

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of two parts. Those are findings and discussion of the findings. In findings, the researcher shows the results of the utterances containing of indirect speech act. Meanwhile, in the discussion, the findings are analyzed.

#### 4.1 Finding of Indirect Speech Act

This chapter covers the analysis and the result of the study. The study analyzed the kinds of indirect speech act. The researcher tried to find out the realization of speaker's utterance on the film "THE HELP" by Tate Taylor based on the Yule's theory and Searle's classification.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, indirect speech act is the indirect relationship between the sentence structure and sentence function. Indirect speech acts are the utterances which indirectly have the other intention from the literal meaning. In general, there are three structural forms in English, namely declarative, interrogative, imperative. And the three general communications functions are statement, question, command or request. Hence, indirect speech act is one in which the hearer has not directly caught the point.

Based on analyzing the data, there are 87 (100%) utterances containing indirect speech acts in "THE HELP" Film. Requesting acts are the dominating act which is identified as indirect speech act, with 69 (79.32%) utterances. they are represented in 56 declarative sentences and 13 interrogative sentences. The second is questioning acts in 9 (10.34%) utterances which are realized by declarative

sentences. The most rarely is threatening acts in 9 (10.34%) utterances which are represented by 8 declarative sentences and 1 imperative sentence.

The result of the analysis can be summed in the table 4.1. The table is formulated to make the reader easy in getting information about the result of the study.

**Table 4.1 Indirect Speech Acts in “ THE HELP” Film**

No	Speech Acts	Realization			Quantity	Percentage
		Dec.	Inter.	Imper.		
1	Requesting (Directive)	56	13	-	69	79.32%
2	Questioning (Directive)	9	-	-	9	10.34%
3	Threatening (Commissive)	8	-	1	9	10.34%
		73	13	1	87	100%

From the table above, it can be concluded that the dominant indirect speech acts is request in declarative and interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the results, there are 56 utterances which consist of requesting act in declarative sentence and 13 utterances in interrogative sentence. The utterances are identified to have indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function therefore it can be categorized into indirect speech acts.

**Table 4.2 Indirect Speech Acts Produced by Each Character in “ THE HELP” Film.**

No.	Name	Indirect Speech Acts	Percentage
1.	Skeeter	18	20.45%
2.	Elizabeth	13	14.77%
3.	Minny	13	14.77%
4.	Aibileen	10	11.36%
5.	Hilly	8	9.09%
6.	Missus Walters	3	3.41%
7.	Miss Stein	5	5.69%
8.	Celia	4	4.54%
9.	Stuart	4	4.54%
10.	Charlotte	2	2.28%
11.	Henry	1	1.14%
12.	Johnny	3	3.41%
13.	Constantine	1	1.14%
14.	Mr. Blackly	2	2.28%
15.	Yule May	1	1.14%
Total		87	100%

From the table above, it can be concluded that Skeeter is the main character in the film, she dominates the conversation. Skeeter is a twenty three years old

educated woman. She is fresh graduated of university. After her graduation, she wants to write a book which is telling about the Negro's maid in Jackson. All of her utterances indicate indirect speech act with 18 (20.45%) utterances, because Skeeter is a smart girl who lives a high class family. In the movie, Skeeter expresses indirect speech act to request or order someone to do something for her. The next character using indirect speech act is showed by Minny and Elizabeth in 13 (14.77%) utterances. They have same proposition in expressing indirect speech act of the film. Minny uses it to express her requests. She is one of the maids in Jackson. She doesn't go to school, but she has experiences as long as she became a maid so that she can produce indirect speech act in her utterance. Elizabeth is a woman who has a child in five years old. She always does anything by the maids. Even, she never cares her child by her self. She uses indirect speech acts to express request or command too.

## **4.2 Discussion and Finding**

### **4.2.1 Requesting**

In the result of this research, indirect speech acts of requesting acts can be found in 69 (78.40%) utterances which are realized by declarative sentence with 51 utterances and interrogative sentence with 16 utterances. The most common requesting acts are expressed by Skeeter in 16 (23.19%) utterances. Then, it is followed by Elizabeth 13 (14.49%) utterances and Minny with 13 (14.49%) utterances. Requesting acts are produced by the other character, those are Alibileen with 8 (11.59%) utterances, Hilly with 5 (7.24%) utterances, Miss Stein with 2 (2.89%) utterances, Missus Walters with 3 (4.34%) utterances, Johnny with

2 (2.89%) utterances. Indirect request is used also by Mr. Blackly and Constantine in 2 (2.89%) utterances and the last presented by Celia, Constantine and Yule May in 1 (1.44%) utterance. The result can be seen on the table below:

**Table 4.3 Realization of Indirect Request Used by Each Character in “THE HELP” Film**

No.	Characters	Realization			Quantity	Percentage
		Dec.	Inter.	Imper.		
1	Skeeter	12	4	-	16	23.19%
2	Elizabeth	10	3	-	13	18.84%
3	Aibileen	7	1	-	8	11.59%
4	Minny	9	1	-	10	14.49%
5	Hilly	3	2	-	5	7.24%
6	Missus Walters	3	-	-	3	4.34%
7	Johnny	2	-	-	2	2.89%
8	Mr. Blackly	1	1	-	2	2.89%
9	Miss Stein	2	-	-	2	2.89%
10	Constantine	2	-	-	2	2.89%
11	Charlotte	1	-	-	1	1.44%
12	Celia	1	-	-	1	1.44%
13	Stuart	3	-	-	3	4.34%
14	Yule May	-	1	-	1	1.44%
		56	13	-	69	100%

#### 4.2.1.1 Skeeter's utterances

Excerpt 1

(PHELAN HOME- SKEETER'S BEDROOM)

Situation : Charlotte brings the Shinolator to make over Skeeter. She wants Skeeter to look beautiful in the dinner. And the Shinolator has succeeded as a solution in Skeeter's hair. It can be straight and Skeeter looks more beautiful than before.

