Speech Acts of The Main Character in Anomalisa Movie Script by Charlie Kaufman

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Abstract

The research aimed to find out the types of speech acts and the function of speech acts produced by the main character which contained in Anomalisa movie script written by Charlie Kaufman. The researcher used qualitative descriptive and pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, classifying the words that contained speech acts in the main character's utterance in the movie script by applying the Austin and Searle's theories. The results show that there were three types of speech acts used in Anomalisa movie script, they were (1) Locutionary (2) Illocutionary (3) Perlocutionary, each speech acts have functions, they were (1) Locutionary which consisted of imperative, interrogative and declarative. (2) Illocutionary which consisted of directive, assertive, commissive and expressive. Then, (3) Perlocutionary which consisted of act of laughing, act of asking, act of scaring, act of inviting and act of persuading. The dominant speech act used in the movie script of Anomalisa is Illocutionary

Keywords: Pragmatic, Speech Act Movie Script Anomalisa Charlie Kaufman

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a main tool in communication, language is something important to every human being to communicate with each other. However, many people have a problem with how language can be used effectively as a medium of communication. As a result, the speaker of a language often experiences misunderstanding to the hearer in the context of their speech. The way to find out about this is through pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of meaning. Levinson (In Hasan, et al, 2021) states that pragmatics as the study of the relation of language and context. In pragmatics, the context is important because without the context, the hearer will face difficulty to understand what the speaker's purpose in his utterance which make the pragmatic cannot be functioned properly. Yule (In Tenriuji, et al, 2021) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning communicated by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Studying pragmatics has several advantages, including the hearer can understand the intent of the speaker, as has been explained before that pragmatics was a study of speaker meaning, it means that pragmatics was the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and how the speech was interpreted by the hearer. Therefore, the context was important in pragmatics analysis, because the hearer might get difficulty understanding the speaker intend and purpose if pragmatics was not function properly. People not only produce utterance when they talk but they also produce actions through their utterance. Leech (Supri, 2021) states that pragmatics was a branch of linguistics that studies about meaning that related to speech acts. Pragmatics was included speaker and hearer, purpose of speech, context of speech and speech as speech acts. It will make it easier for the speaker and hearer to understand language according to the context. In order to make the hearer understands what

the speaker's intention and purpose better, the speaker should use speech act, which mean the speaker should also show actions in their utterances.

Speech acts is a part of pragmatics. Speech acts can be defined as every act that a person does while speaking. The theory of speech acts was introduced by Austin in the 1960s. Austin (1962) identified three types of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is a speech acts to express something with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning contained. An illocutionary act is a speech act to do something with a specific purpose. A perlocutionary act is a speech act intended to influence the interlocutor. Speech acts not only found in utterances when people have a conversation in real life, but it can also be found in the written language such as movie script.

The writer chooses movie script as the object of research because movie script contains dialogue or conversation, which not all of the purposes of the utterances in a movie script can be understood by the readers. In the research, the movie script that was chosen to analyze is the Anomalisa movie script written by Charlie Kaufman.

The Anomalisa movie script written by Charlie Kaufman tells the story about the main character who is lonely and tired of his monotonous life who has difficulty in communicating and expressing his feelings, he does not speak much but when he speaks, his utterance cannot be understood well by the hearer. Therefore, the main character's utterances in Anomalisa movie script were analyzed using speech acts analysis to know the types of speech acts used by the main character and also to know the function of speech acts that used by the main character.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

The following are related studies conducted by previous researchers:

Mulyani & Latifah, (2018) The Analysis Speech Acts of The Main Character in Freedom Writers Movie Script the research aimed to describe and analyze the speech acts that were produced by the main character in Freedom Writers movie script. The research also aimed to know and describe of the main character purposes which was Erin Gruwell. The research used Austin's theory (1962). Qualitative research method was applied in the research. The result of the research showed that the types of speech acts produced by the main character were directives, expressives, commissives, representatives and declaratives.

Kumala, (2018) An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Croods Moviethe research aimed to identify the speech acts and to analyze the meaning of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in the The Croods movie. The descriptive qualitative method was used to collect the data. Austin's theory was applied in the research to analyze the data. The research used note-taking method to identify the character's utterances, and classify the meaning of speech acts used in the utterances. The result found that all types of speech act occur in the movie, illocutionary act was the most used in The Croods movie was directives act.

