ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN EMMA WATSON'S SPEECH

GENDER EQUALITY

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor Degree at the English Department

By

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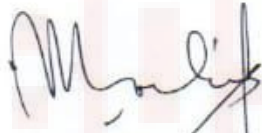|		
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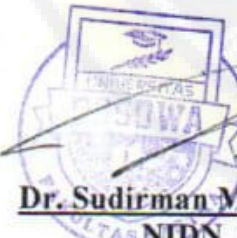
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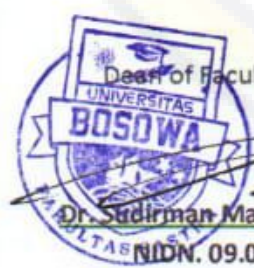NIDN. 09.1209.6701

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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Makassar, March 2021

Febrina Praharsini

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ABSTRACT

FEBRINA PRAHARSINI. 2021. "*Illocutionary Acts In Emma Watson's Speech Gender Equality*". English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. Supervised by: Dahlia D. Moelier and Sudirman Maca.

The purpose of this study was to determine what types of illocutionary speech acts are contained in Emma Watson's speech Gender Equality and to find out the function of illocutionary speech acts in Emma Watson's speech Gender Equality.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data in this research is in the form of Emma Watson's speech on Gender Equality. To find illocutionary speech acts in Emma Watson's speech, the researcher used Austin's and Searle's theory.

Based on the results of this study, it was found that the types of illocutionary speech acts in Emma Watson's speech included *assertive, directives, commissives, and expressives*. The type of illocutionary speech act that is most often used is *assertive* with an appearance frequency of 18 times, followed by *expressive* 7 times, *directives* 6 times and *commissive* 2 times. The assertive function consists *of stating, greeting, clarifying, stressing, guessing, elaborating, informing, protesting, and argumenting*. Meanwhile, the types of directives consist of *inviting, bidding and advising*. Commissives consist of *offering and Expressed Readiness*, and types of expressives consisting of *complain, appreciate, criticize, accusing and thanking*.

Keywords: *Illocutionary Acts, Speech Act, Gender Equality*

ABSTRAK

FEBRINA PRAHARSINI. 2021. "*Tindak tutur Ilokusi dalam pidato Emma Watson Gender Equality'*. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh: Dahlia D. Moelier dan Sudirman Maca

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe tindak tutur ilokusi apa yang terdapat dalam pidato Emma Watson *Gender Equality* dan mengetahui fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi dalam pidato Emma Watson *Gender Equality*.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa pidato Emma Watson "*Gender Equality*". Untuk menemukan tindak tutur ilokusi dalam pidato Emma Watson peneliti menggunakan teori dari Austin dan Searle.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa jenis tindak tutur ilokusi pada pidato Emma Watson meliputi; *assertive, directives, commissives,* dan *expressives*. Jenis indak tuturi lokusi yang paling sering digunakan adalah *assertive* dengan requensi kemunculan 18 kali, diikuti *expressive* sebanyak 7 kali, *directives* sebanyak 6 kali dan *commissive* sebanyak 2 kali. Fungsi *assertive* terdiri dari *stating, greeting, clarifying, stressing, guessing, elaborating, informing, protesting,* dan *argumenting*. Sedangkan jenis *directives* terdiri dari *inviting, bidding* dan *advising*. *Commissives* terdiri dari *offering and Expressed Readiness,* dan jenis *expressive* terdiri dari *complain, appreciate, criticize, accusing and thanking*.

Kata kunci: *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi, Tindak Tutur, Kesetaraan Gender*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is a communication or interaction tool between humans. According to Chaer (2006: 1) Language is used for interaction, collaboration and self-identification. In order to create a communication, it needs listeners and speakers. Syamsuddin (1986: 2) gives two meanings. First, language is a tool used to shape thoughts and feelings, desires, and actions, as well as to influence and be influenced. Second, language is a sign of good and bad personality, a sign of family and nation, a sign of humanity.

Literature is an expression of expression in the form of oral or written work. Literature is also used as a means of entertaining oneself. According to Yanti (2015: 1), The existence of literary works in human life can fill the "mental thirst" because reading literary works not only provides entertainment but can provide enlightenment of the soul. In other words, literary works can provide entertainment and benefits. Also, literature used as reference in the world of education and other activities.

In general, prose takes the form of a series of sentences that form paragraphs such as fairy tales, speeches, novels, articles and biographies. According to Nisya (2018: 53) Fiction prose is also called a fictional story whose truth cannot be proven in the real world. While in nonfiction prose, stories are factual, and characters, events, or settings can be empirically proven in the real world. Nonfiction prose is real writing which is then made into a form of writing

made with the facts of our daily life. In this research, the writer discussed illocutionary acts in speeches. The speech included in the nonfiction prose that expresses ideas, thoughts and ideas verbally in a series of words that was shown to many people for a specific purpose. According to Karomani (2011: 12) speech is a discourse prepared to be spoken in front of the public. Generally, the speech is addressed to a group of people to say congratulations, share thoughts and ideas, views or opinions, and commemorate certain holidays. Speech is an expression or communication consisting of one speaker and many people as listeners. Speech usually uses formal language, and the content of the speech is adjusted to the listener

According to Hajija et al. (2017: 211) Speech acts are inseparable from interactions involving two parties, namely the speaker and the interlocutor, in a particular time, place, and situation. According to Rusminto (2015: 67) illocutionary speech acts contain the power to take certain actions in relation to saying something. Speech acts do not occur by themselves, but rather have functions, goals and intentions that can affect the listener.

In this study to analyze illocutionary acts. Writers using the Theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1976), Austin divided the follow-up in five types of verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behavitives and expositives. Searle divides the follow-up in five types: assertives, directives, expressives, commissives and declarations. in this research, the writer wants to examine the illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech entitled HeforShe as an object in this research. Emma Watson, British actor and United Nations (UN) women goodwill ambassador,

Emma Watson co-host a special event for UN women's HeforShe campaign in United Nations Headquarters, New York, 20 September 2014. The HeforShe campaign is a solidarity movement for gender equality which calls upon men and boys to help end the persisting inequalities faced by women and girls globally.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

There are two reasons the writer chose the title. First, in Emma Watson's Speech, there are many utterances that contain illocutionary acts so that the writer interested to identifying illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech and I want to focus on learning about illocutionary acts. Second, the writer interested in Emma Watson's speech about *"Gender Equality"* which tells about gender equality and feminist issues.

C. Problem of the Research

Based on the background above, the writer identified two research problems. Namely type of illocutionary acts, 5types illocutionary acts by Austin and 5 types illocutionary acts by Searle in Emma Watson's speech and function of illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech.

D. Question of the Research

There are some question of this research, as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts contained in Emma Watson's speech *"Gender Equality"*.?

2. What function of illocutionary acts contained in Emma Watson's speech *"Gender Equality"*.?

E. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research can be stated as follows:

1. To describe type illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech *"Gender Equality"*.

2. To describe the function illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech *"Gender Equality"*.

F. Scope of the Research

The title of this research is illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech. The writer focused to identifying 5types illocutionary acts by Austin and 5 types illocutionary acts by Searle in Emma Watson's speech and function of illocutionary acts in Emma Watson's speech.

G. Significance of the Research

There are two significance of this research such as theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretically

The results of this research can be used as a reference and additional knowledge regarding illocutionary acts.

