to inform her father that she will talk about her problem later, but she also wants to apologize has disturbed them. Apologizing is the act to say that you are sorry for doing something wrong or causing a problem (Oxford dictionary). This kind of utterance is part of expressive illocutionary act which is an apologizing because Anna wants the president and the ministers know her psychological attitude toward her mistake.

Datum 5:

Anna : Dad, I'm 18 and if you let me go to the Love Parade, maybe I will vote for you.

President : *You are a very funny child.*

Anna : ***Mom.***

The President and his family go to the Prague for diplomatic obligation. On the plane, they play scrabble and Anna tells about her plan during the tour from the beginning until the end. She tells that in Prague she will fulfill all her diplomatic obligations then she will go to the reception and the concert with her old friend Gabriel, where she will be escorted by two agents and stay out as late as she wants. Next day, she will have every moment accounted for again. Two days later, she goes to the Love Parade and then meets her father in Prague and finally goes back to the college. Unfortunately, the president does not agree with her plan to go to the love parade. He asks her to take out the Love Parade from her plans. Anna tries to persuade him to let her go to vote for him. The president is still consistent with his idea not to let her go. So, Anna tries to ask her mother's help.

Anna calls her mother because she needs some helps from her. Here, Anna's utterance "*Mom*" can be included into illocutionary act because Anna wants her mother to do something for her. She asks her mother's help to persuade her father to allow her go to the Love Parade.

The speaker of the utterance is Anna and the hearer is her mother. Anna tries to persuade her father to allow her go to the Love Parade, but the president is still consistence with his idea. So, Anna calls her mother for some helps. Through her utterance "*Mom,*" Anna does not only call her mother but she wants her to persuade the president too. Persuading is the act to make someone agree to do something by giving them good reasons for doing it (Oxford dictionary). She asks her mother to do

something to make her father allows her go to the Love Parade. From this context, it can be concluded that Anna's utterance is part of directive illocutionary act, because Anna attempts to persuade her mother as the hearer to do something for her.

Datum 6:

Anna : *what? No. no! No way! No way! He said just two of you.*
Agent : *No, that's just security....*

Anna and her friend Gabriel go to the concert. The president has promised that he will let Anna goes to the concert escorted by two agents only. When Anna enjoys the concert, she looks around the concert area and she finds there are lots of secret service agents escort her from the distance. Anna shocks to know that her father completely broke his promise. Anna complains to Weiss and Morales, both is the secret service agents who always present to protect her wherever she goes and they are the only agents that will escort Anna to the concert as the president said before to Anna. Weiss says that the agents are just concert security, but Anna is not easy to be lied.

Anna is disappointed because her father broke his promise. He still sends a lot of agents escorting her in the concert area. Anna complains to Weiss and Morales by said, "*He said just two of you.*" Here Anna's utterance is not just a statement to tell what her father has said before, but Anna has another purpose behind her utterance which is to complain. Complaining is the act to say that you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied about somebody or something (Oxford dictionary). So this

deserve one night of freedom?” Then Gabriel offers her a great plan to run away from the agents.

“*Don’t I deserve one night of freedom?*” uttered Anna is an informing that can be included into illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to illocutionary act because Anna wants to commit Gabriel to the truth of her expression. Anna wants to inform that her father breaks his promise and she never gets a freedom. So, she wants Gabriel to believe that. This kind of Anna’s utterance is part of assertive type of illocutionary act, because Anna’s utterance is an informing about her father. Indirectly Anna wants Gabriel to believe that her father has done it for many times.

The writer analyzes it from the context, which is the participant. In this situation Anna tells to her friend Gabriel, to whom she wants to share her problem. She wants her to understand and believe her. Although the utterance sounds like a complaining or an asking but actually it is an informing. Informing is the act to tell somebody about something (Oxford dictionary). Gabriel is not the right person where Anna has to complain or ask. If Anna really wants to complain, she has to complain to her father. So, it can be concluded that Anna’s utterance is an informing which categorized into assertive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 8:

Ben : *Whatever you say Mrs. Bond.*
Anna : *They’re chasing us! They’re chasing us!*

Anna runs away from the concert area helped by Gabriel. She is chased by the agents and she suddenly asks a cute guy who stands outside the concert area to help her run from the agents. The cute guy name is Ben Calder, he tells Anna that he is a photographer who is interested toward the architecture there and he wants to take the picture of that. He helps Anna gets away from the agents. A few moments later, Anna thinks that the agents lost her, so she asks Ben to stop. It is just for a while, then she looks again the agents from the distance and she asks Ben to help her for the second time. On the motor cycle she tells Ben "*They're chasing us! They're chasing us!*" and she asks Ben to go soon and faster.