Putra et al, (2018) A Pragmatic Analysis of The Speech Act Used in Pulp Fiction Movie Script the research aimed to analyze speech act especially illocutionary act by Searle. Searle's illocutionary act theory was applied to analyze the data. The research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the illocutionary acts and speech act strategy in the movie script. The result found that the directives act, one of illocutionary act types was the most type of

speech act used in the movie script.

Ramayanti & Marlina, (2018) The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in Tangled Movie English Language and Literature. The research aimed to describe the types of speech acts that produced by the Tangled's characters. Qualitative method was applied in the research. Data of the research was the utterances that occurred illocutionary acts that was used by every characters in the movie script and classify them into the types of Searle's illocutionary theory. The result of the research based on the data analysis, there were four classifications of illocutionary acts found in the movie, which were representatives, directives, commissives and expressives. The research showed that directives act was the dominant speech acts that was used in the movie script with 44% of percentage use.

Lina et al, (2019) An Speech Act Used by Anna as The Second Characters in Frozen Movie Script the research only focused on the discussion of illocutionary acts, as the main purpose of the research was to find out which illocutionary acts Anna used as one of the characters in Frozen movie, so that the meaning of the language was well understood. Certain social areas can become interactive. Because of Anna's many spoken speech acts, the movie Frozen was chosen as the data source for the research. The data was collected from the Frozen script. The method used in the study was descriptive qualitative. The result of the research, there were five kinds of illocutionary acts found in the script, namely; 102 representatives, 32 directives, 41 expressives, 11 commisive and 1 declarative.

Sari, (2020) The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: SpongebobSquarepants' The Movie the research aimed to know the types of speech acts that is used by the main character in SpongebobSquarepants' movie and to know the directives of speech act that appears in the movie. Searle theory was applied as the major theory in the research. The research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the research found that the directives speech act was the most utterance that appeared in the movie.

Fadhilah et al, (2021) An Analysis of Speech Act on Bu Tejo's Utterances as The Main Character in Tilik Movie the research aimed to analyze Bu Tejo's utterances that used in Tilik movie as the main character. In the research the writer focused to the illocutionary acts that used by Bu Tejo. Descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the script. John R. Searle's theory was used to classify the research. There were two questions 1) what kind of illocutionary acts and 2) how many frequency distributions were used by Bu Tejo. The result of the research, there were 70 illocutinary acts found, namely 11 expressives, 18 directives and 41 representatives.

Abdullah & Arman, (2021) An Analysis of Speech Act in Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script the research aimed to find out the types of speech act especially illocutionary act used by the characters' utterances in the movie. The writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the illocutionary act that found in the movie script used Yule's theory of illocutionary act, and to find out the dominant illocutionary in all characters' utterances. The writer found that all types of illocutionary acts were used by all the characters in the movie, which are; 1) representatives, 3 stating, 1 suggesting, and 1 complaining; 2) directives, 4 commanding, 3 asking, 2 demanding and 3 forbidding; 3) commisives, 1 promising, 4) expressive, 2 congratulating, 1 welcoming, 1 thanking and 1 apologizing; 5) declaratives, 1 declare and 1 naming. The result of the research found that the illocutionary act that dominantly used in the characters' utteranceswasdirectives act with 11 data found in the data.

Zahada & Sofyan, (2021) Perlocutionary Act in Black Panther Movie Script the research aimed to find out the use of perlocutionary acts in the Black Panther movie script, and it also to find out about how the characters' utterances of each characters will be effected to other characters. Austin's perlocutionary act theory used to analyze the data in the research. The research applied qualitative descriptive method. The source of data was occurred from the Black Panther movie script which contained conversation or dialog script of utterances that utter by the character. The results of the research found that there were four types of the perlocutionary act that was used in the movie script. Based on communicative act purpose of the speaker can be understood correctly or incorrectly by the interlocutor.

Sakti, (2022) An Analysis of Speech Act Classification Used by The Main Characters in Onward Movie the research aimed to find out the types of speech acts and the purpose of speech acts that were uttered by the main character. The research used a qualitative method. Yule's theory was applied to analyze the data, which were declarative, representative, instructive, expressive and commisive. The result of the research shows that; 1) 5 types of speech acts were found in Onward the movie with the total of 14 dialogues of the data; 2) there were found several purposes that was used by the characters in the movie, the dominant speech act use in the movie was statements act which mostly spoken by a special role in the movie which was the police.

