AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN "DIVERGEN*T*" MOVIE SCRIPT

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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Key word : Speech Act, Illocutionary Acts, Divergent Movie.

Speech act is a theory which analyze the role of utterances in relation to the behaviour of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication. Indeed, the term "speech act" usually interpreted or meant illocutionary utterances. Illocutionary act is what the speaker is doing by uttering the words, it show the fuction of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. The aim of this research is to analyze the utterances done by the main actor in "Divergent Movie" based on the illocutionary act types. There are five types of illocutionary act: Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declarations.

This research was carried out by applying descriptive qualitative design. The main data were taken from the script of "Divergent" movie. The data were collected through documentation. The writer used content analysis in analysing the data according to speech act theory of J.L Austin and John Searle.

The result showed that there were five illocutionary act types found in this study. Those were: Representatives with total amount 96 utterances (28,24%) contained paradigm cases of denying, asserting, and accusing; Directives with total amount 125 utterances (36,76%) contained paradigm cases of asking, begging, commanding, requesting, prohibiting, suggesting, and instructing; Commissives with total amount 25 utterances (7,35%) contained paradigm cases of committing, predicting, and refusing; Expressives with total amount 39 utterances (11,47%) contained paradigm cases of complaining, surprising, protesting, amazing, thanking, leave taking, greeting, apologizing, praising, regretting and liking; Declarations with total amount 55 utterances (16,18%) contained paradigm cases of declaring, approving and naming.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of the Study**

Only human kind is blessed with 'language capacity' (The Language Acquisition Device or LAD), an essentially unique quality.[1] Unlike animals' sounds, the human language can sound as simple as well as so complex.[2] Every feature of language can be an object of intellectual interests. In the modern study of language, any meanings, forms, and functions of language are carefully, extensively, and deeply explored to develop the scientific study language, named linguistics.[3]

Linguistics is the study that contains all about human languages. It means linguistics is primarily concerned with the uniquely human capacity to express ideas and feelings by voluntarily produced sounds or their equivalent, such as as gestures in sign languages used by deaf person. Linguistics can be broadly defined as the scientific study of language or of particular languages.

The fields of linguistics encompasses a wide range of "ways" to study language, which are reflected in the subdivision of linguistics into branches (or

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[1] Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' Language,* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), 1
[2] Ibid,3
[3] Ibid,5

subfields). Pragmatics, is one of branches of linguistics have been appeared in recent years and decades. It is the study of meaning in context.[4]

Pragmatics is the systematic study of how people understand and communicate more than the literal meaning of words or sentences when they speak, write or gesture, or, in more general terms, when they interpret and produce what linguists call utterances. Utterances are spoken, written or gestured contributions within a particular social context that derive their meaning partly from that context. Therefore, pragmatics is also called the study of utterance meaning, or meaning in context, or meaning in interaction.[5]

The utterance itself means an utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. An utterance is the use by a particular speaker, on a particular occasion, of a piece of language, such as a sequence of sentences, or a single phrase, or even a single word.[6] In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. It is generally called by speech act.[7]

Crystal states that speech act is a term proposed by J.L Austin referring to "a theory which analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behaviour of

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[4]Annete Becker and Markus Bieswanger, *Introduction to English Linguistics*, (UTB basics, 2006),2

[5] Ibid, 161

[6] Soekemi, *Semantics : A work Book*, (Surabaya:Fakultas Sastra Universitas Petra, 1996),7

[7] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (Oxford University Press,1966),47

speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication".[8] In communication, speakers use a variety of speech act to show their communicative purpose. Jacob L.Mey stated:

> "Speech act are verbal action happening in the world. Speech acts are ways of doing things with our words – our words work for us in speech acts. But how these words work, and how or where these speech acts are used (such as in conversation), is not immediately evident, and cannot at any rate be derived from a formal framework, in the way that all and only the correct sentences are supposed to be derived by a grammar."[9]

According to that statement, it can be concluded that speech act express action verbally or through words in which those words follow grammar rules.