(4) Charlotte : *you're not leaving this house in those awful, Mexican man- shoes.*

(5) Skeeter : ***Can I take the Cadillac?***

(6) Charlotte : *We promised the Cadillac to Carlton and Rebecca tonight. So William's cousin will just have to come pick you up himself.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. Hence, the utterance is classified into interrogative sentence which can be shown by the finite "can" preceding the subject "I". Although it is an interrogative sentence, in fact, it has a function as a request. So that this is called indirect speech acts. In this case, Skeeter requests Constantine that she wants to take the Cadillac to go to dinner. She requests her mom to permit her taking the Cadillac, but Charlotte does not give that for Skeeter because it will be used by Carlton and Rebecca.

Based on Searle's classification, Skeeter's utterance "*Can I take the Cadillac?*" is called directive because this utterance is identified as a request for someone doing something. Hence, the utterance is indicated as a request to permit to borrow the Cadillac. Skeeter is an educated woman. She comes from high social class so that she can produce language by indirect speech. It can be stated that Skeeter used language more politely in communication.

Excerpt 2

(LEEFOLT HOME- KITCHEN)

Situation : Skeeter enters the kitchen. She finds Aibileen who is preparing food there.

(1) Skeeter : *Aibileen?*

(2) Aibileen : *Yes, ma'am.*

(3) Skeeter : ***Do you think you'd be willing to help me with those "Miss Myrna" letters?***

(4) Aibileen : *Miss Myrna get it wrong a lot of times. Be good to get it right.*

(5) Skeeter : *Thank you, Aibeleen.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite "do" preceding the finite "you". It is not only for asking information but also for commanding someone. It indicates that speaker commands someone to help. Hence, Skeeter requests Aibileen to help her in writing Miss Myrna's letter.

Based on Searle's classification, Skeeter's utterance "***Do you think you'd be willing to help me with those "Miss Myrna" letters?"***" is called directive because this utterance is identified as a request for someone else to do something. From the speaker side, Skeeter is an educated woman. She comes from high social class so that she can produce language by indirect speech. It can be stated that Skeeter used language more politely in communication.

Excerpt 3

(PHELAN HOME- DINING ROOM)

Situation : Skeeter is having dinner in the dining room with her family member. Pascagoula gives almond in plate of Skeeter.

(6) Skeeter : ***Oh! No, Pascagoula! You couldn't have known this. but, I'm allergic to almonds.***

(7) Pascagoula : *Sorry, Miss Eugenia. I'll let you another one.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act and it is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "I" preceding the finite "am". But the function of the utterance is indicated as a request. Hence, Skeeter commands Pascagoula to take the almonds from her plate because she is allergic to it. At that time, Pascagoula has to take another menu for Skeeter.



Based on Searle's classification, Skeeter's utterance "***Oh!No, Pascagoula! You couldn't have known this. But, I'm allergic to almonds.***" is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something. From the speaker side, Skeeter is an educated woman. She comes from high social class so that she can produce language by indirect speech. It can be stated that Skeeter used language more politely to communicate with the other.

Excerpt 4

(AIBILEEN'S KITCHEN)

Situation : Skeeter has instruction to get more a maid in her writing about the housekeeping. She asks Minny and Aibileen to help her to finding the other maids. But it is impossible, that project is so dangerous for them.

(4) Minny : *I got some plenty a stories, Miss Skeeter. Just write down and invent the maid that said it. You're already making up names. Just, make up the maids, too.*

(5) Skeeter : ***We're not gonna do that. That would be wrong.***

(6) Aibileen : *Don't give up on this, Miss Skeeter.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act and it is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "we" preceding the finite "are not". The utterance is not as a statement but it is indicated as a command. Hence, Skeeter commands Minny and Aibileen that

they aren't making up the names of the maid in writing a book. According to Skeeter, that would be wrong, so that she commands Aibileen and Minny not to do that.

Based on Searle's classification, Skeeter's utterance "*We're not gonna do that. That would be wrong.*" is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something. From the speaker side, Skeeter is an educated woman. She comes from high social class so that she can produce language by indirect speech. It can be stated that Skeeter used language more politely in communication.

Excerpt 5

(BUS STOP)

Situation : Skeeter gives a piece of paper to Aibeleen. She nervously controls the area around them.

(24) Skeeter : *Here's my phone number and my car's here. I could take you home.*

(25) Aibileen : *No, ma'am.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. It is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "here" and "I" preceding the finite "is" and "could". The utterance is represented by declarative but the function is a request to someone else. Hence, Skeeter states that she had written her phone number and her car which is ready there. Skeeter requests Aibileen to join with her in

continuing the story of the help, she tries to make Aibileen stay comfort for doing her project.

Based on Searle's classification, utterance “ *Here's my phone number and my car's here. I could take you home.*” is called directive speech act. The utterance is classified as a command which is used to make someone doing something. Hence, the speaker is Skeeter. She comes from the high social class. She is educated woman so that she can produce language by indirect speech. In other word, she can express her wants by indirect way such as she gives a clue in communication for someone else.