2. Practically

The results of this study are expected to help readers provide information about illocutionary acts, especially the types and functions of illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter presents the theories used to help analyze the data, which include previous study pragmatic, speech acts and illocutionary acts.

A. Previuos studies

There are several previous studies that related to this study, as follows:

Prasetyo (2017) *"Illocutionary Acts Found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore"*. This study used descriptive qualitative research. It is considered as the qualitative study because the researcher attempted to seek answers the question by using systematic prosedures and gathering the facts. Besides, this research is considered as the descriptive design because the data selected and taken from the analysis and interpretation in a manner consistent with the theory that the descriptive used by the researcher. The result of the study showed that the speaker used all of the types of illocutionary act in the speech in order to enrich the language of speech. There are 2 data of verdictives, 5 data of exercitives, 4 data of Commisives, 5 data of behabitives and 5 data of expositives. Every type brings the own meaning and function which have been used by the speaker. Meanwhile, the major type used by the speaker are exercitives, behabitives and commisives. The others were not mainly used in the speech because thr need of speaker is considered to choose which type used in the speech.

The next was, Usman (2017) *"An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech"*. This research is aimed to find the types of illocutionary acts and identifying about how utterances in the Donald Trump's

speeches are able to be included into certain type of illocutionary acts be based on Searle's theory. This research is designed in descriptive qualitative. The data is collected by documentation. The primary data are taken from two transcripts of Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. While the secondary data are related theories obtained from literary books and journals. The result of the research indicate the there are 358 utterances of illocutionary acts of Donald Trump's speech on announcement of presidential candidate. It dominantly used assertives, followed by commisives, directives and expressives respectively. Meanwhile, declaratives have the lowest frequency.

Sebtiana (2018) in the title of *"Tuturan Lokusi, Ilokusi, Dan Perlokusi Dalam Interaksi Pembelajaran Siswa Kelas Vii Di Smp Negeri 2 Jumapolo"*. Based on the method, this research is a qualitative descriptive research. The results of this study are 1) Types of speech acts in the interaction of learning class VII students in SMP Negeri 2 Jumapolo, namely. (1) locution includes directive, assertive, and imperative. 2) Illocutionary covering, assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative speech acts. (3) Perlokusi includes forms of innuendo, understanding, apology, and convincing. 2) The function of speech acts of illocutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary in learning interaction of grade VII students at SMP Negeri 2 Jumapolo, including: 1) reporting, 2) telling, 3) asking, 4) governing, 5) begging, 6) mentioning, 7) ordered, 8) demanded, 9) praised, 10) thanked, 11) promised, 12) banned, 13) insinuated, and 14) told. 3) The results of the study can be implemented as teaching materials in class VII in SMP Negeri 2 Jumapolo in KD 3.9 Identifying the text discussion information in the form of pro and contra opinions of the actual problems that are read and heard

and 4.9 Summing up the contents of ideas, opinions, supporting arguments and contra and the solution to the actual problems in the discussion text that is heard and read.

Another previous study was, Mustofa (2017) *"Illocutionary Acts in The Headlines and Slogans of Beauty Product Advertisements".* This research employed pragmatics and discourse as its underpinning theories which become the basis of the data analysis. It was conducted by using a qualitative method. The data were taken from headlines and slogans of beauty product advertisements issued in Elle March 2016. The data were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. After being collected, the data were organized and analyzed based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts. This research reveals some findings. First, there are four types of illocutionary acts employed in the headlines and slogans of beauty product advertisements, namely assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Assertive is found as the most dominant type. It is used by the advertiser to give a description about the product. Besides, assertive also performs claims related to the product. Directive is employed by the advertiser to direct customers to do something. Commisive usually expresses a promise that the product offers some kind of results. Expressive is a type of illocutionary acts that states what the speaker, or the model/advertiser in the sense of advertising, feels such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Second, the discursive context is examined and explained within eight categories, namely substance, picture, paralanguage, situation, co-text, inter-text, participants, and function. These aspects are interconnected and mutually informing. People construct the

intended purpose of the production of the advertisement and determine the way customers perceive the intended illocutionary acts.

From previous study, what distinguishes this research is the object of research. The object of research is Emma Watson's speech *"gender equality"* and this research used the theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1976).

B. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a linguistic branch that studies of the relationship between language and context underlying the explanation of language understanding. Leech (1993:5-6) states that pragmatic learning the intent of speech, i.e. for what speech is performed, Ask what someone meant by speech acts and associating meanings with whom, speaking to whom, where, and how. Prasetyo (2017:16) pragmatics examines the meaning of which influenced by things outside of language. Pragmatics is the branch of the branch linguistics that discusses what constitutes the structure of language as a communication tool between the speaker and the listener, and as a language the reference marks on things extra-lingual spoken. Pragmatic is a science that learns the language and the intent of speech. The meaning of the speech can be seen from the context when the speech takes place also from the form, place and time of talk, as well as who is involved and how it is delivery.

Pragmatics are sourced on other sciences such as. First, the linguistic philosophy that learns the language of speech spoken. Secondly, Sociolinguistics is learning the language from the point of view, the purpose and situation. Thirdly,

anthropology is learning the language of the origins of a language used. Fourth, linguistic learning language of the structure of the language used.

C. Speech acts

The first act of action was raised by Austin (1962) in a book titled *How to Do Thing with Words?* It was later developed by Searle (1969) in a book titled *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Searle (1969:16) says that in language communication, there are speech acts. According to Searle that language communication is not merely a word or sentence, rather a product or a result of a word or sentence that tangible behavior follow.

Speech acts is one part of the pragmatic analysis that examines the language with the actual usage aspect. According to Malmkjer (2006:560) The follow-up theory arises in reaction to ' descriptive fallacy ', which is the view that declarative sentences are always used to describe the situation, which must be done correctly or incorrectly.

Searle (1983: 21) argues that it is actually not only the aspect of action that simultaneously establishes the meaning of speech acts but the overall aspects of communication. Speech act is the basic unit of communication, with the principle of expressibility, suggests a series of analytic relationships between the meaning of speech acts, what the sentence means, what the speaker means, what the listener understands, and the rules that govern the linguistic.

Austin formulates speech acts into 3 types of actions, as follows:

1. Locutionary acts are speech act that states something as it is. According to Rahardi (2007: 71) Locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases and

sentences in accordance with the meanings contained in those words, phrases and sentences.

For example: This year the National Examination eliminated due to corona virus. The example above is said only to provide information.

According to Voltarie (1993: 3) speech acts are, first of all, locutionary actions, that is, actions of saying something. Saying something can also be seen from three different perspectives. Within the locutionary act Austin (1962:95) distinguishes three types of acts:

a. Phonic

   making sounds or making sounds.

b. Phatic

   sounds or sounds that have vocabulary and follow certain grammatical rules. The noises seen from this perspective are called phemes.

c. Rhetic

   Rhetic acts using sounds with certain meanings and references. The noises seen from this perspective are called rhemes.

Based on grammatical categories, locus speech acts can be divided into three. as follows:

a. Declarative

   The form of the statement functions to inform the listener about information about something so that the listener is expected to give attention.

   Example: this morning there was an accident in front of my house.

b. Interrogative

The form of the question is useful for asking something so that the listener is expected to provide an answer or response to the question raised by the speaker.

Example: Will you accompany me to the mall tonight?

c. Imperative

The form of statement that has the intention for the listener to respond in the form of the action or action requested or biased is also called a sentence sentence.

