ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOR DIFFERENT RACES IN DR. KING’S UTTERANCES OF AVA DUVERNAY’S SELMA MOVIE

Meryka Provitasari¹, Dwi Setiyadi², Lusia Kristiasih Dwi Purnomosasi³
Department of English Teaching, IKIP PGRI Madiun, Indonesia
merykaprovitasari@ymail.com¹, dwi.setiyadi@ikippgrimadiun.ac.id², lusiakdp@gmail.com³

Abstract
This research aims to find out the racism occurs from verbal language by using Selma movie as the object. It is based on insight from Yule’s (1996) illocutionary act theory to analyze the type of Martin Luther King’s utterances and Hymes’ (in Wardhaugh, 2006) speaking ethnography theory to analyze the context behind Martin Luther King’s utterances. The writer finds commissive act (8%); expressive act (44%); and directive act (48%) as the illocutionary act which be used by King, and some datum of speaking ethnography without genre because genre can be found in written text only. The writer finds unity, solidarity, nationality and movement as the meanings which be categorized into racism’s representation from analysing the type and context.

Keywords: race, illocutionary acts, movie

INTRODUCTION
Utterance of verbal human communication is used as many purposes, not only to deliver the message but also to do the act in certain meaning. In communication, there is a communicated process between one person to other in same race, same status, or different race as like as between Black and White. The communication can well occur between Black and White by knowing each understanding among them. Their communication can be used to see the atmosphere among them. Communication between Black and White is known from watching Selma movie as historical American movie.

Selma movie has Martin Lurther King as main character who can do communication not only to Black people but also to White people. By analysing King’s utterances from this movie the researcher knows the certain intended meaning of King’s utterances by finding the type of those and the context behind those. The writer uses identifying of type and describing of context to find out the intended meaning because the writer can know the purpose of each King’s utterances by identifying type and its purpose is belong to one of the speaking ethnography parts which is end part because end means background of utterance by knowing the purpose of it. The writer uses theory of Yule (1996) about illocutionary act of speech act to describe the type and Hymes (in Wardhaugh, 2006) about speaking ethnography to describe the context.

Because of it, the writer has three objectives of study: (1) Identifying the type of illocutionary acts for different races in Dr. King’s utterances of Selma movie, (2) Describing the context.
xt of illocutionary acts for different races in Dr. King’s utterances of Selma movie, and (3) Finding the intended meaning of illocutionary acts for different races in Dr. King’s utterances of Selma movie.

METHOD

This research belongs to on descriptive qualitative because it focuses on identifying and describing the phenomenon (Kothari, 2004:5). Selma movie as the object of research is secondary data. By answering three problems in introduction, the writer takes documentation technique because it belongs to on documentation by collecting many documents which help to figure out the problems, and the writer uses flow model (Miles and Huberman, 1994:10) as data analyzing technique which be started from selecting and displaying King’s utterance from Selma movie only and be ended by making interpretation and report of data.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer finds 25 datum of King’s utterances. There are two research findings such as the type of King’s utterances and the context of King’s utterances.

1. Type of illocutionary acts

The data of King’s utterances performs three types of five types in illocutionary act. They are commissive, expressive, and directive. The summary of the illocutionary act performed in data result is presented in the table and the chart below.

| No. | Types of illocutionary acts | Amount |  |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|---|
| 1.  | Commisives                 | 2      | 8%|
| 2.  | Expressives                | 11     | 44%|
| 3.  | Directives                 | 12     | 48%|
| Total|                             | 25     | 100%|

Table 1. Summary of the illocutionary act of King’s utterances
The discussions of three distributions performance above are discussed in detail below.

a. Commissive acts

According to Searle and Vandervken (1985: 37), the commissive is to commit the speaker to do something. Commissive act in King’s utterance includes swearing and promising.

Table 2.1. Swearing category

| Duration | Type   | Utterances                                                                 |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:19:30-00:19:55 | Commisives | King : As good a place to die as any, I guess. Coretta : I wish you wouldn’t talk like that. |

The sentence belongs to on commissive because the verbs on sentences use present tense properly to indicate the future action such as guess (Kreidler, 1998:193). Dr.King said above does not mean he hopes to die there but it means he will do some dangerous activity there by using joking tone. He performs the illocutionary act of swearing.

Table 2.2. Promising category

| Duration | Type | Utterances |
|----------|------|------------|
|          |      |            |

From the data, directive is largest proportion with 48% of the illocutionary act which is performed, expressive accounts for 44% and commissive is smallest proportion with 8% of the illocutionary act which is performed. The discussions of three distributions performance above are discussed in detail below.

Chart 1. Percentage distribution of King’s utterances

![Chart 1. Percentage distribution of King’s utterances](chart1.png)
The sentence belongs to on commissive because the verbs on sentences use present tense properly to indicate the future action such as try (Kreidler, 1998:193). Dr. King said above means he promises to get Black people legal right whatever the situation that he will face. It does not mean Dr. King just try it but also he will make it happens. He performs the illocutionary act of promising.

b. Expressive acts

According to Searle and Vandervken (1985: 38), the expressive point is to express feelings and attitudes and the speaker expresses some psychological attitudes about the state of affairs represented by the propositional content. Expressive act in King’s utterance includes apologising, greeting, sadness, dislike and disagreeing.

