

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY EDWARD TEDDY
DANIELS IN “SHUTTER ISLAND” MOVIE**

THESIS



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“SHUTTER ISLAND” MOVIE**

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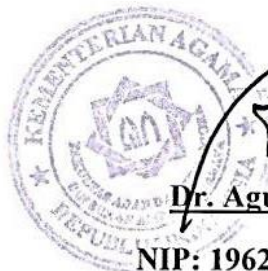
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ABSTRACT

Syahputra, R. (2019). *Illocutionary Acts Used by Edward Teddy Daniels “Shutter Island” Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
Keywords: speech acts, illocutionary acts, shutter island.

This study focuses on two things, the types of illocutionary acts and functions illocutionary acts as in the research problem. The theory used in this research are Searle's theory (1979) about the type of illocutionary acts and Leech's theory (1983) about the functions of illocutionary acts.

This study uses qualitative approach since it is intended to analyze the illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. Qualitative approach is used to give the detail explanation of the data.

As the result, the researcher finds four types of illocutionary acts most frequently used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. They are assertive/representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. However, the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Teddy is assertive type, mainly asserting. Also there are all kinds of illocutionary acts function used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. They are collaborative, competitive, conflictive, and convivial.

In this study, the researcher finds 116 data from the data that is uttered by Edward Teddy Daniels. Moreover, the results obtained from the research show that the types of illocution that often appear in Edward Teddy Daniels 's speech, there are; assertive 64%, directive 2%, commissive 21%, expressive 13%, and declarative 0%. Meanwhile, among the types assertive ranked first, about 74 data or 64%. On the other hand, the researcher also finds 209 the functions of illocutionary acts namely; competitive 135 data, convivial 6 data, collaborative 45 data, and conflictive 23 data. Competitive becomes the most frequently spoken function of Edward Teddy Daniels.

ABSTRAK

Syahputra, R. 2019. *Tindak Ilokusi yang Digunakan oleh Edward Teddy Daniels Dalam Film "Shutter Island"*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (1) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, shutter island

Penelitian ini berfokus pada dua hal, yaitu jenis tindakan ilokusi dan fungsi tindakan ilokusi, seperti pada masalah penelitian ini. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Searle (1979) tentang jenis tindakan ilokusi dan teori Leech (1983) tentang fungsi tindakan ilokusi.

Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif karena dimaksudkan untuk menganalisis tindakan ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Edward Teddy Dariels dalam film “Shutter Island”. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk memberikan penjelasan detail data.

Sebagai hasilnya, peneliti menemukan empat jenis ilokusi. Tindakan yang paling sering digunakan oleh Edward Teddy Daniels dalam film “Shutter Island”. Mereka assertive atau representative, direktif, komisif dan ekspresif. Namun, jenis tindakan ilokusi yang paling dominan digunakan oleh Teddy adalah tipe tegas, terutama menegaskan. Juga ada semua jenis aksi demokrasi yang digunakan oleh Teddy dalam film Shutter Island yaitu kolaboratif, kompetitif, konflik dan ramah. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 116 data dari data yang diutarakan oleh Edward Teddy Daniels. Selain itu, hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis ilokusi yang sering muncul dalam pidato Edward Teddy Daniels, ada; asertif 64%, direktif 2%, komisif 21%, ekspresif 13%, dan deklaratif 0%. Sementara itu, di antara tipe asertif menempati peringkat pertama, sekitar 74 data atau 64%. Di sisi lain, peneliti juga menemukan 209 fungsi tindakan ilokusi yaitu; data kompetitif 135, 6 data yang nyaman, 45 data kolaboratif, dan 23 data konflik. Kompetitif menjadi fungsi yang paling sering diucapkan oleh Edward Teddy Daniels.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover page	i
Inside title page	ii
Approval Sheet.....	iii
Examiners Sheet.....	iv
Declaration	v
Acknowledgement.....	vi
Abstract	vii
Abstrak	viii
Table of Content	ix
List of Tables.....	xii
List of Figures.....	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Research Problems	9
1.3 Research Objective	9
1.4 Significance of Study	9
1.5 Scope and Limitation	10
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	10

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Speech Act Theories.....	11
2.2 Types of Speech Act.....	12
2.2.1 Locutionary Act.....	13
2.2.2 Illocutionary Act.....	13
2.2.3 Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs).....	14
2.2.4 Perlocutionary Act.....	15
2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts.....	15
2.4 Function of Illocutionary Acts.....	18
2.5 Synopsis of “Shutter Island” Movie.....	21

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design	27
3.2 Data Collection.....	27
3.2.1 Data Source	27

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher discusses the parts of the introductions in the thesis; there are background of study, statements of problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every human needs to communicate with each other. Communication actually happens when two or more people share information, idea, or opinion. They are exchanging information by giving explanation, asking a question, or answering it. The way people communicate with their interlocutors is how much information each person has to convey. Communication is a two-way process for achieving mutual understanding, not only by exchanging information, ideas, or news but also about feelings, creating and share meanings. In addition, the use of meaningful words also has an important role to convey the purpose of talking in a conversation. Therefore, it helps the speaker to understand each other appropriately. Good communication is determined by the language used in conversation.

Communication is one of the important things in human being to do interaction with others. It means that there is a purpose of someone who is doing communication. The purpose can be used to transfer information, idea, or message to the receiver or just to create the relationship between sender and receiver. In order to deliver a message in communication, everyone has a different style

depending on him/herself. Communication occurs anywhere and anytime and anyone depending on the situation. Anywhere means where is the place to do communication, anytime means when is the time to do communication and anyone means who are the people to do communication with.

Speech acts are central to pragmatics, so they are basic in pragmatics. Speech acts have various forms to express a goal. J.L Austin (1962) states that basically when someone says something, he also does something. The statement then underlies the birth of speech act theory. Yule (2002) defines speech acts as actions taken through speech. So, it can be concluded that speech acts are utterances that contain actions as a functional unit in communication that considers aspects of speech situations.

Speech acts and speech events are very closely related. Both are two symptoms that occur in one process, namely the communication process. Speech events are social events because they involve parties who speak in a particular situation and place. This speech event is basically a series of a number of organized speech acts to achieve a goal. Thus, speech acts are always in the speech event. If the speech event is a social phenomenon as mentioned above, then the speech act is an individual symptom, psychological in nature and its continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with a situation. In the speech event, it is more seen in the purpose of the event. But in the speech act, it is more seen in the meaning or meaning of the action in his speech.

Speech acts that have been popularized by J.L Austin (1962) have 5 types of illocutionary acts terms: verdictive, exercitivities, commissive, behavitives and expositives. The first is verdictive; speech acts that refer to false and true. Second is exercitives; indicates speech acts which occur because of privilege and directionary. The third is the term of commissive; speech acts which come from promise or action that make the speaker does the action. Fourth is behavitives; speech acts that show social responsibility or sympathy. The last is expositive; speech acts utilized to simply a term or definition J.L Austin (1962).

