

**SPEECH ACT IN *THE BREADWINNER* MOVIE  
SCRIPT (2017) WRITTEN BY ANITA DORON**



**THESIS**

**Submitted by Faculty of Letters of Bosowa University in Partial Fulfillment  
of The Requirement for The Sarjana Degree (S1)**

**ADELIA PUTRI**

**4518051028**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF LETTERS**

**BOSOWA UNIVERSITY**

**MAKASSAR**

**2023**

THESIS

SPEECH ACT IN *THE BREADWINNER* MOVIE SCRIPT (2017) WRITTEN BY ANITA DORON

Arranged and Submitted by

ADELIA PUTRI

45 18 051 028

Has been defended In front of the Skripsi Examination Committee


ON


March, 6<sup>th</sup> 2023

Approved By

Supervisor I

Supervisor II

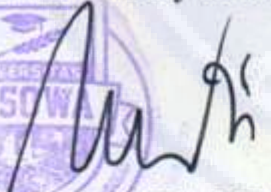
  
Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIDN. 09.0107.7002


  
Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

Known By

Dean of Faculty of Letters

Head of English Department

  
Dr. Asdar, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIDN. 09.2209.7001

  
Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum  
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

Date of Approval... 6/3/2023

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**

Title : **SPEECH ACT IN THE BREADWINNER MOVIE  
SCRIPT (2017) WRITTEN BY ANITA DORON**

Name : **ADELIA PUTRI**

Register Number : **4518051028**

Faculty : **LETTERS FACULTY**

Study Program : **ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**Approved By:**

Supervisor I



**Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum**  
NIDN. 09.0107.7002

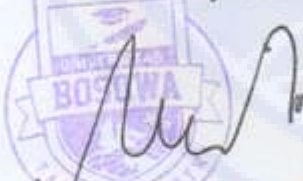
Supervisor II



**Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M. Hum**  
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

**Known by:**

Dean Faculty of Letters



**Dr. Asdar, S.Pd., M.Pd**  
NIDN. 09.2209.7001

Head of English Department



**Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M. Hum**  
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

Date of Approval : **6/3/2023**

## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here declares that the content in this thesis **SPEECH ACT IN THE BREADWINNER MOVIE SCRIPT (2017) WRITTEN BY ANITA DORON** was the absolute work of the writer and has been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis was the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of wrote this thesis and the resources used really exist and was recognized.

Makassar, 5 March 2023

The Writer



Adelia Putri

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude the writer prays to the presence of God Almighty, for all his blessings and grace so that the writer can complete the thesis entitled "SPEECH ACT IN *THE BREADWINNER* MOVIE SCRIPT WRITTEN by ANITA DORON". Peace and salutation always be given to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW that we hope his blessing in judgment day.

In writing this thesis, it cannot be separated from the assistance of other parties in providing assistance and guidance, so that the writer can complete the research and preparation of the final project. For this reason, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express the deepest gratitude to:

Beloved parents (Patta Rannu and Rosniati) especially the writer's mother thank you so much for your love, her brother (Aby) and sisters (Alika and Alya) who had provided countless moral and material support, so that this thesis could be completed as it is today.

The support, patience and confession of the writer's supervisors, **Dr Sudirman Maca S.S., M.Hum** as her supervisor I and **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S.,M.Hum** as her supervisor II who had helped the writer patiently finishing this thesis by giving suggestion, guidance, and correction from the very early stage of this research as well as giving the writer extraordinary experience through the past year.

Thank to **Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum** and **Asyrafunnisa S.S., M.Hum** as the examiners for the suggestion, correction, knowledge and guidance

that given to the writer.

To writer's lecturers **Dr. Ramli, S.S., S.Pd., M.Pd, Tabhan Samsu Rijal, Lc., MA., Hendrik Y. Possumah, S.S., M.Hum, Dr. Dra. Syahriah Madjid, M.Hum** and the deepest gratitude addressed to **Dr. H. Herman Mustafa, M.Pd.** may he rest in love and Allah SWT forever showering his soul with mercy until the judgment day.

Being thankful to the writer's loyal friends who accompany during study and same struggle in Faculty of Letters during four years at Bosowa University "**Intan and Wiwi**" thanks for always being there when her need you.

To the writer's friends **Melvy, Mona, Mae, Afra**, thank you for being her friends the writer will always remember the good memories that had spent for 4 years together, and also Thank you to beloved **SASKARA** and **SASTRA18** you were amazing and you all were always forever in her thoughts.

The writer is fully aware that there are still deficiency in writing this thesis, therefore the writer apologized and hopes for constructive criticism and sugesstions from all readers.

Finally, I hope that writing this final project can be useful for writers and other fellow students in the future come and hopefully all help and all parties are worth worship by the side of God Almighty, Amen.

Makassar, 05 Maret 2023

The Writer

## ABSTRACT

**Adelia Putri.** 4518051028. “Speech Act in *The Breadwinner* Movie Script (2017) Written by Anita Doron”. English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng).

The objective of this research were to find out the types of speech acts and describe the functions of speech acts contained in *The Breadwinner* movie script. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method and locutionary and perlocutionary theory from Austin and illocutionary theory from Searle to analyze the types of speech acts and their functions in the *The Breadwinner* movie script.

The results of the study show that there were 3 types of speech acts used in *The Breadwinner* movie script, namely locutionary speech acts consisting of imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary speech acts consisting of assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. And perlocutionary speech acts. The locutionary speech act was the most dominant speech act appeared in *The Breadwinner* movie script. Locutionary speech acts had different functions according to their type, such as locutionary speech acts which had 3 functions, namely: imperative function, interrogative function, and declarative function. Illocutionary speech act had 5 functions, namely: assertive function, directive function, commissive function, and expressive function. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech acts only have one function, namely influencing the speech partner so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

**Keywords:** Speech Acts, Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary, Movie Script.

## ABSTRAK

**Adelia Putri.** 4518051028. “Speech Act in *The Breadwinner* Movie Script (2017) Written by Anita Doron”. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. (Dibimbing oleh Sudirman Maca dan Andi Tenri Abeng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tindak tutur dan menjelaskan fungsi dari tindak tutur yang terdapat dalam naskah film *The Breadwinner*. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan teori lokusi dan perlokusi dari Austin serta teori ilokusi dari Searle untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur dan fungsi tindak tutur dalam naskah film *The Breadwinner*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 3 jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam naskah film *The Breadwinner* yaitu tindak tutur lokusi yang terdiri dari imperatif, interogatif, dan deklaratif. Tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdiri dari asertif, direktif, komisif dan ekspresif. Dan tindak tutur perlokusi. Tindak tutur lokusi merupakan tindak tutur yang paling dominan muncul dalam naskah film *The Breadwinner*. Tindak tutur lokusi memiliki fungsi yang berbeda-beda menurut jenisnya, seperti tindak tutur lokusi yang memiliki 3 fungsi, yaitu: fungsi imperatif, fungsi interogatif, dan fungsi deklaratif. Tindak tutur ilokusi memiliki 5 fungsi, yaitu: fungsi asertif, fungsi direktif, fungsi komisif, dan fungsi ekspresif. Sedangkan tindak tutur perlokusi hanya memiliki satu fungsi, yaitu mempengaruhi mitra tutur agar mitra tutur melakukan suatu tindakan tertentu.