The similarity between the research and the previous studies were found in the object of the research which was a movie script. However, most of the writers only used Searle's illocutionary theory to analyze their research, therefore the use of speech acts especially locutionary act and perlocutionary act cannot be understand well in only using one movie script. Therefore, based on the previous studies above, the writer was interested in conducting a speech acts research in one movie script using theory of speech acts by Austin and Searle to analyze all types of speech acts namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

2.2 Related Theories

Speech act in general was introduced first by Austin's lectured in his book How to Do Things with Words, and now it was widely used in linguistics (Saragi et al, 2019). Austin (1962) in stated that when someone says something, he also does something. Searle (1969) the speech acts performed utterances of a sentence in general function of the sentences meaning, that means speech act defined as the action performed by the speaker utterances. According to Yule (Wicaksono, 2018) speech acts defined that the action performed through utterance. When two or more people have conversation, they produce both utterance and action. The British Philosopher Austin attempted to elaborate on the theory of speech acts, namely language actions that play a role when someone utters a sentence or utterance. In other words, speech acts not only reveal the speaker's style of speech, but also reflect the responsibility of the speaker for the content of his speech, considering that the content of his speech contains certain intentions in influencing the hearer. In the research, Austin (1962) divided speech acts into three types, namely, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is an act of expressing something. The meaning of the speech acts conveyed was usually a fact of actual situation. In locutionary, the information conveyed was the truth. The speech act does not contain a hidden meaning behind the speech and does not require certain actions from the interlocutor. Locutionary acts were the easiest to identify because they do not take into account the context of the speech. Locutionary acts includes

speech of declarative, imperative and interrogative.

Illocutionary is an act of doing something. Illocutionary is a speech act that contains hidden meanings desired by the speaker and the speech partner. Searle (in Rahayu et al, 2018) classified illocutionary act into five types which are directive, assertive, commisive, expressive and declarative. Illocutionary was when the speaker saying an utterance, he also doing something through his utterance. Illocutionary acts were not easy to identify, because it was related to who the speaker was, to whom where and when the speech was performed. Illocutionary was usually related to saying thanks, promising, offering, ordering and giving permission.

Perlocutionary is the utterance spoken by the speaker often has perlocutionary force. The effect or power of speech can be caused by the speaker intentionally, it can also be unintentionally. The speech act whose utterance was intended to influence the speech partner was a perlocutionary act. There were several verbs that can mark perlocutionary acts include persuading, laughing, asking, inviting and scaring.

3.   METHOD

In this research the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Through descriptive research, researcher try to describe events and occurrences, namely speech acts from Anomalisa movie script. The research was analyzed the speech act in movie script of Anomalisa which has 69 pages. Anomalisa is a is an American adult stop motion animation produced by Paramount Animation and Starburns Industries. The movie is written and directed by Charlie Kaufman. There were a few steps in obtaining the data they were: reading the movie script, identifying and classifying the utterance that included the three types of speech acts they were locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary based on Austin and Searle theories from the movie script of Anomalisa, discovering the function of speech acts based on the types of speech acts in the main character's utterance and the final step was concluding the results of the data analysis and formulate suggestion for further researcher.

4.   RESULTS

4.1   Types of Speech ActsUsed by The Main Character in Anomalisa Movie Script

Locutionary

Locutionary acts are basically speech acts which contained only a statement or expression. Therefore, the locutionary act only makes the speech partner know what has been stated. Locutionary is classified into three types, as follows:

Imperactive

Imperative had an intent to make the hearer give a response requested by the speaker.

 Michael: *Let's go!* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 54)

The utterance *Let's go!* spoken by the main character identified as an imperative. The utterance spoken by the main character was imperative because it contained a commanding word.

 Michael: I don't have time to tell you, *just COME!* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 55)

The utterance *just COME!* spoken by the main character identified as an imperative. The utterance spoken by the main character was imperative because it contained a commanding

word.

Interrogative

Interrogative was used to ask something in order to make the hearer give an answer of the questions asked by the speaker.

Michael: *Can I smoke here?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 4)

The utterance *Can I* smoke *here?* spoken by the main character identified as an interrogative. The utterance spoken by the main character was interrogative because it contained a questioning word. The utterance contained the word *Can* which identified as an interrogative word. The speaker was expecting yes or no answer and he got *You see that sign? Driver coughs* which mean he got a no as the answer.

