REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY JOE GARDNER

IN *SOUL* MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

Written by:

KHOLIDINA NURUL FAZA

SRN: 196111064

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA

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ADVISOR SHEET

Subjects : Thesis of Kholidina Nurul Faza

SRN : 196111064

To:

The Dean of

Faculty of Cultures and Languages

Raden Mas Said State Islamic University Surakarta

in Surakarta

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving the necessary advice, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

Name : Kholidina Nurul Faza

SRN : 196111064

Title : *Representative Speech Acts Performed by Joe Gardner in Soul Movie*

has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

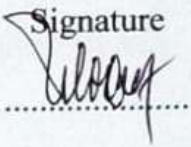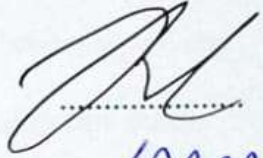Sukoharjo, May 12th, 2023

Advisor,

Dr. Kurniawan, M.Hum.

NIP. 19800616 201101 1 005

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RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis entitled *Representative Speech Acts Performed by Joe Gardner in Soul Movie* proposed by Kholidina Nurul Faza has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

	Name	Signature
Chairman/1st Examiner	: **Wildi Adila, S.PDI., M.A.**	
NIP	: 19911107 202012 1 011	
Secretary/2nd Examiner	: **Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.**	
NIP	: 19800616 201101 1 005	
Main Examiner	: **Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.**	
NIP	: 19871011 201503 1 006	

Surakarta, May 22nd, 2023
Approved by
The Dean of the Faculty of Cultures and Languages

Prof. Dr. H. Toto Suharto, S. Ag., M. Ag.
NIP. 19710403 199803 1 005

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who gives the researcher a lot of grace in life and the completion of this thesis is one of great grace in the researcher's life.

2. The researcher's family who supports her financially and psychologically in finishing this thesis.

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MOTTO

"And whoever is mindful of Allah, He will make a way out for them, and provide for them from sources they could never imagine. And whoever puts their trust in Allah, then He alone is sufficient for them. Certainly, Allah achieves His Will. Allah has already set a destiny for everything."

Q.S At-Talaq: 3

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Kholidina Nurul Faza

SRN : 196111064

Study Program : English Letters

Department Faculty : Languages and Cultures Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Representative Speech Acts Performed by Joe Gardner in Soul Movie* is my original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, May 12th, 2023

Stated by,

Kholidina Nurul Faza

SRN: 196111064

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The Researcher,

Kholidina Nurul Faza

SRN: 196111064

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ABSTRACT

Kholidina Nurul Faza, 2023. *Representative Speech Acts Performed by Joe Gardner in Soul Movie*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor: Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords: Soul, Mid-life crisis, Movie, Representative Speech Acts, Pragmatics.

Soul movie has left a great impression on the audience through its moral story. The movie is a mind-expanding animated film that digs into deep philosophical discussions about personal life, personal fulfillment, and destination. This study aims to describe the types and strategies of representative speech acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner. This research uses five previous studies consisting of four theses and one journal. The difference between previous research and this research is that this research focuses on analyzing the representative speech acts performed by the main character in his midlife crisis and the literal or non-literal strategy of speech acts he uses to interact with other characters.

This research aims to analyze the representative speech acts in the *Soul* movie using a pragmatic approach. Searle's theory (1979) in Leech's book to describe the type of representative speech acts is applied in this study. Searle (1979) stated six types of representative speech acts (stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting). Then, it also used Parker's (1986) theory to analyze the strategy of speech acts (literal and non-literal) performed by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie.

This study uses qualitative research by using descriptive methods. The data for this analysis comes from *Soul* movie on *Disney+ Hotstar*. The data is in written form in transcribed text. The key instrument of this study is the researcher. The technique for collecting data is documentation. The data is validated by using a validator. Meanwhile, the data is analyzed, according to Spradley. There is a domain, taxonomy, componential analysis, and cultural themes.

The result found 81 data. Stating and Informing are the dominant data finding because Joe Gardner, as a mid-aged music teacher, wants to convey his dreams to the other characters. Also, the main character uses stating and informing utterances to explain his lesson to other characters who are younger than him. A literal speech act is the dominant strategy because Joe wants to make it understandable for his students and the unborn soul with no experience living on earth, 22 (twenty-two). Joe also deserves to be an example with all his ambition and motivation in life.

ABSTRAK

Kholidina Nurul Faza, 2023. *Tindak Tutur Representatif yang Diutarakan oleh Joe Gardner dalam Film Soul*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Bahasa.

Pembimbing: Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Soul, Krisis Usia Pertengahan, Film, Tindak Tutur Representative, Pragmatics.

Film *Soul* telah meninggalkan kesan yang luar biasa bagi para penonton melalui kisah moralnya. Film ini adalah film animasi yang memperluas pikiran yang menggali diskusi filosofis yang mendalam tentang kehidupan pribadi, pemenuhan pribadi, dan tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan strategi tindak tutur representatif yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama, Joe Gardner. Penelitian ini menggunakan lima penelitian terdahulu yang terdiri dari empat skripsi dan satu jurnal. Perbedaan penelitian terdahulu dengan penelitian ini adalah penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis tindak tutur representatif yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama dalam krisis paruh baya dan strategi tindak tutur literal atau non-literal yang digunakannya untuk berinteraksi dengan tokoh lain.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tindak tutur representatif dalam film *Soul* dengan menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik. Teori dari Searle (1979) dalam buku Leech untuk mendeskripsikan jenis tindak tutur representatif digunakan pada penelitian ini. Searle (1979) menyatakan enam jenis tindak tutur representatif (menyatakan, menginformasikan, menyarankan, mengeluh, mengklaim, dan melaporkan). Kemudian, digunakan juga teori milik Parker (1986) untuk menganalisis strategi tindak tutur (literal dan non-literal) yang dilakukan oleh Joe Gardner dalam film Soul.

Penelitian ini mengambil jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data untuk analisis ini berasal dari film *Soul* di *Disney+ Hotstar*. Data tersebut dalam bentuk tertulis dalam bentuk teks yang ditranskrip. Instrumen utama dari kajian ini adalah peneliti. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah dokumentasi. Data divalidasi dengan melibatkan validator. Sementara itu, data dianalisis berdasarkan Spradley. Ada domain, taksonomi, analisis komponensial, dan tema-tema budaya.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan 81 data. Menyatakan dan menginformasikan merupakan penemuan data yang mendominasi karena Joe Gardner, sebagai seorang guru musik paruh baya, ingin menyampaikan impiannya kepada karakter lain. Selain itu, karakter utama menggunakan tuturan menyatakan dan menginformasikan untuk menjelaskan pelajarannya kepada karakter lain yang lebih muda darinya. Tindak tutur literal merupakan strategi yang dominan karena Joe ingin membuat hal tersebut dapat dimengerti oleh murid-muridnya dan jiwa yang belum lahir yang belum memiliki pengalaman tentang kehidupan di bumi, 22 (dua puluh dua). Joe juga merupakan sosok yang pantas dijadikan teladan dengan segala ambisi dan motivasinya dalam hidup.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1.	ST	: Stating
2.	IN	: Informing
3.	SU	: Suggesting
4.	CO	: Complaining
5.	CL	: Claiming
6.	RE	: Reporting
7.	L	: Literal
8.	NL	: Non-Literal

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

An America-based animated and comedy-drama movie produced by Pixar Studios and Walt Disney Pictures entitled *Soul* released on October 2020, left a great impression on the audience through its moral story. The movie is a mind-expanding animated film that digs into deep philosophical discussions about personal life, personal fulfillment, and destination. The theme revolves around hope in achieving dreams challenged by the harsh realities of life. Unlike the previous movie entitled *Inside Out* which takes the perspective of an 11 years old girl named Riley. *Soul* movie portrays Joe Gardner, a middle-aged man who teaches music at a school. Throughout the story, Joe is engaged in conversations and interactions wherein to use representative speech acts to express thoughts, beliefs, and experiences. Verbal and non-verbal communication has a deep value in life in each of the dialogues in the movie. The audience must be knowledgeable about speech act interpretation of the speaker's language to understand each character's meaning in the *Soul* movie.

The speech act is a part of daily living, especially in verbal communication and this is reflected in the utterances made by Joe Gardner, the main character in the *Soul* movie. In other words, this study concludes that speech acts are actions behind the speech. At every opportunity, the action taken by producing utterances consists of three related actions. The first act is the locutionary act, locutionary is the performance of acts of saying something. The second act is the illocutionary

act, illocutionary is the performance that aims to do something. The third act is the perlocutionary act, perlocutionary is the performance that aims to declare something to produce certain effects to influence the listener (Austin, 1962).

There are five different categories of illocutionary acts. However, each time an illocutionary act is performed, the speaker must say something that the listener can understand, depending on the situation. Speakers inform the hearer about the situation (Assertive), try to persuade the hearer to take action (Directive), commit the hearer to take action (Commissive), express feelings and attitudes regarding the situation (Expressive), and finally, change the world through their words (Declaration), as declared by Searle (1979). Representative or Assertive is a type of speech act that commits the speaker to the truth of the proposition. It is also a statement, description, classification, explanation, and clarification. The point of an illocutionary representative is to do a truth speaker for propositional content expressed, according to Searle (1979). This research stands on the types of representative speech acts classification using Searle's theory (1979) and Literal and Non-literal speech acts by Parker's theory (1986).

Here is an example of a representative speech act utterance found in the *Soul* movie:

27/IN/L/00:41:15

22: "This place is worse than I thought. It's loud and bright and (sniff sniff) What is that in my nose?"

Joe: "**That's smell.**"

This datum occurred in datum number 27 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:41:15 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is informing. This datum indicates informing because Joe delivers information to 22 (twenty-two). Informing means a situation where the speaker gives news about something they knew. It tends to be used by the speaker in conveying something that is believed by the speaker to be true. The utterance is categorized as a literal speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance. The context of the utterance is when Joe and 22 (twenty-two) successfully escape from the hospital. 22 (twenty-two) is trapped in Joe's body and Joe is trapped in a cat's body. Two of them were surprised by the streets of New York City. In the middle of the walk, 22 (twenty-two) who was trapped in Joe's body finally felt hungry for the first time.

There is some research on representative speech acts that have previously been conducted with a variety of research subjects, such as movies, poetries, novels, etc. There are some research examples related to this study: the first is from Suryanti (2020) from Putera Batam University with the title "An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in *The Daily Talk Show*: Pragmatics Approach". The second is from Doni Fatah (2018) from the Islamic State Institute of Salatiga with the title "An Analysis of Representatives Speech Acts Used in Novel *Because of Winn-Dixie*". And the last is from Ilham I., M.R. Nababan, Diah Kristina, and Tri Wiratno (2018) from Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta with the title "The Evolution of Booster on The Assertive Speech Acts Used in Two Decades Version of Translation".

Based on the previous studies mentioned earlier, it is found that many studies use representative speech acts in various subjects such as movies, poems, novels, and others. Various representative speech acts shown in *Soul* movie are found in this study. Through previous research that has been mentioned before, it is found differences between this study and the previous studies. The difference is that this research focuses on the use of one type of illocution, namely representative speech acts with Searle's theory (1979) and speech act strategies with Parker's theory (1986). This study uses the movie Soul as the data source. This research also examines the utterances made by Joe Gardner, the main character in the movie. This research analyzes the form and strategy of representative speech acts by using the pragmatic approach in the research entitled "Representative Speech Acts Performed by Joe Gardner in *Soul* Movie".

B. Limitations of Study

This research investigates the analysis of representative speech acts based on a pragmatic approach. This research also limits the analysis of representative speech acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie. The data performed by speech acts include sentences, clauses, phrases, and words spoken by the main character, Joe Gardner. To analyze the representative speech acts, two main theories are used in this study. This research analyzes the types of representative speech acts by using Searle's theory (1979) and analyzes literal and non-literal speech strategies by using Parker's theory (1986). An animated movie titled Soul by Pixar Animated Studio is used as the thesis reference.

C. Formulation of Problem

This research formulates the problem following the context of the issue discussed above. The following are potential formulations for the problem:

1. What are the types of representative speech acts performed by Joe Gardner in the Soul movie?

2. What are the strategies of representative speech acts used by Joe Gardner in the Soul movie?

D. Objectives of Study

This research is expected to answer the problem above. The purpose of this study is as follows:

1. To reveal the types of representative speech acts performed by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie.

2. To describe the strategies of representative speech acts used by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie.

E. Benefits of Study

This research is carried out to give benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits. They are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   This thesis is expected to help the English Department students in understanding the forms of representative speech acts and the strategies found by the main character, Joe Gardner in Soul movie, and give more

knowledge about how to analyze utterance with the forms of representative speech acts and the strategies in the Soul Movie.

2. Practical Benefit

Hopefully, this research can help readers to know the forms of representative speech acts and strategies used in the Soul movie so that those who want to learn more about illocutionary speech acts can use this research as an additional reference and can be applied to daily activities.

F. Definitions of Key Terms

To make it easier for the reader to understand the topic of this thesis, there are some definitions of key terms:

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlines the explanation of language understanding (Levinson, 1983).

2. Speech Acts

Speech Act is the kind of action performed by utterances and commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, and request (Yule, 1996).

3. Representative Speech Acts

Representative is a kind of speech act in that utterances commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, Searle (1979).

4. *Soul* Movie

   As claimed by Disney (2020), *Soul* is a 2020 American computer-animated movie directed by Pete Docter, produced by Pixar Animation Studios, and screened by Walt Disney Pictures. The movie starred the voices of Jamie Foxx (Joe Gardner), Tina Fey (22 "twenty-two"), Graham Norton (Moonwind), and Rachel House (Terry).

5. 22 (twenty-two)

   22 (the 22nd soul ever created) is a precocious soul who lives at The Great Before. 22 (twenty-two) has spent hundreds of years at The You Seminar, where new souls must meet several requirements before going to Earth, courtesy of Disney (2020).

