



**PORTRAYING ARTHUR FLECK'S PERSONALITY AS
VILLAIN IN *JOKER* MOVIE: A SPEECH ACTS STUDY**

THESIS

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**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER
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This thesis is submitted to the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University as one of the requirements to achieve a Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Studies.

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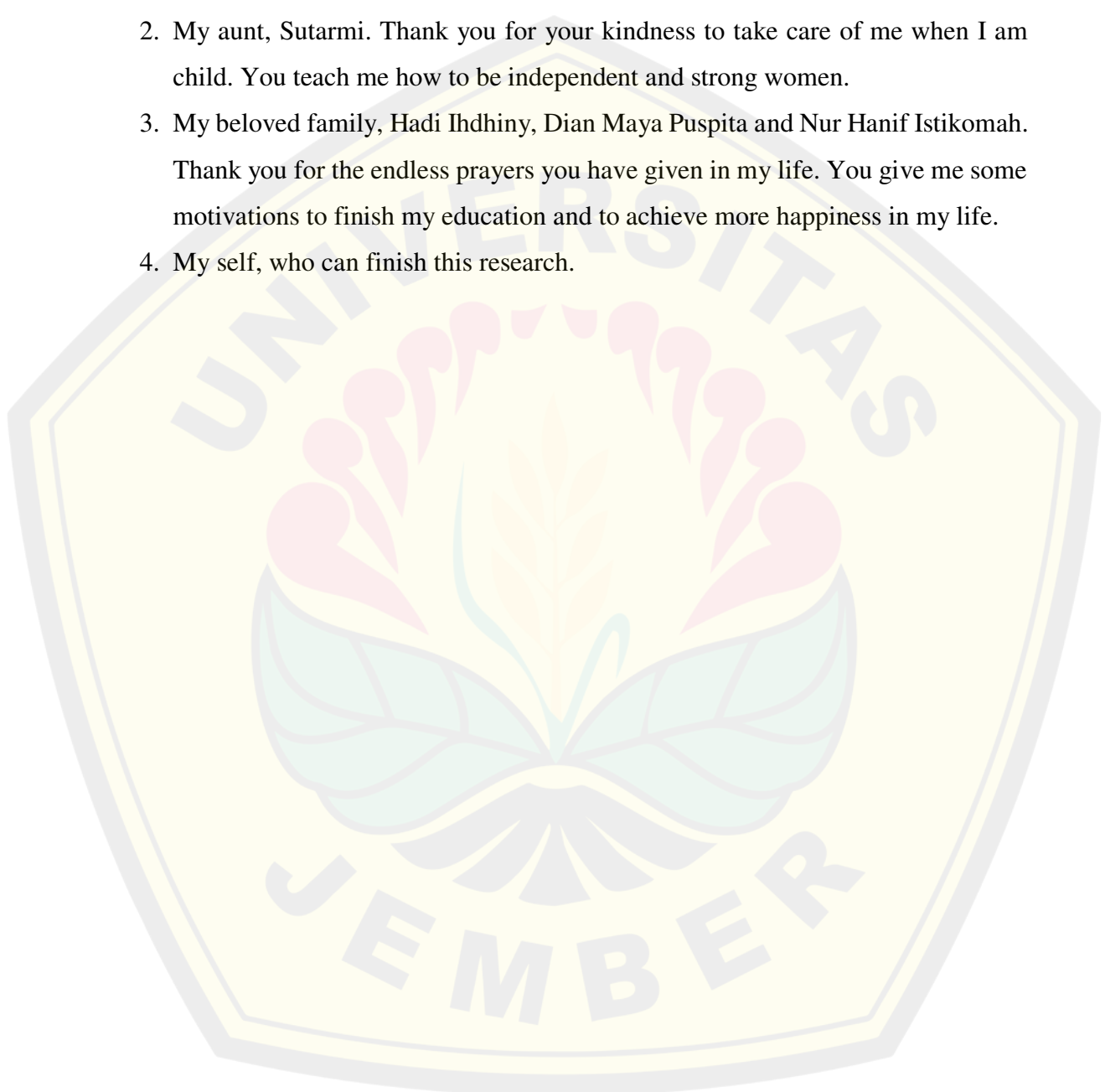
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DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to:

1. My late father, Taufik Abdul Rohim and my late mother, Sri Sukarti. Thank you for bring me to this world and let me be your daughter.
2. My aunt, Sutarmi. Thank you for your kindness to take care of me when I am child. You teach me how to be independent and strong women.
3. My beloved family, Hadi Ihdhiny, Dian Maya Puspita and Nur Hanif Istikomah. Thank you for the endless prayers you have given in my life. You give me some motivations to finish my education and to achieve more happiness in my life.
4. My self, who can finish this research.



MOTTO

“Every rejection, every disappointment has led you here to this moment.”

(Alpha Waymond, Everything Everywhere All at Once, 2022)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “*Portraying Arthur Fleck’s Personality as Villain in Joker Movie: A Speech Acts Study*” is an original work of academic writing. I certify that this thesis has never been submitted to any other degree or any publications. I certify to the best of my knowledge that the source used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged,

Jember, June 10th 2023

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SUMMARY

Portraying Arthur Fleck's Personality as Villain in *Joker* Movie: A Speech Acts Study; Nurul Ismi Fitrianty, 160110101031; 2023; 84 pages; English Department Faculty of Humanities; Universitas Jember.

In *Joker* movie, Arthur Fleck is considered a protagonist who suffers from mental illnesses and he is bullied by society. However, then, his character is slowly changed. He changes into a different person who has discovered his evil personality. In order to reveal Arthur's true personality, an analysis of his utterances is conducted. Hence, speech act by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) are used to find what types of illocutionary act is used within his utterances. Later, Wiggins's big five personality traits (1996) will be used to delineate Arthur's personality. The researcher assumes that Arthur's illocutionary act and his personality might become the bridge to find the villain portrayal of Joker in the movie. Furthermore, some personality traits contributing to criminal behavior by Tharshini et al. (2021) is used to portray Arthur Fleck as a villain in the movie.

This research puts on qualitative research because it uses the words or Arthur's utterances as the analysis unit. The source of data takes from the subtitle consisting illocutionary acts. There are only 30 utterances out of 353 utterances as they represent the illocutionary acts. Furthermore, this research has some results. The first, all the types of illocutionary acts produced by Arthur Fleck. Arthur produces representative, directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary act within his utterances. The second, expressive has the first place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with percentage 43%. The types of utterances refer to the anger of Arthur Fleck. Moreover, the expressive act is related to Wiggins's big five personality traits, representing *high neuroticism*. The last result, Arthur has tendency to become villain because he has some personality traits which contribute someone committing criminal behavior, such as; psychopathy, low self-control and difficult temperament.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a review of this thesis's primary content, namely the background of the study, the research topic, the research problem, the research questions, and the purpose of the study. Those subchapters are elaborated to give a clear explanation of this study.

1.1 The Background of the Study

A Superhero or hero is always described as those who is self-sacrificing and putting aside their issues or problems to help others (Vogler 2007: 29). There are many novels or movies about heroes, and the villain will appear as the antagonist and brings conflict to the story. Vogler (2007: 65) says in his book "The Writer's Journey: Mythic Structure for Writers" that the conflict between hero and villain is described as trains on a head-on collision course. The villain is often linked with death, destruction, or a bad person who harms others and breaks the law. Furthermore, a villain is also considered as a criminal. The presence of a villain will bring the contrast between the good side and the bad side in the story, and it will be easier for the reader to know the progress or the journey of the character as a hero. That is why villain characters become important complements in the story. Even though villain characters are often depicted from the hero's point of view in the hero stories, nowadays, people may find many stories that tell the journey of the villain character. A villain becomes the main character and may have a different story from what people know.

A story can be delivered as novels or movies, and many movies employ villains as their main characters. Walt Disney Pictures has several movies with villains such as *Maleficent* or *Cruella*. In *Maleficent*, the movie tells about Maleficent's journey and how she became the mistress of evil. This movie tells a different story; the main character does not become a protagonist or a supervillain. The same thing happens in *Cruella* movie. Another villain movie to mention is *Joker*, and it will become the object of this study. Directed by Todd Phillips and

released in late 2019, *Joker* movie successfully gives an outstanding storytelling and best development character (<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt7286456/reviews>).

Arthur Fleck or most people know as Joker, was a party clown and dreamed of becoming a comedian. He has some mental disorders such as Schizophrenia and Pseudobulbar Affect (PBA). That is why he often shows his delusion and expresses the opposite of his emotion. At the story's beginning, Arthur Fleck describes as a protagonist who suffers and he is bullied by society in Gotham City. It was hard to detect a villainous concept from his personality until he bumped into some people on the subway and killed all of them to defend himself.

This study is conducted to portray the real personality of the main character in *Joker* movie. This movie is selected because the main character, Joker is well known as a supervillain and a legendary criminal clown. However, the opposite personality appears in this movie. Instead of getting an utterly villainous interpretation of Joker, a "kind-heart" personality appeared in Arthur Fleck at the beginning of the story. To fulfill the target of this research, this research will portray the main character's personality, which is conducted through Speech act analysis by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969).

Speech act analysis is considered the main theory of this research because the data will be analyzed is the performative utterances uttered by the main character in *Joker* movie. In order to reveal the main character's personality, the researcher will be finding the types of illocutionary acts, and there are five types of them. There are representatives (speaker uses speech acts to convey truth), declarations (illocutionary act that changes the world after it has been spoken), expressives (illocutionary act that expresses the speaker's feelings), directives (speaker uses illocutionary acts to get the hearer to do something), and commissives (speaker uses illocutionary act to commit future action).

After the illocutionary act types have been found, they will be connected to the big five personality traits. Later, the villain portrayal of Arthur Fleck will be elaborated further through the link between Wiggins's big five personality traits and some personality traits contributing to criminal behavior.

1.2 The Research Topic

The area of this study is the study of Speech Acts. The topic focuses on portraying the main character's personality based on the types of illocutionary acts uttered by Arthur Fleck in *Joker* (2019) movie. Furthermore, the personality will be used to portray Arthur Fleck as a villain.

1.3 The Research Problem

This study is concerned with the utterances used by Arthur Fleck as the main character in *Joker* (2019) movie. At the beginning of the story, Arthur Fleck is considered a protagonist who suffers from mental illnesses and he is bullied by society. However, then, his character is slowly changed. He changes into a different person who has discovered his evil personality. In order to reveal Arthur's true personality, an analysis of his utterances is conducted. Hence, speech act is used to find what types of illocutionary act is used within his utterances. Later, Wiggins's big five personality traits will be used to delineate Arthur's personality. The researcher assumes that Arthur's illocutionary act and his personality might become the bridge to find the villain portrayal of Joker in the movie.

1.4 The Research Questions

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts produced by Arthur Fleck within his utterances in the movie?
2. What is Arthur Fleck's personality that can be presented based on his type of illocutionary act?
3. How is the villain portrayal of Arthur Fleck constructed from his personality and illocutionary act?

1.5 The Purposes of the Research

1. To figure out the types of illocutionary acts produced by Arthur Fleck in the movie.
2. To reveal the personality of Arthur Fleck based on the types of illocutionary acts analysis within his utterances in the movie.
3. To describe the villain portrayal of Arthur Fleck constructed from his personality and illocutionary act.



CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of some theories used to achieve the study's purposes. The first part provides the previous studies, which give some contributions to this study. The next part is some supporting theories that are used in this research.