Example: Please help me lift the wardrobe and the Mattress

2. Illocutonary acts are states or informs something and is used to do something.

Example: It's very dark here.

The example above is said for the command or request to turn on the light but if the sentence is repeated repeatedly it might be a complaint.

3. Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that have an influence or effect on the interlocutor or the person who hears the speech. Austin (1962: 101) The effect produced by uttering something that is called Perlocutionary.

Example: Your home is very dirty

The example above if spoken by the speaker, the listener or interlocutor will immediately rush to profit clean the page.

Levinson (1983:237) In contrast, a perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate. Perlocutionary acts is more concerned with results,

Perlocutionary acts is said to be successful if the speaker follows or does something that the speaker wants as feedback from the illocutionary act. According to Levinson (1983: 236) "perlocutionary act the bringing about of the effect on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such an effect being special to circumstances of utterance.

D. Illocutionary Acts

1. Definition of Illocutionary Acts

According to Rohmadi (2004: 31) illocutionary acts are acts of speech that function to say or inform something and are used to do something. In illocutionary acts, the speaker states something that makes the speaker act in accordance with what he is speaking. For example "your body is very fat" if the speaker says the sentence to his friend, then it is included in order to maintain diet and exercise or diet because the body is very fat. According to Rusminto (2015: 67) illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain the power for an act of doing somethings in saying somethings.

2. Austin's Categorization of Illocutionary Acts

Austin in speech act theory distinguishes acts of locution, illocution and perlocution. According to Austin, there are many declarative sentences that do not describe, report, or state anything, so that people cannot be stated right or wrong. There are five classifications of illocutionary act proposed by Austin (1962), those are:

a. Verdictives

Speech act that is marked by a decision or opinion in it. Austin (1962:152) "Verdictives consist in the delivering of a finding, official or unofficial, upon evidence or reasons as to value or fact, so far as these are distinguishable, speech acts pronouncing judgement, including sentencing, rangking, grading, calling, defining, analyzing, classifying".

b. Exercitives

Speech acts related to power, rights, or influence. Austin (1962:159) "Exercitives are the exercising of powers, rights, or influence. Examples are appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning."

c. Commissives

Speech acts are marked by an agreement or act that causes the speaker to do something. Austin (1962:151) "Commissives are typified by promising or otherwise undertaking; people commit you to doing something, but include also declarations or announcements of intention, which are not promises, and also rather vague things which we may call espousals, as for example, siding with."

d. Behavitives

Speech acts that reflect social concern or sympathy. Austin (1962:151) "Behabitives are a very miscellaneous group, and have to do with

attitudes and social behavior. Examples are apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, cursing, and challenging".

e. Expositives

Speech acts used in simplifying the definition or definition. Austin (1962:150) "speech act conveying information, including stating, contending, insisting, denying, reminding, guessing. "how we are using words, or, in general, are expository. Examples are 'I reply', 'I argue', 'I concede', 'I illustrate', 'I assume', 'I postulate'"".

3. Searle's Categorization of illocutionary Acts

Searle in his book *SpeechAct: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* states that pragmatically there are three types of actions that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. There are five classification of illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1976: 42), those are:

a. Assertives

Assertive is a form of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what he expresses. These speech acts are also called representative speech acts. Included in this speech act are, Stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, demand and report.

For example: Dita successfully debuted as a secret number member

Examples of the speech above include assertive speech because the speaker conveys or states the correct information.

b. Directives

Directive is a speech act that is intended to make an influence so that the listener acts according to what is stated in the speech. Included in this speech act are, order in, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending and urgent.

For example: help me push this car

Examples of the speech above include directive speech because the speaker wants the listener to take action according to what is stated in the speech. Signs or characteristics of directive speech is the action taken by the listener after hearing the speech.

c. Expressives

Searle (1976: 12) states that expressive speech acts are used to express psychological states in conditions of sincerity or true feelings in propositional content.

The Classifications of Expressive Speech

1. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing is a feeling or expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable; want something that cannot or probably not happen. In other words, wishing is an expression to do something of which its have to happen suitable for speaker wants.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking is an express gratitude to (someone), especially by saying "Thank you", and return thanks before the meal often used in an utterance containing no verb and

serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude. According to Nickel (2008:2), Thanking is an expression something in which have done in activities of all person. Thanking has function to express gratitude (sincerity condition).

3. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation is an express vicarious pleasure to (a person) on the occasion of success or good fortune and give (someone) one's good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them. According to Nickel (2008:2), Congratulation is an expression something in which have done in activities of all person.

4. Expressive Speech Act of Apologize is an expression of regret for something that one has done wrong. Apology is words or statement saying sorry for something that has been done wrong or that causes a problem and information that people cannot go to a meeting or must leave early. In the other words, attitude is the social functions of comprehension such as apologize, asking for request, plead guilty, statement to aim, saying sorry as information to deliver for hearer.

5. Expressive Speech Act of Condole is an expression of sympathy for (someone).

6. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting is a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. Greeting is something that you say or do to greet somebody and a message of good wishes for somebody's health, happiness.

7. Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation is the passionate expression of grief or sorrow; weeping. A lament or lamentation is a passionate expression of grief, often in music, poetry, or song form. The grief is most often born of regret, or mourning. Laments can also be expressed in a verbal manner, where the participant would lament about something people regret or someone people have lost, usually accompanied by wailing, moaning and or crying, (Austin, 1975). Lamentation is an expression of great sadness or disappointment.

8. Expressive Speech Act of Attitude is an acquired or predisposed mental state regarding an object with some degree of positivity or negativity which is perceived from a social or personal stimuli or a relational mental state connecting a person to a proposition. Attitude is a way that you think and feel about something; that you behave toward to something and people to be confident, sometimes aggressive behavior (refusal form) that shows ones characters not care about other people's opinion and that you want to do things in individual way.

9. Expressive Speech Act of Agreement is an expression that used to express someone's desire. (1988, Andrew Radford, chapter 6, in Transformational grammar: a first course, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, page 306) having clarified what we mean by 'Person' and 'Number', we can now return to our earlier observation that a finite I is inflected not only for Tense, but also for

Agreement. More particularly, I inflect for Person and Number, and must 'agree' with its Subject, in the sense that the Person or Number features of I must match those of the Subject.

10. Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation is an emphatic interjection that also shows person's hailing. Based on (G. & C. Merriam,1913) Expression of sound or words indicative of emotion, as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, hailing etc.

For example: due to Eza's actions, the healthy team lost the match

The sample speech above is included in expressive speech because the speaker blames fizi in his speech.

d. Commissives

Commissives is a form of speech that ensures that the speaker will do something in the future. Included in this speech act are, Vowing, promising, offering, and expressed readiness.

For example: I will take you to Australia next week

Examples of the speech above include commissive speeches because speakers promise to bring listeners to Australia next week.

e. Declarations

Declaration is a form of speech that connects the contents of speech with the reality of speech acts intended by the speaker to create a new status or situation.According to Leech (1983: 105), declarations are illocutionary whose successful performances bring about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality e.g. resigning, demising, christening,

naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, and cancel. Yule (1996:53) inserted that this kind of speech acts can change the world via utterance.

In using a declaration the speaker changes the world via word. This kind of speech act is very special and used in very special circumstances which the expression used to change the world via utterances. This kind of speech acts are really rarely to be used, because only by a certain institutional role and in a specific context.