<h1 style="text-align:center">CHAPTER II</h1>

<h1 style="text-align:center">LITERATURE REVIEW</h1>

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatic Approach

Pragmatics is one of the branches of study analyzed in linguistics, a study that states that what is communicated is more than just what is said. Speakers' utterances in communication have a deeper meaning than the actual meaning of the word or phrase itself. Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the speakers of those forms. Through this study, a speaker can talk about people's intended meanings, people's assumptions, intentions, and the kinds of interactions they have when they speak because pragmatics allows humans to use the meaning of language in language analysis.

Yule (1996) stated that there are four areas in which pragmatics is concerned:

a) Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

b) Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

c) Pragmatics is the study of how to get more communicated than what is said.

d) Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

In the scope of pragmatics, some factors should be considered. These factors establish the very definition of pragmatics itself. The factors are

Implicature, Speech Acts, Presupposition, Context, Adjacency Pairs, and Deixis and Distance.

One of pragmatics learning is the context of the situation. Context is an important concept in pragmatics analysis because pragmatics focuses on the meaning of words in context or interaction and how the persons involved in the interaction communicate more information than the words they use. The context must be understood to be a set of propositions, describing the beliefs, knowledge, commitments, and so on of the participants in discourse (Levinson, 1983).

Meanwhile, Leech (1983) stated that context is a relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of utterance. Context is background knowledge shared by the speakers and listeners in delivering and understanding their utterances. Leech also stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning concerning speech situations. Aspects of the speech context also offer a standard to use when choosing whether to address the pragmatics or semantics phenomena. Since pragmatics investigates the meaning of speech contexts, the appearance of one or more of the features denotes a pragmatics scenario. The five aspects are:

a) Addresser or Addressee (speaker & hearer)

The addressee is the person who gives the oral and written speech. The addressee is the hearer, the person to whom the speaker's speech is directed. A clear difference can happen between the hearer (the person who receives and interprets the message) and the addressee

(the person to whom the message is directed) as defined by Lyons (1977, p. 34).

b) The context of an utterance.

The context of an utterance is used to identify background knowledge that may be required, which helps the listener understand what the speaker meant in making the utterance.

c) Purpose of an utterance

When making an utterance, an addressee aims to know the intended meaning or intent of the speaker. The term aims are more neutral than intents because aims do not bind the speaker to deal with goals but can be used in general for any goal-oriented activity.

d) Speech as a Form of Action or Activity: A Speech Act

A speech act is a part of pragmatics that deals with verbal actions or performances in certain situations and language at a more specific stage.

e) Speech as a Product of Verbal Action

Pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of utterances, but it does not necessarily need the assumption that all utterances are sentence tokens. Pragmatics can separate an utterance from a part of the language that is too short or too long to be classified as a sentence.

2.   Speech Acts

Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin introduced the concept of speech acts in his book, *How to Do Things with Words*. Speech acts are actions that occur while a person is speaking (Austin, 1962). On the other hand, John R.

Searle (1979) proposed that speech acts are like that. Searle also explained that all verbal communication involves speech acts. Acts are meant to be how humans act through language to express themselves not just including grammatical structures, but also acting through speech. Speech acts are performed keeping in mind the general purpose of each utterance. The meaning of an utterance may not apply in all cases. A speaker's utterances have multiple meanings depending on the situation. Assumptions of speech acts between a speaker and a listener are context-dependent. In summary, speech acts refer to the context in which a speaker and a listener communicate.

Speech acts performed by the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence, as stated by Searle (1976). Meanwhile, Austin (1962) involves three basic notions: saying something, doing something, and three kinds of actions. The three kinds of action are

a) Locutionary Act: As stated by Austin (1962), a locutionary act is the same as saying a specific sentence with a specific meaning in an ordinary sense. Therefore, a locutionary act is saying something with a certain meaning in the usual sense. In this case, it can be summarized from several points:

1) The utterance of a sentence that determines meaning and reference.

2) A physical action to produce an utterance.

3) The act of locution in saying something that is meaningful and can be understood.

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An act of locution is the act of saying something or what is said. For example, "Look out! There's a hole." The utterance is a warning to someone to be more careful in paying attention to the road they are passing. Therefore, it is called an act of locution.

b) Illocutionary acts: Illocutionary acts such as informing, commanding, warning, and performing. These are utterances that have a certain (conventional) form of power. Searle (1976) states that illocutionary acts are the complete minimal unit of human linguistic communication. Whenever people communicate with each other, they perform illocutionary acts. The points are:

1) Using a sentence to perform a function.

2) Making a statement, offer, promise, etc.

In uttering a sentence, by the conversational force associated with the sentence. Meanwhile, Austin (1962) focuses on illocutionary acts, stating that one can find the force of a statement and indicate its performative nature. For example, saying "Don't run in the hallway" has the force of a warning when uttered in a certain context. Through hearing the statement and understanding it as a warning, the addressee is warned, which does not mean that the addressee must or will act in a certain way in the context of the warning.

c) Perlocutionary Acts: A perlocutionary act is a speech act that produces an effect, whether intended or not, which is achieved on the speech partner through the speaker's utterance. Examples of perlocutionary acts are *persuading, convincing, burning, insulting,*

and making partners do something, etc. A perlocutionary act is a
result or effect produced by saying something. For example, the
speaker says "I have money", then the effect felt by the listener is
that they ask for some money or ask for a treat, "Treat me to a meal".
The effect of the listener is called perlocutionary action.

From the description above, it can be concluded that in speech acts,
speakers produce at least three types of speech acts. The three types of
speech acts are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.
Speech acts mostly discuss illocutionary acts, namely the speaker intends
for the listener to do something that the speaker wants. In this conclusion,
Austin (1962) expressed his belief that studying words or sentences (acts of
locution) outside the social context does not tell much about communication
(illocutionary acts) or their effect on listeners (perlocutionary acts).

Speech Acts differ in their purposes. Whether they deal with real or
potential facts, prospective or retro-prospective, in the role of speaker or
addressee in these facts, and of course in felicity conditions as stated by
Charles W. Kreidler in *Introducing English Semantics* (1998). Yule (1996)
classified illocutionary acts into various types. The 5 types of the general
function performed by speech acts are as follows:

a) Declarations: A declaration is a kind of speech act that changes the
   world by uttering it. Example: *You are fired.*

b) Representatives: Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that
   state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using a

representative, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). Example: *You look so beautiful today.*

c) Expressives: Expressive is a type of speech act that shows what the speaker feels. This speech act reveals a certain situation and can be in the form of a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sadness. Example: *Nice to meet you.*

d) Directives: Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. They can be positive or negative. Example: *Submit your assignment before 7 p.m.*

e) Commissives: Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, or pledges. Example: *I will come to see you again on Friday.*

3. Representative Speech Acts

A representative speech act is a kind of utterance to commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It also shows the speaker's trust in the words of others, e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting, as stated by Searle in *Expression and Meaning* (1979). The utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things then followed by stating the facts or opinions based on the observation. When someone says "She's beautiful", the speaker can state the sentence

based on the facts or just give his or her own opinion about the physical condition of a person.

Another theory comes from Yule (1996) in his book *Pragmatics*, Representative is a speech acts that states what the speaker thinks is right or wrong. By using representatives, speakers make their words fit the world (belief). Statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. For example, when someone says "The earth is flat", it represents the speaker's assertions about the earth. The speaker has the opinion that the earth is flat. Representative speech acts can be noted by some speech act verbs, such as state, claim, believe, remind, suggest, report, assure, agree, predict, insist, hypothesize, boast, complain, and conclude or deduce.

4.   **The Types of Representative Speech Acts**

Particularly, a representative is a speech by which the speaker commits to doing something. Searle (1979) in Leech's book *Principles of Pragmatics* (p. 105) claims that the types included in the representative speech acts are *stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting.*

a) Stating

Making statements relates to the idea of expressing something or representing something, usually for the benefit or edification of the listener. Stating is the speech act of making an explicit and sincere declaration or assertion about something, presenting it as true or factual. It involves asserting the truth value of a proposition or

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conveying a particular state of affairs to the listener. Stating is fundamental in expressing beliefs, and engaging in effective discourse. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 183).

Example: *The earth is flat.*

The sentence indicates *stating* because it is a statement that stated by someone that wants to deliver their beliefs.

b) Informing

Informing is asserting to the listener with the additional preparatory condition that the listener does not already know what is being informed. It involves conveying knowledge, facts, or information to another person. It is a speech act that aims to provide new information or update someone's knowledge on a particular topic. The speaker assumes the responsibility of conveying the information truthfully and reliably. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 185).

Example: *The exam will be held on Friday.*

The sentence indicates *informing* because it refers to conveying new knowledge that no one knows yet.

c) Suggesting

Suggesting is the utterance that gives others who are affected by problems or difficulties, in essence, suggestion is used to provide a solution. Suggestions can be submitted for consideration (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 187).

Example: *You should stay at home.*

The sentence indicates *suggesting* because it provides a solution to someone with the word "should".

d) Complaining

Complaining means a situation where the speaker is not satisfied with something. Complaining tends to be used by the speaker in expressing dissatisfaction about a state of affairs or an event. Speakers usually use this to complain about something that makes them disappointed (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 191).

Example: *I cannot sleep.*

The sentence indicates *complaining* because it is expressing frustration with the word "cannot".

e) Claiming

Claiming means that the speaker expresses something with confidence. It is used by the speaker in stating something that is believed to be true by the speaker. It involves making a proposition to present it as true or accurate. When someone makes a claim, they are asserting the truth value of a particular statement or expressing their belief in its validity. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 183).

Example: *Henry claims that he left his book in the locker.*

The sentence indicates *claiming* because Henry is delivering a statement that the book that is left in the locker belongs to him with the word "claims".

f) Reporting

Reporting is to assert with the propositional content condition that the propositional content is about the past concerning the time of the utterance or in some cases, it can be about the present, but it cannot in general be about the future. This involves the act of representing or conveying the content of another person's speech act without changing its meaning. When reporting, the main focus is on reproducing the original statement or speech act exactly. The speaker gives a speech about something that the speaker has observed, heard, or investigated (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 p. 187).

Example: *I report my thesis progress to my advisor once a week.*

The sentence indicates *reporting* because the speaker is conveying what she has done with the word "report".

5.   The Strategies of Representative Speech Acts

Speech acts have two aspects. The first is an illocutionary act (what is done) and the second is a locutionary act (what is said). The illocutionary act can be achieved either with an explicit performative or a non-explicit performative. Meanwhile, non-explicit illocutionary acts can be performed either directly or indirectly. On the other side, the locutionary act can be either expressed or implied. Likewise, it can be expressed either literally or non-literally according to Frank Parker in his book, *Linguistics for Non-Linguist* (1986, p. 25).

As stated by Parker (1986), there is another different approach that is used to distinguish the type of speech acts. He classified them as *Literal* and *Non-literal*.

a. Literal Speech Acts

An utterance that is spoken by the speaker can be classified as a literal speech act when it has no intended meaning behind the utterance. The speaker says an utterance that belongs to the meaning that they want and it is appropriate. Literal can also be classified if the utterance has real meaning (Parker, 1986). This means literal speech acts have a meaning that is in accordance with the utterance itself. For example, the warning on a pack of cigarettes, which reads *Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health*. The warning means exactly what it says.

b. Non-literal Speech Acts

An utterance that is spoken by the speaker can be classified as a non-literal speech act when it has the intended meaning behind the utterance. Non-literal is spoken by the speaker that has an inexact meaning of the communication. Non-literal locutionary act is a locutionary act whose literal meaning is impossible or unreasonable in the context of the utterance (Parker, 1986). For example, there was an anti-smoking poster depicting a bleary-eyed, disheveled man with a cigarette dangling from his mouth; the caption read *Smoking is glamorous*. The title does not mean what it says (in fact, it means the exact opposite).

6.   *Soul* Movie

Soul is an animated film produced by Pixar that was released in 2020. The movie follows the journey of a music teacher named Joe Gardner, who dreams of becoming a famous jazz pianist. As stated in *movies.disney.id*, Joe is a high school band teacher. However, just as he gets the chance to play at a prestigious jazz club, an accident sends his soul to the spiritual universe. One misstep takes him from the streets of New York City to The Great Before, a wondrous place where new souls obtain their personalities, habits, and passions before they go to Earth. In The Great Before, Joe meets other souls and learns about the meaning of life and true purpose.

Joe meets a soul named 22, who has never experienced life on Earth and has a cynical view of humans. Together, Joe and 22 go on an adventure through the spiritual world and Earth in an attempt to help Joe return to his body. During their journey, Joe faces various challenges and learns about the value of life, happiness, and the meaning of true achievement. He realizes that life is not just about achieving certain dreams or goals, but also about enjoying the small moments and appreciating the beauty of life itself. Beautifully animated, with upbeat music, and a profound message, *Soul* movie presents an inspiring story about finding the meaning of life, pursuing your passions, and appreciating the values that matter in life.

B. Previous Studies

This previous study consists of the result of research related to representative speech acts in some theses. Some results related have been conducted before, as follows:

The first result of the study is from Thessa Chyntia Ameliza (2020) from Putera Batam University with the title "Representative of Illocutionary Acts by Main Character in *Divergent* Movie: Pragmatics Approach". This study analyses the forms of representative speech acts performed by the main character in *Divergent* (2014) movie. The study was using two theories in analyzing data, the first is a theory by Searle (2011) and the second is the theory of Hymes (2011) to analyze the context of the *Divergent* movie. The object of the research is the Representative speech acts. The method that is used is collecting data observational method with the non-participatory technique by Sudaryanto (2015).

