

**REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACTS INDICATING DISCRIMINATION
IN HIDDEN FIGURES, KIM JI-YOUNG: BORN 1982 AND MARLINA SI
PEMBUNUH DALAM EMPAT BABAK**

THESIS

**Submitted as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

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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 warahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

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RATIFICATION

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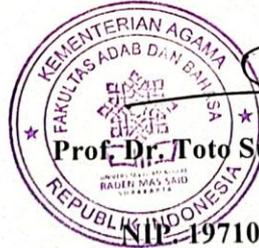
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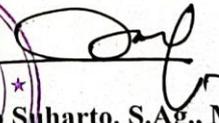
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself
2. My precious parents
3. My beloved family
4. My amazing friends
5. English Letters 2019
6. My Almamater

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“For indeed, with hardship (will be) ease.”

(Al-Inshirah: 5)

“Just because it’s hard, doesn’t mean it’s impossible”

“Everyone in this world works based on their time zone. They are in their own time, and you are in yours. You’re not late, you’re not early, you’re very much on time.”

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Representative Speech act indicating Discriminatory in Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982, Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat babak* is my own 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, 22 June 2023

Stated by,



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The Researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Linggar Mayang Mawarni. 2023. *Representative Speech Act Indicating Discrimination in Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982, Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

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about a woman named Kim Ji-young who has experienced discrimination from birth until she gets married and has children due to her gender. *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* showing a discrimination in traditional life which characters with the power of her body being taken away and domestic structure as a housewife.

The discrimination in those movies contains the utterances of the main characters or other characters in movies. The utterances of these characters in those movies are various with the forms of speech act, especially representative speech act. The purposes of this research are to find out the type of representative speech indicating discrimination found in *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji Young Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak*, to find out social function of discrimination from the characters in *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji Young Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak*, and to find out the form of discrimination that characters doing in *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak*.

This study uses qualitative research by using descriptive methods. The data for this analysis comes from *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji Young Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak* movie. 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.

This research found 74 data with type of stating, fixating, and direct discrimination as the dominant data finding found in *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie because the characters involving the speaker based on their truth with the stereotype for the hearer as the women in main characters of the movie.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

STT: Stating
INF: Informing
SGT: Suggesting
CMP: Complaining
RPT: Reporting
SP: Separating
DT: Distancing
AC: Accentuating
DB: Debasing
FX: Fixating
AS: Assigning traits
TP: Typing
D: Direct
I: Indirect

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Movie is one of types in visual communication. It shows the moving pictures that tell in a cinema or on television. Movie are not only a means of entertainment, but movies are also a medium for voicing aspirations based on phenomena that exist in society, such as phenomenon that often occurs namely discrimination. Discrimination is the act of discriminating against someone to distinguish differences of showing favoritism or prejudice in treatment. Humans are social creatures requiring interpersonal interaction, whether between an individual, an individual, a group, or a group with a group. Simple encounters like passing smiles, greetings and shared experiences are necessary for human life (Fiske, 2014).

However, some aspects of interaction might lead to unintended consequences, such as differences that can lead to interpersonal conflict. In society, there are many differences between person to person, even community to community. Color, race, ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, language, and other factors all differ from one another. Some individuals or societies discriminate against those who are different from them due to those differences. The phenomenon of discrimination has inspired many literary works such as movie titles *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*.

Hidden Figures, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina Si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* have the same contains of the discrimination utterances for the main characters or other characters in those movies. *Hidden Figures* is a movie three women that fighting against a climate of segregation (separation based on race or skin color) in their work environment (NASA). *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* is a movie adaptation of a phenomenal novel by Cho Nam-joo about a woman named Kim Ji-young who has experienced discrimination since she was born until she gets married and has children due to her gender. Meanwhile, *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* is an Indonesian movie that presenting the woman character who fought cultural resistance from a feminist point of view is her resistance towards patriarchal system, discrimination, the power of her body being taken away and domestic structure as a housewife.

The utterance of the characters on those movies are various with the forms of speech act, especially discriminatory speech act as illocutionary act. In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. Searle (1979) states that there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissive, declaration, and expressive. Representative focuses to what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directive concerns to the speaker want to hearer or someone else to do something, commissive concerns on speaker

commitment to the future action, expressive deals with expression or speaker feels, declaratives is related with act having immediately changes.

Refer to the types in explanation above, representative is always used in various way in conveying messages. The use of representative is widely found in this era. People tend to give information indirectly in where cause the usage to increase. The way that people giving statement or even information is analyzed through the study of representative which is studied in Searle's theory. As explained in Herman (2015), the frequency of representative speech acts used are commonly found in any utterances which means people prefer to give information indirectly than directly. Representative is an act of representing the statement by stating the words that in accordance to the world as their belief. Based on Searle's theory, representative is categorized into some classes such as stating, informing, reporting, suggesting, and complaining.

Related to the issues of discrimination reflected in the characters of the movies and the explanation above, representative speech acts contained in the utterances of the characters in the movies are studied with discrimination speech act theory. Graumann and Wintermantel (1989) state that discrimination as speech act should demonstrate the kind of verbal devices that can be used in a discriminatory function. To use language in interpersonal interaction requires agreement between the interaction partners with regard to different speech-related areas. Social functions of discriminating against others give meaning to the cognitive and emotional

processes that are traditionally studied in the social psychology of stereotypes and prejudice, and that these socially significant mental processes have linguistic manifestations. They identified several social function of discrimination in Separating, Distancing, Accentuating, Debasing/degrading, Fixating, Assigning traits, and Typing

The form of discriminatory speech acts that received by the characters in the movies can be direct and indirect. According to Graumann and Wintermantel (1989), direct discrimination occurs when the discriminated person is the communication partner of the producer of the discriminatory speech act. In the case of indirect discrimination, the discriminatory speech act concerns a person who is not present; thus, it is a sort of ingroup "talk about others." In these group interactions the two communicators understand each other quite well, and they normally share a common ground, at least with regard to the discriminated social group.

Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young Born 1982, and Marlina Si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak movies provides the appropriate data needed for the research on discriminatory speech acts. Here are some examples in the movie:

Data: 3/SGT/FX/D/KJY/00:15:38

Grandmother : “*Stop it! Hey! Cut the racket! Why are you girls acting up when we just moved here? Girls must always be quiet and calm, you know?*”

On the dialog above, Ji-young's grandmother utters a sentences to Kim Ji-young and his sister because they sounded noisy and disturbed their naughty younger brother. In the scene, Ji-young's grandmother can be seen scolding her granddaughters for being more able to be silent because they are a girl. The utterance from Ji-young's grandmother shown a representative speech act as suggesting because Ji-young and her sister sound noisy while playing, so she suggested them with an advice to be quiet and calm to show the definition of a girl. It's shown the fixating function of discrimination because the grandmother want to treating Ji-young and her sister as a person that must be quiet to show that they are a girl. It is an direct discriminatory speech act speech act because the grandmother utters the discriminatory speech act for Ji-young and her sister directly in front of them, and trying to get them to do exactly what is the explicitly stated of "a girl must be quiet".

In doing this research, the researcher has already read some previous study that related to this research, from the previous study researcher has got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the representative speech act that indicating discrimination in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie.

Previous research is written by Zulfa. A. (2020). Her study entitled "*Women's Faces against Patriarchal Domination A Further Study of the Film Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts using Algirdas Greimas' Narrative Semiotics Theory*" that focused in the analysis of Patriarchal Domination in

the Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak movie. The next is written by Ganadhi. G.S. (2021) entitled "*Women Gender Discriminations in South Korea Leading to Kim Ji Young's 'Hwabyung' Seen in Cho Nam-Joo's 'Kim Ji Young Born 1982'*" about the kinds of gender discriminations that experienced by Kim Ji-young in *Kim Ji-young: born 1982*. The third is written by Destri Delastuti in 2017, entitled "*The Representation of Female Characters as Black Feminist in Hidden Figures Movie*" about characters' consciousness-raising in *Hidden Figures* movie.

From the previous researches above, it can be seen that the most obvious differences are the objects of the researches. The objects of the research differ from one another researches however they are the form of patriarchal, gender discrimination, and the black discrimination. This research uses discriminatory representative speech acts as the object of the research. Nevertheless, there is similarity between the researches that had been done before and this research were the researches are analyzed the same theme and movies.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on representative speech acts that indicating discrimination found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina Si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movies. In the *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina Si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* there are elements of discrimination that occurs in society. There are many elements of illocutionary act can found in these movies.

In conducting the research, there are many theories about Socio-Pragmatic. To limit the subject matter and to avoid complexity, this research focuses on discussion of the theory of Speech Act from John R Searle (1979) and Discriminatory Speech Acts from Carl Friedrich Graumann and Margret Wintermantel (1989) in Socio-Pragmatic approach. This research is to analyze all the sentences which contains utterance that is spoken by all characters in the films.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The formulations of the problems are as follows:

1. What are the types of representative speech acts indicating discrimination found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*?
2. What are the social functions of the discrimination in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*?
3. How do the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* perform the discriminatory speech acts?

D. Objective of the Study

In relation to the problems above, this study attempts to reach the following objectives:

1. To reveal the types of representative speech acts indicating discrimination found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*.
2. To find out the social functions of the discrimination in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*.
3. To find out the form of the discriminatory speech acts that characters doing in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak*.

E. Benefit of the Study

This research is expected to have the benefits which are able to give to proper comprehension to the reader of this research. The benefits of the research are divided into two kinds; those are theoretical and practical benefits which are expected to give developing linguistic knowledge particularly in Socio-Pragmatics.

a. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research is intended to help the students especially for English Letters students who learn Socio-Pragmatics. The researcher expects it can help them understand about speech acts, especially the discriminatory speech acts.

b. Practical Benefit

The researchers contributed to the Socio-Pragmatic study. The result of the study is expected to enrich the researcher's own

understanding about the application of the theory in the analysis and develop the writer's skills and abilities in applying speech act. For the readers, this thesis provides useful information as well as explanation especially for those who possess deep interest in supporting their knowledge about Socio-Pragmatics especially discrimination in representative speech act. Then, this research will be beneficial for those who are interested to analyze *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* and to comprehend the aspects which are relevant to the movies by using the same or different approach.

F. Definition of the Key Term

In order to make the title is clearer and more accurate, the researcher gives key terms and they are Socio-Pragmatics, speech act, discrimination, *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak*.

1. Socio-Pragmatics : a branch of linguistics study to examined on the relationship between language and community of the speakers, variations in the use of the language of the community, the underlying issues influenced or influencing the different sociocultural aspects of society and the speakers and the context (Leech, 1983:61).
2. Speech act: a pragmatics study that studies how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. The classifications of

speech act representatives, declarations, commissive, directives, and expressive (Searle, 1979).

3. Discrimination: any action and effort either directly or indirectly based on hatred on tribe, religion, religious stream, belief/faith, race, interclass, color skin, ethnicity, gender, disability, and sexual orientation which is incited towards individuals and groups to discriminate, violence, disappearance of life and /or social conflict through various means. Discrimination as speech act is phrase that serve the primary function of discriminating against groups or individuals occur frequently in every-day life, they appear as constitutive part in political speech; they are always present in intergroup conflicts; and they can be heard in talks between friends, as well as in familial dialogues (Graumann & Wintermantel, 1986).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Socio-Pragmatic Approach

The language use of people is influenced by some social aspects such as gender, social class, age, certain social situations, etc. Therefore, in conducting the research on the language phenomena, it is not only the language form and its function that need to be understood but also the social aspects which affect the use of language.

In conversation analysis, it does need not only the knowledge to understand the meaning of the speakers' utterances in conversation but also the knowledge to understand the aspects that influence the way people use a particular language style. To observe the language forms and the meaning, pragmatics is the appropriate approach to be used, but when there are differences in social situations, social classes as well as cultures that affect the language use of the people, sociolinguistics must be employed too. Pragmatics as stated by Yule (1996) is the study of speaker's meaning.

Wardaugh (2006) stated that sociolinguistics is a study which concerns with analyzing the relationships between language and society to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Therefore, the combination of pragmatics and sociolinguistics is needed in analyzing the meaning of language related to the social context.

The combination of sociolinguistics and pragmatics is called socio-pragmatics.

Leech (1983) stated that socio-pragmatic is the sociological interface of pragmatics which is based on the language used in different cultures of language communities in different social situations, among different social classes, gender, etc. Anna Tronsborg (1995) says that concerned with the analysis of significant patterns of interaction in particular social situations and in a particular social system. It emphasizes the interactive aspect and the acknowledgement of the social context. It means that people in their interaction use language differently based on different social contexts and situations. They consider that some aspects such as situation, place, with whom they talk to, and the accepted behaviors related to particular language rules in certain community influence the way they talk to others. In short, it can be said that socio-pragmatics is the appropriate study to understand the language use based on the social context in communication.

