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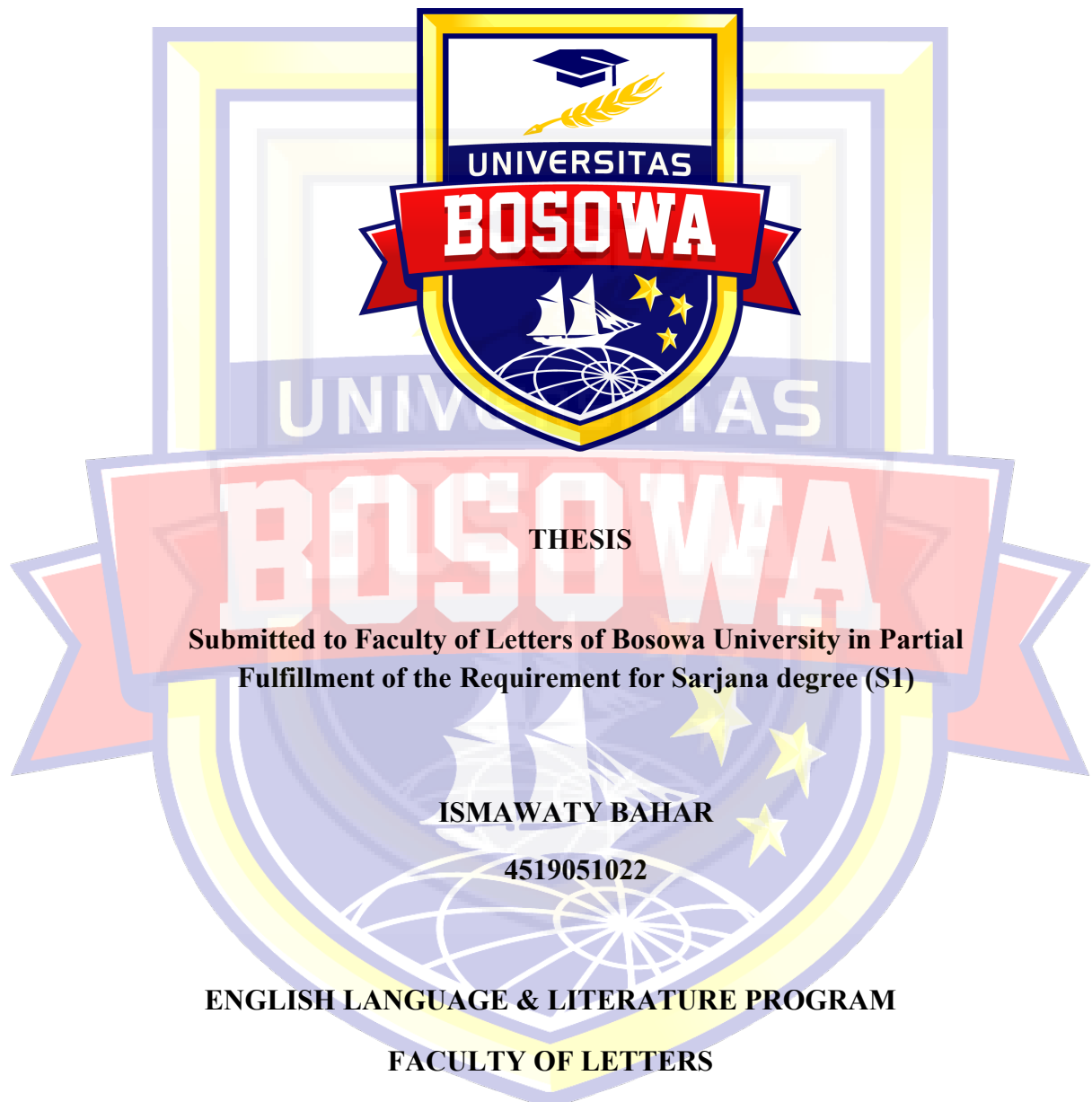
THESIS

Submitted to Faculty of Letters of Bosowa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Sarjana degree (S1)

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LETTERS

BOSOWA UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2023

THESIS

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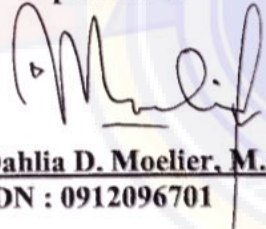
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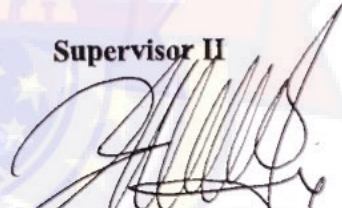
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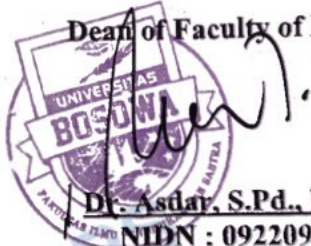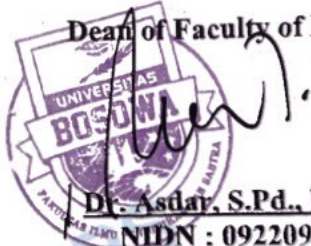
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the thesis entitled **SPEECH ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *PERSUASION* MOVIE SCRIPT WRITTEN BY RONALD BASS AND ALICE VICTORIA WINSLOW** and the content of this thesis is my own work, not the result of plagiarism. The writer's other opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Makassar, September 2023

The Writer

Ismawaty Bahar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to express her most gratefulness to **ALLAH SWT** for his blessing and mercy that allowed her to complete her thesis entitled "SPEECH ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *PERSUASION* MOVIE SCRIPT WRITTEN BY RONALD BASS AND ALICE VICTORIA WINSLOW". Secondly, peace and prayers to Prophet **Muhammad SAW** who has guided people across the world from the darkness to the lightness. May we all be blessed for eternity, and may this blessing continue to bring us joy and prosperity. The writer could not have created this thesis without the support, assistance, and contributions of many people. For this reason, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express the deepest gratitude to:

The writer's beloved parents **Bahar** and **Sunarti**, thank you so much for all of your care, love, and prayers. The writer's siblings Uni, Sutiono, and Putra who have generously given support and motivation to the writer.

The support, patience, and confession of the writer's supervisors, **Dra. Dahlia Moelier, M.Hum** as her supervisor I, and **Asyrafunnisa, 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 thesis as well as giving the writer remarkable knowledge during the previous year. The writer's lecturers, **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S, M.Hum**, and **Dr. Sudirman Maca S.S., M.Hum** who also provide improvements to this thesis, the writer would like to thank for the knowledge, suggestion, and guidance that given to the writer.

The writer's best friends **Herlina** and **La Ode Imran** for being extremely supportive friends while the writer was writing this thesis, thanks for sharing all the happiness, craziness, sadness, and everything together. The writer will always remember those memories that had spent with you guys. A very special gratitude to the writer's partner **Sadam Mushtaq** a.k.a my everything for always believing in the writer, who has encouraged and supported the writer to pursue all of her goals. Thanks for all the love and care, and for always being there through the good or hard times. The writer truly loves you so much.

The writer's classmate **SASKY 19** who helped and gave motivation to finish this thesis. The writer was very thankful to have known all of you guys, best of luck for the future and you all will always be in her thoughts.

Finally, the writer realized that this thesis was still far for being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion is highly appreciated. May this thesis be advantageous to the reader.

Makassar, September 2023

The writer

Ismawaty Bahar

v

ABSTRACT

Ismawaty bahar, 4519051022, *Speech Acts of The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow*. (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa).

This research aims to find out the types of speech acts and the function of speech acts produced by the main character which contained in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

The writer used qualitative descriptive and pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, highlighting, and classifying the utterances that contained speech acts in the main character's utterance based on Austin's and Searle's theories.

The results show that there were 3 types of speech acts used in *Persuasion* movie script, namely locutionary act which consisted of imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary act which consisted of assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Then, perlocutionary act. The locutionary speech act was the most dominant type of speech acts that appeared in *Persuasion* movie script. Locutionary act had different functions according to their type, such as locutionary act 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, expressive function, and declarative function. Therefore, perlocutionary speech acts only have one function, namely influencing the listener to take a certain action.

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

ABSTRAK

Ismawaty bahar, 4519051022, *Speech Acts of The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow*. (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak tutur dan fungsi tindak tutur yang dihasilkan oleh tokoh utama yang terdapat dalam naskah film *Persuasion* karya Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dan pragmatis dalam menganalisis data. Data diperoleh dengan membaca, mengidentifikasi, menyoroti, mengklasifikasikan ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung tindak tutur dalam tuturan tokoh utama berdasarkan teori Austin dan Searle.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 3 jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam naskah film *Persuasion* 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 *Persuasion*. 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 melakukan suatu tindakan tertentu.

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explained the background of this research, the reason for choosing the title, the problem of the research, the scope of the research, questions of the research, objectives of the research, and the significance of the research that explained in detailed of each point below.

A. Background

Language is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when they speak. Language is a tool that people use for communication. The purpose of communication is to transfer ideas from one person to another. According to Kreidler (1998:176), people use language to tell others about something, to ask questions, to argue with someone, to express their feelings, make a comment, request, apologize, greet, insult, and thank. It concludes that language can express people's feelings, emotions, opinions, or thinking. Through language, people could communicate effectively by understanding the speaker's intent, however, many people still struggle with utilizing language in a way that results in effective communication.

Pragmatics is a closely related term in language study because it has a considerable impact on how dependent communication is on the current environment. Yule (1996:3) states there are four definitions of pragmatics, first, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted

by a hearer. Second, the study of contextual meaning is known as pragmatics. It necessitates thought about the way a speaker expresses what he or she wants to convey. Third, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last one, pragmatics, is the study of how a relative distance can be expressed. Put simply, pragmatics study the meaning of the context between the speaker to the hearer and also the meaning of their communications. Yule (1996:4) state that with pragmatics, people can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or their goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. On the other hand, the speaker needs to use speech acts to show actions in their utterances in order to help the hearer can understand the speaker's intent and purpose.

Speech acts refer to the actions people take while speaking. Yule (1996:47) stated speech act is an utterance that performs an action. It means that speech act is utterances that contain not only information but also carries an action, what the speaker says to the hearer could contain various meanings. As stated by Austin, he divided speech acts into three categories; they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1962:108). First, a locutionary act is a speech that literally means an utterance. Second, an illocutionary act is the purpose of the utterance. The last, a perlocutionary act is the result of the hearer of what a speaker says, based on Austin's theory in his book titled *How to Do Things with Word.* Speech acts can be found in written language, such as movie scripts, novels, and comics.

Since movie scripts often include dialogue or conversation uttered by the characters in the movie, for this reason, the writer will choose movie script as the object of this research because it has several talks that can be used for analysis. In this research, movie script that the writer was chosen for analysis is the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

The *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow tells a story about a woman's life as the main character named Anne Elliot who has anxiety and sorrow about her love story. The main character occasionally has difficulties expressing her feelings in some situations, which causes other characters or the hearer to misunderstand what the speaker says. Therefore, the main character's utterances in the *Persuasion* movie script will be analyzed using speech acts analysis to know the types and the function of speech acts used by the main character based on the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

Reasons for the writer chose the title Speech Acts of The Main Character in *Persuasion* Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow because the writer is interested in analyzing the title as the object of the research because this research talks about speech acts analysis which can be found in the movie script and also the main character in *Persuasion* movie script has unique characteristics, in some situations she has difficulties in expressing her feelings to

other characters which can cause misunderstanding of the main character's utterances. The *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow is assumed to help the writer conduct analysis based on the issues that the writer wants to analyze together with the purposes that the writer intends to achieve in this research. This research aims to help readers understand other individuals who have the same circumstances in the *Persuasion* movie script that the writer chooses as the object of this research.

C. Problems of the Research

The problem of the research is related to the reason for choosing the title. It is known that every movie script includes dialogue between two or more characters. Sometimes, during dialogue scenes in movies, the other characters or speech partners have trouble understanding what the main character or the speaker feels, and it can also cause the writer to misunderstand the meaning of the utterance that the speaker is trying to say in a movie script. Because of that, the meaning of each utterance in a movie script can be understood differently by the writer and even by the readers of the movie script. Therefore, the writer will make an effort to figure it out and try to understand by analyzing the meaning of each utterance in a movie script included in the speaker's utterance to the speech partner based on the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

D. Scope of the Research

The writer will analyze and focus on the speech acts which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, according to the main character in

Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow for the purpose of specific research. The main character that will be analyzed in *Persuasion* movie script is Anne Elliot and all the kinds of speech acts that are classified by its function will become the scope of this research.