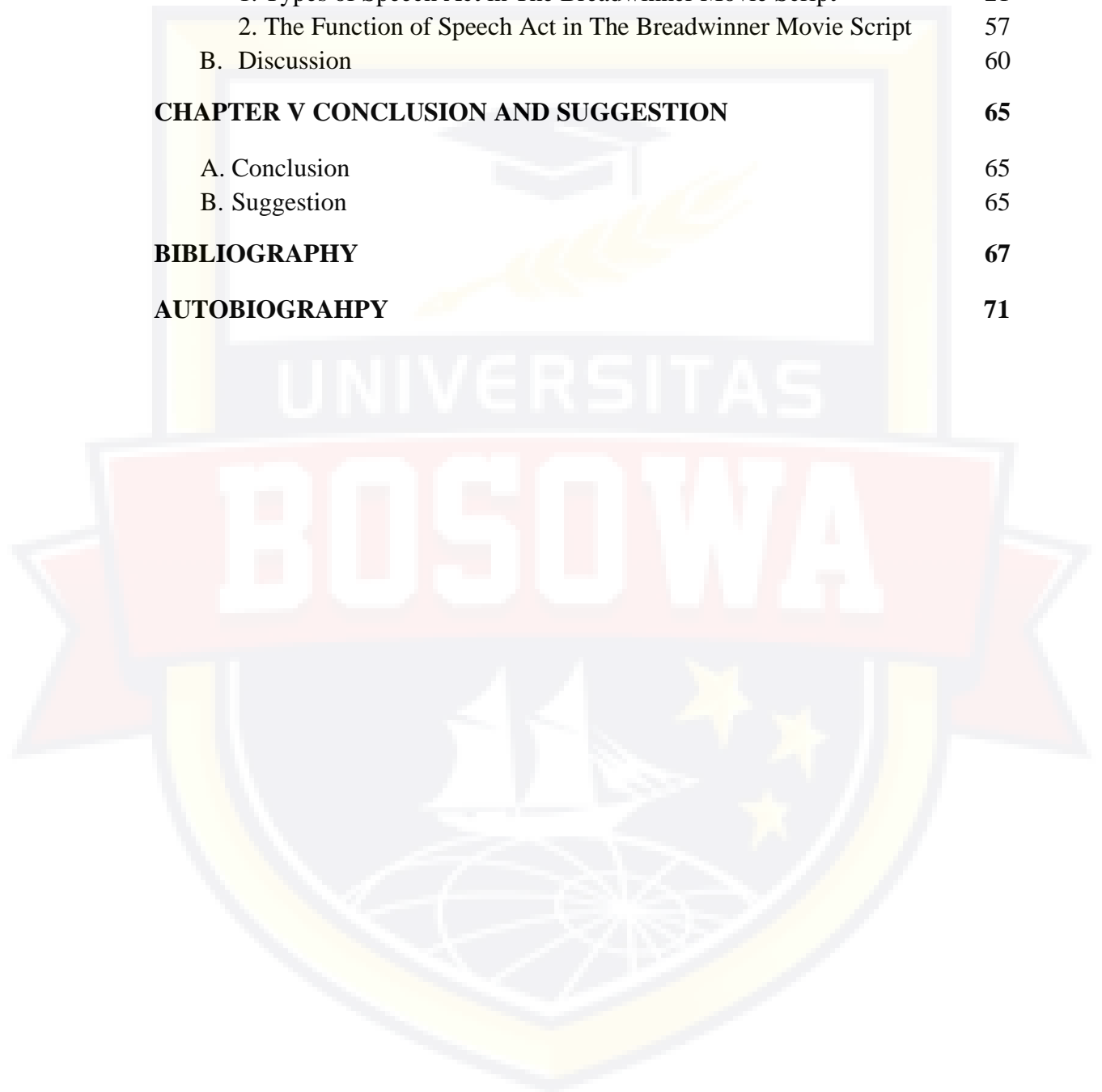
**Kata Kunci:** Tindak Tutur, Lokusi, Ilokusi, Perlokusi, Naskah Film.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>PAGE OF APPROVAL</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background	1
B. Reason for Choosing Tittle	3
C. Problem of the Research	3
D. Scope of the Research	4
E. Question of the Research	4
F. Objective of the Research	4
G. Significance of the Research	5
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Previous Studies	6
B. Pragmatics Theories	10
C. Speech Act	11
1. Definition	11
2. Austin's Classification Speech Act	11
3. Searle Classification Speech Act	15
4. Direct and Indirect Speech Act	16
5. Speech Act in Movie Script	17
<b>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>18</b>
A. Type of The Research	18
B. Source of the Data	18
C. Method of Collecting Data	19
D. Method of Analyzing Data	19

<b>CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>21</b>
A. Findings	21
1. Types of Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script	21
2. The Function of Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script	57
B. Discussion	60
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	<b>65</b>
A. Conclusion	65
B. Suggestion	65
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>AUTOBIOGRAHPY</b>	<b>71</b>



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Language was a communication tool, both spoken and written (Mursyida 2020:64). Humans often used language as a tool to interacted with other humans and also as a tool to conveyed an idea or opinion. It was undeniable that language played an important role because it was a tool of human communication in everyday life.

When communicating, humans must pay attention to the meaning contained in the speech conveyed by the speaker make that the message or intent could be conveyed properly. One of the linguistics that studies language and the meaning of an utterance has pragmatics. Pragmatics could be help us to better understood the true meaning and purpose conveyed by the speaker. Accorded to Mursyida (2020:65) Pragmatics was a part of linguistics which studied about speech that has meaning. In line with that, Purwo (1990:16) defined pragmatics as the studied of the meaning of speech that used contextual meaning.

One of the topics in pragmatic studied that discusses the meaning or intent conveyed by speakers has speech acts. Accorded to Siregar (2017: 8) a speech act has a person's activity when used language to a speech partner with the intention of communicating something. The purposed of this speech act analysis was usually used to found out certain intentions and goals in literary works.

One of the literary works that was closely related to speech acts has movie script because in movie script there was a dialogue or conversation between characters related to speech that refers to pragmatic speech acts. The speech in movie script would be easier for readers to understand when they knew the intent and purpose of the speaker and speech partner. It was important to understand the speech acts in the dialogue in movie script, therefore the writer would be examined the speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script. *The Breadwinner* movie script was written by Anita Doron in 2017 and has been made into a movie with the same title, *The Breadwinner*. The script of this movie told the story of an 11 years old girl from Afghanistan named Parvana. She grew up in the midst of conflict. Once her disabled father was arrested for no reason by the Taliban regime. The Parvana family was left without the means to support themselves. When all the food in their house ran out, Parvana decided to cut her long hair and disguised herself as a boy to support her mother, brother and sister because the Taliban forbade women to leave the house without a male companion.

From what has been described above, this research deserved to be studied further in the study of speech acts because after reading the movie script the writer found various types of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. With the variety of speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script, an opportunity for writer to analyze it, the writer conducted a study entitled "Speech Act in *The Breadwinner* Movie Script (2017) Written by Anita Doron".

## **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

The reason the writer chosen this title is because the writer found that there were three types of speech acts used in *The Breadwinner* movie script. Speech acts focused on how to used language in communicated by expressing the intent and purpose of the speaker. When reading a conversation or dialogue in a movie script, each reader has a different view in understood the intent and purpose of the speaker and the speech partner, it made the writer interested in studied more deepened about the speech acts contained in movie script made that the writer knew the intent and purpose speaker and speech partner. Therefore, the writer decided to analyzed the types of speech acts and the function of speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script.

## **C. Problem of The Research**

The movie script could not be separated from dialogue or conversations that occur between two or more characters. The dialogue or conversation was closely related to speech act. Every reader has a different view in understood the meaning of the speech in movie script. The utterance in movie script would be more understandable by the readers when they knew the intent and purpose of the speaker and speech partner.

#### **D. Scope of The Research**

This studied analyzed the types of speech acts and their functions and focused on analysis of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script written by Anita Doron.

#### **E. Question of The Research**

From the background of the problem, there were several research problems in this studied. To analyzed the speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script, the writer has several questions:

1. What are the speech act types contained in *The Breadwinner* movie script written by Anita Doron?
2. What are the function of speech act in *The Breadwinner* movie script written by Anita Doron ?

#### **F. Objective of The Research**

The research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the speech act types contained in The Breadwinner movie script written by Anita Doron.
2. To describe the function of speech act in The Breadwinner movie script written by Anita Doron.

## **G. Significance of The Research**

### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

Theoretically, the results of this studied were expected to contributed to literary worked related to the field of cinema and pragmatics, especially speech acts in movie script.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

Practically, this research was expected to provided knowledge to readers or further writers by provided an objective description of how the types of speech act and the function of speech act in movie script, especially locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Another benefit of this research has that it was expected to provided knowledge about the intent and purpose of speakers and speech partners in understood the meaning of speech in movie script, and could be a reference for students, especially students of English literature who wanted to learn more about the intent and purposed of speech in movie script.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Previous Studies**

Rahayu et al., (2019) with their journal "Speech Act Analysis Of "Frozen" The Movie Script". This studied aims to analyzed the speech acts of the Frozen movie script with research method used qualitative method where the author described the results in the form of words and explanations of the results. The writer analyzes all types of representative, commissive, directive, declaration, expressive, and verdict speech acts. The results of this study were that all types of speech acts have their own meaning in given sentences to make a response.

Sinaga (2019) with his journal "Travis Shaw's Speech Act in The Choice Movie Script". This studied aims to analyzed the illocutionary speech acts of the main character in The Choice movie script. This studied used a qualitative descriptive method to described and analyzed the illocutionary speech acts founded in the utterances spoken by the main character, Travis in The Choice movie script. In this studied, Sinaga founded Travis Shaw used all kinds of illocutionary speech act. The most dominant type of illocutionary used by Travis Shaw in his speech was that he used more representative illocutionary speech act such as, implying stating, describing, asserting, boasting, admitting, saying, reporting, speculating, claiming, boasting, mentioning, asserting and others.

Lina et al., (2019) with their journal "An Speech Act Used by Anna as The Second Characters in "Frozen" Movie Script". This studied analyzes speech acts to



found out the utterances that appeared and their effects on listeners after the speech was spoken. There were three types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, however this studied focused on discussed illocutionary speech acts because basically this studied aims to determined what illocutionary acts was used by Anna as one of the characters in the Frozen movie. This studied used a qualitative descriptive research method and the results of the studied found that there were five kinds of illocutionary acts in movie script, namely: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

Santia & Kurniawan (2019) with their journal "Speech Act Found In "Aladdin" Movie". This studied aims to analyzed speech acts in Aladdin movie. In this studied, Santia and Kurniawan used qualitative method as research method. For data collection, the writer first found the Aladdin movie and the script. Then watched and understood the movie and the contents of the script. Finally, the writer chosen speech that contained locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. The results showed that the illocutionary speech act was the most frequently used speech act in Aladdin movie.

Anwar et al., (2020) with their journal "Perlocutionary Acts In "The Croods" Movie Script". This studied aims to identified the perlocutionary speech acts used by the characters in movie script "The Croods". The writer used a qualitative descriptive method and the data was obtained from the story or dialogue between the characters. Based on the data contained in the movie script "The Croods" shows that all characters in the movie script "The Croods" used perlocutionary acts.