Michael: *Is there a toy store near the hotel?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 6)

The utterance *Is there a toy store near the hotel?* spoken by the main character identified as an interrogative. The utterance spoken by the main character was imperative because it contained a questioning word. The utterance contained the word *Is* which identified as an interrogative word. The speaker was expecting an answer from speech partner and he got *Yeah there's a toy store about two blocks up. It's open all night* as an answer.

Michael: *How are you?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 12)

The utterance *How are you*? spoken by the main character identified as an interrogative. The utterance spoken by the main character was interrogative because it contained a questioning word. The utterance contained the word *How* which identified as an interrogative word. The speaker was expecting an answer from speech partner and he got *Pre-menstrual* as an answer.

Michael: *What's that behind you?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 27)

The utterance *What's that behind you?* spoken by the main character identified as an interrogative. The utterance spoken by the main character was interrogative because it contained a questioning word. The utterance contained the word *What* which identified as an interrogative word. The speaker was expecting an answer from speech partner and he got *That? That's an antique. It Japanese. It's quite unusual* as an answer.

Michael: *Are you ladies in customer services?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 30)

The utterance *Are you ladies in customer services?* spoken by the main character identified as an interrogative. The utterance spoken by the main character was interrogative because it contained a questioning word. The utterance contained the word *Are* which identified as an interrogative word. The speaker was expecting a yes or no answer and he got *Well, yes, as a matter of fact* as an answer.

Declarative

Declarative was a form of locutionary acts that was used by the speaker to say or express something to make to get the hearer's attention.

Michael: Okay Donna, it's not that I like it. *It's restlessness*. I – (Kaufman, 2015, p. 14)

The utterance *It's restlessness* spoken by the main character identified as a declarative. The utterance spoken by the main character was declarative because it contained a stating word.

Michael: *I've missed you* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 18)

The utterance *I've missed you* spoken by the main character identified as a declarative. The utterance spoken by the main character was declarative because it contained a stating word.

Michael: *Everything's just screwed-up. I'm not thinking straight. There's*

something wrong with me. (Kaufman, 2015, p. 19)

The utterance *Everything's just screwed-up. I'm not thinking straight. There's something wrong with me* spoken by the main character identified as a declarative. The utterance spoken by the main character was declarative because it contained a stating word.

Michael: Eh. You know. *It's boring. Everything's boring.*(Kaufman, 2015, p. 19)

The utterance *It's boring. Everything's boring* spoken by the main character identified as a declarative. The utterance spoken by the main character was declarative because it contained a stating word.

Michael: *Because I like you.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 40)

The utterance *Because I like you* spoken by the main character identified as a declarative. The utterance spoken by the main character was declarative because it contained a stating word.

Illocutionary

Illocutionary speech acts is performed by the speaker by saying something with a specific purpose. Illocutionary is classified into four types, as follows:

Diirective

Directive expressed the speaker's attitude towards the actions which would be carried out by the hearer.

Michael: I said it's okay. (pause) *You can let go now though.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 3)

The utterance *You can let me go now though* spoken by the main character identified as a directive. The utterance spoken by the main character was directive because it contained a command.

Michael: *I'd like a quiet room, if you have one* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 7)

The utterance *I'd like a quiet room, if you have one* spoken by the main character identified as a directive. The utterance spoken by the main character was directive because it contained a request.

Michael: *I'd like to order some room service* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 10)

The utterance *I'd like to order some room service* spoken by the main character identified as a directive. The utterance spoken by the main character was directive because it contained a command word.

Michael: *Make it two* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 22)

The utterance *Make it two* spoken by the main character identified as a directive. The utterance spoken by the main character was directive because it contained a command.

Michael: *Keep talking. Tell me everything.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 42)

The utterance *Keep talking. Tell me everything* spoken by the main character identified as a directive. The utterance spoken by the main character was directive because it contained a command.

Assertive

Assertive was acts are actions that state a situation such as, stating, expressing opinions, informing and describing and others.

Michael: Yeah. *I'm from England* (Kaufman,2015, p. 4)

The utterance *I'm from England* spoken by the main character identified as an assertive. The utterance spoken by the main character was assertive because it contained a stating word.