2.1 The Review of the Previous Studies

Three previous studies are used as the guide for this research. The first study is conducted by Yudo, Samudji, and Diana (2016). The study focuses on how to reveal James Brown's personality in his dialogues in *Get on Up* movie. The researchers tried to find James's personality by finding the dominant type of illocutionary acts he used in his utterances. After finding the most dominant type, the researchers used Wiggins's (1996) theory of big five personality traits. In addition, to analyze the data, the researchers also employ felicity conditions and context of situation theory. The finding shows that the directive type of illocutionary act is James Brown's dominant speech act within the movie. His dominant type of speech act is used as the bridge to reveal his personality. James Brown used directive speech because he wanted the hearer to do something for him. Moreover, he is considered as a man who has high authority. Based on the theory of five basic traits, he is categorized as high conscientious personality or someone who has self-discipline, acts dutifully and aims for achievement traits.

The second study was conducted by Hardiyanto and Wisasongko (2018). This study focuses on delineating the heroism concept in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle using speech acts theory. The researchers found the shifting of heroism concept in Steve Roger as the main character in the movie. In order to find the heroism concept in character, they analyzed Steve Roger's utterances using illocutionary acts. They tried to find the heroism concept using "The Great 8" theory by Alison and Geothal (2011). The finding shows that "The Great 8" of heroism concepts are smart, strong, resilient, selfless, caring, charismatic, reliable, and inspiring. Those concepts are described in the speech act: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Then the final analysis leads to the result

that the concept of heroism, which is portrayed in the movie, contains a message about political issues related to liberalism and conservatism.

The last study was conducted by Tharshini, Ibrahim, Kamaluddin, Rathakrishnan, and Nasir (2021). This study reviewed the link between individual personality traits and criminality. The researchers tried to find the link by using a systematic review to acquire information related to the link between individual personality traits and criminal behavior from some databases, namely: Sage, Web of Science, APA PsycNet, Wiley Online Library, and PubMed. The finding shows that some individual personality traits contribute to criminality: psychopathy, low self-control, and difficult temperament.

Based on the previous studies, there are some similarities and differences with this current study. Firstly for the similarity, Speech Acts is used as the main theory in order to reveal the dominant type of illocutionary act. Secondly, the differences are the object of the research and the supporting theories the researchers use. The object of this current research is different from the previous studies. There are *Get on Up* movie and *Captain America: Civil War* movie. Furthermore, the supporting theories used by the previous studies are felicity conditions, the context of situations, and the concept of heroism "The Great 8" theory. Although this current study has some similarities with the previous study, they all give many contributions for the researcher to achieve the purpose of the study. The first and second researchers delineate how to apply speech act theory and link it with other research fields. The third research contributes to how to link personality traits theory with criminality. Hence, this current study become valuable research to conduct.

2.2 The Review of the Relevant Theories

In order to achieve the purpose of this study which is to portray the main character's personality as a villain in *Joker* (2019) movie, the researcher uses several theories to solve the research problem. There are Pragmatics, Speech Acts theory, the classification of Illocutionary Acts, the context of the situation, the big five personality traits, and some personality traits contributing to criminal behavior. Those relevant theories will be elaborated on below.

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Human is a social beings. People tend to need someone to communicate. In communication, language delivers an idea or message from speakers to interlocutors. Furthermore, Levinson (1983: 5) states that pragmatics is the study dealing with language usage. Language usage can be applied to give an implied meaning behind the speaker's utterances or a tool that affects the interlocutors depending on the speaker's purpose.

Moreover, Owen (2000: 26) argues that when people use language to affect others, they use pragmatics. He also adds that pragmatics is a set of rules which deals with language use within a communicative context. The set of rules means that the speaker and the interlocutor have the same reference or knowledge of the language context. That is why pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that is basic to an account of language understanding (Levinson, 1983: 21). The context becomes an essential aspect in language usage because the same utterance may have different meanings depending on the context in which an utterance is made.

Based on the theory of pragmatics, the theory contributes some supporting features to support speech acts theory. Since this research aims to find the main character personality in *Joker* (2019) movie, finding the intended meaning within the main character's utterances and linking the implied meaning with the context is appropriate.

2.2.2 Speech Acts

Austin (1962) was the linguist who introduced the term 'speech act' for the first time. Then it was developed by another linguist, John R. Searle (1969). According to Searle (1969: 16), "Speech act is an action such as making statement, giving orders, asking questions, making appointment, etc. This action is generally made possible by and conducted in accordance with certain rules for the use of linguistics elements". Austin (1962: 6) also states that when the speaker produces utterance, it tends to do an action. Based on his book, "How to Do with Words", he explains two kinds of utterances: constatives and performatives. The first one,

constatives is an utterance that delivers a truth value to the interlocutor. The interlocutor may judge. This kind of utterance as true or false. Second, performatives is an utterance which is a part of doing an action when the speaker expresses it. The examples of performatives utterance will be mentioned below:

I bet you sixpence it will rain tomorrow

I declare war on Zanzibar

I apologize

I object

I give you my word

I warn you that trespassers will be prosecuted

(Levinson, 1983: 228)

From those examples, it clearly said that performatives utterance tends to do something rather than say something (Austin, 1962: 11). The word "declare" means that the speaker performs an act "declaring", and the others are also involving an action when the speaker utters them.

The speech act theory is classified into three kinds of acts, namely: Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. According to Austin (cited in Leech, 1983: 199), he states that the act which is performing the act of saying something is called locutionary act, the act which is performing an act in saying something is called illocutionary act, and lastly, the act which is performing an act by saying something (the effect of illocutionary act). These three kinds of acts will be elaborated below.

1. Locutionary Act

"Locutionary act is a simple act of saying something in the normal sense" (Austin, 1962: 94). Related to Austin's statement, locutionary act is a linguistic expression that the speaker produces with an obvious meaning. In other words, locutionary act is the act of saying something. Furthermore, Yule (1996: 48) argues that the basic act of utterance or a meaningful linguistic expression is called locutionary act. This kind of speech act uses grammatical rules to produce meaningful linguistic expression to prevent the speaker fails to perform locutionary act.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is performed within locutionary act. It means that when the speaker performs locutionary act, illocutionary act is also performed simultaneously. Austin (1962: 108) defines illocutionary act as utterances with a particular (conventional) force. It has been mentioned above that illocutionary act is the act that performs act in saying something. In other words, when the speaker says something, it may imply the speaker's intention. The speaker may imply their intention, such as ordering, warning, informing etc. An example of illocutionary act will be mentioned below.

"Open the door!"

From the example above, the speaker performs an "ordering" act. The speaker intends for the interlocutor to understand that the speaker is delivering an order. In addition, the speaker wants the interlocutor to open the door.

3. Perlocutionary Act

When the speaker performs illocutionary act, it will bring some effects to the interlocutor. Levinson (1983: 236) states, "the bringing about effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance". Related to Levinson's statement, this effect is called perlocutionary act. Moreover, Austin (cited in Leech, 1983: 199) argues that perlocutionary act is an act by saying something. It means that after the speaker successfully performs locutionary and illocutionary act, the interlocutor will have some thoughts or give some action as the effect of the speaker's utterances. The effect may influence the interlocutor's attitudes, behavior, and beliefs. An example of perlocutionary act will be mentioned below.

"Would you come with me?"

From the example above, the speaker is performed illocutionary act, which is the act of "request". If the speaker successfully delivers the act, the interlocutor will understand that she/he is being requested to accompany the speaker. Furthermore, when the interlocutor is accepted or not accepted the speaker's request, it will be considered as the perlocutionary act.

Based on the three kinds of speech acts above, it will be used to analyze the utterances of the main character in *Joker* (2019) movie. Then, the result will be interpreted as the characteristics of Arthur Fleck.

2.2.3 Classification of Illocutionary Act

It has been elaborated above about the three kinds of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Those three elements are connected and cannot be separated because when the speaker successfully performs one act, the other act will follow and give a particular effect to the interlocutor. Searle (cited in Levinson, 1983: 240) has proposed five basic types of illocutionary acts in this case. Those types of illocutionary acts will be elaborated below.

1. Representatives

Representatives or assertive are the type of illocutionary act which is used to portray a state of affairs. It may be judged as true or false. In addition, Yule (1996: 53) also argues that in representatives, the speaker attempts to represent the words that fit with what she/ he has believed. Representatives are delivered in acts such as asserting, confirming, informing, predicting, reporting, stating, telling, correcting, reminding, describing, assuring, agreeing, guessing, claiming or concluding. For example: "Emma Watson is the prettiest actress". The speaker attempts to say what she/ he believes about how pretty Emma Watson is, but the interlocutor may have different thoughts about it. In other words, other people may be judged along with what she/ he has believed.

2. Directives

Directives are the type of illocutionary act which the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. The speaker uses language to make the

world fit with the word through the interlocutor. Furthermore, it represents what the speaker wants and expresses directives through commanding, requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, advising, suggesting, etc. For example: "Open the window!". The utterance portrays what the speaker wants, commanding the interlocutor to open the window.

3. Commissives

Commissives are the type of illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do some future actions. In other words, the speaker produces this illocutionary act to express her/ his intention through future act proposition to make the world fit with the words via the speaker. Some acts, such as promise, offer, refusals, swear or threat, can be used by the speaker to perform commissives act. The example: "I will be with you forever". Here, the speaker performs an act promising the interlocutor to be with her/ him for a long time.

4. Expressives

Expressives are the type of illocutionary act which the speaker uses to portray her/ his feelings. Moreover, this kind of act represents the psychological state of the speaker. The speaker's feeling and attitude are expressed through the utterances (words), which is made to fit the world (of feeling). Expressives can be uttered as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, and others such as pleasures, pains, likes, dislike, joy, sorrow greeting, surprise, fear, regret, praise and disappointment. For example: "I am sorry for everything I did". Related to the example, it expresses how the speaker feels and utters through apologizing. The word "sorry" shows that the speaker feels sorry for everything she/ he did in the past.

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are the type of illocutionary act which is uttered to bring change in a particular circumstance. In order to perform declarative act, someone with a special institutional role in a specific context is appropriated.

The speaker can fail to perform declarative if she/ he has nothing to do with

those certain circumstances or contexts. Declarative acts are declaring war, firing from employment, christening, naming, and so on. For example, Restaurant Manager: "You are fired!". From the sentence, there is the speaker who has to be the restaurant manager firing her/ his employee. Then the employee will be lost her/ his job as the effect of this act. Furthermore, it will be different if the employee's friend performs this act. The employee still has her/ his job.

Based on the explanation above, it will be supported this research in order to analyze the utterances of the main character in *Joker (2019)* movie. In this case, the analyzed data will be used to group the main character's utterances into several illocutionary acts.

2.2.4 Context of Situation

Context of situation is one of the fundamental parts of learning pragmatics to understand the language better. There is always be intended meaning behind someone's utterances. The context of the situation helps the interlocutor relate more with the speaker's interpretation because they will have the same reference in mind. Yule (1996: 21) defines context as the physical environment in which the utterance is produced. In other words, it gives some information about the utterance environment. Some elements represent the environment: speaker, hearer, time, and place. The example will be elaborated as follow:

a) Speaker : a young mother

Hearer : her mother-in-law

Place : park, by a duckpond

Time : sunny afternoon

They are watching the young mother's two-year-old son chasing ducks, and the mother-in-law has remarked that her son, the child's father, was somewhat backward at this age. The young mother says:

I do think Adam's quick

b) Speaker : A student

Hearer : a set of students

Place : sitting round a coffee table in the refectory

Time : Evening

John, one of the group, has just told a joke. Everyone laughs. One of the students says:

I do think Adam's quick

Both examples, a and b, have the same utterance: "I do think Adam's quick". Example (a) represents that it talks about Adam, the young child. The utterance tries to imply the development of Adam, who is already grown, rather than his father when he was the same age as him. Further, the example (b), the utterance tries to imply that Adam is being compared with a set of students. The speaker tries to imply the opposite of what he/ she just said because Adam fails to react to the joke's punch-line as quickly as the other student.