In this research, the pragmatics identity method is used to analyze the data. The method of presenting research results used the informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of the research shows that *Divergent* (2014) movie found 20 representative utterances that appeared in the *Divergent* movie. Those representatives are mostly used in the movie is the *informing* type of Representative. The speakers also tended to use order to inform to tell the hearer about something the listener does not know what the speaker will inform. The result of the research also found 20 Contexts that appeared in the *Divergent* movie. The context mostly used is (K) Key. The context key is very useful for knowing what kind of message the speaker intended.

The second result of the study is from Dini Zakiah (2018) from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah with the title "Representative Illocutionary Acts in an Interview Between Charlie Rose and Jack Ma (World Economic Forum)". The study focuses on the usage of Representative illocutionary acts in an interview between Charlie Rose and Jack Ma and conveyed directly or indirectly by Searle's theory. The study uses a qualitative analysis method. The data is collected from the transcript. From the analysis, the result finds 4 types of representative illocutionary acts expressed by Charlie Rose and Jack Ma. There are *reporting, complaining, stating, and suggesting*. Representative illocutionary of stating is dominantly presented by Jack Ma as the interviewee.

The third result of the study is from Ni Luh Sri Indrawati, Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih, and Komang Dian Puspita Candra (2021) from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University of Denpasar with the title "An Analysis of Assertive Illocutionary Acts Used by Local Guides in Tirta Empul Temple". The study focused on classifying the types of assertive illocutionary acts used by the local guides in the Tirta Empul Temple. The main theory that classified the types of assertive illocutionary acts used by the local guide in Tirta Empul Temple is applied by Searle and Vanderveken's theory (1985). This study used qualitative methods and analyzed the data descriptively using sentences already organized into paragraphs, and this study also analyzed the categorical used a quantitative method to find the frequency of different assertive types. The result found four types of assertive used by the local guide, there are *informing, stating, expressing an opinion, and reminding*. According to the data, 31 utterances included types of assertive illocutionary acts. Informing became the dominant type used by the local

guides in the Tirta Empul Temple. There are 15 utterances of *informing* with 48,38%, 2 utterances of *stating* with 6,45%, 9 utterances of *expressing an opinion*, and 5 utterances of *reminding* with 16,12%.

The fourth result of the study is from Aria Arizki (2020) from the University of Sumatera Utara with the title "Speech Acts in The *Captain Marvel* Movie". This study finds out the illocution acts uttered by the main character in *Captain Marvel* Movie. Next, analyze the effect of the perlocutionary acts expected by the speaker on the hearer's responses in the *Captain Marvel* movie. This study used John. R. Searle's theory categorizes the type of illocution acts divided into five types, there are representatives, declarations, commissives, directives, and expressive. This thesis is a descriptive qualitative study that provides a qualitative description of speech acts. Based on the analysis of the 20 data randomly from Captain Marvel's manuscript, the representative illocution acts are more dominant and 19 data of the illocutionary acts in this conversation get many perlocutionary acts.

The last result of the study is from Intan Indah Pratiwi (2018) from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah of Jakarta with the title "Assertive Acts Analysis in The Boss Baby Movie". This research aims to understand the types of assertive acts found directly or indirectly in the dialogue of *The Baby Boss* Movie's transcript. The study uses a qualitative method to describe and analyzes the selected assertive acts based on the transcript. It also classifies the utterances based on the types of assertive acts by Searle's theory. The transcript was downloaded from the internet. The data that found the assertive acts used in the transcript are 3 utterances of *stating,* 2 utterances of *complaining*, 2 utterances of

boasting, 3 utterances of *affirming*, 1 utterance of *denying*, and the last is 4 utterances of *informing*. Meanwhile, there are also found 3 data for the indirect speech acts and 12 data for the direct speech acts.

Based on the previous studies that have been mentioned before, the similarity of this study with the research above studies about representative speech acts. This study applies a movie as a medium as same as the studies that have been presented. This study is using representative speech acts by Searle's (1979) theory and literal and non-literal speech acts strategy by Parker's (1986) theory. The qualitative descriptive method is used in this study. The difference of this study aims to compare the forms of representative speech acts uses by the main character of *Soul* movie, Joe Gardner, and identify the strategies that Joe Gardner uses in conveying his utterances to other characters.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the method that uses in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2014) stated that qualitative research is an approach to discovering and understanding the meaning given by individuals or groups to a social or human problem. This research process includes identifying questions and procedures, collecting data in the participant's surroundings, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and interpreting the data's meaning. The structure of the final written report is adaptable. This study uses descriptive qualitative because this research employs representative speech acts as the data. Representative speech act includes sentences, clauses, phrases, and words spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie. This research discusses the types of representative speech acts and the strategies of speech acts performed by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie.

This research generally uses descriptive research. According to Arikunto (2009), descriptive research is designed to obtain information related to the current status of phenomena in a place. Arikunto (2009) explains that this research does not focus on testing certain hypotheses, but also describes phenomena, situations, and conditions that occur at the time of the research. As stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1982), qualitative research is descriptive. Descriptive research uses qualitative methods because the data collected are in the form of words, pictures, or texts and not numbers.

This study focuses on characterization through the dialogues between Joe Gardner with the other characters in *Soul* movie. This research focuses on analyzing a phenomenon of utterances that emphasizes the process and meaning and utilizes the theoretical basis as a research guide. This research describes and explains Joe Gardner's utterance in the *Soul* movie using Searle's (1979) theory of the types of representative speech acts and classifying the strategy of speech acts using Parker's (1986) theory.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data obtained from qualitative research is descriptive and presented in the form of words or figures rather than numbers as stated by Creswell (2014). In other words, the form of data from this research is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from utterances that are indicated as representative speech acts based on Searle's theory (1979) along with the strategies used based on Parker's theory (1986). Joe's utterances contained in the dialogues with other characters are used as the data in conducting this research. The data of this research was transcribed from the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from Joe Gardner's utterances. The data is collected and documented, including the type of representative and the speech acts strategy that is used by Joe Gardner. The data for this study was gathered from the utterance performed by Joe in the *Soul* movie, which was obtained from the internet and can be watched on *Disney+ Hotstar*.

Furthermore, the data source for this research is the movie transcript of *Soul*. The data source is the source from which the data is obtained. The data sources in this study are divided into two parts, which are primary data and secondary data.

Primary data sources are sources that provide information directly, and secondary data sources are sources that provide information indirectly (Sugiyono, 2017). Primary data in this study is taken from Joe's utterances contained in the dialogues. Then secondary data is taken from several references such as journals, books, literature reviews, and other references as supporting research. This research examines the utterance relevant to the theory of the types of representative speech acts in the *Soul* movie, then the results of the analysis types of representative will be elaborated into the theory of the speech acts strategy to find out the use of representative of Joe's utterances.

C. Research Instruments

Several important instruments are needed to collect, analyze, and complete this research. Two types of research instruments are used to conduct this research, namely the main instrument and supporting instruments. First, one of the characteristics of qualitative research is the main instrument. The main instrument of this study is the researcher herself. The researcher herself becomes completes the analysis and interprets qualitative data, as stated by Xu & Storr (2012). Then, the supporting instruments are supported by a pen, paper, notebook, laptop, and electronic dictionary. The laptop is used as a tool to assist in the research. The laptop is used as a tool to watch movies. A notebook, pen, and paper are used to collect data. The last one is an electronic dictionary to look up meanings.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Establishing research criteria, collecting data through observation and unstructured or semi-structured interviews, documents, and visual materials, and

developing techniques to capture information, are steps in the data collection process, according to Creswell (1994). To gather data for this study, the documentation method is used. In this study, documentation is a technique for gathering data through written materials. As stated by Corbin and Strauss (2008), documentation calls for the analysis and interpretation of data to elicit meaning, gain comprehension, and produce empirical knowledge.

The data for this research came from the transcript of the *Soul* movie. Several steps took to collect the data, as follows:

1. Watching *Soul* movie frequently to understand the whole of the movie story on *Disney+ Hotstar*.

2. Searching for the movie's transcript on scrapsfromtheloft.com and comparing it to the dialogue of the movie to determine the script's accuracy after watching the movie several times.

3. Identifying and collecting data based on the types of representative by Searle (1979) and the strategy of speech acts by Parker (1986).

4. Writing data into tables and creating codes to facilitate the analysis process. For example:

   a). 01/RE/L/00:01:14

       01   : Number of datum

       RE   : Reporting (the type of representative speech acts)

       L   : Literal (the strategy of speech acts)

       00:01:14: Minutes of utterance that appear

   b). 17/ST/NL/00:16:58

       17   : Number of datum

ST   : Stating (the type of representative speech acts)

NL   : Non-literal (the strategy of the speech act)

00:16:58: Minutes of utterance that appears

The following is the table of data codes:

No.	Types of Representative	Strategies of Speech Acts
1.	ST: Stating	L: Literal
2.	IN: Informing	NL: Non-literal
3.	SU: Suggesting	
4.	CO: Complaining	
5.	CL: Claiming	
6.	RE: Reporting	

Table 3. 1. the data codes

The following is the table of data codes:

Codes	Textual Data	Context and Analysis	Types	Strategy	Valid/ Invalid

Table 3. 2. data collection table

E. Data Validation Techniques

Validating the data to be analyzed is required in conducting qualitative research. Data validation is necessary to confirm that the data to be used for research is reliable. In qualitative methods, validation is a method to ensure and verify the accuracy of data, so it is important and a must to validate data before analyzing data, according to Creswell (2014). The validation method is a way to determine whether the data collected is valid or invalid.

This research uses a validator strategy with the help of a validator to check the validity of the collected data in validating data. Validator is an external auditor which an expert on the research topic. The external auditor as a validator will facilitate in overall review of the data to confirm the data is valid enough (Creswell, 2014). The external auditor in this research is an expert with strong background knowledge of song lyrics analysis and visual representation analysis but is not involved in the implementation of this study as a validator. The reason for using a validator in validating the data is validator method is more objective and not biased. This study was examined by an expert research lecturer to ensure the accuracy of the data. The data of this research has been examined and validated by Mr. Aris Hidayatullah, S.Hum., M.A. He is an English lecturer at Duta Bangsa University who has the capability in validating the data.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

To achieve analyzing data is divided into four stages; they are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis (Spradley, 1980). In analyzing the data, it is necessary to follow the below stages to confirm the data is analyzed in the right way. The data is described below:

1. Domain analysis

    Domain analysis is used to classify what is categorized as data and non-data. The first stage is collecting future data about representative speech acts performed by Joe by reading and watching the movie. Then, differentiating which are the data and non-data. Domain analysis is used to confirm that the data is appropriate enough to be used in this study.

In domain analysis, the theory of Searle (1979) to identify the types of representative speech acts and the theory of Parker (1986) for the strategy of speech acts are used in this study. The domain is classified into two domains, namely data and non-data which can be seen in the table below:

NO.	Textual Data	Type of Representative Speech Acts and The Strategy	
		Data	Non-data
1.	Joe: "Forget class. **I'm in a different class. I'm in a Dorothea Williams class buddy**. You know what I'm saying?"	O	
2.	Joe: "Of course, you love music now. Because you're ME. **Let's go. Let's go!**"		O

Table 3. 3. domain analysis

2. Taxonomy analysis

The exploration of the internal structure of a domain results in contrasting lists. Taxonomic analysis is a step further than domain analysis, classifying each domain as its category and focusing only on its internal structure. The first stage to do is classifying and categorizing the utterances in the *Soul* movie based on the type of representative speech acts. After that, suggesting the strategy after the type was found. This analysis provided coding to make things easier.

Textual Data	The types of representative speech acts					
Joe (to another student): "Rachel, now you!" Rachel: "Forgot my sax, Mr. G." Joe: "**Okay, she forgot her sax.** Aaand now, aaaaall you, Connie. Go for it!"	ST	IN	SU	CO	CL	RE
	-	-	-	-	-	1
	The strategy of speech acts					
	L			NL		
	1			-		

Table 3. 4. taxonomy analysis

3. Componential analysis

Componential analysis is used to connect all aspects of the variables in this study. In componential analysis, to combine all the data that has been classified, a table is made to make it simpler to do the analysis. Through the componential table, it will be simpler to see the dominant data and to find the meaning of the data found in Joe Gardner's utterances.

C	ST		IN		SU		CO		CL		RE	
	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL
Joe												

Table 3. 5. componential analysis

Notes:

C	: Character	CL	: Claiming
ST	: Stating	RE	: Reporting
IN	: Informing	L	: Literal
SU	: Suggesting	NL	: Non-literal
CO	: Complaining		

4. Cultural theme analysis

Cultural theme analysis is the final step in data analysis. Cultural themes are implicit findings that can be found from the dominant data. Cultural themes can be found by identifying dominant data. Once the dominant data is found, the cultural theme analysis can proceed. Analyzing cultural themes must be interpreted and arranged based on the findings in the componential table.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

In this chapter, two problem statements will be explained by describing the analysis of the data in detail. The first question is what types of representative speech acts are used by the main character in *Soul* movie and the second question is what strategies of representative speech acts are used by the main character in *Soul* movie. The data for this research was taken from *Soul* movie. The focus of this data collection is to analyze the utterances stated by Joe Gardner who is the main character in *Soul* movie which presents representative speech acts. In this research, there are 81 utterances of Joe Gardner as the main character in *Soul* movie which contain representative acts.

The data are classified into six types of representative speech acts according to Searle's (1979) theory; *stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting*. Furthermore, the study also analyses the strategies used by Joe, such as *literal* and *non-literal* speech acts according to Parker's (1986) theory. There are two aims of this research, the first is to reveal the types of representative speech acts performed by the main character in *Soul* movie. The second aim is to describe the strategies of representative speech acts used by the main character in *Soul* movie. From the six types of representative speech acts based on Searle's (1979) theory, there are five types of representative speech acts that are found in Joe's utterances.