2. Speech Act

Speech acts theory focuses on communication acts which are performed through speeches. Speech act theory is a sub-field of pragmatics. This field of study deals with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. This theory considers three levels or components of speech: locutionary acts (the making of a meaningful statement, saying something that a hearer understands), illocutionary acts (saying something with a purpose, such as to inform), and perlocutionary acts (saying something that causes someone to act). Many view speech acts as the

central units of communication, with phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties of an utterance serving as ways of identifying the meaning of speaker's utterance or illocutionary force.

The classifications of speech act based on the theory of Searle (in Yule, 1996:53) defines that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, they are representatives, declarations, commissives, directives, and expressive.

- 1) Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not, such as statement of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions.
- 2) Declarations mean that the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately.
- 3) Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends, such as promise, threat, warning, and refusal.
- 4) Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants, such as commands, orders, requests, suggestions, etc.
- 5) Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels, such as pain, like, dislike, joy or sorrow, complimenting, congratulating, thanking, and welcoming.

3. Representative Speech Act

Representatives speech acts is the utterance with the

intention to commit the speaker to something with the truth of expressed proposition. The representative speech acts classes are state, inform, claim, suggest, report, and complain (Searle 1976). According to Christison (2018), representative speech acts mostly relates to asserting, claiming and even reporting with the intention to do the action regarding the truth of an proposition. It usually occurs in the sentence of question, description, statement of fact and conclusion. Therefore, representative speech acts comes in the form of utterance refers to what the speaker's belief is true.

According to Searle (1979:12), the point or purpose of the members of assertive (representatives) class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All the members of assertive (representatives) class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true or false. The speaker expresses his belief about the truth of a proposition. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Such as statement of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. They are all examples of the speakers representing the world as their believe it (Searle in Yule, 1996:53).

Representatives speech act means that the expression of the speaker uttered based on what they believe in, it can be true or false. There were several types of representative speech acts:

- 1) Stating

Stating is something connected to the notion of setting

something forth or representing something normally for the benefit or edification of the hearer. Stating in the other hands will connect to the motion of setting something. For example:

Angel: "The picture on the wall is a flower."

In the sentence, Angel states that the drawing pointed on the wall is a picture of the flower. The word "is" indicated a stating.

2) Informing

Informing is to assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory conditions that the hearer does not already know what he is being informed of. For example:

Teacher: "The exam will be held next week."

The sentence show that teacher give information about the exam that will be held in next week. The students does not know the information until the teacher inform it.

3) Reporting

Reporting is to assert with the proportional content condition that the proportional content is about the past with the respect to the time of the utterance. In some case it can be about the present but it cannot in general be about the future. He/she report on what has happen. The man who gives the weather report, for example, reports on the state of the weather and the recent history of the weather. For example:

Sarah: "Sir, he has taken my wallet."

In the sentence, the word “Sir” indicates that Sarah reported to Sir. Sarah as the speaker report him has taken her wallet to Kim.

4) Suggesting

Suggesting is giving a suggestion for someone to do something. Suggesting has both directive and representative use someone can suggest that you do something and something is the case. It seems likely that the directive use is historically primary. But the representative use is a genuine use in contemporary English. Suggesting is not forcing the hearer to do. For example:

Mother: “Joe, wake up! You will be late for school.”

Joe: “I have got a headache.”

Mother: “Let me check. You have a fever. You should stay and rest at home.”

In the sentence, the word “should” indicated as suggestion. Mother as speaker advise to Joe as hearer to rest at home, in order to her headache and fever.

5) Complaining

Complaining has both an assertive and an expressive use. In the assertive sense to complain about P is to assert that P with the additional sincerity conditions that one is dissatisfied with P and the additional preparatory condition that the state of affair is bad.

Rara: “I rent this house for 100 dollars. The cleanliness does not worth the price.”

In the sentence, the words “does not worth” showing Rara’s disappointment because she complain that the house’s cleanliness is not worth the 100 dollars that she give to rent.

4. Discrimination

Discrimination is any action and effort either directly or indirectly based on hatred on tribe, religion, religious stream, belief/faith, race, interclass, color skin, ethnicity, gender, disability, and sexual orientation which is incited towards individuals and groups to discriminate, violence, disappearance of life and /or social conflict through various means. Social discrimination means when we say that we discriminate against others and that we often do so by means of language. Discriminating in its broadest sense is one of the most elementary and pervasive processes of human activity. As the process by which we respond differently to different stimuli, it is practically synonymous with behavior (Stevens, 1939).

According to Graumann & Wintermantel (1989:183), discrimination means to make a difference in treatment on categorial basis, usually in disregard of individual properties or merits. The practice of categorial discrimination means the according of differential treatment on the basis of (real or alleged) group or class membership. Graumann & Wintermantel proposed a functional model of social discrimination against others give meaning to the cognitive and emotional processes that are traditionally studied in the social psychology of stereotypes and prejudice, and that these socially significant mental processes have linguistic manifestations.

They identified several social function of discrimination in Separating, Distancing, Accentuating, Debasing/degrading, Fixating, Assigning traits, and Typing.

1) Separating.

The basic operation of setting and keeping apart or differentiating A from Non-A, self from others, ingroup from outgroup. The conceptual or cognitive means of separating is "drawing a line" by categorization or classification; the effect is structural order. The important finding is that the differentiating power of these personal pronouns is not restricted to preexisting groups but may draw dividing lines within one and the same group expressing the degree of a speaker's identification with the group.

2) Distancing.

Drawing a dividing line between A and B is indifferent as to the (semantic or social) distance between A and B. But the best way to keep things or people apart is to place a distance between them, which makes order visible at a glance. The semantics of social separation and distance is not restricted to the differential use of pronouns. A quite common way of avoiding immediacy is to replace direct reference to persons by reference to situations or even to abstract states of affairs in which the persons or groups in question are involved. Instead of stating explicitly that members of a group with which he sympathizes committed acts of violence against members of another (less likeable) group. The distancing will be used when speakers try to distance or disassociate

themselves from others in discriminatory speech acts.

3) Accentuating.

Accentuating, or emphasizing differences, is usually accomplished by using disjunct categories rather than dimensional attributes regardless of the nature of the characteristic in question. While an elaborate psychological theory of accentuation (in social categorization and judgment) has been with only marginal reference to the language of accentuation, we shall merely exemplify how intergroup differences and dissimilarities are suggested and accentuated by words while similarities are suppressed. We take it for granted that the physical complexion of the human race has a wide dimensional (and certainly not unidimensional) range: from the darkest Negro to the palest Caucasian, from the deepest bronze of a North American aborigine to the complexion of a Chinese. Yet, we have never seen a "white" man nor a "black" woman nor a "red" skin, with the exception of actors and actresses wearing heavy makeup. While it would be correct to say that we all are colored, we tend to use this dimensional term for "nonwhites" only. This, in turn, would be justifiable if "white" people were really white.

Moreover, the meaning of "colored" has changed over the years and may still be changing. Once a euphemism for "black" or Negro, it was replaced by "black" when this was no longer a pejorative word. Another way of referring to human variety has been in terms of "races". Whatever the anthropological legitimacy of the construct "race" has been

and will be, it was for purposes of social segregation that the largely fictitious category of the “Aryan” was used, mainly by the Nazis. One could have ignored or ridiculed the far-spread claim to be of Aryan descent unless, in the ideology of anti-Semitism, the figure of the "non-Aryan" had not been invented, successfully introduced, and finally made an individual as well as collective target of racist hatred, persecution, and ultimately annihilation. The accentuation accomplished with this pernicious dichotomy was the sharp contrast between the superior we race and the only negatively labeled racially inferior they “rest of the world”.

Here language has helped to prepare and to maintain a policy of segregation or apartheid, even of genocide. When we differentiate by imposing classes and by placing distances between them, we mark dissimilarities rather than similarity, which tends to result in an accentuation of the difference between the categories in question. The cognitive effect of heterogeneity made salient is to be seen in the ease of perception and retention.

4) Debasing/Degrading.

Social discrimination tends to devalue or debase the outgroup. It means that for hereby at least implicitly boosting the value of one's own group and one's own social identity (self-enhancement). It is form of discrimination to cause deterioration or lowering in quality or character. The form of insulting to others are in categorical negative evaluation.

5) Fixating.

When we discriminate against some bodies we do not treat him or her as an individual person with changing states and activities, but as a case or instance of a category or as a typical member of an outgroup. Treating someone generically, that is, interchangeably, is accomplished either by assigning (typical) traits to this person or by allocating him/her to a type (stereotype). In both cases the generic target is marked for good, that is, fixated. Hence, the discriminator will expect typical, that is, highly predictable behavior from the discriminated target. The psychological economy of the invariant over the variable, of the lasting over the fleeting, is evident: If someone (or something) is typed, we "know" who or what we have to deal with and how to behave whenever in the future we meet a typical "instance" of a category. Example: Jews will be Jews, women are women, gays will be gays

6) Assigning Traits

The discrimination with cognitive emotional process as categorial attribution of negative characteristics. It shown with generic categorization by adjectives. Assigning traits presupposes the discursive construction of social actors who can be endowed with attributes.

7) Typing

Typing is social function of discrimination when someone discriminate against other, they insult someone with categorization a type or as typical. Typing is noun fixated other person as a typical instance of a social

category, reduce, and perpetuates the perspective in which the person will be seen. Typing is labelling others, usually accomplished by using nouns.

5. Direct and Indirect Discrimination

1) Direct Discrimination

According to Graumann and Wintermantel (1989), direct discrimination occurs when the discriminated person is the communication partner of the producer of the discriminatory speech act. Direct discrimination, unless occasionally overhead, must be gleaned from the reports of victims. A few of examples of direct discrimination:

The dark-skinned immigrant at whom is shouted "Black bastard" the young black girl called "golliwog" or "wog" by white kids are illustrations of an explicit derogatory typing, with the distancing challenge, "Go back to your own country," added (Cashmore, 1987, p. 62).

Without the chance to get to their own country, Jews in Nazi Germany found themselves barred from shops, baths, etc., by signs: "No Jews" or "Jews Unwanted" while the "Aryan" majority was told on banners and bills "Jews are our misfortune."

The woman who is, more or less jokingly, reminded of the intrinsic shortcomings of her sex or gender type with the words "That's just women all over." Naming the type seems to be self-explanatory.

The "guest worker" in West Germany who is told by his foreman in mock Pidgin German "Du nix kapiert" ("you nix understand") is explicitly separated from and ridiculed by his "understanding" German superior. In a quasi-direct and quasi-implicit way a British racist who, when entering a pub and discovering back clients, asks rhetorically "Am I in the wrong pub?" is kind of separating and distancing himself from this colored social reality (Cashmore, 1987, p. 33).

2) Indirect Discrimination

In the case of indirect discrimination, the discriminatory speech act concerns a person who is not present; thus, it is a sort of ingroup "talk about others." In these ingroup interactions the two communicators understand each other quite well, and they normally share a common ground, at least with regard to the discriminated social group.

There is much more evidence of the indirect ingroup discrimination. The distancing function is commonest in the "demonstrative of distance" (van Dijk, 1984, p. 137). When racist discriminators refer to "those" and "such" people. The disparaging character is recognizable not only in "that;" but also in "what" if they refer to the outgroup, as the following two examples show:

A Dutch interviewee of van Dijk's (1984, p. 150) referring to people of other nationalities in his neighborhood: "I happen to live among that"

An English girl of 19, who is going with a dark Malaysian, about her father: " ... if I brought a black guy home I think he'd be quiet, but he'd run off and complain to my mum. "Have you seen what she's come with now?" (Cashmore, 1987, p. 90-91)

6. Movie

Klarer (2004: 56) declares movie is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of film. Teacher should encourage the students to see as many films as possible outside the classroom or parts of films in the classroom. Watching films is very important as it increases their visual and critical awareness. Watching films in the classroom can be realized through recording them. This can be done in a variety ways as setting about the film, promoting discussions in small groups, asking the students to comment on various things, inviting criticism, etc.

1) Hidden Figures

Hidden Figures movie is a film based on the true story of three African American women who help NASA in the space race. With the setting of the 1960s era, these three women are fighting against a climate of segregation (separation based on race or skin color) in their work environment (NASA).

These black female mathematicians who were known as “computers” are the subject of *Hidden Figures*. The three figures the film focuses on are Katherine Johnson played by Taraji P. Henson, Dorothy Vaughan played

by Octavia Spencer, and Mary Jackson played by Janelle Monáe. These women worked at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, during the time period right before John Glenn's orbit of the Earth in 1962.