Excerpt 6

(PHELAN HOME)

Situation : Skeeter and Stuart sit on the bench beneath the willow tree. Stuart had to apologize to Skeeter because He permitted with what he said for Skeeter about the professional husband hunting.

(4) Stuart : *Okay, Hilly. But, I wanted to come. I was rude, and I've been thinking about it a lot.*

(5) Skeeter : *Well, I haven't. So you just can go.*

(6) Stuart : *Goddammit!*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “can”. It gives not only a statement but

also to a command for someone. Hence, Skeeter commands Stuart to leave her. Because she was disappointed with what Stuart's said when they had dinner in the past.

Based on Searle's classification, utterance "*you just can go.*" it is called directive because the utterances are used to get someone else to do something. This utterance is produced by Skeeter. She is a fresh graduated of university. She lived on high economy class so that she can use language more politely.

#### 4.2.1.2 Elizabeth's Utterances

Excerpt 7

(LEFOLT HOME)

Situation : Elizabeth checks her maid in preparing foods which is needed in bridge's club.

(1) Elizabeth : *Aibileen, the bridge club's in an hour!* Did you finish the chicken salad?

(2) Aibileen : *yes, ma'am.*

(3) Elizabeth : *Oh, and Hilly's devilled eggs. No paprika.* (Aibileen nods)

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. Hence, Elizabeth commands Aibileen to prepare food which is served in the bridge's club. She checks the food and she asks Aibileen to make Hilly's devilled eggs without paprika. In this context, Aibileen as a hearer

shows her respect by a gesture. She nods as a sign that she accepts Elizabeth's command.

Based on Searle's classification, utterance "*Aibileen, the bridge's club in an hour. Oh, and Hilly's devilled eggs. No paprika.*" is called directive because the utterance indicates a requesting act. It is used to get someone else to do something. Hence, the speaker is Elizabeth who comes from high social class so that she can use polite language in communicate something. She can save the hearer's face. Therefore, the hearer gets appreciation from it.

Excerpt 8

(5) *Elizabeth* : *Aibileen, the girls are pulling up, and the table is not set!*  
(*Aibileen is clearly the table disappointed*)

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. Declarative sentence can be shown by the subject "the girls" precedes the finite "are". It not only gives a information but also indicates as a request for someone. Hence, Elizabeth commands Aibileen to set the table. Elizabeth's utterance is not as statement, but it can be a command for her maid to set the table because her friends will be coming in her house. In this situation, the hearer gives a respect by gesture. Aibileen as a hearer, nods, it is a sign that she has already set the table.

Based on Searle's classification, it is called directive because the utterance is classified as a request. It is used to order someone else to do something. It is expressed by Elizabeth who is a wife of senator in Mississippi. She lives on high social class so that she can express language by indirect speech in conversation.

Excerpt 9

(LEFOOLT HOME)

Situation : Elizabeth and Skeeter play cards in the living room.

(3) Skeeter : *Elizabeth, do you mind if I talk to Aibileen? Just to help me answer the letter until I get knack for it.*

(4) Elizabeth : *My Aibileen? **Why can't you just get Constantine to help?***

(5) Skeeter : *Constantine quit us.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance is identified to have indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. For this utterance, it is a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. Elizabeth commands Skeeter to get Constantine to help her writing Miss Myrna's letter. Elizabeth does not really think that her maid "Aibileen" will accept what Skeeter wants for Aibileen in writing Miss Myrna's letter.

Based on Searle's categorize, utterance "***Why can't you just get Constantine to help?***" is called directive because the utterance is indicated as a command. It is used to get someone else to do something. From speaker side, this utterance is

produced by Elizabeth who comes from high social class. She also educated woman so that she can express her utterance by indirect speech. Therefore, she can express what she wants by more polite language.

Excerpt 10

(LEFOLT HOME- KITCHEN)

Situation : Skeeter has conversation with Aibileen in talking about “Miss Myrna” letter in the kitchen. Suddenly, Elizabeth enters there.

(6) Elizabeth : *Well, there you are. Skeeter. Hilly wants you to put her initiative in the league newsletter. (Skeeter nods)*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act is realized by declarative sentence. it can be shown by the subject “Hilly” preceding the finite “is”. Hence, Elizabeth commands Skeeter to put Hilly’s initiative in the league newsletter. Elizabeth utterance is categorized as a declarative, it is not as statement, but it can be a command for Skeeter. In this situation, the hearer gives a respect by gesture. Skeeter who is as a hearer, she nods, it is a sign that she accepts Elizabeth’s command.

Based on Searle’s classification, utterance “*Hilly wants you to put her initiative in the league newsletter.*” is called directive because the utterances is classified as a request. The speaker used it to command someone else do something. Elizabeth is as a speaker of this utterance. She is a wife of senator and

she lives on high economy class. She uses indirect speech to get appreciate from the hearer so that she can get what she means of her utterance by indirect way.

Excerpt 11

(LEFOLT HOME- KITCHEN)

Situation : Elizabeth and her husband storm about heels in the kitchen. They surprise to see Sketeer there.