E. **Question of the Research**

Based on the background of the problem in this research, the writer proposed some questions as follows:

1. What are the types of speech acts that produced by the main character in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow?

2. What are the functions of speech acts that used by the main character in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow?

F. **Objectives of the Research**

1. To find out the types of speech acts of the main character in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

2. To describe the functions of speech acts that used by the main character in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

G. **Significance of the Research**

The results of this research have two benefits, as follows:

1. Theoretically, the writer expected this research would give a meaningful contribution to gaining more knowledge that mainly focuses on the types of speech acts by using both Austin's and Searle's theories, especially for English

literature students who might use it as a reference for analyzing similar research.

2. Practically, the writer expected this research would be useful for many people and the writer hopes that the readers will be able to understand more about other people's utterances very well in everyday situations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer explains the previous studies, pragmatics, speech acts definitions, and theories that will be discussed further in this research.

A. Previous Studies

A literature review was conducted to expand the addition of knowledge to the research that would be carried out and also it could be used as a reference to analyze this research. In the previous study, the writer selected several previous studies that related to this research, among others:

Rahayu et al., (2018) with their thesis *Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie.* This research aims to find out the types of illocutionary acts of the main *Mirror Mirror* locutionary act and to speaking model in *Mirror Mirror* movie. This research used descriptive and the results of the research showed that there were 55 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary acts. The data were classified into five namely representatives (4), directives (37), declaratives (0), commissives (2), and expressives (12). There were 55 illocutionary acts and directives were the most frequent types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances in a direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. There were eight factors affecting the illocutionary act of the main characters such as setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre.

Mulyani & Latifah (2018) with their thesis *The Analysis Speech Acts of The Main Character in Freedom Writers Movie Script*. This research aims to describe and analyze the speech acts that were produced by the main character in *Freedom Writers* movie script. Also, this research aims to know and describe the main character's purpose which was Erin Gruwell. This research used Austin's theory. In this research, qualitative research methodology was used. The result of this research showed that the types of speech acts produced by the main character were directives, expressives, commissives, representatives, and declaratives act.

Putra et al., (2018) with their thesis *A Pragmatic Analysis of The Speech Act Used in Pulp Fiction Movie Script*. This research aims to analyze speech acts especially illocutionary acts by Searle. Searle's illocutionary act theory was applied to analyze the data. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the illocutionary acts and speech act strategy in the movie script. The result found that the directives act, one of illocutionary act types was the most common type of speech act used in the movie script.

Lina et al., (2019) with their thesis *An Speech Act Used by Anna as The Second Characters in Frozen Movie Script*. This research aims to find out which illocutionary acts Anna used as one of the characters in *Frozen* movie, so that the meaning of the language was well understood. The information was gathered from the *Frozen* movie script. This research employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. As the result of the research, there were five kinds of illocutionary

acts found in the script, namely; 102 representatives, 32 directives, 41 expressives, 11 commisives and 1 declarative.

Marbun & Handayani (2020) with their thesis *An Analysis of Speech Act in The Grown Ups Movie*. This research aims to analyze the types of speech acts used in the *Grown Ups* movie. This research revealed the types of speech acts that were found in the *Grown Ups* during the movie. The research applied the qualitative descriptive method because it dealt with the description analysis by using words. Observation method used to collect the data. According to the results, she was found 30 utterances of speech acts in *Grown Ups* movie. From the 30 pieces of data that the researcher collected, the main characters most expressed the types of speech acts. They were 6 locutionary acts, 15 illocutionary acts, and 9 perlocutionary. The most common speech act identified in this data was an illocutionary act

Andari (2020) with her thesis *Directive Speech Acts in Sonic the Hedgehog Movie Script by Josh Miller*. This research aims to analyze directive speech acts in *Sonic the Hedgehog* movie script by Josh Miller and to find out the kinds and forms of directive speech acts in *Sonic the Hedgehog* movie script. This research used descriptive qualitative method. Result of this research shows that five types of directive speech acts using Searle's theory. The result of this research there were 82 utterances of directive speech acts. The researcher classified directive speech acts and divided into five including 54 commands, 11 requests, 9 suggests, 6 warnings and 2 inviting. Therefore, directive speech acts that found into three

forms they were 52 data imperatives, 10 data interrogatives and 20 data declaratives. The researcher concluded that command and imperative were the dominant utterance of directive speech acts in *Sonic the Hedgehog* movie script.

Sari (2020) in her thesis *The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: Spongebob Squarepants The Movie.* This research aims to know the types of speech acts used by the main character in *Spongebob Squarepants*' movie and to know the directives of speech acts that appear in the movie. Searle's theory was applied as the major theory in the research. She used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the research found that the directives act was the most utterance that appeared in *Spongebob Squarepants* movie.

Lee and Afriana (2020) with their thesis *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in Cinderella Movie.* This research aims to analyze the classes and the frequency of directive speech acts that are uttered by the characters in *Cinderella* movie. Qualitative and descriptive method was used for analyzing this research. The findings of this research showed that all categories of aimed speech acts were utilized by the characters in the *Cinderella* movie. The most frequently used is the command which had 36 data (69,2%) meanwhile the least used is a request which had only 1 data (1,9%)

Biatrik et al., (2020) with their thesis *The Functions of Directive Speech Acts of Maleficent Character in Maleficent Movie*. The purpose of this research is to identify the types of directive speech acts and functions related to the language used by Maleficent. There were two theories used in order to fulfill the two

objectives of this research. This research was able to recognize the many forms of directive speech acts Maleficent used by applying Searle's theory classification forms. The language functions identified by Jakobson's theory. This research was qualitative research due to the fact of using words as data taken from *Maleficent* movie script. The utterances of Maleficent in the Maleficent movie script were determined to include three different language functions and five different forms of directive speech acts. Commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting were the five categories of directive speech acts. Maleficent used her position as the Moors' defender, which allowed her the power to control others, as the most successful of all five of these forms of communication. The three purposes of language in Maleficent's orders were referential, conative, and expressive.

Maiza & Himawati (2021) with their thesis *An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Oliver Twist Script*. This research aims to describe the three distinct levels of speech acts that are shown in the *Oliver Twist* script and to examine how speech acts are used in the *Oliver Twist* script. This research used a descriptive analysis technique in which the data were taken from some scripts that contain three distinct levels of speech acts to identify the utterances and classify how they performed what the speaker meant. The result showed that some utterances have three distinct levels of speech act, such as I want some more, you must be hungry, a polite boy, can we start the game and others.

Sumaniari (2021) with her thesis *An Analysis of Speech Acts in Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie.* This research aims to analyze the type of

speech acts in a movie dialogue. This research used qualitative descriptive and the data were analyzed from direct and indirect speech acts in the form of declarative, imperative, and interrogative. This research used Searle's theory of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The result of this research found that direct speech acts in interrogative form was 43.63%. Direct speech acts in declarative form were 95 (43.18%), in imperative form were 24 (10.90%), and in imperative form were 2 (0.9%). Indirect speech acts in imperative form as much as 2 (0.9%). interrogative form was 2 (0.9%), and indirect speech act in declarative forms was 1 (0.45%). Furthermore, 74 utterances were analyzed into five types of speech acts. The most dominant representative used 36 (48.6%), followed by directive 21 (28.3%), expressive 14 (18.9%), commissive 3 (4.0%), and declarative 0 (0.0%).

Khodijah (2021) with her thesis *An Analysis Type of Speech Acts Used by The Main Character In A Turtle Tale Sammy's Adventure Movie Script by Domonic Paris*. This research aims to describe the types of illocutionary act which are produced by the main character in *A Turtle Tale Sammy's Adventures* movie script. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe the utterance that produced by the main character in *A Turtle Tale Sammy's Adventures* movie script. The result of this research showed that the type of speech acts used by the main character was an illocutionary act. In representatives, there were 117 utterances representing 81.192% and in directives, there were 82 utterances representing 37.614%. In commissive, there were 2 utterances representing 0.917%. In expressive there were 17 utterances.

Zahada & Sofyan (2021) with their thesis *Perlocutionary Act in Black Panther Movie Script*. This research aims to find out the use of perlocutionary acts in the *Black Panther* movie script, and it also to find out about how the character's utterances of each character will be affected by other characters. The data in this research were analyzed using Austin's theory of perlocutionary acts. This research applied the qualitative descriptive method. The source of data was occurred from the *Black Panther* movie script which contained a conversation or dialog script of utterances uttered by the character. The results found that there were four types of perlocutionary act that was used in *Black Panther* movie script.

Abdullah et al., (2021) with their thesis *An Analysis of Speech Act in Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script*. This research aims to find out the types of speech acts especially illocutionary act used by the character's utterances in the movie. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the illocutionary act found in the movie script using Yule's theory of illocutionary act, and to find out the dominant illocutionary in all character's utterances. They found that all the types of illocutionary acts were used by all the characters in the movie, which are; 1) representatives, 3 stating, 1 suggesting, and 1 complaining; 2) directives, 4 commanding, 3 asking, 2 demanding and 3 forbidding; 3) commissives, 1 promising; 4) expressive, 2 congratulating, 1 welcoming, 1 thanking and 1 apologizing; 5) declaratives, 1 declare, and 1 naming. The result of the research found that the illocutionary act that was dominantly used in the characters' utterances was the directives act with 11 data found in the data.

Agustina (2022) with her thesis *Speech Acts of The Main Character in Anomalisa Movie Script Written by Charlie Kaufman*. This research aims to identify the types of speech acts and the functions of speech acts used by the main character in Charlie Kaufman's script for *Anomalisa* movie. In order to analyze the data, the research applied a qualitative descriptive and pragmatic method. The information was gathered by reading, recognizing, underlining, and categorizing the main character's utterances that comprised speech acts according to Austin and Searle's theories. The results found that the *Anomalisa* movie script applied three different speech act types: locutionary, which included imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary, which included expressive, directive, assertive, and commissive. Thereafter came perlocutionary, which included the acts of laughing, inviting, asking, scaring, and persuading.

Wisley & Mulatsih (2022) with their thesis *Types of Speech Acts Used by the Main Character in Luca Movie*. This research aims to find out the pragmatics speech act classification performed by the main character in the movie titled Luca following through the framework of Searle (1983). The submitted data were analyzed in this research using a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher identified 59 utterances in the first 10 minutes of the main character's speech from the data that comprise four of the five speech actions identified by Searle's theory. The result showed that expressive holds the top among all the speech acts types with 26 data found (44%). The other speech acts showed representative as the runner-up with 20 data found (34%), the commissive holds the third position with

7 data found (12%), while the directive comes with the fourth position with 6 data found (10%), and lastly, the declaration speech act comes with the last position with zero data (0%).

Sakti (2022) with his thesis *An Analysis of Speech Act Classification Used by The Main Characters in Onward Movie*. This research aims to investigate the types of speech acts and the purpose of speech acts that were uttered by the main character. This research used a qualitative method. Yule's theory was applied to analyze the data, which were declarative, representative, instructive, expressive, and commissive. The result showed that; 1) 5 types of speech acts were found in *Onward* the movie with a total of 14 dialogues of the data; 2) there were found several purposes that were used by the characters in the movie, the dominant speech act used in the movie was statements act which mostly spoken by a special role in the movie which was the police.

Efendi et al., (2023) with his thesis *Speech Act in Joe Biden Speech "Build Back Better World" at UN General Assembly*. This research aims to find out the kinds of communication function in the illocutionary act and to identify the perlocutionary act effect contained in the speech and this research focused on John Searle's theory about classification of the illocutionary act and John L. Austin's theory about the perlocutionary act. The data was then examined using a descriptive and qualitative approach. The researcher also identified four sector impacts and audience reactions, which were as follows: pandemic In addition to the Covid-19 contribution, the US government also put a stop to the conflict in

Afghanistan, responded to the climate crisis, and continues to be the biggest donor to humanitarian assistance. Assertive utterances were the primary illocutionary act types that the President utilized to communicate.