Michael: Well, *I'm from there originally. I live here now.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 4)

The utterance *I'm from there originally. Live here now* spoken by the main character identified as an assertive. The utterance spoken by the main character was assertive because it contained an informing word.

Michael: *It was okay. A little bumpy*. (Kaufman, 2015, p. 12)

The utterance *It was okay. A little bumpy* spoken by the main character identified as an assertive. The utterance spoken by the main character was assertive because it contained an informing word.

Michael: *It's you know, it's a room. It's nice, I guess. Big bed.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 13)

The utterance *It's you know, it's a room. It's nice, I guess. Big bed.* spoken by the main character identified as an assertive. The utterance spoken by the main character was assertive because it contained a describing word.

Michael: *I'm married* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 18)

The utterance *I'm married* spoken by the main character identified as an assertive. The utterance spoken by the main character was assertive because it contained a stating word.

Commissive

Commissive sentences were contained of making a promise, guaranteeing, refusing etc.

Michael: Yes, *I will.* Thanks. (Kaufman, 2015, p. 5)

The utterance *I will.*spoken by the main character identified as a commissive. The utterance spoken by the main character was commissive because it contained a promise.

Michael: *I will try to*, yeah. Thanks. Is there a toy store near the hotel? (Kaufman, 2015, p. 6)

The utterance *I will try to* spoken by the main character identified as a commissive. The utterance spoken by the main character was commissive because it contained a promise.

Michael: Not yet. *But I will*. I just got here. (Kaufman, 2015, p. 13)

The utterance*But I will* spoken by the main character identified as a commissive. The utterance spoken by the main character was commissive because it contained a promise.

Michael: *I wouldn't do that.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 20)

The utterance *I wouldn't do* that spoken by the main character identified as a commissive. The utterance spoken by the main character was commissive because it contained a promise.

Michael: *Okay. I won't touch you there* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 46)

The utterance *I won't touch you there* spoken by the main character identified as a commissive. The utterance spoken by the main character was commissive because it contained a promise.

Expressive

Expressive expressed feelings that was suitable for certain types of situations. The form

of speech could be in the form of words of gratitude or thanking, apologizing, praising etc.

Michael: Yeah. But *I am sorry*. I do think about you a lot. (Kaufman, 2015, p. 19)

The utterance *I am sorry* spoken by the main character identified as an expressive. The utterance spoken by the main character was expressive because it contained an apologizing word.

Michael: *You look great.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 22)

The utterance *You look great* spoken by the main character above contained expressive. The utterance was said to be expressive because it contained a praising word.

Michael: *It's really lovely to see you.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 22)

The utterance *It's really lovely to see you* spoken by the main character identified as an expressive. The utterance spoken by the main character was expressive because it contained a praising word.

Michael: *You look good.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 23)

The utterance *You look good* spoken by the main character identified as an expressive. The utterance spoken by the main character was expressive because it contained a praising word.

Michael: *Thank you.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 23)

The utterance *Thank you* spoken by the main character identified as an expressive. The utterance spoken by the main character was expressive because it contained a thanking word.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act was a form of utterance whose disclosure was intended to influence the hearer. In the case, an utterance expressed by someone often had the power of influence or effect on the hearer. Perlocutionary is classified into five types, as follows:

Act Of Laughing

Act of laughing was the effect or power that produced by the hearer as a response to the speech conveyed by the speaker which was intentionally or unintentionally to make the hearer response with laughing.

Michael: *I guess that fits right in with the teen pregnancy and STD's* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 23)

The utterance *I guess that fits right in with the teen pregnancy and STD's* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of laughing). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (laughing).

Michael: *It works. Do you sing?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 41)

The utterance *It works. Do you sing?* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of laughing). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (laughing).

Michael: I think so. *Would you sing one of her songs for me?* (Kaufman, 2025, p. 41)

The utterance *Would you sing one of her songs for me?* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of laughing). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (laughing).

Michael: *What? Did I tickle you?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 45)

The utterance *What? Did I tickle you?* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of laughing). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary (act of laughing) because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (laughing).

Act of Asking

Act of asking was the effect or power that produced by the hearer as a response to the speech conveyed by the speaker which was intentionally or unintentionally to make the hearer response with doing what was said by the speaker.