Katherine Johnson, A mathematics virtuoso, calculated and verified the flight paths for many of the nation's space expedition milestones. Johnson also played a crucial role in the Apollo 11 mission which sent the first men to the moon. When the Apollo 13 astronauts ran into trouble, it was Johnson again who worked on the calculations that helped get them home safely.

Mary Jackson worked on wind tunnel experiments at Langley, where she tested how spacecraft performed under high winds. The film follows Jackson as she overcomes obstacles of the Jim Crow era to become NASA's first black female engineer. In spite of her triumphs, Jackson became frustrated with the remaining glass ceilings of NASA and moved into an administrative role, helping women and minorities to advance their careers at the Space Administration.

It was Dorothy Vaughan who led Johnson and Jackson and helped them get their start in NASA. Vaughan led a segregated group of "colored computers," assigning black women to perform calculations in various departments. As electronic computers became more essential, Vaughan recognized the 'computers' importance and became an expert programmer.

Hidden Figures is based in the 60s when women and coloured people were given the 'treatment' in America. While working at NASA, the three of them were often discriminated against by their co-workers and people around them, who in fact were white people. The form of discrimination against from the white people can be seen from the utterance towards the three main black characters and other black characters in the movie.

2) Kim Ji-young: Born 1982

Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 is a film adaptation of a phenomenal novel by Cho Nam-joo about a woman named Kim Ji-young who has experienced discrimination since she was born until she gets married and has children due to her gender. In the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie, they demonstrates how prominent sexism is, through the life of the protagonist Ji-young. *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* shows in a thoughtful and subdued manner how prevalent gender roles and discrimination are in South Korean society and the consequences they have on ordinary women

The film places an emphasis on the fact that sexism is not a problem limited to individuals, but that it is a problem that is entrenched in Korean society and its norms. Ji-young's dissociative episodes are one such example. Throughout the film, Ji-young's dissociative episodes are when her frustration and anger are finally voiced.

These outbursts are both a consequence of and a rebellion against Ji-young being pigeon-holed into a life as a filial wife and daughter. The

women who seem to be speaking through Ji-young, including her mother and a former friend, are ordinary women who have also experienced everyday sexism. Though Ji-young is the main character of this film, her experiences are actually a common narrative for many women in Korea.

3) Marlina si Pembunuh Empat dalam Babak

Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak movie presenting the woman character who fought named Marlina. She was a widow who has been left her husband died. Marlina was being underestimated by men because her cattle was taken away by a group of robbers and was snatching her virginity. Marlina defended herself by killing a part of the group. She didn't comply on their desire yet she boldly fought back. The image of feminist can easily be seen on Marlina character.

Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak movie is Marlina's cultural resistance from a feminis point of view is her resistance towards patriarchal system, discrimination, the power of her body being taken away and domestic structure as a housewife.

This film is interesting to study because bring the figure of a Sumba woman named Marlina who tried to survive and did resistance when seven people visited his house robber. The robbers not only wanted take his property, but also threaten his life and honor. Marlina changed the existing tradition. Tradition which places women as individual number two after men, a tradition that requires a woman to "willing" gave his whole life to

serve to men and traditions that seem to force a woman to bury deep all her dreams.

B. Previous Related Studies

To support the research, the researcher needs other researches that have been made by others researchers. She was inspired to conduct the research after reading the research written by several previous researchers. First is Zulfa. A. (2020). Her study entitled "*Women's Faces against Patriarchal Domination a Further Study of the Film Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts using Algirdas Greimas' Narrative Semiotics Theory*". Her research aims at what Patriarchal Domination found in *Marlina the Murderer in Four Acts* movie. Her research finds the masculine camp is played by antagonist characters in the film, where the majority of them commit oppression against women such as Markus, Franz, 4 Robbers and the Police. Meanwhile, Marlina and Novi occupy the masculine + feminine category which is given the androgynous metaterm tives, commissives, and declaratives.

Second is by Ganadhi. G.S. (2021) examined *Women Gender Discriminations in South Korea Leading to Kim Ji Young's "Hwabyung" Seen in Cho Nam-Joo's "Kim Ji Young Born 1982"*. His research aims at identifying the kinds of gender discriminations Kim Ji-Young experienced and the various gender discriminations in *Kim Ji Young Born 1982* movie. He find out that Kim Ji-Young's characteristics and South Korean gender discriminations really have impacts to Kim Ji-Young's *hwabyung*. Ji-Young as a quiet and unassertive individual who grew up in a South Korean discriminating society ended up

developing an internalized sexism which prevents her from rebelling against the common society notion that women are inferior to men. Although Ji-Young realized that she was being treated unfairly, she succumbed to the injustice and keep her thoughts and feelings to herself. The repressed thoughts and feelings, especially anger toward the discriminations, led to her developing *hwabyung*.

Third is the research with the title *The Representation of Female Characters as Black Feminist in Hidden Figures Movie* by Destri Delastuti in 2017. In her research, she used the theory of critical social by Patricia Hill Collins to analyze the characters' consciousness-raising and relationship with other black women as well. In her research, she find the representation of black feminist from the lead characters to the development of black women's orientation and African-American women empowerment which result to the improving life the characters.

Fourth is written by Siti Rodhotul Nur Faiza (2019) with the title "*Directive Speech Acts and Character's Responses In After Earth Movie*". The problem of the study is what the kind of directive study in the film, and how does the character's responses. The result showed that command becomes dominant in this study because the speakers who used command are those who have a higher status to control the listeners to do some future actions. Chyper is one of the speakers who uses command frequently because he has a highest status in the movie as a ranger commander and as a father. Request becomes a minority in the After Earth movie because request is frequently used to ask something politely and indirectly. Characters of lower status than the listener employ request directive speech acts frequently, such as Kitai in the After Earth movie, who has

the lowest status as a training ranger and the son of Cypher Raige.

While preferred acts become majority because the listener wants to indicate their acceptance by doing something in response the speaker's utterance. In the film *After Earth*, the listener who accepts directive's utterance has lower status than the speaker. On the other side, dispreferred acts are used by the listener in the *After Earth* movie to convey rejection of the listener's utterance toward the speaker's utterance.

Fifth is written by Rohid & Mahdi (2018), entitled "*Reception To Assertive Speech Acts In Barack Obama's Speech On The Visit To Cuba March 22, 2016: Pragmatics Studies*". Their research was to describe the assertive speech and the reception towards Barack Obama's speech. The data was collected from Barack Obama's utterances regarding assertive speech acts. They applied qualitative research and descriptive analysis method in analyzing their research. They analyzed the research according to Searle and Vanderveken theory about assertive speech acts in 1985 and Stuart Hall's theory about reception in 1980. The results of their research were there are seven kinds of assertive speech acts classes being used with Barack Obama's speech. From the result the researchers made the conclusion in which Barack Obama's tend to argue more within his utterances.

From all the previous researches above, it can be seen that the most obvious differences are the data sources and objects of the researches. The data sources are mostly taken from speech, utterance and advertisement. This research uses the utterances that are found in *Hidden Figures, Kim Ji-young: Born 1982, and Marlina si Pembunuh Empat Babak* movie as the data source.

The objects of the research differ from one another researches however they are all the types of illocutionary speech acts. This research uses representative speech acts indicating discrimination as the object of the research. Nevertheless, there is similarity between the researches that had been done before and this research were the researches are analyzed by using Searle's theory regarding the types of illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the way used by the researcher to analyze and interpret the data in order to answer the formulation of problem. Research method has an important role determining the quality of research. The researcher requires a proper method and design in order to arrange the scientific writing logically and systematically. This chapter involves some aspect related to the research design, data and source of the data, research instrument, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, and data validation.

A. Research Design

In this study the researcher used qualitative approach. Qualitative method aims to understand the complex empirical and meaning of action in a particular context (Queirós, et. al., 2017). The reader can easily to understand the way the writer obtained the data because they can see the result by quality and validation of data. In addition, the purpose of a qualitative method is to produce in-depth information in the various problems that was analyzed. The researcher will analyze the data in the form of sentence descriptively It is descriptive qualitative research because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It is focused on discriminatory speech acts based on Searle's categories speech act and Graumann and Wintermantel's categories of discriminatory speech act found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji Young Born 1982*, and *Marlina Si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect

of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2009:31). The result of descriptive qualitative not shows with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. It is because of the data that collected was words and may picture, not numeral data. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

B. Data and Data Source

Bogdan and Biklen (1982:73) state that to the rough materials that researcher collected from the world they are studying; they are particulars that from the basic of analysis. The data source is the basic information. The researcher uses the data source to support this research, because the data source is the key that is used to explore about this research more. Arikunto (2010:129) stated the source of data is the subject from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research.

The data source of this research are in the form of utterances produced by the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. The reason that the researcher choose those movies because the movies have a related story and theme with topic in researcher's study.

The data are taken from representative speech act that indicating discrimination in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie . The primary source of the data is the movie itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet

is collected and other books related to this study.

C. Data Collecting Technique

Technique of data collection is an important method in research to get the data. According to Flick (2018:7), the purpose of collecting data is to provide materials for analyzing the phenomenon that the study about. Flick (2018:7) divided some techniques to collect the data, such as interview, observation, documentation, recording, or trace social communication related to the phenomenon. To collect the data, it must be relevant with the problem of this research.

In this research, the data were collected through three techniques, they are: observation, documentation, and recordings. The researcher did some steps for collecting data. Firstly, the researcher downloaded the movies *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* from the internet. Secondly, the researcher observed data by watching the movies over and over to understand the detail of characters' utterances which contain representative speech act. Thirdly, the researcher took documentation by screenshot the scene along with subtitle. Fourthly, the researcher recorded the data by transcribing the utterances that show of character's representative speech act. Fifthly, the researcher classified the utterances into the type of representative speech ac and choose the data that conduct the discrimination. Then, for the last step is classified the data to direct and indirect discriminatory speech acts by giving code as follows:

Code:

3/SGT/FX/D/KJY/00:15:38

Note of the code:

3: the number of data taken from the data

SGT: Sugessting (the type of representative speech act)

DB: Debasing/ degrading (social function of the discrimination)

D: Direct discrimination (how the characters perform discriminatory speech act)

KJY : The tittle of the movie (Kim Ji-young: Born 1982)

00:10:47: time of scene in the movie

D. Data Validation

In qualitative research, data validation is used to assess the accuracy of the result in order to know the truth of the data. Triangulation is one of the methods to validate the data. Triangulation deals with using multiple techniques, namely source of data, investigators, theories, and methods to address a single phenomenon (Patton, 2002). This research uses triangulation of investigators because the researcher validates the data by herself. After finish it, the researcher asks the lecturer, Mr. Vilya Lakstian Catra Mulia, S.Hum., M.Hum., as the validator to re-check whether the data is suitable with the material or not which relates to the truth of data. In this study, the validator must meet several criteria in order to validate the data. Some of these criteria are as someone who expert in the field of linguistics study and familiar with pragmatics as the topic of this study.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Data in this research are analyzed based on Spradley theory. Spradley (1980) divided into four steps of data analysis, they are: domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and finding cultural theme. There are four steps to analyze data as described below:

1. Domain analysis

Domain analysis is used to differentiate which information belongs to data and which one does not. The researcher uses her theories which applied in this research to classify which one is data and which one is not. After classifying the data, they were collected according to their respective domains. In this research, the researcher will do data coding based on theory that used in this research to classify the information. In this research, the classified data is data in the form of character's utterances which contain representative speech acts that indicating discrimination. Here, the example of a domain analysis table:

Table 3.1 Domain Analysis

Character's utterance	Character's utterance that contain representative speech acts indicating discrimination

2. Taxonomy analysis

Taxonomy analysis is used to classify the data to group which data

could be answer the research question. In this research, there are three research questions. For the first question is about the types of representative acts performed by the characters. For the second question is about the social function of the discrimination performed by the characters. And them, the third question I about the form of discriminatory speech act perform by the characters.