Here Anna uses illocutionary act in her utterance to make Ben does something. Anna wants Ben to ride the motor cycle faster because the agents are close to them. Although Anna just says "*They're chasing us! They're chasing us!*" but Ben knows what Anna actually means. Ben can catch the illocutionary force of Anna's utterance, so he drives the motor cycle quickly.

This kind of Anna's utterance is part of directive type of illocutionary act, which is an asking. Asking is the act to tell somebody that you would like them to do something or that you would like something to happen (Oxford dictionary). It can be known from the context, where the purpose goal of Anna is to be free from the agents. Anna will do everything to get her freedom, included to ask Ben helps her get out of there. It is clear that Anna asks Ben to go faster because she does not want the agents find her. Beside, the hearer of Anna is Ben, so it can be known that Anna asks Ben to ride his motor cycle quickly. The writer concludes that Anna's utterance is an asking which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 9:

Anna : ***Ben, I think we just lost them.***
Ben : *Oh, we lost them, did we?*

Anna asks Ben to help her run away from the agents in the concert. After a few moments she keeps running by using Ben's motor cycle, finally Anna lost them. The agents can not find her anymore and Anna thinks that she is safe now. So, she tells Ben that they just lost the agents. After that Ben stops driving and Anna checks around to make sure that they are safe.

Anna's utterance "*Ben, I think we just lost them,*" can be included into illocutionary act. Here, Anna does not just inform Ben that they just lost the agents but she also wants Ben to do something, which is to stop driving. Anna's utterance is still an asking, she asks Ben to stop by said that they just lost them. Asking is the act to tell somebody that you would like them to do something or that you would like something to happen (Oxford dictionary). So Anna's utterance belongs to directive type of illocutionary act because through her utterance Anna makes Ben does something or action.

The writer can analyze it from the context. The setting of the utterance is in an empty place and Anna does not see the agents around that place. Anna thinks that they are safe and she asks Ben to stop there by told him that they just lost them. So, Anna's utterance is not just to inform Ben that they just lost the agents but also to ask Ben to stop driving. It can be concluded that this utterance is an asking, which is part of directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 10:

Anna : ***Ben, I know you probably think I'm really rude...***
Thank you.

Ben : *Hold on.*

Anna thinks that she lost the agents, so she asks Ben to stop driving and says thank him for the ride. While walking Anna tells Ben that she is going to go. Then Ben asks her, "Are you sure you know where you are going?" Firstly Anna answers yes but then she says no. She looks confuse, so she tells Ben that she is supposed to meet a friend at Marquis de Sade Bar. She asks Ben, "Do you know the location of that bar?" Then Ben calls his friend to get the information of the bar. After that Anna says, "Ben, I know you probably think I'm really rude..." Suddenly Ben gives back the helm to Anna. He starts to ride his by cycle and asks Anna to hold on.

Anna's utterance belongs to illocutionary act because Anna has another intention behind her utterance. She wants Ben does something for her, which is to take her to the Bar. Anna's utterance is not only to tell Ben that Ben probably thinks she is really rude, but also requests him to help her. Requesting is the act of asking for something formally and politely (Oxford dictionary). This utterance is not only to inform but also to request Ben does something. It is a requesting which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

It can be known from the context, where the listener of Anna is Ben. Ben just helps her to get out from the concert area. After they lost the agents, Anna is not

sure she knows where she is going. She tells Ben that she is supposed to meet with her friend at Marquis de Sade Bar and he helps her get information about the location of the Bar. After that Anna utters, "*Ben, I know you probably think I'm this really rude...*" because she has told Ben that she was chased by concert securities. Ben thinks that she has done a crime, therefore Anna tries to make clear her image in front of Ben in order to get another help from him. So, it can be concluded that Anna does not really utter that, but she wants Ben to help her again, that is to take her to the Bar. Ben can catch her intention and soon he gives back the helm and Anna says thank him for that. From the context, it can be known that Anna's utterance is a requesting. Anna requests Ben to do something for her. This utterance belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 11:

Ben : *Why don't you duck into the loos and, kind of, kill two birds sort of thing.*

Anna : *You...*

You are great.