[illegible]

Moreover, the study about speech act, especially illocutionary act has been

[illegible]

focus on that. By that case, this present study tries to complete the gap by finding the function of illocutionary acts.

Furthermore, the study of illocutionary act which is applied to the movie has been done by Dianty (2017) from the State Islamic Institute of Surakarta. She analyzed *Illocutionary Acts Performed by Main Character in Divergent Movie*. The purpose of this research was to find out the types of illocutionary acts carried out by the utterances of the main characters and to find out the types of illocutionary acts used by the utterances of the main characters. The researcher used the type of illocutionary concept by John R. Searle to describe and analyze selected illocutionary acts in the movie and then classified them. The researcher used content analysis that focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts that were dominant in the Divergent movie made by the main characters. From the 54 data obtained by researchers, it was found that the results of the analysis of the researchers found the answer that Beatrice (Tris), the main character, used all kinds of illocutionary acts and the research also revealed that Beatrice in her words used representative illocutionary acts. Unfortunately, there are some flaws in her research. The first flaw is types of illocutionary acts and the dominantly of types of illocutionary acts in Divergent movie. The researcher said that this research focused on analyzing types of illocutionary acts and the dominantly of types of illocutionary acts in Divergent movie, but in her research, she did not show what types of illocutionary dominantly used by Beatrice (Tris) in the Divergent movie. The second is she did not add the function of the type of illocutionary acts in her research.

The last research is conducted by Nirmala, (2014) under the title *Illocutionary Act used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Interview*. In this study, the researcher found that the representatives or assertive dominated the data. It means that the content of this interview tells us about something true from the speaker to the listener (public). There are several forms of directives which are called as illocutionary verbs also can be found in this thesis, they are begging and asking. An illocutionary verb which is often used in this thesis is informing. It means that in this interview, the speaker states firmly or publicly that something is true or that the speaker supports something strongly. Another type is directives of the

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After find the gap, the present study the writer would like to cover that in conducting type of illocutionary acts and function of illocutionary acts with analyze Illocutionary acts use by Edward Teddy Daniels in the “Shutter Island” movie. Because the writer wants to fill the gap with focuses in the function of illocutionary acts and also type of illocutionary acts with uses Searle’s and Leech’s theory.

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s from many award institutions: Won as Best A
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everybody who focuses on linguistics and communication especially in the illocutionary acts.

1.2 Research Problem

According to the background of study and focus on the study above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question below:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research problem above the writer analyze the research objectives bellow:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie.
2. To analyze the functions of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie.

1.4 Significance of Research

Some of significance studies are:

1. For the next research, the researcher hopes that it will be easy to understand the material of this research.

2. The researcher hopes that this research very useful for improving knowledge about speech acts especially of type and function of illocutionary acts.
3. Besides that the writer expected this research could enrich the previous study and improve the knowledge in linguistics field.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Due to the limited time and knowledge, the researcher limits to analyze only the main character of “Shutter Island” movie. This research focuses on the illocutionary acts which are used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. The researcher focusses to analyze the types of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Speech Acts : the actions performed with utterance.

Ilocutionary Act : the actions that aim for the speaker to get something from the hearer

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses to explain about all elements and theories that support and related to the field of study.

2.1. Speech Acts Theories

A speech act is an activity carried out by everyone every day. Speech acts theory was first popularized by J.L Austin in his book *How To Do Things With Words* (1962). According to J.L Austin (1962), speech acts are actions that appear when declaring something. An utterance does not only contain an explicit meaning but also an implicit meaning. The implicit meaning can be known from the actions one performs when he speaks (then called speech acts). There is the theory of speech acts comes from. Austin states that all utterances are performative in the sense that all utterances are a form of action and not just saying something. Then Austin to the next thought (1962, p. 109) distinguishes between acts of locution (this act can more or less be equated with a sentence statement containing meaning and reference) with illocutionary acts (utterances that have certain conventional powers). Then Austin completes these categories by adding the category of 'perlocutionary acts' (an action that refers to what we produce or we achieve by saying something).

J.L Austin (1962) mentions that basically when someone says something, he also does something. The statement then underlies the birth of the speech acts theory. Yule (2002) defines speech acts as actions performed through speech. It

Illocutionary Act refers to take action by saying something. In the speech act of illocution, speakers express something by using a unique power, which makes the speaker acts in accordance with what he said J.L Austin (1962, p. 133). This action contains meaning related to a social function. In the phrase "It is hot here", the meaning of the focus may be the request to open the window widely, or when the phrase is repeated, may signal a complaint. Another example: "It's almost seven o'clock.". In this case, the illocutionary acts refer to what the utterance said by the speaker such as naming, promising, requesting, refusing, blaming, swearing, stating, apologizing, thanking, reporting, etc. Thus, illocutionary acts are closely related to the speaker's desires. So, it can be

concluded that illocutionary acts is to get something from the other person specifically the speaker's speech.

2.2.3 Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs)

In speech-act theory, illocutionary force refers to a speaker's intention in delivering an utterance or to the kind of illocutionary act the speaker is performing. Also known as an illocutionary function or illocutionary point. The terms illocutionary act and illocutionary force were introduced by linguistic philosopher John L. Austin in *How to Do Things With Words* (1962). Searle and Vanderveken (1985) often speak about what they call illocutionary force indicating devices or (IFIDs). These are supposed to be elements, or aspects of linguistic devices which indicate either dependent on which conceptions of illocutionary force and illocutionary act are adopted that the utterance is made with a certain illocutionary force, or else that it constitutes the performance of a certain illocutionary act. There are different devices used to indicate how an illocutionary force must be interpreted. These devices that aid the hearer in identifying the illocutionary force of the utterance are referred to as the illocutionary force indicating devices or (IFIDs). Possible IFIDs in English include: word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb, and performative verbs.

2.2.4 Perlocutionary Act

The utterance that is spoken by speakers often has an effect or perlocutionary force. The effect produced by saying something is what Austin (1962, p. 101) called perlokusi. The effect of utterance can be generated by speakers in an equal manner, can also be accidental. Speech actions which are intended to influence the speech partner are acts of perlokusi. Some verbs can mark acts of perlokusi. Some of these verbs include persuading, deceiving, encouraging, irritating, scaring, pleasing, humiliating, attracting attention, etc. Leech (1983).

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

J.L Austin (1962) said that illocutionary acts are classified into five categories in terms of speech acts: comissive, exercitivities, verdictive, expositives, and behavitives. Besides, Searle (1969) has innovated the classification into five categories: representative, direction, commission, expressiveness, and declaration. To clarify the types of illocutionary acts conveyed by Searle's theory, the explanation is as follows:

2.3.1 Assertive or Representative

Assertives or representative is the form of speech related to the act of speakers on the truth of the propositions expressed. In the types of illocutionary acts, speakers convey and express something such as **reporting, stating, suggesting, claiming, complaining and boasting.**

For example:

- Reporting = The weather is cool
- Stating = The sky is blue
- Suggesting = Why don't you take a shower first?
- Claiming = The stars is beautiful
- Complaining = Oh, please don't damage the plants
- Boasting = My body is more sexy than your body

2.3.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence so that the partner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of directive speech act, for example, **ordering , commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.**

For example:

- Ordering = Water, please!
- Commanding = Clean the floor!
- Requesting = Can you buy me ice cream?
- Advising = It will better for you to use perfume
- Recommending = I recommend this bookstore to you

2.3.3. Commisive

Commissives are speech forms that function to express promises or offers.