The types of representative speech acts are shown in the table below:

No.	Types of Representative Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Data Number
1.	Stating	25	31	06, 07, 12, 17, 15, 21, 22, 25, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 43, 45, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 75, 80, 81.
2.	Informing	25	31	03, 04, 08, 09, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 37, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 61, 64, 78.
3.	Suggesting	0	0	-
4.	Complaining	10	12	13, 16, 19, 23, 35, 36, 39, 46, 52, 55.
5.	Claiming	9	11	05, 18, 40, 48, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79.
6.	Reporting	12	15	01, 02, 53, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 74, 76, 77.
	Total	81	100	1-81

Table 4. 1 the percentage of the types of representative speech acts

From the table above, it shows the types of representative speech acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie. According to

Searle (1979) in Leech's book *Principles of Pragmatics* claims there are six types included in the representative speech acts. They are *stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting*. In this research, the result finds 25 data for *stating*, 25 data for *informing*, 0 data for *suggesting*, 10 data for *complaining*, 9 data for *claiming*, and the last 12 data for *reporting*. The dominant data are *stating* and *informing* representative speech act with the same total frequency. The result does not find *suggesting* representative speech acts.

Two strategies also can be used to describe the types of utterances. According to Parker's (1986) theory, they are *literal* and *non-literal*. *Literal* speech act shows the real meaning when they make an utterance. It indicates the literal meaning without requiring interpretation by the receiver and the message is conveyed clearly. Meanwhile, a *non-literal* speech act happens when the intended meaning is not explicitly stated by the speaker. *Non-literal* locutionary act is a locutionary act whose literal meaning is impossible or unreasonable in the context of the utterance.

From the two types of strategies of the representative act based on Parker's (1986) theory, two of them are found in Joe's utterances. The types of strategies are shown in the table below:

No.	Types of the Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Data Number
1.	Literal	78	96	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.
2.	Non-literal	3	4	02, 17, 21.
	Total	81	100	1-81

Table 4. 2. the percentage of the strategies of speech acts

From the table above, it shows the strategies of representative acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie. Based on the table above, the result finds 78 data for *literal* and 3 data for *non-literal*. The most dominant data is *literal* with 78 data. The details of the classification and the explanations of the data are in the appendices. There are some examples of the data.

1. Stating

Stating is one of the representative acts which has been found in Joe's utterance. It is an act of expressing something clearly and explicitly in

words, often to make a point. It can refer to representing an opinion, making a declaration, or providing a statement of fact. It is making an explicit and sincere declaration or assertion about something, presenting it as true or factual. It involves asserting the truth value of a proposition or conveying a particular state of affairs to the listener. Stating is fundamental in communicating, expressing beliefs, and engaging in effective discourse. The goal of stating depends on the context and the goals of the speaker, but it generally involves expressing meaning and communicating effectively with the partners. The result found twenty-five utterances of stating spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie which was found in this research. Here are 4 examples of *stating* spoken by Joe Gardner, which are described below:

a)   06/ST/L/00:02:53

Principal Arroyo: "Sorry to interrupt, Mr. Gardner."

Joe: "Heh heh, you're doing my ears a favor."

Caleb: "Hey!"

Joe: "**Not you, though. You're good.**"

   This datum occurred in datum number 06 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:02:53 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *stating*. This datum indicates *stating* because Joe represents an opinion. This utterance is a response to Caleb. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Principal Arroyo suddenly knocks on the classroom door in the middle of class and interrupts the learning process. Joe pops into the hall to speak with Principal Arroyo as bad scales emanate from the classroom behind him. Suddenly a student exits the class doorway behind Joe.

b) 07/ST/L/00:03:10

Joe: "What can I do for you, Principal Arroyo?"

Principal Arroyo: "I wanted to deliver the good news personally!"

"No more part-time for you. You're now our full-time band teacher! Job security. Medical insurance. Pension."

Joe: "**Wow. That's...great.**"

Principal Arroyo: "Welcome to the M.S. 70 family, Joe. Permanently."

Joe: "Thanks."

The next example occurred in datum number 07 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:03:10 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *stating*. This datum indicates *stating* because Joe represents an opinion. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance. The context of the utterance is after Joe pops into the hall to meet Principal Arroyo, she hands him a letter and congratulates Joe for being an official teacher.

c) 12/ST/L/00:09:05

Joe: "Just don't tell my mom about this, okay?"

"Forget class. **I'm in a different class. I'm in a Dorothea Williams class buddy**. You know what, I'm saying?"

This datum occurred in datum number 12 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:09:05 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *stating*. This datum indicates *stating* because Joe makes an explicit and sincere declaration. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe gets a call from his ex-student, Curley. Curley is currently playing jazz music with Dorothea Williams Quartet. Curley asks Joe whether he can join the performance to replace his friend's position. Fortunately, Dorothea Williams is impressed by Joe's piano plays. Joe will perform with Dorothea Williams Quartet at the same club tonight. Joe explodes out of the club after his piano play is praised by Dorothea and he spreads the good news through his phone.

d) 17/ST/NL/00:16:58

Joe: "**Ah! Actually, on second thought, you know, the mentoring sounds like fun**."

Counsellor Jerry A: "I'm glad to hear it. Jerry will take it from here."

Counsellor Jerry D: "Thanks, Jerry."

(to Joe) "Head right on over there to Jerry."

This datum occurred in datum number 17 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:16:58 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *stating*. This datum indicates *stating* because Joe provides a statement of opinion. The utterance is categorized as a *non-literal* speech act because it has an invisible meaning. The intended meaning is that Joe wants to spin out time so Jerry will not send him to The Great Beyond through a portal.

The context of the utterance is after Joe explodes out of the club after his piano play is praised by Dorothea. He spreads the good news through his phone he falls into the manhole because he does not see his steps, the manhole brings him falls into The Great Beyond. He realizes that he is in a comma and he does not want to be there. He runs opposite away from The Great Beyond. Suddenly, a hole appears and Joe travels through a portal to The Great Before, a place for the unborn soul. Joe meets Counsellor Jerry from The Great Before and he grabs a name tag for Joe and enters the theater to join the You Seminar.

2. Informing

Informing is one of the representative acts which has been found in Joe's utterance. It refers to the act of delivering information or knowledge to someone. Informing also involves sharing facts, details, or insights about a particular topic or issue, often to increase the understanding or

awareness of the partners. The goal of informing is educating or enlightening the receiver, and unable to make informed decisions or take suitable action based on the information provided. The result found twenty-five utterances of informing spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie which was found in this research. Here are 4 examples of informing spoken by Joe Gardner, which are described below:

a) 09/IN/L/00:04:35

Joe: "Hello?"

Curley: "How you been, Mr. G? Uh, It's Curley. Lamont, Lamont Baker."

Joe: "Hey! Curley! Hey, good to hear your voice, man. Uh listen, you can call me Joe now, Curley. **I'm not your teacher anymore.**"

Curley: "Okay Mr. Gardner. Hey, look, I'm the new drummer in the Dorothea Williams Quartet and we're kicking off our tour with a show at The Half Note tonight."

The first datum occurred in datum number 09 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:04:35 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *informing*. This datum indicates *informing* because Joe provides new information to Curley. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance. The context of the utterance is when Joe gets a call from his ex-student, Curley. Curley is currently playing jazz

music with Dorothea Williams Quartet. Curley wants to ask Joe whether he can join the performance to replace his friend's position.

b) 10/IN/L/00:08:26

Joe: "Uh, sorry. I zoned out a little back there. Heh."

Dorothea: "Joe Gardner, where have you been?"

Joe: "**I've been uh... teaching... middle school band but on weekends I—**"

Dorothea: "You got a suit?"

Joe: "I...!"

Dorothea: "Get a suit, Teach. A good suit. Back here tonight. First show is at 9. Sound checks at 7. We'll see how you do."

The next datum occurred in datum number 10 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:08:26 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *informing*. This datum indicates *informing* because Joe delivers new knowledge that is only known by him to Curley Dorothea. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is Curley and followed by Joe entering the club to introduce Joe to Dorothea Williams. Joe looks on in amazement seeing Dorothea's plays. It is effortless and tight. They respectfully wait for an opening. Joe barely sits down at the piano when Dorothea starts playing. Joe takes a deep breath, closes his eyes, and concentrates on the keys. Joe is flowed by his plays

and when he opens his eyes, looks up to see the band has stopped playing. Everyone is staring at him. Joe thinks he's doomed.

c) 11/IN/L/00:08:54

Joe: "YES! WHOO HOO! (at the sky) You see that, Dad! That's what I'm talking about!"

"Look up, look up! You know what that's gonna say? Joe Gardner! HA HA!"

"You're never gonna believe what just happened! I did it. **I got the gig!** Yes!"

This datum occurred in datum number 11 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:08:54 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *informing*. This datum indicates *informing* because Joe delivers new information that is only known by him to his friend through the phone. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is after Dorothea Williams is impressed by Joe's piano plays. Joe explodes out of the club after his piano play is praised by Dorothea. He will perform with Dorothea Williams Quartet at the Half Note tonight. Joe spreads the good news to his friends through the phone.

d) 14/IN/L/00:10:38

Gerel: "The Great Beyond."

Joe: "The Great Beyond!? As in, as in beyond... life!?"

Amir: "Yeah."

Joe: "That's DEATH right there!"

Miali: "This beats my dream about the walrus."

Gerel: "Exciting, isn't it!?"

Joe: "No! No, no, no! Listen, **I have a gig tonight!** I can't die now!"

This datum occurred in datum number 14 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:10:38 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *informing*. This datum indicates *informing* because Joe provides new knowledge that is known only to him to the people at The Great Beyond. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe spreads the good news to his friends through the phone and he accidentally falls right into the manhole. Joe lands with a thud on a moving slide-walk, akin to those in airports. He's now a luminous soul. Joe looks into the darkness, then notices his hands and feet are different, glowing. His body falls into a coma but his soul goes to The Great Beyond.

3. Complaining

Complaining is one of the representative acts which has been found in Joe's utterance. It is an act of delivering dissatisfaction, annoyance, or frustration to something. It contains forming negative comments or delivering a negative attitude about something such as a situation or person. The goal of complaining is to deliver negative feelings to receive

validation and get emotional support. The result found ten utterances of complaining spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie which was found in this research. Here are 4 examples of complaining spoken by Joe Gardner, which are described below:

a) 13/CO/D/00:10:08

Joe: "Hello!"

Gerel: "Oh, what's your name, honey?"

Joe: "I'm Joe. Joe Gardner. **Look, I'm not supposed to be here!**"

Gerel: "Ah, it must have been sudden for you."

This datum occurred in datum number 13 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:10:08 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *complaining*. This datum indicates *complaining* because Joe delivers frustration about a situation to Gerel. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe lands with a thud on a moving slide-walk, akin to those in airports. He's now a luminous soul. Joe looks into the darkness, then notices his hands and feet are different, glowing. The place where he lands is named The Great Beyond. Joe meets one of the luminous souls of a 106-year-old grandmother named Gerel. Joe complains about why is he there and Joe keeps running away to find the way out.

b) 16/CO/L/00:16:51

Counsellor Jerry A: "Hello Jerry! Got a lost mentor for you."

Counsellor Jerry D: "Thanks, Jerry."

Joe: "**Uh look, I'm not sure I'm supposed to be here.**"

Counsellor Jerry A: "I understand. Mentoring isn't for everyone. You're more than welcome to opt-out."

This datum occurred in datum number 16 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:16:51 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *complaining*. This datum indicates *complaining* because Joe delivers a negative comment about a situation to Counsellor Jerry. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe keeps running away to find the way out but Joe runs away against the slide-walk's flow. Finally, he tries launching himself off the slide-walk completely. Suddenly, he rips out a portal. When it opens, Joe drops into what appears to be tall grass. He watches as the portal closes above him. Eventually, he travels to The Great Before, a place for unborn souls.

c) 19/CO/L/00:23:37

Young Joe: "**Dad, I don't wanna go! I don't like jazz!**"

Ray: "Black improvisational music. It's one of our great contributions to American culture. At least give it a chance, Joey!"

This datum occurred in datum number 19 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:23:37 minutes. From the datum, the

representative act contained in the utterance is *complaining*. This datum indicates *complaining* because Joe delivers annoyance to Ray, Joe's late father. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe meets Counsellor Jerry, Jerry grabs any name tag and takes him to the You Seminar inside the theatre. At the You Seminar, Joe was wrong introduced as Bjorn T. Börgensson. The Counsellor drapes an unborn soul named 22 (twenty-two) over Joe. Before he can protest, the Counsellor opens a portal and pushes them out immediately. Joe and 22 (twenty-two) go to a place that looks like a museum, the exhibits are filled with memorable pop-up scenes from Dr. Börgensson's famous life. Glass-encased Exhibits hold his artifacts and rewards, while the holograms that recreate his greatest achievements play in an endless loop. The place is called The Hall of You.

A look of suspicion comes over 22 (twenty-two)'s face. She brings up a control panel from the ground, takes Joe's hand, and places it flat onto a scanner. All the Dr. Börgensson exhibits around them vanish. After a flourish of light and sound, they find themselves standing in The Hall of Joe. She realizes that Joe is not the real Dr. Börgensson, he is Joe Gardner. The museum displays are comprised of much less inspiring, more underwhelming exhibits. All of them vanish and are replaced by Joe's moments of his past

life. Joe leads her to a hologram, which displays a Young Joe being dragged into the Half Note Jazz Club by his father, Ray Gardner. Both of them watch as Ray brings Young Joe into the club, where a pianist is jamming with his band. It is the moment when Joe is introduced to Jazz music for the first time.

d) 23/CO/L/00:28:06

Joe: "Well, I think that's... everything."

22: "Sorry."

Joe: "**You told me you'd try!**"

22: "I did! I'm telling the truth. If there's one thing I'm not, it is a liar. Unlike Abraham Lincoln..."