You. You stay here, you. Okay?

Be back.

Anna and Ben arrive at the Marquis de Sade Bar. Anna is drinking and then Ben gives her many questions to answer. First, he asks about Anna's head, then about her backpack. Anna tries to lie but then Ben can catch her and make her tell the truth. Anna tells Ben that she is on vacation there with her parents, but she does not tell him who her parents really are. After she tells many things, she asks Ben to tell about his

story. While talking, Anna is surprised by the agents. She tells Ben that she has to go but she does not know where she should go. So, Ben suggests her to duck into the loose and Anna agrees with him. She appreciates it by saying, *“You are great,”* and then she goes.

Here, Anna’s utterance is not only to say Ben is great but she also thanks him, because he gives her a good solution. Anna uses illocutionary act in her utterance in order to make Ben knows her psychological attitude. She appreciates his idea, so then she can safe from the agents. Illocutionary force of Anna’s utterance is a thanking which is part of expressive type of illocutionary act.

Ben responds Anna’s utterance by giving her an idea to duck into the loos when she is chased by the agents. Anna gets confused where she is going to go when she looks the agents outside the bar. She does not want to be found by them. Therefore when Ben suggests her to duck into the loose, she really appreciates it. She thanks him for that idea through her utterance, *“You are great.”* Thanking is the act to show that you are grateful to somebody for something they have done (Oxford dictionary). So the writer concludes that illocutionary force of Anna’s utterance is a thanking which belongs to expressive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 12:

Ben : *What are you doing?*
Anna : *I’m taking my clothes off.*

The President knows that his daughter goes with Ben. He is the youngest agent in Europe. The President calls Ben and asks him to escort Anna wherever she

goes without tell her who Ben really is Anna does not know that Ben is a new secret service agent. She thinks that Ben is only unknown person who helps her run away from the agents. The President will let Anna goes wherever she wants controlled by Ben. He wants to give a freedom to Anna but still he has to make sure that she is safe. The other agents are asked to be back to the white house and let Anna smells her freedom with Ben but Weiss and Moraless still watch them from the distance. Anna thinks that she is free when the agents leave the bar. She and Ben go to the Vltava, it is a lake in a public place. There are many people enjoy the beautiful view around there. To experience her freedom, Anna wants to swim in that lake. She takes her clothes off and does not care with the people around.

"I'm taking my clothes off," uttered Anna belongs to illocutionary act because Anna has another intention behind her utterance. Anna wants to inform Ben that she is going to swim in the Vltava. Informing is the act to tell somebody about something (Oxford dictionary). Through her utterance, Ben can catch the illocutionary force of Anna's utterance. So, he knows that Anna is going to swim. Anna's utterance is an informing because she wants Ben knows what she is going to do. Informing is the act to tell somebody about something (Oxford dictionary). This utterance belongs to assertive type of illocutionary act.

The setting of this utterance is in Vltava which is a lake in a public place. Anna never sees and comes to that lake before. Now, she is there and she really wants to experience her freedom. She will not let to swim in that lake by her father, so when she has chance, she does not want to lose that chance. This context clearly explains that Anna wants to swim in the Vltava. Anna informs Ben that she does not only want

to take her clothes off but also want to swim. It can be concluded that this utterance is an informing which is part of assertive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 13:

Ben : I was in a program where we had to spend time with fully clothed homebodies... but I've relapsed again.

Anna : Nobody forced you to come with me. I don't need a babysitter.

Anna is going to go to Berlin but Ben tries to stop her because he is commanded by the president to protect her. Anna can not be stopped and she goes to Berlin by using the train. Ben is forced to follow and accompany her. On the train they debate each other. Anna asks Ben why he gets on the train with her to Berlin and Ben can not explain his reason. So Anna tells him, "*Nobody forced you to come with me. I don't need a babysitter.*"

Here Anna's utterance belongs to illocutionary act because this utterance is not only to tell Ben that she does not need a babysitter but she wants Ben to do something. In this case Anna wants Ben to do not follow her anymore. This utterance can be a forbidding which is part of directive type of illocutionary act. Forbidding is the act to order somebody not to do something (Oxford dictionary). Anna forbids Ben to follow her wherever she goes or she wants Ben to do not care about her anymore.