Speakers do something that shows the commitment and attitude to take action in

the future. This usually says some utterances or types of verbs such as, **promising, vowing, offering**. Leech (1983).

For Examples:

- Promising = I will take you to campus, tomorrow.
- Vowing = Well, I vow I will love you till I die.
- Offering = May I help you to cross the road mam?

2.3.4 Expressive

Expressives are speech forms that function to express or show the psychological attitude of speakers to a situation. J.L Austin (1962) speech act theory is a speech act theory based on the speaker, where the focus of attention is on how speakers manifest the intention in speaking. Such as, **thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning and condoling.**

For the example:

- Thanking = Thanks for taking me to dinner
- Congratulating = Congratulation for your graduation
- Praising = You look elegant
- Blaming = It is all because of your mistake
- Pardoning = Pardon me, did I take the wrong bus?
- Condoling = I condole with you for the loss of your child

- Congratulating= Congratulation for your promotion

2.4.2 Collaborative

The collaborative function of cooperation is not to involve manners because in this function manners are irrelevant. The aim of the focus does not involve social goals, such as **reporting, instructing, asserting, and announcing**.

For example :

- Reporting = Hotel development projects have no constraints, sir.
- Instructing = Clean the table!
- Asserting = I think he is a good person
- Announcing = The test is held tomorrow morning

2.4.4 Conflictive

The conflicting function does not contain any element of politeness at all because this function is basically aimed at causing anger. This illocutionary acts goals conflict with social goals, for example **accusing, cursing, threatening, and reprimanding.**

For example :

- Accusing = You stole my book right?
- Reprimanding = Hey bro. Do not litter.
- Threatening = I will kill you.
- Cursing = F*ck you!

In 1945, a Deputy Marshal of the United States from Portland named Edward Teddy Daniels (Leonardo Di Caprio) with his new colleague who was also a Seattle Marshal, Chuck Aule (Mark Ruffalo) was sent to Ashecliffe Hospital specifically psychiatric prisoners on Shutter Island which is in the Boston Harbor area. The island is very remote and isolated. The island is surrounded by cliffs, rocks and large waves. They were tasked with finding and investigating the case of Rachel Solando's disappearance, a patient known to have killed three of her children. During the trip, Teddy felt nauseous and dizzy when he was on a ship that took him to the island. He felt anxious because he was in the middle of the ocean and there was plenty of water around him. Chuck offered a cigarette to make Teddy feel better. They talked about their past. Teddy said that he used to have a lover, but the lover had died. Teddy then imagined he was with his girlfriend.

Arriving at Ashecliffe Hospital, the investigation began. Teddy was surprised by the tense atmosphere given by the prison guards when they welcomed them. The chief guard explained that Ashecliffe was divided into 3 wards; A and B wards for men and women, then ward C for very dangerous prisoners. They were ushered to meet Dr. John Cawley (Ben Kingsley). In Dr. Cawley's room, Teddy and Chuck were explained chronologically when Rachel disappeared. Dr. Cawley showed Rachel's photo to Teddy, a moment later Teddy felt disturbed and imagined a snowy place filled with corpses along the way. Teddy asked for aspirin from Dr. Cawley and explained that he had a headache

more often today and he was also seasick. After that Teddy and Chuck were escorted to Rachel's room. The two Marshal investigated around the room and found a paper that read "The law of 4. Who is 67?". Teddy kept the paper. The head guard of the prison invited them to get around the island. The chief guard said that no one would be able to escape from this place without using a ship, especially Rachel was not wearing shoes. If he swam, he must had been thrown to the rock because of the waves. Teddy asked about the lighthouse to the guard, then he asked Dr. Cawley to gather all hospital staff to discuss Rachel's disappearance.

Teddy and Chuck felt the staff could not help. Then they asked the doctor about who handled Rachel, but Dr. Shehaan turned out to be on vacation. Teddy became upset and intended to contact Dr. Shehaan, yet a big storm damaged the entire island's network. Then they went to Dr. Cawley to talk more. When entering a room, there was music from a vinyl record that reminded Teddy of a snowy atmosphere. Dr. Cawley introduced Dr. Naehring to them. They talked and then Teddy remembered the atmosphere when he joined the military; a messy room and a man were lying with a pool of blood all around him. Teddy asked for all the hospital staff files but Dr. Naehring refused to give it. Teddy felt that there was no hope for them to resolve this case. He decided to go home tomorrow morning. Finally, they slept at the staff place. After sleeping for a while, Teddy dreamt of meeting Dolores Chanal, his deceased wife and told him that Rachel was still around the hospital, as well as Laeddis. Teddy woke up.

The next morning Teddy and Chuck approached Dr. Cawley and said that their investigation had not yet ended and returned to continue the investigation to all patients who joined Rachel during group therapy. The patients told the same thing about Rachel, where Rachel killed her three children and assumed that they were all neighbors, postman, and milkman. When investigating one female patient, the woman asked Chuck for a glass of water. When Chuck left, the woman suddenly took her book and wrote "RUN".

After that, they returned to tour the island. Teddy told about his wife and Laeddis. He told Chuck that Laeddis was the cause of his wife's death and would take revenge on him. Teddy said that his main motive now was to find Laeddis because of the possibility that he was in the C ward. He also said that there was a brain surgery (lobotomy) experiment conducted at Ashecliffe.

Moments later, there was shocking news that Rachel had been found and now she was in her room. There were no scars on his body, even on his legs. Dr. Cawley invited Teddy and Chuck to come to his room and said the chronology of finding Rachel. At that time, a storm was taking place and lightning reflected clearly in the room. Teddy felt his head getting dizzy, Dr. Cawley gave him medicine to relieve his dehydration. Teddy was taken to the break room and saw the head of the prison then he fell asleep. He dreamt of a snowy atmosphere and saw a girl asking him. Then moved to another location that displayed Laeddis with a scratched wound on his right eyelids. Suddenly the figure of Laeddis disappeared with a woman filled with blood all over her body. The woman asked for help to move a girl, the atmosphere turned into a courtyard and there was a

lake. The woman asked Teddy to sink the child into the lake. Then Teddy woke up.

He saw a cloaked figure entering the room which turned out to be his wife, Dolores. Dolores said that Laeddis was still here and once again Teddy woke up and saw his surroundings screwed up. Chuck helped him prepared and said the hospital's condition had worsened. Teddy and Chuck walked out. Chuck invited Teddy to try to enter the C ward and Teddy agreed because he intended to find Laeddis.

