

A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTER IN TO ALL THE BOYS: ALWAYS AND FOREVER MOVIE

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Submitted: August 18, 2023 Reviewed : February 12, 2024 Accepted: March 11, 2024

This study aims to analyze speech acts in the context of sociolinguistic aspects with a focus on language interaction. Speech act is a form of verbal expression that has social impact and pragmatic meaning in daily human communication. This research focuses on the types and factors in speech acts that exist in the two male and female leads in the movie entitled To All The Boys: Always and Forever. Through a sociolinguistic and descriptive qualitative approach, this research explores the relationship between speech acts and social dynamics in various communication situations. This research method involves collecting data from the speech acts in the scripts of the movie. The data were then analyzed qualitatively by considering the speech act framework as well as concepts in sociolinguistic theory. The analysis shows that speech acts play an important role in representing gender norms in society. Language choices, speaking styles, and the types of speech acts used can differ based on gender, reflecting the social construction of gender roles.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Speech Act, Type, Factor, Movie, Gender

INTRODUCTION

Speech act theory is one of the main aspects of interlanguage pragmatics that has been studied in philosophy, anthropology, and linguistics. In the field of linguistics. They are some utterances use. The intentions of the threatening utterance are: threatening, asserting, showing power/ability, warning, commanding, and encouraging. three kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness. They are 3,33% for condoling, 93,34% for regretting, and 3,33% for requesting of forgiveness. 2) There are eight types of the intentions. They are 3,33% impression, 26,67% guilty, 43,33% regret, 3,33% acceptance of blame, 6,67% request of forgiveness, 6,67% respect, 6,67% being afraid and 3,33% close relationship (Istariyandari, Oktisa, 2010). Urdu-speaking learners of English in universities use apology utterances according to the severity of the offence. If the situation is severe they use intensifiers and indirect apology strategy and if situation is not severe, they use explicit apology strategy (Tahir Saleem and Summiya Azam, 2015). The speaker's social status also influences in giving the direction to the addressee. Showing power is influenced by command, in showing respect is influenced by request and suggestion, in giving strong order is influenced by request, and in softening utterance is influenced by request and suggestion (Prasetyo , Agus Eko , 2009). While *Women Expressive Utterances women in Bad Moms Movie* are not always more polite in using language than men. Women do not attempt to minimize

the threat to the hearer's face because the speaker wishes to maximize the efficiency of the utterance (Permatasari, A.I and Ariatmi . A.Z, 2017)

The concept of movies is universally enjoyed across different eras, with people watching them in theaters and now on digital platforms. Cinematography, originating from "cinema" meaning "movement" and "phytons" meaning "light," involves creating motion through light. Movies serve as social and cultural documents reflecting the time they were made, unintentionally preserving historical context. They play a pivotal role in communication by conveying messages through stories. Movies encompass various genres, shaping the film's narrative. Comedy, action, horror, thriller, science fiction, documentary, fantasy, and romance are some of these genres. Comedy induces laughter through dialogue and amusing scenes, while horror generates adrenaline by evoking fear. Romance, a popular genre, explores emotional connections between characters in romantic relationships, often with conflicts that engage the audience's emotions.

In the realm of romance films, the gender distinction between male and female actors becomes evident. This biological classification extends beyond biology and incorporates social values. Communication and gender are intriguing subjects in sociolinguistics. Scholars explore whether males and females communicate differently, leading to discussions about linguistic discrimination. Various researchers have delved into the gender-based differences in English communication. Movies are a universally cherished form of entertainment, employing cinematography to convey stories through light and motion. They serve as historical records unintentionally, and different genres like comedy, horror, and romance offer diverse emotional experiences. Gender distinctions in film characters prompt discussions about communication and linguistic differences between males and females.

The analysis focuses on the film "To All The Boys: Always and Forever," released in February 2021 on Netflix. The movie, directed by Michael Fimognari and starring Lana Condor and Noah Centineo, is the third installment in the To All The Boys series, concluding the trilogy based on Jenny Han's bestselling books. The story revolves around Lara Jean's last year of high school, her relationship with Peter Kavinsky, and her college plans. After a family trip to Korea, Lara Jean must choose between her ideal college and maintaining a long-distance relationship with Peter. The film explores communication differences between genders through dialogues and scenes, using John Searle's speech act theory, which categorizes utterances into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The analysis examines how characters like Lara Jean and Peter Kainsky use language to convey emotions and intentions in the context of their relationship.

Searle critiques Austin's theory of speech acts, particularly illocutionary verbs. He emphasizes the distinction between speech acts and the verbs used to express them. In his 1977 article 'Classification of Illocutionary Acts,' Searle aims to categorize illocutionary acts into basic types. He defines five categories: representatives/assertive, commissive, directives, declaratives, and expressive. These categories are crucial for researchers analyzing dialogues in movies.