Speech acts can be done in writing, not only in speaking; for instance, would be equally appropriate printed in a card or spoken. The utterances based on single sentences. The sentence is the level of language that speech acts are tied to, which means that an average ceremonial speech or political speech is not a speech act, but a sequence of speech acts.[10]

Austin in Mc Kay and Horberger explored three kinds of speech meaning, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. One of three dimensions, the most discussed is illocutionary. Indeed, the term "speech act" usually interpreted or meant illocutionary utterances.[11]

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[8]Soekemi, Semantics : A work Book, (Surabaya:Fakultas Sastra Universitas Petra, 1996),121

[9] Jacob L.Mey, Pragmatics: An Introduction, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 135

[10] Patrick Griffiths, An Introduction to English Semantic Book.Pdf, 148

[11] McKay and Hornberger, Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching, 384.

Illocutionary act callled the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is the fuction of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.[12] The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We might utter, *" I have just made some coffe"*, to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose.[13] Illocutionary act is very important in part of speech act because illocutionary act becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threathening, thanking, etc.[14] Based on the speech act theory, the researcher going to analyze the illocutionary act types done by the main character in Divergent Movie.

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn).[15] The visual media can take students places they could never visit, help them see things they might never experience, and make the things they have read about come alive. Good films and videos can be very effective in arousing interest and motivating students. When it used effectively, films and videos can be powerful learning aids. Selecting the right video is crucial. It must clearly fit into the lesson, not simply be an add on or time killer. It is only a tool for helping attain

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[12] Joan Cutting, Pragmatic and Discourse, (London and New York: Routledge),53
[13] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press, 1966), 48
[14] Peccei, J.S., Pragmatics, (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group), 44
[15] https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie,accessed on 7th January, 2015 at 14.00 PM

the instructional objective. A good film or videotape does not replace good teaching; it complements it.[16] The Divergent movie contains many kinds of utterances and many types of expression that belong to Illocutionary act types from the dialogues. It can be used as supplementary material in a certain expression for EFL students in teaching and learning process.

Divergent is a 2014 American science fiction action movie directed by Neil Burger, based on the novel of the same name by Veronica Roth. The movie is the first installment in The Divergent Series and was produced by Lucy Fisher, Pouya Shabazian, and Douglas Wick, with a screenplay by Evan Daugherty and Vanessa Taylor. Divergent was released on March 21, 2014 in the United States.[17] The researcher appreciates this movie as impressing and interesting movie from the beginning to the end. This movie has balanced aspect from drama, excavation characters, romance until the action scenes. The concept is unique, it inserts the social issues well and packed such a way so easier the audience to catch the movie intention. The plot is interesting and intriguing so do not make the audience feel bored. Morever, the figure of divergent in this movie inspire to be brave being different and bring the positive changes for the better future. Thus, the researcher feel interested to choose this movie as a data to be analyzed.

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[16] Ronald L. Partin, *The Classroom Teacher's* Survival Guide (United States: Jossey Bass, 2009), 209

[17] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divergent_%28movie%29, accessed on January, 4th, 2015 at 10 A.M

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *"DIVERGENT"* MOVIE SCRIPT". This study explores the types of illocutionary acts from the movie script of Divergent movie. It focussed on the types of illocutionary acts and its paradigm cases within the utterances done by the main characters in this movie.

B. Statement of the Problems

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in the "Divergent" movie script?

2. What are the paradigm cases found in the "Divergent" movie script?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in the "Divergent" movie script.

2. To analyze the paradigm cases found in the "Divergent" movie script.

D. The Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be benefical in both theoritical and practical usage.

1. Theoritical Benefit

   The benefit in the study is expected to be benefial to the development of literary study and the complement to the study of "Divergent" movie. This research is intended to enrich the new knowledge about the types of illocutionary acts and to add the pragmatics study especially on speech acts study.

2. Practical Benefit

   This study is intended to find out the kinds of illocutionary acts along with its paradigm cases used in the dialogue of "Divergent" movie. It is to increase the understanding about the types of illocutionary acts, especially for writer and commonly for reader. The writer also expects that the viewer of "Divergent" movie can take the meaning and the main point of the utterances in this movie.