This datum occurred in datum number 23 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:28:06 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *complaining*. This datum indicates *complaining* because Joe expresses his dissatisfaction about a situation to 22 (twenty-two). The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is after Joe and 22 (twenty-two) finish the tour at The Hall of You, they are transferred to another hall. The Hall is gigantic. Everything on Earth is obtainable here. The place is called The Hall of Everything. Joe sees how the unborn souls get their spark and complete the badge. They try everything that could make the spark appears on 22 (twenty-two)'s badge but they failed

until running out of time. Unfortunately, she still has not gotten her spark on her badge yet.

4. Claiming

Claiming is one of the representative acts which has been found in Joe's utterance. It is an act of delivering that something is factual. It includes making a declaration about a particular subject or issue. It can also include declaring ownership or rights over something or making demands based on those claims. The goal of claiming is to deliver a statement that something is true or belongs to somebody and correct a misunderstanding. The result found nine utterances of complaining spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie which was found in this research. Here are 4 examples of complaining spoken by Joe Gardner, which are described below:

a) 40/CL/D/00:51:35

Joe: "Dez is that guy in the back. **He can fix this.** Talk about having a Spark! This guy was born to be a barber."

This datum occurred in datum number 40 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:51:35 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *claiming*. This datum indicates *claiming* because Joe declares something that belongs to somebody. Joe states it to 22. Joe states that Dez is someone who is an expert in hair styling. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Joe and 22 (twenty-two) arrange a plan to prepare from getting cleaned up to putting on a clean coat, 22 (twenty-two) is about to shave his head with a tool, she finds it difficult because she has not been able to fully control Joe's body. So, Joe climbs onto 22 (twenty-two), which is his body, to shave his head. Then suddenly something unexpected happens, 22 (twenty-two)'s hair (which is on Joe's body) cuts in half. Then Joe who is in the cat's body decides to meet Dez, his friend who works at the barber shop immediately to help tidy his hair. They peer through the window of Dez's barber shop. The hair disaster is hidden under a hat.

b) 48/CL/L/00:58:25

Joe: "**She's the only one that can fix this!**"

22: "Okay"

This datum occurred in datum number 48 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:58:25 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *claiming*. This datum indicates *claiming* because Joe makes a proposition intending to present it as true. Joe states it to 22 (twenty-two). Joe states that they should go to Joe's mother's tailor to fix the pants because he has no other choice, Joe thinks his mother is an expert in sewing and she is the only one who can fix the pants. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is after Joe and 22 (twenty-two) come out from Dez's barber shop, Joe is impressed by the result. They keep walking while 22 (twenty-two) happily sucks on a lollipop given by Dez in the barbershop. While walking they are talking and doing some silly things. Suddenly, the hat blows off and flies down to the street. She runs over to get the hat back and bends over to pick it up but she stops, unable to bend out anymore. Then 22 (twenty-two) forces it and evidently, she rips the pants. Joe screams and runs over then looks at her rear. The polka-dot underwear hangs out and Joe tries to cover it up. A thought hits him, a bad thought. Joe has no other choice so they immediately go to Libba Tailor, Joe's mother's tailor.

c) 70/CL/L/01:11:51

Joe: "**Because I have piano. It's what I was born to do. That's my Spark.**"

Counsellor Jerry B: "A Spark isn't a soul's purpose."

This datum occurred in datum number 70 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 01:11:51 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *claiming*. This datum indicates *claiming* because Joe expresses something with confidence to avoid misunderstanding. Joe states it to Jerry. Joe assumes that the piano is his spark because he lives only by playing music. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when Terry, the counsellor who works at The Great Beyond, is looking for Joe on Earth. Joe is suspected as the lost soul. Terry successfully traps them in the portal to The Great Before. 22 (twenty-two) and Joe float through the darkness, and their soul forms emerge from their respective bodies. Since Joe's human body and the cat's body float away, each of their soul floats upwards, they are transferred to another portal leading back into the You Seminar. They land in the grass of the You Seminar. The Portal above him closes.

Surprisingly, 22 (twenty-two) finds her spark and the badge is completed. She looks down to see her Personality Profile has finally changed into an Earth Pass. The Counsellors happily surround her. Terry opens the portal to The Great Beyond to deliver Joe but luckily Jerry leans to Joe to accompany 22 (twenty-two) toward the Earth Portal. They are mad at each other. Joe walks away but suddenly something hits his head from behind. He sees 22 (twenty-two)'s earth badge lying on the ground. Joe picks up the badge and wants to throw it back at 22 (twenty-two). Turn out 22 (twenty-two) has gone so Joe looks confused. Suddenly, Jerry interrupts and makes Joe hides the badge on his back. At the moment Jerry turns to walk away, Joe stops him and asks to find out what 22 (twenty-two)'s spark was.

d) 71/CL/L/01:12:12

Counsellor Jerry B: "Oh, you mentor and your passions! Your purposes! Your meanings of life! So basic."

Joe: "No... No!"

"**It is music. My Spark is music. I know it is!**"

This datum occurred in datum number 71 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 01:12:12 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *claiming*. This datum indicates *claiming* because Joe expresses something with confidence. Joe states it to himself. Joe states that playing music is his spark and it is the reason for his life. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is after Joe stops counsellor Jerry and asks him what 22 (twenty-two)'s spark was. Jerry walks off and chuckles at hearing Joe's answer. Joe walks to the edge of the Earth Portal. He sees the other new souls jump to Earth. Determined, Joe jumps down into the portal to Earth using 22 (twenty-two)'s spark badge.

5. **Reporting**

Reporting is one of the representative acts which has been found in Joe's utterance. It involves the act of reproducing the content of another person's actions or utterances without changing the meaning. It refers to the act of reporting what someone has said or expressed. When reporting, the main focus is on reproducing the original statement or speech act

exactly. This includes both the locutionary aspect (the literal meaning of the words used) and the illocutionary aspect (the intended meaning or force behind the utterance). The goal of reporting is to explain and educate the receiver, without delivering any personal opinions or biases. The result found twelve utterances of reporting spoken by Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie which was found in this research. Here are 4 examples of reporting spoken by Joe Gardner, which are described below:

a) 01/RE/L/00:01:14

Joe (to another student): "Rachel, now you!"

Rachel: "Forgot my sax, Mr. G."

Joe: "**Okay, she forgot her sax.** Aaand now, aaaaall you, Connie. Go for it!"

This datum occurred in datum number 01 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:01:14 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *reporting*. This datum indicates *reporting* because Joe reproduces what Rachel said without changing the meaning. Joe states it to everyone in the class. The utterance is categorized as a *literal* speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance. The context of the utterance is one a moment, Joe is teaching music in class. He leads the band and points to his student one by one to play the instrument but none pays attention including Rachel.

b) 02/RE/NL/00:01:44

Joe: "Hang on, hang on. What are y'all laughing at?"

"**So Connie got lost in it.** That's a good thing!"

This datum occurred in datum number 02 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 00:01:44 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *reporting*. This datum indicates *reporting* because Joe explains what he saw about Connie. Joe states it to everyone in the class. The utterance is categorized as a *non-literal* speech act because it has an invisible meaning. The intended meaning is Connie is flowed by her trombone play and Joe praised Connie for his solo plays.

The context of the utterance is after Joe points to Rachel but she does not bring her sax, Joe points to Connie to play her trombone. Connie plays her solo passionately. She nailed it. Sadly, the other students giggle at her and her confidence suddenly wilts.

c) 53/RE/L/01:01:01

Melba: "You forgetting something, Joey?"

22: "What?"

Joe: "Kiss her. **I always kiss Melba when I see her.**"

This datum occurred in datum number 53 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 01:01:01 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *reporting*. This datum indicates *reporting* because Joe explains a situation that has become his behavior. Joe states it to 22 (twenty-two). The utterance is categorized as a literal speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is when 22 (twenty-two) rips the pants and Joe thinks they should take it to his mother's tailor immediately. Joe meets Melba, an employee and her mother's friend who helps at the Libba's custom tailoring. 22 (twenty-two) who is in Joe's body does not know the habit that Joe always does with Melba. Joe as a cat tells 22 (twenty-two) to kiss Melba's cheeks as a greeting.

d) 66/RE/L/01:08:24

Joe: "You come back here right now!"

"**You stole my body**"

This datum occurred in datum number 66 in the *Soul* movie. This datum was found at 01:08:24 minutes. From the datum above, the representative act contained in the utterance is *reporting*. This datum indicates *reporting* because Joe educates 22 (twenty-two) if she runs with Joe's body. Joe states it to 22 (twenty-two). The utterance is categorized as a literal speech act because it does not represent any act and it is just a real-meaning utterance.

The context of the utterance is after 22 (twenty-two) and Joe finish and get the suit from Libba's tailor, they come out happily as 22 (twenty-two) looks proud with the blue suit. Both of them emerge from the subway station in another part of town. Joe and 22 sit together and Joe admires the jazz club as he thinks about his future. 22's attention drifts to the world around them while Joe talks. 22 stares at the seed.

All of a sudden, something changes her mind. 22 (twenty-two) brings out a bunch of objects from the suit pocket, such as a spool of thread, part of a bagel, a half-eaten lolly, etc. After the awaited arrival, they look at Moonwind approaches. He carries an armload of stuff, including his bongos. They make an appointment to meet at that place to restart the ritual and return to where they come from. 22 (twenty-two)'s face hardens and she suddenly runs away from Joe and Moonwind. Joe is surprised and tries to keep her up. 22 (twenty-two) turns a corner and goes down the subway stairs. 22 (twenty-two) disappears from his sight.

B. Discussions

After finding and analyzing the data above, the results need to be discussed in this research. The discussion presents the reason for the findings of all the data analyzed from the previous sub-chapter. This part arranges to answer the reasons for the research question in this research. In this discussion, the study elaborates on the types of representative speech acts using Searle's (1979) theory and the strategies of representative speech acts using Parker's (1986) theory performed by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie.

The representative speech act is a kind of utterance to commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, retrieved from Searle (1979). Seitz (2020) explains that Joe Gardner, the main character in the *Soul* movie, is a genial and meek teacher. In this research, Joe expresses his honesty and straightforwardness with the people he meets. Joe is also a fun teacher with a mature character as

evidenced by the fact that she did not get angry when Rachel did not bring her instrument. The expressions can be in *stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting.* The reason discusses below:

First, based on the finding, the result found that stating and informing is the dominant finding in this research. There are also found 25 data belonging to stating and 25 data belonging to informing. Seitz (2020) reveals that the *Soul* movie takes the perspective of Joe Gardner, a middle-aged man who teaches music at a school. Sopian (2016) states that a teacher's professional role includes educating, teaching, and training. In this study, Joe gives many factual statements about the conditions of the class he was teaching. He also states how the neighborhood he lived in, the conditions he lived into 22 (twenty-two), and the conditions of his body and soul that were being misplaced with 22 (twenty-two).

Stating is performed when the speaker asserts the truth of a proposition. Stating utterance presents a statement, the speaker claims the world, and the words are meant to be taken as true or false, according to Searle (1979). In this research, Joe Gardner is always revealing his true self and ambitions about becoming a jazz musician. Based on Seitz (2020) reveals that Joe does not have as many friends as he should have. Joe is overwhelmed by the fear that he had exchanged his childhood dream of becoming a jazz artist and working for a more ordinary life. Therefore, the result found 25 data belonging to the stating.

Second, informing is the utterances that have the function to inform the partner of something that may not have been known before, as stated by Searle (1979). The result found 25 data belonging to informing as same as stating. In this

case, Joe performs an informing to give something a new fact. Joe uses informing utterances when Joe is teaching music in class. Courtesy by Sopian (2016) reveals that a teacher's professional role includes educating, teaching, and training. In this research, Joe also coincidently becomes 22 (twenty-two)'s mentor of life and teaches about living on Earth when they accidentally switched their body. Joe is in a cat's body meanwhile 22 (twenty-two) is in Joe's body.

Third, suggesting is an utterance when the speaker aims to create a new state of mind in the hearer by giving reasons, without directly ordering or asking them to act (Searle, 1979). The result found 0 data that were included in the suggesting. Wahidah (2022) states that Joe is a teacher and 22 (twenty-two)'s mentor in life. As stated by Sopian (2016) before, a teacher's professional role includes educating, teaching, and training. In this research, Joe never suggests 22 (twenty-two) doing things. As a beginner in being human, 22 (twenty-two) always listens to Joe's wishes for his body. 22 (twenty-two) who is misplaced Joe's soul, never knows how to move Joe's body. Therefore, Joe who is trapped in the cat's body always gives direct instructions rather than suggestions.

Fourth, complaining is an utterance used by speakers to convey their dissatisfaction or disagreement toward an issue (Searle, 1979). The result found 10 data that belong to complaints. Based on Oktafia (2022) Joe often feels dissatisfied with his life. In this research, he always feels that his life is a failure because he has not achieved what he wanted: a jazz musician. Joe has not found the meaning of his life so far. He always feels that if his desire to become a jazz musician is realized, he will feel the happiness he has been longing for.

Fifth, claiming is the utterances that the speaker declares a proposition to be true (Searle, 1979). The result found 9 data belonging to claiming. Based on Sumampouw (2021) Joe uses claiming to state what he thinks to be true and state it as a truth value. In this research, Joe makes several statements about something he believes to be true. He states his beliefs based on his experience in the world he has lived in with Counsellor Jerry and with 22 (twenty-two). Joe recognizes his belief as true because he had proven it to himself.

Sixth, reporting is the utterances in that the speaker describes a situation or event to the listener, retrieved from Searle (1979). The result found 12 data belonging to reporting. Based on Sopian (2016), a teacher's professional role includes educating, teaching, and training. In this research, Joe uses reporting utterances when he is teaching music in class. Joe states that he gives many factual conditions to his students in class. He also uses reporting several times to tell about his life experience while living in the world to 22 (twenty-two) who did not understand anything about living in the world.