Dell Hymes adds to this by asserting that the meaning of language isn't solely derived from speech patterns; it emerges from various contextual factors. He

highlights dimensions like participants, setting, and channel, which influence the meaning of speech styles. Hymes' theory emphasizes how language is influenced by factors present during conversations or speech events. He proposes a framework called 'SPEAKING,' which underscores the inseparable link between language and culture. This framework demonstrates that language use is intertwined with various interconnected factors during human communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative researchers use a developing qualitative approach, collecting data in natural settings with attention to the individuals and locations studied. Descriptive methods are used to comprehensively explain the phenomenon under study. Data analysis involves inductive and deductive thinking, uncovering patterns or themes (Creswell, 2013). Context dependence colors qualitative research because of its purpose. This dependence comes from the context or setting of the research participants or sites. To understand the setting of the problem under study, the researcher must understand the contextual elements and their impact on the participants' experiences (for example, social, political, historical factors). This understanding is important to understand how circumstances uniquely shape events, actions, and meanings (Maxwell, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter included the finding and discussion of the study. In addition, this chapter also discusses the types, as well as the factors shown in the data. The data here is in the form of dialog from the two main characters in the movie entitled "To All the Boys: Always and Forever" along with its meaning and explanation.

A. Representative

Representative or assertive is a type of speech act used by speakers to express their belief in something whether it is true or not. This can be characterized by the presence of performative verbs such as state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, describe, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc.

(DATUM/06/Re/LR/00:33:54)

Peter: "That information is classified."

Lara: "**I'm pretty sure we're supposed to stay in our rooms.**"

Peter: "Intel suggests that the chaperones are going to be at the hotel bar getting absolutely wasted, giving us a clear exit. Do you accept the mission?"

Context and Analysis:

In this data, the context is Peter wanted to meet at the lobby and then they went hangout at night, but Lara wasn't sure about that because they're not allowed to go out. She thought that they supposed to stay in their room at night. The type of the data is representative because Lara assures Peter to stay in his room instead of going out because they are not allowed to go out. It shows by the utterance that Lara used. This data scene was at night and the setting of the scene was in the hotel lobby. The participants in this data are Lara and Peter. Another factor is the end or purpose

of the conversation. In this data, the purpose of Lara's words was to convince Peter that they would not be able to go out that night. In the conversation they use informal language. The use of informal language is also one of the factors of the fourth speech act, namely the act of sequence. They were acted like they were agent in a mission so they whispered to each other to speak. This kind of tone and acted shown in the scene can be the key factor of the data. In this scene they did not use any of instrument, they were just carried out the conversation orally.

B. Directive

Directive are used to influence the behavior of the listener. This type of speech act mostly done by speakers to the hearer to do something or take a particular action. Commanding, forbidding, requesting, ordering, threatening and its kind are examples of directive speech acts.

(DATUM 20/Dr/LR/01:07:31)

Peter: "What's up?"

Lara: "**Make it memorable, romantic, and no quotes from famous dead poets.**"

Peter: "Covey, yearbooks are for people you're never goanna see again."

Context and Analysis

The context of this data is Lara and Peter met in school after the talk about the NYU. Lara brought a year book, she wanted Peter to sign it and make some notes on it. The type of speech act in this data is directive because Lara was order Peter to make the notes to be memorable and romantic for her. In the data listed above, the author found various factors that influence the type of speech act present. The first is the scene and setting, in this data the movie does not clearly show the time of the incident, but the setting shows the conversation taking place in the school canteen. It is most likely that the scene occur in the morning or afternoon during school hours. There are also participants Lara and Peter. Another factor found by the author is the end factor. More simply end is the purpose of the conversation. In this data the purpose of Lara saying the sentence is to order Peter to do something as she wants. As it explained in the previous directive ordering type. Then the act of the sequence shown by the two participants included, Peter and Lara were in awkward gestures after the last talk about NYU. But Lara tried to make the mood better, she changed her tone a little bit higher. This dialogue does not include any instruments because the conversation is conducted orally.

C. Commissive

Expressive speech act is used for a psychological state in a sincere condition about a state specified in a propositional context. This speech act reveals the inner state of the speaker as well as the speaker's attitudes, emotions, or psychological state for example: praising, deploring, apologizing, congratulating, commiserating, and thanking.

(DATUM 24/ Co/LR/00:10:06)

Kitty: "Ewe. Aren't you supposed to make it out after the movie's started?"

Peter: "Not with Lara Jean. She doesn't even let me talk once the movie starts."

Lara Jean: "**It's because I want you to actually watch it.**"

Context and Analysis

In this conversation Lara and Peter were kissing before they watch the movie and suddenly Kitty come. The type of the data is commissive because Lara said she wanted Peter seriously pay attention every time they watch movie. From the dialog above, the author has found the background of the conversation which is a factor of the speech act. Among the scene and setting, the conversation takes place at night at Lara's house. There are three participants in this conversation, Lara, Peter and Kitty. Then another important thing factor is the end that is the goal of the conversation to occur. Lara's goal is to oblige Peter to watch the movie. It because Peter always unserious when they watch movie together. They were in a relaxed conversation so the language used in the conversation is informal, this action also complements the act of sequence factor. The vibes shown in this scene look happy, but in Lara's perspective she was a little bit serious about what she said. They speak with a normal and unstressed tone of voice. This of course has the potential to be a key factor in the speech act for this data.