Abdullah et al., (2020) with their journal "Illocutionary Act in Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script". This studied aims to analyzed the speech act in the Ice Age Collision Course movie script by used pragmatic studied to understand meaning in relation to speech situations and understand meaning through language. In this studied, they used a qualitative descriptive method and the results showed that there were 10 illocutionary speech acts with five types of illocutionary acts expressed by all characters, namely Directive, Representative, Commissive, Expressive and Declaration acts.

Rizki & Golubović (2020) with their journal "An Analysis of Speech Act of Omar Mukhtar's Utterances in Lion of The Desert Movie". This studied aims to analyzed the speech acts used by the main character, namely Omar Mukhtar. They classified the types of speech acts accorded to the classification procedure of the speech act theory of John R. Searle used qualitative method. In this studied they revealed that there were four types of speech acts uttered by the main character, namely representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. However, there were only one type of speech act that was often used by the main character, namely representative speech acts.

Sari (2020) with her journal "The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: Spongebob Squarepants' The movie". This studied aims to analyzed the types of speech acts used by the main character in the Spongebob Squarepants movie. In this studied, Sari used descriptive qualitative research method to explained the types of speech acts used by the main character. Sari revealed that there were four types of dominant speech acts uttered by the main character, namely representative, directive,

commissive, and expressive. However, there were only one type of speech act that was often used by the main character, namely directive speech act.

Fadhilah et al., (2021) with their journal "An Analysis of Speech Act on Bu Tejo's Utterances as The Main Characters in Tilik Movie". This studied aims to analyzed the speech acts used by Bu Tejo as one of the main characters in Tilik movie. In this studied, they used primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source has taken from Mrs. Tejo's story in Tilik movie and the secondary source has taken from the movie script. This studied used a qualitative descriptive method by used theory accorded to the concept of the type of illocutionary act by John R. Searle and supported by the Austin concept. The results of the studied found that the most common illocutionary speech acts found in Mrs. Tejo's speech were directive illocutionary speech acts and expressive illocutionary speech acts.

Rahmawati (2021) with her journal "An analysis of Expressive Speech Acts used in Crazy Rich Asian movie". This studied aims to examined expressive speech acts in Crazy Rich Asian movie. This studied used a qualitative descriptive method used the theory of Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974). Rahmawati collected expressive speech acts as the data to be analyzed and used the speaking model in analyzed the data. The speaking model in analyzed the data was useful for knowing the meaning of the social context and the purpose of the interaction in detail. The results of data analysis showed that the types of expressive speech acts that often appeared were apologized, thanked and complimented. This showed that the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie more politeness and friendliness to others.

The similarity of previous studies with this research lies in the object of the research, namely analyzed speech act in movie script. This research has different from previous studies because in this research the writer analyzed the types of speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script so that what was discussed were locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts.

## **B. Pragmatics Theories**

Wijana (1996:1) states that pragmatics was a branch of linguistics that examined the structure of language externally, namely how linguistic units were used in communication. Pragmatics was also put forward by other experts. Pragmatists defined this term in different ways. Yule explained that pragmatics was the studied of meaning conveyed and then interpreted by listeners (Yule. 2006: 3).

Nadira. (2019:13) Pragmatics was a branch of linguistics that were used to examined the meaning of a language based on aspects outside of linguistic elements called context. Meanwhile, Leech (2015:8) argues that pragmatics was the studied of meaning in relation to speech situations. When someone said something, the speaker's intention to use the speech was not always conveyed verbally or directly (Rustono, 1999: 1).

Some of the opinions above, although with different statements, basically showed a common view, because pragmatics studies refer to the use of language in relation to context. Therefore, it could be concluded that pragmatics was a branch of science that studies the meaning of speakers related to the context or speech situation in communicated.

## C. Speech Act

Speech act was a form of language that has an important function for humans, especially the communicative function. Speech conveyed by one person to another has a specific purpose. To find out more about what speech acts are, here were some explanations about speech act according to some writers:

### 1. Definition

Speech acts has important in pragmatic studies. Speech acts was a pragmatic element that involved the speaker and the speech partner. Accorded to Yule (2006: 82-83), a speech act has an action that was displayed through an utterance.

Meanwhile, Searle (in Rusminto 2009:74-75), said that speech acts was a theory that examined the meaning of language based on the relationship between the actions and speech of the speaker. One of the interesting things in an utterance was that what the speaker said has a specific intent and purpose that has an impact on the hearer.

### 2. Austin's Classification Speech Act

John Langshaw Austin put forwarded a theory of language use called speech acts in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. The most interested thing in used language in communication that what was spoken by the speaker has a specific purposed that has an impact on the listener. Austin's biggest contribution

in speech act theory the distinction between locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts and perlocutionary speech acts.

a. Locutionary

Locutionary was when said something, conveying information, speaking, asking, and so on (Austin, 1962: 108). In line with that, accorded to Sari (2012:4) locutionary speech act has speech act that only intend to state something in accordance with the speech spoken without any other intent in it. Speakers merely inform something without intended to do something and has usually contained in news sentences, statement sentences, and declarative sentences.

Meanwhile, Asih in (Fitriah and Fitriani 2017: 53) said that locutionary speech acts was divided into three parts, namely as follows.

1) Form of Statement (Declarative)

The form of the statement serves only to told something to others. Therefore, that the listener was expected to pay attention.

2) Form of question (Interrogative)

The form of the question serves to asked something. Therefore, that the listener was expected to provide answers to the questions posed by the speaker.

### 3) Form of command (Imperative)

The form of the command has the intention that the listener responds in the form of an action or action that is requested.

#### b. Illocutionary

In speech act theory, illocutionary was the studied of hidden meaning or implied meaning in an utterance. In other words, the illocutionary contained the speaker's intention. Wijana (1996:18) states that illocutionary was the speech act which in addition to functioning to said something or to inform something, could also be used to do something. Some examples of illocutionary were affirming, ordering, promising, apologizing, and so on.

Among the three types of speech acts, the dominant studied of pragmatics were illocutionary acts. The essence of speech acts stated by Austin was the illocutionary content contained in an utterance. Austin (1962:150) divided the types of illocutionary acts into five categories, namely:

- 1) Verdictive, has an illocutionary act which were the delivery of the results of an assessment or decision based on certain reasons or facts. Examples of these actions are assessing, diagnosing, calculating, predicting, and so on.
- 2) Excercitives, in this act the speaker uses his power, rights or influence, for example ordering, praying, recommending, and so on.

- 3) Commissives, namely the act of the speaker committing to a cause or action, such as promises and bets.
- 4) Behabitives, namely the expression of the speaker's reaction to the attitudes and behavior of people, whether past, present or future. For example, apologize, thank you, congratulations, etc.
- 5) Expositives, namely the act of exposition that involves elaborating views, executed arguments, and clarified uses and references. Speakers explained how their utterances fit into the line of reasoning, for example, postulate and define, agree, and so on.

#### c. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary accorded to Wijana (1996:19) was speech that has an impact on the listener. Meanwhile, accorded to Rahardi (2008:36) perlocutionary acts were speeches that has an influence on the speech partners. Therefore, perlocutionary has what we produce when we said something like convincing, persuading, obstructing, telling, surprising, or misleading. In other words, perlocutionary acts has a form of action that results from an utterance or an action that results from said something.

Perlocutionary must be distinguished from locutionary and especially from illocutionary. Perlocutionary causes the effect or impact of oral locutionary utterances that contained illocutionary intent. Perlocutionary acts could produce changed in attitudes and behavior in the interlocutor or listener accorded to the situation and conditions of the speech.



### 3. Searle Classification Speech Act

Austin's illocutionary theory was later developed by his student, Searle, on the grounds that it was compiled only based on lexicography and the boundaries between the five categorizations were not clear. Though the boundaries must be clear in order to make it easier for people to identified illocutionary acts. Searle (in Rustono 1999:39-43) classified illocutionary speech act into five types, namely: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

- a. Assertive, assertive speech act was speech that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition that was being expressed in an utterance (Rahardi, 2009:17). For example, stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.
- b. Directive, directive speech act has a speech that was intended. Therefore, that the speech partner taken action accorded to the speaker's speech (Rahardi, 2009:17). For example, ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommendin
- c. Commissive, commissive speech acts are speech used to express a promise or certain offers (Rahardi, 2009:18). For example, promising, swearing, and offering.
- d. Expressive, expressive speech acts were speeches that stated or showed the speaker's psychological attituded towards certain circumstances

(Rahardi, 2009:18). For example, thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling.

- e. Declarative, declarative speech acts were speech that connected the contents of the speech with the reality (Rahardi, 2009: 18). For example, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, and punishing.

#### **4. Direct and Indirect Speech Act**

Direct speech acts and indirect speech acts were a type of speech act based on the relationship between the structure of the speech act and the function of the speech act (Zahar, 2012:4). Zahar stated that when the form of declarative structure was used in a speech act to given a statement, then the direct speech act was carried out on the speech act. However, when the declarative structure was used to make a request, then the indirect speech act has performed on the speech act. Meanwhile, Yule (1996:54) argues that directed acts were speech acts that has a direct relationship between speech acts and speech.

The difference between direct and indirect speech acts could be seen as an example as follows. (1)"Get the book", (2)"Can you get the book for me?", (3)"I need the book".