2.2.5 Big Five Personality Traits

The big five personality traits or the five factors model of personality was proposed by Wiggins (1996). The big five personality traits are described as personality structures in five types: Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Neuroticism. Those types of personality will be elaborated as follows.

1. Extraversion

Someone who has high extraversion is described as having a personality which has positive emotions. In addition, McCrae & John (1992: 178) also state that extraversion is considered an active, assertive, and outgoing personality in adjective definers. On the other hand, low extraversion is described by a lack of social exuberance.

2. Agreeableness

Someone with high agreeableness tend to be appreciative, forgiving, sympathetic, generous, and kind, based on the adjective definers. In addition, agreeableness also portrays a trustful personality, while low agreeableness is portrayed as suspicious and antagonistic.

3. Conscientiousness

High conscientiousness represents someone who shows self-discipline and tends to be an organized personality. Furthermore, it describes someone who is efficient, planful, reliable, careful and has a responsibility. Someone who aims for achievement is also considered someone who has high conscientiousness. In contrast, someone who tends to be careless and indifferent is considered to have low conscientiousness.

4. Openness

High openness has many interests and an insightful, imaginative and artistic personality. In addition, this type of trait also has curiosity and unusual ideas. Furthermore, someone who has low openness is described as a conservative person.

5. Neuroticism

High neuroticism is a trait that tends to represent someone with negative emotions such as anxiety or anger. Someone with neuroticism tends to feel anxious, self-pitying, and worrying. Moreover, this trait also deals with impulsiveness, depression, and emotional instability, while low neuroticism has emotional stability.

Additionally, the researcher sets the table to explain the big five personality traits as follows:

Table 2.1 The Traits Mapping of The Big Five Personality Theory

No.	Personality Type	High	Low
1.	Extraversion	Positive emotion, active, assertive, outgoing personality	Lack of social exuberance
2.	Agreeableness	Appreciative, forgiving, sympathetic, generous, kind, trustful personality	Suspicious or prejudice and antagonistic

3.	Conscientiousness	Self-disciplines, organized personality, efficient, planful, reliable, careful, aims for achievement, and has responsibility	Careless, and indifferent
4	Openness	Has wide range of interest, insightful, imaginative, artistic personality, has curiosity and unusual ideas	Conservative
5.	Neuroticism	Has negative emotion, anxiety, anger, sentimental, self-pitying, worrying, impulsiveness, depression, and emotional instability	Emotional stability

In addition, the researcher sets the table to explain the relation between Illocutionary acts and the big five personality traits as follow:

Table 2.2 The Relation between Illocutionary Acts and The Big Five Personality Theory

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Big Five Personality Theory
1.	Representative	High extraversion, low neuroticism, low agreeableness
2.	Directive	High conscientiousness, high openness

3.	Commissive	High agreeableness, low conscientiousness
4.	Expressive	High neuroticism, low extraversion
5.	Declarative	Low openness

Based on the explanation above, those big five personality traits will be used to reveal Arthur Fleck's personality. In this case, the researcher will be analysed and elaborate on the main character of *Joker* movie's personality based on the dominant type of his illocutionary act.

2.2.6 Some Personality Traits Contributing to Criminal Behavior

Tharshini, Ibrahim, Kamaluddin, Rathakrishnan, and Nasir have researched the link between individual personality traits and criminality. It shows that some personality traits contribute to criminal behavior, such as psychopathy, low self-control, and difficult temperament. Those traits will be elaborated on as follows.

a) Psychopathy

Tharshini et al., (2021: 7) explained that "psychopathy is a clinical construct associated with emotional and behavioral disturbance, which are considered important risk factors for criminal and antisocial behavior, criminal recidivism, sexual recidivism, and instrumental violence". In other words, someone who has a psychopathy trait tends to have a risk of doing criminal and shows antisocial behavior as a consequence of her/his emotional state and behavioral disturbance. Additionally, psychopathy trait is a combination of high extraversion, low conscientiousness and agreeableness, and a mixture of high and low neuroticism. Tharshini et al., (2021: 8) also mentions that some research in the psychiatry, criminology, neuroscience, and psychology fields have shown that psychopathic trait becomes a factor which contributes to juvenile offenders and adult criminals committing crimes. They did crime because they could not process the signals between punishment and rewards.

b) Low Self-Control

Low self-control becomes one of the factors which is caused criminal activities. According to Boccio et al., (cited in Tharshini et al., 2021: 8), someone with low self-control is more impulsive, self-centered, susceptible to risky behavior, irresponsible, and portrays a frisky temperament. It means low self-control tends to make an individual becomes impulsive, and it is caused she/he to do risky behavior (doing criminal activity). Furthermore, low self-control also contributes to an individual doing criminal activities when there is an opportunity to do it. The reason is because of that impulsive behavior which is caused an individual is unable to ignore the potential long-term consequences of her/his action.

c) Difficult Temperament

Tharshini et al., (2021: 9) explain that temperament is described as someone's characteristic, habitually recorded in the emotional response to the stimulus. Hence, temperament is also considered an emotional and behavioral characteristic of feelings. Some factors such as home environment, socioeconomic status, and parenting style contribute to forming someone's temperament. Parenting roles significantly influence someone's temperament because temperament is formed based on the behavior of someone's emotional state from an early age. The child who receives discipline and cruel practice may be doing nonaggressive antisocial behavior such as stealing or truancy. Furthermore, someone with a difficult temperament who lives in a poor-socioeconomically household and is close to a toxic environment (near criminal gangs, easy access to drugs and firearms) has a vast opportunity to commit crimes.

Those personality traits contributing to criminal behavior are used as the bridge to know the relation between the main character of *Joker (2019)* movie personality and criminality. In this case, the researcher will find how Joker is portrayed as a villain in the movie.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of some important parts of research methodology: type of research, research strategy, data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Those subchapters will be elaborated to give a clear explanation of this research methodology.

3.1 Type of Research

This research is considered qualitative research. According to Denscombe (2007: 257), qualitative research is research related to words or images as the analysis unit. Furthermore, this research analyses and describes the utterances of the main character in *Joker* (2019) movie. There are no quantitative forms or numerical forms expressed in this research.

3.2 Methods of Data Collection

Denscombe (2007: 227) stated that documentary study is used written documents as its source. As alternative documents, visual sources such as pictures or artefacts and sound sources like music can be used in documentary studies. Furthermore, according to Blaxter *et al.* (1996: 141), a documentary study is used written materials as the primary resource for the research. Referring to the previous statements, this research used written documents as the source of data, which is taken from the main character utterances from *Joker* (2019) movie. In addition, the researcher also employed internet-based research to enrich the data.

Denscombe (2007: 230) stated that "documents can be obtained from internet pages, home pages, or email, and they can be treated like online documents". Therefore, this research is taken data from the internet. The data are collected from https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=joker-2019. After the data have been downloaded, the important step is matching the subtitle with the movie. Hence, the researcher is sure no error emerged in the movie subtitle. The next step is choosing the utterances produced by Arthur Fleck since this research aims to portray the main character's personality in *Joker* (2019) movie.

There are 353 utterances in total uttered by Arthur Fleck in this movie. Denscombe (2007: 17) stated that purposive sampling is applied when the researcher already knows something about the specific data which are seen to produce the most valuable data. In order to choose the specific data, the researcher employs purposive sampling and collects utterances when the main character, Arthur Fleck, is not delusional. Therefore, it will be more effective for the researcher to analyze the data despite Arthur's mental illnesses.

Consequently, from 353 utterances, only 30 utterances in *Joker* (2019) movie are chosen to be analyzed. The researcher considers those utterances to represent the personality of the main character. It represents Arthur Fleck when he still has his "kind heart" and villainous personality.

3.3 Data Processing

After collecting the data, they will be processed in three processes. In the first step, the collected data are sorted to be analyzed based on the illocutionary act types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. After grouping the data, the second step is that the data will be classified based on the big five personality traits theory. In order to portray the main character's personality as a villain in *Joker* (2019) movie, the final step is the collected data will be used to elaborate the relation between the personality of the main character with criminality.

3.4 Data Analysis

There are two techniques used in this research: descriptive and interpretative techniques. The descriptive technique analyses the types of illocutionary acts the main character uses based on the five basic kinds of action. Furthermore, the interpretative technique portrays the main character's personality. After the researcher finds the most apparent illocutionary act, it will be interpreted as the main character's personality using the big five personality traits theory. In addition, the researcher also uses the final personality to find how the main character is portrayed as a villain in *Joker* (2019) movie.

CHAPTER 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter contains the results and the discussions about the data analysis. In addition, the goal of this chapter is to answer the research questions which are already mentioned in the previous chapter. The data are analyzed using the speech acts theory by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). Then the data are also elaborated further with two supporting theories. They are the big five personality traits by Wiggins (1996) and some personality traits contributing to criminal behavior by Tharshini, Ibrahim, Kamaluddin, Rathakrishnan and Nasir (2021) to analyze the correlation between personality and criminality behind the main character of Joker (2019) movie.

4.1. Results

The 30 utterances consisting illocutionary acts in the Joker (2019) movie as the data of this research. The findings show that the main character, Arthur Fleck, uttered four types of speech acts within his utterances. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The type of illocutionary acts will be shown in percentage as follow:

Table 4.1 The Percentage Types of Illocutionary Acts

Type of Illocutionary Act	Quantity	Percentage
Representative	5	16%
Directives	11	36%
Commissives	1	3%
Expressives	13	43%
Declaratives	0	0%
Total	30	100%

The table shows that the main character of Joker (2019) movie, Arthur Fleck produces four types of illocutionary acts. Arthur tends to use expressive as the dominant type of speech act, with a percentage of 43%. Further, it is followed by directive 36%, representative 16%, commissive 3% and lastly declarative at 0%.

Additionally, the researcher presents the table of the type of illocutionary acts uttered by Arthur Fleck. Moreover, it is classified into smaller parts based on the type of utterances produced by the main character.

Table 4.2 Types of Utterances Produced by Arthur Fleck

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Types of Utterances	Quantity
1.	Representative	Asserting	3
		Reporting	1
		Stating	1
2.	Directive	Questioning	3
		Requesting	3
		Commanding	4
		Inviting	1
3.	Commissive	Promising	1
4.	Expressive	Disappointment	3
		Sorrow	2
		Apologizing	2
		Pains	1
		Pleasure	1
		Thanking	2
		Dislike	2
Total			30

4.2. Discussions

The 30 utterances are analyzed as the data of this research. The discussion about the data analysis is elaborated by using the main theory and two supported

theories. The main theory is Speech Act. Furthermore, the supported theories are Wiggin's five basic traits of personality and some personality contributing criminality by Tharsini et al. In this research, the main character often uses illocutionary acts when he speaks to the other character. The main character uses an illocutionary act to perform the act for commanding or purposing of something in order to fulfil his target.

4.2.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts by Arthur Fleck

This subchapter results from the speech acts performed by Arthur Fleck as the main character in Joker (2019) movie.

A. Representative

Analysis 1.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker	: Arthur
Hearer	: The social worker
Place	: Clinic
Time	: In the afternoon
Situation	: Arthur sits in front of the social worker in her cramped and run-down office

Dialogue (00:06:03,363)

Arthur Fleck	: "I think I told you, I'm pursuing a career in stand-up comedy."
The social worker	: "No, you didn't."
Arthur Fleck	: "I think I did."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts	: The speaker said, "I think I told you, I'm pursuing a career in stand-up comedy."
Illocutionary Acts	: The type of illocutionary acts of this utterance is representatives. The utterances uttered by Arthur are

considered an act of asserting. Arthur believes he has told the social worker what he pursued in his career.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the social worker does not respond to what Arthur is talking about. She is not listening to Arthur's story.