For example: Irene didn't enroll in Gadjah Mada University

Examples above include speech declarations because speakers cancel their entry into an Indonesian university.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of Research Design, Sources of Data, Procedures of Data Collection and Analysis of Data. The research design discusses about what methods are used in this study. Meanwhile, Sources of Data, Procedures of Data Collection and Analysis of Data discusses about the source of the studied data and how the data is collected and analyzed.

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative descriptive methods that mean selecting, classifying, and describing. The qualitative descriptive method reflects the actual situation and this qualitative descriptive method obtains data according to the facts of the funds and focuses on the results and their meaning. According to nawawi and martini (1996: 73) qualitative descriptive research attempts to describe all the symptoms or conditions that exist, namely the state of symptoms according to what people were at the time the study was conducted.

B. Sources of Data

The writer took the data from Emma Watson's speech "gender equality" and the supporting data from book, journal, thesis and some literary theory.

C. **Procedures of Data Collection**

Data is an important element in a research. According to sugiyono (2009:224) data collection techniques are a step the most strategic in research, because the main purpose of the research is getting data.

There several steps to collecting data: first, the writer browsed and downloaded the video speeches delivered by Emma Watson from www.youtube.com which duration 14 minute. Second, the video was then transcribed and analyzed. Third, the writer collect the references and the data which related to the topic that wants to analysis. The last, reading text such as books, journal, thesis and some literary theory which related to the topic that the writer wants to analysis.

In this research, the writer used qualitative data analysis. There several steps of analyzing the data in this research. First, copy the content of the speech by listening to Emma Watson's speech and typing it in Microsoft Word. Second, read the transcribed speech and sorting them by looking for units of words, phrases and sentences.

D. Analysis of Data

According to moleong (2000: data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting the data into patterns, categories, and units of basic descriptions so that the theme can be found and can be formulated with the work hypothesis, as suggested by the data. Analysis data also the activity to convert the result data from the research into a new information can be used in making conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents of research findings and discussion. The first part explain types of illocutionary acts contained in Emma Watson's speech and the second part explain function of illocutionary acts contained in Emma Watson's speech

A. FINDING

This part explains the findings of the research regarding the types of illocutionary acts and function of illocutionary **acts** contained in Emma Watson's speech. The speech analyzed in this study is Emma Watson's speech entitled gender equality. Emma Watson co-hosted a special event for UN women's HeforShe campaign in United Nations Headquarters, New York, 20 September 2014. Emma Watson launched the HeForShe initiative which aims to raise the status of women and invite men and boys around the world to stand in solidarity with women and girls make gender equality a reality.

In this research, the writer used the theory of illocutionary acts based on Austin's and Searle's theory. There are five types of illocutionary acts: Assertives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives and Declarations.

Based on the finding, the writer found 32 cases of illocutionary actsin Emma Watson's speech.

Table 1 types of illocutionarry acts contained in emma watson's speech.

NO	Types of illocutionary acts	DATA
1.	**Assertive**	**Data 1** "This is the first campaign of its kind at the UN"
		Data 2: "I decided that I was a feminist"
		Data 3: "And I think it is right that I am paid the same as my male counterparts"
		Data 4: "I think it is right that women should be involved on my behalf in the policies and the decisions that will affect my life"
		Data 5: "I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago"
		Data 6: "We want to try and make sure that it is tangible"
		Data 7: "We need more of those'
		Data 8: "Your Excellences, UN Secretary General, President of the General Assembly, Executive Director of the UN Women and distinguished guests"

		Data 9: "For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities"
		Data 10: "It is the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes"
		Data 11: "And if you still hate the word, it is not the word that is important"
		Data 12: "Gender equality is your issue too"
		Data 13: "It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals"
		Data 14: "But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word."
		Data 15: "Why has the world become such an uncomfortable one?"
		Data 16: "I am reaching out to you because we need your help."
		Data 17: "Today, we are launching a campaign called HeForShe"

		Data 18: "You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? (laugh) and what is she doing at the UN?"
2.	**Directive**	**Data 19:** "I am reaching out to you because I need your help."
		Data 20: "We want to try and galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for gender equality"
		Data 21: "Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too."
		Data 22: "Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong… It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum not as two opposing sets of ideals"
		Data 23: "If we stop defining each other by what we are not and start defining ourselves by what we are, we can all be free and this is what *HeForShe* is about. It's about freedom"
		Data 24: "We are struggling for a uniting word but the good news is we have a uniting movement. It is called HeForShe. I am inviting you to step forward, to be

		seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she". And to ask yourself if not me, who? If not now, when?"
3.	**Commisive**	**Data 25:** "I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she".
		Data 26: "Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too"
4.	**Expressives**	**Data 27:** "I decided I was a feminist and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word.Apparently I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men and, unattractive.Why is the word such an uncomfortable one? "
		Data 28: "These rights I consider to be human rights but I am one of the lucky ones. My life is a sheer privilege because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day. These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. They may not know it, but they are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. And we need more of those."

		Data 29: "If men don't have to be aggressive in order to be accepted women won't feel compelled to be submissive. If men don't have to control, women won't have to be controlled."
		Data 30: "You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? And what is she doing up on stage."
		Data 31: "And for this I applaud you"
		Data 32: "Thank you"

Table 2 function of assertives speech acts contained in emma watson's speech.

NO	FUNCTION OF ASSERTIVE SPEECH ACT	DATA
1.	State	Data 1 "This is the first campaign of its kind at the UN"
		Data 2 "I decided that I was a feminist"

		Data 3 "And I think it is right that I am paid the same as my male counterparts"
		Data 4 "I think it is right that women should be involved on my behalf in the policies and the decisions that will affect my life"
		Data 5 "I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago"
		Data 6 "We want to try and make sure that it is tangible"
		Data 7 "We need more of those"
		Data 8 "Today, we are launching a campaign called HeForShe"
2	Greet	**Data 9** "Your Excellences, UN Secretary General, President of the General Assembly, Executive Director of the UN Women and distinguished guests"
3.	Clarify	**Data 10** "For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities"
		Data 11 "It is the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes"

		Data 12 "And if you still hate the word, it is not the word that is important"
4.	Stress	**Data 13** "Gender equality is your issue too"
5.	Elaborate	**Data 14** "It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals"
6.	Inform	**Data 15** "But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word."
7.	Protest	**Data 16** "Why has the world become such an uncomfortable one?"
8.	Argue	**Data 17** "I am reaching out to you because we need your help."
9.	Guess	**Data 18** "You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? (laugh) and what is she doing at the UN?"

Table 3 function of directives speech acts contained in emma watson's speech.

NO	FUNCTION OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT	DATA
1	Inviting	**Data 19** "I am reaching out to you because I need your help."
		Data 21 "Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too."
		Data 24 "We are struggling for a uniting word but the good news is we have a uniting movement. It is called HeForShe. I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she". And to ask yourself if not me, who? If not now, when?"
2	Bidding	**Data 20** "We want to try and galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for gender equality"
3	advising	**Data 22** "Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong… It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum not as two opposing sets of ideals"
		Data 23 "If we stop defining each other by what

		we are not and start defining ourselves by what we are, we can all be free and this is what *HeForShe* is about. It's about freedom"

Table 4 function of commisives speech acts contained in emma watson's speech.

NO	FUNCTION OF COMMISIVES SPEECH ACT	DATA
1	Offering	**Data 25** "I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she".
2.	Expressed Readiness	**Data 26** "Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too"

Table 5 function of expressives speech acts contained in emma watson's speech.