Table 3.2 Taxonomy Analysis

Types of Representative Speech Acts					Social Function of Discrimination							Form of discriminatory Speech acts	
STT	INF	RPT	SGT	CMP	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	DIR	IND

STT: Stating

SP: Separating

D: Direct Discrimination

INF: Informing

DT: Distancing

I: Indirect Discrimination

RPT: Reporting

AC: Accentuating

SGT: Suggesting

DB: Debasing

CMP: Complaining

FX: Fixating

AS: Assigning Traits

TP: Typing

3. Componential analysis

Componential analysis is used to connect between components that have been carried out in domain and taxonomy analysis. In this research, data

tabulation will be analyzed in the form of table, as bellow:

Table 3.3 Componential Analysis

SUBJECT	STT							INF							RPT							SGT							CMP							
	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	SP	DT	AC	DB	FX	AS	TP	
HIDDEN FIGURES																																				
KIM JI YOUNG ; BORN 1982																																				
MARLIN A SI PEMBUN UH DALAME MPAT BABAK																																				

4. Finding cultural theme

Finding cultural theme is the last step of analysis data to connect some components. To find the cultural theme is to reveal the most dominant or frequent data that appear in this research. After revealing the most dominant, the researcher makes the meaning related with the research topic or theme of the object. Then, the last is to relate it with the cultures background the literary work. In this research, to find the cultural theme, the researcher finds the most dominant from the types of representative speech acts that indicating discriminatory.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the result of the research. Then, there is also discussion of the research findings to answer the research problem from the first chapter.

A. Findings

In this study, there are three questions of the problems. 1) What types of representative speech acts found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*? 2) What is the social function of discrimination found in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*? 3) How do the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* performing the discriminatory speech acts?. This research data came from *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie . This research focused only at the utterances performed by the all characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*.

The first part provides the types of representative speech acts used by the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. It described the findings of the types of representative speech acts that appeared in the *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. The data are

classified into five types of representative speech acts according to Searle's (1979) theory; stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and reporting. The second part provides the social function of discrimination used by the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. This part discussed the social function of discrimination that is used by the characters in movies. According to the theory of discriminatory speech act by Grauman & Wintermantel (1989), the data are identified into seven social function of discrimination, they are Separating, Distancing, Accentuating, Debasing/degrading, Fixating, Assigning traits, and Typing. And the third part provides the form of discrimination performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. The way character performing the discrimination a speech acts is classified into two forms according to Graumann & Wintermantel (1989); direct and indirect discrimination.

1. Types of Representative Speech Acts

According to Searle, there are five types of representative speech acts. They are stating, informing, suggesting, reporting, and complaining. The researcher finds 74 data in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie.

Table 4.1: The percentage of the types of representative speech act

Types	Total	Percentage
Stating	48	64,9%

Informing	14	18,9%
Reporting	-	-
Suggesting	7	9,5%
Complaining	5	6,7%
Total	74	100%

1). Stating

Stating is something connected to the way of setting something forth or representing something normally for the benefit or edification of the hearer. Stating on the other hand will connect to the motion of setting something. When someone stating, it is an act of expressing something clearly and explicitly to make a point. Stating can be the way of 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. Example:

a. 1/STT/FX/D/KJY/00:06:47

Mother in-law: **“My son is a modern husband.”**

Ji-young: “I do it all at home, Mother.”

Mother in-law: “I didn’t say anything.”

This data appears in data number 1 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:06:47. The speaker, mother in-law of Ji-young, makes an utterance that indicates the stating type, as can be seen from the data. The context is when Ji-young visited her parents in-law, she helps all the house working. She seems like tired, and her husband want to help her. But when the husband wants to help her, the mother in-law seems doesn’t like it and give statement that her son is a modern husband because want to help her wife. Her statement is a form of stating as she believes. It is a stating because the speaker clearly saying a statement of what she wants to setting.

b. 8/STT/AS/I/KJY/00:23:01

Ji-young : “Congratulations”

Male Employe 1: “I don’t want to go there”

Female Employe 1: “You should be thankful Chief Kim chose you. She only picked guys.”

Male Employe 1: “**But Chief Kim is tough**”

This data appears in data number 8 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:23:01. The speaker, male employee was selected to the planning team and his friend congratulated him. But he doesn’t want to join to planning team with the female boss named Chief

Kim. He thought that Chief Kim is tough because she returned to work even a month after giving birth. The statement that he saying is a stating, because in her opinion Chief Kim is a tough. The word “is” indicating a stating from him as something what he wants to setting.

c. 53/STT/FX/D/MARLINA/01:09:01

Umbu: “How’s the little one?”

Novi: “The little one is fine. You remember Marlina? The widow. Poor thing. She’s...”

Umbu: “Why isn’t the baby out yet?”

Novi: “Her baby died a year ago.”

Umbu: “I meant our baby, Novi!”

Novi: “How should I know? I’m not doctor or a midwife. You think the baby will text me the time of its arrival?”

Umbu: “**You have a breech baby. That’s why it doesn’t want to be born!**”

This data appears in data number 53 in the *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. This data is found in minute 01:09:01. The context is Novi wants to talking about Marlina to her husband, Umbu. But Umbu was angry with Novi because the misunderstanding before. He keeps blaming Novi because of the baby never born. He gives statement

that the baby is a breech baby. The local believe that the reason why baby is not born because of breech baby. Umbu believe it, and states to his wife.

d. 42/STT/FX/D/MARLINA/00:08:24

Marlina: "I'll be the most miserable woman."

Markus: "**Women. You all love playing victim.**"

This data appears in data number 47 in the *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. This data is found in minute 00:08:24. The context is when Markus visited Marlina house to robbed it, he also wants to raped her with the other robbers. He said that Marlina will be the luckiest women, because of her status is widow and she'll sleep with seven men (the robbers). Then, Marlina said to Markus, that she'll be the most miserable woman. Because of it, Markus state that women (Marlina) all love playing victim. The way Markus declares his utterance is a stating. Markus as speaker wants to deliver his opinion about women after hearing Marlina's statement that she'll be the most miserable woman.

Those were the list of stating examples collected by the researcher. Stating was the dominant type, as the researcher mentioned in the earlier explanation. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 48 data of stating. From 48 data, 35 utterances are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 9 utterances performed by characters in *Marlina si Pmbunuh dalam Empat Babak*, and 4 utterances performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49,50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63.

2. Informing

Informing is to assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory conditions that the hearer does not already know what he is being informed of. 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. Example:

a. 58/INF/AC/D/HF/00:16:20

Mitchell: “Not many computers last more than few days. He’s been through a dozen in as many months. Come on, keep up. Things move fast around here. Your clearance. **They’re never had a colored in here before, Katherine.** Don’t embarrass me.”

This data appears in data number 58 in the *Hidden Figures* movie. This data is found in minute 00:16:20. The context is when Katherine was finally joins to Space Task Group as the first black employee there. Mitchell is her supervisor, she accompanied her to the Space Group Task office. After giving the instruction about working in Space Task Group, she also giving her an information about the colored employee that never been

in Space Task Group office. The way Mitchell gives her information that Katherine doesn't already know about the fact that Space Task Group never had a colored before is informing.

b. 73/INF/FX/D/HF/01:21:49

Katherine: "I cannot do my work effectively if I do not have all the data and all the information as soon as it's available. I need to be in that room, hearing what you hear."

Paul: "Pentagon briefing are not for civilians. It requires the highest clearances."

Katherine: "I feel like I'm the best person to present my calculations..."

Mr. Harrison: "You're not gonna let this go, are you?"

Katherine: "No, I am not."

Paul: "**And she is a woman. There is no protocol for a woman attending these meetings.**"

Mr. Harrison: "Okay, I get that part, Paul. But within these walls, who makes the rules?"

Katherine: "You, sir. You are the boss."

This data appears in data number 73 in the *Hidden Figures* movie. This data is found in minute 01:21:49. The context is Katherine wants to attending the briefings, because of the data for parameters of the program that she counting always change fast. But Paul didn't allow her to attending

the meetings because of the protocol that there is a woman attending the meeting.

Katherine wants to attending the meeting because of her job, she couldn't calculate the data because the landing zone of rocket always changes. Paul still don't allow her to attending the briefing because she is a woman by giving the information about the protocol. Information about the protocol as the rules of the office that deliver by Paul to Katherine is the way of informing.

c. 7/ INF/FX/D/KJY/00:17:45

Ji-young's sister: "Grandma, your other sons won't see you. So, why insist on having sons?"

Ji-young's grandmother: "Watch what you say. Why does she take after to be so feisty?"

Ji-young: "I'm going to take care of Mom"

Ji-young's grandmother: "Listen to the girls speak their minds. **When you grow up and get married, you'll forget your family.**"

This data appears in data number 7 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:17:45. It is a scene when Ji-young was a little, her grandmother wants to have another grandson because Ji-young's mother only have one son. Then, Ji-young and her sister defend their mother. Ji-young said that she'll take care of her mother.

Grandmother said to Ji-young about woman will forget her family when she growing up and getting married. The information about the woman will forget her family after grow up and getting married is the way of grandmother doing informing.

d. 57/INF/SP/D/HF/00:12:18

Dorothy: “Mrs. Mitchell. If I could...My application for supervisor, ma’am. Was just wondering if they’re still considering me for that position.”

Mitchell: **“Yes. Well, the official word is no. they’re not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group.”**

Dorothy: “May I ask why?”

Mitchell: “I don’t know why. I didn’t ask why.”

This data appears in data number 7 in the *Hidden Figures* movie. This data is found in minute 0:12:18 in *Hidden Figures* movie. The context is when Dorothy asking about her application for permanent supervisor, Mitchell saying that the office not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group. The utterance that came from Mitchell is the delivered with giving new information to Dorothy. It is an informing because the way Mitchell as speaker saying the sentences that’ll be the new information to the hearer.

Those were the list of informing examples collected by the researcher. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 14 data of informing. From 14 data, 1 utterance are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 1

utterance performed by characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*, and 12 utterances performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 7, 48, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

3). Suggesting

Suggesting is giving a suggestion for someone to do something. Suggesting has both directive and representative use someone can suggest that you do something and something is the case. It seems likely that the directive use is historically primary. Suggesting is the utterance that gives others who are affected by problems or difficulties, in essence, suggestion is used to provide a solution. Suggesting is not forcing the hearer to do. Example:

a. 3/SGT/FX/D/KJY/00:15:38

Grandmother : “Stop it! Hey! Cut the racket! Why are you girls acting up when we just moved here? **Girls must always be quiet and calm, you know?**”

This data appears in data number 3 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:15:38. Ji-young’s grandmother utters a sentence to Kim Ji-young and his sister because they sounded noisy and disturbed their naughty younger brother. In the scene, Ji-young's grandmother can be seen scolding her granddaughters for being more able to be silent because they are a girl. The utterance from Ji-young’s grandmother shown a representative speech act as suggesting because Ji-young and her sister sound noisy while playing, so she

suggested them with an advice to be quiet and calm to show the definition of a girl.

b. 25/SGT/TP/I/KJY/00:36:31

Husband's friend 1: "Living with her must be a horror. What if she turns into a shaman and runs around with a knife. He's bound to get stabbed."

Husband's friend 1: "That's freaky."

Husband's friend 1: "**Crazy women like her should be isolated.**"

This data appears in data number 25 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:36:31. The context is when Ji-young's husband talking about Ji-young's sick but pretending to telling his friend's story. He talking about a woman that sometimes talks as if she's someone else and asking to his friends about the psychiatrist will help her. But the reaction of her friends is saying that the woman was possessed instead of mental sick. One of his friends saying that crazy women like her should be isolated. The utterance that he saying is a suggesting because of word "should" to be the form of suggest something the hearer.

c. 31/SGT/FX/D/KJY/01:01:29

Ji-young's aunty: "You made all that food, Eun-young?"

Ji-young's sister: "I can't cook. I ordered it from a good restaurant."

Ji-young's aunty: "For what? **Your mom could've just whipped up a few dishes.**"

Ji-young's sister: "Mom cooks a feast on Dad's birthdays. Wouldn't it suck for Mom to have to cook for her own birthday party, too?"

This data appears in data number 31 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 01:01:29. It was Ji-young's mother birthday party. They celebrated her birthday with a family gathering. But the father inviting his sisters (Ji-young's aunty) to the gathering. Ji-young sisters buy the food from the restaurant because she can't cook and doesn't want to make her mom tired to cooking in her own party birthday.

The one of aunty said that their mom could've just whipped a few dishes for the food. Ji-young's sister defending her mom by saying that mom cooks a feast on dad's birthday, then she doesn't have to cook for her own birthday party too. The utterance from the aunty is a suggesting to Ji-young's mother cook for dishes in her birthday party.

d. 65/SGT/FX/D/HF/00:47:20

Mitchell: "Well, we now require advanced extension courses through the University of Virginia. It's in employee handbook. In addendum. In case you haven't read it."

Mary: "Everytime we have a chance to get ahead, they move the finish line."