(6) Elizabeth : *Skeeter...I'm sorry but I think it's best if you leave now.*

(7) Skeeter : *Oh! Sure, sure.*

(8) Elizabeth : *And, this Miss Myrna thing isn't gonna work out with Aibeleen. I'm sorry.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in declarative sentence which can be shown by the subject "it" preceding the subject "is". The utterance has the function as a request. It has different of the general speech function in English. Therefore, it can be called indirect speech act. Hence, Elizabeth requests skeeter to leave her house immediately. Elizabeth really wants Skeeter leave her house, because she doesn't want anyone know about the fight with her husband. Elizabeth realized her command by declarative sentence, therefore someone who is a target in getting command has not feel disappointed because her face is saved by the utterance.



Based on the Searle's categories, utterance "*I'm sorry but I think it's best if you leave now.*" is called directive because this utterance is identified as a command to make someone do something. In this case, the speaker is Elizabeth who comes from high social class so that she can use polite language in communication. She can save the hearer's face. Therefore, the hearer gets appreciation from it.

Excerpt 12

(LEFOLT HOME- LIVING ROOM)

Situation : Elizabeth and Hilly play card together. Suddenly, Hilly begins squirming in her seat. Elizabeth commands her to go to the bathroom.

(13) Elizabeth : *oh Hilly, I wish you'd just go use the bathroom.*

(14) Hilly : *I'm fine.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "you" preceding the finite "would". Hence, the utterance stated that Elizabeth commands Hilly to go to the bathroom because she know that Hilly has to go to there, but Hilly refuses the command because of she worries the bathroom is also used by the maid.

Based on Searle's classification, "*I wish you'd just go use the bathroom.*" is called directive because this utterance is classified as a command which is used to

get someone else to do something. From speaker side, this utterance is produced by Elizabeth who comes from high social class. She also educated woman so that she can express her utterance by indirect speech. Therefore, she can express what she wants by using more polite language.

#### 4.2.1.3 Aibileen's Utterances

Excerpt 13

(LEFOLT HOME- MAY MOBLEY'S ROOM)

Situation : Elizabeth enters in May Mobley's room. She is wearing a lavender floral print dress very much under construction. Pins and double stick tape hold it all together.

(3) Elizabeth : *Does this dress look homemade?*

(4) Aibileen : *I reckon when you finish, it won't.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in declarative sentence but it has the function as a request. It has different of the general speech function in English so that it can be called indirect speech act. Hence, Elizabeth asks Aibileen that her dress looks home made or not. Then, Aibileen's answer is indicated as a request to Skeeter. Aibileen's utterance has meaning that she requests Elizabeth to finish her dress before she wears it.

Based on the Searle's categories, "*I reckon when you finish, it won't*" is called directive because this utterance is identified as a request to make someone

do something. Hence, the speaker is Aibileen. She is a housemaid in Jackson. She didn't go to school because she comes from the lower society class. However, she can use indirect speech because she had appreciated her employer so that she expressed her utterance through an indirect way.

Excerpt 14

(LEFOLT HOME- BATHROOM, TURN 1-4)

Situation : Aibileen kneels next to May Mobley who sits on a small children's training toilet. Aibileen knows the time that May Mobley had to get tee- tee.

(1) Mae Mobley : *No!*

(2) Aibileen : ***You drunk up two glasses of grape juice. I know you got to tee- tee.***

(3) Mae Mobley : *No!*

(4) Aibileen : *I'll give you to cookies if you go.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is classified as the requesting act is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "you" preceding the finite "did". Hence, Aibileen commands Mae Mobley that she has to get tee- tee because she has drunk up two glasses of grape juice. Mae Mobley refuses the command, but Aibileen is waiting until she gets tee- tee. Aibileen's utterance is identified as a command.

Based on the Searle's categories, "*You drunk up two glasses of grape juice. I know you got to tee- tee.*" is called directive because this utterance is identified as command for someone to do something. From the speaker side, Aibileen is a housekeeper in Elizabeth house. She comes from the lower class, but she can express indirect speech. She used indirect speech because of she appreciates her employer.

Excerpt 15

(AIBELEENS' HOUSE- KITCHEN)

Situation : Skeeter comes to the Aibileens' house to continue her interviews about the experience of Aibileen as long as she becomes a maid in Jackson.

(5) Aibileen : *I have never had a white person in my house before. Miss Skeeter, what if you don't like what I got to say? About white peoples.*

(6) Skeeter : *This is not about me. It doesn't matter how I feel.*

(7) Aibileen : ***You gone have to change my name. Mine, Miss Lefolt's, everybody's.***

The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships so that it can be called indirect speech act. Hence, the sentence structure is declarative. Usually, it has function to give statement. But in this situation, the utterance is identified as a command which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject "you" preceding the finite "did". Hence, Aibileen commands Skeeter to change her name into Miss Lefolt's in the Miss

Myrna letter. She doesn't want the law to threaten herself. Because of that she has to changes her name to save herself in writing the book.

Based on Searle's classification, "*You gone have to change my name. Mine, Miss Lefolt's, everybody's.*" is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something. Aibileen comes from the lower economy class but she can express indirect speech. She used it because she had to appreciate her employer. She express her utterance indirectly so that her utterance becomes more polite.

Excerpt 16

(AIBILEEN'S HOUSE- KITCHEN)

Situation : Skeeter and Aibileen gather in the kitchen together. Aibileen says that she has already talking about her experience as a maid in Jackson. Skeeter write down what Aibileen's said. Suddenly, the faint sound of sirens is heard in the distance. Just then, Minny comes to the Aibileen's kitchen.

