Speech Acts Found in the Movie "The Good Doctor"

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine the type of speech act that exist in the movie The Good Doctor. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The source of the research data is subtitles on the movie The good doctor. This research uses document analysis to analyze data, and focus group discussion is carried out to validate the data. Types of speech acts are found in the movie are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive.

Keywords: Linguistic; Pragmatic; Speech Act; Movie; The Good Doctor

Introduction

Movies as a work of art and culture is mass communication media, carries messages that containing important ideas that delivered to the people. A movie is produced as a result of creativity and art, not only entertaining, but also providing information and educating viewers through the messages conveyed. Therefore, film touch various aspects of human being life in society, nation, and state. Movies become very effective as learning media in instilling noble values, moral lesson, cultural elements, and so on.

In Indonesia the circulation of foreign films is far greater than the amount of local film production. Language is no longer serious problem because foreign movies have been equipped with Indonesian language subtitles. Subtitles are usually written at the bottom of the movie screen so they can read by viewer without blocking viewer from enjoying visual appearance of the movies. To fluent reading viewer, text translation or subtitle is helpful to understand information conveyed by foreign language movies.

The main function of language is as a communication tool. In communication, one purpose can be spoken with various forms of speech. Speech act is a branch of science that studies language from its actual aspect. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 50) Speech act is individual symptoms, psychological, and its continuity is determined by the language ability of the speaker in dealing with certain situation.

Research Method

This research uses pragmatic approach. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated that it is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance, Yule (1996:3). It can be concluded that pragmatic studies the meaning based on the context.

Researcher uses speech act theory according to Searle. Searle (in Leech, 1993: 163-165) groups illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative.

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. This research is called descriptive because the data used are in the form of speech or sentence from subtitles of the movie The Good Doctor which then are analyzed using pragmatic approach.

According to Lyncoln and Guba (in Santosa, 2017:49) In qualitative research, location must be understood as the boundary used to determine the focus of research or *focus-determined boundary.*

In other words, the location of this study does not have to be geographic or demographic in nature. Therefore the research location of this research is in the movie series The Good Doctor.

Data in this research are divided into two part, primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study are the utterances in the movie series The Good Doctor. While secondary data come from previous studies.

The subject analysis document of this study is a transcript of the dialogue of the movie The Good Doctor. According to Sutopo (2006:56) The accuracy of choosing and determining the type of data source will determine the accuracy and richness of the data, or depth of information obtained.

Validity is done to get assuredness for the researchers to the conclusions obtained from their research (Sutopo, 2006: 78). Validity is done by focus group discussion. Focus group discussion aim to get reliable result. Focus group discussion is carried out by determining the speech act contained in the utterances in the movie subtitles The Good Doctor.

Results and Discussion

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found four types of speech acts contained in the *The Good Doctor* movie subtitles.

Table 1 Table 1. Tabulation of Types of Speech Acts

No.	Types of Speech Acts	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Expressive	72	42.3
2	Assertive	57	33.5
3	Directive	24	14.2
4	Commissive	17	10
	Total	170	100

Based on the tabulation above, it can be seen that the researcher found 4 types of speech acts in the *The Good Doctor* movie subtitles, consisting of expressive, assertive, directive, and commissive speech acts. Each type of speech act has different characteristics. Each type of speech act will be explained as follows:

Expressive speech acts arise when the speaker has to express his/her feelings or emotional state to the speech partner. Emotional conditions can be caused by something that comes from within the speaker. The verb used to accommodate this speech act can be exemplified as follows; thanking, insulting, apologizing, greeting, saying goodbye, praising, blaming, mocking, condolences, etc. (Djatmika, 2016: 18) Examples of expressive speech acts:

(a)

Kalu: I understand.
Melendez: Thank you.

Context:Melendez talks to Kalu. Melendez thanks Kalu as Kalu can understand Melendez's decision.

The conversation above is categorized expressive speech acts because Melendez thanks Kalu.

(b)

Shaun: But you're the president of the hospital, so I'll say "flatulence" to you.
Aaron: Well, I appreciate that.

Context: Aaron talks to Shaun and appreciates Shaun because Shaun has placed himself well by considering Aaron as the head of the hospital.

The conversation above is categorized expressive speech acts because Aaron gives appreciation to Shaun.

(c)

Browne: Hey. How are you doing?
Shaun: What's the point of sarcasm?

Context: Browne meets Shaun at the reception and then greets Shaun.

The conversation above is categorized expressive speech acts of greeting because Browne greets Shaun when he is at the reception.

(d)

Browne: Nice work, Doctor.
Melendez: Thanks.

Context:Browne speaks to Melendez. Browne congratulates Melendez for his operations running smoothly.

The conversation above is categorized expressive acts of praising because Browne praises Melendez when the operation goes well.

(e)

Patient's father: Dr. Murphy, thank you so much.
Shaun: You're welcome.