Mitchell: “I just follow the rules around here. And I expect everyone who works for me to follow them as well. There are no special circumstances for anyone. well. **Y’all should be thankful you have jobs at all.**”

This data appears in data number 65 in the *Hidden Figures* movie. This data is found in minute 00:47:20. The context is when Mary wants to applicant to the Engineer Training Program. Mitchell told her that NASA doesn’t commission females for the Engineer Training Program. Then, Mary arguing her statement by saying that the position is available for anyone that qualified. She also has bachelor degree, same as most engineer in NASA. Every defense from Mary always replied by Mitchell with various reasons. It makes Mary could not in the Engineer Training Program. The debate between them is ends when Mitchell said that she just follow the rules of the company. She also give statement that the employee should be thankful for having jobs at all. The statement from her is an suggesting shown in word “should”.

Those were the list of suggesting examples collected by the researcher. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 7 data of suggesting. From 7 data, 4 utterance are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 1 utterance performed by characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*, and 2 utterances performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 3, 25, 27, 31, 44, 65, 67

4). Complaining

Complaining is the type of representative when the speaker 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. 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. Example:

a. 4/CMP/FX/D/KJY/00:17:08

Ji-young's grandmother: "**There should be at least four sons in a family.** I wish Mi-suk have another son"

This data appears in data number 4 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:17:08. The context is Ji-young have one sister and one brother. When she was a child, she lived in her grandmother's house. When grandmother talking about how she feels thanks to her on for the new house, she mentioned that there's should be at least four sons in a family. She said it to Ji-young's mother who only have one son. She giving the utterance as the complaining for Ji-young's mother for having just one son. She feels unsatisfied with that then she complaining.

b. 56/CMP/SP/I/HF/00:11:53

Mitchell: “We’re on double-time this morning, girls. I need these calculations before lunch. Space Task Group needs a computer, ASAP. Someone with a handle on analytic geometry. We can’t fill that position out of the east group.”

Dorothy: “Permanent or temp?”

Mitchell: “Everything is temporary, Dorothy. You have someone?”

Dorothy: “Yes, ma’am. Katherine’s gal for that. She can handle any numbers you put in front of her.”

Mitchell: “I’ll check her credentials. **Didn’t think I’d come all the way down here.**”

This data appears in data number 56 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:11:53. Mitchell have to come to the “computers” office looking for someone to handle on analytic geometry. Mitchell complaining that she didn’t think she’d come all the way down here. “all the way down here” refers to the colored office as the computers in NASA. They give colored employee different office from another white employee. The office is far from the main office. Mitchell feel unsatisfied she have to come so far just to find someone to handle new job. The way she giving the utterance is complaining.

Those were the list of complaining examples collected by the researcher. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 5 data of suggesting. From 5

data, 2 utterance are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, and 3 utterances performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 4, 6, 33, 56, 66.

2. Social Function of Discrimination

According to Graumann & Wintermantel, there are seven social functions of discrimination. They are separating, distancing, accentuating, fixating, debasing/degrading, assigning traits, and typing. The researcher finds 74 data in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie.

Table 4.2: The percentage of the social function of discrimination

Social Function	Total	Percentage
Separating	10	13,6%
Distancing	2	2,7%
Accentuating	1	1,3%
Fixating	33	44,6%
Debasing/degrading	7	9,5%
Assigning traits	15	20,2%
Typing	6	8,1%
Total	74	100%

1). Separating

Separating is the one of social function of discrimination with keeping apart or differentiating A from Non-A, self from others, ingroup from outgroup. The conceptual or cognitive means of separating is "*drawing a line*" by categorization or classification; the effect is structural order. The important finding is that the differentiating power of these personal pronouns is not restricted to preexisting groups but may draw dividing lines within one and the same group expressing the degree of a speaker's identification with the group.

Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 14 data of separating. From 14 data, 5 utterances are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, and 14 utterances performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 5, 56, 57, 58, 59, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71.

Example:

a. 57/INF/AC/DIR/HF/00:12:18

Dorothy: "Mrs. Mitchell. If I could...My application for supervisor, ma'am. Was just wondering if they're still consediring me for that position."

Mitchell: "**Yes. Well, the official word is no. they're not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group.**"

Dorothy: "May I ask why?"

Mitchell: "I don't know why. I didn't ask why."

This data appears in data number 57 in the movie *Hidden Figures*. This data is found in minute 00:12:18. The context is when Dorothy asking about her application for permanent supervisor, Mitchell saying that the office not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group. The way Mitchell saying the fact that NASA not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group is a separating. It is separating because the word “colored group” is a form of differentiating. In the movie *Hidden Figures* the word “colored group” is a differential naming refer to black or negro employee in NASA. In the movie, they’re still have different a treat for “white” and “black” employee.

2). Distancing

Distancing is the one of social function of discrimination with keep a line and drawing a dividing line between A and B is indifferent as to the distance between A and B. Speaker that doing distancing in discrimination always differentiate someone else with themselves. The best way to keep things or people apart is to place a distance between them, which makes order visible at a glance. A quite common way of avoiding immediacy is to replace direct reference to persons by reference to situations or even to abstract states of affairs in which the persons or groups in question are involved. The distancing will be used when speakers try to distance or disassociate themselves from others in discriminatory speech acts.

Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 2 data of distancing. From 2 data, 1 utterance is performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, and 1 utterance performed by the characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 2, 67.

Example:

a. 67/SGT/DT/DIR/HF/00:49:43

White woman: “**We don’t want any trouble in here.**”

Dorothy: “Oh, I’m not here for any trouble, ma’am.”

White woman: “What are you here for?”

Dorothy: “A book.”

White woman: “You have books in the colored section.”

Dorothy: “It doesn’t have what I’m looking for.”

White woman: “That’s just the way it is.”

This data appears in data number 67 in the movie *Hidden Figures*. This data is found in minute 00:49:43. The context is when Dorothy went to the library to look for a book. The book is for her research of her job in NASA which didn’t exist in colored section. She looking into the “white” section and a white woman start talking to her that she doesn’t want any trouble there. She states her group of white people a “we” that don’t want any trouble because Dorothy was in white section. It is distancing because the white woman as speaker is trying to distance from Dorothy because of the different group of white and black group, with saying “we” that refers

to white people didn't want any trouble. She wants to Dorothy move to the colored section because she felt it's not Dorothy's place.

3). Accentuating

Accentuating, or emphasizing differences, is usually accomplished by using disjunct categories rather than dimensional attributes regardless of the nature of the characteristic in question. The speaker doing exaggerating difference by polarizing, contrasting, with emphatic speech. Accentuating is social function in discrimination when differentiate by imposing classes and by placing distances between them, and mark dissimilarities rather than similarity which tends to result in an accentuation of the differences between the categories. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 1 data of accentuating. From 1 data, the utterance is performed by characters *Hidden Figures*. The command code number is 60.

Example:

a. 60/INF/AC/DIR/HF/00:33:41

Levi: "I just don't understand. I don't understand it."

Mary: "I don't wanna talk about this again, okay?"

Levi: "A female engineer? A female engineer? **We're negro, baby. Ain't no such thing.** Understand it."

Mary: "It's not like that, Levi."

This data appears in data number 61 in the movie *Hidden Figures*. This data is found in minute 00:33:41. The context is when Levi as Mary's husband is knowing that his wife wants to be female engineer in NASA. He doesn't agree with his wife's decision, because he think that being a female engineer in that country and that time with different race is something possible. Levi as a speaker makes a differentiate between his group as "black group" or "negro group" with "white group". The utterance from Levi is form of accentuating in social function of discrimination.

4). Debasing/Degrading

Social discrimination tends to devaluate or debase the outgroup. It means that for hereby at least implicitly boosting the value of one's own group and one's own social identity (self-enhancement). It is form of discrimination to cause deterioration or lowering in quality or character. Discriminatory actors who carry out debasing/degrading use categorical negative evaluation in social group as an insult or humiliation to other. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 7 data of debasing/degrading. From 7 data, 1 utterance is performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, and 6 utterances performed by the characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. The command code numbers are as follows: 23, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54.

Example:

- a. 23/STT/FX/IND/KJY/00:35:48

Husband's friend 1: "Of course. She could get worse if she knows."

Husband's friend 2: "Right."

Husband's friend 1: "**Living with her must be a horror.** What if she turns into a shaman and runs around with a knife."

This data appears in data number 23 in the movie *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*. This data is found in minute 00:35:48. The context is Kim Ji-young's husband is chatting while resting in his office. He is talking about someone's wife that have mental illness which likes to pretending to be someone else. In fact, he is talking about his wife, Kim Ji-young, but he doesn't want to share about his wife explicitly. His friends that hear his story, assume that the woman was not mental illness but possessed. The one told that her husband must be felt horror while living with her. Without knowing the truth, they talking about the woman who are considered possessed instead of illness. He is saying that living with her must be horror is a debasing/degrading to that woman.

5). **Fixating**

Fixating is the one of social function in discrimination which when we discriminate against somebody we do not treat him or her as an individual person with changing states and activities, but as a case or instance of a category or as a typical member of an outgroup. Fixating relates to stereotyping someone else. Treating someone generically, that is, interchangeably, is accomplished either by assigning (typical) traits to this person or by allocating

him/her to a type (stereotype). In both cases the generic target is marked for good, that is, fixated. Hence, the discriminator will expect typical, that is, highly predictable behavior from the discriminated target. If someone (or something) is typed, we “know” who or what we have to deal with and how to behave whenever in the future we meet a typical "instance" of a category. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 33 data of fixating. From 33 data, 20 utterances are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 5 utterances performed by characters in *Hidden Figures* and 8 utterances performed by the characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat*. The command code numbers are as follows: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, 36, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65, 72, 73, 74.

Example:

a. 3/SGT/FX/D/KJY/00:15:38

Grandmother : “Stop it! Hey! Cut the racket! Why are you girls acting up when we just moved here? **Girls must always be quiet and calm, you know?”**

This data appears in data number 3 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:15:38. Ji-young’s grandmother utters a sentence to Kim Ji-young and his sister because they sounded noisy and disturbed their naughty younger brother. In the scene, Ji-young's grandmother can be seen scolding her granddaughters for being more able to be silent because they are a girl. The utterance from Ji-young’s grandmother shown fixating discrimination because she

stereotyping a girl must be calm and be quiet, meanwhile a boy is not. Ji-young and her sister sound noisy while playing, so she suggested them to be quiet and calm to show the definition of a “girl”. After that he is also tell the girls to help her mom set the table dinner, she only tells the girls not the boy too.

6). Assigning traits

The discrimination with cognitive emotional process as categorial attribution of negative characteristics. It shown with generic categorization by adjectives. Assigning traits presupposes the discursive construction of social actors who can be endowed with attributes. Assigning traits is when someone labelling other with adjectives. There are two ways to labelling others; identify them permanently, and either assign traits or types or which the latter may be explicated as clusters of traits. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 15 data of fixating. From 15 data, 15 utterances are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*. The command code numbers are as follows: 8, 9, 14, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43.

Example:

a. 30/STT/AS/DIR/KJY/01:01:10

Ji-young’s aunty: “Ji-young, though it’s hard raising a kid, you should make an effort to drees up. Beauty is key to woman.”

Ji-young: “I’m pretty just as I am.”

Ji-young’s aunty: “Whatever. **You look washed-out.**”

This data appears in data number 30 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:01:10. The context is when Ji-young's aunty comments about her appearance that looks washed-out because rising her kid and not dress up. Her aunty giving her categorical attribution of negative characteristic as someone that look washed-out because rising her kid and forget to dress up.

7). Typing

Typing is social function of discrimination when someone discriminate against other, they insult someone with categorization a type or as typical. Typing is noun fixated other person as a typical instance of a social category, reduce, and perpetuates the perspective in which the person will be seen. Typing is labelling others, usually accomplished by using nouns. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 6 data of typing. From 6 data, 5 data are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, and 1 data is performed by characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 17, 25, 39, 40, 42, 61.

Example:

a. 25/SGT/TP/I/KJY/00:36:31

Husband's friend 1: "Living with her must be a horror. What if she turns into a shaman and runs around with a knife. He's bound to get stabbed."

Husband's friend 1: "That's freaky."

Husband's friend 1: "**Crazy women like her should be isolated.**"

This data appears in data number 25 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:36:31. The context is when Ji-young's husband talking about Ji-young's sick but pretending to telling his friend's story. He talking about a woman that sometimes talks as if she's someone else and asking to his friends about the psychiatrist will help her. But the reaction of her friends is saying that the woman was possessed instead of mental illness. One of his friends saying that crazy women like her should be isolated. The word "crazy women" refers to discrimination that have social function as typing. He types the woman in Ji-young story as "crazy woman" which it is negative categorization by noun.