Sebo (2023) with her thesis *Speech Act and Function Illocutionary Act in Justin Trudeau's Speech We Beat Fear With Hope*. This research aims to find out the types of speech acts and to identify the functions of the illocutionary actions contained in the speech. Focused on John Searle's theory of the classification of illocutionary actions and John L. Austin's theory. Data was analyzed using descriptive-qualitative methods. The result showed that there were five types of functions in the law of illocutionary actions used by Minister Justin Trudeau in his speech which, stated; providing information, permanently, ensuring, and statement, direction of promise, expressive; expressing his feelings, and declarative.

Putri (2023) with her thesis *Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script (2017) Written by Anita Doron*. This research aims to find out the types of speech acts and describe the functions of speech acts contained in *The Breadwinner* movie script. This research used a descriptive qualitative method, locutionary and perlocutionary theory from Austin, and illocutionary theory from Searle. The result showed that there were 3 types of speech acts used in *The Breadwinner* movie script, namely locutionary speech acts comprising imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary speech acts comprised assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act was the most dominant speech act appeared in *The Breadwinner* movie script.

From those previous studies above there are similarities with this research such as having the same aims to find the types of speech acts in the movie or movie script and some of them also used Austin's and Searle's theories. The difference between this research and those previous studies are in this research the writer will analyze the types of speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script which is it has a different object from other previous studies above. The writer was interested in conducting speech acts research in one movie script by using Austin's and Searle's theories to analyze all types of speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script, they are; locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study about speaker meaning. In other words, pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. In addition, he defines pragmatics as (1) the study of the speaker's meaning, (2) contextual meaning, (3) how more gets communicated than is said, and (4) the expression of relative distance. Moreover, he says that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. He says that the benefits of studying language with the use of pragmatics is the best way to know about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they perform when they speak.

According to Mey (1993:6) pragmatics as a study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and also determines how they affect, and effectual zed that human language use. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. Moreover, Mey (1993:42) says defines pragmatics as the sense of language viewed from the relation to its user. In this case, pragmatics is the science of language as it is used by real, live people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides people with a greater understanding of how the human mind works, how humans communicate, and how they manipulate one another.

Finch (2000:20). He says that pragmatics deals with the meaning of utterances. Additionally, pragmatics is concerned with what is conveyed and how individuals understand words in the context of the surroundings. In reference to the definitions of pragmatics stated by some experts above and it can be summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intended meaning related to its context. It deals with how people use language in a particular way.

Another definition of pragmatics according to Levinson (in Efendi 2023:16) states that pragmatics is the study of language use. In other words, it is a study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.

Sari (2020:127) pragmatics is a study about the meaning of the use of language in communication. Pragmatic was about the study meaning language

by the speaker. In pragmatics, it will study how to interpret and use utterances, the structure of sentences formed by the speaker and the hearer, and how to understand the speaker and the hearer. It can be said that when talking about pragmatics means talking about how to choose language forms to achieve the purpose of speaking.

Agustina (2022:12) pragmatics also learn about the concept of speech acts. There were 2 things contained in the concept of speech acts, they were speech and act. In practice, these two things can form the same meaning as intended by the speaker, but can also be different or even completely opposite. This of course gives reuse to various speech acts that were influenced by various factors, including the context and purpose of the speaker.

In pragmatics not only study language but also learn about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It involved such an interpretation of what people mean in the right context and how that context will impact. Yule (1996:4) in his book stated that the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak.

Pragmatics have studied many types such as deixis and distance, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act, and others. From those statements, the writer tried to study and understand more about pragmatics intensively for this research.

Studying pragmatics is very important because it learns the meaning (speaker meaning and contextual meaning) of utterances by involving the context.

Pragmatics explains the aspects of meaning that cannot be found in the plain sense of words or structures, as explained by semantics. People can develop an ability to properly evaluate the meaning of utterances depending on the circumstance and context through the study of pragmatics. One aspect of pragmatics that studies the meaning is called a speech act.

C. Speech Acts

1. Definition

Speech acts in general was introduced first by Austin's lectured in his book *How to Do Things with Words*, and now it is widely used in linguistics. Yule (1996:47) stated speech acts is actions performed via utterance. In addition, when someone speaks not only issues speech but also does an action. Every person produces most speech acts in everyday life, but they are not aware of it because they lack knowledge about the speech acts. Searle (1969:18) the speech acts performed in utterances of a sentence in the general function of the sentence's meaning, which means speech act is defined as the action performed by the speaker utterances.

Actions speak louder than words, is a well-known proverb. It means that everything will be more understandable when spoken but in clear speaking. That's why speech act has an important role in understanding what someone speaks and means. Austin in Thomas (1995: 51), speech act refers to an utterance and the total situation in which the utterance is issued. People do not

only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words in an attempt to express themselves, but they perform actions via utterances. Various words can be employed to carry out the same speech act, similar to how different words can carry out a variety of speech acts.

Parker (1986:14) defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, invitation, promise, and request. In other words, the study of speech acts is very important for us.

Therefore, studying speech acts is very important for us because every day we communicate and say something. Someone produces an action in every utterance of doing an action. There are so many people who do not realize that we are very close to speech acts in our daily lives. Simply put, when people conversation with one another, it's related to a speech acts. Additionally, different speech actions can be found in a variety of media, including movies, short stories, comics, and so on.

Speech acts has been used in a movie as part of a conversation or dialogue between the speaker and the listener. This happens because the main purpose of speech acts is to speak or talk. Every sentence in the conversation depends on the context and situation. In addition, the meaning of a sentence is related to any speech acts that has the literal meaning of the sentence. Speech acts

decided by the language ability of the speaker to convey the message in communication.

When the speaker talks with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker not only speaks source (the utterance has no intention and goal), but the speaker must be interpreting the speaker's meaning to the hearer. The speaker can make the hearer understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech acts just performing conversation which is performed by the speaker and the hearer as well.

2. **Austin's Theory of Speech Acts**

John Langshaw Austin known as a British Philosopher of language attempted to elaborate on the theory of speech acts, the language processes involved in the production of a sentence or related utterance. In addition, speech acts show the speaker's communication style as well as the responsibility for the speech's substance, given that it involves specific aims to persuade the listener. Based on a comparison between constative utterances and performative utterances, Austin refers to constative utterances as those utterances which used to identify or describe something in particular, and thus, are true or false, and performative utterances to those utterances not only perform a speech acts beyond the assertion but also at the same time describe the speech acts. Austin (1962:108) grouped speech acts into three categories for this research. These categories are:

1) Locutionary act

When someone creates an utterance, it is called a locutionary act. This was an act of expressing something and the meaning that speech acts expressed was the reality of an actual circumstance. Locutionary acts were the simplest to identify because locutionary acts do not consider the context of the speech. The information provided in the locutionary was the truth, these speech acts don't have an obscure significance and don't demand any specific behavior from the listener. Locutionary act contains speech of imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

a) Imperative

Imperative was a form of locutionary act, that can be used in any attempt to persuade or give advice to the listener to do something. Imperative was a sentence type that was used to make commands to others. Because it was a command, the imperative sentence will be ended with an exclamation mark (!).

Examples: Close the door!

Don't touch my phone!

b) Interrogative

Interrogative was a form of locutionary act that was used to ask a question and get an answer to the questions from the listener asked by the speaker. Formally, interrogative sentences were marked by a combination of question terms such as what, who, why, where, when,

how (5W + 1H), etc. The interrogative sentence will be ended with a question mark (?).

Examples: What color shirt are you wearing?

Why did you help me?

c) Declarative

Declarative was a form of locutionary act that the speaker used to say or convey things to get attention from the listener. The Declarative sentence will make a certain form of statement.

Examples: The sky is blue.

I have just made some milkshakes.

2) Illocutionary act

This was an act of doing something. Illocutionary is a speech act that contains hidden meanings desired by the speaker and the speech partner. Illocutionary is when the speaker says an utterance and also does something through the utterance. Illocutionary acts were not easy to identify, because it was related to who the speaker was, to whom where, and when the speech was performed. Illocutionary acts was related to saying thanks, promising, offering, ordering, and giving permission.

3) Perlocutionary act

This was an act performed by or as a result of saying something. This was the speaker's utterance, which frequently had perlocutionary intensity. Speech can have an impact or power purposefully or accidentally, depending on the speaker. The speech acts whose utterance was intended

to influence the speech partner was a perlocutionary act. There were several verbs that can mark perlocutionary acts including persuading, frightening, and humiliating.

Examples: I am thirsty.

The food is not warm.

3. **Searle's Theory of Speech Acts**

Searle (1976:16-20) proposes a similar classification in *A Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts*, he deliberately separates himself from Austin's assumption, which says that there was an equivalence between verbs and speech acts. Searle argues that differences in illocutionary verbs were a good guide but by no means a sure guide to differences in illocutionary acts. However, it was quite clear that Searle's premise was based on illocutionary verbs. Austin's theory.

According to Rahayu et al, (2018:61) Searle's theory will be more effective to use in real life. Everyone must admit that Searle's theory was more successful and more systematic than Austin's theory. Searle classified illocutionary act into five types, there are:

1) Assertive

Assertive was a speech act that expresses the truth of the speaker, such as in the speech act of demanding, stating, admitting, showing, reporting, giving testimony, speculating, declaring, claiming mentioning, etc.

Examples: The tire is round.

Makassar is the capital city of South Sulawesi.

2) Commissive

Commissive was a speech act that express the speaker's promise of future actions. This type expresses the speaker's intention in doing something, such as offering, guaranteeing, promising, refusing, and threatening.

Examples: I promise I will never hurt you again.

I'll be back at home in two hours.

3) Directive

Directive was a speech act that show the speaker's efforts to make the hearer do something. This type expresses the speaker's desire for the speech partner to do something, such as in the speech acts of advising, ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, inviting, and asking.

Examples: Give me your food.

You better go home now!

4) Expressive

Expressive was a speech act that expresses psychological statements from the speaker in a situation, as in the speech acts of apologizing, accusing, congratulating, praising, and thanking.

Examples: Thank you for buying me the book.

Congratulations on your achievement! I'm hoping the future brings you even more success.

5) Declarative

Declarative was a speech act that functions to connect the contents of a speech act with reality. In this case, speakers make an impact on society through their thoughts and the world, such as impressing, surrendering, firing, permitting, canceling, prohibiting, deciding, granting, baptizing, and forgiving.

Examples: Now we pronounce you as a husband and wife.

You are no longer working for me in this valuable position.

D. **Synopsis of the *Persuasion* Script**

Since movie scripts often include dialogue or conversation uttered by the characters in the movie, for this reason, the writer will choose movie script as the object of this research because it has several talks that can be used for analysis. In this research, movie script that the writer was chosen for analysis is the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

Persuasion (2022) takes the point of view of the main character, Anne Elliot, a 27-year-old woman who is not married yet. Eight years ago, she loved an untitled and influential sailor named Frederick Wentworth. Unfortunately, his love had to run aground because his father, Sir Walter Elliot, opposed him. His father considered Frederick Wentworth unfit to be part of the family. Time does not feel like eight years. Anne hopes that time will heal her feelings of guilt and erase her love for Frederick Wentworth.

