

# PHATIC UTTERANCE ON MOVIE *FLYING COLORS* BY NOBUHIRO DOI

Yuniarsih, Eky Kusuma Hapsari, Andre Anugraha

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

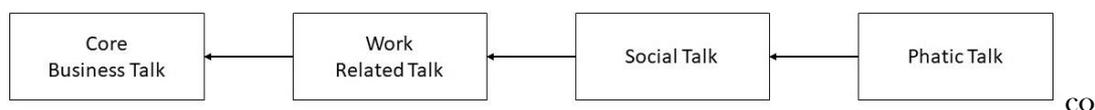
## Abstract

*The object of this thesis was phatic communication. The purpose of this study was aimed to know and reveal the shapes and fuction of the phatic utterance in communication that japanese is super phatic type of society. This thesis was using Nabuhiro Doi's Flying Colors as data source. This study was using descriptive qualitative as the method of analysis, and using documentation technique, notes and listening technique to collect the data. Speech and SPEAKING are useful for knowing the utterance about whom, norms, purpose, etc in the communication. This thesis found that phatic utterance has seven shapes which are praise utterance, grateful utterance, appologize utterance, greeting utterance, encourage utterance, and small talk utterance. This thesis also has three utterance function which are, to open communication, to break the silence and to close the communication.*

Keywords : Phatic utterance, Communication phatic, Japanese phatic utterance

## Preface

Phatic Communication is a form of communication which may improve social relations. This method of communication prioritizes social functions above the message itself. Leech (From Jumanto 2014:1) clarify the social functions from phatic communications as “*phatic communication between people which is not to intended to seek or to convey information but has has social function to estabilishing or maintaining social contact*”. Coupland (2000:38) had made schematics to further explains phatic communication and it's place in communication order structure. Coupland (2000:38) categorized phatic communication as the structure below:



Bagan 1. Phatic Communication Disposition

Coupland (2000:38) explains there are layers before achieving the core of communication (business talk), and Phatic talk is the base of the entire structure. The structures states that phatic communication has high importance and urgency to be learned, acknowledged, and understood to make a good communication. Phatic urgency is vital inside a communication.

The structure is also another reason for the author to start this research since phatic communication is the base for other forms of communication. This research is using pragmatic approach and the analysis are using utterances from the speaker. Mulyana (2006 : 18) explains that phatic utterances are polite speech which can create enjoyment while executing conversation. The author is using the term “Phatic utterance” for speech using phatic elements. The utterance’s study are using pragmatic scalpel, discussed with *speech art* and *SPEAKING* model to further reveal the author’s context.

This research are using Japanese language movies as resource data. The movies are picked from those which are using phatic utterances as per written in the theoretical foundation. Author picked the movies *Flying Colors* from Nobuhiro Doi as resource data. Author choose the movie since there are many utterances which are categorized as phatic utterance. Asides of the abundant use of phatic utterances, the movie also receive great feedbacks from movie enjoyers. *Flying Colors Genre* is Family Drama. Family drama is a *genre* which closely interact with life in reality and based on everyday life as *setting*. Aside that the reason why the movie is chosen is also because of the natural and *shizen* way of utterances inside the movie.