(10) Minny : *well it's a real Fourth of July picnic. It's what we dream a doing all weekend long, get back in they house to polish the silver. And we just love not making minimum wage or getting' Social Security. (Minny makes point to make eye contact with Aibileen)*

*And how we love they children when they little and then they turn out just like they mommas.*

- (11) Skeeter : *I know. So maybe things can changes.*
- (12) Minny : *What law's gonna say you gotta be nice to your maid?*
- (13) Aibileen : ***You don't have to do this, Minny.***
- (14) Minny : *you damn right I don't! you two giving me the heart palpitations.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “do not”. Hence, it has the function as a command. It is different from the general speech function in English. The utterance is classified as an indirect speech act as the commanding act which is realized by declarative sentence. Aibileen commands Minny that she does not have to do what she said for Skeeter at that time. She has been really disappointed about Minny’s words.

Based on the Searle’s categories, “***You don't have to do this, Minny.***” is called directive because this utterance is identified as command which is produced to make someone do something. Aibileen is a housekeeper in Elizabeth house. She comes from the lower class, but she can express indirect speech. She used indirect speech because of she had to appreciate her employer.

Excerpt 17

(LEFOLT HOME- DEN)

Situation : Elizabeth had to leave Lefolt Home. But May Mobley won't it.

(29) Mae Mobley : *Don't go, Aibee!*

(30) Aibileen : ***Baby, you need to get back to bed.***

(31) Mae Mobley : *Please, don't leave.*

(32) Aibileen : *I gots to, Baby. I am so sorry.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships. Hence, the sentence structure is declarative. Usually, it is not to give statement. In this situation, the utterance is identified as a command which is realized by declarative sentence. Aibileen commands May Mobley to get back to the bed.

Based on Searle's classification, "***Baby, you need to get back to bed.***" is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something. Hence, the speaker is Aibileen who is as a housemaid in Jackson. She had almost thirty years become a maid so that she can produce language more politely by her experience. Especially, she had to appreciate her employer when she would express what she said.

#### **4.2.1.4 Minny's Utterances**

Excerpt 18

(HOLBROCK HOUSE- ENTRY FOYER STAIRWELL)

Situation : Missus Walters passes behind Minny, She is wearing a heavy winter coat.

- (3) Minny : *Whoa, whoa, Missus Walters. Here, let me help you. Let's take the coat off. **It's ninety- eight degrees out there.***
- (4) Missus Walters : *Oh is it?*
- (5) Minny : *Yes, ma'am.*
- (6) Missus Walters : *Well, let's put my coat on then.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships. Hence, the sentence structure is declarative which is shown by the subject "it" preceding the finite "is". Usually, it has function to give statement. But in this situation, the utterance is identified as a clue to give command which is realized by declarative sentence. Minny said "its ninety-eight degrees out there", it means that she not only gives statement but also commands someone. Hence, Minny commands Missus Walters to take her coat because the temperature is ninety-eight degree.

Based on Searle's classification, "***It's ninety- eight degrees out there.***" is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something. Hence the speaker is Minny. She is a housemaid in Missus Walters for ten years. She didn't go to school because she comes from the lower society class. Her parent didn't have money to send her in school. However, she can express indirect speech to give a clue about what she wants indirectly.



## Excerpt 19

(FOOTE ESTATE- KITCHEN)

Situation : Minny sits alone at a table for two by a window. She unfolds her napkin and places it over her lap. Just as she's about to bite into a crispy chicken wing, Celia enters from the dining room with her plate.

(1) Celia : *There you are. (She sits at Minny's table)*

*I'm starved. It looks so good!*

(2) Minny : ***We done been over this, Miss Celia. You supposed to eat in the dining room. That how it work.***

(Minny grabs Celia's plate)

(3) Celia : *No. I'm fine right here, Minny.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. It is classified as an indirect speech act of commanding act which is realized by declarative sentence. It proved that the utterance has indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. Hence, the utterance means Minny commands Celia to eat in dining room. Celia is her master. She shouldn't eat together with her housemaid in the same table. Therefore Minny wants Celia to go to in the dining room but she refuses Minny's command. In fact, Celia feels fine on the table's maid.

Based on the Searle's categories, "***You supposed to eat in the dining room. That how it work***" is called directive because this utterance is identified as a

command which is presented to make someone do something. Hence, the speaker is Minny who comes from the lower economy class. Minny is as a housekeeper used indirect speech to get save the hearer's face. She wants to request her employer with using language more politely.

#### 4.2.1.5 Hilly's Utterance

Excerpt 20

(LEEFOLT HOME- LIVING ROOM)

Situation : Hilly and Skeeter is talking about the separate bathroom for the help in Jackson, Mississippi. They have a serious conversation.

(23) Hilly : *That's why I've drafted The Home Healt Sanitation Initiative.*

(24) Skeeter : *The what?*

(25) Hilly : *A disease preventative bill that requires every white home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help. It's been endorsed by the White Citizen's council.*

(26) Skeeter : *Maybe we ought to just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly.*

(27) Hilly : ***You ought not to joke about the colored situation. I'll do whatever it takes to protect our children.***

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in declarative sentence but it has the function as a command. It has different from the general speech function in English. Hence, the utterance is classified as an indirect speech act as the requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. Hilly

commands Skeeter not to joke about the colored situation. Hilly states that she will do anything to protect their children. She does not want to know that she wants to save their children in getting trouble with the Negro's maid.

Based on the Searle's categories, "*You ought not to joke about the colored situation. I'll do whatever it takes to protect our children.*" is called directive because this utterance is identified as command which is produced to make someone to do something. From the speaker side, Hilly is one of Jackson's family members. She lives in the high social class so that she can produce language by indirect speech. She expresses it to make language more polite and it can save the hearer's face.