3. Direct and Indirect Discrimination

According to Graumann & Wintermantel, there are two types of discriminatory speech act can perform by someone to others; person and groups(s). They are direct and indirect discrimination. The researcher finds 74 data in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie.

Table 4.3: The percentage of the types of discrimination

Types of discrimination	Total	Percentage
Direct discrimination	52	70,2%

Indirect discrimination	22	29,8
Total	74	100%

1). Direct discrimination

According to Graumann and Wintermantel (1989), direct discrimination occurs when the discriminated person is the communication partner of the producer of the discriminatory speech act. Direct discrimination, unless occasionally overhead, must be gleaned from the reports of victims. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 52 data of direct discrimination. From 52 data, 25 data are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 8 data are performed by characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*, and 19 data is performed by characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

Example:

a. 73/INF/FX/D/HF/01:21:49

Katherine: “I cannot do my work effectively if I do not have all the data and all the information as soon as it’s available. I need to be in that room, hearing what you hear.”

Paul: "Pentagon briefing are not for civilians. It requires the highest clearances."

Katherine: "I feel like I'm the best person to present my calculations..."

Mr. Harrison: "You're not gonna let this go, are you?"

Katherine: "No, I am not."

Paul: "**And she is a woman. There is no protocol for a woman attending these meetings.**"

Mr. Harrison: "Okay, I get that part, Paul. But within these walls, who makes the rules?"

Katherine: "You, sir. You are the boss."

This data appears in data number 73 in the *Hidden Figures* movie. This data is found in minute 01:21:49. The context is Katherine wants to attending the briefings, because of the data for parameters of the program that she counting always change fast. But Paul didn't allow her to attending the meetings because of the protocol that there is a woman attending the meeting.

Katherine wants to attending the meeting because of her job, she couldn't calculate the data because the landing zone of rocket always changes. Paul still don't allow her to attending the briefing because she is a woman by giving the information about the protocol. Paul states the

discriminatory speech act direct to Katherine as person who present in there and talking to her explicitly.

2). Indirect Discrimination

In the case of indirect discrimination, the discriminatory speech act concerns a person who is not present; thus, it is a sort of ingroup "talk about others." In these ingroup interactions the two communicators understand each other quite well, and they normally share a common ground, at least with regard to the discriminated social group.

There is much more evidence of the indirect ingroup discrimination. The distancing function is commonest in the "demonstrative of distance" (van Dijk, 1984, p. 137). When racist discriminators refer to "those" and "such" people. The disparaging character is recognizable not only in "that" but also in "what" if they refer to the outgroup. Out of 74 data findings, the researcher discovered 22 data of direct discrimination. From 22 data, 18 data are performed by characters in *Kim Ji-Young: Born 1982*, 3 data are performed by characters in *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*, and 1 data is performed by characters in *Hidden Figures*. The command code numbers are as follows: 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 56.

Example:

- a. 8/STT/AS/I/KJY/00:23:01

Ji-young : "Congratulations"

Male Employee 1: “I don’t want to go there”

Female Employee 1: “You should be thankful Chief Kim chose you. She only picked guys.”

Male Employee 1: “**But Chief Kim is tough**”

This data appears in data number 8 in the *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* movie. This data is found in minute 00:23:01. The speaker, male employee was selected to the planning team and his friend congratulated him. But he doesn’t want to join to planning team with the female boss named Chief Kim. He thought that Chief Kim is tough because she returned to work even a month after giving birth. The statement that he is refers to Chief Kim who not present in that time, and that place where they’re chatting.

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 discriminatory speech using Graumann & Wintermantel (1989) theory performed by all the characters in movies *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*.

The representative speech act is a kind of utterance to commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. In the movies *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* all the

characters possibility perform the utterances with representative speech act that indicating discrimination.

The movies have the same issues as discriminatory speech act by the characters. The speech act can be in stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and reporting. The discrimination can be in social function as separating, distancing, accentuating, debasing/degrading, fixating, aligning trait, and typing. The characters perform the discrimination in direct and indirect discrimination.

Based on the finding, the result found that stating, fixating and direct discrimination are the dominant finding in this research. There are also found 48 data belonging to stating, 32 data belonging to fixating, and 52 data belonging to direct discrimination. Delastuti (2017) reveals that *Hidden Figures* is about three black women living in segregation era where they are confronted by prejudice, elaborating the unjust treatment come from white people in their environment. Ganadhi (2021) reveals that *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982* is a movie about Kim Ji-young, a young woman who navigates a live in a patriarchal society by people around her. From Aulia (2020), she states that *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* is Marlina's cultural resistance from a feminis point of view is her resistance towards patriarchal system, discrimination, the power of her body being taken away and domestic structure as a housewife.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This section explains the conclusions of this research. The researcher concludes based on three concerns covered in the preceding section. The first problem is determining what types of representative speech act in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. The second problem is what social function of discrimination in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. The third is how do the character in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* performing the discrimination. The data for this study was acquired through utterances that perform by the all characters.

While analyzing the types of representative speech act in the movies, the researcher identified the social function of discrimination and the form of discrimination. The researcher examined types of representative speech act by Searle (1979) theory. Meanwhile, Graumann and Wintermantell (1989) theory was used by the researcher to examine the discrimination.

The result found 74 utterances for the types of representative speech acts spoken by all characters in in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak*. There are found 48 utterances of stating with 64,9%, 14 utterances of informing with 18,9%, 0 utterance of

reporting with 0%, 7 utterances of suggesting with 9,5%, and 5 utterances of complaining with 6,7%. Stating is the dominant data finding because the characters in the movies having authority to state their statement to the victims of discrimination.

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 all character *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie. This study uses *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie as the object. *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* movie are movie that had same theme about discrimination. It focuses main characters's live that against the discrimination from other character around them. 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 and the form of discrimination performed by the all characters in *Hidden Figures*, *Kim Ji-young: Born 1982*, and *Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak* can help further research to know more about giving an objective view of discrimination in society.

C. Suggestions

After finishing this thesis, the researcher would like to make some recommendations, such as: For other researchers who want to research representative speech act, the researcher hopes they will be able to describe it in greater detail and will be able to conduct research on different types of representative speech act in different objects, movie, novel, song, series, etc.

The researcher suggests readers and English learners who analyze representative speech act should comprehend and be familiar with the theory of representative speech act as it is an important study to understand the context and meaning of referent in utterances. Knowing the many types of speech act can aid readers in comprehending literature as well as understanding the contents, context, and what the speaker means by the speech.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

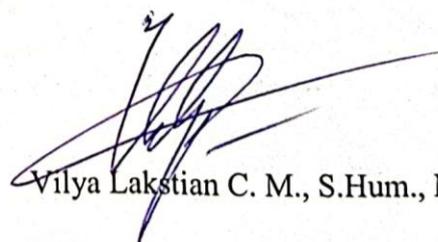
The thesis data titled “**REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACT INDICATING DISCRIMINATION IN HIDDEN FIGURES, KIM JI-YOUNG: BORN 1982, AND MARLINA SI PEMBUNUH DALAM EMPAT BABAK**” had been checked and validated by Vilya Lakstian Catra Mulia, S.Hum., M.Hum. in:

Day : Monday

Date : June 5th, 2023

Surakarta, June 6th, 2023

Validator



Vilya Lakstian C. M., S.Hum., M.Hum.

NIP

Appendix II: Data Validation

NO.	DATA	MINUTE	CODES	NOTES
1	 <p>Mother in-law : “My son is a modern husband.” Ji-young : “I do it all at home, Mother.” Mother in-law : “I didn’t say anything.”</p>	00:06:47	1/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:06:47	1 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:06:47 : Time

<p>2.</p>	 <p>Don't bother. You worked at your in-laws'.</p> <p>Mother in-law : “Ji-young, bring some food and dessert over” Sister in-law : “I can get it myself, Mom” Mother in-law : “Don't bother. You worked at your in laws'. “</p>	<p>00:10:53</p>	<p>2/STT/DT/IND/KJY/00:10:53</p>	<p>2 : Number of data STT : Stating DT : Distancing IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:10:53 : Time</p>
<p>3.</p>	 <p>Girls must always be quiet and calm, you know?</p> <p>Grandmother : “Stop it! Hey! Cut the racket! Why are you girls acting up when we just moved here? Girls must always be quiet and</p>	<p>00:15:38</p>	<p>3/SGT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:15:38</p>	<p>3 : Number of data SGT : Sugessting FX ; Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:15:38 : Time</p>

	calm, you know?”			
4.	 <p>There should be at least four sons in a family.</p> <p>Ji-young’s grandmother: “There should be at least four sons in a family. I wish Mi-suk have another son”</p>	00:17:08	4/CMP/FX/DIR/KJY/00:17:08	<p>4 : Number of data</p> <p>CMP : Complaining</p> <p>FX ; Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:17:08 : Time</p>
5.	 <p>I'm saying it for your own good.</p> <p>Ji-young’s grandmother : “I wish Mi-suk have another son. I’m saying for your own good.”</p>	00:17:16	5/INF/FX/DIR/KJY/00:17:16	<p>5 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p> <p>FX ; Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:17:16 : Time</p>

6.	 <p>Ji-young's grandmother: “Just having ji-seok is not enough”</p>	00:17:21	6/CMP/FX/DIR/KJY/00:17:21	6 : Number of data CMP : Complaining FX ; Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:17:21 : Time
7.	 <p>Ji-young's sister: “Grandma, your other sons won't see you. So, why insist on having sons? Ji-young's grandmother: “Watch what you say. Why does she take after to be so feisty?” Ji-young: “ I'm going to take care of Mom” Ji-young's grandmother: “Listen to the girls</p>	00:17:45	7/ INF/FX/DIR/KJY/00:17:45	7 : Number of data INF : Informing FX ; Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:17:45 : Time

	<p>8. speak their minds. When you grow up and get married, you'll forget your family."</p>			
8.	<p>Ji-young : "Congratulations" Male Employee 1: "I don't want to go there" Female Employee 1: "You should be thankful Chief Kim chose you. She only picked guys." Male Employee 1: "But Chief Kim is tough"</p>	00:23:01	8/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:23:01	8 : Number of data STT : Stating AS : Assigning trait IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:23:01 : Time

9.	 <p>Male Employee 2: “ She’s tough as nails. She returned to work a month after giving birth”</p>	00:23:03	9/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:23:03	8 : Number of data STT : Stating AS : Assigning trait IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:23:03 : Time
10.	 <p>Female Employ 2 : “Who watch her kids?” Male Employee 2: “Her mother lives with her. Isn’t her husband amazing?”</p>	00:23:08	10/STT/FX/IND/KJY/00:23:08	10 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:23:08 : Time

<p>11.</p>	 <p>Living with the wife's parents is worse than the husband's parents.</p> <p>Female Employee 1: “Hold on. Her mother raises her kids. What’s amazing about her husband?”</p> <p>Male Employee 1: “Living with the wife’s parents is worse than the husband’s parents.”</p>	<p>00:23:19</p>	<p>11/STT/FX/IND/KJY/00:23:19</p>	<p>11 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:23:19 : Time</p>
<p>12.</p>	 <p>What a headache!</p> <p>Director Yang: “Chief Kim, isn’t your son his</p>	<p>00:24:09</p>	<p>12/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:24:09</p>	<p>12 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:24:09 : Time</p>

	age?” Chief Kim: “No. he’s middle school” Director Yang: “Middle school? What a headache! ”			
13.	 Director Yang : “ It’ll hit you soon. ”	00:24:11	13/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:24:11	13 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:24:11 : Time
14.	 Director Yang: “ Kids who aren’t raised by their moms tend to be more rebellious. ”	00:24:14	13/STT/AS/DIR/KJY/00:24:14	14 : Number of data STT : Stating AS : Assigning traits DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:24:14 : Time

	Chief Kim: “My Mom takes good care of him”			
15.	<p>Chief Kim: “My Mom takes good care of him”</p> <p>Director Yang: “Grandmothers are not the same.”</p>	00:24:23	15/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:24:23	<p>15 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:24:23 : Time</p>
16.	<p>Director Yang: “Kids need their moms at</p>	00:24:26	16/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:24:26	<p>16 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:24:26 : Time</p>

	home. Or something is bound to go wrong later on.”			
17.	<p>Director Yang: “Who cares about success if you fail at raising your kid? I’m so worried.”</p>	00:24:30	17/STT/TP/DIR/KJY/00:24:30	<p>17 : Number of data STT : Stating TP : Typing DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:24:30 : Time</p>
18.	<p>Chief Kim: “Then you should be hit by me, too?” Employee: “Chief? Isn’t that a bit much?”</p>	00:25:23	18/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:25:23	<p>18 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:25:23 : Time</p>