NO	FUNCTION OF EXPRESSIVES SPEECH ACT	DATA
1.	Complain	**Data 27** "I decided I was a feminist and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word. Apparently I am among the

		ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men and, unattractive. Why is the word such an uncomfortable one? "
2.	Appreciate	**Data 28** "These rights I consider to be human rights but I am one of the lucky ones. My life is a sheer privilege because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day. These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. They may not know it, but they are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. And we need more of those."
		Data 31 "And for this I applaud you"
3.	Criticize	**Data 29** "If men don't have to be aggressive in order to be accepted women won't feel compelled to be submissive. If men don't have to control, women won't have to be controlled."
4.	Accusing	**Data 30** "You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? And what is she doing up on stage."
5	Thanking	**Data 32** "Thank you"

B. DISCUSSION

1. Assertive

Assertive was a form of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what he expresses. These speech acts were also called representative speech acts. Included in this speech act were state, greet, clarify, stress, guess, elaborate, inform, protest, criticize, argue, persuading.

data 1

"This is the first campaign of its kind at the UN"

Based on data 1, Emma wanted to state and inform this good news to audience. Further by stating this information, it adds a sense of influence for the audience to join the movement. This information makes the audience think that this movement was very important and worth following. Because this utterance had a function to state the audience about the good news, therefore, it was considered as stating.

Function of assertive speech act: Stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 2:

"I decided that I was a feminist"

Based on data 2, Emma would like to inform the audience that after witnessing many gender inequalities in her previous life, Emma wants to be someone who can bring the highest peace between genders. Emma thinks that being a self-proclaimed feminist was a must because being a feminist means that you realize that women deserve their rights.

Function of assertive speech act: Stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

> **Data 3:**
>
> "And I think it is right that I am paid the same as my male counterparts"
>
> Based on data 3, utterance was categorized as stating Emma wants to stated to the audience that companies or other actors involved in the field of work must provide equal opportunities and salaries for women. Women were free to choose jobs as long as people want and were able. Women were also entitled to receive the same salary as men for the same work. The above statement proves that Emma Watson really makes her argument that women should be treated equally. Emma wants people to believe in and help women get their rights in the world of work. Emma believes gender inequality will soon be resolved. This strategy was effective in provoking the public, especially women, to dare to voice their feelings and thoughts.

Function of assertive speech act: stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

> **Data 4:**
>
> "I think it is right that women should be involved on my behalf in the policies and the decisions that will affect my life"
>
> By uttering that sentence, Emma wanted to state the audience that women deserve to be involved in any discussion of political, social, and economic. Women should be free to think of themselves as what people want. This was the message Emma wants to convey to the hearer. The applause given by the audience

proved that people saw Emma as being brave enough to deconstruct values that have been rooted in society for so long. This applause was also proof that people were ready to support the movement to bring about change.

Function of assertive speech act: stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 5:

"I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago"

Emma wanted to tell the reason why she could be in the UN General Assembly. Emma Watson said she had been appointed by UN Women as Goodwill Ambassador six months ago. This statement changed Emma's social status in the International World, not only as an actress but also as an ambassador. Being a Goodwill Ambassador of the UN Women makes listeners believe that Emma Watson has the authority to speak out about the feminist movement at the United Nations. Emma Watson's important position at the United Nations will make listeners confident and believe in what Emma has to say. Therefore, delivered this statement was a good choice to earn the respect and trust of society to Emma.

Function of assertive speech act: stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 6:

"We want to try and make sure that it is tangible"

Emma wanted to convince the people that HeForShe was a real, to do that, Emma wanted to emphasize how important and promising HeForShe was. In this

period, there were at that point numerous women's activist developments which upheld the woman opportunity and right. Emma believed that even with current feminist movements, the gender equality was still difficult to accomplish. it was not only people's awareness that was lacking, but also the quality of the movement itself. Emma explained that HeForShe and other movements were different not only because people were under UN Women but also it has a different perspective and want to realize the highest happiness of everyone. Furthermore, "wanted to try and make sure" reinforced the point that he was very serious about the move and strongly encouraged the audience to join in. Furthermore, "wanted to try and make sure" reinforced the point that he was very serious about the move and strongly encouraged the audience to join in. However, according to Emma, this movement needs full support from the audience because she recognizes the quantity. play a big role in achieving the goals of the movement. this utterance added more stating sense to make people interested in supporting and joining the movement.

Function of assertive speech act: stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 7:

"We need more of those"

Based on data 7, Emma stated we need more of those where Emma wants to make people believe that the world needs to be deconstructed because of its inequalities that were detrimental to marginalized people. People who were marginalized were the most miserable person as in this case, people were women.

Feminists need to deconstruct the world because people were actors who will fight for and fight for women's rights. Emma has shown them the inadvertent feminists around her. Therefore, Emma wants to make people become feminists and fighters for gender equality.

Function of assertive speech act: stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 8:

"Your Excellences, UN Secretary General, President of the General Assembly, Executive Director of the UN Women and distinguished guests"

Based on data 8, categorized as *assertive of greeting* because when Emma took the podium, Emma greeted UN officials based on the level of respect because it would ultimately make the audience believe that she has high social sensitivity. Because, Emma will make a speech about the most sensitive issue, namely gender. Many people do not believe in gender inequality because people were not aware of the fact that women were entitled to equal rights as men. Therefore, Emma needs to attract the emotional attention of the audience, so that Emma can convey her ideas. To be precise, this opening was good for getting the audience's emotional feelings that make them sympathize with Emma. this makes it easier for Emma to get his attention to believe what he said afterward. This will make Emma's speech stronger and more believable.

Function of assertive speech act: Greeting. greet was a person's way of communicating awareness of the presence of others to show concern or social status relations between individuals or groups.

Data 9:

"For the record, feminism by definition was the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities"

The utterance above categorized as *assertive of clarifying*. Emma clarified that feminism was a belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. Many people don't know about feminism. Most people who know it, interpret feminism as something bad and very different from its true meaning. For example, society considers feminism as the idea of male haters and radicalism, because it tries new ideas that were opposite in society. therefore, Emma was here to clarify the meaning of feminism.

Function of assertive speech act: Clarifying. Clarify was to explain something more clearly so that it was easier to understand.

Data 10:

"It was the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes"

Based on data 10, Emma wants to clarify that feminism itself was not only in politics, economics, but also in the social spectrum. That's why Emma wants to influence people to be pro-feminism. However, this influence will not be effective if the audience does not know the true meaning of feminism itself. Thus, narrowing down people's thinking about feminism will help them to better understand the context in which it was telling the audience.

Function of assertive speech act: Clarifying. Clarify was to explain something more clearly so that it was easier to understand.

Data 11:

"And if you still hate the word, it is not the word that was important"

In her speech, she wanted to drag people's mind to understand more about the idea of having an equal opportunity, equal power and equal freedom upon their body, their dreams, and their willingness. People should put less focus on the wording because it could make them feel difficult and impossible to achieve that ideal and expected condition. It could be so because whenever people wanted to strive for the gender equality, what people needed to do was fighting the very strict conventional society to accept the new different value among them. Changing the social values was the hardest part. Emma realized that fact about how this was not an easy thing to do. Thus, she convinced the audience by uttering that sentence

Function of assertive speech act: clarifying. Clarify was to explain something more clearly so that it was easier to understand.

Data 12:

"Gender equality is your issue too"

In the above statement, it was evident that Emma wants to show that society also needs to care about gender equality issues. Basically people will care about problems that were close to and have something to do with them. As long as people weren't bullied, people wouldn't care at all. This was proof how people today were starting to be selfish and ignorant. This condition will then make the community unable to work together to solve the problem.