In ward C, Teddy met a patient who was hanging around and thought that the patient was Laeddis. He strangled him but Chuck stopped him. A guard arrived and said the real name of the patient was apparently not Laeddis. Chuck helped the warden while Teddy continued searching for Laeddis. Along the way, he heard someone was calling Laeddis's name but he did not find his figure. Then in a cell, he met George Noyce, his former colleague. Noyce said that this was all a trap for him and this was about him and Laeddis. Noyce also explained what happened in the lighthouse. Teddy saw Dolores's shadow in the cell with Noyce who suddenly disappeared.

After that Teddy invited Chuck to check the lighthouse. Chuck refused to join. Teddy examined it himself but then stopped because there was no plain connecting the edge of the island to the lighthouse. When Teddy returned, he saw Chuck fell to the bottom of the cliff and went down to help him, which turned out

it was just an illusion of the waves. Teddy tried to climb the cliff then saw a cave where the real Rachel Solando was hiding.

Rachel explained about the lobotomy experiments conducted at the lighthouse. He explained that besides the patients, the people who came here would be the object of experimentation. Rachel ordered Teddy to leave as soon as possible. The next morning, Teddy tried to find Chuck and thought that Chuck might be the object of experimentation. When he was told that he could go back to the land in the car provided, he burned the car and made a mess so he could go to the lighthouse.

Inside the lighthouse, Teddy met Dr. Cawley. Teddy thought that Dr. Cawley lobbied Chuck. Dr. Cawley then called Dr. Shehaan. Teddy was shocked to learn that Chuck is Dr. Shehaan and thought that they both trapped him. Dr. Cawley and Dr. Shehaan tried to explain the situation and made Teddy angry until he took a gun and shot them both. Teddy saw the two of them were not dead. Dr. Shehaan said that the gun was not filled with bullets and with frustration, Teddy threw the gun away. Dr. Cawley and Dr. Shehaan managed to calm him down and explained to Teddy about his past which turned out to be Andrew Laeddis. For a moment, Teddy saw the shadow of his wife and daughter and suddenly he was unconscious. In his dream, he looked back at his past events.

At the end of the story, the next morning, when Andrew was sitting, Dr. Shehaan approached him and asked about the news. Andrew answered Dr. Shehaan question and returned to call him Chuck and told him to leave

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the method and explanation of data research used by researcher on in this research.

3.1 Research Design

This study has been conducted by using qualitative approach since it is intended to analyze the illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. According to Zoltan Dornyei (2007, p. 37), in describing the main characteristic of qualitative research, research most text star with highlighting its emergent nature. It means that no aspect of the research design is tightly prefigured and a study is kept open and fluid so that it can respond in flexible way to new details or opening that may emerge during the process of investigation. This flexibility even applies to the research question, which may evolve, change, or be refined during the study. Meanwhile, qualitative methods place more emphasis on observing phenomena and further examine the meaningful substance of the phenomenon. The analysis and sharpness of qualitative research is very much influenced by the strength of words and sentences used.

3.2 Data collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study were all the utterances used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. Then the researcher used Edward Teddy

3.2.2 Research Instrument

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collections

1. The researcher searched on the internet and downloaded the “Shutter Island” movie on the internet.
2. After that he also downloaded “Shutter Island” movie transcription on the internet.
3. After downloading the transcription of the movie “Shutter Island”, then he move the movie transcription from notes to Ms. Words.
4. Then, he watched carefully and checked the transcription on the movie.



After complete the steps for data collection, finally, the data is ready to be analyzed. The steps of data analysis will be explained as follows

After got the data and collect the sources, the researcher analyzed the data by following steps which related to Illocutionary Acts theory by Searle to answer the first research question. The researcher identify words, sentences, clauses, and Edward Teddy Daniels phrases that contain types of illocutionary acts by giving a code.

Table 3.1. Codes for Types of Illocutionary Acts

No.	Name	Type	Code
1.	Assertive	Stating	STA
		Complaining	COMP
		Suggesting	SUG
		Clamming	CLA
		Boasting	BOAS
		Reporting	REP
2.	Directive	Ordering	ORD
		Recommending	RECO
		Advising	AD
		Requesting	REQ
		Commanding	COM
3.	Comissive	Promising	PRO
		Offering	OFF
		Vowing	VOW
4.	Expressive	Thanking	THA
		Congrating	CONG
		Pardoning	PAR
		Blaming	BLA
		Praising	PRA
		Condoling	COND
5.	Declarative	Resigning	RE
		Naming	NAM
		Excommunicating	EXC
		Christening	CHR
		Dismissing	DIS
		Appointing	APP
		Sentencing	SEN

its study. Besides, all data results will be display in

section, the researcher classifies two parts of the f

atements in the first chapter. First is the kind of i

by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island

function of illocutionary acts spoken by Edward T

and" movie.

Illocutionary Acts.

study, the researcher only focuses on the main c

s utterances in the types of illocutionary acts.

4.1. Finding

4.1.1. Types of Illocutionary Acts.

The findings of the research, the researchers found four types of illocutionary acts that the most frequently used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. There are assertive/representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. However, the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Teddy is assertive type, mainly used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. In the data analysis, the researcher found Edward Teddy Daniel's

4.1.1.1 Assertive / Representative

Assertives or representative is the form of speech related to the act of speakers on the truth of the propositions expressed. In the types of illocutionary acts, speakers convey and express something. The data of Assertive / Representative about 74 out of 116 or in the percentage it almost 64% there are includes **stating, reporting, complaining, and suggesting** used by Edward Teddy Daniels are shown below:

4.1.1.1.1 Stating

This is the highest data found in this research. The researcher finds about 62 out of 116 data or in the percentage is about (53,4%). These are four samples of analysis applied by researcher:

Data 1

00:01:58,743 --> 00:02:05,749

Chuck : You okay, boss?

Teddy : Yeah, I'm fine, I just... I just can't... Can't stomach the water.

This utterance consist of two people who are having a conversation. They are Chuck Aule and Edward Teddy Daniels. During the trip, Teddy feels nauseous and dizzy when he is on a ship that take him to the island. He feels anxious because he is in the middle of the ocean and there is plenty of water around him. Chuck offers a cigarette to make Teddy feels better. Teddy states **Yeah, I'm fine, I just... I just can't... Can't stomach the water** this utterance included in the assertive type, when the act of speakers on the truth of the propositions expressed.

Data 2

Teddy : You're my new partner?

Teddy : Not the best way to meet, with my head halfway down the toilet.

4.1.1.1.2. Reporting

In this research, part of reporting uttered by Edward Teddy Daniels gains 4 out of 116 data or in the percentage is about (3.4 %).

Data 3

00:05:55,980 --> 00:06:04,738

Teddy : Electrified perimeter.

Chuck : How can you tell?