Context: The patient's father talks to Shaun. Shaun successfully operated on the patient and saved the patient's life, if Shaun did not act quickly the patient would die. Then, after the operation was finished and the patient regained consciousness, the patient's father thanked Shaun for saving his daughter.

The conversation above is categorized expressive acts of thanking. The patient's father thanks Shaun for saving his daughter's life.

The second speech act is assertive speech acts. Assertive speech acts are actions that involve the speaker in the truth of the proposition being expressed. According to Djatmika (2016: 17), assertive speech acts are often marked by the presence of verbs such as saying, stating, answering, describing, explaining, advising, telling, commenting, giving information, agreeing, etc. Examples of assertive speech acts:

(f)

| Kalu: Sir, the boy is wide open. |
| Melendez: Good. That'll give me time to figure out why the hell we're doing an echo. |

Context: Kalu talks to Melendez. Kalu and Melendez are operating on a patient. Then, Kalu informed Melendez that the boy who is operated on needed more time if an echocardiogram was conducted.

The conversation above is categorized assertive speech acts because Kalu provides information to Melendez about the patient being operated on.

(g)

| Aaron: Board reconvenes in 45 minutes. Can you stay here until I get back? |
| Shaun: Okay. |

Context: Shaun talks to Aaron. Hospital officials will hold a meeting in 45 minutes. Aaron must attend the meeting, and Aaron asks Shaun to wait in the hospital restaurant until he returns. Then, Shaun understood that Aaron had to leave.

The conversation above is categorized assertive speech acts of agreeing. Shaun agrees to wait at the hospital restaurant, while Aaron will attend the meeting.

(h)

| Shaun: You have it in the wrong place. |
| Doctor: I think I remember enough of Anatomy 101 to know where the jugular vein is. |

Context: The doctor talks to Shaun. Shaun said that the doctor pressed the wrong part. However, the doctor did not agree because the doctor had attended an anatomy class.

The conversation above is categorized assertive speech acts of explaining. The doctor explained to Shaun that he still remembered about the anatomy class so that he knew where the veins were bleeding.

(i)

Patient: They've been planning this for months. If they have to reschedule...
Browne: Well... well, this...this is complicated surgery, but if all goes well, recovery is pretty easy.

Context: Browne talks to the patient to calm the patient because the patient is afraid of the operation to be undertaken.

The conversation above is categorized assertive speech acts of explaining. Browne explains to the patient so that the patient becomes calm and is not afraid of the operation to be performed.

(j)

Aoki: Dr. Murphy...I want to be the first to welcome you to San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital.
Shaun: Thank you.

Context: Aoki talks to Shaun. After hearing Shaun's story, Aoki accepts Shaun to be a doctor at San Jose Bonaventure Hospital.

The conversation above is categorized assertive speech acts of stating. Aoki as vice president at San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital states that Shaun has been accepted as a doctor at the hospital.

The next speech act is the directive speech act. The directive speech act is the speech act whose speech is intended to influence the speech partner to take an action. The verb used by the speaker to represent this speech act is to direct, command, order, give instructions, ask, advise, suggest, invite, ban, confirm, etc. (Djatmika, 2016: 17). Examples of directive speech acts:

(k)

Aoki: Dr. Murphy...I'd like you to tell us why you want to become a surgeon.
Shaun: All right.

Context: Aoki talks to Shaun. Aoki wants to hear directly from Shaun himself about his recruitment.
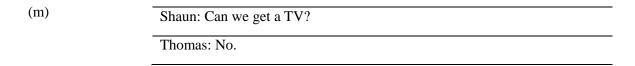
The conversation above is categorized directive directive speech of commanding. Aoki as vice president of San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital gives orders to Shaun to explain why Shaun wants to be a surgeon at the hospital.

(l)

Aaron: Well, you should bury him, I guess.
Shaun: Okay.

Context: Aaron talks to Shaun. Shaun's rabbit died, then Shaun asked Aaron what he had to do. Then, Aaron gave advice to Shaun.

The conversation above is categorized the directive speech acts of advising. Shaun's rabbit died, then Shaun asked Aaron what Shaun should do. Then, Aaron advised Shaun that Shaun's rabbit was buried.

(m)

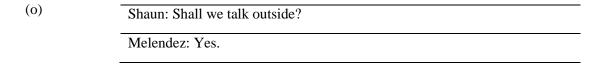| Shaun: Can we get a TV? |
| --- |
| Thomas: No. |

Context: Shaun speaks to his younger brother. Shaun and his sister live in an old unused bus, Shaun feels the need for entertainment, then Shaun wants a television.

The conversation above shows the directive speech acts of asking. In the conversation above, Shaun asks for a television from his sister because they live alone on an unused bus.

(n)

Callum: Why are you doing this?
Browne: If you lie to me, my answers won't help you.