The three utterances actually had the same goal, namely a request from the speaker to the speech partner to get a book. Speech (1) was a direct speech act because the utterances and illocutions were appropriate. In speech (2) the speech act of request was uttered by asked the ability of the speech partner to get a book. Then in speech (3), the third speech was an indirect speech and to know that the

speech was a request, the speech partner must know the context. In this case, the speech "I need the book" which were literally interpreted as information about a desired, interpreted as a request because the speech partner said that the speaker needed it. Therefore, the speech partner taken the book for the speaker.

### **5. Speech Act in Movie Script**

The introduction of speech acts began with spoken language, which was the language used in everyday conversation. In addition to spoken communicated, there was also written communicated from interviews that could be read in newspapers and magazines. Spoken speech acts could be found in every communication, both in daily conversations, discussions, questions and answers, interviews, and other spoken communication. Meanwhile, speech acts could be found in novels, romances, and movie scripts. Movie scripts were included in interactional discourse, because in movie scripts there is dialogue or conversation between characters.

Accorded to Lubis (2018:25) a movie script was a written text as the based for a movie production. A movie script that contained a storyline that described the sequence of scenes, places, circumstances, and dialogue between characters. The sequence has arranged in a structured context to be used as a reference in movie production processed. In this studied, the writer analyzed the speech acts in *The Breadwinner* movie script and would be analyzed based on the speech act theory of Austin and Searle. These speech acts included locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the methods used in conducting research, namely: Types of the research, source of the data, method of collecting data, and method of analysis data. Research methods was very important in order to develop a research framework and analyze data.

#### **A. Type of The Research**

In this study, the writer used a qualitative descriptive method where the writer described the results in words and explained the results. According to Nazir (1988 : 63), descriptive method was a method for studied a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or an event in the present. Qualitative descriptive research method was useful to described qualitative information and at the same time to clearly described the problem under studied.

#### **B. Source of The Data**

Sources of data in this research has the form of a movie script written by Anita Doron with the title *The Breadwinner*. *The Breadwinner* was a Canadian-Irish-Luxembourg animated movie produced in 2017 and directed by Nora Twomey. This movie was adapted from Deborah Ellis' novel which had inspired by the story of women in Afghanistan. The writer used movie script as a data source to identified the types of speech acts and the function of the speech acts in movie script. The

data source in the form of movie script totaling 44 pages has considered sufficient for research purposes.

### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

Data collection method was a way of collecting research data that aims to answered a problem. The data collection method used in this research were the reading method. The reading method was used to analyzed the use of language in the movie script. After that, the writer marked the data found in movie script. Marked the data aims to collected relevant data related to utterances contained locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. After that, the writer grouped them into each type of speech act and analyzed its function. The following were the steps of data collection in the study:

1. Reading *The Breadwinner* movie script.
2. Then identified the data contained in the dialogue between the characters in movie script.
3. Then highlighting the data found in movie script. After that, grouped them by type, namely locutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary.
4. After being grouped based on the type of speech act, the writer would be analyzed the function of the speech act in *The Breadwinner* movie script
5. After that draw the conclusion.

### **D. Method of Analysis Data**

The data would be analyzed by applied the John Austin theory and Searle theory. The writer would be used two theories from Austin, namely locutionary and

perlocutionary speech act, while in Searle theory, the writer would be used illocutionary speech act. The data would be presented as qualitative descriptive data. At the data presentation stage, writer would compiled relevant data to produced information that can be concluded to make it easier for readers to absorbed the information contained in the data.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISSCUSION

In this chapter, the writer focussed on findings and discussion. The writer presented the data based on the type of speech act that the writer had found from *The Breadwinner* movie script. The data of this research were grouped according to the types of speech acts that had been found by the writer and would describe the function of each type of speech act.

#### A. Findings

##### 1. Types of Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script

From the movie script, the writer found there were three types of speech act. The types of speech act could be seen in table below.

Table 1. Types of Speech Act

No	Types of Speech Act	Data	Page
1	<b>Locutionary Act</b>	Imperative	4 (2 data), 5 (2 data), 6 (2 data), 7 (2 data), 8 ( 2 data), 9, 10, 11 (5 data), 12, 13, 17, 18, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31 (2 data ), 33, 38, 39, 41(3 data). <b>Total : 33 data</b>

2		Interrogative	2, 5 (3 data), 8, 9 (2 data), 10, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23 (2 data), 26. <b>Total : 15 data</b>
3		Declarative	5 (2 data), 18, 32, 35, 36, 37, 40. <b>Total : 8 data</b>
4	<b>Illocutionary Act</b>	Assertive	5, 12, 13 (2 data), 15. <b>Total : 5 data</b>
5		Directive	5 (2 data), 7, 8, (3 data), 9, 10, 16, 19, 27, 30, 36. <b>Total : 13 data</b>
6		Commissive	24, 36 (2 data), 38. <b>Total : 4 data</b>
7		Expressive	9, 14 (2 data), 20, 34, 40, <b>Total : 6 data</b>
8	<b>Perlocutionary Act</b>		12, 26, 29 <b>Total : 3 data</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>87 data</b>



Based on the table above, there were three types of speech acts found in *The Breadwinner* movie script, such as : locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech act. In conclusion, from 87 data, the writer found that locutionary speech acts were the most dominant type of speech act that appeared in *The Breadwinner* movie script, with 56 data followed by 28 data of illocutionary speech acts, and 3 data of perlocutionary speech acts.

The research data could be seen in the explanation of the data below. In this section, the data found were described more detail as the follows :

#### **a. Locutionary Act**

##### **1.) Imperative**

According to Asih in (Fitriah and Fitriani 2017: 53) the form of the imperative has the intention that the listener responds in the form of command or action that is requested. In written form, imperative sentences end with an exclamation mark, for example imperative of prohibition, imperative of request, imperative of inviting.

The imperative locutionary speech act based on the data found in *The Breadwinner* movie script could be seen in

##### **Data 1**

*Woman should not go outside and attract unnecessary attention!.*

*(The Breadwinner, 2017 : 4)*

The word *Should* in the utterance was used to mention something that should be done, it meant the word *Should* emphasize

the utterance as an order. The utterance was addressed to women so that they should not go out and attract unnecessary attention. The speech function could be seen as an order, reminding someone of something or giving a suggestion.

**Data 2**

*Keep away from my things! Go away!*

*I said go away you silly dog! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 4)*

The word *Keep away* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order to stay away from something. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to a dog to stay away from her merchant. The function of the utterance could be seen as an order.

**Data 3**

*Stand up when we talk to you! I said stand up. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The word *Stand up* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order because there was an additional sentence *when we talk to you* which emphasized it as an order. Idrees addressed this utterance to Parvana's father to stand up immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 4**

*Well, she should cover herself properly! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The word *Should* in the utterance was used to mention something that should be done, it meant the word *Should* emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Idrees to Parvana to cover herself properly. The speech function could be seen as an order, reminding someone of something or giving a suggestion.

**Data 5**

*I said, "Stop looking at her!". (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 6)*

The word *Stop* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order, then the additional sentence *looking at her* reinforces it as an order and a prohibition. This utterance was addressed by Parvana's father to Idrees to stop looking at Parvana. Speech functions could be seen as commands, prohibitions, reminding someone of something or giving suggestions.

**Data 6**

*That's enough! come on! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 6)*

The word *Enough* in the utterance was used to indicate something that was considered sufficient or can also be interpreted as an order to stop or end. Then the word *Come on* could be interpreted as an invitation command because it was equipped with an exclamation point. This utterance was addressed by Razaq to Idrees to stop arguing with Parvana's father. The speech function could be seen as an order and an invitation.

**Data 7**

*Girls, stop it! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 7)*

The word *Stop* and exclamation marks in the utterance emphasized the utterance as an order. Parvana's mother addressed this utterance to Soraya and Parvana to stop arguing. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 8**

*Wait 'til I pull up your sleeves! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 7)*

The word *Wait* in the utterance is used to ask someone to stop or an order to wait. This utterance was addressed Parvana's mother to Zaki to wait until Parvana's mother folded his long sleeves. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 9**

*If there are women present...*

*...cover yourselves now! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The sentence *Cover your self* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order, then the addition of the word *Now* further emphasizes that the utterance was a direct order. This utterance was addressed by the Taliban youths to the women in Parvana's house to cover themselves. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 10**

*Nurullah Alisai! you must come with us quietly, or it will be worse for you! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The word *Must* in the utterance was used to express the necessity that comes from the speaker, it meant that the word *Must* emphasized the utterance as a command. This utterance was addressed by the Taliban youths to Parvana's father to go with them secretly. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 11**

*Hey! Zaki! Stop it! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 9)*

The word *Stop* and exclamation marks in the utterance emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Zaki to stop pulling her hair. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 12**

*SHUT UP! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 10)*

The word *Shut up* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order because it was equipped with an exclamation point. The speech was addressed by the young Taliban to Parvana's mother to shut up immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 13**

*Get out of here! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 11)*

The word *Get out* in the utterance was used as an order to leave immediately, then the word *Here* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a command. This utterance was

addressed by Deliwar to Parvana to immediately leave the place. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 14**

*Hey, stop! Through here! stop! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 11)*

The word *Stop* and exclamation marks in the utterance emphasized the utterance as an order. The utterance was addressed by the Taliban youth to Deliwar to stop running immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 15**

*Forget about her! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 11)*

The word *Forget* in the utterance could be interpreted as a command because it was equipped with the object *her* and an exclamation point. The utterance was addressed by the young Taliban to one of his friends to forget Deliwar. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 16**

*Soothe him, Parvana! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 11)*

Sentence *Soothe him* in the utterance above could be interpreted as an order because it was equipped with the object *him* and an exclamation point. This utterance was addressed by Soraya to Parvana so that she would calm Zaki. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 17**

*Shh! Listen! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 11)*

The word *Listen* in the utterance could be interpreted as a command because it is equipped with an exclamation point. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Zaki to be quiet and listen. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 18**

*Hey, you! Girl! Hey, stop!*

*stop when I tell you! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 12)*

The Word *Stop* and exclamation marks in the utterance emphasized the utterance as an order. The utterance was addressed by the young Taliban to Parvana to stop immediately. The speech function could be seen as an order and remind someone of something.