The scene shows when the social worker is asking Arthur about his journal. Then Arthur tells her that he has already told the therapist what he wanted to be in his career. He wants to be a stand-up comedian. The word "*I think I did.*" represents Arthur's belief about what he has already said, but on the other hand, the social worker thinks that she does not hear it before. Because the social worker is half-listening to what Arthur says and keeps flipping the journal, it makes sense that after all this time, the social worker does not listen to Arthur. Then, he performs the asserting act with those utterances to assert the information about his beliefs and ensure the social worker is listening to him.

Analysis 2.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Randall

Place : At the workplace

Time : In the afternoon

Situation: Arthur gets ready to work. Then, Randall comes up and gives a gun to Arthur. He gives the gun to Arthur to use to protect himself when something terrible happens.

Dialogue (00:16:38,081)

Randall : "You gotta protect yourself out there. Otherwise, you're gonna get fucked."

Arthur Fleck : "**Randall, I'm not supposed to have a gun.**"

Randall : "Don't sweat it, Art. No one has to know. And you can pay me back some other time. You know you're my boy."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Act : The speaker said, "Randall, I'm not supposed to have a gun."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is a representative act. Because the speaker is performing asserting act. He asserts that having a gun is something he has not supposed to do.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Randall, who is saying that Arthur can pay him back some other time.

The scene shows Arthur Fleck preparing himself to go to work. Then, Randall approached him, asking if he was okay or not. Arthur tells Randall that he should ignore the people who "bullied" him. After hearing what Arthur just said, Randall gives a gun to Arthur and says it is for self-defence. Looking at the gun, Arthur realizes it is something wrong to do. Then he performs the act of asserting. He tells Randall, "*Randall, I'm not supposed to have a gun.*" Meaning he believes that having a gun is not the right thing to do right now. Keeping a gun is wrong, and he asserts the information with what he thinks is not okay to keep the gun.

Analysis 3.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Arthur's work colleague, Randall

Place : At the workplace

Time : In the afternoon

Situation: Arthur's work colleague asks about the gun Arthur brings to the kid's hospital.

Dialogue (00:37:19,070)

Work colleague : "Is that part of your new act, Arthur? If your dancing doesn't do the trick, you're just gonna shoot yourself?"

Arthur Fleck : "Why don't you ask Randall about it? **It was his gun**"

Randall : "What?"

Arthur Fleck : "I still owe you for that, don't I?"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Why don't you ask Randall about it? It was his gun"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is representatives. Arthur is doing the act of reporting. He says to everyone that the one who gives the gun is Randall. Even though no one will not believe what he said, that is the truth he wants to say.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Randall is in shock after hearing what Arthur just said. He keeps the secret of giving Arthur a gun from anyone.

The scene shows when Arthur comes to the office to take his belongings. Then his work colleagues ask him why he brings a gun to a kid's hospital. Then Arthur performs the act of reporting. He says that the gun is not his. In his utterance, "*Why don't you ask Randall about it? It was his gun*". Meaning the gun is actually from Randall. Randall is the one who gives the gun to Arthur without everyone knowing. Moreover, Randall betrays Arthur by telling Hoyt that Arthur is trying to buy the gun from him. Further, this utterance indicates

that Arthur is antagonistic towards Randall by reporting the truth in front of the other work colleagues.

Analysis 4.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Bodyguard

Place : At Thomas Wayne's home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation: Arthur meets Thomas Wayne's son, Bruce. He tries to get close to Bruce, but the bodyguard stops him.

Dialogue (00:53:33,878)

Bodyguard : "Get away from that man!"

Arthur Fleck : "**It's okay, I'm a good guy.**"

Bodyguard : "What are you doing? Who are you?"

b. Aspect of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "It's okay, I'm a good guy."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Representatives. Arthur performs the act of stating. He intends to say to the bodyguard that he is a good guy. Moreover, there is nothing to be scared of.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is the bodyguard asking who he is and what he is doing, looking suspiciously at Arthur.

The scene displays Arthur trying to get close to Bruce Wayne, the son of Thomas Wayne. He tries to show some magic tricks, and suddenly the bodyguard of Thomas's family comes. The bodyguard tries to push Arthur

away. Then Arthur performed the stating act. He said, "It's *okay, I'm a good guy*". Arthur states that he is a good guy with nothing to worry about from him. Nevertheless, the bodyguard responds by asking who he is and what he is doing there. Further, the utterance indicates Arthur, who tries to show his positive emotion towards the bodyguard and Bruce so that he can approach them more closely.

Analysis 5.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Thomas Wayne

Place : At the opera

Time : At night

Situation: Arthur tries to ask Thomas Wayne about his mother, whether it is true that Thomas Wayne is his father or not.

Dialogue (01:05:56,202)

Arthur Fleck : "Look at us. I think you are."

Thomas Wayne : "Well, that's impossible because you're adopted, and I never slept with your mother."

Arthur Fleck : "**I wasn't adopted**"

Thomas Wayne : "What do you want from me? Money?"

Arthur Fleck : "No, I don't... I wasn't adopted."

b. Aspect of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "I wasn't adopted."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Representatives. Arthur is doing the act of asserting. He does not believe what Thomas Wayne said about his mother. Moreover, he asserts that he does not adopt.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Thomas Wayne asking about what Arthur wants from him.

The scene shows Arthur, who denies the truth told by Thomas Wayne. Thomas Wayne asks Arthur what he wants from him. The truth is that he is not Arthur's father. Arthur was adopted when Penny Fleck was working with Thomas Wayne long ago. Arthur performs the assertive act. He believes he was not adopted and asserts he is Penny and Thomas Wayne's son. Furthermore, Arthur believes everything Thomas has told him is a lie. In this utterance, Arthur shows his prejudice towards Thomas by thinking he is telling a lie and trying to deceive Arthur so that Thomas may save his reputation.

B. Directives

Analysis 6.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : The social worker

Place : Office

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur sits before the social worker in her cramped and run-down office.

Dialogue (00:04:51,875)

Arthur Fleck : *"Is it just me, or is it getting crazier out there?"*

The Social worker : "It is certainly tense. People are upset. They're struggling. Looking for work. These are tough times."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

- Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Is it just me, or is it getting crazier out there?"
- Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary acts of this utterance is directives, because Arthur Fleck is doing questioning acts to find validation about the situation in Gotham City, which he believes to be crazier than before.
- Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the social worker tries to tell Arthur about the situation in Gotham City.

The scene shows Arthur trying to ask what he thinks about the situation in Gotham City that day. He asks the social worker whether she has the same thought as him. The dialogue takes place in her cramped and run-down office. Further, based on Arthur's view of Gotham City's situation, he states that the situation is a mess. He thinks that the situation is much crazier than before. Because recently, he was bullied by some kids when he was working as a clown to hold the sign for the music instrument store. It makes him think the world is getting crazier and enough to make people crazy. He tries to find validation for what happened in his mind. Is the city getting crazier, or was it only in Arthur's mind. Then the social worker answers, acknowledging the question from Arthur. She expresses that the situation indeed makes people struggle. The utterance uttered by Arthur indicates a questioning act, and it is described as a directive act. Furthermore, Arthur's utterance represents his curiosity about Gotham City's situation. He has a wrong idea about the city's situation, and it turns out to be true.

Analysis 7.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker: Arthur

Hearer : Detective

Place : At the hospital

Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur is sitting alone outside the hospital when the detectives approach him to ask some questions.

Dialogue (00:58:03,897)

Detectives : "This condition of yours, the laughing, is it real, or some sort of clown thing?"

Arthur Fleck : "A clown thing?"

Detectives : "I mean, is it part of your act?"

Arthur Fleck : **"What do you think?"**

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "What do you think?"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of this illocutionary act of this utterance is directive. He intends to question the detectives when they call Arthur's laugh condition "a clown thing". "A clown thing" is part of Arthur's mental illnesses.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the detectives are speechless to respond to what Arthur just said.

The scene shows Arthur sitting alone outside the hospital. The detectives approach him to ask a few questions. Nevertheless, they judge whether his "laugh" is a part of his act. They think Arthur's laugh condition is a lie because they do not know that Arthur has some mental illnesses. Then Arthur responds by saying, "What do you think?". Arthur intends to express questions towards the detectives because of their judgement of him. Furthermore, Arthur represents his curiosity within his utterance. He feels offended because the detectives judge him quickly without even knowing Arthur. Arthur intends to demand an answer from the detectives because it seems they think Arthur just made up his laugh condition.

Analysis 8.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : The social worker

Place : Clinic

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur was doing his therapy session at the clinic.

Dialogue (00:07:18:396)

Arthur Fleck : **"I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medication."**

The Social Worker : "Arthur, you're on seven different medications. They must be doing something."

Arthur Fleck : "I just don't want to feel so bad anymore."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medication."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Directive act. Arthur was doing the act of requesting the social worker. He was asking to increase his medication.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the social worker wonders if all of those medications may already be doing something for Arthur.

The scene shows Arthur, who asks the social worker to ask the doctor to increase the medication. He performs the act of requesting in his utterance. However, the social worker responds by telling all the medications must be already doing something for him. The medication does not help him deal with his negative thoughts. In this utterance, Arthur represents his aims for

achievement. He wants to increase his medication to achieve his goal of not feeling bad anymore.

Analysis 9.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Penny Fleck

Place : At home

Time : In the evening

Situation : After coming home, Arthur will feed his mother while they talk about Thomas Wayne.

Dialogue (00:11:02,329)

Penny Fleck : "He must not be getting my letters. Yeah."

Arthur Fleck : "It's Thomas Wayne, Mom. He's a busy man. Here. **Don't get all worked up. Eat. You need to eat.**"

Penny Fleck : "You need to eat. Look how skinny you are."

b. Aspect of Speech Act

Locutionary Act : The speaker said, "It's Thomas Wayne, Mom. He's a busy man. Here. Don't get all worked up. Eat. You need to eat."

Illocutionary Act : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is the Directives act. Arthur performs the act of commanding. He asks Penny to eat rather than talking about Thomas Wayne.

Perlocutionary Act : The effect of this utterance is that Penny asks Arthur to eat because he looks so skinny.

The scene displays Arthur, who tries to feed Penny after taking her to the shower. The conversation takes place on the bed in Penny Fleck's bedroom. Arthur performs the act of commanding. He tries to command Penny to eat rather than talk about Thomas Wayne. In this utterance, Arthur shows that he has a responsibility to take care of his mother by trying to ask her to eat. At the movie's beginning, Arthur represents the head of the family and the one responsible for looking for money and taking good care of his mother.

Analysis 10.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Penny Fleck

Place : At Arthur Fleck's home

Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur comes home after doing his first stand-up. He tries to wake his mom to celebrate.

Dialogue (00:46:57,190)

Arthur Fleck : "**Momma, time to wake up and go to bed.**"

Penny Fleck : "Hmm? Oh... Oh, Happy. Happy, I wrote a new letter."

Arthur Fleck : "Come on, dance with me."

Penny Fleck : "You smell like cologne."

Arthur Fleck : "It's 'cause I just had a big date."

b. Aspect of Speech Act

Locutionary Act : The speaker said, "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed."

Illocutionary Act : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is directive. Arthur performs the act of commanding. He asks his mother to wake up and go to bed.

Perlocutionary Act : The effect of this utterance is Penny Fleck waking up from the couch and telling Arthur she has already written another letter for Thomas Wayne.

The scene shows Arthur, who is just come from his first stand-up. Furthermore, he tries to wake his mother, who sleeps in the living room. He commands within his utterance by saying, "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed." Arthur felt happy that night because, in his delusion, he had succeeded doing his first stand-up and having the best date. He tries to make his mother dance together with him. In this utterance, Arthur represents an organized personality because Arthur tries to wake his mother, who sleeps on the couch in the living room. He wakes her up so she can sleep on the bed.

Analysis 11.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Penny Fleck

Place : At Arthur Fleck's home

Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur always tries to ask his mother about the letters she has written.