Teddy : I've seen something like it before.

This dialogue happened when Teddy and Chuck arrive at Ashecliffe Hospital then the investigation begins. Teddy is surprised by the tense atmosphere given by the prison guards when they welcome them. On the way to Ashecliffe hospital using a car that is carried by the chief guard, Teddy looks around when heading to Ashecliffe Teddy and says Electrified perimeter to the Chuck. Chuck then asks how do you know? Teddy says that he has seen it before. **Electrified perimeter, I've seen something like it before.** This utterance classified as reporting, because Teddy want to report to Chuck that the security is very tight, then he explains that he has known about the Electrified perimeter before. So it can be concluded that this is an act of reporting which is also a type of illocutionary act in assertive. Then the next data that classified into reporting is explained below

Data 4

00:07:13,141 --> 00:07:21,273

Chief Guard :You are hereby required to surrender your firearms.

Teddy : Mr. McPherson, we are duly appointed federal marshals.

This conversation occurs between Teddy and Chief Guard when he arrives at Ashecliffe Hospital. After the chief guard explains the location and parts, there

are three parts of the ward that each has different places and functions. A and B wards are for men and women, then ward C is for very dangerous prisoners. Then after the chief guard explains about Ashecliffe Hospital, the chief guard asks for Teddy and Chucks's to give up their weapons. The utterance said by Teddy **we are duly appointed federal marshals** is the reporting. He implies his meaning that he and Chuck are members of federal marshals and are not supposed to be on duty without weapons.

4.1.1.1.3. Complaining

Complaining is one of the aspect in illocutionary acts especially in assertive illocutionary acts. In this case, the researcher finds 6 data out of 116 data (5,1%).

Data 5

00:15:08,365 --> 00:15:16,456

Dr. Cawley : We'll take your request under consideration.

Teddy : This is not a request, Doctor. This is a federal facility, and a dangerous prisoner...

This dialogue happened when investigation begins. Teddy and Chuck try to gather the information they need in handling this case. They meet Dr. Cawley and ask about the chronology of the disappearance of Rachel Solando, starting from telling the mental disorder suffered by her and the background of Rachel Solando. Then Teddy and Chuck are invited to go to Rachel's room. Teddy finds a paper placed under the mattress. Feel that he has not received enough information, Teddy asks for all information in the form of personal files, guards, nurses, etc.

But all of that are rejected by Dr. Cawley. Teddy states his utterance **This is not a request, Doctor. This is a federal facility and a dangerous prisoner.** In the utterance conveyed by Teddy, he complains that he does not get what he needs to get information. In this part, the type of complaining of assertive in illocutionary acts used by Teddy. Utternace that classified as Complaining is also given below

Data 6

00:07:13,141 --> 00:07:23,859

Chief Guard : You are hereby required to surrender your firearms.

Teddy : We are required to carry our firearms with us at all times.

This conversation occurs when Teddy and Chuck arrive at Ashecliffe Hospital and meet the Chief Guard and then Chief Guard explains about Ashecliffe Hospital. When chief guard invites him into the hospital to meet Dr. John Cawley, the chief guard asks Teddy and Chuck to surrender their weapons for the safety and security of the patients and themselves, but Teddy refuses to give the weapons they have. Teddy states his utterance **We are required to carry our firearms with us at all times**, that can implies Teddy complains to Chief Guard that he needs to carry the weapon wherever he is for his protection. So in the utterances conveyed by Teddy, it is a form of complaining that is included in the type of illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.1.4. Suggesting

Suggesting is one aspect of the assertive illocutionary acts based on Searle on Leech (1983). Suggesting means committing the truth by suggest. The result of

this utterance is politeness. In this movie, suggestion acquires 2 % or 2 data out of 116 data.

Data 7

00:10:54,320 --> 00:11:02,410

Teddy : Murdered them in some cases.

Dr. cawley : In almost all cases, yes.

Teddy : Then, personally, Doctor, I'd have to say, screw their sense of calm.

This conversation between Teddy and Dr. Cawley. When Teddy and Chuck are invited to enter the room, Dr. Cawley explains about the story of Ashecliffe Hospital which happened previously when treating her prisoners cruelly and sadistically. But Dr. Cawley says that now things are better, patients will be treated and cured of their mental illness. If this method fails to cure patients, at least we will provide a comfortable life for them. Then Teddy says they are violators of violence, they hurt and kill people cruelly. The data above includes in the suggesting because Teddy directly answers **Then, personally, Doctor, I have to say, their screw sense of calm.** In the utterances by Teddy, this can be interpreted as trying to say and give suggestions to Dr. Cawley that he should not get a comfortable life as a criminal. The data about Suggesting is also displayed below

Data 8

00:14:33,831 --> 00:14:38,209

Dr. Cawley : This paper could be important.

Teddy : Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to this.

Cawley tries to request for the paper held by Teddy, but Teddy in

Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to

ment classified as Suggesting, because he implies that this paper

important to add information about the disappearance of Rachel Solar

ests keeping it safe as evidence. As we know, suggesting is part of

ocutionary acts that are used in Teddy's utterances.

1.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence

ner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of direct

The data of Directive about 30 out of 116 or in the percentage it al

are includes **requesting, ordering, and commanding**

Cawley tries to request for the paper held by Teddy, but Teddy in

Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to

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1.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence

ner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of direct

The data of Directive about 30 out of 116 or in the percentage it al

are includes **requesting, ordering, and commanding**

Cawley tries to request for the paper held by Teddy, but Teddy in

Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to

ment classified as Suggesting, because he implies that this paper

important to add information about the disappearance of Rachel Solar

ests keeping it safe as evidence. As we know, suggesting is part of

locutionary acts that are used in Teddy's utterances.

1.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence

ner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of direct

The data of Directive about 30 out of 116 or in the percentage it al

are includes **requesting, ordering, and commanding**

Cawley tries to request for the paper held by Teddy, but Teddy in

Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to

ment classified as Suggesting, because he implies that this paper

important to add information about the disappearance of Rachel Solar

ests keeping it safe as evidence. As we know, suggesting is part o

ocutionary acts that are used in Teddy's utterances.

1.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence

ner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of direct

The data of Directive about 30 out of 116 or in the percentage it al

are includes **requesting, ordering, and commanding**

Cawley tries to request for the paper held by Teddy, but Teddy in

Excuse me, Doctor, but we're gonna have to hold on to

ment classified as Suggesting, because he implies that this paper

important to add information about the disappearance of Rachel Solar

ests keeping it safe as evidence. As we know, suggesting is part of

locutionary acts that are used in Teddy's utterances.

1.2 Directive

Directive is the forms of speech intended to make an influence

ner does the action. Speaking that is included in the type of direct

The data of Directive about 30 out of 116 or in the percentage it al

are includes **requesting, ordering, and commanding**

Dr. Cawley : We'll take your request under consideration.