**Data 19**

*Go! Go home! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 13)*

The sentence *Go home* in the utterance could be interpreted as a command because it is equipped with an exclamation point. The utterance was addressed by the Taliban youth to Parvana to return home immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 20**

*Stop it, Parvana! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 17)*

The word *Stop* and exclamation marks in the utterance emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Soraya to Parvana to stop arguing immediately. The speech function could be seen as an order and remind someone of something.

**Data 21**

*Scratch my nose, quickly! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 18)*

The sentence *Scratch my nose* in the utterance was interpreted as an order, then the word *quickly* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Deliwari to Parvana to immediately scratch Deliwari's itchy nose. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 22**

*Please ! Open up!*

*I have to see my father! I have to see him! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 24)*

The word *Open up* in the utterance could be interpreted as an order because it was equipped with an exclamation point. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to the prison guard to open the prison door. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 23**

*Hey, look what I've got! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 26)*



The word *Look* in the utterance was interpreted as an order, then the sentence *what I've got* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a command. This utterance was addressed by Deliwar to Parvana to see something she had found. The speech function could be seen as an order and giving advice.

**Data 24**

*Wait! wait a moment! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 29)*

The word *Wait* in the utterance was used to ask someone to stop or an order to wait. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Razaq to stop. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 25**

*Hey! you two! come here! come on! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 30)*

The sentence *Come here* in the utterance was interpreted as an order, then the additional sentence *Come on* was accompanied by an exclamation point which further emphasized the utterance as an invitation command. This utterance was addressed by one of the Taliban youths to Parvana and Deliwar to come immediately to meet them. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 26**

*Bring the gun back! IDREES! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 31)*

The sentence *Bring the gun back* in the utterance was defined as a command sentence and then the addition of an exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance

was addressed by one of the Taliban youth to Idrees to bring their weapons back. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 27**

*COME OUT NOW! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 31)*

The sentence *Come out* in the utterance was interpreted as a command sentence then the word *Now* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a direct command. This utterance was addressed by Razaq to Parvana and Deliwari to get out of the cave immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 28**

*Give him a name before I do! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 33)*

The sentence *Give him a name* in the utterance was interpreted as an imperative sentence and then the addition of an exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a command. This utterance was addressed by Deliwari to Parvana to immediately give a name to the character she was telling in his story. The speech function could be seen as an order and giving advice.

**Data 29**

*We have to wait! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 38)*

The word *Have to* in the utterance was used to indicate a must or thing that needs to be done. That meant the word *Have to* emphasized the utterance as a command. This utterance was

addressed by Parvana's mother to her cousin so she would wait for Parvana to come home. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 30**

*Give me my baby!...*

*...GIVE HIM TO ME! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 39)*

The sentence *Give me my baby* in the utterance was interpreted as an order and then the addition of an exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Parvana's mother to her cousin to return her child immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 31**

*Get in the car, now! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 41)*

The sentence *Get in the car* in the utterance was interpreted as an order. Then the addition of the word *now* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a direct command. This utterance was addressed to Parvana's mother cousin to Parvana's mother and Soraya to get into the car immediately. The speech function could be seen as a command.

**Data 32**

*Move, move, move!...*

*..get in a lineup, all of you! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 41)*

The word *Move* in the utterance was interpreted as an order, then the addition of the sentence *all of you* and the exclamation point further emphasized the utterance as a command. The utterance was addressed to the prison inmates to stay in line. The speech function could be seen as a command.

### **Data 33**

*Put him down! I said, put him down!* (*The Breadwinner*, 2017 : 41)

The sentence *Put him down* in the utterance was interpreted as an order, then the sentence *I said* and the repetition of the sentence emphasized it as an order. This utterance was addressed by the prison guard to Razaq to immediately put down Parvana's father, who was in his arms. The speech function could be seen as a command.

Based on the data described above, there were 33 imperative locutionary data. Each imperative utterance has its own function, namely: as a command, reminding someone of something or giving advice.

## **2.) Interogative**

According to Asih in (Fitriah and Fitriani 2017: 53) the form of the question served to ask something so that the listener was expected to provide answers to the questions posed by the speaker. An interrogative sentence was indicated by the presence of 5W + 1H elements (what, when, who, why, where, and how).

The interrogative locutionary speech act based on the data found in *The Breadwinner* movie script could be seen in

**Data 34**

*Where would you wear it, Parvana ? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 2)*

The word *where* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative utterance. Parvana's father addressed Parvana when he asked where she was going to wear her clothes. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 35**

*What do you think your doing? why is this girl shouting? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The words *What* and *Why* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Idrees to Parvana's father. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 36**

*How old is the girl ? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The word *How* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the speech was an interrogative speech. Idrees addressed this utterance to Parvana's father who asked about

Parvana's age. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 37**

*What did you say to me? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The word *What* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Idrees to Parvana's father who asked what Parvana's father had said. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 38**

*Where is he being taken? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The word *where* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Idrees who asked about where her father would be taken. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 39**

*How do you know that, mama jan? how do you know? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 9)*

The word *How* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the speech was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to her mother who asked about her father's condition. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 40**

*Why are you out here by yourself? where is your husband? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 9)*

The words *Why* and *Where* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative utterance. The utterance was addressed by the young Taliban to Parvana's mother who asked why she was outside without her husband. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 41**

*What are you doing showing me a photograph? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 10)*

The word *What* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. The utterance was addressed by the young Taliban to Parvana's mother who asked why she was showing a photo. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 42**

*Who are you and why were you staring at me? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 14)*

The words *Who* and *Why* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Deliwar to Parvana who asked her why looked at her. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 43**

*Who's hungry? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 15)*

The word *Who* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative utterance. Parvana addressed this utterance to her family who asked who was hungry. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 44**

*What if someone sees us? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 18)*

The word *What* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed Parvana to Deliwar who asked what if someone saw them. The function of the speech above was to asked



something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 45**

*How much for the dress? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 22)*

The word *How* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by an old man to Parvana who asked about the price of the dresses Parvana was selling. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 46**

*What will you do by the sea? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 23)*

The word *What* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Deliwar who asked what she would do at sea. The function of the speech above was to asked something or asked for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 47**

*WHAT DO YOU WANT? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 23)*

The word *What* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was directed by the prison guard to Parvana who asked

what Parvana wanted. The function of the speech above was to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**Data 48**

*What's his name? (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 26)*

The word *What's* and the question mark in the utterance indicated that the utterance was an interrogative speech. This utterance was addressed by Deliwari to Parvana who asked about the name of Parvana's older brother. The function of the speech above was to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

Based on the data described above, there were 15 interrogative locutionary data. Every interrogative utterance has almost the same function, namely: to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information.

**3). Declarative**

According to Asih in (Fitriah and Fitriani 2017: 53) The form of the statement served only to tell something to others so that the listener was expected to pay attention.

The declarative locutionary speech act based on the data found in The Breadwinner movie script could be seen in

**Data 49**

*I was your teacher once. you were a good student. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The sentence *I was your teacher* shows that the utterance is a declarative utterance because it provided information whose content conveyed a fact or a declarative sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana's father to Idress to inform or provide information that Parvana's father was formerly Idress's teacher. The function of the speech above was to conveyed information.

**Data 50**

*I have joined the Taliban and now I fight the enemies of islam. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The sentence *I have joined the Taliban* shows that the utterance was a declarative utterance because it provided information whose content conveyed a fact or statement sentence. The utterance was addressed by Idrees to Parvana's father to inform or provide information that Idrees had joined the Taliban groups. The function of the speech above was to conveyed information.

**Data 51**

*When you're a boy, you can go anywhere you like, Aatish Khan! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 18)*

The sentence *When you're a boy, you can go anywhere you like* shows that the utterance was a declarative utterance because it provided information whose content conveyed a fact or an opinion.

Deliwar addressed this utterance to Parvana to inform or give an opinion that when someone becomes a man she will be free to go wherever she wants. The function of the speech above was to conveyed a fact or an opinion.

**Data 52**

*I lost my cap... although I think it's outside (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 32)*

The sentence *I lost my cap* shows that the utterance was a declarative utterance because it provided information whose content conveyed a fact or a declarative sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Deliwari to inform her that her cap was missing. The function of the speech above was to conveyed information.