D. Expressive

Expressive speech act is used for a psychological state in a sincere condition about a state specified in a propositional context. This speech act reveals the inner state of the speaker as well as the speaker's attitudes, emotions, or psychological states for example: praising, deploring, apologizing, congratulating, commiserating, and thanking.

(DATUM 41/Ex/PT/01:12:19)

Peter: "**Uh, you... you look... wow.**"

Lara: "You look wow too! You do."

Peter: "Thank you."

Context and Analysis

The context of this data is when Lara, Peter, Christine and Trevor were about to go to the prom party, Peter praise Lara because she looks so beautiful that night. The type of the utterance is expressive because Peter praise Lara with the word "wow" that he used. The writer finds four speech act factors in the data which also affect the type of speech act that the previous writer has found. The first is the scene and setting. The scene in this data takes place at Lara's house, and the setting happened at night. Participants in this dialogue include Peter as well as Lara. Another factor that influences the speech act in the data is the end factor or the purpose of the conversation conducted by the participants. In this scene Peter wants to show his praise for Lara who looks beautiful wearing a dress. He uses the word "wow" instead of pretty or beautiful to compliment Lara. He used the word because in complimenting her as he looked lost for words after seeing Lara. They use informal language in communicating, this is an act of sequence factor. Another factor of the speech act shown in this dialog is the key. In this scene Peter looks too

stunned when he sees Lara going down the stairs with the dress. He spoke and praised Lara in a low tone voice.

E. Declarative

A declarative speech act is when a speaker uses language to state or describe a certain state of affairs or express a proposition. In other words, it involves making statements about reality, such as describing facts, opinions, or beliefs. Declarative speech acts are such as baptizing, declaring punishment, marriage, and so on.

(DATUM 49/Dc/PT/01:22:25)

Lara: "No, please don't do this."

Peter: "**Let's just end it now.**"

Context and Analysis

The context in this conversation is the situation that happened between Peter and Lara was getting worse. After a long debate, in the end it was Peter who ended their relationship. He thought that this was what Lara had realized earlier. The type of speech act that used in this conversation is declarative. It is because Peter declare he wanted to end his relationship with Lara. This data categorized as a declarative type because it changed the condition between both of the people in that conversation, in this case it was Lara and Peter. The following are the factors that influence the speech act in this data. The first is the scene and setting. The scene occurs at night, the setting occurs at Lara's house, precisely where they have a conversation in Lara's room. The participants in the conversation above are Peter and Lara. The end or purpose of the conversation above is to declare that Peter wants to end their relationship. The act sequence is they used an informal language when he spoke. In this scene Peter spoke in a stern tone as he stood and looked at Lara. After Peter left Lara showed an expression that she was so upset and sad.

The purpose of this research is to discuss the linguistics of speech acts spoken by the participants. In this study, the participants are two female and male lead actors in a romance drama movie, entitled *To All The Boys: Always and Forever*. The author specifically analyzes the type of speech act and also the factors that influence the speech acts performed by the two characters. The types of speech acts used in this study are derived from John Searle's theory which suggests five types of speech acts.

Moreover, the author also includes factors that influence speech acts in a conversation using Dell Hymers' theory. He put forward this theory by using the acronym SPEAKING, where the eight factors are aspects of the background of a speech act. The author has found the two objectives after analyzing the two characters in the movie. The author found in total fifty data containing five speech act types and six aspect factors. This is because not all the data has all eight aspect factors, as Hymers' theory that a conversation occurs based on the situation and conditions.

The data and results of the analysis above prove that John Searle's theory of illocutionary speech act types and Dell Hymers' theory of factors that influence the occurrence of a conversation are interconnected. A human speech act is not solely

judged by gender. There are many other aspects that can be studied about speech acts. Lara, a female character, is able to dominate a conversation, able to state whatever she wants to say or believe clearly, just like Peter. With all the difficulties he faced he tried to solve his problems well. In her speech, she was even able to give advice to Peter. Even in this movie data, Peter's character shows more expressive type utterances.

Apart from the type of speech, in this study the author also analyzes the factors that influence the occurrence of a conversation carried out by speakers. The author uses Dell Hymers' SPEAKING theory. These eight aspects then become the background of why conversations occur. After the author analyzed, not all data had all aspects of these factors. However, almost all data have five aspects of SPEAK. The end aspect in this speech act factor is the aspect most related to the type of speech act. This is because the purpose of the speaker in speaking will determine the utterance type of the speaker's speech act.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from this research. Speech act can change the stereotype that human abilities cannot be judged by gender alone. Women and men have the same ability in language. Through discovery and analysis, fifty data were found, twenty-six data belonged to female characters and twenty-four data belonged to male characters. Analyzed using John Searle's sociolinguistic theory which suggests that in speech acts there are five types. This study is dominated by the representative type, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Analyzed using Dell Hymers' SPEAKING factor, the author found that the most common factor is the SPEAK factor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank to whom provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research, although still many deficiencies from this paper. Specifically thank to Mr. Aris Hidayatulloh from Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta and the writer's friends for the best advice and guiding to finish this research.

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