The hearer of Anna is Ben. It is not logic if Anna really tells Ben that she does not need a babysitter because Ben is not her parents. Anna's intention behind her utterance actually wants Ben to do not follow her anymore because Ben always tries

to accompany her wherever she goes and sometime he also tries to forbid Anna does something which will not be allowed by the president. Anna is uncomfortable with that so she tells Ben that she does not need a babysitter. It is clear that Anna does not want Ben to follow her, so it can be concluded that Anna's utterance is a forbidding which is part of directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 14:

*Ben : Hey, listen. I'm sorry I treated you like a child.
I was just feeling a little bit overprotective.*

*Anna : Thank you. That's very nice of you, but I already have a
father.*

On the train Anna and Ben just keep silence, Anna does not want to talk with Ben although Ben has tried it. Suddenly, an unknown person comes and sits beside Anna. He is McGruff, he looks friendly and a little bit talkative. Anna talks with him seriously and tries to avoid Ben because she is still angry with him. Ben tries to get Anna's attention, he apologized to Anna for treat her like a child. Anna listens to him and answers, "*Thank you. That's very nice of you, but I already have a father.*"

Illocutionary act used by Anna in her utterance because she wants Ben does something for her. Although Anna says, "*thank you*" to Ben, but it is not the real Anna's intention. Anna wants Ben to do not overprotective anymore because she does not want to treat like a child. Anna says that she already has a father is not only to inform but also to forbid Ben be overprotective to her. Anna's utterance is a

forbidding which is part of directive type of illocutionary act. Forbidding is the act to order somebody not to do something (Oxford dictionary).

Related to the context, the hearer of Anna is Ben. Ben is a secret service agent but Anna does not know that. Ben is sent by the president to protect Anna without tell her about his identity. So, Anna thinks that she is free, there are no the agents follow her anymore. Anna still thinks that Ben is her new friend who meets in the concert area but as the secret service agent Ben has to do his job. He can not allow Anna does the danger or the crazy things. Therefore he looks a little bit overprotective because he does not want the President angry with him and he has to do his job well. It is clear that Anna forbids Ben treat her like a child. She does not want Ben acts like her father who always tries to protect her. So, here Anna's utterance is a forbidding which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 15:

Eugenio : Well, then, I'm sorry.

Anna : But, sir, we're newlyweds.

Anna, Ben and McGruff walk around the Venice because they get on the wrong train to Berlin. They take some pictures there, but a few moments later McGruff is lose from them and they do not know where he is. Anna and Ben eat in a café, but when they want to pay they get that they do not have any money. Their wallet is changed with the stickers by McGruff. Anna decides to run away from the café and Ben follows her. The servants try to chase them until they arrive in a bridge. They meet with Eugenio. He is the gondolier who offers them to ride his gondola.

Anna says yes but they do not have any money. Eugenio can not allow them ride his gondola and he says sorry to them. Anna is still trying to persuade him by said, "*But, sir, we're newlyweds,*" because she does not want to chase by the servants.

Here Anna's utterance belongs to illocutionary act because she has another intention behind her utterance. She does not only want to inform Eugenio that they are newlyweds but also wants Eugenio does something for her. Anna's utterance is a directive because through her utterance Anna tries to persuade Eugenio to allow her ride his Gondola. Anna has to ride it but she does not have money to pay. So it is a persuading which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act. Persuading is the act to make someone agree to do something by giving them good reasons for doing it (Oxford dictionary).

Look at the context, the participants of this utterance is Anna and Eugenio. Anna as the speaker wants to ride the Gondola because she wants to hide from the servants who try to chase her, but she does not have money. Although Eugenio says sorry he can not allow her but Anna still tries to persuade him by said they are newlyweds. Actually Anna and Ben have not married yet but Anna has to say that in order to get Eugenio's sympathy. Eugenio does not know that Anna lies because he never meets them before, so he trusts whatever she said. It is clear that Anna's utterance is a persuading which is part of directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 16:

Anna : *I know what I'm doing.*
Ben : *No, you don't...*

Anna and Ben finally are invited by Eugenio to stay at his house because they do not have hotel to stay. Eugenio introduces them to his mother as a newlywed so his mother can accept them well. She asks them to sleep in Eugenio's room. There is only one bed there and Ben decides to sleep on the floor, so Anna can have the bed to herself. Anna does not want to sleep alone in the bed and she talks Ben that there is plenty of room here for both. Although Ben refuses Anna's invitation to sleep on the bed with her and he asks her go to bed but Anna still tries to persuade him. Anna takes her clothes off and walks around him. She says that he does not need to protect her because she knows what she is doing.