#### **4.2.1.7 Johnny's Utterance**

Excerpt 21

(FOOTE ESTATE- DINING ROOM)

Situation : Johnny led Minny into dining room. The table set beautifully in silver and crystal, is covered with delicious looking casseroles, baked goods and fried chicken by Celia.

(1) Minny : *What's all this?*

(2) Celia : *I cooked it all by myself.*

(3) Johnny : *Yes, she did. She was up all right.*

(4) Celia : *I wanted to do something special. I wanted to say "thank you"*

(5) Minny : *So, I ain't losing my job?*

(6) Johnny : *No, you've got a job with us for the rest of your life, if you want it.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “have”. The utterance is represented by declarative in giving a request for someone else to do something. Hence, Johnny states that Minny have got a job with him if she wants it. Johnny requests Minny to get a job for the rest of her life as a housekeeper in Johnny’s house.

Based on Searle’s classification, the utterance “*No, you’ve got a job with us for the rest of your life, if you want it.*” is called directive speech act. It is categorized as a request which is produced to make someone do something. The utterance is created by Johnny, who is Celia’s husband. He worked as a senator. He lives on high economy class so that he can express his language by indirect speech.

#### **4.2.1.8 Mr. Blackly’s Utterance**

Excerpt 22

(IN JACKSON JOURNAL NEWSPAPER- OFFICE)

Situation : MR. Blackly interviews Skeeter about her ability in writing. When Mr. Blackly swivels his chair and stands barely. He is quite short and then asks Skeeter to help him.

- (1) Mr. Blackly : *oh Christ, I guess you'll do. Can you clean?*
- (2) Skeeter : *I'm sorry. Clean?*
- (3) Mr. Blackly : *clean.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship between the structure and the function. This utterance is classified as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. Interrogative can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “you”. Hence, It is used to command someone to do something. Mr.Blackly requests Skeeter to clean his data which is breaking down on the floor of his room.

Based on Searle’s classification, “*Can you clean?*” is called directive speech act because the utterance is identified as a command for someone else to do something. Hence, as a speaker, Mr. Blackly is a leader of the Jackson Journal. It can be shown that he comes from the high social class so that he can express his language in indirect speech. It is used to get language more politely. Therefore, the hearer’s face can be saved.

#### **4.2.1.9 Miss Stein’s Utterance**

Excerpt 23

(NEWYORK RESTAURANT)

Situation : Miss Stein is working lunch with two other publishing types. She is also talking on the telephone with Skeeter.

- (1) Miss Stein : *I leave early this week for thanksgiving and then our last editor's meeting is December 17th. If you want a prayer of getting read, I need it by then.*
- (2) Skeeter : *But that's in three weeks, Miss Stein.*
- (3) Miss Stein : *you don't want it in The Pile.*
- (4) Skeeter : *Yes, ma'am.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. It is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. The utterance is represented by declarative but the function is as a request to someone else. Therefore, that utterance is indirect speech act. Hence, Miss Stein says that her last editor's meeting on December 17th. Miss Steins' utterance means that she commands Skeeter to finish her writing soon if she wants her project getting published.

Based on Searle's classification, Miss Stein's utterance is called directive speech act. The utterance is classified as a command which is used to make someone to do something. Miss Stein worked on Jackson Journal as a editor so that she get language more politely and she can realize indirect speech to communicate with the other.

#### **4.2.1.10 Constantine's Utterance**

Excerpt 24

(PHELAN HOME- FRONT YARD)

- Situation : Skeeter sits on the bench under the willow tree .  
Constantine approaches her and sits next to Skeeter.
- (2) Skeeter : *I just couldn't tell momma I didn't get asked to the dance.*
- (3) Constantine : *It's all right. Something we just got to keep to ourselves, right?*
- (4) Skeeter : *All the boys say I'm ugly. Momma was third runner up in the Miss South Carolina pageant.*
- (5) Constantine : ***I wish you would quit feeling sorry for yourself.***

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. The utterance is represented by declarative. Declarative here is not a statement but it is as a request for someone else to do something. Hence, Constantine requests Skeeter to quit feeling sorry for her because she wants to realize that Skeeter is an excellent girl. Therefore, Skeeter has to be proved by herself.

Based on the Searle's categorize, "***I wish you would quit feeling sorry for yourself.***" is called directive speech acts because the utterance is identified as a command for someone to do something. Hence, the speaker is Constantine who is as a maid in Skeeter's house. Constantine used indirect speech to save the hearer's face.

#### 4.2.1.11 Charlotte's Utterance

Excerpt 25

(PHELAN HOME)

Situation : Rachel comes to the Charlotte House surprisingly. Charlotte surprised it because she is meeting with President.

(3) Rachel : *I decided to come early and surprise Momma. (Rachel stars to open the screen door to enter. Charlotte pulls it shut)*

(4) Charlotte : *I'm entertaining, why don't you go around back and wait in the kitchen?*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is a requesting act realized by interrogative sentence. Interrogative can be shown by the finite "wh-question and do" preceding the subject "you". Hence, it is not to ask for information. But, the utterance is indicated as a request for someone. Charlotte commands for Rachel by interrogative utterance, she commands Rachel to go around and to wait her mother in the kitchen.