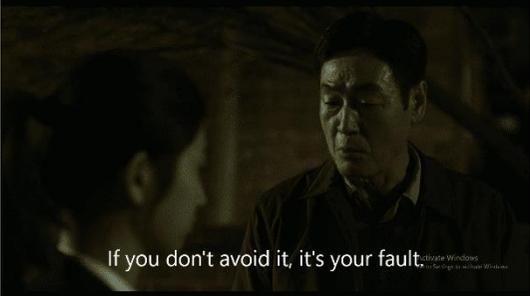
	Director Yang: “What did I say, Chief Kim? You scared me. This is how chief Kim has survived this far. You should’ve been born a man, right?”			
19.	 <p>Ji-young: “Why didn’t you pick me for your team?”</p> <p>Chief Kim: “It’s not because you’re lacking. The company wants a long-term team for over five years. It’s hard for female workers with marriage and parenting.”</p>	00:27:28	19/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:27:28	<p>19 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:27:28 : Time</p>

<p>20.</p>	 <p>Chief Kim: “Even if I took you on, it would’ve been hard on you.” Ji-young: “I know I can do the job well”</p>	<p>00:27:32</p>	<p>20/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:27:32</p>	<p>20 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:27:32 : Time</p>
<p>21.</p>	 <p>Ji-young’s Husband: “My friend’s wife sometimes talks as if she’s someone else.” Husband’s friend 1: “What? Is she possessed?”</p>	<p>00:35:31</p>	<p>21/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:35:31</p>	<p>20 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:35:31 : Time</p>

	Ji-young' Husband: "I don't think so." Husband's friend 1: " Then she's crazy. "			
22.	 <p>Husband's friend 2: "Does she know she's behaving like that?"</p> <p>Ji-young's husband: "I don't think he told her."</p> <p>Husband's friend 2: "Why not?"</p> <p>Ji-young husband: "He's scared."</p> <p>Husband's friend 1: "Of course. She could get worse if she knows."</p>	00:35:47	22/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:35:47	<p>22 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>AS: Assigning traits</p> <p>IND : Indirect Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>00:35:47 : Time</p>

<p>23.</p>	 <p>Living with her must be a horror.</p> <p>Husband's friend 1: "Of course. She could get worse if she knows." Husband's friend 2: "Right." Husband's friend 1: "Living with her must be a horror. What if she turns into a shaman and runs around with a knife."</p>	<p>00:35:48</p>	<p>23/STT/FX/IND/KJY/00:35:48</p>	<p>23 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:35:48 : Time</p>
<p>24.</p>	 <p>He's bound to get stabbed. That's freaky.</p> <p>Husband's friend 1: "Living with her must be</p>	<p>00:35:58</p>	<p>24/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:35:58</p>	<p>24 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:35:58 : Time</p>

	<p>a horror. What if she turns into a shaman and runs around with a knife. He's bound to get stabbed.”</p> <p>Husband's friend 1: “That's freaky.”</p>			
25.	 <p>Husband's friend 1: “Crazy women like her should be isolated.”</p>	00:36:31	25/SGT/AS/IND/KJY/00:36:3 1	<p>25 : Number of data SGT : Suggesting AS: Assigning traits IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:36:31 : Time</p>
26.	 <p>Ji-young's Father: “Why must you go to a</p>	00:49:44	23/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:35:48	<p>23 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:35:48 : Time</p>

	school so far away? Change your school. Dress properly. Your skirt is too short.”			
27.	 <p>Ji-young’s Father: “ And don’t smile at anyone. Ji-young: “I didn’t! I don’t even remember.” Ji-young’s Father: “What do you mean you don’t remember? You should be more careful. Stay alert an avoid problems. If you don’t avoid it, it’s your fault.”</p>	00:50:04	24/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/00:50:04	<p>24 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:50:04 : Time</p>

28.	 <p>Ji-young's husband: "Stop by the house. Just don't say anything to Ji-young." Ji-young's in-law: "How can I pretend I don't know? I can't lie like that. Are you all right?" Ji-young's husband: "I'm okay." Ji-young's in-law: "So peculiar. Why can't she..."</p>	00:52:30	28/STT/AS/IND/KJY/00:52:30	28 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND : Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 00:52:30 : Time
29.	 <p>Beauty is key to women.</p>	01:01:05	29/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/01:01:05	29 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982

	<p>Ji-young's aunty: "Ji-young, though it's hard raising a kid, you should make an effort to drees up. Beauty is key to woman."</p> <p>Ji-young: "I'm pretty just as I am."</p>			01:01:05: Time
30.	 <p>Ji-young's aunty: "Ji-young, though it's hard raising a kid, you should make an effort to drees up. Beauty is key to woman."</p> <p>Ji-young: "I'm pretty just as I am."</p> <p>Ji-young's aunty: "Whatever. You look washed-out."</p>	01:01:10	30/STT/AS/DIR/KJY/01:01:10	<p>30 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>AS: Assigning traits</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>01:01:10: Time</p>

<p>31.</p>	 <p>Your mom could've just whipped up a few dishes.</p> <p>Ji-young's aunty: "You made all that food, Eun-young?"</p> <p>Ji-young's sister: "I can't cook. I ordered it from a good restaurant."</p> <p>Ji-young's aunty: "For what? Your mom could've just whipped up a few dishes."</p> <p>Ji-young's sister: "Mom cooks a feast on Dad's birthdays. Wouldn't it suck for Mom to have to cook for her own birthday party, too?"</p>	<p>01:01:29</p>	<p>31/SGT/FX/DIR/KJY/01:01:29</p>	<p>31 : Number of data</p> <p>SGT : Suggesting</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>01:01:29: Time</p>
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<p>32.</p>	 <p>Your daughters are peculiar.</p> <p>Ji-young's aunty: "Ji-seok! Come here. Your daughters are peculiar. Why make your younger brother carry all the food?"</p> <p>Ji-young's sister: "He's not young. He's 30."</p>	<p>01:01:57</p>	<p>32/STT/AS/DIR/KJY/01:01:57</p>	<p>32 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>AS: Assigning traits</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>01:01:57: Time</p>
<p>33.</p>	 <p>Must seem nice now, but what about later?</p> <p>Ji-young's aunty: "Aren't you getting married?"</p> <p>Ji-young's sister: "Aunt! Stop it."</p>	<p>01:02:27</p>	<p>33/CMP/FX/DIR/KJY/01:02:27</p> <p>7</p>	<p>33 : Number of data</p> <p>CMP : Complaining</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>01:02:27: Time</p>

	Ji-young's aunty: “Must seem nice now, but what about later?”			
34.	 <p>Ji-young's mother: “If she able to, why not?” Ji-young's sister: “Able or not, I'll be fine on my own.” Ji-young's aunty: “You're so different!”</p>	01:02:44	34/STT/AS/DIR/KJY/01:02:44	34 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits DIR : Direct Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:02:44: Time
35.	 <p>Ji-young's in-law: “If she's sick, she shouldn't</p>	01:19:27	35/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:19:27	35 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:19:27: Time

	<p>be working!”</p> <p>Ji-young’s mother: “What do you mean she’s sick?”</p> <p>Ji-young’s in-law: “You must not know. Your daughter isn’t normal.”</p>			
36.	 <p>Ji-young’s father: “Is it medicine for Ji-young?”</p> <p>Ji-young’s father: “No, she doesn’t need this. You take it. Men need good things like this. It’s yours.”</p> <p>Ji-young’s mother: “What’s is this! What the hell is this! All you care about is your son? Ji-young is wasting away not being able to do</p>	01:26:35	36/STT/FX/DIR/KJY/01:26:35	<p>36 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>IND :Indirect Speech Act</p> <p>KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982</p> <p>01:26:35: Time</p>

	what she wants! But you buy medicine for your healthy son only?”			
37.	 <p>Customer 1: “Why are there so many women with kids here?” It’s crazy Customer 2: “Let’s go to the no-kids zones.”</p>	01:46:12	37/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:12	<p>37 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:12: Time</p>
38.	 <p>Customer 3: “There are kids everywhere. This</p>	01:46:14	38/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:14	<p>38 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:14: Time</p>

	place is the best.” Customer 1: “ It sucks. ”			
39.	 <p>Customer 3: “What a nuisance. Why can’t they drink at home?”</p>	01:46:41	39/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:41	<p>39 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:41: Time</p>
40.	 <p>Customer 2: “How can he clean that?” Customer 3 : “What a vermin-like mom.”</p>	01:46:48	40/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:48	<p>40 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:48: Time</p>

41.	 <p>Costumer 2: “She can hear you.” Costumer 3 : “But she is shameless”</p>	01:46:52	41/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:52	41 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:52: Time
42.	 <p>Customer 1: “What a pity.” Customer 3: “Let’s drink at the park.”</p>	01:46:54	42/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:54	42 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:54 : Time

<p>43.</p>	 <p>Customer 2: “Isn’t it cold out? Customer 1: “It’s better than here.” Customer 2: “Yeah, it’s too noisy here.” Customer 3: “Right.”</p>	<p>01:46:59</p>	<p>43/STT/AS/IND/KJY/01:46:59</p>	<p>43 : Number of data STT : Stating AS: Assigning traits IND: Indirect Speech Act KJY : Kim Ji-young: Born 1982 01:46:59 : Time</p>
<p>44.</p>	 <p>Markus: “You still have debts from Topan’s funeral. And now another loss rather recently.”</p>	<p>00:07:03</p>	<p>44/SGT/FX/DIR/MARLINA/0 0:07:03</p>	<p>44 : Number of data SGT : Sugesting FX : Fixating DIR : Direct Speech Act MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 00:07:03: Time</p>

	<p>Marlina: “None of your business.”</p> <p>Markus: “Poor you.”</p> <p>Marlina: “It’s my business, not yours.”</p> <p>Markus: “A widow shouldn’t have such a temper.”</p>			
45.	 <p>Markus: “You’re lucky if a man still wants you. Don’t be too picky.”</p>	00:07:08	45/STT/FX/DIR/MARLINA/0 0:07:08	<p>45 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct Speech Act</p> <p>MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak</p> <p>00:07:08: Time</p>

<p>46.</p>	 <p>Marlina: “What do they want?”</p> <p>Markus: “Your money. Your livestock. And if we have time, sleep with you. I’ve seen you around. You’re pretty but alone. Tonight, you’ll get a bonus. Seven men. How many men have you slept with? Just him? Tonight, you’ll be the luckiest woman.</p>	<p>00:08:22</p>	<p>46/STT/DB/DIR/MARLINA/0</p> <p>0:08:22</p>	<p>46 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>DB : Debasing</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak</p> <p>00:08:22: Time</p>
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<p>47.</p>	 <p>Marlina: “I’ll be the most miserable woman.” Markus: “Women. You all love playing victim.”</p>	<p>00:08:24</p>	<p>42/STT/FX/DIR/MARLINA/0 0:08:24</p>	<p>47 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 00:08:24: Time</p>
<p>48.</p>	 <p>Markus’s friend 1: “You remmeber? What’s her name? her son was getting married. Ten</p>	<p>00:11:38</p>	<p>48/INF/DB/IND/MARLINA/0 0:11:38</p>	<p>46 : Number of data INF : Informing DB : Debasing IND : Indirect discrimination MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 00:11:38: Time</p>

	<p>horses for the dowry.”</p> <p>Markus’s friend 2: “Rosa?”</p> <p>Markus’s friend 1: “Yes. Rosa. Robert complained on the way back that it didn’t feel tight anymore.”</p>			
49.	 <p>Markus’s friend 1: “I told him. Impossible! If she didn’t like it, it must have been tight.”</p>	00:11:43	49/STT/DB/IND/MARLINA/0 0:11:43	<p>49 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>DB : Debasing</p> <p>IND : Indirect discrimination</p> <p>MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak</p> <p>00:11:43: Time</p>

<p>50.</p>	 <p>Markus's friend 1: "I told him. Impossible! If she didn't like it, it must have been tight." Markus's friend 2: "Or she liked it!"</p>	<p>00:11:48</p>	<p>50/STT/DB/IND/MARLINA/0 0:11:48</p>	<p>50 : Number of data STT : Stating DB : Debasing IND : Indirect discrimination MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 00:11:48: Time</p>
<p>51.</p>	 <p>Truck driver: "Where to?" Novi: "To Kodi." Marlina: "To the police station."</p>	<p>00:31:40</p>	<p>51/STT/FX/DIR/MARLINA/0 0:31:40</p>	<p>51 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 00:31:40: Time</p>