Love is still love, if it is meant to be, it will always find a way to bring a partner together at the right time and in the right place. No matter how long time or distance separates, as Captain Harville said, "all who are destined to meet shall meet." Frederick Wentworth, who has become a captain, comes back to Anne Elliot's life at the same time as William Elliot, who begins to shake Anne Elliot's feelings. Where will Anne Elliot's love be anchored this time, the answer will be found in the end of the movie (Perchikoff, 2022).
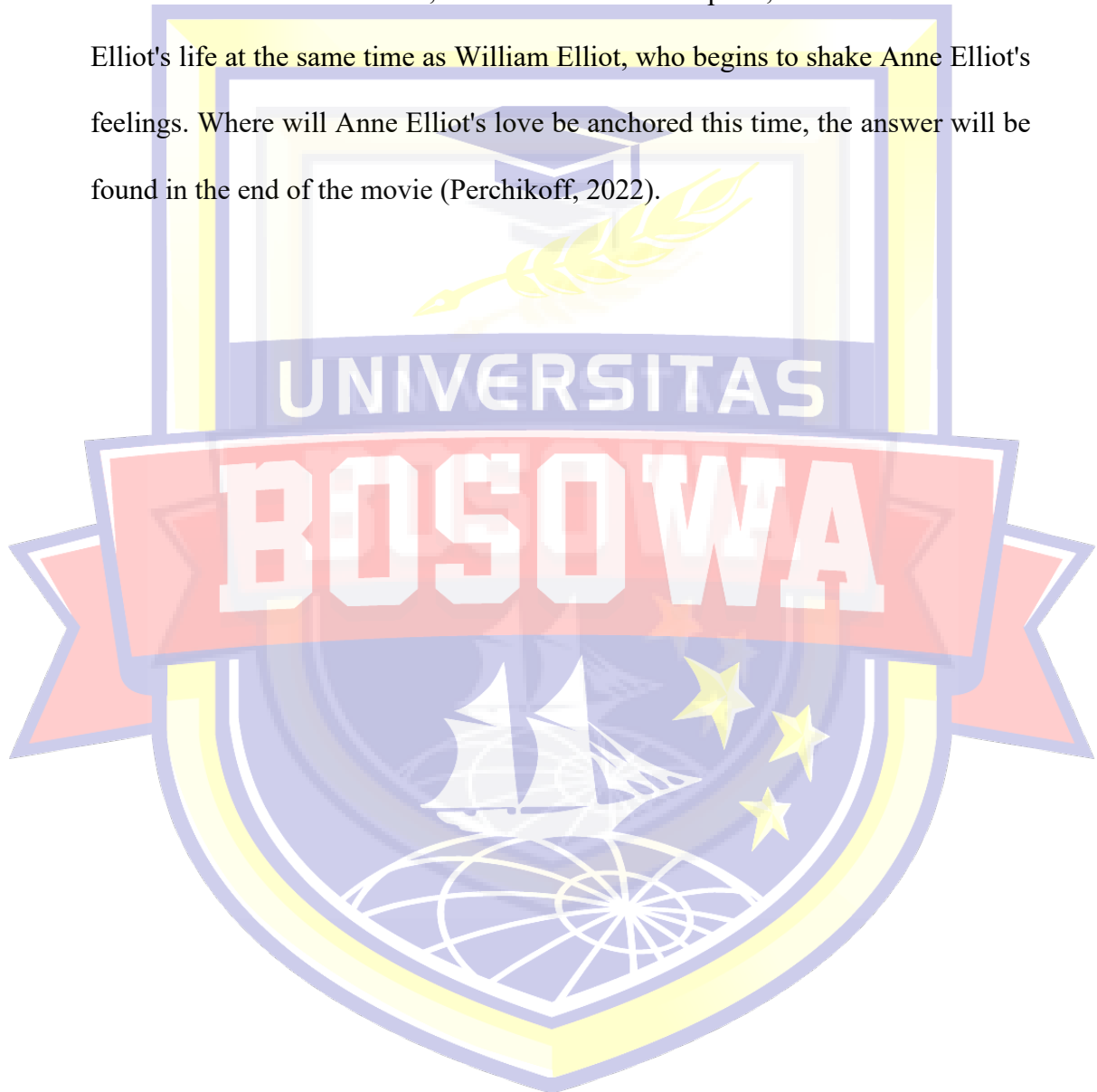
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is defined as a method to think and prepare to complete the research and reach the goal of the research. In this research, a pragmatic approach and qualitative method were used to analyze the data. This methodology describes the type of research, source of the data, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. The research method was very important in this study to analyze the data.

A. Type of The Research

In this research, the qualitative method was used to analyze the research data. A qualitative method was used to analyze the word form of the data. The writer chose to use the qualitative descriptive method to know and describe the types of utterances used in a movie script but also to know the function of the speech acts used by the main character.

B. Source of The Data

In this research, the source of the data was from the movie script of *Persuasion* which consists of 88 pages written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow. *Persuasion* is a 2022 American romantic period drama film based on Jane Austen's 1817 novel of the same name which was produced by Media Rights Capital cooperated with Mad Chance, Bisous Picture and Fourth and Twenty-Eight Films. Persuasion was released on July 8, 2022, and streaming was released on July 15, 2022 by Netflix.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The data would be collected through the ways that follow:

1. Downloaded the movie script.

2. Read the movie script of *Persuasion.*

3. Identified the types of speech acts that are found in the main character's utterances in the movie script of *Persuasion.*

4. Classified the data found into types of speech acts which were locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

5. After being classified, the data would describe the function based on the type of speech acts that used by the main character in the movie script of *Persuasion.*

D. Method of Analyzing Data

The technique of analyzing data used a pragmatic approach and qualitative descriptive method to analyze the utterances produced by the main character in the *Persuasion* movie script using the theory of speech acts by Austin namely locutionary which consisted of imperative, interrogative, and declarative and the perlocutionary. Searle's theory used to analyze the illocutionary which consisted of directive, assertive, commissive, expressive and declarative also applied to describe the function of the speech acts used by the main character.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer focused on describing the findings and discussing types of speech acts based on Austin and Searle's theories in the *Persuasion* movie script. The data of this research were identified and classified to the types of speech acts which was used by the main character that had been found by the writer and would describe the function of each type of speech acts that was used by the main character.

A. Findings

1. The Types of Speech Act Produced by The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass & Alice Victoria Winslow

a. Types of Locutionary Act

Locutionary act was used by the speaker to say or convey something or tell information to the listener which was a fact that had meaning and needed to be comprehended. In this situation, the speaker's utterance fluently and accurately matched the *locutionary act* to the utterance form. Therefore, the speaker's utterance and its content were the primary points of focus in this *locutionary act*. Based on the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, the writer found three types of *locutionary act* that produced by the main character namely *imperative, interrogative,* and *declarative*. The types of *locutionary act* could be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Locutionary Act

No	Locutionary Act	Data	Page
1		**Data 1:** Well, let them eat cake!	17
2		**Data 2:** Love me, you idiot! Love me or kill me now! I can't bear it!	30
3	Imperative	**Data 3:** You got me! Okay. That's enough! Boys! No!	32
4		**Data 4:** No! Don't move her!	55
5		**Data 5:** Who needs romance when one has… family?	1
6		**Data 6:** You mean Wentworth?	6
7		**Data 7:** Can you actually imagine my father marrying down?	10
8		**Data 8:** What?	11
9		**Data 9:** Why? Do you think they'll steal them?	
10		**Data 10:** Any other hospitable words?	12
11	Interrogative	**Data 11:** Do you always travel with your husband?	
12		**Data 12:** Joins you?	13
13		**Data 13:** What if I've been wrong? What if he's been pining for me day and night all these years?	14
14		**Data 14:** Is this how they're teaching courtship these days?	19
15		**Data 15:** Are you implying my life lacks purpose?	24
16		**Data 16:** What?	25
17		**Data 17:** Remember how Charles wanted to marry me before he married Charles? I mean Mary.	28

18		**Data 18:** How are you this morning, Mary?	30
19		**Data 19:** Why must everyone always assume that all women want is to be chosen by any eligible bachelor?	31
20		**Data 20:** Where are your children?	
21		**Data 21:** How did I end up here?	
22		**Data 22:** What is it?	35
23		**Data 23:** And now you'd like him for yourself?	
24		**Data 24:** Do you think you can do that?	41
25		**Data 25:** To Lyme? Why?	42
26		**Data 26:** What's the source of his sorrow?	44
27		**Data 27:** What happened this morning?	49
28		**Data 28:** Has he said anything to you about how he feels?	54
29		**Data 29:** Louisa? Can you hear me?	55
30		**Data 30:** Do you ever think about spending time with someone else?	60
31		**Data 31:** But do you ever miss... company?	
32		**Data 32:** why is he courting Father's favor now?	61
33		**Data 33:** What do you mean by that?	62
34		**Data 34:** You're concerned for my father's reputation?	66
35		**Data 35:** What?	67
36		**Data 36:** Do you rehearse this stuff while I'm sleeping?	68

37		**Data 37:** But why?	
38		**Data 38:** What's the advantage of being seen with them?	
39		**Data 39:** You'd honestly rather prevent Mrs. Clay from taking my father's arm than talk with me?	70
40		**Data 40:** How's Louisa?	76
41		**Data 41:** Your wife?	78
42		**Data 42:** Mary, what are you doing here?	79
43		**Data 43:** That's all?	86
44		**Data 44:** I almost got married once.	
45		**Data 45:** Wentworth held my heart.	
46		**Data 46:** Now I'm single and thriving.	1
47		**Data 47:** My father. He's never met a reflective surface he didn't like.	
48		**Data 48:** My mother. I miss her.	2
49	Declarative	**Data 49:** I broke his heart and he knew why.	8
50		**Data 50:** Once, I went an entire 24 hours speaking exclusively in Italian. She only noticed when I asked her to pass the sale.	14
51		**Data 51:** He has a kind face, yes.	
52		**Data 52:** He listens. He listens with his whole body. It's... electrifying.	18
53		**Data 53:** I'm waiting to fall in love.	19

54		**Data 54:** Don't you know? they have to wear silly hats. And the rules are you must grow a silly mustache.	23
55		**Data 55:** We've met.	
56		**Data 56:** You look… old.	
57		**Data 57:** Old… Older… than you used to look. Your face has matured.	24
58		**Data 58:** Charles wanted to marry me first.	28
59		**Data 59:** A heartbeat ago, there were no two souls more in rhythm than Wentworth and I. Now we're strangers. Worse than strangers. We're exes.	31
60		**Data 60:** You're trying very hard here.	36
61		**Data 61:** I'm not quite up for a trip, I'm afraid.	42
62		**Data 62:** Honestly, I've been trying to work that out for eight years now.	47
63		**Data 63:** Now we're worse than exes. We're friends.	51
64		**Data 64:** My father and Mr. Elliot do not speak.	53
65		**Data 65:** Mr. Elliot will inherit the baronetcy and the estate no matter what.	
66		**Data 66:** I need to go to Bath	58
67		**Data 67:** I'm happy just to be here with you	59
68		**Data 68:** I've seen Mr. Elliot. And he's attractive. Very attractive.	61
69		**Data 69:** I'm your cousin, Anne.	64
70		**Data 70:** I'm just waiting for a friend.	73

71		**Data 71:** We got caught in the rain. He's gone to fetch a carriage. He's quite charming. He makes me laugh. It's nice to laugh.	74
72		**Data 72:** Well, that sounds exciting.	77
73		**Data 73:** You look a bit sad, Captain Harville.	81
74		**Data 74:** I should think you would be pleased. You were so determined to see him out of his misery.	82
75		**Data 75:** I think Fanny would be happy to see her Benwick cared for.	83

According to the table above, three different types of the *locutionary act* were found in the main character's utterances from the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, which consist of *imperative*, *interrogative*, and *declarative* with a total of 75 data.

1) Imperative

Imperative was a form of *locutionary act* that was used to make the listener respond in the form of a command or action that was requested by the speaker. In writing, an *imperative* sentence ends with an exclamation mark (!) because it is a command, for example, an *imperative* of prohibition, *imperative* of request, and *imperative* of inviting. The dialogue data could be seen in the following data below.

Data 1

The utterance **Well, let them eat cake!** spoken by the main character declared as an *imperative*. The word **let** and exclamation marks in the

utterance pointed out the utterance as an order. Anne addressed this utterance to her nephews to give them a cake to eat. The speech function could be defined as giving a command or a suggestion.

Data 2

The utterance **Love me, you idiot! Love me or kill me now! I can't bear it!** spoken by the main character and declared as an *imperative*. The sentence **love me or kill me** could be pointed out as an order with addition word of **Now** and exclamation marks in the utterance, which recognized the utterance as a direct order. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to love her. The speech function could be defined as a command.

Data 3

The utterance **You got me! Okay. That's enough! Boys! No!** spoken by the main character and declared as an *imperative*. The word **enough** in the utterance was used to indicate something that was thought to be sufficient or could also be taken as an order to stop or end something with exclamation marks. This utterance was addressed by Anne to her nephews to stop hitting Anne with a sword stick. The speech function could be defined as a command.