Based on Searle's classification, Charlotte's utterance is called directive speech act because the utterance is indicated as a command for someone to do something. She is a winner of the beautiful queen competition. She comes from the high social class so that she can express her language more politely. She used indirect speech to save the hearer's face.



#### 4.2.1.12 Celia's Utterance

Excerpt 26

(FOOTE ESTATE- LIVING ROOM)

Situation : Celia and Minny enter the living room. Celia crosses the room toward the kitchen.

(3)Minny : *I work Sunday through Friday.*

(4) Celia : *No, **you can't work at all on weekends.***

(5) Minny : *Okay. Well, what time you want me here?*

(6) Celia : *After nine, and **you got to leave before four.***

(7) Minny : *Okay. Now what your husband say you can pay? (Celia looks away)*

(8) Celia : *Johnny doesn't know I'm bringing in help.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationships between the sentence structure and the sentence function. It is a commanding act which is realized by declarative sentence. Hence, Celia commands Minny who is a new maid in her house. Minny can't work at all on weekend and she has to leave Celia's house before four. Celia's utterances do not only express statement which has the function to give information but also it is indicated as a command.

Based on Searle's classification, "***you can't work at all on weekends.***" is called directive because the utterance indicates a requesting act. It represents a request someone do something. This utterance is created by Celia Foote. She comes from high social class. She used indirect speech to share what she requests by using language more polite.

#### 4.2.1.13 Stuart's Utterance

Excerpt 27

( PHELAN HOME- DAY)

Situation : Stuart and sketeer sit on the bench beneath the willow tree of the back yard.

(16) Stuart : *yeah, I'll bet you do. You make me laugh... and smile. Would you a... **would you like to come have dinner with me?** We could talk. I could actually listen to you this time.*

(17) Skeeter : *I can't think of anything worse.*

(18) Stuart : *:(stuart looks down) well, I understand and I,m sorry. That's what I came to say and... I said it.*

(19) Skeeter : *just give me a minute. Let me get my sweater.*

It is classified as an indirect speech act of the requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “would” preceding the subject “you”. Hence, it is not to ask information but it is used to request someone. Stuart requests Skeeter to have dinner with him.

Based on the Searle's categories, “**would you like to come have dinner with me?**”is called directive because this utterance makes someone do something. In this case, the utterance is expressed by Stuart who is an educated man and she comes from the high social class. She expressed indirect speech to request someone else.

#### 4.2.1.14 Yule May Utterance

Excerpt 28

(HOLBROOK HOUSE- DINING ROOM)

Situation : Hilly and her husband is having breakfast. Then, Yule May as a maid in the Hilly's house, she wants to lend money from them. She needed the money to send her children in university.

(4) Yule May : *Well, now. . . We're faced with having to choose. Which so can go. . . if we don't find all the money. **Would you consider giving us a loan?** I'll. . . I'll work everyday for free until it was paid off.*

(5) Hilly : *That's not working for free, Yule May. That is paying off a debt.*

(6) Yule May : *Yes, ma'am.*

The utterance is classified as indirect speech acts of request. It is as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It shows that there is no direct relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. Hence, Yule May requests Hilly to lend her some money because she needs it to send her children in university. Yule May's utterance is indicated as a request which is represented by interrogative sentence. it can be the one of the ways speaker kept the hearer's face so that the hearer does not feels getting command directly.

Based on Searle's classification, "*Would you consider giving us a loan?*" is called directive because this utterance is classified as a command which is produced to make someone do something. It is created by Yule May who is a maid in Hilly house. She produced indirect speech to request her employer. She want to save her employer's face so that her employer gets appreciate indirectly.

#### 4.2.2 Questioning

The result of questioning acts is dominated by Minny with 3 (33.34%) utterances. Hence, questioning acts contains indirect speech act because they are represented by declarative sentence.

**Table 4.4 Realization of Indirect Speech Acts as Question Used by Each Character in "THE HELP" Film**

No.	Characters	Realization			Quantity	Percentage
		Dec.	Inter.	Imper.		
1	Minny	3	-	-	3	33.34%
2	Miss Stein	1	-	-	1	11.11%
3	Aibileen	1	-	-	1	11.11%
4	Celia	1	-	-	1	11.11%
5	Skeeter	1	-	-	1	11.11%
6	Henry	1	-	-	1	11.11%
7	Stuart	1	-	-	1	11.11%
		9	-	-	9	100%

#### 4.2.2.1 Minny's Utterance

Excerpt 29

(HOLBROOK HOUSE- ENTRY FOYER STAIRWELL)

Situation : Minny shouts up on Mahogay stairwell, she asks Missus Walters that she needs help coming down or not.

(1)Minny : *Missus Walters, you need help coming down?*

(2) Missus Walters : *I'm down. Been down.*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech acts because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. Hence, the structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization that the function is not as statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject "you" preceding the finite "do". The function of utterance here is asking act. Minny asks Missus Walter whether she need help coming down or not. Minny asks someone by declarative sentence.

Based on the Searle's categorize, the utterance "*you need help coming down?*" is called directive speech act. It presents questioning act which is produced to ask information. It is represented by Minny who is a maid of Missus Walter's house. She used indirect speech to get information. Hence, the speaker expressed her question by indirect way so that she can be more politely in giving questions for her employer.

## Excerpt 30

(FOOTE ESTATE- FOYER)

Situation : Celia sits down on a chair and begins to put on her shoes.  
There is a smudge of flour on her cheek.