Function of assertive speech act: Stressing. Stress was a thought caused by a change in pressure or a change in the environment that requires a person to adjust.

Data 13:

"It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals"

Emma tries to emphasize that all audiences should see gender as a point. There should be no significant difference between the roles of men and women in society. The two were only physically different. People have the right to freedom and the same right to be free from bias and gender-biased rules. Society assumes that men bear certain burdens as opposed to women's burdens which ultimately harm both. Because of that, he delivered his speech to make everyone aware that men and women have the same freedom and rights such as defining personality, being what people want, working in whatever job people like and so on. So, in the end, women and men can become whatever people want and were free from gender stereotypes.

Function of assertive speech act: Elaborate.

Data 14:

"But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word."

In this utterance Emma tried to tell the audience that the main reason Emma speaks at the UN General Assembly was because Emma wants to tell the audience about feminism and ask them to join the movement to support gender equality. She told them that many people had very little knowledge of feminism itself. This assumption was even reinforced by Emma's latest research evidence on how well

society knows about feminism. This information needs to be provided to the community, so that the community knows exactly the context of the situation regarding the condition of the community. Therefore, make them aware that supporting the idea of feminism was something urgent.

Function of assertive speech act: informing. inform was a message consisting of interpretable meanings.

Data 15:

"Why has the world become such an uncomfortable one?"

From the data above, it can be seen that Emma wants to complain about the current condition. The world was considered uncomfortable for women because many people, values and beliefs limit women's freedom and happiness. For example, the fact that women were not treated equally in the political, economic, educational and even social spectrum proves that women were undermined in all aspects of life. For that reason, Emma feels that the world was no longer comfortable for women to live in.

Function of assertive speech act: protest. Protest was a statement of opinion which was usually an objection to an action.

Data 16:

"I am reaching out to you because we need your help."

Emma chose the word "reach out" rather than "talk" because Emma did not just want to talk to them but also to attract their hearts to listen, affirm, and do something about the topic that he brought to the podium. The words "need your help" were effective at arousing people's emotions because people show how

much stronger people were than the speaker or the gesture itself. Therefore, their presence was more important than anything else.

Function assertive speech act: argumenting. argue was a series of statements such as proposing, suggesting or arguing.

Data 17:

"Today, we are launching a campaign called HeForShe"

Emma tried to assert by telling the audience that will support their information to understand the context of the topic. So, this information will prevent viewers from misunderstanding him. It also prevents the audience from getting confused about the flow of his argument which was mentioned later in his speech. For the reason, this greeting was considered a state.

Function of assertive speech act: Stating. To state was to inform or express the opinions and thoughts of a person or speaker.

Data 18:

"You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? (laugh) and what is she doing at the UN?"

In order to make people convinced, a speaker needed to heal the doubts towards the arguments brought in the speech. Emma realized that people felt uncertain about Emma arguments about how Emma wanted to change the world for the betterment. Emma guessed that this uncertainty existed simply because the people knew Emma only as Hermione. To heal the doubts, Emma directly spotted it by mentioning the term "Harry Potter girl" and gave answers as to why this girl was standing in the UN podium. This way of explaining would eventually make

people give more trust to her and believe that she deserved to be there and talk about the gender issue.

Function of assertive speech act: guessing. A guess was an estimate or guess or opinion about anything that was formed without sufficient evidence.

b. Directive

Directive was a sign for hearer to take the action or doing something after hearing a speech from speaker, such as: ordering, requesting, bidding, forbidden, advising, and inviting.

Data 19:

"I am reaching out to you because I need your help."

Based on data 19, showed in "*reaching out to you*" categorized as *directive of inviting* because the speaker asked to everyone to participate and support her campaign entitled *HeForShe*. Data 1 also belongs to *directive of requesting* it showed in sentence "*I need your help*" categorized as requesting act. The speaker requesting to hearer to end gender inequality and the speaker need everyone to be involved.

Function of directive speech act: inviting. Inviting was a request or invitation to be willing to join an event.

Data 20:

"We want to try and galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for gender equality"

Data 20 categorized as *directive of bidding* it was showed in "*we want to try and galvanize*". The speaker had an offer to the speaker to be advocates for

gender equality. In this sentence, illocutionary act directive of bidding was showed directly. Emma Watson's bidding directly to hearer to take an action and make sure that gender equality could be tangible.

Function of directive speech act: bidding. A bid was a request or direction to do something.

Data 21:

"Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too."

The utterance above categorized as *directive of inviting I*. the word "*i would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation*" was marked as inviting word. The speaker asked a man to participate too in campaign about gender equality, it was not about women's problem but also men's problem because it was related to the injustice between women and men also men didn't have benefits from equality either.

Function of directive speech act: inviting. : inviting was a request or invitation to be willing to join an event.

Data 22:

"Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong… It was time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum not as two opposing sets of ideals"

Based on the quotation above, it was categorized as *directive of advising* it was showed in line 2 "*it is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum, not as two opposing sets of ideals*". The speaker gave an advice to the hearer or audience that this time we have to try to perceive gender on a spectrum that men and women was not two opposing sets, it was about freedom like a color of a rainbow

that men and women should be free to feel anything and showed everything. Therefore, from now we could stop being imprisoned by gender stereotype.

Function of directive speech act: advising. Advising was an opinion about what a person should and should do about a situation or problem.

Data 23:

"If we stop defining each other by what we are not and start defining ourselves by what we are, we can all be free and this is what *HeForShe* is about. It's about freedom"

Based on the quotation, it was categorized as *directive of advising. T*he speaker gave an advice to audience that all the people could be free to express and did anything and could be complete version of themselves regardless of gender inequality.

Function of directive speech act: advising. Advising was an opinion about what a person should and should do about a situation or problem.

Data 24:

"We are struggling for a uniting word but the good news is we have a uniting movement. It is called HeForShe. I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she". And to ask yourself if not me, who? If not now, when?"

This act showed in last part of Emma's speech, it was categorized *directive of inviting,* it could be seen line 2 in the sentence *" I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up to be the "he" for "she". And to ask yourself if not me, who? If not now, when?".* The speaker invited the audience to participate in uniting movement, to support about Campaign *HeForShe.*

Function of directive speech act: inviting. Inviting was a request or invitation to be willing to join an event.

c. Commisive

Commisives was a form of speech that ensures that the speaker will do something in the future. Included in this speech act were, Vowing, promising, offering, and expressed readiness.

Data 25:

"I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she".

The utterance above categorized as *commisive of offering I*. the word "*I am inviting you to step forward*" was marked as offering word because here Emma offers the listener a step forward to end gender inequality. For that, Emma invites everyone to be involved in this.

Function of commissive speech act: offering. Offering was an act of someone who offers something.

Data 26:

"Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too"

The utterance above categorized as *commisiveof Expressed Readiness*. The word "I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation" was marked as expressed readiness word because here Emma was ready to deliver this campaign and explain that gender equality was not only women's problem but also men have to be involved in this issue.

Function of commisive speech act: Expressed Readiness. Expressed Readiness was to state a readiness for something.

d. Expressives

Searle (1976: 12) states that expressive speech acts were used to express psychological states in conditions of sincerity or true feelings in propositional content. Included in this speech act were, thanking, congratulating, praising, pardoning, accusing, condoling, appreciation, criticize, complain and expression of feeling.