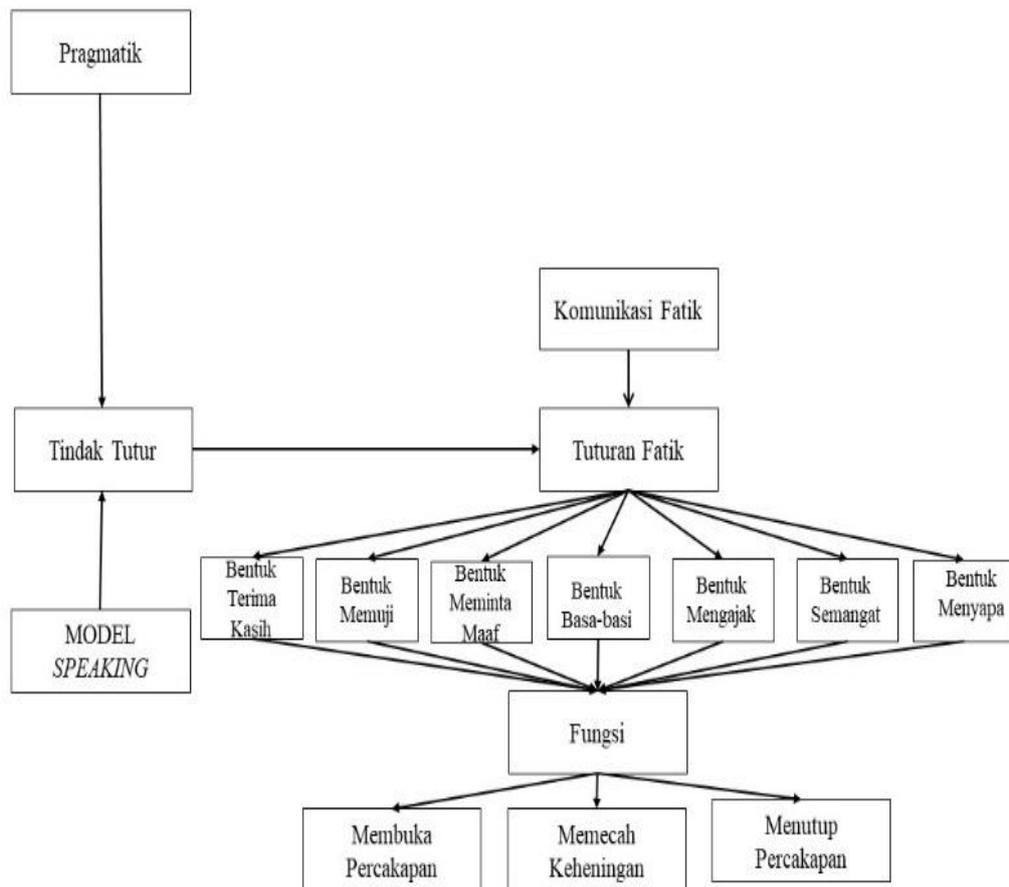
The objective of this research is to analyze form and functions of phatic utterances inside the movie *Flying Colors* from Nobuhiro Doi.

## Research Methods

This research are qualitative descriptive research to analyze form and functions of phatic utterance. The data gathering techniques involved in this research are speaking and listening methods (Mahsun, 2005:92). Author study the movie *Flying Colors* from Nobuhiro Doi to retrieve necessary data and take notes of those with form and functions of phatic utterance. The Analysis technique are using Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman model (1994) carry over 3 steps of analysis which is *data reduction*, *data display*, and *conclusion drawing/verification*. Explanation as follows:

1. Gathering and Reduction of Data
2. Describe the data and associate them with theory written on Chapter II.
3. On Chapter II, author use Austin Theory (from Cutting, 2015:14) to determine speech act, and Djatmika (2016:17) to determine illocutionary on the speech.

4. Analyzing descriptively with *speech* act theory and *Speaking* model which is written on chapter II. *Speaking* model used here is as explained and spelled out by Hymes (from Wijana 2006:47-49).
5. Analyzing forms of phatic utterances explained on Chapter II descriptively. Theory written on Chapter II are combination from authors; Thomas (2006:13-14), Coupland (from sofia 2014:1), Hymes (1974: 60), Brown (from Jumanto 2014:1), Masao (2008:5). This research took seven forms which are explained in analysis criteria.
6. Analyzing functions of phatic utterances described on Chapter II descriptively. Phatic functions are divided into three parts, to open, close, and break silence as explained from Coupland (2000:5).
7. Define conclusions from analyzed data.



## Result and Study

Diagram 2. Phatic Communication framework of thought in this research.

Results of this research are as described in the diagram above. There are 32 data corresponds to written criteria. From these 32 data author divides them into 7 forms of phatic utterances, which is praise utterance, invite utterance, grateful utterance, apology utterance, greeting utterance, encourage utterance, and small talk utterance. Based on 32 data accumulated there are 11 data or 34% of praise utterances, 5 data or 16% of grateful utterances, 4 data or 13% of small talk and greeting utterances, 3 data or 9% of apology and invite utterances, and lastly 2 data or 6% of encourage utterances. The most often phatic utterances in this 32 data is praise utterances, resulted in 11 data. Illocutionary which appears in this research consists of two category, Expressive Illocutionary and Directive Illocutionary.

Phatic Utterance has 3 functions consists as opening of conversation, breaking silence, and closing of conversation. Opening function occur by the beginning of conversation, breaking silence usually happens in the middle of conversation, and the closing function serve as means to end the conversation.

Below are detailed explanation from sentences of 32 data, divided into seven phatic utterances and example for each functions.