The analysis of the strategies of representative speech acts performed by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie by using Parker's (1986) theory. According to Parker, two strategies can be used, they are literal speech acts and non-literal speech acts. The result has found 81 utterances of the strategies of representative speech acts. There are 78 utterances from Joe indicated as literal speech acts and 3 utterances from Joe indicated as non-literal speech acts. The data is collected from Joe Gardner's utterances. In detail as follow:

Literal speech acts occurred when there is no intended meaning behind the utterance. On the other hand, literal speech act conveys the real meaning (Parker, 1986). According to Sopian (2016), a skilled teacher can create a situation of interpersonal relations, an atmosphere in which their students engage in exchanges of information, emotions, support, and social interactions that affect how they understand, interact, and respond to each other. In this research, literal speech acts are the dominant data of the research. The result found 78 data. As a music teacher and 22 (twenty-two)'s mentor of life, Joe needs to tell every utterance in a literal way. That is the reason why Joe uses literal speech acts to communicate with his students and with 22 (twenty-two), an unborn soul. Therefore, the literal speech act is frequently found in *Soul* movie.

Last, a Non-literal speech act occurred when there is an intended meaning behind the utterances. It has an inexact meaning of communication. The result found 3 data of Non-literal. Joe uses non-literal speech acts because Joe is looking for reasons to benefit and save himself. He also uses a non-literal speech act when praising Connie, one of his students in the class.

This study aims to discuss the types of representative speech acts and how they are used. The total data of the types of representative speech acts and the strategies of speech acts used in each form are displayed in the horizontal column. The vertical column displays the total data performed by Joe Gardner. The componential analysis of the types and strategies of representative speech acts in the *Soul* movie is as described in the following:

C	ST		IN		SU		CO		CL		RE	
	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL	L	NL
Joe	23	2	25	-	-	-	10	-	9	-	11	1
Total	25		25		0		10		9		12	

Table 4. 3. the componential table of the types and strategies of representative speech acts performed by joe gardner

Based on the table above, it can be seen that stating and informing have the dominant data with 25 data, then suggesting with 0 data, complaining with 10 data, claiming with 9 data, and reporting with 12 data. The data findings related to the responsibility of Joe as a music teacher and 22 (twenty-two)'s mentor in life. As stated by Sopian (2016), Joe as a teacher and mentor of life have professional roles that include educating, teaching, and training his students and 22 (twenty-two). Another fact found is that Joe's life is more surrounded by people younger than him. Courtesy by Seitz (2020) reveals that Joe does not have as many friends as he should have.

Therefore, Joe performs literal stating and literal informing to give explanation, experience, and information to the students and 22 (twenty-two) about his dreams and his life. Besides the roles of the teacher and mentor, Sopian (2016) mentions that skilled teachers can create a situation of interpersonal relations, an atmosphere in which their students engage in exchanges of information, emotions, support, and social interactions that affect how they understand, interact, and respond to each other. In this case, as a teacher and as a mature person, Joe performs literal stating and literal informing because Joe wants to make it understandable for the people younger than him which are his students and the unborn soul who has no experience about living on earth, 22 (twenty-two).

Joe is also a person who deserves to be an example with all his ambition and motivation in life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

This research aims to analyze representative speech acts used by Joe Gardner in Soul movie. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the research, it uses a pragmatic approach. The study applies Searle's (1979) theory and Parker's (1986) theory to answer the questions of this research. This research analyzes the types of representative speech acts found in Joe Gardner's utterances in the Soul movie and the strategies of representative speech acts designed by Joe Gardner's utterances.

The result found 81 utterances for the types of representative speech acts spoken by Joe Garner's utterances in the *Soul* movie. There are also found 25 utterances of stating with 31%, 25 utterances of informing with 31%, 0 utterance of suggesting with 0%, 10 utterances of complaining with 12%, 9 utterances of claiming with 11%, and 12 utterances of reporting with 15%. Stating and Informing is the dominant data finding because Joe Gardner as a teacher for his students and a mentor of life for 22 (twenty-two) has a responsibility to inspire his students about music and support 22 (twenty-two), an unborn soul, to find her spark.

The result found 81 data on the strategies of representative speech acts spoken by Joe Gardner's utterances in the *Soul* movie. 78 utterances are belonging to literal speech acts with 96% and 3 utterances belonged to non-literal speech acts with 4%. Based on the findings above, the literal speech act is the most dominant

strategy. Joe Gardner as a teacher and mentor needs to make his utterances understandable for his students and an unborn soul, 22 (twenty-two).

B. IMPLICATIONS

This sub-chapter draws the implication from the research findings. Some points can be learned from this research in understanding representative speech acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie. This study uses *Soul* (2020) movie as the object. *Soul* movie is a movie genre animation, comedy, family, fantasy, and musicals as described in *Disney*. It focuses on the journey and the development character of a mid-age music teacher, Joe Gardner in chasing his dreams together with the unborn soul, 22 (twenty-two). This movie shows the other side of where some people who experience mid-life crises are worried about their lives because they have not achieved their dreams and looking for the meaning of life.

The use of representative speech act in daily life is considered to state human beliefs or facts. Through stating their beliefs, others will get to know another person's point of perspective from their thoughts. Representative is divided into six types there are *stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, claiming, and reporting*. Learning the types and the strategies of representative speech acts performed by the main character, Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie can help further research to know more about giving an objective view of something, delivering knowledge, delivering a report, and describing an event behind the representative speech act. It is expected that people can better understand how communication

functions and how language is used to deliver information, interpret messages, avoid misunderstandings, and think more critically.

C. SUGGESTIONS

This research can be used to support other studies related to the types and strategies of representative speech acts. Future research may be able to use this study to learn or examine the types and strategies of representative speech acts. Hopefully that the next research can elaborate on their insights about the types and strategies of representative speech acts. For other studies who want to analyze the representative speech acts in the *Soul* movie, the suggestion from this study is to analyze the differences between the use of the representative speech acts performed by an unborn soul, 22 (twenty-two) with Joe's utterance in the *Soul* movie. It can also encourage those who want to analyze representative speech acts to consider a different speech act strategy.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled **REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY JOE GARDNER IN** *SOUL* **MOVIE** had been checked and validated by Aris Hidayatulloh, S.Hum., M.A., on:

    Day   : Tuesday

    Date   : April 13th, 2023

Kartasura, April 13th, 2023

Validator

Aris Hidayatulloh, S.Hum., M.A.

Codes	Textual data	Context and Analysis	Type	Strategy	Valid/ Invalid
01/RE/L/00:01:14	Joe (to another student): "Rachel, now you!" Rachel: "Forgot my sax, Mr. G." Joe: "**Okay, she forgot her sax.** Aaand now, aaaaall you, Connie. Go for it!"	Joe Gardner, a passionate, well-dressed middle-aged man, conducts an off-key middle school band, pointed to Rachel to play but Rachel lay across a few chairs. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing the content of Rachel's utterance without changing the meaning. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Reporting	Literal	O
02/RE/NL/00:01:44	Joe: "Hang on, hang on. What are y'all laughing at?" "**So Connie got lost in it**. That's a good thing!"	Joe was teaching his music class when Connie, one of his students played her trombone passionately, Joe was amazed by it but the other students were giggling at Connie. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing is the content of Connie's actions without changing the meaning. The strategy of datum is categorized as Non-Literal because	Reporting	Non-Literal	O

		Joe implies that Connie was enjoying her plays.			
03/IN/L/00:01:48	Joe: "**Look, I remember one time... my dad took me to this jazz club, and that's the last place that I wanted to be.**"	Joe told the students how his dream of becoming a jazz player began. The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening his students. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
04/IN/L/00:01:55	Joe: "But then I see this guy. **And he's playing these chords with fourths on it and then, with the minor.** Whooo! Then he adds the inner voices, and it's like he's... it's like he's singing. And I swear, the next thing I know... it's like he floats off the stage. That guy was lost in the music. He was in it, and he took the rest of us with him."	Joe walked to the piano and started playing while he explained his feelings toward jazz music. The datum type is Informing because Joe is sharing facts, details, or insights about a particular topic with his students. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
05/CL/L/00:02:31	Joe: "And I wanted to learn how to talk like that. **That's when I knew. I was born to play.**"	Joe finished with a beautiful, dreamy flourish. The class was captivated by his music.	Claiming	Literal	O

	"Connie knows what I mean. Right, Connie?" Connie: "I'm twelve."	The datum type is Claiming because Joe is declaring rights. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
06/ST/L/00:02:53	Principal Arroyo: "Sorry to interrupt, Mr. Gardner." Joe: "Heh heh, you're doing my ears a favor." Caleb: "Hey!" Joe: "Not you, though. **You're good.**" Joe: (whispering) "He's not."	A knock on the classroom door interrupted. Joe popped into the hall to speak with Principal Arroyo as bad scales emanate from the classroom behind him. Suddenly a student exits the class doorway behind Joe. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an assertion about something about Caleb. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
07/ST/L/00:03:10	Joe: "What can I do for you, Principal Arroyo?" Principal Arroyo: "I wanted to deliver the good news personally!" "No more part-time for you. You're now our full-time band teacher! Job security. Medical insurance. Pension."	Principal Arroyo handed a letter and congratulated Joe for being an official teacher. The datum Stating because Joe making an assertion about something to the Principal Arroyo. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal	Stating	Literal	O

	Joe: "**Wow. That's...great.**" Principal Arroyo: "Welcome to the M.S. 70 family, Joe. Permanently." Joe: "Thanks."	because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
08/IN/L/00:03:43	Libba: "After all these years, my prayers have been answered! A full-time job!" Joe: "Yeah. But mom I..." Libba: "You're going to tell them yes, right?" Joe: "Don't worry Mom, **I got a plan.**" Libba: "You always got a plan." "Maybe you need to have a backup plan too..."	A busy tailor shop bustling with activity. Libba, Joe's mother, hems a dress on a customer. Libba's assistants, Melba and Lulu, work away at sewing machines. Joe is folding his laundry, poorly. The datum type is Informing because Joe to increase the understanding or awareness to his mother. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
09/IN/L/00:04:35	Joe: "Hello?" Curley: "How you been, Mr. G? Uh, It's Curley. Lamont, Lamont Baker." Joe: "Hey! Curley! Hey, good to hear your voice, man. Uh listen, you can call me Joe now, Curley. **I'm not your teacher anymore.**"	Joe got a call from his ex-student, Curley. Curley was currently playing jazz music with Dorothea Williams Quartet. Curley asked Joe whether he could join the performance to replace his friend. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the understanding or	Informing	Literal	O

	Curley: "Okay Mr. Gardner. Hey, look, I'm the new drummer in the Dorothea Williams Quartet and we're kicking off our tour with a show at The Half Note tonight."	awareness to Curley. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
10/IN/L/00:08:26	Joe: "Uh, sorry. I zoned out a little back there. Heh." Dorothea: "Joe Gardner, where have you been?" Joe: **"I've been uh... teaching... middle school band, but on weekends I—"** Dorothea: "You got a suit?" Joe: "I...!" Dorothea: "Get a suit, Teach. A good suit. Back here tonight. First show at 9. Sound checks at 7. We'll see how you do."	Joe took a deep breath, closed his eyes, and concentrated on the keys. The music flow into an incredible solo. The room slips away as Joe enters the zone, a place we'll know as the Astral Plane. He finally comes out of his trance and looks up to see the band has stopped playing. Everyone is staring at him. The datum type is Informing because Joe is delivering information or knowledge to Dorothea. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
11/IN/L/00:08:54	Joe: "YES! WHOO HOO! (at the sky) You see that, Dad! That's what I'm talking about!"	Joe exploded out of the club after being praised by Dorothea. A man passed by with a stroller. Joe ran up to	Informing	Literal	O

	"Look up, look up! You know what that's gonna say? Joe Gardner! HA HA!" "You're never gonna believe what just happened! I did it. **I got the gig!** Yes!"	him, pointing up at the Half Note marquee. The datum type is Informing because Joe is delivering information or knowledge. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
12/ST/L/00:09:05	Joe: "Just don't tell my mom about this, okay?" "Forget class. **I'm in a different class. I'm in a Dorothea Williams class buddy**. You know what I'm saying?"	Joe was on his phone spreading the good news. Still oblivious, Joe walked through a sidewalk littered with split banana peels, then through a pile of overturned nails. Amazingly, he avoids disaster while on his phone. The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs to his friend through phone. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
13/CO/L/00:10:08	Joe: "Hello!" Gerel: "Oh, what's your name, honey?"	Joe turned on his heel to avoid the dog. He started walking into the middle of the street. A motorcycle narrowly missed him. Whew! That	Complaining	Literal	O

	Joe: "**I'm Joe. Joe Gardner. Look, I'm not supposed to be here!**" Gerel: "Ah, it must have been sudden for you."	was close. Confident he missed death, he took a step forward... and fell right into a manhole. Joe fell into The Great Beyond because stepped right into a manhole. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is forming negative comments about a situation. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
14/IN/L/00:10:38	Gerel: "The Great Beyond." Joe: "The Great Beyond!? As in, as in beyond... life!?" Amir: "Yeah." Joe: "That's DEATH right there!" Miali: "This beats my dream about the walrus." Gerel: "Exciting, isn't it!?" Joe: "No! No, no, no! **Listen, I have a gig tonight!** I can't die now!"	In the distance, he saw three figures standing on the sidewalk. Joe ran to them. Joe realized that he is in a comma and he didn't want to be there. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the understanding to Gerel. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
15/ST/L/00:10:44	Amir: "Well, I really don't think you have a lot to say about this."	Joe was running away from the souls at The Great Beyond.	Stating	Literal	O