Data 4

The utterance **No! Don't move her!** spoken by the main character and declared as an *imperative*. The sentence **don't move her** in the utterance was pointed out as an order and then the addition of exclamation marks further recognized the utterance as an order. This utterance was addressed by Anne

to Frederick and Henrietta to not touch or move Louisa knocked out by a fall. The speech function could be defined as a command.

Based on the data described above, the writer found that there were 4 *imperative* data of the *locutionary act*. Each *imperative* utterance had its own function, such as a command, giving suggestion or giving advice.

2) Interrogative

Interrogative was a form of *locutionary act* that was used to ask something in order to make the listener give an answer to the questions asked by the speaker and in the written form *interrogative* sentence always ended with a question mark (?). Generally, an *interrogative* sentence was indicated by the presence of 5W + 1H elements and others. The dialogue data could be seen in the following data below.

Data 5

The utterance **Who needs romance when one has… family?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Who** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener, Anne asked when she talked about her family. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 6

The utterance **You mean Wentworth?** spoken by the main character declared as an interrogative because the sentence and the question mark in the

utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Mr. Shepherd, Anne asked him if Wentworth was the right name that he was trying to remember. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 7

The utterance **Can you actually imagine my father marrying down?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to the listener, Anne asked when she introduced Ms. Clay. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 8

The utterance **What?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Elizabeth, Anne asked when Elizabeth said that Anne would not be joining them for a while in Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 9

The utterance **Why? Do you think they'll steal them?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Why** with a

question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Elizabeth, Anne asked after Elizabeth said to hide the nice linens before the admiral arrived. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 10

The utterance **Any other hospitable words?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Elizabeth and Sir Walter, Anne asked after Elizabeth and Sir Walter told Anne to *use the scratchy linen*, *do not set foot in the garden and do not look at the shrubberies*. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 11

The utterance **Do you always travel with your husband?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mrs. Croft, Anne asked about Mrs. Croft's life as a navy wife. The speech function was to ask a question and provide explanations or information as an answer.

Data 12

The utterance **Joins you?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mrs. Croft, Anne asked if she was invited to join them for dinner by Mrs. Croft. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 13

The utterance **What if I've been wrong? What if he's been pining for me day and night all these years?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to the listener, Anne asked when she had wondered how Frederick would feel about having dinner meeting with her. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 14

The utterance **Is this how they're teaching courtship these days?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an interrogative utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa, Anne asked when Louisa explained to Anne what she would have to do at dinner.

The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 15

The utterance **Are you implying my life lacks purpose?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick, Anne asked on they first met again after a long period and Frederick mentioned his thoughts about life. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 16

The utterance **What?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Mary. Anne asked about Mary's look at Anne, who had jam on her face when she met with Frederick. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 17

The utterance **Remember how Charles wanted to marry me before he married Charles?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **How** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance

was addressed by Anne to people at dinner, Anne asked when people talked about marriage and Anne tried to make Frederick jealous. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 18

The utterance **How are you this morning, Mary?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **How** with a question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Mary, Anne asked about Mary condition after dinner last night. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 19

The utterance **Why must everyone always assume that all women want is to be chosen by any eligible bachelor?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Why** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mary, Anne asked when Mary said that Louisa would be happy when she married with Frederick. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 20

The utterance **Where are your children?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Where** and the question mark

in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mary, Anne asked when Mary said the greatest blessings life could offer were marriage and children. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 21

The utterance **How did I end up here?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **How** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener, Anne asked when she was in a problematic condition. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 22

The utterance **What is it?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Louisa, Anne asked when Louisa confessed she wanted to say something up but felt embarrassed. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 23

The utterance **And now you'd like him for yourself?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an

interrogative utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Louisa, Anne asked when Louisa thought that Anne had no interest with Frederick. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 24

The utterance **Do you think you can do that?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to her nephew named James, Anne asked as soon as she saw James running around. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 25

The utterance **To Lyme? Why?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Why** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Henrietta, Anne asked when Henrietta told Anne that Henrietta, Louisa, Henry, Mary, Frederick, and Anne would go to Lyme. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 26

The utterance **What's the source of his sorrow?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an

interrogative utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Captain Harville, Anne asked when Captain Harville was told about Captain Benwick's situation. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 27

The utterance **What happened this morning?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Frederick, Anne asked when Frederick apologized about this morning. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 28

The utterance **Has he said anything to you about how he feels?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Captain Benwick, Anne asked when Benwick mentioned about the relationship between Frederick and Louisa. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 29

The utterance **Louisa? Can you hear me?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question

mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Louisa, Anne asked when she checked Louisa's condition after she fell from the stairs. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 30

The utterance **Do you ever think about spending time with someone else?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Lady Russell, Anne asked when Lady Russell mentioned about her husband who had passed away. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 31

The utterance **But do you ever miss... company?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Lady Russell, Anne asked when Lady Russell mentioned about her husband who had passed away. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 32

The utterance **why is he courting Father's favor now?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **Why** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Lady Russell, Anne asked when Lady Russell and Anne talked about Mr. Elliot who visited the Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 33

The utterance **What do you mean by that?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Elizabeth, Anne asked when Elizabeth expressed her happiness that Anne had visited Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 34

The utterance **You're concerned for my father's reputation?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mr. William, Anne

asked in order to know the reason why Mr. William had visited Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 35

The utterance **What?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Sir Walter, Anne asked because Sir Walter yelled when they had breakfast. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 36

The utterance **Do you rehearse this stuff while I'm sleeping?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Sir Walter, Anne asked because Sir Walter yelled when Sir Walter, Anne, Elizabeth and Ms. Clay had breakfast. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 37

The utterance **But why?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because word **Why** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance

was addressed by Anne to Sir Walter, Anne asked when Sir Walter said that he could explain their relationship with the dowager Viscountess Dalrymple and her daughter who came to Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 38

The utterance **What's the advantage of being seen with them?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Sir Walter, Anne asked because she was curious to find out why people wanted to be seen with them. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 39

The utterance **You'd honestly rather prevent Mrs. Clay from taking my father's arm than talk with me?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Mr. William, Anne asked because Mr. William kept mentioning that Mrs. Clay could not marry Sir Walter. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 40

The utterance **How's Louisa?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **How** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. This utterance was addressed by Anne to Frederick, Anne asked because she wanted to know about Louisa's condition after the accident. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 41

The utterance **Your wife?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mr. William, Anne asked because she was shocked when she heard that Mr. William wanted to marry her. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 42

The utterance **Mary, what are you doing here?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the word **What** and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Mary, Anne asked as soon as she saw Mary come to Bath. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Data 43

The utterance **That's all?** spoken by the main character declared as an *interrogative* because the sentence and the question mark in the utterance recognized that the utterance was an *interrogative* utterance. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick, Anne asked because she knew that learning navigation was simple. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Based on the data described above, the writer found there were 39 *interrogative* data of the *locutionary data*. The function of each *interrogative* utterance was the same, such as asking something and providing an explanation or information as an answer.

3) Declarative

Declarative was a form of *locutionary act* that was used to make listener pay attention in the form of the statement and convey things to say, to tell, or to express something by the speaker. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 44

The utterance **I almost got married once** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that she once had a serious relationship with Frederick. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 45

The utterance **Wentworth held my heart** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that she once had a serious relationship with Frederick. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 46

The utterance **Now I'm single and thriving** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that she once had a serious relationship with Frederick. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 47

The utterance **My father. He's never met a reflective surface he didn't like** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that Sir Walter was a huge fan of himself. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 48

The utterance **My mother. I miss her** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that she missed her mother who had passed away. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 49

The utterance **I broke his heart and he knew why** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Lady Russell to inform or give information that since Anne broke his heart, Frederick has not contacted her again. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 50

The utterance **Once, I went an entire 24 hours speaking exclusively in Italian. She only noticed when I asked her to pass the sale** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information that Mary got very wrapped up by her own suffering. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 51

The utterance **He has a kind face, yes** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa to inform or give information about Frederick's look. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 52

The utterance **He listens.** ***He listens with his whole body. It's...*** ***electrifying*** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa to inform or give information about Frederick's personality. The speech function was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 53

The utterance **I'm waiting to fall in love** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa to inform or give information about Anne's reason has not been married yet. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 54

The utterance **Don't you know? they have to wear silly hats. And the rules are you must grow a silly mustache** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that

conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to her nephews to inform or give information about how was the navy guy looked like. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 55

The utterance **We've met** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Charles to inform or give information that there had been interactions in the past between Frederick and Anne. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 56

The utterance **You look… old** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give opinion about Frederick's appearance after a long time. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Data 57

The utterance **Old… Older… than you used to look. Your face has matured** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give opinion about Frederick's appearance after a long time. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Data 58

The utterance **Charles wanted to marry me first** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give information that before Charles married Mary, Charles had ever proposed to Anne. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 59

The utterance **A heartbeat ago, there were no two souls more in rhythm than Wentworth and I. Now we're strangers. Worse than strangers. We're exes** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information about her relationship with Frederick. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 60

The utterance **You're trying very hard here** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa to inform or give opinion about the way she tried to get in touch with Frederick. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Data 61

The utterance **I'm not quite up for a trip, I'm afraid** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Henrietta to inform or give information that she suffered from trip anxiety. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 62

The utterance **Honestly, I've been trying to work that out for eight years now** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Captain Benwick to inform or give information about her sad love story. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 63

The utterance **Now we're worse than exes. We're friends** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to the listener to inform or give information about her relationship with Frederick. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 64

The utterance **My father and Mr. Elliot do not speak** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa and Henrietta to inform or give information about the relationship between Sir Walter and Mr. Elliot. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 65

The utterance **Mr. Elliot will inherit the baronetcy and the estate no matter** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Louisa and Henrietta to inform or give information about Mr. Elliott's power. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 66

The utterance **I need to go to Bath** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give information that Anne went to visit her family who stayed in Bath. The function of the speech above was to convey an information.

Data 67

The utterance **I'm happy just to be here with you** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced

information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Lady Russell to inform or give information that spending time with Lady Russell made Anne happy. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 68

The utterance **I've seen Mr. Elliot. And he's attractive. Very attractive** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Lady Russell to inform or give information that Mr. Elliot looked very attractive when Anne met him. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 69

The utterance **I'm your cousin, Anne** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Mr. William to inform or give information that Anne and Mr. William were a family. The function of the speech above was to convey an information.

Data 70

The utterance **I'm just waiting for a friend** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give information that Anne was waiting

for a friend which was Mr. William. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 71

The utterance **We got caught in the rain. He's gone to fetch a carriage. He's quite charming. He makes me laugh. It's nice to laugh** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give information that Anne was waiting for Mr. William, a charming and entertaining friend. The function of the speech above was to convey an information or a fact.

Data 72

The utterance **Well, that sounds exciting** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Frederick to inform or give opinion about Frederick's plan for work. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Data 73

The utterance **You look a bit sad, Captain Harville** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Captain Harville to inform or give opinion about When Anne noticed Captain Harville's countenance seemed unhappy. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Data 74

The utterance **I should think you would be pleased. You were so determined to see him out of his misery** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Captain Harville to inform or give opinion about Captain Benwick who had already found happiness after being in terrible pain. The function of the speech above was to convey fact or an opinion.

Data 75

The utterance **I think Fanny would be happy to see her Benwick cared** spoken by the main character was declared as a *declarative* because the sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or an opinion. Anne addressed this utterance to Captain Harville to inform or give opinion that Fanny as Captain Benwick's deceased wife would be happy too for him. The function of the speech above was to convey a fact or an opinion.

Based on the data described above, there were 32 *declarative* data of locutionary act. Each *declarative* utterance had its own function, such as to produce information which conveyed facts, statements, or opinions.

It concluded that the writer found 75 data of *locutionary act* in *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow which were divided into three categories for *locutionary act* namely *imperative* (4), *interrogative* (39) and *declarative* (32).

b. Types of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act was used by the speaker to perform an action in saying something with a specific purpose to influence the listener to take an action or to do something. In this situation, the speaker's utterance fluently and accurately matched the *illocutionary act* to the utterance form. Based on the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, the writer found five types of *illocutionary act* that produced by the main character namely *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive* and *declarative*. The types of locutionary act could be seen in table below.