Dialogue (00:49:14,619)

Penny Fleck : "I'm not talking to you until you stop being angry!"

Arthur Fleck : "Okay. I'm not angry, Mom. I'm not angry.
Please. **Mom, is this real?**"

b. Aspect of Speech Act

Locutionary Act : The speaker said, "Mom, is this real?"

Illocutionary Act : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Directives. Arthur performs the act of questioning his mother and asks about the letters.

Perlocutionary Act : The effect of this utterance is that Penny Fleck still has not opened the door for Arthur.

The scene displays Arthur, who tries to persuade his mother to open the door for him. Arthur wants to talk about the letters that Penny Fleck wrote all this time. He performs the act of questioning by saying, "Mom, is it real?". He knows about something his mother believed after reading those letters. Arthur tries to confirm Thomas Wayne, whom his mother believed to be his father. However, he is not Arthur's father. In this utterance, Arthur represents his curiosity about his mother's past lives. He tries to find his true identity and who is his father by asking his mother.

Analysis 12.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Bodyguard

Place : At Thomas Wayne's house

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur tries to get inside Thomas Wayne's house. Moreover, he asks whether the bodyguard knows about his mother.

Dialogue (00:53:56,358)

Bodyguard : "Do I need to call the police?"

Arthur Fleck : "**No, please.** My mother is Penny. Penny Fleck. She used to work here years ago. **Can you please tell Mr. Wayne I need to see him?**"

Bodyguard : "You are her son."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "No, please. My mother is Penny. Penny Fleck. She used to work here years ago. Can you please tell Mr. Wayne I need to see him?"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary acts of this utterance is Directives. Arthur is doing the act of requesting.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the bodyguard seems not believing that he meets Penny Fleck's son.

The scene shows Arthur asking the bodyguard to meet with Thomas Wayne, whom he believes to be his father. From the utterance, "Can you please tell Thomas Wayne I need to see him?" He performs the act of requesting. He requests to meet and see Thomas Wayne to ask about the truth behind Thomas Wayne and his mother. The act which he performs is considered a directive act. Nevertheless, the bodyguard later denies his request by saying something he does not know. Furthermore, in this utterance, Arthur is curious to find his true identity. He wants to meet Thomas Wayne to ask about the story from a long time ago.

Analysis 13.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Bodyguard

Place : At Thomas Wayne's house

Time : In the afternoon

Situation: Arthur tries to get into Thomas Wayne's house to meet his "father", but then the bodyguard stops him and asks Arthur to leave.

Dialogue (00:54:29,850)

Bodyguard : "Your mother was delusional. She was a sick woman."

Arthur Fleck : "**Don't say that.**"

Bodyguard : "Just go, Mmm? Before you make a fool of yourself."

Arthur Fleck : "Thomas Wayne is my father."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Don't say that."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is directive. Arthur performs the act of commanding by telling the bodyguard not to say those words.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is the bodyguard telling Arthur to go before he is made a fool of himself.

The scene shows Arthur trying to see Thomas Wayne, but he cannot see him at all. The bodyguard stops him and calls his mother delusional. Hearing those words makes Arthur perform the Directive act. He utters, "Don't say that" to the bodyguard. He implies to do commanding act behind his words. Further, the effect of the utterance is the bodyguard who keeps telling Arthur to go away. In this utterance, Arthur shows he is careful or wary of the bodyguard. The bodyguard's words do not change what he believes, and he does not want to change his beliefs after hearing them. He is still believing his mother and thinks Thomas Wayne is his father.

Analysis 14.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Gary, Randall

Place : At home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Show, then Gary and Randall come to visit Arthur after hearing the news of his mother passing away.

Dialogue (01:26:19,842)

Gary : "Hey, Arthur. How is it going?"

Arthur Fleck : "**Oh, hey guys. Come on in.**"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Oh, hey guys. Come on in."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Directives. Arthur performs the act of inviting. Arthur intends to invite Gary and Randall to come inside his house.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Randall and Gary come into Arthur's house without putting a doubt on Arthur.

The scene shows Arthur preparing for his appearance in Murray's show. Then his friends Garry and Randall come to his house. After knocking, Arthur opens the door and greets them by uttering, "*Oh, hey guys. Come on in.*" He performs an inviting act, and it is considered a directive act. Then the effect of the utterance is that Gary and Randall come inside without any doubt. Before Arthur opens the door for them, he hides a scissor behind his pocket. Further, in this utterance, Arthur represents that he is planful because he intends to use the scissors in case someone he dislikes shows up. Later, the scissor is used for Randall, who betrayed Arthur when he was still working in the comedy club.

Analysis 15.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Gary

Place : At home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation: Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Show, and then Gary and Randall visit Arthur after hearing the news of his mother passing away.

Dialogue (01:28:54,913)

Arthur Fleck : "What? It's okay, Gary. You can go."

Gary : [Gary groaning]

Arthur Fleck : "I'm not gonna hurt you. Oh! **Don't look. Just go.**"

b. Aspect of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Don't look. Just go."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary acts of this utterance is directive. Arthur performs the act of commanding. From the utterance, "Don't *look. Just go.*" He asks Gary to go without looking at his friend, Randall.

Perlocutionary Acts : This utterance affects Gary, who is scared of Arthur, after seeing him killing the other friend, Randall.

The scene shows Arthur, who is exhausted after he kills Randall. Then he is looking at Gary, scared to be the one who is killed next. Further, Arthur tries to calm him down by saying it is okay and he can go. Gary is scared. He only groaned and could not walk away. For the second time, Arthur performs the act of commanding by asking Gary to do not to look and go away. Moreover, in this utterance, Arthur shows he is a reliable person. He intends to make Gary believe that he will not hurt him. Arthur will not hurt Gary because he is the only one who is kind to Arthur back then.

Analysis 16.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Murray Franklin

Place : At Murray Franklin's TV show

Time : In the evening

Situation: Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Franklin's Show

Dialogue (01:36:19,190)

Arthur Fleck : "Murray, one small thing."

Murray Franklin : "Yeah."

Arthur Fleck : **"When you bring me out can you introduce me as Joker?"**

Murray Franklin : "What's wrong with your real name?"

Arthur Fleck : "That's what you called me on the show. A joker. Do you remember?"

Murray Franklin : "Did I?"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "When you bring me out can you introduce me as Joker?"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is directives. Arthur performs the act of requesting. Arthur requests to introduce him to the name Joker for the show.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Murray, who wonders what is wrong if Arthur uses his real name. Furthermore, he seems to need to remember if he is called Arthur by that name.

The scene shows Arthur when he is at the backstage of Murray Franklin's show. He asks Murray to call him Joker instead of his real name. Then, Murray wonders what is wrong with Arthur's real name. Arthur makes that

request because Murray calls him Joker on the show. Moreover, he feels Murray was making fun of his stand-up performance at the club. Furthermore, in this utterance, Arthur shows that he is playful. He uses the name 'Joker' to show his 'jokes' on the show, and later he takes his revenge on Murray Franklin.

C. Commissive

Analysis 17.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Mother

Place : At home

Time : At night

Situation : Arthur asks his mother about the letter that his mother always sends.

To whom those letters were sent. Furthermore, telling her she does not have to worry about money and Arthur. And he is saying that his career in stand-up is ready for the big clubs.

Dialogue (00:21:36,796)

Arthur Fleck : "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom. Or me. **Everybody's telling me that my stand-up's ready for the big clubs.**"

Penny Fleck : "But, Happy, what makes you think you could do that?"

Arthur Fleck : "What do you mean?"

Penny Fleck : "I mean, Don't you have to be funny to be a comedian?"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom. Or me. Everybody's telling me that my stand-up's ready for the big clubs."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of this utterance is commissives. Arthur performs the act of promising. He promises his mother that his career will be more successful.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Arthur's mother asking whether he can do what he just said because Arthur has to be funny to become a comedian.

The scene occurs in the bathroom when Arthur takes his mother to bath. Then Arthur says to his mother, "Everybody's *telling me that my stand-up's ready for the big clubs*" to calm her to not worry about the money condition and saying something that never happened. He performs the act of promise, which is considered the act of commissives. The utterance leads to the promising something in the future that Arthur will be successful with stand-up for the big clubs. Furthermore, in this utterance, Arthur shows his kindness towards his mother. Because he does not want her worrying about money, he tries to tell her everything is okay. Arthur's career in stand-up comedy is going well despite, in fact, it was not like that.

D. Expressive

Analysis 18.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : The social worker

Place : Clinic

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur sits in front of the social worker in her cramped and run-down office

Dialogue (00:06:38)

The Social worker : "How does it feel to have to come here?
Does it help to have someone to talk to?"

Arthur Fleck : **"I think I felt better when I was locked up
in the hospital."**

The Social worker : "And have you thought more about why you
were locked up?"

Arthur Fleck : "Who knows?"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "I think I felt better when I was
locked up in the hospital."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is
expressive. Arthur states he felt better in the hospital
than where he is now. He implied his sorrow within
his utterance.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is a long pause, and the
social worker does not listen to the answer.

The scene shows the social worker who asks Arthur about having someone to talk to is helping him or not. Then Arthur gives her the answer that he felt better when he was in the hospital. Meaning he does not feel the social worker is helping him much. The social worker only gives Arthur the same questions without listening to the answer all this time. That is why Arthur gives the answer and performs an expressive act by saying he feels better in the hospital. He implies his sorrow within his utterance. Moreover, in this utterance, Arthur shows his depression because he does not feel better after having someone to talk to. Life is hard for Arthur. It is better to be locked up in the hospital than face the society that never accepted him.

Analysis 19.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Social worker

Place : At the clinic

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur tells the social worker about his story the other day. Nevertheless, he realizes that she never listens to what he is talking about.

Dialogue (00:40:38,019)

The Social worker : "Arthur, I have some bad news for you."

Arthur Fleck : **"You don't listen, do you? I don't think you ever really hear me. You just ask the same questions every week. How's your job? Are you having a negatives thoughts? All I have are negative thoughts, but you don't listen anyway. I said, for my whole life, I didn't know if I even really existed. But I do, and people are starting to notice."**

The Social worker : "This is the last time we'll be meeting."

Arthur Fleck : "Okay."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "You don't listen, do you? I don't think you ever really hear me. You just ask the same questions every week. How's your job? Are you having a negatives thoughts? All I have are negative thoughts, but you don't listen anyway. I said, for my whole life, I didn't know if I even really existed. But I do, and people are starting to notice."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of this illocutionary act of this utterance is expressive. Arthur shows his disappointment towards the social worker. He finally shows his disappointment that the social worker never really hears him after all this time.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that the social worker does not answer questions from Arthur. She is instead saying that moment is the last time they will meet. In other words, the social worker does not listen to Arthur after all this time.

The scene shows Arthur, who is telling the social worker about his feelings for the past few weeks. That he thinks people start to notice him. Then he expresses what he thinks after doing the session several times. He feels the social worker does not listen to him for all this time. Then he expresses it with his utterance, "You don't listen, do you? I don't think you ever really hear me." He shows his disappointment in the social worker. Nevertheless, rather than responding to the words from Arthur, the social worker not listens and says that it is their last meeting. Moreover, in this utterance, Arthur represents his emotional instability. He feels disappointed with the social worker, he starts to raise his voice, and he has to let his anger out.

Analysis 20.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Thomas Wayne

Place : At the theatre

Time : At night

Situation : Arthur tries to ask Thomas Wayne about his mother, whether it is true that Thomas Wayne is his father or not.

Dialogue (01:05:37,976)

Thomas Wayne : "Jesus. You're the guy that came to my house yesterday."

Arthur Fleck : "**Yes. I'm sorry I just showed up.** But my mother told me everything and I had to talk to you."