Context: Browne talks with Callum. Browne can not deal with Callum's lies, so Brown wants Callum to be honest about whether he is afraid or not of the operation to be carried out. Thus, Browne can help Callum with the surgery.
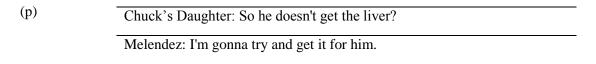
The conversation above is categorized speech acts of advising. Browne advises Callum to be honest with Browne. If Callum is honest with Browne, Browne will be able to assist Callum in the operations that will be carried out.

(o)

Shaun: Shall we talk outside?
Melendez: Yes.

Context: Shaun talks to Melendez. Melendez and Shaun are involved in a debate in dealing with patients. Then, Shaun invites Melendez to talk outside the room, so as not to frighten the patient.

The conversation above shows the directive speech acts of inviting. Shaun invites Melendez to talk outside the room so that the patient does not feel afraid.

The last speech act is commissive speech act. Commissive speech acts occur when a speaker makes himself committed to taking an action in the future for the second person. Verbs that are commonly used in commissive speech acts include promising, swearing, vowing, pledging, rejecting, threatening, offering, etc. (Djatmika, 2016: 17-18). Examples of commissive speech acts:

(p)

Chuck's Daughter: So he doesn't get the liver?
Melendez: I'm gonna try and get it for him.

Context: Melendez talks to Chuck's daughter. Chuck is unlikely to get a liver donor because Chuck has alcohol in his blood. However, Melendez will try to help Chuck get a liver donor.

The conversation above is categorized commissive speech acts of promising. Melendez is optimistic he can get a liver donor for Chuck.

(q)

| Kalu: You care to join me? |
| Browne: Umm.. maybe.. |

Context: Kalu talks to Browne. To celebrate the success of their operation, Kalu invites Browne to go for drinks.

The conversation above is categorized commissive speech act of offering. Kalu offers Browne to go with him because their operation has been successfully completed.

(r)

| Aaron: What can I do for you? |
| Andrews: I'd like your advice. |

Context: Aaron talks to Andrews. Andrews comes over to Aaron's table at lunch. Then, Aaron offers to help Andrews.

The conversation above is categorized speech acts of offering. Andrews approaches to Aaron in the hospital canteen, then Aaron offers to help Andrews because Aaron thinks that Andrews approaches him because there is something he wants to talk about.

(s)

| Dr. Carly: Your results will be ready in 15 minutes. |
| Shaun: Okay. |

Context: Dr. Carly talks to Shaun. Shaun immediately asks the results of the laboratory tests to Dr. Charly. Because laboratory tests must be in order, Dr. Charly calms Shaun so that his laboratory tests are quickly processed.

The conversation above shows commissive speech acts of promising. Shaun really needs the results of the laboratory tests, then Shaun feels uneasy because the laboratory tests process is very long, then Dr. Charly promises Shaun that the results of the laboratory tests will be finished in 15 minutes.

(t)

| Shaun: I need a straw to cannulate the vein, please. |
| Policeman: There's a straw in my cup. |

Context: The policeman talks to Shaun. Shaun and Browne remove the blood clots in the donor liver. Then, Shaun needs a straw to pierce a blood vessel in a liver donor.

The conversation above is categorized speech acts of offering. The policeman offers a straw to Shaun because Shaun desperately needed the straw.

Discussion

According to Tarigan (1986: 33), speech act is a study of how we do things, a study of speech acts, while according to Ibrahim (1993: 294), speech acts are utterances which are actions. Thus, it can be

concluded that the speech act is a verbal act that is used to express something and do something. Speech act is also a process of language activity in the form of sentences in the form of utterances between the speaker and the speech partner to produce an action.

The purpose of this study is to find all types of speech acts contained in the *The Good Doctor* film. This study found 4 types of speech acts, consisting of assertive speech acts, expressive speech acts, directive speech acts, and commissive speech acts. Previous studies have explained more than just one type of speech acts. Limyana (2014) only explained assertive speech acts on the main character of *The Kite Runner,* then Alief (2014) and Irta (2014) only explained expressive speech acts. Furthermore, Lilla (2015) and Saidah (2016) only explained commissive speech acts. The last, Hosnol (2013) and Ari (2014) only explained the directive speech acts.

In this study, the data collected was dominated by expressive speech acts of 72 data (42.3%), this is in line with the type of the film that is the source of research data. This film tells about an activity in a hospital, so that communication occurs between the patient and the doctor, the patient with the patient's family, and the doctor with the fellow doctor. In this communication, the feelings or emotional state of the speaker is expressed into the speech partner, so that it is in accordance with the understanding of expressive speech acts.

Conclusion

The researcher concludes that it is found 4 types of speech acts in the *The Good Doctor* film. The types of speech acts are expressive speech act of 72 data (42.3%), assertive speech acts of 57 data (33.5%), directive speech acts of 24 data (14.2%), and commissive speech acts of 17 data (10%). Expressive speech acts are more dominant because they are in accordance with the type of film being studied. In the film, the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner is very strong, resulting in conversations between the speaker and the speech partner involving feelings or emotional conditions, which is in accordance with the characteristics of expressive speech acts.

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