This Dialogue happened between Teddy and Dr. Cawley while in the room the nurses play cards at night. Dr. Cawley explains that the night of Rachel's disappearance there were 7 people playing poker cards in this room and somehow Rachel could pass them and run away. Teddy utters **Doctor, we're gonna need access to the personnel files of all the medical staff. The nurses, the guards, the orderlies, anyone who was working then.** This statement he requests all access related to investigations such as personnel files of all the medical staff: the nurses, the guards, the orderlies, anyone who is working there. In the words, it can be interpreted that he requests to Dr. Cawley. Things that are tainted by Teddy are included in the requesting of the directive in the type of illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.2.2 Ordering

Based on Searle's theory, ordering consider as directive types of illocutionary act. The researcher notes there are 5 utterances out of 116 data considers as ordering or in the percentage it almost (4,3%).

Data 11

00:21:36,086 --> 00:21:40,589

Dr. Cawley : Your poison, gentlemen?

Teddy : Soda and ice, please. Thanks.

In this dialogue there are several people who convey information after Dr. Cawley telling about Ashecliffe Hospital and Rachel Solando's background. This two marshal meet Dr. Jeremiah Naehring in his room; he is a colleague of Dr. Cawley. When he arrives at Dr. Naehring, he is listening to a music instrument

from Mahler. By looking at the data 11, we can know that Teddy utters **Soda and ice, please. Thanks.** This utterance categorized as ordering in the directive illocutionary acts because Dr. Cawley offers drinks, then he order soda and ice for his drink.

4.1.1.2.3 Commanding

Leech (1983) stated that commanding is a part of directive illocutionary acts. It is caused that they are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. By that case, the researcher concludes the utterance of Edward Teddy Daniels based on the term. He finds 6 data out of 116 data of commanding (5,1%). For the detail can be seen bellow:

Data 12

01:23:27,669 --> 01:23:38,053

Rachel : You're the marshal.

Teddy : That's right. Would you mind taking your hand from behind your back, please?

This dialogue happened when teddy inviting Chuck to check the lighthouse, Chuck refuses to join. Teddy examines by himself but he stops because there is no plain connecting the edge of the island to the lighthouse. When Teddy returns, he sees Chuck falling to the bottom of the cliff and goes down to help him, which turns out it is just an illusion of the waves. Teddy tries to climb the cliff then sees a cave where the real Rachel Solando is hiding. After that, Teddy goes into the cave and says that he is a member of the marshal and tries to explain that he is looking for his friend Chuck. He utters **Would you mind taking your hand from behind your back, please?** This utterance is classified

into commanding. Teddy commands Rachel to show her hand because teddy want to know what she holds and make sure it will not hurt Teddy. The next data about commanding is shown below

Data 13

02:02:27,465 --> 02:02:40,101

Dolores : Tomorrow we can take them on a picnic.

Teddy : If you ever loved me, Dolores, please stop talking.

In this story, Teddy imagines returning to the past when he returned home from work as a marshal he found his three children had been killed on the lake by his wife Dolores. Then Teddy tried to save his three children but was too late, they were all dead. When Teddy tried to lift his three children from the lake, Dolores said, let's put them in the house and dry their clothes and change their clothes and they will become our doll then tomorrow we invite them to picnic. Teddy command to Dolores **If you ever loved me, Dolores, please stop talking** in this utterance produced by Teddy he command his wife to stop everything she says and does to his three children because Teddy feels very uncomfortable with Dolores's words. Teddy produces commanding in directives in the type of illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.3 Comissive

Commissives are speech forms that function to express promises or offers. Speakers do something that shows the commitment and attitude to take action in

the future. This usually says some utterances or types of verbs, the researcher found 2% of the data only **promising** its shown below:

4.1.1.3.1 Promising

The researcher found there are 3 utterances out of 116 data considers as promising or in the percentage it almost (2,6%).

Data 14

01:12:56,997 --> 01:13:07,131

George : All your talk. All your fucking talk,mand I'm back in here because of you.

Teddy : George, how did they get you out of Dedham? However this happened, I... I'm gonna find a way to fix this,you understand me?

In this story, Teddy enters ward C, where a dangerous patient is placed. Teddy and Chuck enter quietly. In ward C, Teddy meets the patient who is hanging around and thinks that the patient is Laeddis. He strangles him but Chuck stops him. A guard arrives and says the real name of the patient is apparently not Laeddis. Chuck helps the warden while Teddy continues searching for Laeddis. Along the way, he hears someone calling Laeddis's name yet he does not find his figure. He meets the cell of George Noyce, his former colleague. It is said that this is all a trap for him and this is about him and Laeddis. George tells Teddy, “I came back here all of you and my face was destroyed because of you.” The utterance said by Teddy **I'm gonna find a way to fix this, you understand me?** In the words conveyed by Teddy to George, he promises to find a solution to solve this problem so that George could get out of this cell. This utterance

included in promising of Comissive the types of illocutionary acts. The next data is also explained promising in the below

Data 15

01:14:31,425 --> 01:14:44,437

George : You can't dig out the truth and kill Laeddis at the same time. You gotta make a choice. You understand that, don't you?

Teddy : I'm not here to kill anyone. I'm not gonna kill him, I swear to you! I swear.

This dialogue still in the same conversation by Teddy and George in Ward C, George also explains what happened in the lighthouse. He says, “They would take him to the lighthouse and would dissect his brain,” and he says that Teddy must kill Laeddis to get the truth. Teddy states **I'm not gonna kill him, I swear to you! I swear**. In utterances conveyed by Teddy to George, he promises not to kill anyone, including to kill Laeddis. Therefore, Teddy uses the words promising in his utterance that is included in Comissive types.

4.1.1.4 Expressive

Expressive are speech forms that function to express or show the psychological attitude of speakers to a situation. J.L Austin speech act theory is a speech act theory based on the speaker, where the focus of attention is on how speakers manifest the intention in speaking. Researcher found the data of **thanking** and **blaming** in the below:

4.1.1.4.1 Thanking

This study displays Teddy's utterance which relates with thanking is 3,4% (or 4 data out of 116 data). In order to make short, the researcher shows two samples of these. Thus, the detail of analysis can be seen below.

Data 16

00:03:15,445 --> 00:03:30,459

Teddy : Where are my goddamn cigarettes?

Chuck : Here, have one of mine. Government employees will rob you blind.

Teddy : **Thanks.**

This dialogue occurs when Teddy travels to the shutter island by ship. Teddy is nauseous and seasick at the time because he is not traveling by ship. After Teddy vomiting in the toilet, he comes out on the ship's deck and meets a man who turns out to be a partner. After they meet and talk to each other, Teddy looks for his cigarette in his jacket pocket but he does not find it. Then Chuck offers cigarettes to Teddy, then Chuck gives his cigarette to him and Teddy say **thanks** for chuck because Teddy had been given a cigarette by chuck. The utterance delivered by Teddy is categorized in thanking in Expressive illocutionary acts. The data below also shows thanking in expressive type

Data 17

00:12:02,346 -->00:12:18,278

Teddy : Sorry, Doctor. You don't happen to have an aspirin, do you?