(4) Minny : *I'm Minny Jackson. (indicating flour) **You cooking something?***

(5) Celia : *one of these upside down cakes from the magazine. It ain't working out too good.*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. Hence, the structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization that the function is not as statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “do”. Hence, the function of utterance is asking act. Minny asks Celia if she is cooking or not because Minny gets a bad flour of food. She expresses her question by declarative sentence that is made between Celia and Minny who have close relationship.

Based on Searle's categorized, this utterance “**You cooking something?**” is called directive speech acts because it is used to express a questioning act. It is used by speaker to get information. It is represented by Minny who is a maid of Missus Walter's house. She used indirect speech to get information. Hence, the speaker expressed her question by indirect way so that she can more appreciate her employer by using indirect speech.

#### 4.2.2.2 Miss Stein's Utterance

Excerpt 31

(PHELAN HOME- PANTRY)

Situation : Skeeter is talking about her project in writing for Miss Stein in the telephone. She wants to inform that she wants to write a book about side of the Negroes maid in Jackson.

(7) Miss Stein : *Really? A Negro maid has already agreed speak with you?*

(8) Skeeter : *Yes, ma'am.*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. Hence, the structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization, the function is not as statement. The function of utterance here is asking act. Miss Stein asks information to Skeeter by declarative sentence. Miss Stein wants to get information that Skeeter really there is a Negro maid ready agreed to speak with her in answering the Miss Myrna letter.

Based on the Searle's categorize, the utterance "*A Negro maid has already agreed speak with you?*" is called directive speech act. The utterance classified as a questioning which is used to ask information. Hence, the speaker is Mis Stein who is as a editor of Jackson Journal. She comes from high social class so that she can express indirect speech. She used it to get information and she want to save the hearer's face by indirect speech.

#### 4.2.2.3 Aibileen's Utterance

Excerpt 32

(BUS STOP)

Situation : Skeeter meets Aibi in the bus stop. She really needs Aibi's story in writing a book. She thinks that Aibi can be the best source of her books in answering Miss Myrna letter.

(15) Aibileen : *You got some more "Miss Myrna" questions for me?*

(16) Skeeter : *Oh, no. I just want to talk about we never finished our conversation at Elizabeth's. About the book I want to write.*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. Hence, the structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization that the function is not as statement. The function of utterance here is asking act. Hence, Aibileen asks information for Skeeter in declarative sentence. Aibileen wants to get information whether Skeeter has question of Miss Myrna for Aibe.

Based on the Searle's classification, the utterance "*You got some more "Miss Myrna" questions for me?"*" is called directive speech act because it identifies a questioning act. It expresses that the speaker asks information. It is represented by Aibileen who is a maid of Elizabeth's house. She used indirect speech to get information. Hence, the speaker expressed her question by indirect way so that she can appreciate her employer by using indirect speech.



### 4.2.3 Threatening

The Result shows 9 (44.49%) utterances of threatening by indirect speech acts. The characters express threat in 8 declarative sentences and 1 imperative sentence.

**Table 4.5 Realization of Indirect Speech Acts as Threat Used by Each Character in “THE HELP” Film**

No.	Characters	Realization			Quantity	percentage
		Dec.	Inter.	Imper.		
1	Hilly	4	-	-	4	44.49%
2	Aibileen	1	-	-	1	11.11%
3	Miss Stein	2	-	1	3	33.33%
4	Skeeter	1	-	-	1	11.11%
		8	-	1	9	100%

#### 4.2.3.1 Hilly’s Utterance

Excerpt 33

(LEFOLT HOME)

Situation : Skeeter and Hilly sit at a table arranging their hands of cards.

(1) Skeeter : *I got a job today at the Jackson Journal.*

(2) Hilly : *They’d be a fool not to hire you.*

This utterance is indicated indirect speech act because it contains another intention indirectly. The utterance is threatening act which is realized by declarative sentence. Declarative sentence can be shown by the structure that the subject “they” precedes the finite “would”. Commonly, declarative has a function to give statement. Hence, the utterance is indicated as a threatening to the hearer. Hence, Hilly utterance is identified as a threat to Skeeter, if she wants to work in Jackson Journal. They’d be fool not to hire Skeeter.

Based on Searle’s category, it can be called commissive. The utterance is used as a threatening act. This utterance is expressed by Hilly. She is a wife of a senator. She stayed on high economic class so that she can use language more politely. Although, her utterance has a goal to threat someone else, she can express it by indirect way and she can keep the hearer’s face of it.

#### 4.2.3.2 Miss Stein’s Utterance

Excerpt 34

(PHELAN HOME- PANTRY)

Situation : Skeeter is talking on the phone with Miss Stein.

(5) Miss Stein : *Look, no maid in her right mind is ever gonna tell you in the truth. That’s hell of a risk to take in a place Like Jackson, Mississippi.*

(6) Skeeter : *I already have a maid.*

This utterance is indicated indirect speech act because it contains another intention indirectly. The utterance is threatening act which is realized by

imperative sentence. Imperative sentence can be shown by the structure that the finite “Look” beginning the sentence. Commonly, imperative has a function to give order. Hence, the utterance is indicated as a threatening to the hearer. The speaker “Miss Stein” threatens Skeeter that, there is no one of a maid will be tell her about the what the maid get as long as they as a maid in Jackson. Because it can be a hell for them, if they talk the truth what happened there.

Based on Searle’s category, it can be called commissive. The utterance is used as a threatening act. It is produced by Miss Stein who is an editor in Jackson Journal. She used indirect speech to threat someone indirectly.