Table 3.1. Apologising category

| Duration | Type      | Utterances                                                                 |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:19:30-00:19:55 | Commisives | King: It just takes the edge off. Coretta: You and your friends can joke about that. I don’t joke about that. |

In table 3.1., King expresses his regret to his wife because his bad joking. It is supported with Kreidler (1998:188) who says an expressive utterance springs from the previous actions or failure to act of the speaker. On the previous conversation, his wife says “I wish you wouldn’t talk like that”, and he gives feedback as like as on the table. So, it belongs to on apology.

Table 3.2. Greeting category

| Duration | Type | Utterances                                                                 |
|----------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:28:41-00:28:49 | Expressives | King: Yess. Hello to you. How are you? Reed: I’m well, sir. Thank you for asking. |

In table 3.2., the noun hello describes King’s greeting to someone. The greeting How are you? capture this. So, he performs the illocutionary act of greeting.
In Table 3.3, the adjective *tired* describe King’s sadness not giving information about his body condition.

In Table 3.4, the verb *don’t like* describes directly his dislike about one condition. He is unhappy with his action of doing speech in front of the White people. Thus, he dislike about one condition by delivering his dislike of his ascot.

In Table 3.5, King gives other option to White people as an answer of White saying before. It means Dr. King says her expressive of refusal politely by giving suggestion.

c. **Directive acts**

According to Searle and Vandervken (1985: 38), the directive point is to try to get other people to do things. Directive act in King’s utterance includes requesting, commanding and demanding.

| Table 3.3. Sadness category |
|-----------------------------|
| **Duration** | **Type** | **Utterances** |
| 00:37:39-00:37:52 | Expressives | King: I’m tired, Ralphy. Tiring of this. Ralphy: Eyes on the prize, Martin. |

| Table 3.4. Dislike category |
|-----------------------------|
| **Duration** | **Type** | **Utterances** |
| 00:01:31-00:01:41 | Expressives | King: I don’t like how this looks. Coretta: Looks distinguished and debonair to me. |

| Table 3.5. Disagreeing category |
|-----------------------------|
| **Duration** | **Type** | **Utterances** |
| 01:22:46-01:22:56 | Expressives | Doar: I’m here on the President’s order to try and make this work. Please work with me. King: Might I suggest that you speak with Governor Wallace and Sheriff Clark and urge them against violence instead of trying to persuade us not to have a peaceful protest? |
Table 4.1. Requesting category

| Duration          | Type     | Utterances                                                                 |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:02:18-00:02:39 | Directives | King: I'm gonna be a pastor somewhere small. College town. Lead a little church. Teach a class. Maybe the occasional speaking engagement. Coretta: And I'll pay all the bills for us, especially the mortgage for our very own house. |

In table 4.1., King performs the directive act of requesting. King asks his wife to handle everything business about home during he goes to Selma.

Table 4.2. Commanding category

| Duration          | Type     | Utterances                                                                 |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:29:50-00:29:56 | Directives | King: Enough of this now. I haven’t the time for this. None of us got the time for this. King’s friends: (keep silent) |

In table 4.2., King performs the directive act of commanding. King can give a command because he has control as the highest position there. Kreidler (1998: 190) states a command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

Table 4.3. Demanding category

| Duration          | Type     | Utterances                                                                 |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 00:58:53-00:58:58 | Directives | King: Then propose new legislation, Sir! President: I can’t do that this year. |

In table 4.3., King performs the directive act of demanding. The verb propose describes the speaker asks someone who has highest level position in American about something. Demanding utterance can be uttered from people who stay in low position to people who stay in high position.

2. Context of illocutionary acts

The each datum are analyzed one by one based on speaking factors of speaking ethnography. From all datum analysis, there is no genre because genre is only in written text. So, there are seven parts only in speaking ethnography which can be described.

a. The setting is always in a private room.
b. The participants are Black men, Black women, and White men.
c. The end depends on what the categories are about.
d. The act sequence is how the start of action until how the end of action.
e. The keys are formal and informal tone.
f. The instrument is in oral way of communication. And the registers are law and religion.
g. The norm of interaction is polite, formal and kind communication.

From analyzing type and context, there are four intended meanings in King’s utterances which indicates racism. They are unity, nationality, solidarity, and movement. Black people have unity, nationality, solidarity and movement spirit because they are still as a victim of racism and the want to have same right and status with White people in America legislation to defend their long life.

CONCLUSION

The analyzing of verbal in American movie can be new alternative in searching the racism occurring in America. It accounts for the type which be related with the context in order to produce the intended meaning as the goals. After finishing the research, the writer would like to suggest that this film needs to be explored from many sides. Because of it, the writer hopes the next researcher can analyze this movie from the illocutionary act among different or same gender side.

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