	<p>Truck passanger: “Dad, what’s in her hand?”</p> <p>Truck driver: “Get off. You can’t. You can’t get in.”</p> <p>Marlina: “I’m going to the police station. Get in.”</p> <p>Truck passanger: “Women are always trouble.”</p>			
52.	 <p>Marlina: “What’s your name?”</p> <p>Girl: “My name is Topan.”</p> <p>Marlina: “That’s may child’s name. A boy, though.”</p> <p>Girl: “My mother named me Topan so I’d grow up as strong as a boy. What do you</p>	00:50:02	52/STT/FX/IND/MARLINA/0 0:50:02	<p>52 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>IND : Indirect discrimination</p> <p>MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak</p> <p>00:50:02: Time</p>

	<p>want?"</p> <p>Marlina: "Your famous satay."</p>			
53.	 <p>Umbu: "How's the little one?"</p> <p>Novi: "The little one is fine. You remember Marlina? The widow. Poor thing. She's..."</p> <p>Umbu: "Why isn't the baby out yet?"</p> <p>Novi: "Her baby died a year ago."</p> <p>Umbu: "I meant our baby, Novi!"</p> <p>Novi: "How should I know? I'm not doctor or a midwife. You think the baby will text me the time of its arrival?"</p> <p>Umbu: "You have a breech baby. That's</p>	01:09:01	53/STT/FX/DIR/MARLINA/0 1:09:01	<p>53 : Number of data</p> <p>STT : Stating</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak</p> <p>01:09:01 : Time</p>

	why it doesn't want to be born!"			
54.	 <p>Umbu: "It's true what they said." Novi: "That's not true! Don't think that way!" Umbu: "I'm working so hard. You don't control your lust. You sleep with others!" Novi: "You still think that? You still believe that? Don't be idiot!"</p>	01:09:10	54/STT/DB/DIR/MARLINA/0 1:09:10	54 : Number of data STT : Stating DB : Debasing DIR : Direct discrimination MARLINA : Marlina si Pembunuh dalam Empat Babak 01:09:10: Time
55.		00:05:03	55/STT/FX/DIR/HF/00:05:03	55 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures

<p>White cop: “You have identification on you?”</p> <p>Mary: “Yes, sir.”</p> <p>Katherine : “Yes, sir. We’re just on our way to work at Langley. NASA, sir.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “We do a great deal of the calculating. Getting our rockets into space.”</p> <p>White cop: “All three of you?”</p> <p>Katherine: “Yes, sir.”</p> <p>Mary: “Yes, Officer.”</p> <p>White cop: “NASA. Now that’s something. I had no idea they hired...”</p> <p>Dorothy: “there are quite a few women working in the space program.”</p>			<p>00:05:03: Time</p>
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<p>56.</p>	 <p>Mitchell: “We’re on double-time this morning, girls. I need these calculations before lunch. Space Task Group needs a computer, ASAP. Someone with a handle on analytic geometry. We can’t fill that position out of the east group.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “Permanent or temp?”</p> <p>Mitchell: “Everything is temporary, Dorothy. You have someone?”</p> <p>Dorothy: “Yes, ma’am. Katherine’s gal for that. She can handle any numbers you put in front of her.”</p> <p>Mitchell: “I’ll check her credentials. Didn’t</p>	<p>00:11:53</p>	<p>56/CMP/SP/IND/HF/00:11:53</p>	<p>56 : Number of data CMP : Complaining SP : Separating IND : Indirect Dicrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:11:53: Time</p>
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	think I'd come all the way down here.”			
57.	 <p>Dorothy: “Mrs. Mitchell. If I could...My application for supervisor, ma'am. Was just wondering if they're still considering me for that position.”</p> <p>Mitchell: “Yes. Well, the official word is no. they're not assigning a permanent supervisor for the colored group.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “May I ask why?”</p> <p>Mitchell: “I don't know why. I didn't ask why.”</p>	00:12:18	57/INF/AC/DIR/HF/00:12:18	56 : Number of data INF : Informing AC : Accentuating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:12:18: Time

<p>58.</p>	 <p>Mitchell: “Not many computers last more than few days. He’s been through a dozen in as many months. Come on, keep up. Things move fast around here. Your clearance. They’re never had a colored in here before, Katherine. Don’t embarrass me.”</p>	<p>00:16:20</p>	<p>58/INF/AC/DIR/HF/00:16:20</p>	<p>58 : Number of data INF : Informing AC : Accentuating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:16:20: Time</p>
<p>59.</p>	 <p>Katherine: “Excuse me. May I ask where the</p>	<p>00:21:22</p>	<p>59/INF/SP/DIR/HF/00:21:22</p>	<p>59 : Number of data INF : Informing SP : Separating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:21:22: Time</p>

	<p>ladies' room is?"</p> <p>Ruth: "Sorry, I have no idea where your bathroom is."</p>			
<p>60.</p>	 <p>Levi: "I just don't understand. I don't understand it."</p> <p>Mary: "I don't wanna talk about this again, okay?"</p> <p>Levi: "A female engineer? A female engineer? We're negro, baby. Ain't no such thing. Understand it."</p> <p>Mary: "it's not like that, Levi."</p>	<p>00:33:41</p>	<p>60/INF/AC/DIR/HF/00:33:41</p>	<p>60 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p> <p>AC : Accentuating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>00:33:41: Time</p>

<p>61.</p>	 <p>Levi Jackson Jr. : “I don’t want any greens.” Levi: “Hey. I tell you about interrupting?” Mary: “Here. Try this, baby.” Levi: “You’re gonna eat them greens, too. Kids need to eat their vegetables. You’d know that if you was ever home.” Mary: “You better settle down, Levi Jackson. Unless you want this female’s mind, right here, in front of everybody.”</p>	<p>00:34:08</p>	<p>61/CMP/AS/DIR/HF/00:34:08</p>	<p>61 : Number of data CMP : Complaining AS: Assigning traits DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:34:08: Time</p>
<p>62.</p>	<p>Levi: “All I’m saying, don’t play the fool. I don’t wanna see you get hurt. NASA’s never ever given you guys your due. Having a couple of extra degress ain’t no change</p>	<p>00:34:26</p>	<p>62/STT/FX/DIR/HF/00:34:26</p>	<p>62 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination</p>

	that. Civil rights ain't always civil.”			HF : Hidden Figures 00:34:26: Time
63.	 <p>Jim: “Pastor mentioned you’re a computer at NASA.”</p> <p>Katherine: “Yes.’</p> <p>Jim: “What’s that entail?”</p> <p>Katherine: “We calculate the mathematics necessary to enable launch and landing for the space program.”</p> <p>Jim: “That’s pretty heady stuff.”</p> <p>Katherine: “Yes, it is.”</p> <p>Jim: “They let women handle that sort of...Uh...That’s not what I mean.</p>	00:36:29	63/STT/FX/DIR/HF/00:36:29	62 : Number of data STT : Stating FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:36:29: Time

	Katherine: “What do you mean?”			
64.	 <p>Mitchell: “NASA doesn’t commission females for the Engineer Training Program.”</p> <p>Mary: “That position is available to any qualified applicant.”</p> <p>Mitchell: “Right, you don’t have the educational requirements.”</p> <p>Mary: “I have a bachelor’ degree in mathematics and physical science. It’s the same as most engineer around here.”</p>	00:46:46	64/INF/FX/DIR/HF/00:46:46	64 : Number of data INF : Informing FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:46:46: Time

<p>65.</p>	 <p>Mitchell: “Well, we now require advanced extension courses through the University of Virginia. It’s in employee handbook. In addendum. In case you haven’t read it.”</p> <p>Mary: “Everytime we have a chance to get ahead, they move the finish line.”</p> <p>Mitchell: “I just follow the rules around here. And I expect everyone who works for me to follow them as well. There are no special circumstances for anyone. Y’all should be thankful you have jobs at all.”</p>	<p>00:47:20</p>	<p>65/CMP/FX/DIR/HF/00:47:20</p>	<p>65 : Number of data CMP : Complaining FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:47:20: Time</p>
<p>66.</p>	<p>Mary: “Virginia acts like Brown versus Board of Education never happened. They are never</p>	<p>00:47:45</p>	<p>66/CMP/SP/DIR/HF/00:47:45</p>	<p>66 : Number of data CMP : Complaining</p>

	<p>gonna allow a colored woman to just take classes at an all-white school.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “Well, sounds about right.”</p> <p>Mary: “That’s all you gonna say?”</p> <p>Dorothy: “I’m not gonna sit here all day and listen to you complain about the way things are. We’re trying to play cards. Position the court. Fight for what you want.”</p> <p>Mary: “I’ve been complaining?”</p> <p>Katherine: “For days.”</p>			<p>SP : Separating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>00:47:45: Time</p>
67.	 <p>White woman: “We don’t want any trouble in here.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “Oh, I’m not here for any trouble,</p>	00:49:43	67/SGT/DT/DIR/HF/00:49:43	<p>67 : Number of data</p> <p>SGT : Suggesting</p> <p>DT : Distancing</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>00:49:43: Time</p>

	<p>ma'am.”</p> <p>White woman: “What are you here for?”</p> <p>Dorothy: “A book.”</p>			
68.	 <p>White woman: “You have books in the colored section.”</p> <p>Dorothy: “It doesn’t have what I’m looking for.”</p> <p>White woman: “That’s just the way it is.”</p>	00:49:51	68/INF/SP/DIR/HF/00:49:51	<p>68 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p> <p>SP : Separating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>00:49:51: Time</p>
69.	<p>White officer: “Mrs. Jackson. Colored seats are at the back of the court room.”</p>	00:58:13	69/INF/SP/DIR/HF/00:58:13	<p>69 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p>

	May: “Thankyou, ma’am.”			SP : Separating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 00:58:13: Time
70.	 <p>Mary: “Good morning, Your Honor.” Judges: “Hampton High School is a white school, Mrs. Jackson.” Mary: “Yes, Your Honor. I’m aware of that.”</p>	01:10:53	70/INF/AC/DIR/HF/01:10:53	70 : Number of data INF : Informing AC : Accentuating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 01:10:53: Time

<p>71.</p>	 <p>Judges: “Virginia, still a segregated state. Regardless of what the federal government says, regardless of what the supreme Court says, our law is the laws.”</p> <p>Mary: “Your Honor, if I may. I believe there are special circumstances to be considered.”</p>	<p>01:10:59</p>	<p>71/INF/AC/DIR/HF/01:10:59</p>	<p>71 : Number of data INF : Informing AC : Accentuating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 01:10:59: Time</p>
<p>72.</p>	 <p>Katherine: “Sir, the parameters for Friendship</p>	<p>01:20:20</p>	<p>72/INF/FX/DIR/HF01:20:20</p>	<p>72 : Number of data INF : Informing FX : Fixating DIR : Direct discrimination HF : Hidden Figures 01:20:20: Time</p>

	<p>7.”</p> <p>Paul: “Oh, this is all moot. We’re altering the window on the capsule.”</p> <p>Katherine: “When did this happen?”</p> <p>Paul: “Six minutes ago. The math is changing. Start over.”</p> <p>Katherine: “Sir, if I could attend the briefings, I could stay current...”</p> <p>Paul: “Katherine, we have been through this. It is not possible. There are no potrocol for women attending.”</p>			
73.	 <p>Katherine: “I cannot do my work effectively if I do not have all the data and all the</p>	01:21:49	73/INF/FX/DIR/HF/01:21:49	<p>73 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>01:21:49: Time</p>

<p>information as soon as it's available. I need to be in that room, hearing what you hear.”</p> <p>Paul: “Pentagon briefing are not for civilians. It requires the highest clearances.”</p> <p>Katherine: “I feel like I’m the best person to present my calculations...”</p> <p>Mr. Harrison: “You’re not gonna let this go, are you?”</p> <p>Katherine: “No, I am not.”</p> <p>Paul: “And she is a woman. There is no protocol for a woman attending these meetings.”</p> <p>Mr. Harrison: “Okay, I get that part, Paul. But within these walls, who makes the rules?”</p> <p>Katherine: “You, sir. You are the boss.”</p>			
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<p>74.</p>	 <p>Lecturer: “Yes?”</p> <p>Mary: “I’m Mary Jackson. I’m enrolled.”</p> <p>Lecturer: “Well, the curriculum is not designed for teaching a woman.”</p> <p>Mary: “I imagine it’s the same as teaching a man. I don’t see a colored section. Should I just take any seat?”</p>	<p>01:31:17</p>	<p>74/INF/FX/DIR/HF/01:31:17</p>	<p>74 : Number of data</p> <p>INF : Informing</p> <p>FX : Fixating</p> <p>DIR : Direct discrimination</p> <p>HF : Hidden Figures</p> <p>01:31:17: Time</p>
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