Anna utters, "*I know what I'm doing,*" belongs to illocutionary act because through her utterance Anna wants Ben does something for her. Anna does not only inform Ben that she knows what she is doing but here she also wants to forbid Ben who always tries to protect her. Anna's utterance is a directive because she wants to produces some effects through action by Ben as the hearer of her utterance. So, the illocutionary act of Anna's utterance is a forbidding which is part of directive illocutionary act. Forbidding is the act to order somebody not to do something (Oxford dictionary).

Related to the context, Ben as the hearer of Anna is the secret service agent who is sent by the president to protect Anna, but Anna does not know that. Therefore, Ben always tries to protect her and he does not want to sleep in the same bed with her. Although Anna attempts to persuade him by taking her clothes off and walks around him, but Ben has to commit to her job. So, Anna thinks that Ben is not interested to her. She is angry and forbids Ben to protect her by said that she knows

what she is doing. It is clear that Anna's utterance is a forbidding which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 17:

Ben : *Here we go.*

Anna : *I can't believe we just did that.*

Anna arrives in a bridge, many people are jumping there. Anna can not believe what she is seeing. She is surprise to see that and she also meets McGruff there. McGruff is going to jump. Suddenly Anna comes to him and asks him about her wallet which is stolen by him a few days before. McGruff says that he really needs the money and he apologized for that then soon he jumps into the river. Anna is not angry with him anymore, but she is praising what McGruff has done and she also wants to jump like him. Anna prepares to jump and suddenly Ben comes to forbid her. Anna does not want to stop, finally Ben accompanies her and they jump together into the river under the bridge. After that Anna talks Ben that she can not believe they have done that.

Here, Anna uses illocutionary act in her utterance "*I can't believe we just did that*" because she wants to express her psychological attitude. Anna jumps with Ben from the bridge into the river. It is the first time for her in her life and she really praises it. She utters, "*I can't believe we just that,*" is not only to inform but also to express her feeling. She praises what she has done with Ben. Praising is the act to show approval of or admiration for somebody or something (Oxford dictionary). This kind of utterance is part of expressive type of illocutionary act.

This utterance can be analyzed from the context. The participants of the utterance are Anna and Ben. Anna as the speaker is the most protective girl and she never goes out without the agents. She is controlled every time, whatever she does and wherever she goes. She is never allowed to do the danger things and of course she never tries to jump from the bridge. So, Anna utters to Ben that she can not believe they just did that. Anna's utterance is not only to inform Ben but also to say Ben how she praises their new experience. As the hearer, Ben knows that Anna does not get her freedom before, so she can catch the illocutionary force of Anna's utterance. It is clear that Anna's utterance is a praising which belongs to Expressive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 18:

Bad boy 1 : Where you going?

Bad boy 2 : Come on, Anna. Come on, precious.

*Anna : Excuse me. **You've got the wrong person.***

Anna, Ben and McGruff go to the love parade in Berlin. There they meet with Anna's friend Gabriel. Anna talks with Gabriel and Ben goes to the public phone to call the other agents Weiss and Morales. Ben asks them to take Anna home after the parade. Suddenly Anna comes and hears the conversation between Ben and the agents. Anna finally knows who Ben really is. She is disappointed because Ben has lied to her since the first time they meet. Anna runs away from Ben into the crowd and she cries. Ben is difficult to find her, until Anna meets with the bad boys who

always try to disturb her. They know that she is Anna Foster, the daughter of the president but Anna still tries to say that they got the wrong person to move their attention from her.

In order to forbid the people to disturb her, Anna uses illocutionary act in her utterance. She utters, "*You've got the wrong person,*" although she is the real Anna Foster because she wants them stop to disturb her. Anna's utterance is not only to inform that she is not Anna Foster, but it is a forbidding which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act. Forbidding is the act to order somebody not to do something (Oxford dictionary). Here Anna as the speaker wants her utterance produce an effect through action by the hearer. So Anna wants the bad boys leave or stop to disturb her after she says that they got the wrong person.