	Joe: "Yes! Yes, I do. **I'm not dying the VERY day I got my shot. I'm due! Heck, I'm OVER-due! Nah ah. I'm outta here.**" Gerel: "I don't think you're supposed to go that way."	The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs to Gerel. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
16/CO/L/00:16:51	Counselor Jerry A: "Hello Jerry! Got a lost mentor for you." Counselor Jerry D: "Thanks, Jerry." Joe: "**Uh look, I'm not sure I'm supposed to be here.**" Counselor Jerry A: "I understand. Mentoring isn't for everyone. You're more than welcome to opt-out."	Joe met Counselor Jerry from The Great Before (a place for new souls before humans were born). The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering his annoyance towards a something. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Complaining	Literal	O
17/ST/NL/00:16:58	Joe: Ah! **Actually, on second thought, you know, the mentoring sounds like fun.** Counselor Jerry A: "I'm glad to hear it. Jerry will take it from here." Counselor Jerry D: "Thanks, Jerry." (to Joe) "Head right on over there to Jerry."	Jerry opened a portal straight to The Great Beyond and Joe quickly grabbed any name tag and entered the Theater to join You Seminar. The datum type is Stating because Joe conveying a particular state of affairs to Counsellor Jerry. The strategy of datum is categorized as Non-Literal because Joe wants to spin out time.	Stating	Non-Literal	O

18/CL/L/00:22:38	Joe: "Come on, don't you want to fill out your pass?" 22: "Ehh, you know, I'm comfortable up here. I have my routine. I float in mist, I do my Sudoku puzzles, and then, like, once a week, they make me come to one of these 'You Seminars'. It's not great but I know what to expect." Joe: "Look kid. Can I just be honest with you? **I'm not Bjorn Borgenstein or whatever his name is. I'm not even a mentor.**" 22: "Not a mentor? Ah, ha ha! Reverse psychology! You really are a good shrink doctor. Carl Jung already tried that."	The Counselor "drapes" 22 over Joe. Before he can protest, the Counselor opened a portal and quickly pushed them out. Joe met '22' an unborn soul that didn't want to live on Earth and Joe was pointed to become a mentor for 22. The datum type is Claiming because Joe declaring ownership that not belongs to him. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
19/CO/L/00:23:37	Young Joe: "**Dad, I don't wanna go! I don't like jazz!**" Ray: "Black improvisational music. It's one of our great contributions to American culture. At least give it a chance, Joey!"	Joe led 22 to a Hologram, a Young Joe was being dragged into the Half Note Jazz Club by his dad, Ray Gardner. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering his dislike and negative attitude towards	Complaining	Literal	O

		something. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
20/IN/L/00:23:50	Joe: "**This is where it all started. This is the moment where I fell in love with jazz.**"	Joe and 22 watch as Ray brings Young Joe into the club, where a pianist is jamming with his band. Young Joe locks in on the pianist as Joe explains to 22. The datum type is Informing because Joe is sharing facts, details, or insights about a particular topic or issue. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
21/ST/NL/00:23:57	Joe: "Listen to that! See the tune is just the starting point, y'get me? **The music is just an excuse to bring out the YOU.**" "THAT's why I became a jazz musician!"	Joe led 22 through more of his life. They saw Young Joe enthralled by the pianist's playing. The datum type is Stating because Joe is representing an opinion. The strategy of datum is categorized as Non-Literal because it implies that music is a means of allowing	Stating	Non-Literal	O

		someone to express their true self or personality.			
22/ST/L/00:24:37	Joe: "**My life was meaningless.**"	They keep walking through Joe's life, past holograms of Joe teaching middle school kids, sitting alone in a diner, and waiting for a subway. A pathetic monument depicts him washing clothes at the laundromat. Joe is stunned. The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs to 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
23/CO/L/00:28:06	Joe: "Well, I think that's... everything." 22: "Sorry." Joe: "**You told me you'd try!**" 22: "I did! I'm telling the truth. If there's one thing I'm not, it's a liar. Unlike Abraham Lincoln..."	22 and Joe left the Hall. Joe was more annoyed than ever. 22 was simply boring. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is forming annoyance with 22 (twenty-two) since the plan didn't go as expected. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal	Complaining	Literal	O

		because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
24/IN/L/00:30:07	Joe: "What IS this place?" 22: "You know how when you humans are really into something and it feels like you're in another place? Feels like you're in the zone, right?" Joe: "Yeah." 22: "Well, THIS is the zone! It's the space between the physical and spiritual." Joe: "Wait a minute! I was here! **Today during my audition! This must be where musicians come when they get into a flow.**" 22: "Not just musicians. Watch this."	Joe and 22 step onto the Astral Plane. Joe looked around at the bizarre, amazing landscape. Joe gets closer to a soul a musician deep in the music and it was his audition this morning. The datum type is Informing because Joe is delivering information or knowledge to 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
25/ST/L/00:38:02	Joe: "Hey! Focus! Listen to me! We gotta get out of here before they take me away!" 22: "Take you away? You're gonna leave me!?" Joe: "No way. **That's my body you're in!** Do you think you can walk?"	After Joe and 22 met Moonwind and performed a ritual to open the astral plane, an incident occurred where Joe and 22 fell into the astral hole and ended up in the hospital room where Joe was being treated. Joe possessed the body of a cat that was being held	Stating	Literal	O

	22: "I don't know! I failed Body Test Drive like 436 times."	by his sick body, while 22 possessed Joe's lying body. The datum type is Stating because Joe is providing a statement of fact. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
26/IN/L/00:39:06	Joe: "Now push the down button." "Careful! **Those fingers are my livelihood!**" "Now get in."	Joe peeked out from the door and down the hall. The coast was clear. He stumbled into the hall, struggling to control his new cat's body. They finally turn a corner. Joe sees the elevator. But the Doctor approaches, looking at a file, unaware. Before she sees them, Joe pushes 22 into another room. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the understanding or awareness of the partners. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O

27/IN/L/00:41:15	22: "This place is worse than I thought. It's loud and bright and-- (sniff sniff) What is that in my nose?" Joe: "**That's smell.**"	After Joe and 22 successfully escaped from the hospital and walked along the outskirts of New York City, 22 caught a whiff of pizza and her body felt hungry for the first time. The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
28/IN/L/00:41:57	22: "I'm telling you, Joe, it's pronounced Yee-row!" Joe: "**Yeah, but in New York, we call 'em Gyros. It's Greek.**"	Joe and 22 argued about how to read New York City while recalling how 22 was taught by Archimedes at The You Seminar. The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
29/IN/L/00:42:10	Joe: "**This is 14th and 7th.**"	They came to an intersection and saw Moonwind.	Informing	Literal	O

		The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
30/ST/L/00:42:13	Joe: "**That's gotta be him.**"	Across the street, they spotted Moonwind twirling his sign, headphones in his ears, eyes closed, and in the zone. 22 drops her gyro and bolts across traffic to Moonwind. 22 grabbed him. The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs to 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
31/ST/L/00:42:25	Moonwind: "Joe! You made it into your body!" 22: "No, he didn't!" Joe: "**THAT is my body!**"	Moonwind's eyes opened as he "woke up" from the zone. He looked at 22. The datum type is Stating because Joe is providing a statement of fact to 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum	Stating	Literal	O

		is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
32/ST/L/00:42:45	Joe: "Moonwind, listen! **I gotta get out of HERE and back in THERE!**" Moonwind: "Oh! Well, we'll have to perform an old-fashioned astral transmigration displacement." Joe: "A what?" Moonwind: "It's simply a way to get your souls back where they belong! And it's a glorious ritual indeed, full of chanting, dancing, and best of all, bongos!"	Soul-Moonwind is sailing his ship when he's suddenly yanked from the deck and pulled back down to Earth. Joe woke Moonwind up from the zone. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit and sincere declaration to Moonwind. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
33/IN/L/00:43:43	Joe: "**All right, this is the last snack! I can barely fit into my pants as it is. 6:30 is cutting it close. Too close. We gotta get back to my place and get you cleaned up and ready to go.**"	Joe decided on the last agreement with Moondwind. The datum type is Informing because Joe is sharing facts, details, or insights about a particular topic or issue. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O

34/ST/L/00:44:41	Joe: "**I just gotta get back in my body and really bring it tonight.**"	22 and Joe step inside his small apartment. Floor-to-ceiling shelves against a wall are lined with vinyl, surrounding an upright piano. Next to it, is an upright bass. Classic jazz posters hang on other walls. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
35/CO/L/00:44:50	22: "How come this part is stinky, but this part smells fine?" Joe: "Never mind, just put those pants on! **Sheesh, I can't believe I've been walking around in this city with no pants on.**" 22: "I don't even want to be here, remember!?"	22 smells the body's armpit, then the forearm. Joe points to a laundry pile. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering annoyance for not wearing pants. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Complaining	Literal	O
36/CO/L/00:44:55	Joe: "**I don't want you here, either. (yawn) I just want to get back in my... (yawn) body and get back to... (yawn) the club.**" 22: "What's the matter with you?"	Joe walked into a sunbeam. He flopped down and started purring as how cats' behavior. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering annoyance	Complaining	Literal	O

	Joe: "(sleepy) I... don't know. It's the sun... It's just so..."	that he doesn't want to be a cat. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
37/IN/L/00:48:43	22: "So, Connie came here to quit, but then she didn't?" Joe: "22, forget about that, listen—" 22: "I need to know this, Joe. Why didn't she quit?" Joe: "Because she loves to play. **She might say she hates everything, but trombone is her thing. She's good at it.** Maybe trombone is her Spark, I don't know."	Knock Knock Knock! 22 and Joe froze, and stared at the front door. It's Connie. She came to decide to quit the music class. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
38/ST/L/00:50:40	Joe: "Mmm. **Trusty old brown suit. Still a perfect fit!**" 22: "It's a little tight in the back here part" Joe: "It'll loosen. Sit down."	Joe admires 22, now wearing his ill-fitting brown suit. The datum type is Stating because Joe is representing an opinion. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
39/CO/L/00:51:16	Joe: "AAHHHHH! OH NO!" 22: "Don't worry. I'm okay."	Joe loses his footing on the stack of records. They shoot out from under him. The clippers sail out of his paws	Complaining	Literal	O

	Joe: "No, no, no! **My HAIR! MY HAIR IS NOT OKAY! THIS IS A DISASTER!** We gotta fix this! Right now!" 22: "Okay! How?" Joe: "We gotta go see Dez!" 22: "Great. Who's Dez?"	and take a big, long divot of hair out of 22's scalp. They hit the floor across the room, shattering. Joe looks at the reverse mohawk on 22's scalp, horrified. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering negative comment. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
40/CL/L/00:51:35	Joe: "Dez is that guy in the back. **He can fix this.** Talk about having a Spark! This guy was born to be a barber."	Joe and 22 immediately run to see Dez, the barber who was Joe's friend. Joe and 22 peer through the window. The hair disaster was hidden under a hat. The datum type is Claiming because Joe declaring ownership about an ability that belongs to Dez. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
41/IN/L/00:51:42	22: "But I can't pass for you in front of all your friends!"	Joe gave instructions to 22 before entering the barber shop.	Informing	Literal	O

	Joe: "**Dez is the only one I talk to.** We usually talk about jazz, but this time just sit there, get the cut and get out."	The datum type is Informing because Joe is conveying information or knowledge to someone. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
42/IN/L/00:54:34	Paul: "Haha. You are not all that. Anyone could play in a band if they wanted to. Joe: "Don't pay Paul any mind. **People like him just bring other people down so they can make themselves feel better**." 22: "Oh, I get it. He's just criticizing me to cover up the pain of his own failed dreams."	While 22 told her story, Paul interrupted by saying an offensive utterance. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding or awareness. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
43/ST/L/00:57:01	Joe: "**You know what, you did all right back there.** How did you know how to deal with Paul?" 22: "I didn't. I just let out the ME. Hey, like you said about jazz! I was jazzing!"	After finishing, 22 and Joe kept walking. 22 happily sucked on a lollipop as they told each other. The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the	Stating	Literal	O

		utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
44/IN/L/00:57:09	Joe: "**First of all, "jazzing" is not a word. And second, music and life operate by very different rules.**"	22 and Joe kept walking. 22 happily sucked on a lollipop. The datum type is Informing because Joe is conveying information or knowledge to someone. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
45/ST/L/00:57:31	Joe: "You know what? **You are really getting good at using those legs.** Why don't you try running?"	22 looked at a flyer on a pole, about to pull off one of the contact slips. The datum type is Stating because Joe is representing an opinion. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
46/CO/L/00:58:12	Joe: "Oh! What are we gonna do!? **Can't find a tailor this late**" (dread) "Oh no. We're gonna have to go to Mom's." 22: "Okay!"	Joe run over and looked at 22's rear, his polka-dot underwear hung out. Joe tried to cover it up. 22 did. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is delivering his frustration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the	Complaining	Literal	O

		utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
47/IN/L/00:58:19	Joe: No, you don't understand! **Mom doesn't know about this gig. And she's not gonna like it.**" 22: "Okay!"	22 covered it up and a bad thought came to Joe's mind. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding or awareness. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
48/CL/L/00:58:25	Joe: "**She's the only one that can fix this!**" 22: "Okay"	22 covered it up and a bad thought came to Joe's mind. The datum type is Claiming because Joe is declaring ownership about an ability that belongs to his mother. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
49/IN/L/00:58:34	Joe: "**My mom doesn't know about the gig, and I want to keep it that way**, okay?" 22: "Right, because she thinks you're a failure." Joe: "What?!"	22 ate a bagel while carrying Joe down onto a subway station platform. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding or awareness. The strategy of datum is categorized as	Informing	Literal	O

	22: "I didn't say that! YOU did. Up here."	Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
50/IN/L/00:58:42	Joe: "**Look, my mom has her own definition of what success is and being a professional musician isn't it.**" (muttering to self) "So lemme see... I need the suit fixed for a school band recital. Ugh, I'm not looking forward to this. But there's no reason she needs to know."	Joe jumped to the ground and starts pacing, thinking this through. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding or awareness. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
51/IN/L/00:59:13	Joe: "**All the times I've been so close to getting to my dreams... something always gets in the way.** You know what I mean?" 22: "He's good. I've heard music before. But I've never felt like this inside." Joe: "Of course, you love music now. Because you're ME. Let's go. Let's go!"	Meanwhile, 22 notices a busker playing his guitar and singing, guitar case open to receive loose change. Intrigued, 22 approaches. The datum type is Informing because Joe is increasing the partner's understanding or awareness. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O
52/CO/L/01:00:08	Joe: "Don't worry about it. It's the subway. It does that to some people." 22: "Does what?"	Joe found a seat and sits, like a person, on his butt, cat feet outstretched. He folded his paws	Complaining	Literal	O