Data 27:

"I decided I was a feminist and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word. Apparently I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men and, unattractive. Why is the word such an uncomfortable one? "

Based on the data 27 line 5 in the sentence *"why was the word such an uncomfortable one?"* categorizes as *Expressive of complain,* The massage from Emma's Speech, she wanted to change the hearer mind that there was nothing wrong to be feminist but people always judge feminist as a too strong women, anti-men and unattractive, the speaker gave complain question that why be feminist such an uncomfortable word.

Function of expressive speech act: complain. a complaint was a response or form of expression resulting from a mismatch or dissatisfaction with some aspects received by someone.

Data 28:

"These rights I consider to be human rights but I am one of the lucky ones. My life is a sheer privilege because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day. These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. They may not know it, but they are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. And we need more of those."

It was categorized as *Expressive of Appreciate* it showed line 1 in the sentence *"but I am one of the lucky ones….because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day.",* The speaker express her feeling to people around her who always treated her regardless of gender inequality that she felt gratitude and felt lucky. The other *Expressive of Appreciate* line 5in the sentence "*These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. People may not know it, but they are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. And we need more of those",* The speaker also gave an appreciation to the gender equality ambassadors who indirectly gave a support of gender equality. Function of expressive speech act: Appreciate. Appreciate was to show or express an expression in gratitude or gratitude towards.

Data 29:

"If men don't have to be aggressive in order to be accepted women won't feel compelled to be submissive. If men don't have to control, women won't have to be controlled."

Based on the data it was categorized as *Expressive of Criticize,* the speaker gave criticize about men who always wanted to dominated a woman from a

political, economy, knowledge. The important point women want not have to be controlled if men did not controlled.

Function of expressive speech act: criticize. Criticize was expressing disapproval or dissatisfaction with someone or something.

Data 30:

"You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? And what is she doing up on stage."

Data 30 showed as *Expressive of Accusing,* the speaker gave an accusing question to herself about what the audience thought. The participant was the speaker and the audience, the speaker was an female actor in harry potter movie and that was why she gave an accusing question to herself about the possibility of audience thought, because she suddenly standing and campaign about gender equality, even she was not sure that she qualified to campaign this issue but all she knew and care that she wanted make it better this problem.

Function of expressive speech act: accusing. Accusing was meant to show someone you think people were doing something wrong.

Data 31:

"And for this I applaud you"

Data 31 was categorized as *Expressive of Appreciate,* the speaker gave an appreciate word to the audience who came and believe in gender equality because it was mean that the audience might be one of those inadvertent feminist.

Function of expressive speech act: appreciate. Appreciate was to show or express an expression in gratitude or gratitude towards.

Data 32:

"Thank you"

Data 32 categorized as *Expressive of thanking* because at the end the speaker close her speech with thanks word to audience for the attention and care about gender equality issue.

Function of expressive speech act: thanking. Thanking was telling people that you were grateful for something people did or gave.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provides the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research and references.

A. CONCLUSION

After analyzing this reaserch, the writer arrived to conclusion. Emma Watson had 5 types illocutionary acts: 18 data of Assertive, 6 data of Directive, 2 data of commissive, and 7 data of Expressive. Firstly, assertives acts were performed since ensure audience are interested in collaborating and joining the campaign, informing listeners why changes should be made, providing a picture of gender equality.This made her speech more interesting and showed that Emma wanted to end gender inequality. Secondly, directive acts were performed since Emma might not be able to achieve gender equality without the support of the people and also be able to work together to solve this problem. Thirdly, commisive acts were performed since Emma wants to build people's trust that people can end gender inequality. Fourthly, expressives acts were performed by emma in her speech because emma wanted to build rapport to audience and Emma wants to show that she wants to end this gender inequality.

In this speech, assertive is used illocutionary act which was used by the speaker 18 times and 9 Function of illocutionary acts which are stating, greeting, clarifying, stressing, guessing, elaborating, informing, protesting, and argumenting. Directive is used illocutionary act which was used by the speaker 6 times and 3 Function of illocutionary acts which are inviting, bidding and

advising. commissive is used illocutionary act which was used by the speaker 2 times and 3 Function of illocutionary acts which are offering and Expressed Readiness. Expressive is used illocutionary act which was used by the speaker 7 times and 5 Function of illocutionary acts which are complain, appreciate, criticize, accusing and thanking. Declarative is used illocutionary act which was used by the speaker 2 times and 2 Function of illocutionary acts which are

B. SUGGESTION

English Studies students can learn speech acts. This can minimize misunderstandings that occur in communication because speech act studies provide knowledge about the intended meaning behind the speech. In addition, there are many types of speech acts that are found in everyday conversation. Therefore, this research can expedite the communication process.

The speech act has a wide scope. There are many interrelated aspects of speech acts that can be analyzed. This study only focuses on the analysis of illocutionary acts found in speech. In this regard, other writers can investigate speech acts in different contexts such as dialogue, song lyrics and the like so that people can enrich speech act patterns or models.

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APPENDICES

Transcription

Emma Watson: Gender equality is your issue too

Date: Saturday, September 20, 2014
Speech by UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Emma Watson at a special event for the HeForShe campaign, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 20 September 2014
[Check against delivery.]
Today we are launching a campaign called "HeForShe."
I am reaching out to you because I need your help. We want to end gender inequality—and to do that we need everyone to be involved.

This is the first campaign of its kind at the UN: we want to try and galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for gender equality. And we don't just want to talk about it, but make sure it is tangible.

I was appointed six months ago and the more I have spoken about feminism the more I have realized that fighting for women's rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating. If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to stop.

For the record, feminism by definition is: "The belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. It is the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes."

I started questioning gender-based assumptions when at eight I was confused at being called "bossy," because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the boys were not.

When at 14 I started being sexualized by certain elements of the press.

When at 15 my girlfriends started dropping out of their sports teams because people didn't want to appear "muscly."

When at 18 my male friends were unable to express their feelings.

I decided I was a feminist and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word.

Apparently I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men and, unattractive.

Why is the word such an uncomfortable one?

I am from Britain and think it is right that as a woman I am paid the same as my male counterparts. I think it is right that I should be able to make decisions about my own body. I think it is right that women be involved on my behalf in the policies and decision-making of my country. I think it is right that socially I am afforded the same respect as men. But sadly I can say that there is no one country in the world where all women can expect to receive these rights.

No country in the world can yet say people have achieved gender equality.

These rights I consider to be human rights but I am one of the lucky ones. My life is a sheer privilege because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day. These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. People may not know it, but people are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. And we need more of those.

And if you still hate the word—it is not the word that is important but the idea and the ambition behind it. Because not all women have been afforded the same rights that I have. In fact, statistically, very few have been.

In 1995, Hilary Clinton made a famous speech in Beijing about women's rights. Sadly many of the things she wanted to change are still a reality today.

But what stood out for me the most was that only 30 per cent of her audience were male. How can we affect change in the world when only half of it is invited or feel welcome to participate in the conversation?

Men—I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue too.

Because to date, I've seen my father's role as a parent being valued less by society despite my needing his presence as a child as much as my mother's.

I've seen young men suffering from mental illness unable to ask for help for fear it would make them look less "macho"—in fact in the UK suicide is the biggest killer of men between 20-49 years of age; eclipsing road accidents, cancer and coronary heart disease. I've seen men made fragile and insecure by a distorted sense of what constitutes male success. Men don't have the benefits of equality either.