Thomas Wayne : "Look pal, I'm not your father."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Yes. I'm sorry I just showed up. But my mother told me everything and I had to talk to you."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is expressive. Arthur expresses his feeling when he thinks Thomas Wayne might be surprised about Arthur's presence. Then Arthur performs the act of apologizing, and it is considered a part of the expressive act.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Thomas Wayne tells Arthur that he is not his father. Furthermore, he uses the pronoun "Pal" to call Arthur to clarify the boundaries between him and Arthur.

The scene shows Arthur trying to face Thomas Wayne, whom he believes to be his father. Arthur goes to the theatre to see Thomas Wayne. Then he follows him to the restroom. Thomas Wayne is shocked when he shows up because he knows Arthur is going to his house and meeting his son. Arthur performs apologizing act to express that he feels sorry for suddenly showing up. In his utterance, "Yes. I'm sorry I just showed up. But my mother told me everything and I had to talk to you." Thomas Wayne responds by calling Arthur with the pronoun "Pal", which means to give a clear boundary between those two. He intends to deny that he was Arthur's father. Further, in this

utterance, Arthur expresses his impulsiveness by suddenly following Thomas Wayne to the restroom. He wants to ask Thomas Wayne about his mother and desperately wants to know the truth.

Analysis 21.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Thomas Wayne

Place : At the theatre

Time : At night

Situation : Arthur tries to ask Thomas Wayne about his mother, whether it is true that Thomas Wayne is his father or not.

Dialogue (01:06:23,271)

Arthur Fleck : "Why are you saying this? I don't need you to tell me lies. I don't know it seems strange. I don't mean to make you uncomfortable. I don't know why everyone is so rude. I don't know why you are. I don't want anything from you. Maybe a little bit of warmth, maybe a hug, Dad! How about just a little bit of fucking decency? What is wrong with you people? You say that stuff about my mother."

Thomas Wayne : "She's crazy."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Why are you saying this? I don't need you to tell me lies. I don't know it seems strange. I don't mean to make you uncomfortable. I don't know why everyone is so rude. I don't know why you are. I

don't want anything from you. Maybe a little bit of warmth, maybe a hug, Dad! How about just a little bit of fucking decency? What is wrong with you people? You say that stuff about my mother."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary acts of this utterance is expressives. Arthur thinks Thomas Wayne is lying about the story about his mother and about Arthur being actually adopted. And he expresses his disappointment towards Thomas Wayne.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Thomas Wayne says that Arthur's mother is crazy. Furthermore, all of the stories told by his mother was a lie.

The scene shows Arthur expressing his disappointment towards Thomas Wayne. He comes to Thomas Wayne to find the truth but does not get what he wants. Rather than getting a warm hug from his "dad", he has been told that he is adopted. He does not want to believe what he has just heard. Then from his utterance, "Why are you saying this? I don't need you to tell me lies." Furthermore, in this utterance, Arthur expresses his anger towards Thomas Wayne. Because he thinks everything Thomas Wayne has just said is a lie. He thinks Thomas Wayne is just the same as other people who are rude to Arthur.

Analysis 22.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Sophia

Place : At Sophia's apartment

Time : At night

Situation : Arthur has suddenly come to Sophia's apartment. And he says he had a bad day with her.

Dialogue (01:17:48,205)

Sophia : "I really need you to leave. My little girl is sleeping in the other room. Please."

Arthur Fleck : "**I had a bad day.**"

Sophia : "Can I call someone? Is your mother home?"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "I had a bad day."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. He expresses his sorrow about having a bad day that day. He does not feel okay about what happened to him. He finally knows everything, but he does not want to believe it.

Perlocutionary Acts : This utterance's effect is that Sophia asks if anybody is at Arthur's home. She wants to ask him to leave her apartment.

The scene shows Arthur coming to Sophia's apartment and sitting on her couch. Sophia is shocked when she sees Arthur. Then he tells Sophia that he had a bad day that day. Arthur comes to Sophia's apartment after he comes back from the hospital to find his mother's health report. And he finds out he is her adopted son. He is so heartbroken, and everything makes sense. Every scene that shows Arthur with Sophia is a delusion. That is why Sophia is shocked when she sees Arthur and asks him to leave. Moreover, Arthur tells Sophia that he is self-pitying himself within this utterance by telling her he had a bad day.

Analysis 23.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Penny Fleck

Plac : At the hospital

Time : At night

Situation : Arthur is sitting beside his mother when she wakes up. Then he told her that he knew everything about the truth. He was adopted.

Dialogue (01:20:00,880)

Arthur Fleck : "Hey, Penny. Penny Fleck. I always hated that name. You know how you used to tell me that my laugh was a condition? That there were something wrong with me? There isn't. That's the real me."

Penny Fleck : "Happy."

Arthur Fleck : "**Happy. Hmm. I haven't been happy one minute of my entire fucking life. You know what's funny? You know what really makes me laugh? I used to think that my life was a tragedy... But now I realize it's a fucking comedy.**"

b. Aspect of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Happy. Hmm. I haven't been happy one minute of my entire fucking life. You know what's funny? You know what really makes me laugh? I used to think that my life was a tragedy... But now I realize it's a fucking comedy."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. Arthur expresses his feeling about his life to his mother and shows his pains through this utterance.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Arthur's mother seems speechless at Arthur's confession.

The scene shows Arthur, who visits the hospital to see Penny Fleck. He sits beside his mother, and he is smoking at that time. Meaning he has not to care anymore about his mother. He is not feeling responsible for caring for his "dying" mother because he finally knows the truth. Then he tells her how he feels about his life after all this time. He tells her that he has never been happy and expresses his pain through his utterance. Further, Arthur expresses his anger within his utterance. When he says his life is a comedy, he puts a pillow on Penny's face. Arthur tries to kill his mother because he can no longer hold his anger toward her.

Analysis 24.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Randall

Place : At home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Show, and then Gary and Randall come to visit Arthur after hearing the news of his mother passing away.

Dialogue (01:26:30,814)

Randall : "Oh, you must be going down to that rally at City Hall. I hear it's gonna be nuts."

Arthur Fleck : "Oh, is that today?"

Randall : "Yeah. What's with the makeup then?"

Arthur Fleck : "**My mom died. I'm celebrating.**"

Randall : "Right. We heard. That's why we came by."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "My mom died. I'm celebrating."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. Arthur expresses pleasure in his utterance. He was celebrating the passing of his mother, who was making his life miserable.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Randall seemed not listening to Arthur's answer because he came that day intended only for his concern. Randall was about to ask Arthur about what he had said to the detective. He was worrying Arthur told them something that may put him in danger.

The scene shows Arthur with Randall and Gary inside his house. Then Randall asks about the makeup which Arthur uses at that time. In the utterance, "My mom died. I'm celebrating." Arthur says that he is celebrating the moment when his mother died. That is his expression to show what he feels about it. Because before, he thought that his life was a tragedy. He knows everything is a lie. He is adopted, and his mother has always lied to him. The meaning behind his utterance, he intends to express he is happy that now someone who makes his life miserable is gone. Moreover, this utterance represents Arthur's anger towards Penny. His anger is still inside his heart. That is why he says he is celebrating the death of his mother.

Analysis 25.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Randall

Place : At home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Show, and then Gary and Randall visit Arthur after hearing the news of his mother passing away.

Dialogue (01:27:34,750)

Randall : "Hoyt said that they talked to you, and now they're looking for me, and I just wanna know what you said. Make sure our stories line up. Seeing as how you're my boy."

Arthur Fleck : "Yeah, that's important. That makes a lot of sense."

Randall : "You know what I mean?"

Arthur Fleck : "**Thank you Randall. Thank you so much.**"

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Thank you Randall. Thank you so much."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. Arthur performs the act of expressive act. He performs the act of thanking Randall.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Arthur, who is stabbing Randall to death.

The scene shows Arthur being asked by Randall. Randall asks about what Arthur has said to the detective who asks about the gun. He says that asking about it is to make sure the stories line up. Arthur understood the purpose of Randall that came to his house. Randall does not intend to come because he hears about the passing of Arthur's mother, but he wants to ask those questions and is scared that anything could put him in danger. Further, Arthur performs an act of thanking Randall but also expresses his anger to Randall within this utterance. Arthur says thank you because he feels enough for Randall, who is being bad to him. Later, Arthur can no longer hold his anger and stabbed Randall to death.

Analysis 26.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Gary

Place : At home

Time : In the afternoon

Situation : Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to The Murray Show, and then Gary and Randall visit Arthur after hearing the news of his mother passing away.

Dialogue (01:29:33,493)

Gary : "Hey, Arthur?"

Arthur Fleck : "Yeah."

Gary : "Arthur, can you get the lock?"

Arthur Fleck : "**Shit. Sorry, Gary. Gary?**"

Gary : "Yeah."

Arthur Fleck : "You were the only one that was ever nice to me."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Shit. Sorry, Gary. Gary?"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is expressive. Arthur performs the act of apologizing, and it is considered an expressive act.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Gary, still in shock, responds with "Yeah?" with a low tone and sounds slightly shaky.

The scene shows Arthur, exhausted after stabbing Randall to death. Gary is scared and wants to leave Arthur's apartment quickly. When he tries to reach the lock of the door, Gary realizes that he cannot even reach it. Then he asks Arthur to help him open the door. Arthur also forgot and realized that Gary could not open the door by himself. He feels sorry for Gary and performs

apologizing act. When he utters, "*Shit. Sorry, Gary. Gary?*". Later, Arthur helps Gary to open the door. Further, in this utterance, Arthur represents he is lack of social exuberance. Because he feels done with other people and feels he has nothing to lose anymore. Better cut off everyone who is awful and has done bad things to him.

Analysis 27.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Murray Franklin and his manager

Place : At Murray Franklin's TV Show backstage

Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur is preparing himself for the invite to Murray Franklin's TV show. Then, Murray, with his manager, approaches Arthur before the show.

Dialogue (01:35:18,129)

Arthur Fleck : "Murray."

Manager : "Hey, hey, hey. It's Mr. Franklin, buddy."

Murray Franklin : "Oh, come on, Gene. That's all bullshit."

Arthur Fleck : "**Thank you, Murray.** I feel like I know you. I've been watching you forever."

Murray Franklin : "Thank you."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Thank you, Murray. I feel like I know you. I've been watching you forever."

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is expressive. Arthur performs the act of thanking, which is considered an expressive act.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Murray says, "Thank you" as a response to Arthur.

The scene shows Arthur, who is at Murray's show backstage. When he said, *"Thank you, Murray. I feel like I know you. I've been watching you forever."* Arthur performs the utterance as a response to Murray for allowing Arthur to call him by his name. On the other hand, his manager thinks it is not polite to call the person who has just met at that time for the first time. Arthur feels grateful for what Murray has done to him. Additionally, Arthur feels excited that he is finally meeting someone he adores. In addition, in this utterance, Arthur shows his side as a sentimental person. He feels touched by Murray, who lets Arthur call him by his name.

Analysis 28.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Murray Franklin

Place : At the TV show

Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur is attending the invitation of The Murray Show, and he shares the story about him the past few weeks

Dialogue (01:43:30,997)

Arthur Fleck : "Oh, why everybody so upset about these guys? If it was me dying on the sidewalk, you'd walk right over me! I pass you every day, and you don't notice me. But these guys, what, because Thomas Wayne went and cried about them on TV?"

Murray Franklin : "You have a problem with Thomas Wayne, too?"

Arthur Fleck : "Yes, I do. Have you seen what it's like out there, Murray? Do you ever actually leave the studio? Everybody just yells and screams at each other. Nobody thinks what it's like to be the other guy. You think men like Thomas Wayne ever think what it's like to be someone like me? To be somebody but themselves? They don't. They think that we'll just sit there and take it, like good little boys! That we won't werewolf and go wild!"