**Data 53**

*Tomorrow is wednesday. I'm going back there... to the prison. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 35)*

The sentence *I'm going back there.. to the prison* shows that the utterance was a declarative utterance because it provided information whose content conveyed a fact or a declarative sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Deliwari to inform her that Parvana would return to prison. The function of the speech above was to conveyed information.

**Data 54**

*We are leaving Kabul tomorrow. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 36)*

The utterance could be said to be declarative speech because they provided information whose contents conveyed a fact or statement sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Deliwari to inform her that Parvana would be leaving Kabul tomorrow. The function of the speech above was to convey information.

**Data 55**

*My sister is getting married in Mazar-e-Sharif. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 37)*

The utterance could be said to be declarative speech because they provided information whose contents conveyed a fact or statement sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Deliwari to inform her that Parvana's sister was getting married. The function of the speech above was to convey information.

**Data 56**

*The teacher is my father. I am Parvana, his daughter. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 40)*

The utterance could be said to be declarative speech because they provided information whose contents conveyed a fact or statement sentence. This utterance was addressed by Parvana to Razaq to inform that she was actually the daughter of a teacher they

had arrested. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or information.

Based on the data described above, there were 8 declarative locutionary data. Each declarative utterance had its own function, namely: it functions to provide news information whose contents convey facts, statements, or opinions.

## **b. Illocutionary Act**

### **1.) Assertive**

According to (Rahardi, 2009:17) assertive speech act is speech that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition that is being expressed in an utterance. For example, stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.

The assertive illocutionary speech act based on the data found in The Breadwinner movie script could be seen in

#### **Data 57**

*She is only a child. She meant nothing by it. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The sentence *She is only a child* in the utterance was an assertive illocutionary speech because this sentence explained that She (Parvana) was just a child and the next sentence *She meant nothing by it* becomes an additional explanation of the previous sentence that Parvana did not mean anything. This utterance was

told by Parvana's father to Idrees. The function of the speech above was to explain something.

**Data 58**

*There's hardly any food left. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 12)*

The utterance was an assertive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Soraya stated that there was no more food left. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to stated something and complain.

**Data 59**

*Market sellers won't risk getting in trouble for serving you. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 13)*

The utterance was an assertive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Soraya was told to Parvana that the sellers would not serve her because they did not want to get in trouble. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to explain something.

**Data 60**

*You look like Sulayman. So much like him. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 13)*

The sentence *You look like Sulayman* in the utterance was an assertive illocutionary speech because it stated that You (Parvana) looks similar to Sulayman (Parvana's late brother). This utterance

was told by Parvana's mother to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to stated something.

**Data 61**

*It smells delicious, Parvana. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 15)*

The sentence *It smells delicious* in the utterance was an assertive illocutionary speech because in that sentence Soraya stated that it (a piece of bread that Parvana brought down) smells delicious. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to stated something.

Based on the data described above, there were 5 assertive illocutionary data. Each assertive utterance had its own function, namely: it functions to explain something, to state something and to complain.

**2.) Directive**

According to (Rahardi, 2009:17) directive speech act is speech that is intended so that the speech partner takes action according to the speaker's speech. For example, ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

The directive ilocutionary speech act based on the data found in The Breadwinner movie script could be seen in

**Data 62**



*She should be at home, not displaying herself in the market. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The utterance above was a directive illocutionary speech because the utterance contain the word *Should be*, a word that was usually used to give advice. This utterance was told by Idrees to Parvana's father who suggested that Parvana should be at home. The function of the speech above was to give advice.

**Data 63**

*Maybe you should stop looking at her. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 5)*

The utterance above was a directive illocutionary speech because the utterance contained the word *Should*, which was a word usually used to give advice. This utterance was told by Parvana's father to Idrees who suggested that Idrees stop looking at Parvana. The function of the speech above is to gave advice.

**Data 64**

*You should have some respect (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 7)*

The utterance above was a directive illocutionary speech because the utterance contained the word *Should*, which was a word usually used to give advice. Parvana's father told Parvana who suggested that Parvana should had respect for elders. The function of the speech above was to gave advice and gave orders.

**Data 65**

*Don't eat all the raisins Parvana. Leave them for Zaki (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The utterances above were directive illocutionary speech because in these utterance there were sentences *Don't eat all* and *Leave them* which meant to prohibit or order. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana to did not eat all the raisins and ordered her to save it for Zaki. The function of the speech above was to gave orders and suggestions.

**Data 66**

*Apologize to Soraya. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The above utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance, Parvana's father asked Parvana to apologized to Soraya. The function of the speech above was to gave orders.

**Data 67**

*Now, go back to sleep. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 8)*

The above utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance, Parvana's mother orders Parvana to sleep immediately. The function of the speech above was to gave orders.

**Data 68**

*Get up, Parvana. Stop laying around. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 9)*

The utterance above was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance there were the words *Get up* and *Stop* which

meant to order or forbid. Soraya told Parvana to get up immediately and stop lying down. The function of the speech above was to give orders.

**Data 69**

*Take me home. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 10)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Parvana's mother ordered Parvana to take her home. This utterance was spoken by Parvana's mother to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to give an order.

**Data 70**

*Go change Sulayman's clothes or you'll get them dirty. (The Breadwinner 2017 : 16)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Soraya ordered Parvana to change Sulayman's clothes so she would not get dirty. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to give an order.

**Data 71**

*Read this...*

*... Take it out of the envelope. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 19)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in this utterance Razaq ordered Parvana to read the contents of the letter that Razaq brought. This utterance was told by Razaq to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to give an order.

**Data 72**

*Show me. Show me where it says her name. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 27)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in this utterance Razaq ordered Parvana to show the inscription of his deceased wife's name. This utterance was told by Razaq to Parvana. The function of the speech above was to give an order.

**Data 73**

*You sit and rest, Deliwar (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 30)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Parvana ordered Deliwar to sit down and rest. This utterance was told by Parvana to Deliwar. The function of the speech above was to give an order or a suggestion.

**Data 74**

*Let her go now. Let Parvana go. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 36)*

The utterance was a directive illocutionary speech because in that utterance Soraya ordered her mother to let Parvana go. This utterance was told by Soraya to Parvana's mother. The function of the speech above was to give an order or a suggestion.

Based on the data described above, there were 13 directive illocutionary data. Each directive speech had its own function, namely: served to gave orders or gave suggestions.

### 3.) Commisive

According to (Rahardi, 2009:18) commissive speech acts are speech used to express a promise or certain offers. For example, promising, swearing, and offering.

The commissive illocutionary speech act based on the data found in The Breadwinner movie script could be seen in

**Data 75**

*1,000 afghani. I can give it to you if you promise to help! (The Breadwinner 2017 : 24)*

The utterance is a commissive illocutionary speech because in this utterance there was a certain offer, namely when Parvana offered a bribe to the prison guard if he wanted to help Parvana. This utterance was told by Parvana to the prison guard. The function of the utterance was to give a certain offer.

**Data 76**

*I will be a good sister and good daughter. I promise. I promise. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 36)*

The utterance was a commissive illocutionary speech because in this utterance there was a promise, namely when Parvana promised her mother that she would be a good sister and daughter. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

**Data 77**

*I'll be back tonight before curfew. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 36)*

The utterance was a commissive illocutionary speech because in this utterance there was a promise, namely when Parvana promised that she would back before curfew arrived. This utterance was told by Parvana to Soraya. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

**Data 78**

*I'll meet you at the beach were you talking about. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 38)*

The utterance was a commissive illocutionary speech because in that utterance there was a promise, namely when Parvana promised that she would meet Deliwar again on a beach that they had talked about before. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

Based on the data described above, there were 4 commissive illocutionary data. Each commissive utterance had its own function, namely: it functions to express a promise or a certain offer.

**4.) Expressive**

According to (Rahardi, 2009:18) expressive speech acts are speeches that state or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards certain circumstances (Rahardi, 2009:18). For example, thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling.

The expressive illocutionary speech act based on the data found in *The Breadwinner* movie script could be seen in

**Data 79**

*Thank you, sir. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 9)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it shows the psychological attitude of the speaker, namely by thanking. This utterance was told by Parvana's mother to the merchant who told her the way to the prison. The function of the speech was to express feelings or thank you.

**Data 80**

*Thank you ! Thank you very, very much. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 14)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it showed the psychological attitude of the speaker, namely by thanking. This utterance was told by Parvana to merchant who wanted to serve her shopping. The function of the speech was to express feelings or thank you.

**Data 81**

*Oh. Sorry, Uncle. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 14)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it showed the psychological attitude of the speaker by apologizing. This utterance was told by Deliwari to an old man

because she had spilled his tea. The function of the utterance was to apologize

**Data 82**

*I'm sorry. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 20)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it showed the psychological attitude of the speaker by apologizing. This utterance was told by Parvana to Razaq as a form of condolences for the news of the death of Razaq's wife. The function of the speech was to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker.

**Data 83**

*Thank you for saving my life! (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 34)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it showed the psychological attitude of the speaker, namely by thanking. The utterance was told by Sulayman to thank a horse for helping him. The function of the speech was to express feelings or thank you.

**Data 84**

*Thank you (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 40)*

The utterance was an expressive illocutionary speech because it showed the psychological attitude of the speaker, namely by thanking. Parvana told Razaq to thank him for helping. The function of the speech was to thank.