Dr. Cawley : Prone to headaches, Marshal?

Teddy : Sometimes. But today, I'm a little more prone to seasickness. Thanks, so much.

In the conversation above, it is located in Dr. Cawley when Teddy and Chuck visit Dr. Cawley to get information from the investigation he is investigating with his colleague. When Teddy tries to dig up information about the disappearance of a patient named Rachel Solando at Ashecliffe Hospital, then Dr. Cawley shows a photo of Rachel Solando to Teddy. Suddenly, Teddy fantasizes about a group of people who are edited in the snow and feels dizzy in his head. Then Teddy asks for aspirin to Dr. Cawley to relieve the headache that he suffers from seasickness. Teddy utters **Thanks, so much**. In this dialogue happened when Dr. Cawley takes the aspirin for Teddy and a glass of water to relieve the headache felt by Teddy. Thanking is the utterance used by Teddy when he receives aspirin from Dr. Cawley and it is a type of Expressive.

4.1.1.4.2 Blaming

In this section, the utterance that indicates with blaming noted about 5 data out of 116 data (or 4,3%). The researcher gives two samples of analysis of these.

Data 18

02:04:19,869 --> 02:04:39,721

Dr. Cawley : Why are you here?

Teddy : **Because I killed my wife.**

Dr. Cawley : And why did you do that?

Teddy : Because she murdered our children, and she told me to let her go.

a gun and shoots them both. Teddy sees the two
 haan says that the gun is not filled with bullets
 the gun away. Dr. Cawley and Dr. Shehaan man
 ain to Teddy about his past which turns out to be
 woke up from unconscious he admitted that
 blames himself, **Because I killed my wife and b**
r children, and she told me to let her go. The v
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 e of illocutionary acts used by Teddy.

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n of Illocutionary Acts.

Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. Competitive function especially asking appears about 127 data out of 209.

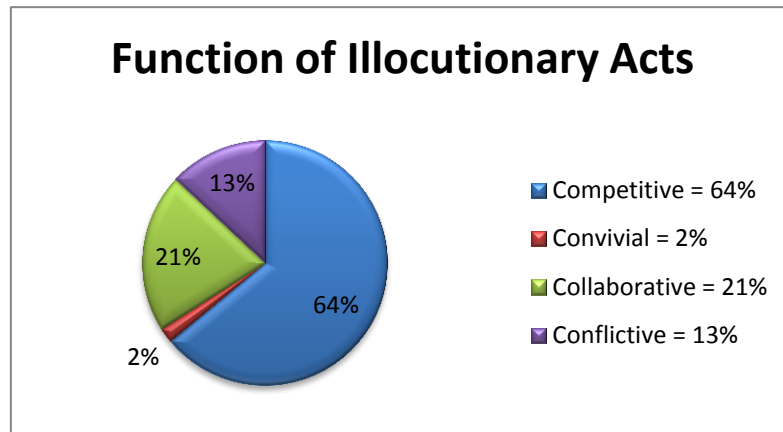


Figure 4.3: The Diagram Function of Illocutionary Acts

The diagram above shows that there are almost all the functions of illocutionary act used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. However, there are also some function of illocutionary acts that is not used by him. There are begging, inviting, congratulating, greeting and reprimanding. In order to make it clear in detail, it can be shown on the table below.

Table 4.1: Finding of Function of Illocutionary Acts.

NO.	Name	Type	Frequency
1.	Competitive	Ordering	5
		Demanding	3
		Asking	127
		Begging	0
2.	Convivial	Offering	2
		Thanking	4
		Inviting	0
		Congratulating	0
		Greeting	0
3.	Collaborative	Asserting	31
		Reporting	4
		Instructing	8
		Announcing	2
4.	Conflictive	Threatening	5
		Cursing	14
		Reprimanding	0
		Accusing	4

4.1.2.1 Competitive

The purpose of this illocutionary function competes with social goals, there are some data found in this function:, **Ordering**, **asking**, and **demanding**.

4.1.2.1.1 Ordering

Ordering is uttering command to the listener to do the speaker's want. In this research, the researcher finds 5 data out of 209.

Data 19

00:29:44,574 --> 00:29:54,750

Dolores : I have to go.

Teddy : No, please. Please. I need to hold on to you. Just a little bit longer, please.

This conversation occurs when Teddy is sleeping and dreaming of his wife who has died. In his dream, his wife says, “Rachel was still here so you don't leave the island.” When his wife is going to go and telling Teddy to get up from his sleep. Teddy states **No, please. Please. I need to hold on to you. Just a little bit longer, please.** In the words conveyed by Teddy, this utterance is absolutely categorized as ordering because he clearly order for his wife to do not leave him, Teddy's speech falls into the Ordering category which is a function of Competitive in illocutionary acts.

4.1.2.1.2 Asking

In this researcher found the highest frequency among all the function of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie. asking function appears about 127 data out of 209.

Data 20

00:36:28,019 --> 00:36:40,280

Teddy : And Dr. Sheehan was there that night?

Mrs. Kearns : Yes. He talked about anger.

Teddy : Tell me about him. What's he like?

Teddy tries to get all the information by interviewing patients who are close to Rachel. She is Mrs. Kearns. Mrs. Kearns tells him about what she knows about Rachel and then Teddy tells Mrs. Kearns explains about Dr. Sheehan and asks how he looks. Then Mrs. Kearns explains him in detail. This utterance in this section categorized as representative acts. The utterance **Tell me about him. What's he like?**, shows that Teddy ask to Mrs. Kearns about Dr. Sheehan because teddy was curious about Dr. Sheehan who is a psychiatrist for Rachel who was lost at Ashecliffe Hospital. So in this utterance by Teddy which is included in the Competitive category that is asking function of illocutionary acts.

4.1.2.1.3 Demanding

Demanding is delivering utterance to the hearer in a forceful way, in order to do or give something to the speaker. Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds 3 data out of 209.

00:34:28,191 --> 00:34:38,366

Teddy : Do you know a patient named Andrew Laeddis? Do you?

In this conversation happened when Teddy and Chuck are investigate by interviews patients at Ashecliffe Hospital. They interviews Peter Breene who is accused of attacking his father's nurse using broken glass. When Teddy tries to ask about Rachel Solando, Breene cannot stop talking about the nurse he injured. Teddy utters **Do you know a patient named Andrew Laeddis? Do you?.** This utterance is classified into function of demanding in illocutionary acts, because in this conversation Teddy tries to demand that he talk about what Teddy asks, and tries to disturb him with the sound of pencil streaks on the paper. Teddy continues to demand peter to explain what he knows about Rachel, if not Teddy will not stop bothering him with the sound of scribbling on paper.

4.1.2.2 Convivial

The purpose of this illocutionary function is in line with social goals, there are some data found in this function: **offering** and **thanking**.