We don't often talk about men being imprisoned by gender stereotypes but I can see that that people are and that when people are free, things will change for women as a natural consequence.

If men don't have to be aggressive in order to be accepted women won't feel compelled to be submissive. If men don't have to control, women won't have to be controlled.

Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong… It is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum not as two opposing sets of ideals.

If we stop defining each other by what we are not and start defining ourselves by what we are—we can all be freer and this is what HeForShe is about. It's about freedom.

I want men to take up this mantle. So their daughters, sisters and mothers can be free from prejudice but also so that their sons have permission to be vulnerable

and human too—reclaim those parts of themselves people abandoned and in doing so be a more true and complete version of themselves.

You might be thinking who is this Harry Potter girl? And what is she doing up on stage at the UN. It's a good question and trust me, I have been asking myself the same thing. I don't know if I am qualified to be here. All I know is that I care about this problem. And I want to make it better.

And having seen what I've seen—and given the chance—I feel it is my duty to say something. English Statesman Edmund Burke said: "All that is needed for the forces of evil to triumph is for enough good men and women to do nothing."

In my nervousness for this speech and in my moments of doubt I've told myself firmly—if not me, who, if not now, when. If you have similar doubts when opportunities are presented to you I hope those words might be helpful.

Because the reality is that if we do nothing it will take 75 years, or for me to be nearly a hundred before women can expect to be paid the same as men for the same work. 15.5 million girls will be married in the next 16 years as children. And at current rates it won't be until 2086 before all rural African girls will be able to receive a secondary education.
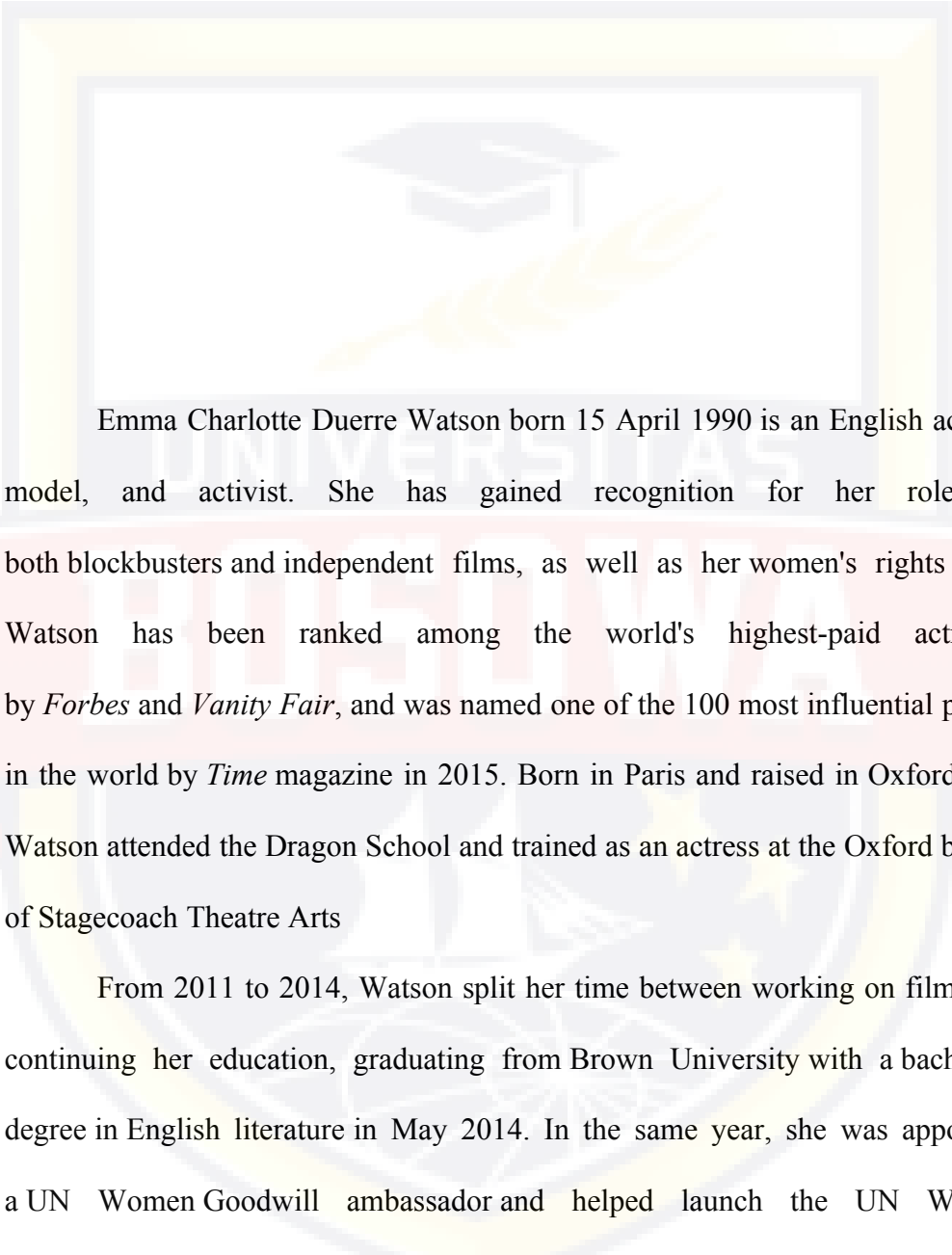
If you believe in equality, you might be one of those inadvertent feminists I spoke of earlier.

And for this I applaud you.

We are struggling for a uniting word but the good news is we have a uniting movement. It is called HeForShe. I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen to speak up, to be the "he" for "she". And to ask yourself if not me, who? If not now, when?

Thank you.

Biography of Emma Watson

Emma Charlotte Duerre Watson born 15 April 1990 is an English actress, model, and activist. She has gained recognition for her roles in both blockbusters and independent films, as well as her women's rights work. Watson has been ranked among the world's highest-paid actresses by *Forbes* and *Vanity Fair*, and was named one of the 100 most influential people in the world by *Time* magazine in 2015. Born in Paris and raised in Oxfordshire, Watson attended the Dragon School and trained as an actress at the Oxford branch of Stagecoach Theatre Arts

From 2011 to 2014, Watson split her time between working on films and continuing her education, graduating from Brown University with a bachelor's degree in English literature in May 2014. In the same year, she was appointed a UN Women Goodwill ambassador and helped launch the UN Women campaign HeForShe, which advocates for gender equality. Watson was appointed to a G7 advisory body for women's rights in 2019, consulting with leaders on foreign policy. Her modelling work has included campaigns for Burberry and Lancôme. She also lent her name to a line of clothing for

sustainable brand People Tree. In 2020, she joined the board of directors of Kering, a luxury brand group, in her capacity as an advocate for sustainable fashion.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Febrina Praharsini, She was born in Bulukumba, 4 february 1998. She is the last daughter of two children from Bahar Sanusi and Dawani Rana. Her father is an government employee and her mother is a housewife. Her hobbies are listening music, watching drama and reading webtoon. Her principle life is "do not give up, big things take time. Be patient".

She completed her elementary education in SDN 24 Salemba from 2004-2010, after that, she continued in SMPN 2 Bulukumba from 2010-2013, then she continued in SMAN 8 Bulukumba from 2013-2016. She continued her study by choosing English Literature at Bosowa University, she gets interest to know more about English.

One of achievement that writer achieved while studying in Literature was that had written a book entitled Navaa. The writer also a member of Student Executive Board who always contributes in every activities. The writer hope that she always be the pride of her parents.