Based on the data described above, there were 6 expressive illocutionary data. Each expressive utterance had its own function, namely: it functions to express the speaker's feelings or emotions such as thanking or apologizing.

### C. Perlocutionary Act

According to Wijana (1996:19) perlocutionary is speech that has an impact on the listener. Meanwhile, according to Rahardi (2008:36) perlocutionary acts are speech that have an influence on the speech partners. So perlocutionary was what the speaker produce when said something like convincing, persuading, obstructing, telling, surprising, or misleading.

The perlocutionary speech act based on the data found in The Breadwinner movie script could be seen in

#### **Data 85**

*You'll feel better when your belly is full.* (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 12)

The utterance was the perlocutionary speech because this utterance had an influence on the listeners, such as when Parvana said that *You'll feel better when your belly is full* , this utterance made Parvana's mother eat immediately. The function of the speech is to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

**Data 86**

*I need to rest a moment. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 26)*

The utterance was the perlocutionary speech because the utterance had an influence on the listener, such as when Parvana said that she wanted to rest, Deliwari and Parvana immediately stopped and rested on an old tank. The function of the speech was to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

**Data 87**

*You're leaning too hard on the pen. (The Breadwinner, 2017 : 29)*

The utterance was the perlocutionary speech because this utterance had an influence on the listener, such as when Parvana said that Razaq leaning too hard on the pen, so Razaq then corrected it. The function of the speech was to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

Based on the data described above, there were 3 perlocutionary data. Each perlocutionary utterance had the same function, which was to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

## 2. The Function of Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script

In The Breadwinner movie script speech act had different functions according to the types of speech act. The functions of speech act could be seen in description below.

### a. Locutionary Act

#### 1.) Imperative

The imperative speech act was utterance that contain orders or ask someone to do something. The function of imperative speech acts in an utterance was intended for the speech partner to act in accordance with the speaker's utterance. Each imperative utterance also has its own function, which could be used as a command, reminding someone of something or giving advice. Imperative utterances can be seen from data 1 - 33.

#### 2.) Interrogative

The Interrogative speech act was utterance that contain questions or contain the intention of asking something to the speech partner. The function of interrogative speech acts in a speech is to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information. Every interrogative utterance almost had the same function, namely to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information. Interrogative utterances could be seen from data 34 - 48.

#### 3.) Declarative

The function of a declarative speech act in an utterance was to provide information or an opinion. Each declarative utterance also has its own function, namely being able to provide news information whose contents conveyed facts, statements, or opinions. Declarative utterances can be seen from data 49 - 56.

## b. Illocutionary Speech Act

### 1. Assertive

The function of assertive speech act in an utterance was to express an idea or message in the speaker's mind. Each assertive speech also had its own function, namely being able to state, suggest, complain, and claim. Assertive speech could be seen in data 57-61.

### 2. Directive

The function of directive speech acts in an utterance was to ask the speaker partner to do something according to the speaker's utterance. Each directive speech has its own function, namely: serves to give orders or give suggestions. Directive utterances can be seen in data 62-74.

### 3. Commissive

The function of commissive speech acts in an utterance was to state a certain promise or offer. Each commissive utterance had

its own function, namely: it functions to express a promise or a certain offer. Commissive speech could be seen in data 75 - 78.

#### 4. Expresive

The function of the expressive speech act in an utterance was to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker. Each expressive utterance had its own function, namely: it functions to express the speaker's feelings or emotions such as thanking or apologizing. Expressive speech could be seen in data 79 - 84.

#### c. Perlocutionary Act

The function of perlocutionary speech acts in an utterance was to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner takes a particular action or action.

Based on the data above, there are several function of speech acts in The Breadwinner movie script. Locutionary speech act have 3 functions based on their type, namely imperative which was intended for the speech partner to take action in accordance with the speech of the speaker such as giving orders, asking or giving prohibitions. Interrogative to ask something or ask for answers in the form of explanation or information and declarative to provide information or an opinion.

Illocutionary speech act had 4 function based on their type, namely assertive to express ideas or messages in the speaker's mind. Directive to ask the interlocutor to do something according to the

speaker's speech such as suggesting, advising, asking or ordering. Commissive to state a certain promise or offer, and expressive to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech act have one function, namely to influence the speech partner, so that the speech partner taken a certain action.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section the writer would discuss the types and functions of speech act, using the theory of speech act put forward by Austin and Searle such as: Locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

### **1. Types of Speech Acts**

#### **a. Locutionary Speech Act**

Locutionary speech act were used when conveying something or informing something to the speech partner. This speech act did not contain a hidden meaning behind the speech. This speech act stated something and had meaning and must be understood. Therefore, what was prioritized in locutionary speech act was the content of the speech expressed by the speaker. There were three locutionary speech acts, namely: imperative, interrogative and declarative. An imperative utterance was intended for the speech partner to take action according to the speaker's utterance. Interrogative utterance

were used to ask something or ask for answers in the form of explanations or information. While declarative utterance were used to provide information or an opinion.

Austin (1962: 108) stated that locutionary was when saying something, conveying information, speaking, asking, and so on. Data on locutionary speech acts could be seen on pages 24 to 35 for imperative utterance, pages 35 to 41 for interrogative utterance, and pages 41 to 44 for declarative utterance. The total data of locutionary speech acts was 56 data.

#### b. Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary speech act can influence the speech partner. Searle (in Rahardi, 2005:36) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five kinds of speech forms, namely: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Assertive utterances were used to express ideas or messages in the speaker's mind, for example stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming. Directive utterance are used to ask the interlocutor to do something according to the speaker's speech, for example, ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

Commissive utterance was used to express a certain promise or offer, for example promising and vowing. Expressive utterance were used to express feelings or emotions of speakers,

for example thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, and condoling. Meanwhile, declarative utterance were used to announce or declare something to the speech partner in order to accept the situation conveyed by the speaker, for example resigning, dismissing, listening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and punishing.

Illocutionary speech act data could be seen on pages 45 to 46 for assertive utterance, pages 47 to 51 directive utterance, pages 51 to 53 commissive utterance, pages 53 to 55 expressive utterance and for declarative utterance, the writer did not find any speech data in *The Breadwinner* movie script. The total data of illocutionary speech acts was 28 data.

#### c. Perlocutionary Speech Act

Perlocutionary speech act were utterances that had influence or effect on the speech partner. This speech has a power or influence on the listener, this power or effect was intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. According to Wijana (1996:19) perlocutinary is speech that has an impact on the listener. Perlocutionary speech act were more concerned with results because perlocutionary speech was said to be successful when the speech partner performs an action related to the speaker's speech.



In this perlocutionary data, the writer found 3 data of perlocutionary utterances. Perlocutionary speech act data could be seen on pages 56 to 57 with a total of 3 perlocutionary data.

The explanation above showed that there were three types of speech acts in The Breadwinner movie script based on the theory of Austin and Searle namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

## 2. The Functions of Speech Act

The speech act itself has different functions according to the type, such as the locutionary speech act had 3 functions, namely: The function of the imperative locutionary speech act in an utterance was intended for the speech partner to act in accordance with the speaker's speech. The function of the interrogative locutionary act in a speech was to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information. The function of a declarative locutionary act in an utterance was to provide information or an opinion.

Illocutionary speech acts have 5 functions, namely: The function of assertive speech acts in a speech was to express ideas or messages in the speaker's mind. The function of directive speech acts in an utterance was to ask the speaker speech to do something according to the speaker's utterance. The function of commissive speech act in an utterance was to state a certain promise or offer.

The function of the speech act of expression in a speech is to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker. And the function of declarative speech act in an utterance was to announce or declare something to the speech partner in order to accept the situation conveyed by the speaker.

Meanwhile, the perlocutionary speech act only has one function, both the act of persuading and the act of saying have the same function which differs only in the form of speech, which was to influence the speech partner, so that the said partner performed a certain action.

From the explanation above, the writer concluded that the speech act in The Breadwinner movie script had a different function according to its type from his actions. Locutionary speech acts had 3 functions, illocutionary speech acts had 5 functions and perlocutionary speech acts had 1 function.

## **BAB V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Discussion data analyzed showed that there were three types of speech acts used in The Breadwinner movie script, namely locutionary speech acts which consist of imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary speech acts consist of assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. And perlocutionary speech acts. The writer also showed that the locutionary speech act is the most dominant type of speech act that appeared in The Breadwinner movie script.

Locutionary speech acts had different functions according to their type, such as locutionary speech acts which had 3 functions, namely: imperative function, interrogative function and declarative function. Illocutionary speech act had 5 functions, namely: assertive function, directive function, commissive function, and expressive function. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech acts only had one function, namely influencing the speech partner so that the speech partner performs a certain action.

#### **B. Suggestion**

The writer suggest to the next researcher who wants to do research on speech acts to explain in more detail about speech acts, especially for the

types of illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. The writer suggest that readers and English learners who analyze speech acts must understand and have knowledge of speech act theory because speech act is one of the studies in the field of pragmatics which is important to learn. Speech acts can help us to better understand the true intent and purpose conveyed by the speaker, therefore speech acts are important to learn. In addition, the writer hope that this research can be taken as a benefit and reference for future researchers.