Table 2. Types of Illocutionary Act

No	Illocutionary Act	Data	Page
1		**Data 76:** One's family is only escapable by two things, marriage and death.	2
2		**Data 77:** The one thing my father loves more than himself is spending money. It was always going to run out one day.	3
3	Assertive	**Data 78:** true reputation comes from honesty, integrity, compassion, acceptance of responsibility for the welfare of others.	5
4		**Data 79:** Frederick Wentworth was the only person, save you and my mother, who ever really saw me. And understood me. And loved me.	6
5		**Data 80:** You lied when you told me time would heal me of my pain.	7

6		**Data 81:** I'm angry with myself. For... being persuaded. For not seeing then what I see so clearly now.	
7		**Data 82:** That was the part I liked.	
8		**Data 83:** "Für Elise" happens to be a great dance song for those sophisticated enough to explore less traditional movements.	30
9		**Data 84:** Frederick I'm doing my best. About you and me. I don't want you to be angry.	33
10		**Data 85:** I just don't understand why you think you need my permission if you say I barely look at him.	36
11		**Data 86:** I'd be happy to. Though I'm not sure I'm the messenger the universe has in mind.	44
12		**Data 87:** Your future wife will be perfectly capable of managing her own feelings.	46
13		**Data 88:** Only people who know loss can really appreciate Byron.	47
14		**Data 89:** You're young. You don't know what the future has in store. You will rally, and you will be happy again.	
15		**Data 90:** Likewise. I didn't know if I'd ever see you again. Or if you knew how much I cared.	49
16		**Data 91:** Just be patient, she's still breathing. It's all right, she's breathing.	56
17		**Data 92:** Mr. Elliot has nothing to gain from my father. He is richer than him and will inherit his title no matter what. He must be after something.	61

18		**Data 93:** Cousin is a term most accurately applied to those within one's family tree, not those within one's family forest.	68
19		**Data 94:** Well, that's certain. We women do not forget you so soon as you forget us. Women love beyond all sensible limits. We cannot help ourselves.	82
20		**Data 95:** It might bring you luck.	11
21		**Data 96:** Perhaps a crust of bread and some gruel?	21
22		**Data 97:** I need a favor from you. Do you think you can help? I need you to hug me so tightly that I can't feel my body anymore.	41
23		**Data 98:** Don't patronize her by deciding for her what worries she can and cannot endure. Who knows? Perhaps she'll even be forging her own adventures at home.	46
24		**Data 99:** But those people should only taste him sparingly. Otherwise, they'll be left more deeply in their sorrow.	47
25	Directive	**Data 100:** Perhaps you can correct that.	48
26		**Data 101:** I really do hope you'll be open to pursuing the admiralty.	50
27		**Data 102:** Excuse me. Can you tell me the name of the gentleman who just left?	52
28		**Data 103:** we need a doctor.	55
29		**Data 104:** Calmly. Be direct. Offer whatever services they may require of you.	58
30		**Data 105:** Tell me something.	70
31		**Data 106:** But, for once, I'm asking you to trust that I have the resources to make my own	72

		decisions.	
32		**Data 107:** I'd just like to be alone.	72
33		**Data 108:** So long as you're in Bath, I hope we can see a bit of one another.	76
34		**Data 109:** Just one moment.	77
35		**Data 110:** I was hoping we could continue our conversation.	78
36		**Data 111:** Mr. Elliot, if you would just let me speak.	
37		**Data 112:** Don't let anyone tell you how to live. Or who to love. I learned the hard way.	86
38		**Data 113:** I'll sit right next to him.	19
39		**Data 114:** If it's really bothering you, I'm happy to stay with you.	20
40		**Data 115:** Mary, would you like me to stay alone while you go to dinner?	21
41		**Data 116:** No apology necessary. It was clearly well intended.	49
42	Commissive	**Data 117:** Everyone speaks to your genius. I'm sure they understate it.	50
43		**Data 118:** I know you. And I know you'd be brilliant.	
44		**Data 119:** He's my friend, and I believe he misconstrued your intentions.	52
45		**Data 120:** That's not going to happen.	62
46		**Data 121:** Please don't call me a creature.	75
47		**Data 122:** We'll talk about it later.	

48		**Data 123:** I will come and visit later.	80
49		**Data 124:** Well, I won't tell anyone.	86
50		**Data 125:** Thanks for trying.	3
51		**Data 126:** You're very lucky.	13
52		**Data 127:** They are beautiful in every way.	15
53		**Data 128:** You are very sweet.	18
54		**Data 129:** Thank you.	24
55		**Data 130:** Sorry, Charles, umm…	28
56		**Data 131:** You're right. I'm sorry. We got carried away.	33
57		**Data 132:** Sorry, Mary, I'd forgotten.	37
58		**Data 133:** Thank you. I'm quite all right.	41
59		**Data 134:** You're so kind.	
60	Expressive	**Data 135:** Pleasure to meet you.	43
61		**Data 136:** Sorry, Agamemnon joke.	44
62		**Data 137:** I'm so sorry.	
63		**Data 138:** Thank you.	50
64		**Data 139:** Thanks.	51
65		**Data 140:** Thank you.	54
66		**Data 141:** Thank you for asking.	66
67		**Data 142:** Thanks. I hope you're happy too.	75
68		**Data 143:** Well, I'm delighted for them both.	80
69		**Data 144:** That's wonderful.	82

70		**Data 145:** I wish you both every happiness.	84
71	Declarative	**Data 146:** Absolutely not. No nephew of mine will be a sailor.	22
72		**Data 147:** I have to say, I am impressed by your openness.	66

According to the table above, five different types of the *illocutionary act* were found in the main character's utterances from *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, which consist of *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive* and *declarative* with a total of 72 data.

1) Assertive

Assertive was a form of *illocutionary act* that connected the speaker to the truth of the statement that was presented in an utterance, such as stating, suggesting, informing, admitting, boasting, describing, complaining, claiming and others. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 76

The utterance **One's family is only escapable by two things, marriage and death** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that the only two ways to leave a family member were through marriage and death. This utterance was told by Anne to the listener. The function of the speech above was to state something truth.

Data 77

The utterance **The one thing my father loves more than himself is spending money. It was always going to run out one day** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that no matter how much money Sir Walter or other people had, it would sooner or later run out. This utterance was told by Anne to the listener. The function of the speech above was to state or explain something and present a message.

Data 78

The utterance **true reputation comes from honesty, integrity, compassion, acceptance of responsibility for the welfare of others** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated about where the genuine reputation came from. This utterance was told by Anne to Sir Walter. The function of the speech above was to state or explain something and present a message.

Data 79

The utterance **Frederick Wentworth was the only person, save you and my mother, who ever really saw me. And understood me. And loved me** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne admitted to the person she could trust and who truly loved and understood her. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell. The function of the speech above was to state and admit something.

Data 80

The utterance **You lied when you told me time would heal me of my pain** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne complained about her pain. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell. The function of the speech above was to state and complain something.

Data 81

The *utterance* **I'm angry with myself. For... being persuaded. For not seeing then what I see so clearly now** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne complained about herself for being persuaded. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell. The function of the speech above was to state and complain something.

Data 82

The utterance **That was the part I liked** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that she admired Frederick's simple manner and simplicity. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 83

The utterance **"Für Elise" happens to be a great dance song for those sophisticated enough to explore less traditional movements** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated about *Für Elise* was a great dance song. This utterance was told

by Anne to Mary. The function of the speech above was to state and explain something.

Data 84

The utterance **Frederick I'm doing my best. About you and me. I don't want you to be angry** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that she tried to fix her relationship with Frederick. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick. The function of the speech above was to state and explain something.

Data 85

The utterance **I just don't understand why you think you need my permission if you say I barely look at him** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that she did not understand why Louisa needed Anne's permission to be with Frederick. This utterance was told by Anne to Louisa. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 86

The utterance **I'd be happy to. Though I'm not sure I'm the messenger the universe has in mind** spoken by the main character declared as an assertive because in that sentence Anne stated that she was unsure about that idea. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Harville. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 87

The utterance **Your future wife will be perfectly capable of managing her own feelings** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated a wife would be capable of controlling her feelings. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick. The function of the speech above was to state and explain something.

Data 88

The utterance **Only people who know loss can really appreciate Byron** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that to truly understand Byron, one must have experienced loss. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 89

The utterance **You're young. You don't know what the future has in store. You will rally, and you will be happy again** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated about her daily motivation words. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 90

The utterance **Likewise. I didn't know if I'd ever see you again. Or if you knew how much I cared** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that how did she felt about

her relationship with Frederick. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Data 91

The *utterance* **Just be patient, she's still breathing. It's all right, she's breathing** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne suggested Frederick to being patient. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick. The function of the speech above was to suggest something.

Data 92

The utterance **Mr. Elliot has nothing to gain from my father. He is richer than him and will inherit his title no matter what. He must be after something** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that there must be another thing Mr. Elliott wanted. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell. The function of the speech above was to state and speculate something.

Data 93

The utterance **Cousin is a term most accurately applied to those within one's family tree, not those within one's family forest** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne explained what the meaning of that cousin was. This utterance was told by Anne to Sir Walter and Elizabeth. The function of the speech above was to explain something.

Data 94

The utterance **Well, that's certain. We women do not forget you so soon as you forget us. Women love beyond all sensible limits. We cannot help ourselves** spoken by the main character declared as an *assertive* because in that sentence Anne stated that unlike men, we as women did not forget about him so quickly. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Harville. The function of the speech above was to state something.

Based on the data described above, there were 19 *assertive* data of *illocutionary act*. Each assertive utterance had its own function, such as to explain something, to state something, to complain something, to speculate something and to suggest something.

2) Directive

Directive was a form of *illocutionary act* that expressed the speaker's intended or behavior related to the actions that the listener would do, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 95

The utterance **It might bring you luck** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a suggestion or advice. This utterance was told by Anne to Elizabeth, Anne advised that Elizabeth might be lucky with it. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 96

The utterance **Perhaps a crust of bread and some gruel?** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a request. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary, Anne requested a piece of bread and some gruel for Anne. The function of the speech was to ask something or make a request.

Data 97

The utterance **I need a favor from you. Do you think you can help?** *I need you to hug me so tightly that I can't feel my body anymore* spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a request. This utterance was told by Anne to her nephew named James, Anne requested a tightly hug from her nephew. The function of the speech was to ask something or make a request.

Data 98

The utterance **Don't patronize her by deciding for her what worries she can and cannot endure. Who knows? Perhaps she'll even be forging her own adventures at home** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that if a wife was not patronized, she might even be creating her own home adventures. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 99

The *utterance* **But those people should only taste him sparingly. Otherwise, they'll be left more deeply in their sorrow** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick, Anne advised that people should just admire it without becoming deeply affected by it because that could leave them much deeper in their sadness. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 100

The utterance **Perhaps you can correct that** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, Anne advised that Mr. William really did blocked her way. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 101

The utterance **I really do hope you'll be open to pursuing the admiralty** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that Frederick would be willing to pursue the admiralty. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 102

The utterance **Excuse me. Can you tell me the name of the gentleman who just left?** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the

sentence was intended to be a request or ask something. This utterance was told by Anne to the maid, Anne asked that who was the gentleman's name who was the name of the person that just left. The function of the speech was to ask something or make a request.

Data 103

The utterance **We need a doctor** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that they need a doctor to checked Louisa's condition. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 104

The utterance **Calmly. Be direct. Offer whatever services they may require of you** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that Frederick should help Louisa's family whenever they need some helps. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 105

The utterance **Tell me something** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an order. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, Anne told Mr. William to tell her something. The function of the speech was to give an order.

Data 106

The utterance **But, for once, I'm asking you to trust that I have the resources to make my own decisions** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a request. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell, Anne requested that she could make her own decisions to be supported. The function of the speech was to make a request.

Data 107

The utterance **I'd just like to be alone** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell, Anne requested a time for herself after hearing rumors that Frederick and Louisa were getting married. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 108

The utterance **So as long as you're in Bath, I hope we can see a bit of one another** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a request. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne requested that Frederick and Anne could talk for longer while Frederick was in Bath. The function of the speech was to make a request.