Murray Franklin : "You finished?"

b. Aspects for Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "Yes, I do. Have you seen what it's like out there, Murray? Do you ever actually leave the studio? Everybody just yells and screams at each other. Nobody thinks what it's like to be the other guy. You think men like Thomas Wayne ever think what it's like to be someone like me? To be somebody but themselves? They don't. They think that we'll just sit there and take it, like good little boys! That we won't werewolf and go wild!"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. Arthur performs the act of disappointment.

Perlocutionary Acts : This utterance's effect is that Murray's responses to Arthur are there anymore he wants to tell about. Because Murray thinks everything Arthur has said is just an excuse for him after telling people he has killed people on the subway.

The scene shows Arthur expressing his feelings about people who are upset about the three young men killed in the subway. Further, he performs the expressive act, which shows his disappointment towards the people of Gotham City, including Murray. Arthur feels that it is unfair to him. If he is the one who is dying, people will not notice him. It becomes different when someone with huge influence like Thomas Wayne brings people who are actually no one and make them noticed by others. In addition, Arthur is self-pitying himself within that utterance. Because he feels like life is unfair. No one would notice him other than he had some privileges like those three young men.

Analysis 29.

a. Context of Situation

Speaker : Arthur

Hearer : Murray Franklin

Place : At the TV show

Time : At the evening

Situation : Arthur is attending the invitation of The Murray Show

Dialogue (01:44:05,656)

Murray Franklin : "I mean, it's so much self-pity, Arthur. You sound making excuses for killing those young men. Not everybody, and I'll tell you this, not everyone is awful."

Arthur Fleck : "**You're awful, Murray.**"

Murray Franklin : "Me? I'm awful? Oh, yeah, how am I awful?"

Arthur Fleck : "Playing my video. Inviting me to this show. You just wanted to make fun of me. You're just like the rest of them."

Murray Franklin : You don't know about me, pal. Look what happened, because of what you did. What it

led to. There are riots out there. Two policemen are in critical condition, and you're laughing."

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

- Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "You're awful, Murray."
- Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary act of this utterance is Expressive. Arthur performs the act of showing his dislike for Murray has done to him.
- Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is Murray, who is telling Arthur that he does not know anything about him. Furthermore, instead he talks about the effects of everything Arthur has done.

The scene shows Arthur sitting on the couch and being interviewed by Murray. Murray asks about the reason Arthur ends up killing the young police officers. Moreover, he tells Arthur that not everybody is awful. Nevertheless, then Arthur responds by telling Murray is the awful one. He performs the expressive act and shows his dislike towards Murray. The reason Arthur tells such things is that Murray had played the video of Arthur doing stand-up and Murray making fun of it in his previous show. In addition, Murray intends to invite Arthur to the show to make fun of him. In this utterance, Arthur shows his anger within his utterance. He is angry with Murray because he thinks he invites him to the show to make fun of him.

Analysis 30.

a. Context of Situation

- Speaker : Arthur
- Hearer : Murray Franklin
- Place : At the TV show
- Time : In the evening

Situation : Arthur is attending the invitation of The Murray Show

Dialogue (01:44:46,989)

Murray Franklin : "You're laughing. Someone was killed today because of what you did."

Arthur Fleck : "I know. How about another joke, Murray?"

Murray Franklin : "No, I think we've had enough of your jokes."

Arthur Fleck : "What do you get..."

Murray Franklin : "I don't think so."

Arthur Fleck : "When you cross a mentally ill loner with a society that abandons him and treats him like a trash?"

Murray Franklin : "Call the police, Gene!"

Arthur Fleck : "I'll tell you what you get!"

Murray Franklin : "Call the police."

Arthur Fleck : "**You get what you fucking deserve!**" (gun shooting)

b. Aspects of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts : The speaker said, "You get what you fucking deserve!"

Illocutionary Acts : The type of illocutionary of this utterance is Expressive. In this utterance, Arthur expresses his dislike towards Murray.

Perlocutionary Acts : The effect of this utterance is that Murray is being shot, and the entire people in the studio are feeling scared and screaming.

The scene shows Arthur, who tells his last "joke" to Murray. Furthermore, Murray feels he has enough jokes from Arthur and tries to call the police and

extrudes Arthur from the stage. However, while Arthur speaks, he shoots Murray and says the last sentence of his joke. He performs the expressive act, which shows his dislike towards Murray. Arthur thinks Murray invites him only to make fun of him. His wrathful and disappointment are bursting up in addition. Arthur expresses his anger within his utterance. He feels angry with Murray and ends up shooting him in the head. Arthur judges Murray as someone who is treating him like trash without knowing Arthur is someone who has mental illness.

4.2.2 Delineating Arthur's Personality Through Types of Illocutionary Acts and Wiggin's Big Five Personality Traits

The researcher has analyzed the data and classified the types of illocutionary acts. Additionally, this chapter presents the personality of Arthur Fleck by using Wiggin's big five personality traits through the types of the illocutionary act that has been found. The explanation will be briefly elaborated as follow:

a) Expressive

Expressive is the illocutionary act used to express the speaker's psychological state and feelings. Further, Arthur Fleck produces 13 utterances which belong to expressive acts. Furthermore, it has become the most dominant type of illocutionary act. They are disappointed with 3 utterances, sorrow with 2 utterances, apologizing with 2 utterances, thanking with 2 utterances, dislike with 2 utterances, pains with 1 utterance, and lastly, pleasure with 1 utterance. Moreover, expressive act is interrelated with high neuroticism and low extraversion. The researcher provides examples of expressive utterances, and it will be elaborated as follow.

In analysis 19, it is revealed that Arthur produces expressive illocutionary act, which contains a disappointed feeling within his utterance. He shows his disappointment towards the social worker and nearly lets his anger out because he no longer feels the social worker is listening to his story.

Furthermore, this utterance indicates Arthur has emotional instability. He quickly thinks the social worker is never listening and keeps asking the same questions in every therapy session. That makes his anger rise, and his emotional state is no longer stable.

The following example is chosen from analysis 22. It is portrayed that Arthur expresses his sorrow in his utterance. He says he had a bad day with Sophia. Sophia is someone who becomes his lover or someone who has a "romantic" relationship with Arthur. Nevertheless, it is revealed that every scene showing Sophia being together with Arthur is only a delusion. According to the movie, Arthur is portrayed with several mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia and pseudobulbar affect or PBA. Moreover, delusional is a part of the symptoms for someone with schizophrenia apart from other symptoms such as hallucinations, disorganized speech, trouble with thinking and lack of motivation. (www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/schizophrenia/what-is-schizophrenia). Hence, Arthur comes to Sophia's apartment that night and shares his feeling with her. Although it sounds like self-pity, Arthur thinks he can express his sorrow to his "delusional" girlfriend.

Next, the example is taken from analysis 20. Arthur is doing the act of apologizing within his utterance. Arthur sees the one he believes to be his father, Thomas Wayne. In order to know Arthur's birth mystery, he comes up to the theatre where Thomas Wayne was at that time. Thomas feels shocked after seeing Arthur now in front of him. Because he knows Arthur has come to his house and tried to approach his son, Bruce Wayne. Arthur swiftly apologizes to Thomas. He knows Thomas might be surprised because of his presence. Further, he is about to ask the truth behind Thomas and Penny, but Thomas quickly denies it. Looking at Arthur, who came to the theatre to find the truth behind his birth story, indicates Arthur has impulsive behavior. He comes all suddenly after he finds the story in the letter that Penny has written for a long time.

The following example is chosen from analysis 27. This scene indicates Arthur, who expresses his gratitude towards Murray Franklin. Murray has been his idol or someone he adores for a long time. Murray's show always becomes a program he sees with his mother at home. Knowing Murray on his side by allowing him to call him by his first name, Arthur feels sentimental and touched by that.

The other example is taken from analysis 29. Arthur expresses his dislike towards Murray. He thinks Murray only invites him to the show to make fun of Arthur. Previously, Murray's show plays Arthur's stand-up performance in one of its episodes. It makes Arthur feel that Murray treats him as a joke and makes him, who suffers from mental illness, look like trash in front of many people. Moreover, this utterance indicates his anger and grudge against Murray. Later, Arthur delivers his last joke and shoots Murray in the head.

The following example is chosen from analysis 23. This utterance shows Arthur, who expresses his pains after he knows his birth mystery. He comes to the hospital and sits beside his mother while smoking. At the beginning of the movie, Arthur is presented as someone who takes good care of his mother. However, it does not anymore. He shows his pain and realizes his life is nothing but a comedy. Furthermore, he lets his anger out, then he suffocates his mother with a pillow till she is dead. This action indicates that Arthur wants to be detached from his tragic past.

The other example comes from analysis 24. The utterance indicates Arthur, who shares his pleasure with Randall and Gary about the passing of his mother. Arthur feels the fulfillment of his desire to be detached from his miserable past. There is nothing to lose anymore. In addition, this utterance also shows Arthur's anger towards Penny. That is why her death becomes his pleasure. Moreover, he quickly says he is celebrating his mother's death.

b) Directive

Directive is the type of illocutionary act that the speaker uses to get to do something. Moreover, Arthur produces 11 utterances, and it becomes the second place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with a percentage 36%. The types of utterances are commanding with 4 utterances, questioning with 3 utterances, requesting with 3 utterances, and lastly inviting with 1 utterance. In addition, directive illocutionary act has related to high conscientiousness and high openness. Therefore, the researcher provides examples of directive act utterances as follows.

The first example is taken from analysis 13. The utterance shows Arthur, who is doing a commanding act. The scene takes place in front of the Thomas Wayne house. Arthur approaches Bruce Wayne Thomas's son. Then, the family's bodyguard quickly comes, and he tries to extrude Arthur. Arthur tries to convince the bodyguard and asks him to let Arthur meets Thomas. The situation does not end up well. The bodyguard tells Arthur about his delusional mother. Hence, Arthur performs a commanding act to the bodyguard to not say that his mother is sick. Because it does not like what Arthur believes, this utterance is also indicated that Arthur is careful with the bodyguard. Worrying the bodyguard's utterance might change how Arthur believed about his mother and Thomas Wayne.

The following example is chosen from analysis 6. The utterance indicates Arthur, who performs the questioning act. The scene is taken from the movie's beginning when Arthur attends his therapy session. According to Arthur's point of view, the situation in Gotham City is really awful. Indeed, it is enough to make people crazy. He asks the social worker about what he has in mind. Then she is agreed with Arthur's opinion. Therefore, this utterance shows Arthur's curiosity about the city's condition.

Next, the example is taken from analysis 12. The scene shows Arthur asking the bodyguard to let him stay, and he performs the act of requesting. He wants to see Thomas Wayne, whom he believes to be his father. He has heard the story behind his birth and who his father is from Penny. That

becomes the reason Arthur wants to meet "his father". Hence, this utterance indicates Arthur has a curiosity about his birth mystery. He wants to know the truth, and he is already tired of his condition. Arthur expects that somehow Thomas may be helping him and his mother.

The other example is taken from analysis 14. Arthur performs the act of requesting his ex-work colleagues, Randall and Gary. They come together to Arthur's apartment after they are heard the news about Arthur's mother. They do not know what is coming to them. Before this scene, it shows that Arthur takes a scissor and hides it inside his pocket. Looking at his ex-coworker, Arthur pretends to look kindly and invites them to get inside his apartment. Hence, this attitude makes Arthur a planful person. He knows how to deal with someone who has betrayed him, and he did not let Randall suppress him again. Later, Arthur stabs Randall until his last breath.

c) **Representative**

Representative is the type of illocutionary act that is used to portray a state of affairs. And it may be judged as true or false by the interlocutor. Furthermore, Yule (1996: 53) argues that in representative the speaker attempts to represent the words fit with the speaker's beliefs. Representative has the third place for the dominant type of illocutionary act used by Arthur Fleck with 16%. Further, in the movie, Arthur Fleck produces 5 utterances which belong to representative act. They are classified into small units: asserting with 3 utterances, reporting with 1 utterance, and stating 1 utterance. Additionally, representative act is interrelated with high extraversion, low neuroticism, and low agreeableness. Hence, the researcher provides examples of representative act utterances as follows.