It can be known from the context, where the speaker is Anna and the hearer is the bad boys. It is a good chance for the civil person to see Anna foster directly, but not all of them are the nice guys. Some of them want to use the chance to disturb her. So if Anna meets them, it is better for her to say that she is not Anna Foster in order to make her safe from them. Beside, the setting of this utterance is in public place, there is a little possibility for Anna to be there alone. So, when she says that she is not Anna Foster, the hearer thinks it is true. From the context can be concluded that Anna's utterance is a forbidding and belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 19:

Bad boy : *what you doing here.*

Anna : *I need to go.*

Anna is still trapped in the crowd. The bad boys do not stop to disturb her. Although she has said that they got the wrong person but they do not believe her and still hurt her more and more. One of them invites her for a date and some of them for a party and also asks her what she is doing here because she is far from home. They too crowd so Anna can not lost from them. She just can say that she needs to go to them.

Anna's utterance belongs to illocutionary act because she wants the hearer does something. Here Anna wants her utterance can make the bad boys allow her go. This utterance does not only function to inform that she needs to go but also to ask them to do not stop her. Anna's utterance is an asking. Asking is the act to tell somebody that you would like them to do something or that you would like something to happen (Oxford dictionary). It is still part of directive type of illocutionary act because through her utterance Anna wants to produce an effect through action by the bad boys.

Related to the context of the utterance, Anna as the speaker is disturbed by the bad boys. She stays alone in a public place and meets with many strangers who try to disturb her. So it is impossible if Anna only wants to inform that she need to go through her utterance, but actually she also wants to ask them to do not disturb and

stop her anymore. The contexts clearly explain that Anna's utterance is an asking which is part of directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 20:

Anna : *Do I smell cigar smoke? Dad.*

President : *No.*

Anna feels better after she comes back to the white house from her adventure and also back to school. She comes to her father's room and talks with him about her school and many others. While they talk, suddenly Anna smells cigar smoke in that room and she asks her father because she knows that her mother never allow him to smoke.

Anna does not only ask her father, "*Do I smell cigar smoke?*" but through her utterance she also claims that her father smokes by said "*Dad.*" Here Anna uses illocutionary act in her utterance in order to claim that her father smokes. Anna does not claim her father directly, but she calls him. Then the President as the hearer can catch the illocutionary force of Anna's utterance, so he answers "*No.*"

Anna's utterance is a claiming because the hearer of her utterance is her father. Claiming is the act to say that something is true although is has not been proved and other people may not believe it (Oxford dictionary). Anna knows that her mother does not allow her father smokes, but her father breaks it. The President smokes behind his wife. When Anna comes into his office and she smells cigar

smoke, so she claims her father smokes. She only says “Dad” and her father directly can catch the illocutionary force of her utterance. Finally the writer concludes that Anna’s utterance is a claiming which is part of assertive type of illocutionary act.

3.3 Findings (The occurrence of illocutionary acts in Chasing Liberty Film)

After the writer analyzes and classifies the data into the types of illocutionary acts, there are only three types from the five types of illocutionary acts are found. They are: Assertive (four times), directive (thirteen times), and expressive (three times). The percentage of the occurrences of the three types are: directive (65%), assertive (20%), and expressive (15%). The directive is dominantly occurs. It can be seen from the two tables bellow:

Table 1: The frequency of the occurrences of the types of illocutionary acts.

No	The types of illocutionary act	Data	The frequency
1	Assertive	6, 7, 12, 20.	Four times
2	Directive	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19.	Thirteen times
3	Expressive	4, 11, 17.	Three times
	Total	20	Twenty times

Table 2: The percentage of occurrences of illocutionary acts in “Chasing Liberty”.

No	The types of illocutionary acts	Percentage
1	Directive	65%
2	Assertive	20%
3	Expressive	15%



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

In this writing the writer has discussed and analyzed twenty data of illocutionary act of Anna's utterances in Chasing Liberty film. In this chapter, the writer presents the result of analysis. The result shows that these are three types of illocutionary acts. They are: assertive (four times), directive (thirteen times), and expressive (three times). The percentage of the occurrences of the three types are: directive (65%), assertive (20%), and expressive (15%). The writer discovers that the occurrence of directive is mostly dominant.

The dominance of the occurrence of the directive is assumed due to the condition of Anna. As the daughter of a president, she usually has many servants to serve her. She mostly asks them to do everything she wants. Anna often produces the utterances that are intended to get some effects through action. Therefore, the type of illocutionary act which is produced by Anna is categorized into directive. Based on its occurrence, the directive is dominantly found in her utterances.

In addition, in analyzing illocutionary act, the context is needed. The expression can be uttered implicitly by the helping of context, since context influences the result of conversation and it is very important in conversation. Therefore analyze illocutionary act which is based on the context is important to avoid miscommunication in daily life.