Michael: *I need to go to The Fregoli. Downtown.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 3)

The utterance *I need to go to The Fregoli Downtown* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of asking). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response by the hearer of what was said by the speaker.

Act of Scaring

Act of scaring was the effect or power that produced by the hearer as a response to the speech conveyed by the speaker which was intentionally or unintentionally to make the hearer response with get scared or freaked out.

Michael: *I don't know. I don't know. Like in any way? Like in any way did you change? Like while we were together. Like did I change you? Did you change? Did a change occur?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 25)

The utterance *I don't know. I don't know. Like in any way? Like in any way did you change? Like while we were together. Like did I change you? Did you change? Did a change occur?* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of scaring). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (freaked out).

Act of Inviting

Act of inviting was the effect or power that produced by the hearer as a response to the speech conveyed by the speaker which was intentionally or unintentionally to make the hearer do what the speaker told the hearer to do, such as inviting someone to do something.

Michael: *Have a seat. Please.* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 22)

The utterance *Have a seat. Please.* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of inviting). The utterance spoken by the main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (sitting).

Act of Persuading

Act of persuading was the effect or power that produced by the hearer as a response to the speech conveyed by the speaker which was intentionally or unintentionally to make the hearer do what the speaker told the hearer to do, such as persuading someone to do something.

Michael: *Let's just lie together and you can tell me about your day?* (Kaufman, 2015, p. 43)

The utterance *Let's just lie together and you can tell me about your day?* spoken by the main character identified as perlocutionary (act of persuading). The utterance spoken by the

main character was perlocutionary because it contained an action or a response done by the hearer (lying in bed and telling her story).

4.2   Functions of Speech Acts Used by The Main Character inAnomalisaMovie Script

Locutionary

Locutionary has a function by the speaker to express basically speech acts that contained only a statement or expression.

Imperactive

Imperative in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to express something to make the hearer gives a response requested by the speaker. Imperative sentence contains direct command.

Interrogative

Interrogative in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to ask something to make the hearer gives an answer to the question uttered by the speaker.

Declarative

Declarative in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to tell something to make the hearer pays attention to the speaker.

Illocutionary

Illocutionary had a function to perform an action in saying something. Illocutionary speech acts were performed by the speaker by saying something with a specific purpose.

Directive

Directives in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to show the speaker efforts to make the hearer do something.

Assertive

Assertive in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to express the truth of the speaker to state or inform something to the hearer.

Commissive

Commisive in *Anomalisa* movie script that used by the main character has a function to make the speaker express a promise or commitment and to do the utterance that uttered become reality.

Expressive

Expressive in *Anomalia* movie script that used by the main character has a function to make the speaker expresses what the speaker feels or gratitude about something.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary had a function to show the result or effect caused by an expression on the hearer according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of an utterance.

Act of Laughing

An act of laughing in *Anomalisa* movie script that produced by the hearer that caused by the speaker utterance has a function to show the effect of speech uttered by the main character, such as laughing or giggling.

Act of Asking

An act of laughing in *Anomalisa* movie script that produced by the hearer that caused by the speaker utterance has a function to show the effect of speech uttered by the main character, such as doing the intention of the utterance said by the main character.

Act of Scaring

An act of laughing in *Anomalisa* movie script that produced by the hearer that caused by the speaker utterance has a function to show the effect of speech uttered by the main character, such as being freaked out.

Act of Inviting

An act of laughing in *Anomalisa* movie script that produced by the hearer that caused by the speaker utterance has a function to show the effect of speech uttered by the main character, such as inviting someone to do something.

Act of Persuading

An act of laughing in *Anomalisa* movie script that produced by the hearer that caused by the speaker utterance has a function to show the effect of speech uttered by the main character, such as persuading someone do something

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. Types of Speech Act

Lucitionary

Locutionary was used by the speaker to say something or state something or information. There were three classifications of locutionary namely imperative, interrogative and declarative. Imperative used by the speaker to make the hearer give a response requested by the speaker, an utterance was said to be imperative because it contained direct command that uttered by the speaker to the hearer. Interrogative was used by the speaker to ask something to make the hearer gives an answer to the question uttered by the speaker, an utterance was said to be interrogative because it contained question word such as *who, where, how, what, why, is, are, do, does, will* etc. Declarative used by the speaker to say something to get the hearer's attention, an utterance was said to be declarative because it contained a statement to get attention. As Austin (1962) stated locutionary act was saying the actual words which was saying by the speakers. Illocutionary