	Joe: "**It wears you down. It stinks. It's hot. It's crowded. Every day the same thing, day in and day out.** (to self) But once I get on that stage tonight, all my troubles are going to be fixed. You're gonna see a brand new Joe Gardner."	across his cat-chest and settles in for the ride like any New Yorker. A New Yorker next to him looks at this and decided to scoot over, not wanting any part of this weirdness. 22 remains standing as the doors close. The car is nearly full. The train starts moving. 22 stumbles. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is expressing dislikes towards the atmosphere of the busway. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
53/RE/L/01:01:01	Melba: "You forgetting something, Joey?" 22: "What?" Joe: "Kiss her. **I always kiss Melba when I see her.**"	22 and Joe walked up to his mom's tailoring shop. Melba and Lulu are busy behind sewing machines. 22 entered and Joe was on 22's shoulders. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing his behavior. The strategy of datum is categorized as	Reporting	Literal	O

		Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
54/ST/L/01:02:13	Libba: "Does this "gig" have a pension? Health insurance? No? Then it's the same as the other ones. It's like you can't even be truthful with me anymore!" Joe: "Fine, we'll get the suit off the rack somewhere. **My mom has never understood what I'm trying to do with my life.**"	22 and Joe slowly stepped in. Libba was working on a dress. She was not happy. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
55/CO/L/01:02:46	Joe: "Then how come except for church, you're happiest when I don't? **I finally land the gig of my life and you're upset.**" Libba: "You didn't see how tough being a musician was on your father. Î don't want to see you struggle like that!"	Joe whispered into 22's ear. Joe told 22 to repeat what he said. The datum type is Complaining because Joe is expressing frustration that his mother does not support his dream. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Complaining	Literal	O
56/ST/L/01:03:05	Joe: "So Dad can pursue his dreams, and I can't?" Libba: "Your father had me. Most times this shop was what paid the bills.	Joe whispered into 22's ear. Joe told 22 to repeat what he said. The datum type is Stating because Joe is providing a statement of fact. The	Stating	Literal	O

	So when I'm gone, who's gonna pay yours?" Joe: "**Music is all I think about. From the moment I wake up in the morning to the moment I fall asleep at night.**"	strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
57/ST/L/01:03:18	Libba: "You can't eat dreams for breakfast, Joey." Joe: "Then I don't want to eat! This isn't about my career, Mom. **It's my reason for living. And I know Dad felt the same way.**"	Joe whispered into 22's ear. Joe told 22 to repeat what he said. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
58/ST/L/01:03:23	Joe: "**And... I'm just afraid that if I died today, that my life would've amounted to nothing.**" Libba: "Joey...!"	Libba thought about this. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
59/ST/L/01:03:54	Libba: "Let's make this work instead." Joe: "**That's... my dad's suit.**"	Libba looked into her son's eyes, moved and slightly scared. She broke down a little, but then finally smiled. She went to a drawer and pulled out a	Stating	Literal	O

		large garment box. Joe immediately recognized the suit, stunned. The datum type is Stating because Joe is providing a statement of fact. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
60/RE/L/01:04:41	Joe: "Wow, that was amazing! You know what that felt like? **That felt like jazz!**" 22: "Yeah! You were jazzing!" Joe: "Ha ha! Okay, jazzing!"	Joe and 22 left the tailor shop. Joe caught up to 22, now looked sharp in the blue suit. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing what someone has expressed. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Reporting	Literal	O
61/IN/L/01:04:51	22: "I'm telling you, Joe. You really should call Lisa again." Joe: "**I don't really have time for a relationship right now, 22.**" 22: "Oh, busy right now? Want to wait until you die a second time? Cool, cool."	Joe and 22 emerged from the subway station in another part of town. The datum type is Informing because Joe is conveying information or knowledge to someone. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Informing	Literal	O

62/RE/L/01:04:58	Joe: "Heh heh. **I can't believe I'm getting romantic advice from an unborn soul.**" 22: "I could think of worse."	Joe and 22 emerged from the subway station in another part of town. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing the content of another person's utterance without changing the meaning. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Reporting	Literal	O
63/ST/L/01:05:27	Joe: "Angle the shoulders. Yeah!" 22: "Ha ha! Who's that? And from this side. Uh-huh! Who's back here? Still me!" Joe: "**That's a winner**" 22: "Right?"	Joe admired 22 in his dad's suit as he looked at himself against the Half Note marquee, he got more excited. 22 tried a few poses in front of the Half Note, getting into it. The datum type is Stating because Joe is representing an opinion. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
64/IN/L/01:07:02	Joe: "So, you ready?" 22: "Huh?" Joe: "To go home. Bet you're ready to get off this stinky rock, huh? What'd you think of Earth anyway?"	They sit. Joe admired the jazz club as he thought on his future. But as Joe told, 22's attention drifted to the world around them. Sunlight falls across the buildings around them. 22	Informing	Literal	O

22: "I... always said it was dumb. But... I mean... just look at what I found!"

"Your mom sewed your suit from this cute spool. When I was nervous, Dez gave me this. A guy on the subway yelled at me. It was scary... but I kind of liked that too."

"The truth is I've always worried that maybe there's something wrong with me, you know? That I'm not good enough for living. But then you showed me about purpose, and passion and..."

"Maybe sky-watching can be my Spark. Or walking! I'm really good at walking!"

Joe: "**Those really aren't purposes, 22. That's just regular ol' living. But when you get back to the You Seminar, you can give it an honest try.**"

22: "But I've been at the You Seminar for thousands of years! And I have never felt this close!"

looked up to see propeller seeds fall from a tree above. One fell into 22's hand. 22 stares at the seed. Something changes.

The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.

65/ST/L/01:07:28	Moonwind: "Who's ready to go home?" Joe: "Moonwind!" Moonwind: "The stars are almost in alignment! I'll have you back in your bodies in no time." 22: "No! I've gotta find it here. On Earth. This is my only chance to find my Spark." Joe: "**22, you're only loving this stuff because you're in MY BODY.** You can find your OWN thing to love when you get back to the You Seminar. Now come on, I need my body back. Now!"	22 brought out a bunch of objects from the suit pocket a spool of thread, part of a bagel, a half-eaten lollipop, etc. They looked to see Moonwind approaching, carrying an armload of stuff, including his bongos. 22's face hardened, and she stood and run away. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
66/RE/L/01:08:24	Joe: "You come back here right now!" "**You stole my body**"	Joe tried to keep up. 22 turned a corner and disappeared down the subway stairs. But as Joe pursued, the therapy cat lady came up from the same stairway, happy to see him. She grabbed Joe and tried forcing him into her cat carrier. But Joe went feral on her, a spinning ball of fur and claws. The therapy cat lady screamed and dropped Joe. He sped down into the	Reporting	Literal	O

		subway station after 22. They pass an advertisement against the subway station wall. Suddenly, the linear form of Terry appeared in the ad's outlines. The datum type is Reporting because Joe reproducing what the person has done. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
67/RE/L/01:09:27	Joe: "I was gonna play with Dorothea Williams!" 22: "And I was about to find my Spark!" Joe: "Find your Spark?!" 22: "You promised but you wouldn't even give me five minutes!" Joe: "**My life was finally going to change! I lost everything because of you!**"	As 22 and Joe float through the inky darkness, their soul formed emerge from their respective bodies. As Joe's human body and the cat's body floated away, the souls of Joe and 22 floated upwards, to another portal leading back into the You Seminar. Terry looked down on them, triumphant. Joe landed in the grass of the You Seminar. Above him, the Portal closes. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing what other person	Reporting	Literal	O

		has done. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
68/RE/L/01:10:03	Counselors: "Oh my goodness, this is amazing Shut the fridge, 22 has got an Earth Pass?! This is cray cray! This is a great day! After all these years!" 22: "But... what filled in the last box?" Joe: "**I'll tell you what filled it in... I did! It was my Spark that changed that badge!**" (to Counselors) "She only got that because she was living MY life! In MY body!" Terry: "Come on, Mr. Gardner."	The Counselor looked at 22's badge, stunned. 22 looked down to see her Personality Profile has finally changed into an Earth Pass. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing the content of his actions without changing the meaning. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Reporting	Literal	O
69/RE/L/01:10:53	22: "You don't know. You can't be sure why my pass changed." Joe: "Come on, 22. Think about it. **You hated music until you were in my body.** You hated everything until you were me!"	Joe and 22 left The You Seminar, they approached the edge of the Portal, both angry. 22 held the Earth Pass. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing the content of another person's actions without changing the meaning. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal	Reporting	Literal	O

		because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
70/CL/L/01:11:51	Joe: "**Because I have piano. It's what I was born to do. That's my Spark.**" Counselor Jerry B: "A Spark isn't a soul's purpose."	The Counselor turned to walk away. Joe stopped him. The datum type is Claiming because Joe is making demand that piano is his spark. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
71/CL/L/01:12:12	Counselor Jerry B: "Oh, you mentor and your passions! Your purposes! Your meanings of life! So basic." Joe: "No... No!" "**It is music. My Spark is music. I know it is!**"	The Counselor walked off and chuckled to Joe. The datum type is Claiming because Joe is making demand that piano is his spark and he is sure about it. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
72/CL/L/01:13:18	Dorothea: "This is my band. I decide who plays." Joe: "**And if you don't go with me, you'll be making the biggest mistake of your career.**" Dorothea: "Oh yeah? Why's that?"	Determined, Joe jumped down into the portal to Earth. Joe came to in his own body, a sea of anxious passersby staring down at him. Joe ran down the stairs, into the club. He ran into Curley, looking good in his gig suit.	Claiming	Literal	O

		The datum type is Claiming because Joe is making demand with Dorothea to choose him. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
73/CL/L/01:13:26	Joe: "**My only purpose on this planet is to play. It's what I was meant to do. And nothing's gonna stop me.**" Dorothea: "Well aren't you an arrogant one. I guess you really are a jazz player."	Joe blew past Curley and into Dorothea's dressing room. Dorothea told Miho while finishing her makeup. Joe burst in. The datum type is Claiming because Joe is making demand with Dorothea to choose him. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
74/RE/L/01:16:04	Dorothea: "You play a hundred shows, and one of them is killer. You don't get many like tonight." Joe: "Yeah! So, what happens next?" Dorothea: "We come back tomorrow night and do it all again." "What's wrong, Teach?"	After the performance ended, Joe waved as Dorothea exit the club. Joe looked confused, slightly disheartened. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing his feelings. The strategy of datum is categorized as	Reporting	Literal	O

	Joe: "**It's just... I've been waiting on this day for my entire life. I thought I'd feel... different.**"	Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
75/ST/L/01:20:30	22: "Maybe sky-watching could be my Spark. Or walking! I'm really good at walking." Joe: "**Those aren't Sparks, 22. That's just regular ol' living.**"	Joe closed the door behind him and stared at his all-too-familiar apartment. The memories overwhelmed Joe as he continued to play. He smiled as tears fall. Slowly his perspective altered, lifting out of himself, out of the city, off the Earth, and into the cosmos. Suddenly another memory came, as just voices. The datum type is Stating because Joe is conveying a particular state of affairs. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
76/RE/L/01:22:45	Joe: "22!" "Come back, 22! It's me, Joe!" "Easy, 22! Easy. **I just came back to give you this.**" "Easy..." "22, listen! Come back!"	Joe made a decision, put the seed in his pocket, closes his eyes, and began playing again. The room faded away as the music took him into the zone. Joe chases 22. Joe cornered 22	Reporting	Literal	O

		between some astral rocks. 22 paces, animal-like, cornered, and scared. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is asserting about the past. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
77/RE/L/01:26:02	Joe: "You ready?" 22: "Huh?" Joe: "To come live!" 22: "I'm scared, Joe. I'm not good enough. And anyway I never got my Spark." Joe: "**Yes, you did.**"	Joe finally reached 22. He put the seed in her hand, closed her fingers around it, and held it there. Suddenly, 22 was back in Joe's body, sitting on the stoop and looking at the seed, scared. Joe, back in the cat, looked up at her and smiled. The datum type is Reporting because Joe is reproducing 22 (twenty-two)'s past action. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Reporting	Literal	O
78/IN/L/01:26:10	Joe: "**Your Spark isn't your purpose. That last box fills in when you're ready to come live.**"	Joe motioned to the world around them. The datum type is Informing because Joe is educating or enlightening. The	Informing	Literal	O

		strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			
79/CL/L/01:26:18	Joe: "**And the thing is... you're pretty great at jazzing.**"	22 looked around and took in the beautiful, simple moments on Earth. 22 looked at Joe and smiled. The datum type is Claiming because Joe is declaring an ability that belongs to 22 (twenty-two). The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Claiming	Literal	O
80/ST/L/01:27:10	Joe: "I'll go with you." 22: "You know you can't do that." Joe: "**I know. But I'll go as far as I can.**"	Joe motioned to the Earth below. 22 stepped closer to the edge but got cold feet and darted behind Joe. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.	Stating	Literal	O
81/ST/L/01:29:54	Counselor Jerry A: "So what do you think you'll do?" "How are you going to spend your life?"	Joe considered as he stared to Earth, then smiled at the Counselor warmly. Joe's feet stepped out of his apartment building. He smiled as he looked	Stating	Literal	O

	Joe: "**I'm not sure but I do know I'm going to live every minute of it.**"	around, and took in the glorious chaos of it all. The datum type is Stating because Joe is making an explicit declaration. The strategy of datum is categorized as Literal because the utterance does not have any implied meaning.			