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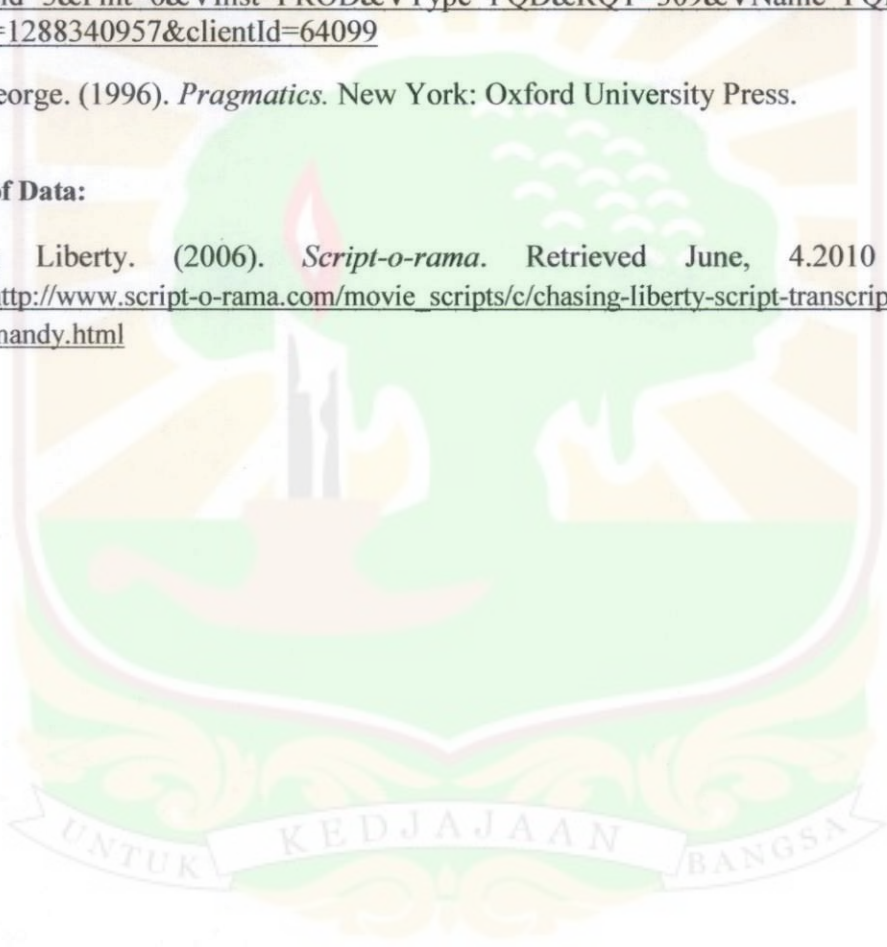
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Source of Data:

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APPENDIX

CHASING LIBERTY

Mandy Moore stars as Anna Foster, the 18-year-old daughter of President of the United States James Foster (Mark Harmon). Anna Foster has never had an ordinary life; she has led quite a privileged life. She is the most protected girl in America, there are two Secret Service agents Jeremy Piven and Annabella Sciorra always present to protect her wherever she go. But she has grown to resist the constant presence of Secret Service agents getting in the way of her independence.

While on a diplomatic trip to Europe with her parents, Anna makes a deal with her father because she is frustrated with his overprotection. She wants her father promise to allow her a single night of freedom, she wants only two agents are allowed to guard her while she attends a concert in Prague. But her father backs out of his promise, so she decides to manage to get away from security for a brief time. She runs into the outside of the music club, she inevitably falls into the romantic arms of British boy Ben Calder (Matthew Goode) a handsome photographer, with whom she enjoys a fresh and clean European vacation.

They travel together with the intention of going to the Love Parade in Berlin. Not wanting to ruin her fun, Anna hasn't told Ben who she is, she doesn't tell him about her upper-class social status but more importantly, Ben hasn't told her who he is, he surprises her with a secret identity of his own. Under the orders of Anna's

father, Ben is supposed to protect her but falling in love with her wasn't something he expected to do, they fall in love each other.

The problem is, when it is time to go back to America and Anna finds out about Ben. She is very disappointed and does not want to talk and meet with him anymore. Anna back to White House and Ben quits from his job. Looking that his daughter is not as usual, the president asks her and he knows how his daughter feels toward Ben. Finally the president helps her to find Ben again.