Tabel 1. Form and Function of Phatic Utterance inside Movie

Tabel. No	Phatic Utterances Forms	Opening Conversation	Breaking Silence	Closing Conversation	Quantity
1	Praise	6 (18.75%)	5 (15.62%)	-	11 (34.38%)
2	Apology	1 (3.13%)	2 (6.24%)	-	3 (9.38%)
3	Greeting	3 (9.38%)	-	1 (3.13%)	4 (12.5%)
4	Small Talk	2 (6.24%)	2 (6.24%)	-	4 (12.5%)
5	Invite	1 (3.13%)	1 (3.13%)	1 (3.13%)	3 (9.38%)
6	Encourage		1(3.13%)	1(3.13%)	2 (6.24%)
7	Grateful	-	5 (15.62%)		5 (15.62%)
Quantity					32 (100%)

Detailed explanation below are based on the data's number

### 1. Phatic Praise Utterance

Tsubota : ③ みんなより早くて勉強するなんてなんか感動だね。

Tsubota : [3] Glad seeing Sayaka came early and study

*Flying Colors* (17.03)

The speech contexts between Tsubota sensei and Sayaka occur in classroom when Tsubota sensei came in and saw Sayaka arriving earlier than her friends. Tsubota sensei opens the conversation with phatic praise utterance.

### 2. Phatic Invite Utterance

Teman 1 : ③ きょうは行くよ、行くよ。

Teman 1 : [32] It's time to go, so let's go.

*Flying Color* 102.00

The speech contexts between Sayaka's friends when they invite her to play. After some silence caused by Sayaka's sadness, her friends cheer her up and invite Sayaka to go with them.

### 3. Phatic Grateful Utterance

Reiji : ④ ありがとうな

Reiji : [24] Thank you very much

*Flying Colors* 34.24

The speech contexts between Sayaka and Reiji occur while they're in the park. Reiji uttered grateful phatic utterance to break silence when both of them are kidding around.

Other than that, it can be observed that the following sentence contains function to break silence.

⑩ でも楽しかった親と野球してでよかったは俺！

[16] But I'm happy, I'm really happy I get to play baseball with Dad.

The Phatic utterance form uttered by Ryuta (the son) in sentence①⑥ functions as ice breaker, praise, and impression toward his experience playing baseball with his father (Otousan). This made Otousan realize and forgive Ryuta's action.

From retrieved phatic grateful utterance source data, 7 conversation has opening conversation functions and 3 other conversation has breaking silence function.

#### 4. Phatic Apology Utterance

Ryuta : ①⑤親父の夢かなえなくてごめんな。

Ryuta : [15]I'm sorry I can't fulfill Dad's dream.

*Flying Colors* (88.54)

The speech contexts between Ryuuta and Otousan occur in garage while Ryuuta uttered apology to break silence and apologize to Otousan at the same time to mend their broken relationship.

Praising and apology utterance is included in expressive illocutionary (Djatmika, 2016:17). The speaker used ①⑤ apology utterance to apologize to his interlocutor because he's feeling a sense of guilt towards the interlocutor even if the utterance was primarily intended to break the silence in the conversation. The silence happened when Ryuuta visited Otousan's workplace without saying anything. Ryuuta was staring at Otousan for some time without saying anything, which made the curious Otousan to ask him "What is it that you need?". The scared Ryuuta finally uttered the sentence ①⑤ to break the ice.

#### 5. Phatic Greeting Utterance

Teman 3 : ③①さやか、ひさしぶり

Teman 3 : [31] It's been a long time, Sayaka.

*Flying Color* 102.00

The speech contexts occur when Sayaka finally met her friends after a very long time.

#### 6. Phatic Encourage Utterance

Otousan : ①④さやか！がんばれ！

Otousan :[14]SAYAKA! GO FOR IT!

*Flying Colors* 87.40

The speech contexts occur when Otousan and Sayaka were going together to KEIO University entrance exam, which Sayaka was believed to be more than capable to pass. Otousan used phatic encourage utterance to end the conversation.

#### 7. Phatic Small Talk Utterance

Pelayan : ⑦ めずらしいですね、先生がそんなに飲みあつなんて。

Pelayan :[7] It's rare to see you drink so much, sir.

*Flying Colors* (69.34)

The speech contexts occur to Tsubota sensei, who is a teacher and not used to drink much. To break the silence, the waiter open the conversation with small talk phatic utterance.

Phatic utterance has 3 functions, to open the conversation, break the silence, and close the conversation. Opening functions occur at the beginning of conversation, breaking the silence function happens usually in the middle of conversation, and the closing function are used to close the conversation.

#### Conclusion

Based on the result of this research we are able to understand the phatic communication execution in Japanese language, which occur as opening, breaking the silence, and closing the conversation. At the beginning of conversation, Japanese would often use praising form of speech. To break the silence, Japanese will usually go with praising and grateful forms of speech.

Praising and grateful forms, and other forms like apology, greeting, small talk, invite, and encourage must be taught to learners in their study. Next research will be able to discuss phatic word utterance research class, phatic non verbal forms, and phatic particles.

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