4.1.2.2.1 Offering

At offering function, the researcher found 2 data. Offering means giving a bargaining to someone else.

01:12:56,997 --> 01:13:07,131

George : All your talk. All your fucking talk,mand I'm back in here because of you.

Teddy : George, how did they get you out of Dedham? However this happened, I... I'm gonna find a way to fix this,you understand me?

This dialogue occurs when Teddy goes to Ward C to find Laeddis but instead he meets George Noyce, a former psychiatric patient who has met him. Teddy asks George why he could be here and what had happened to him so that he seems so chaotic. Then George says “This was all because of you, you did all this and got me into a cell in ward C.” When Teddy states **I’m gonna find a way to fix this, you understand me?** Teddy offers George to fix everything and help him get out of prison, in this utterance Teddy produces an offering speech which is part of the function of convivial.

4.1.2.2.2 Thanking

Convivial defines illocutionary acts function to be social goal. Then, thanking also involves being them because here the purpose of illocutionary act coincides to politeness.

Data 23

01:36:25,612 --> 01:36:30,658

Dr. Cawley : Cigarette?

Teddy : No, thanks. I quit.

In this conversation, the utterances used by Teddy is thanking that play a role in functions in illocutionary acts. This is happened when Teddy meets Dr. Cawley, Dr. Cawley says that Rachel has been found and she tells him about an intruder who has talked for a long time with a patient named George Noyce.

Teddy asks if George Noyce often experiences delusions and Dr. Cawley says very often. When Dr. Cawley offers Teddy cigarettes and he says, **No, thanks. I quit.** In the words conveyed by Teddy, it means that he does not smoke and say thank to him for offering a cigarette.

4.1.2.3. Collaborative

The purpose of this illocutionary function ignores social goals, there are some data found in this function: **Asserting, reporting, Instructing and announcing.**

4.1.2.3.1 Asserting

In this part, the researcher founds 31 data. On other hand, this term is the second most used by Edward Teddy Daniels.

Data 24

01:49:29,771 --> 01:49:33,816

Dr. Cawley : Your wife's maiden name was Chanal, am I correct?

Teddy : Don't you even talk about her. Don't you...

This conversation takes place at the lighthouse when Dr. Cawley tries to make Teddy realize that he is the real Andrew Laeddis. Then Dr. Cawley also points out the fact that Teddy is one of the patients treated at Ashecliffe Hospital. After various ways that Dr. Cawley try to make Teddy to be conscious. Teddy utters **“Don't you even talk about her. Don't you!”** In this speech Teddy used function of Asserting illocutionary acts because in his conversation Dr. Cawley

tries to restore Teddy's memory by telling him about his wife, then Teddy assert to Dr. Cawley do not discuss and tell everything about his wife.

4.1.2.3.2 Reporting

At reporting function, the researcher found 4 data. Reporting means giving activity from speaker to hearer to deliver statement (report).

Data 25

01:47:21,768 --> 01:47:33,946

Teddy : Dr. Solando, she told me about the neuroleptics.

Dr. Cawley : Did she, now? And when was this?

Teddy : I found her, Doctor, in a cave out by the cliffs.

In the same place that is at the lighthouse, the conversation is done between Teddy and Dr. Cawley. Teddy reports that he had met Dr. Solando, he met her in a cave on a cliff and Dr. Solando said about all lies in this hospital. Then she also said about neuroleptics. The utterance said by Teddy **I found her, Doctor, in a cave out by the cliffs** is the function of asserting. In the utterance of Teddy, it is identified that Teddy gives the Reporting utterance, which he tries to report the incident he had experienced when meeting Dr. Solando in the cave. This is included in the Collaborative function.

4.1.2.3.3 Announcing

In this section, Announcing means that speaker delivers utterance to hearer to give function as announcing. This study conducts 2 utterances which are indicate to be function of announcing.

remains clean saying that he is Edward Teddy Daniel as U.S Marshal. **Don't move! Don't move!** This utterance classified as Instructing, because Teddy Feeling depressed and tries to take the weapon and instructs Chuck and Dr. Cawley do not to move. The words of Teddy are included in Instructing and contained in the Collaborative function. This scene occurs at the lighthouse.

4.1.2.4. Conflictive

The purpose of illocutionary functions is contrary to social goals, there are some data found in this function: **threatening, accusing, and cursing.**

4.1.2.4.1 Threatening

Threatening is contrary to social goals, in order speaker to do intimidate to the hearer. researcher finds there are 5 data out of 209 in this function.

Data 28

01:55:03,438 --> 01:55:14,031

Teddy : This one's loaded. I can tell by the weight.

Dr. Cawley : I see. And that's your firearm, Marshal? You're sure?

Teddy : My initials are on the side. There's a dent in the barrel from when Philip Stacks shot at me. You're not gonna fuck with my mind on this one, Doctor!

In this dialogue, Teddy feels pressured and tries to take his weapon on Dr. Cawley. Teddy then tries to threaten Dr. Cawley and Chuck to stop saying that he is an Andrew Laeddis. The utterance said by Teddy **This one's loaded. I can tell by the weight** is the function of Threatening. In this utterance by Teddy, he could feel that the gun is heavy and contains bullets. Teddy threatens if they move he

4.1.2.4.2 Accusing

Data 29

Teddy : Your profession, Doctor. Psychiatry.

Teddy : I always heard it was overrun with boozers and
drunks.

4.1.2.4.3 Cursing

[illegible]

Teddy : We're doing our goddamn job.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher finds the data using Searle's theory (1969) about the type of illocutionary acts. The findings of the research, the researchers found 116 data in the four types of illocutionary acts that used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. There are assertive/representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. However, the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Teddy is assertive type, mainly used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. In this section explains about the discussion of the finding. There are two terms that concerned in this research. There are types of illocutionary act

According to Leech (2014), illocutionary function can help into four types according to the relationship of these functions with social goals which consist of maintaining safety and honor. In this discussion researchers found 209 data, there are 4 types of the illocutionary act functions including competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. According to data analysis, the researcher finds that competitive function has the highest frequency among all the function of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie.

[illegible]

Based on the finding above, the researcher tends to compare this present research with these two previous studies. The first is the study from Dianty (2017) who analyzed illocutionary acts performed by main character in divergent movie. Then, the second study comes from Azizah, (2015) *who analyzed illocutionary acts used by a main character in “akeelah and the bee” movie by doug atchison*. Those two researchers conducted her research on illocutionary acts in speech act theory although they used different genre. They also analyzed the types of illocutionary acts in the movie.

Regarding those two previous researches, this present study assists to give the new finding because the researcher uses the types of illocutionary acts theory by Searle (1969) and also function of illocutionary acts by Lecch (1983). By using the theory, the researcher could find the types and the functions of illocutionary

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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

However, researchers also analyzes the functions of illocutionary acts using the theory of Leech (1983). Also there are all kinds of illocutionary acts function used by Edward Teddy Daniels in the "Shutter Island" movie. They are

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