Data 109

The utterance **Just one moment** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an order. This utterance

was told by Anne to Mr. William, Anne asked Mr. William to grant her some extra time for talking with Frederick. The function of the speech was to give an order.

Data 110

The utterance **I was hoping we could continue our conversation** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that she could talk to Frederick for a little longer. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Data 111

The utterance **Mr. Elliot, if you would just let me speak** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be a request. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, Anne requested that she needed to talk with Frederick. The function of the speech was to make a request.

Data 112

The utterance **Don't let anyone tell you how to live. Or who to love. I learned the hard way** spoken by the main character declared as a *directive* because the sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This utterance was told by Anne to the listener, Anne advised that it was your life and do not allow anyone told you how to live or whom to love. The function of the speech was to give an advice or suggestion.

Based on the data described above, there were 18 *directive* data of *illocutionary act*. Each directive speech had its own function such as to give an advice, give suggestion, give order or to make a request.

3) Commissive

Commissive was a form of *illocutionary act* that used by the speaker to express a promise or particular offers such as promising, guaranteeing, refusing etc. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 113

The utterance **I'll sit right next to him** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a promise. This utterance was told by Anne to Louisa, when Anne promised to sit beside Frederick. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

Data 114

The utterance **If it's really bothering you, I'm happy to stay with you** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained an offer. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary, when Anne offered to give Mary accompany at home. The function of the utterance was to give a certain offer.

Data 115

The utterance **Mary, would you like me to stay alone while you go to dinner?** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained an offer. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary, when

Anne offered to stay alone at home with her sick nephew. The function of the utterance was to give a certain offer.

Data 116

The utterance **No apology necessary. It was clearly well intended** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a refuse. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, when Anne refused an apology word from Frederick. The function of the utterance was to declare a refuse.

Data 117

The *utterance* **Everyone speaks to your genius. I'm sure they understate it** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a guarantee. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, when Anne guaranteed that everyone definitely understated his skill. The function of the utterance was to declare a guarantee.

Data 118

The **I know you. And I know you'd be brilliant** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a guarantee. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, when Anne guaranteed that she knew Frederick and he was brilliant. The function of the utterance was to declare a guarantee.

Data 119

The utterance **He's my friend, and I believe he misconstrued your intentions** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the

utterance contained a guarantee. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, when Anne guaranteed that she believed it was misunderstood. The function of the utterance was to declare a guarantee.

Data 120

The utterance **That's not going to happen** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a guarantee. This utterance was told by Anne to Lady Russell, when Anne guaranteed that Anne would not end up together with Mr. William. The function of the utterance was to declare a guarantee.

Data 121

The utterance **Please don't call me a creature** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a refuse. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, Anne refused when Mr. William called her as a creature. The function of the utterance was to declare a refuse.

Data 122

The utterance **We'll talk about it later** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a promise. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William, when Anne promised she would talk with Mr. William in another time. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

Data 123

The utterance **I will come and visit later** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a promise. This utterance was told by Anne to Charles, when Anne promised that she would come and see Henrietta and Louisa. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

Data 124

The utterance **Well, I won't tell anyone** spoken by the main character declared as a *commissive* because the utterance contained a promise. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, when Anne promised to would not tell anyone that it was easy to do navigation. The function of the speech was to declare a promise.

Based on the data described above, there were 12 *commissive* data of *illocutionary act*. Each commissive utterance had its own function such as to declare a promise, give a certain offer, declare a refuse and a guarantee.

4) Expressive

Expressive was a form of *illocutionary act* that used to express or show the speaker's emotional feelings about some specific situation to the listener, such as thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, congratulating etc. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 125

The utterance **Thanks for trying** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by

thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Elizabeth, being mentioned in Elizabeth's book make Anne felt thankful. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 126

The utterance **You're very lucky** spoken by the main character declared as an expressive because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to Mrs. Croft because she had been visiting places all over the world. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 127

The utterance **They are beautiful in every way** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to the listener when she met with Louisa and Henrietta. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 128

The utterance **You are very swe***et* spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to Louisa when Louisa said that Frederick was a great match for her. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 129

The utterance **Thank you** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This

utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, when Frederick complimented Anne's hair. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 130

The utterance **Sorry, Charles, umm…** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by apologizing. This utterance was told by Anne to Charles, when Anne's said something wrong about Charles. The function of the speech was to express an apologizing.

Data 131

The utterance **You're right. I'm sorry. We got carried away** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by apologizing. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick, she overacted when she played with her nephew. The function of the speech was to express an apologizing.

Data 132

The utterance **Sorry, Mary, I'd forgotten We got carried away** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by apologizing. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary because Mary was disturbed by her poem. The function of the speech was to express an apologizing.

Data 133

The utterance **Thank you. I'm quite all right** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional

feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Mrs. Croft when Mrs. Croft offered her a ride back home. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 134

The utterance **You're so kind** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to Mrs. Croft when Mrs. Croft once more tried to offer her a ride home. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 135

The utterance **Pleasure to meet you** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Harville when she met him for the first time. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 136

The utterance **Sorry, Agamemnon joke** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by apologizing. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary because Mary was disturbed by her poem. The function of the speech was to express an apologizing.

Data 137

The utterance **I'm so sorry** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by apologizing.

This utterance was told by Anne to Mary because Mary was disturbed by her poem. The function of the speech was to express an apologizing.

Data 138

The utterance **Thank you** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick when Frederick offered her a a friendship. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 139

The utterance **Thanks** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick when Frederick complimented her. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 140

The utterance **Thank you** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick for helped her down the stairs. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 141

The utterance **Thank you for asking** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William when Mr. William asked about Louisa's condition. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 142

The utterance **Thanks. I hope you're happy too** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This utterance was told by Anne to Frederick when Frederick said that he was pleased to see Anne happy. The function of the speech was to express a thanking.

Data 143

The utterance **Well, I'm delighted for them both** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by congratulating. This utterance was told by Anne to Charles when Anne was informed of Henrietta and Louisa's upcoming marriage. The function of the speech was to express a congratulating.

Data 144

The utterance **That's wonderful** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Harville when Captain Harville told Anne that Captain Benwick found love. The function of the speech was to express a praising.

Data 145

The utterance **I wish you both every happiness** spoken by the main character declared as an *expressive* because the sentence showed an emotional feeling by congratulating. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William

when Anne saw him kissed Mrs. Clay. The function of the speech was to express a congratulating.

Based on the data described above, there were 21 *expressive* data of *illocutionary act.* Each expressive utterance had its own function such as to express a thanking, an apologizing, and a praising.

5) Declarative

Declarative was a form of *illocutionary act* that used by the speaker to announced or declared something to the listener such as impressing, canceling, prohibiting, surrendering, firing, advising, baptizing etc. The dialogue data could be seen on the following data below.

Data 146

The utterance **Absolutely not. No nephew of mine will be a sailor** spoken by the main character declared as a *declarative* because the sentence declared a prohibiting. This utterance was told by Anne to her nephew when the nephew stated that he wanted to be a sailor. The function of the speech was to announce a prohibiting.

Data 147

The utterance **I have to say, I am impressed by your openness** spoken by the main character declared as a *declarative* because the sentence declared an impressing. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William because he talked honesty and Anne impressed by that. The function of the speech was to announce an impressing.

Based on the data described above, there were 2 *declarative* data of *illocutionary act*. Each expressive utterance had its own function such as to express a prohibiting and an impressing.

It concluded that the writer found 72 data of *illocutionary act* in the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow which divided into five categories for *illocutionary act* namely *assertive* (19), *directive* (18), *commissive* (12), e*xpressive* (21) and *declarative* (2)

c. **Types of Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary act was used by the speaker to persuade the listener to do something for the speaker by taking an action such as persuading, obstructing, telling, convincing, surprising etc. In this situation, the speaker's utterance fluently and accurately matched the *perlocutionary act* to the utterance form. Based on the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, the writer found the types of *perlocutionary act* that produced by the main character, could be seen in table below.

Table 3. Types of Perlocutionary Act

No	Perlocutionary Act	Data	Page
1	Perlocutionary	**Data 148:** Benwick, get a doctor.	55
2		**Data 149:** Um, just one second. One second.	75

According to the table above, the types of *perlocutionary act* were found in the main character's utterances from *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow with the total of 2 data.

Data 148

The utterance **Benwick, get a doctor** spoken by the main character declared as a *perlocutionary act* because the sentence had persuaded the listener. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick, it made Captain Benwick immediately ran to find a doctor. The function of the speech was to persuade the speech partner to do a particular action.

Data 149

The utterance **Um, just one second. One second** spoken by the main character declared as a *perlocutionary act* because the sentence had persuaded the listener. This utterance was told by Anne to Elizabeth, it made Elizabeth went back to the carriage and waited for Anne. The function of the speech was to persuade the speech partner to do a particular action.

Based on the data described above, there were 2 *perlocutionary* data. Each *perlocutionary* utterance had the same function which was to persuade the speech partner to do a particular action.

The writer concluded that there were 149 total of data contained in the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow which perlocutionary acts was the dominant type of speech acts used in *Persuasion* movie script.

2. **The Function of Speech Acts that Used by The Main Character in** *Persuasion* **Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass & Alice Victoria Winslow**

Speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script had various functions depending on the types of speech acts. The functions of speech acts could be seen in the explanation below.

a. Locutionary Act

1) Imperative

Imperative was an utterance that contained orders or asked someone to do something. The function of *imperative* speech act in an utterance was intended for the speech partner to act in accordance with the speaker's utterance. *Imperative* utterances could be seen from data 1 until data 4, the writer concluded that each imperative utterance had its own function which could be used as a command, reminding someone of something or giving advice. The most commonly used function was giving command because the utterance contained an order with exclamation marks.

2) Interrogative

Interrogative was an utterance that contained questions or contained the intention of asking something to the speech partner. The function of *interrogative* speech acts in a speech was to ask something or ask for an answer in the form of explanation or information. *Interrogative* utterances could be seen from data 5 until data 43.

According to the data, the writer concluded that each *interrogative* utterance had its own function which could be used to ask a question or something and provide an explanation or information as an answer. The most commonly used function was asking a question because the utterance recognized an *interrogative* with question marks.

3) Declarative

Declarative was an utterance that contained statements or conveyed things by the speaker to the listener. The function of *declarative* speech acts in a speech was to provide information or an opinion. *Declarative* utterances could be seen from data 44 until data 75. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *declarative* utterance had its own function which could be used to convey facts, statements, or opinions. The most commonly used function was conveying information or fact because the utterance produced an information.

b. Illocutionary Act

1) Assertive

Assertive was an utterance that contained statements. The function of *assertive* speech acts in a speech was to express an idea or message in the speaker's mind. *Assertive* utterances could be seen from data 76 until data 94. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *assertive* utterance had its own function which could be used to state, suggest, inform, complain, admit, boast, claim, describe and

others. The most commonly used function was stating and explaining something because the utterance produced a state or explanation sentence.

2) Directive

Directive was an utterance that contained the speaker's behavior. The function of *directive* speech acts in a speech was to ask the listener to do something according to the speaker's utterance. *Directive* utterances could be seen from data 95 until data 112. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *directive* utterance had its own function which could be used to give order, command, request, advise, and give a suggestion. The most commonly used function was giving advice or suggestion because the sentence produced an advice or suggestion utterance.

3) Commissive

Commissive was an utterance that contained the speaker's particular offers. The function of *commissive* speech acts in a speech was to state a certain promise or offer by the speaker. *Commissive* utterances could be seen from data 113 until data 124. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *commissive* utterance had its own function which could be used to express a promise or a particular offer such as a promise, guarantee or refuse. The most commonly used function was declaring a promise and a guarantee because the sentence produced a promise and guarantee utterance more than other functions.

4) Expressive

Expressive was an utterance that contained the speaker's emotional feelings about some specific situation. The function of *expressive* speech acts in a speech was to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker. *Expressive* utterances could be seen from data 125 until data 145. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *expressive* utterance had its own function which could be used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions such as thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising and congratulating. The most commonly used function was express thanking because the sentence produced an emotional feeling by thanking more than other functions.