The first example is chosen from analysis 1. The utterance indicates Arthur performs asserting act. The scene shows Arthur during his therapy session with the social worker. The social worker asks Arthur about his journal. Arthur says his journal includes some of his jokes and his funny thoughts. His dream is to become a comedian. Further, the social worker

denies Arthur's utterance and tells him that she is never heard it before, but Arthur assertively says he has already told her. Hence, this utterance indicates that Arthur is assertive and wants to stand by his beliefs.

The following example is taken from analysis 3. The scene shows Arthur producing the act of reporting within his utterance. Arthur is being asked about the gun he has brought to the hospital. His work colleagues seem not to believe it and think it does not make sense. But how they deliver their questions is rude. The scene looks like they are bullying Arthur about what he has done. Randall is the one who gives the gun to Arthur. Randall betrays Arthur and tells Hoyt that Arthur is trying to buy the gun from him. Further, Arthur performs the act of reporting in from his work colleagues about the truth. This utterance is also indicating Arthur is an antagonistic person towards Randall. He wants to tell everybody the truth.

The last example is chosen from analysis 4. Arthur produces the act of stating within his utterance. The scene presents Arthur, who has shown his magic tricks to Bruce Wayne, Thomas Wayne's son. Then, the family's bodyguard comes to drive him away. Arthur says he is a good guy, and he is implied there is nothing to worry about. Moreover, in this utterance, Arthur tries to share his positive emotion with his magic tricks and smile to get close to Bruce and the bodyguard. He plans to meet and sees Thomas Wayne, whom he believes to be his father.

d) Commissive

Commissive is the type of illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do some future actions. Commissive has the last place for the dominant type of illocutionary act produced by Arthur Fleck. According to the previous chapter, Arthur produces 1 utterance of commissive act with percentage 3%. The type of the utterance is promising. The researcher will be elaborated on the promising utterance as follow

Referring to the analysis 17, the utterance indicates Arthur performs the promising act. The scene takes place in the bathroom. Arthur is taking his

mother to bath while he speaks about there is nothing to worry about the money condition and also about Arthur's condition. His mother always talks about how Thomas Wayne could help them pass their condition. Hence, Arthur responds with an utterance that promises something to the future that his stand-up is ready for the big club. Meaning there will be enough cash in the future for them. Additionally, this utterance indicates Arthur's kindness to his mother. He does not want her to worry about so many things.

The researcher has elaborated on the types of speech acts produced by the main character of *Joker* (2019) movie, Arthur Fleck. And the researcher also employs Wiggins's big five personality traits to portray Arthur's personality. Based on the analysis, Arthur uses expressive acts within his utterances. Expressive has the first place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with percentage 43%. The types of utterances refer to the anger of Arthur Fleck. Moreover, the expressive act is related to Wiggins's big five personality traits, representing *high neuroticism*. Arthur also produces directive act as the second place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with percentage 36%. Directive act refers to his curiosity of Arthur to find the truth behind his birth mystery. Further, it will be helped Arthur to achieve the transformation to become Joker. Directive act represents *high openness*. Hence, the researcher finds a combination of Arthur's personality. They are *high neuroticism* and *high openness*.

4.2.3 The Villain Portrayal Based on Arthur's Personality

The researcher has found the personality of Arthur Fleck based on the types of illocutionary acts, as elaborated in the previous chapter. This chapter presents the villain portrayal of Arthur Fleck or called by name Joker in *Joker* (2019) movie. The villainous personality of Arthur can be portrayed from the analysis of speech acts, Wiggins's big five personality traits, and some traits contributing to criminal behavior. The explanation will be elaborated briefly as follow

In the previous analysis, Arthur's personality shows the tendency of speech acts uttered by Arthur Fleck. Arthur produces four illocutionary acts related to Wiggins's big five personality traits. Representative illocutionary act is related to high extraversion, low neuroticism and low agreeableness. Directive illocutionary act is related to high conscientiousness and openness. Further, commissive illocutionary act is connected to high agreeableness and low conscientiousness. Lastly, expressive illocutionary act is related to high neuroticism and low extraversion.

According to the data analysis, it can be seen that Arthur has some personality traits such as reliable, responsibility and organized personality at the beginning of the movie. He has the "ordinary" personality of the protagonist character, and the evil side of him cannot be seen yet. Therefore, his personality gradually changes from the three stages of his crime. The first crime he commits is shooting three young men on the subway. The scene portrays Arthur when he is returning home after being fired from his only job. Three young men harassed a girl, and Arthur burst into uncontrollable laughter. Hence, he got beaten by the three of them. He takes the gun and kills all of them as revenge for the working people who treat him like trash. Second, after discovering his birth mystery, Arthur suffocates his "mother, " Penny Fleck, with a pillow. This attitude represents his desire to be undetached from his past and shows his anger towards someone who makes his life miserable. Lastly, Arthur stabs his ex-work colleague to death. Because Randall has betrayed Arthur and made him lose his job, this action symbolizes Arthur's revenge and wrath, and he would no longer let anyone suppress him again. In addition, Arthur primarily expresses his anger, impulsiveness, depression, and self-pitying in between his crime stages.

There are some personality traits which contribute someone committing criminal behavior. The first one is psychopathy. According to Tharshini et al., (2021: 7), someone with a psychopathy trait tends to have a risk of doing criminal and shows antisocial behavior as a consequence of someone's emotional state and behavioral disturbance. Moreover, psychopathy is

projected as someone who has high neuroticism personality. Based on the previous data analysis, Arthur is portrayed as someone who indicates as high neuroticism which makes him can be considered to be someone who has psychopathy.

The second trait is low self-control. Boccio, et al., (cited on Tharsini, et al., 2021: 8) states that someone with low self-control is more impulsive, self-centered, susceptible to risky behavior, irresponsible, and portrays a frisky temperament. Moreover, low self-control tends to make people impulsive, and it is caused someone to do criminal behavior when they have the opportunity to do it. They are ignoring the long-term consequences of their action. In the first stage of Arthur's crime, Arthur impulsively shoots the three young men on the subway without even thinking about the effect or long-term consequences of his action. Besides, it can be represented as revenge and anger of Arthur towards working people. However, it can be projected that Arthur has low self-control, which contributes to his criminal behavior.

The last trait is difficult temperament. Tharshini et al., (2021: 9) explain some factors that build someone's temperament. They are home environment, socioeconomic status and parenting style. Parenting roles significantly influence someone's temperament because temperament is formed based on the behavior of someone's emotional state from an early age. According the movie, Arthur Fleck is portrayed as someone who is lived and raised by his mother as a single parent. Later, Arthur discovers his birth mystery in Penny's medical file in Arkham State Hospital. Arthur is adopted, and his mother is diagnosed with narcissism which developed her obsession with Thomas Wayne as her employer a long time ago. It is also revealed that Penny's boyfriend beats and abuses Arthur when he is a little kid. It is caused Arthur has no memory of this because of the brain damage. Additionally, it becomes the reason why Arthur has Pseudobulbar Affect or PBA. Moreover, it may become one of the factors in Arthur has temperament when he is an adult.

In the movie, Arthur is portrayed as living in a poor-socioeconomically household. Furthermore, the environment of Gotham City has a huge gap

between the upper and lower classes. It opens the opportunity for people to commit criminal behavior. Randall, Arthur's co-worker, gives him a gun after hearing that Arthur is beaten while working. As a result, Arthur has easy access to committing crimes. And later, he uses the gun to shoot the three young men on the subway.

Vogler (2007: 65) states villain is a character often linked with death, destruction, or a bad person who harms other people and breaks the law. Additionally, villain is considered someone who has committed criminal behavior. In other words, Arthur Fleck has tendency to become a villain. Although at the end of the movie, Arthur is transformed to be Joker, he becomes the representation of the poor against Gotham City's wealthy elites. Joker is portrayed as a revolutionary character who breaks the unequal social structure in Gotham City.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This chapter intends to elaborate on the conclusion of this current research. The conclusion tries to give a brief explanation in order to answer the research questions. They are (1) what are types of illocutionary act produced by Arthur Fleck within his utterances in the movie; (2) what is Arthur Fleck personality that can be presented based on his type of illocutionary act; (3) how is the villain portrayal of Arthur Fleck constructed from his personality and illocutionary act. Therefore, the answers to those questions will be explained in this chapter.

The first research question portrays the types of illocutionary acts Arthur Fleck produces as the main character in *Joker* (2019) movie. Arthur Fleck produces four types of illocutionary acts in his utterances. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Based on the analysis, Arthur uttered 30 utterances which belong to representative illocutionary act that consist of 5 utterances of 3 asserting, 1 reporting and 1 stating. Further, directive illocutionary act consists of 11 utterances of 4 commanding, 3 questioning, 3 requesting and 1 inviting. Arthur also produces commissive illocutionary act consists of 1 promising utterance. Lastly, he produces expressive illocutionary act consists of 13 utterances of 3 disappointment, 2 sorrow, 2 apologizing, 2 thanking, 2 dislike, 1 pains and 1 pleasure.

To answer the second question, the researcher employs Wiggins's big five personality traits to portray Arthur's personality. Based on the analysis, Arthur uses expressive acts within his utterances. Expressive has the first place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with a percentage 43%. The types of utterances refer to the anger of Arthur Fleck. Moreover, the expressive act relates to Wiggins's big five personality traits, representing high neuroticism. Arthur also produces directive act as the second place for the dominant type of illocutionary act with percentage 36%. Directive act refers to his curiosity of Arthur to find the truth behind his birth mystery. Further, it will be helped Arthur to achieve the transformation to become Joker. Directive act represents high openness. Hence, the researcher finds a combination of Arthur's personality. They are high neuroticism and high openness.

The last question is related to the villain portrayal, which is constructed from Arthur's personality and illocutionary act. There are some personality traits which contribute someone committing criminal behavior. They are psychopathy, low self-control, and difficult temperament (Tharshini et al., 2021: 9). Someone who has psychopathy is projected as someone who has high neuroticism personality. Arthur is portrayed as someone who indicates high neuroticism, which makes him can be considered to be someone who has psychopathy. The second trait is low self-control. Someone who has low self-control tends to make people impulsive, and it is caused someone to do criminal behavior when they have the opportunity to do it. They are ignoring the long-term consequences of their action. In the first stage of Arthur's crime, Arthur impulsively shoots the three young men on the subway without even thinking about the effect or long-term consequences of his action. It can be projected that Arthur has low self-control, which contributes to his criminal behavior. The last trait is difficult temperament. There are some factors which build someone's temperament. They are home environment, socioeconomic status and parenting style. Parenting roles significantly influence someone's temperament because temperament is formed based on the behavior of someone's emotional state from an early age. Arthur is adopted, and his mother is diagnosed with narcissism which developed the obsession with Thomas Wayne as her employer a long time ago. It is also revealed that Penny's boyfriend beats and abuses Arthur when he is a little kid. It is caused Arthur has Pseudobulbar Affect or PBA and Arthur had such temperament when he is adult. Arthur is someone who lives in a poor-socioeconomically household. And the environment of Gotham City has a huge gap between the upper and lower classes. It opens the opportunity for people to commit criminal behavior. Randall, the co-worker of Arthur gives a gun to him after he has heard that Arthur is beaten when he is working. It becomes easy access for Arthur to commit crimes. In other words, Arthur Fleck has tendency to become a villain. Although at the end of the movie, Joker is portrayed as a revolutionary character who breaks the unequal social structure in Gotham City.

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