Illocutionary

Illocutionary was used by the speaker to make the hearer do something. There were four classifications of illocutionary, namely directive, assertive, commissive and expressive. Directive used by the speaker to make the hearer do something, they were commanding, requesting and begging. Assertive used by the speaker to express the truth of the speaker, such as stating, informing and describing. Commissive used by the speaker to express a promise or commitment of future action, such as promising, refusing and guaranteeing. Expressive used by the speaker to express psychological statements from the speaker in a situation, such as thanking, apologizing and praising. As Austin (1962) defined illocutionary acts as expressions which have certain conventional powers.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary was used to show the effects of speech made by the speaker and it could be effect and influenced on the speech partner, such as an act of laughing was the effect which caused the hearer laughing or giggling by the speaker's speech. An act of asking was the effect which caused the hearer doing what the speaker asked to. An act of inviting was an effect which caused the hearer doing what the speaker invited to. An act scaring was an effect which caused the hearer scared or freaked out by the speaker's speech. Last, an act of persuading was the effect which caused the hearer doing what the speaker persuaded the hearer to. Austin (1962) defined perlocutionary as the effect on the hearer which caused by the speech spoken by the speaker.

The explanation above showed, there were 3 types of speech acts based on Austin's theory and Illocutionary speech acts theory by Searle which contained in *Anomalisa* movie script namely locutionary (*imperative, interrogative, declarative*), illocutionary (*directive, assertive, commissive, expressive*) and perlocutionary (*act of laughing, act of asking, act of inviting, act of scaring, act of persuading*).

5.2. The Function of Speech Acts

There were several functions of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. In general, speech act has a function to show an action through speech. In Anomalisa movie scripts, speech acts have different function according to the types of speech acts.

Locutionary has different functions, which are imperative which has a function to give command to the hearer, imperative was said to be an act of commanding because it contained direct command or order in the utterance spoken by the speaker. Interrogative which has a function to ask something, interrogative was said to be an act of asking someone because it contained a question in order to get an answer or response requested by the speaker. Declarative which has a function to make the hearer pays attention to the speaker's speech.

Illocutionary has different functions, which are directive which has a function to make the hearer do something, it was said to be a directive because it contained command, request or beg in the utterance spoken by the speaker. Assertive has a function to express or state something, it was said to be an assertive because it contained statement, information, agreement and description in the utterance spoken by the speaker. Commissive has a function to make a promise or commitment to do future actions, it was said to be a commissive because it contained a promise, refusal, guarantee in the utterance spoken by the speaker. Expressive has a function to express what the speaker feels in a situation, it was said to be an expressive because it contained thanking, apologizing, and praising in the utterance spoken by the speaker.

Perlocutionary could be said the result or effect caused by an expression on the hearer according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of an utterance. The effect or power of speech influence could be intentionally or unintentionally conveyed by the speaker to influence the hearer. The hearer who was affected by the said utterance would reflect or act on it. Therefore, the function of perlocutionary was depending on how the hearer gave a response to the utterance by the speaker, such as an act of laughing, act of asking, inviting, persuading etc.

From the explanation above the writer concluded in Anomalisamovie script, speech acts have different functions according to the types of speech acts. Locutionary was classified into 3 types namely imperative, interrogative and declarative which have different functions in

expressing or saying something. Illocutionary was classified into 4 types namely directive, assertive, commissive, and expressive which have different functions in making someone to do something. Perlocutionary has different effects of speech made by the speaker and it could be effect and influenced on the speech partner such an as act of laughing, inviting, asking, persuading.

6. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and describing the types and the functions of speech acts that contained in Anomalisa movie script based on Austin and Searle's theories, there were three types of speech acts used in Anomalisa movie script namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act was the most dominant types of speech act that appeared in Anomalisa movie script written by Charlie Kaufman. In Anomalisa movie script, speech acts have different functions according to the types of speech acts. Locutionary with 38 which was classified into 3 classifications namely imperative, interrogative and declarative which has a function in expressing or saying something. Illocutionary with 78 data which was classified into 4 classifications namely directive, assertive, commissive, and expressive which has a function in making someone to do something. Perlocutionary with 8 data which was classified into 4 classifications namely act of laughing, inviting, asking, persuading which has function in showing the response of the hearer.

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