5) Declarative

Declarative was an utterance that contained an announcement by the speaker. The function of *declarative* speech acts in a speech was to announce or declare something to the listener. *Declarative* utterances could be seen from data 146 until data 147. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *declarative* utterance had its own function which could be used for impressing, canceling, prohibiting, surrendering, firing, advising and baptizing. The most commonly used function was announce an impressing and prohibiting because the sentence only produced two data; data 146 declared a prohibiting and data 147 declared an impressing.

c. Perlocutionary Act

The function of the *perlocutionary act* in a speech was to persuade the listener to do something for the speaker. *Perlocutionary* utterances could be seen from data 148 until data 149. According to the data, the writer concluded that each *perlocutionary* utterance had its own function which could be used for persuading, obstructing, telling, convincing and surprising. The most commonly used function was persuading the listener to do a particular action because the sentence only produced two data and both of them declared persuading utterances.

Based on the data above, there were several functions of speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script. Based on their type, *locutionary act* had three different functions. First, the *imperative* was used to give orders, make requests, or issue prohibitions to the speech partner. Second, the *interrogative* was used to ask for explanations or information. Third, the *declarative* was used to provide opinions or information.

There were five types of *illocutionary act* that serve different functions. First, the *assertive* was used to express the speaker's ideas or messages. Second, the *directive* was used to ask the listener to do something, like suggest, advise, ask, or order. Third, the *commissive* was used to make a promise or offer. Fourth, the *expressive* was used to express the speaker's emotions. Lastly, the *declarative* was used to

announce or declare something to the listener. On the other hand, there was a perlocutionary act that aimed to influence the listener to take a certain action.

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer would discuss the types and functions of speech acts using Austin and Searle's theory namely *locutionary, illocutionary*, and *perlocutionary act.*

1. Types of Speech Acts

   a. Locutionary Act

   Locutionary act was used when communicating or providing information to the listener. *Locutionary act* did not contain a hidden meaning behind the speech. This speech act stated something, had meaning and must be understood. Therefore, what was prioritized in *locutionary act* was the content of the speech expressed by the speaker.

   There were three types of locutionary act; *imperative, interrogative,* and *declarative*. An *imperative* utterance was used to make the listener take action based on what the speaker utterance. An *interrogative* utterance was used to ask questions or seek information. A *declarative* utterance was used to give information or express an opinion.

   In this research, the writer found 4 data related to *imperative* utterance, data 1 until data 4 had words or sentences that were meant to be a command category with an exclamation mark at the end of the word or sentence. For example, in data 3, the main character uttered *That's*

enough! stop! also in data 4, the main character uttered *No! don't move her!* which indicated the significance of the *imperative* sentence. Moreover, 39 data related to *interrogative* utterance, data 5 until data 43 had words or sentences that were categorized as *interrogative* because it was general presence 5W+1 H elements with question marks at the end of the word or sentence. For example, in data 18, the main character uttered *How are you this morning, Mary?* also in data 33, the main character uttered *What do you mean by that?* which indicated the significance of the *interrogative* sentence. Thereafter, 32 data related to *declarative* utterance, data 44 until data 75 had words or sentences used as a statement to tell something. For, example, in data 48 the main character uttered *My mother, I miss her,* also in data 69, the main character uttered *I'm your cousin, Anne,* which indicated the significance of the *declarative* sentence. Based on the explanation above, the total data of *locutionary act* was 75 data.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act could influence the listener. Searle categorized *illocutionary* act into five different types of speech acts; *assertive, directive, expressive, commissive,* and *declarative.*

An *assertive* utterance was used to express ideas or messages in the speaker's mind, such as stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, or claiming. A *directive* utterance was used to ask the listener to do something according to the speaker's utterance, such as ordering,

commanding, requesting, advising, or recommending. A *commissive* utterance was used to make a promise or offer, such as promising or vowing. An *expressive* utterance was used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions, such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, and condoling. Lastly, a *declarative* utterance was used to announce or declare something to the listener in order to accept the situation conveyed by the speaker, such as resigning, dismissing, naming, appointing, and punishing.

In this research, the writer found 19 data related to *assertive* utterance, data 76 until data 94 had words or sentences used as a statement to state or suggest something. For example, in data 82, the main character uttered *That was the part I liked,* also in data 91, the main character uttered *Just be patient, she's still breathing, it's all right,* which indicated the significance of the *assertive* sentence. Moreover, 18 data related to *directive* utterance, data 95 until data 112 had words or sentences that were meant to be a suggestion or advice category. For example, in data 104, the main character uttered *Calmly. Offer whatever services they may require of you,* also in data 108, the main character uttered *as long as you're in Bath, I hope we can see a bit of one another,* which indicated the significance of the *directive* sentence. Furthermore, 12 data related to *commissive* utterance, data 113 until data 124 had words or sentences used to express a particular offer. For example, in data 123, the main character uttered *I will come and visit later,* which

indicated the significance of the *commissive* sentence. Thereafter, 21 data related to *expressive* utterance, data 125 until data 145 had words or sentences used to express emotional feelings such as thanking, praising, or congratulating. For example, in data 125, the main character uttered *Thank you for trying,* also in data 143, the main character uttered *I;m delighted for them both,* which indicated the significance of the *expressive* sentence. Lastly, 2 data related to *declarative* utterance. Data 146 and data 147 had words or sentences used to announce something. In data 146, the main character uttered *Absolutely not* which announced a prohibition. Meanwhile in data 147, the main character uttered *I have to say, I'm impressed by your openness* which announced an impress. Based on the explanation above, the total data of *illocutionary act* was 72 data.

c. Perlocutionary Speech Act

Perlocutionary act was an utterance that aimed to persuade the listener. The speaker intentionallycreated an effect that had power or influence over the listener. The success of the *perlocutionary act* was determined by the listener's action in response to the speaker's message. *Perlocutionary act* focused on achieving specific results.

In this research, the writer found 2 data related to *perlocutionary* utterance. Data 148 and data 149 had words or sentences used to persuade the listener to do a particular action. In data 148, the main character uttered *Benwick, get a doctor,* also in data 147 the main character uttered

Just one second. One second, which used words or sentences that persuaded the listener to do what the speaker wanted. The total data of *perlocutionary act* was 2 data.

The explanation above showed that there were three types of speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script based on the Austin and Searle theories namely *locutionary, illocutionary*, and *perlocutionary act*. The type of speech acts that was most frequently used by the main character in the *Persuasion* movie script was the *locutionary act* because there were 75 data which was the largest data than other types of speech acts.

2. The Functions of Speech Acts

   a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act had 3 functions, such as *imperative, interrogative* and *declarative*. The *imperative* aimed to persuade the listener with the speaker's request. The *interrogative* aimed to ask for information or an explanation. Lastly, the *declarative* aimed to provide information or an opinion. Based on the data, there were 4 data related to *imperative*, 39 data were *interrogative*, and 32 data were *declarative* which collected 75 data in total from the *Persuasion* movie script.

   b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act had 5 functions, such as *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive,* and *declarative*. The *assertive* function was to convey ideas or messages in the speaker's mind. The *directive* function was to ask the listener speech to do something based on the speaker's

utterance. The *commissive* function was to state a certain promise or offer. The *expressive* function was to express the speaker's feelings or emotions. Lastly, the *declarative* function was to announce or declare something to the listener in order to conveyed the speaker's utterance. Based on the data, there were 19 data related to *assertive*, 18 data were *directive*, 12 data were *commissive*, 21 data were *expressive*, and 2 data were *declarative* which collected 72 data in total from the *Persuasion* movie script.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act only had one function, both persuading and saying had the same function which was to influence the listener to performed a certain action. Based on the data, there were only 2 data related to *perlocutionary act* which means collected 2 data in total from the *Persuasion* movie script.

From the explanation above, the writer concluded that the speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script had a different function according to each type of utterance. *Locutionary act* had 3 functions, *illocutionary act* had 5 functions and *perlocutionary act* had 1 function. The function of speech acts that was most frequently used by the main character in the *Persuasion* movie script was the *locutionary act* because the writer found 75 pieces of data, which was the highest number of any other total data from the speech acts functions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. **Conclusion**

After analyzing and describing the types and the functions of speech acts contained in the *Persuasion* movie script based on Austin and Searle's theories, this research finally came to the conclusion.

There were 3 types of speech acts used in the *Persuasion* movie script they were *locutionary act, illocutionary act* and *perlocutionary act*. The *Locutionary act* was used by the speaker to say or convey something to the listener that was a fact, had meaning and needed to be comprehended. The *Illocutionary act* was used by the speaker to performed an action by saying something with a specific purpose to influenced the listener to do something and the *perlocutionary act* was used by the speaker to persuaded the listener to do something for the speaker by taking an action. Based on the data that the writer found, *locutionary act* was the most dominant type of speech act that appeared in the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

In the *Persuasion* movie script, speech acts had different functions according to their types. *Locutionary act* had 3 functions, first the *imperative* function aimed to persuade the listener with the speaker's request. The *interrogative* function aimed to ask for information or an explanation. Lastly, the *declarative* function aimed to provide information

or an opinion. *Illocutionary act* had 5 functions, first the *assertive* function was to convey ideas or messages in the speaker's mind. Second, the *directive* function was to ask the listener speech to do something based on the speaker's utterance. The *commissive* function was to state a certain promise or offer. The *expressive* function was to express the speaker's feelings or emotions. Lastly, the *declarative* function was to announce or declare something to the listener in order to conveyed the speaker's utterance. *Perlocutionary act* only had one function, both persuading and saying had the same function which was to influence the listener to performed a certain action.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the types and the functions of speech acts in the *Persuasion* movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, the writer expected this research would benefit further research. The writer realized this research still had many mistakes. Therefore, the writer suggested that the next researchers would be using another theory or approach. Therefore, the writer suggested that the next researchers would analyze the moral values that could be found in the *Persuasion* movie script by using a sociological approach and other theories such as Hornby's theory or Thomas Lickona's theory to analyze the types of moral values in the *Persuasion* movie script.

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**Appendix 1**

Biography of the Author

Ronald Jay Bass was born in Los Angeles California on March 26, 1942. He is an American screenwriter and film producer. Bass entered law studies at Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1967 but the love of writing that Bass had acquired as a child never left him. Started writing at the age of six but gave it up in his late teens after a teacher criticized a novel he had written. He didn't begin his Hollywood screenwriting career until he was 42 years old, after having spent 17 years as an entertainment lawyer. Bass is known for successfully working with other writers. He collaborated on the script for the Persuasion 2022 film based on Jane Austen's novel with Alice Victoria Winslow (IMDb, 2023).

Alice Victoria Winslow was born in Los Angeles United States on April 18. She is an American actress, screenplay, and director who is well known for co-writing Jane Austin's novel adaptation Persuasion 2022 film for Netflix collaborated with Ronal Bass. She won the Silver Award for the best actress for her role as Gretchen in the short film Glaciers 2018 at the Independent Shorts Awards. Alice Victoria Winslow's hobbies are reading, photography, learning, and traveling (FilmiFeed, 2023).

Appendix 2

Autobiography
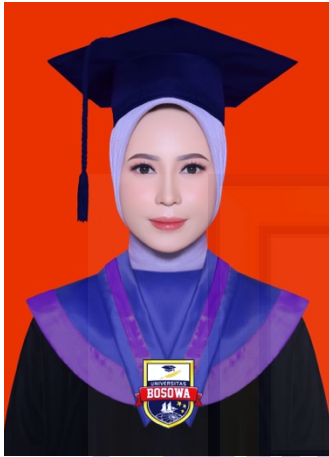
Ismawaty Bahar was born in Majene, on November 13th 2001 by a couple named Bahar and Sunarti. She has one sister and two brothers. She is the youngest child of 4 children from her parents. Her hobbies are watching movies, listening to music, and editing. She started her elementary school at SDN 2 Majene, then continued her junior high school at SMPN 1 Polman. She spent her senior high school at SMAN 1 Pinrang. After that, she continued her studies and took English Literature at Bosowa University. She joined the English Literature Student Executive Board as a member of the literature division. She got a lot of friends, especially 2 best friends who always stayed with her until the end of college and always supported her throughout her journey.