UNIVERSITAS

**BOSOWA**



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah, A. F., Nurwahyuni, K., & Lantemona, O. S. 2020. Illocutionary Act in Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script. *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 3(2), 72-80. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22225/ijsl.v3i2.3698>.
- Anwar, F., Aso, L., & Martisa, E. 2020. Perlocutionary Acts In “The Croods” Movie Script. *ELITE: Journal of English Language and Literature*, 3(1), 38-48.
- Austin, J. L. 1962. *How do to Things with Words*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- Fadhilah, F., Hidayat, D. N., & Alek, A. 2021. An Analysis of Speech Act on Bu Tejo’s Utterances as The Main Characters in Tilik Movie. *Jurnal Ilmiah Aquinas*, 4(1), 153–158. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54367/aquinas.v4i1.1063>.
- Fitriah, F., & Fitriani, S. S. 2017. Analisis Tindak Tutur dalam Novel Marwah di Ujung Bara Karya RH Fitriadi. *Master Bahasa (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia)*, 5(1), 51-62. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24173/mb.v5i1.11078>.
- Leech, G. 2015. *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia UI Press.
- Lina, N., Dahlia, N., and Yugafiati, R. 2019. An Speech Act Used by Anna as The Second Characters in “Frozen” Movie Script. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 2(5), 628-633. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22460/project.v2i5.p628-633>.
- Lubis, P. A. S. 2018. *Illocutionary Acts In Alice In Wonderland Movie Script*. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.
- Mursyida, H. 2020. Tindak Tutur Direktif dan Ekspresif pada Teks Film Rudy Habibie (Habibie & Ainun 2) Kaitannya Dengan Sosial dan Budaya. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keislaman dan Kemasyarakatan*, 20(1), 62-78. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47732/alfalahjikk.v20i1.138>.
- Nadira, P. 2019. *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Mengeluh Dalam Anime Ao No Ekusoshisuto: Tinjauan Pragmatik* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Andalas).
- Nazir, M. 1988. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Purwo, B.K. 1990. *Pragmatik dan Pengajaran Bahasa: Menyibak Kurikulum 1984*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

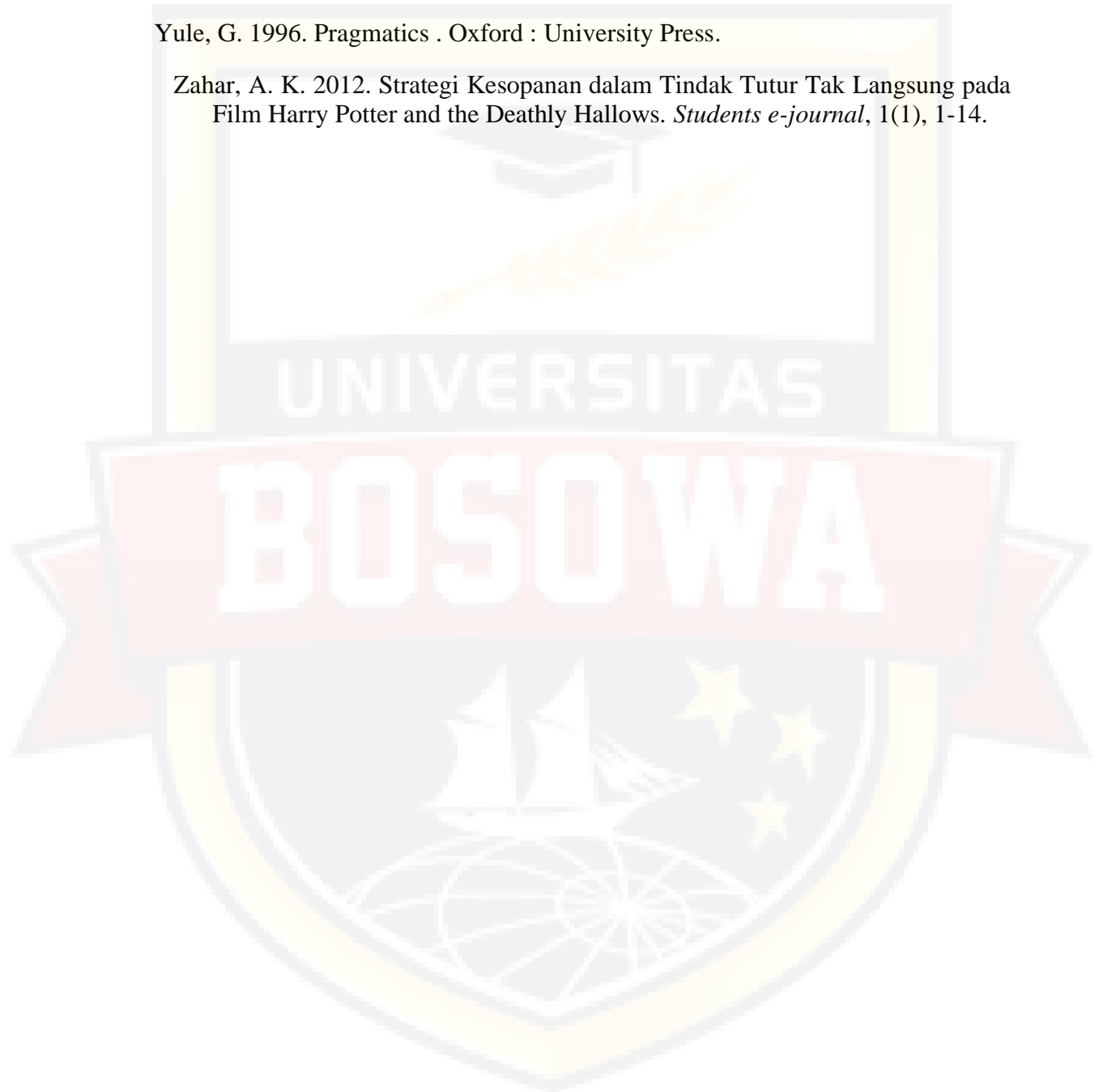
- Rahardi, K. 2005. *Pragmatik: Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Rahardi, K. 2009. *Sosiopragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Erlangga
- Rahayu, A. S., Syahrizal, T., & Sadikin, I. S. 2019. Speech Act Analysis of “Frozen” The Movie Script. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 2(5), 692-699.
- Rahmawati, R. D. 2021. An analysis of Expressive Speech Acts used in Crazy Rich Asian movie. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 9(1), 83-94. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.35760/jll.2021.v9i1.296>.
- Rusminto, E. N. 2009. *Analisis Wacana Bahasa Indonesia*. Bandarlampung: Universitas Lampung
- Rustono. (1999). *Pokok-pokok Pragmatik*. Semarang: CV. IKIP Semarang Press.
- Rizki, S., & Golubović, J. 2020. An Analysis of Speech Act of Omar Mukhtar's Utterances in Lion of The Desert movie. *English: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities*, 7(2), 195-210.
- Sari, I. F. 2020. The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: Spongebob Squarepants' The movie. *Linguists : Journal Of Linguistics and Language*, 6(1), 126-132 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/ling.v6i1.2854>.
- Sari, F. D. P. 2012. Tindak Tutur dan Fungsi Tuturan Ekspresif dalam Acara Galau Nite di Metro TV: Suatu Kajian Pragmatik. *Jurnal Skriptorium*, 1(2), 1-14.
- Santia, S. I., & Kurniawan, F. 2019. Speech Act Found In “Aladdin” Movie. *Holistics Journal Hospitality and Linguistics*, 11(2), 23-31.
- Scripts.com, STANDS4 LLC, 2022. *The Breadwinner*. Accessed date : June 1, 2022 (15:53). [https://www.scripts.com/script/the\\_breadwinner\\_19843](https://www.scripts.com/script/the_breadwinner_19843).
- Searle, J. R. 1969. *Speech Acts: An Essay in The Philosophy of language*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Siregar, A. S. 2017. *Analisis Tindak Tutur Direktif Dalam Ringkasan Dialog Film Habibie dan Ainun Karya Ginatri S.Noer dan Ifan Adriansyah Ismail*. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan.
- Sinaga, P. 2019. Travis Shaw's Speech Act in The Choice Movie Script. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kohesi*, 3(3), 80-90.
- Wijana, I. D. P. 1996. *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta : Andi Offset.
- Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J. 2019. an Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in the Fault in Our Stars Movie Script. *Jurnal JOEPALLT (Journal of English Pedagogy)*

*Linguistics, Literature, and Teaching*), 7(1). DOI:  
<https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v7i1.300>.

Yule, G. 2006. *Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford : University Press.

Zahar, A. K. 2012. Strategi Kesopanan dalam Tindak Tutur Tak Langsung pada Film Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. *Students e-journal*, 1(1), 1-14.



## Autobiography the Writer



The writer named Adelia Putri. She was born in Selayar, 15th, December 2000. She was the first of four siblings. Her parents were Patta Rannu and Rosniati. Her hobbies were swimming and playing badminton. Her first education was in SD Inpres Tello Baru in 2006. Then, she went to Junior High School in SMPN 23 Makassar. After that, in 2015 she entered Senior High School in SMAN 1 Selayar. After she has finished her Senior High School, she continued her studied at Bosowa University Makassar in 2018. She has many goals in life which were traveling the world especially to Mecca with both parents, become a better and success woman and made her beloved parents proud and happy.