E. **Previous Research Finding**

   There are three previous research findings related to this research. The first previous research findings is the thesis of Fitri Kumalasari from Andalas University Padang in 2011 entitled The Types Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts as Found in An American Movie Entitled Grown Ups. In this thesis, there are twenty six data were analyzed. The writer classifies the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts from the main character of the Grown Ups movie. From the five types of illocutionary acts that proposed by Searle, the writer just

finds four types of illocutionary acts. They are: directive for 11 (eleven) times (46%), assertive for 7 (seven) times (29%), expressive for 4 (four) times (17%) and commisive for 2 (two) times (8%). The writer discovers that an occurrence of directive is mostly dominant.[18]

The differences between the thesis and this study is this thesis analyzed the types of perlocutionary and the illocutionary acts while this study focused on the types of illocutionary acts in the movie

The second is presented by Mariyani entitled " A Descriptive Analysis of Speect Act on Movie Manuscript Entitle Freaky Friday". In this research, she analyzed sentences used in "Freaky Friday" the movie. She found there are many speech acts types in the movie, as follow" 117 direct speech acts. 58 indirect speech acts, 65 literal speech acts, 54 non literal speech acts, 138 direct-literal speech acts, 57 direct non literal speech acts, 51 indirect-literal speech acts and 10 indirect-non literal speech acts. Besides, she found illocutionary acts according Searle as follows: 47 representatives utterances, 62 directive utterances, 31 commissive utterances, and 58 declaration utterances.[19]

The third was written by Nur Hasanah, a student of the English Education Departement, STAIN Ponorogo entitled "An Analysis of Speech acts in "Up" movie by Pete Docter". That research result are: (1) the categories of spoeech

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[18] Fitri Kumalasari, Thesis : The Types Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts as Found in An American Movie Entitled Grown Ups (Andalas University Padang, 2011)

[19] Mariyani, Thesis : " A Descriptive Analysis of Speect Act on Movie Manuscript Entitle Freaky Friday"

acts are used in the "Up" movie include directive(35%), representative (19%), commisive (8%), expressive (29%), and declarative (9%). [20]

The second and the third previous study focused on analysis of kinds of speech acts generally while in this study the researcher will focus on the types of illocutionary acts along with its paradigm cases in the Divergent movie.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Approach

To analyze the research problem in this thesis, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative design doesn't intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the theory. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.[21] In qualitative research, the researcher collects and analyzes data simultaneously to draw a temporary conclusion and repeats the cycles several times, deciding what data needs to be collected again to verify their temporary conclusion.[22]

In this research, the researcher used this approach to analyze the movie script of Divergent in the form of dialogues to point out the types of

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[20] Nur Hasanah, Thesis : An Analysis of Speech acts *in "Up" movie by Pete Docter"*(STAIN Ponorogo,2013)

[21] Dyan Pratiwi Kusumaningtyas, Thesis: Illocutionary Act on Romeo Dialogue in Franco *Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet Movie* (STAIN Ponorogo, 2015), 14

[22] Moh. Adnan Latief, Research Methods on Language Learning: An Introduction 2nd Ed, (Malang: UM Press,2014),81

illocutionary act and its paradigm cases according to the researcher personal experience in making interpretations.

2. **Data Source**

In qualitative research, sources of data are assumed to be homogeneous, having no variation. Therefore, the trustworthy source of data does not come from representation of different groups of the source, but selected based on certain criteria to find the most authoritative one.[23]

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source of this study was taken from the movie script of "Divergent" directed by Neil Burger. The movie was released on March 21, 2014 in the United States.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source were book, essays, articles and internet related to "Divergent" movie.

3. **Technique of Data Collection**

According to Patton in Emzir, there are three kinds of data in qualitative research, that are interviews, observation, and document. Document is written materials and other documents from organizational, clinical programs records; memoranda and coinformance; official publications and reports; personal diaries, letters, artistic works, photographs and memorabilia; and written responses to open-ended surveys. Data consist

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[23] Ibid,.

of excerpts from documents, captured in a way that records and preserves context.[24]

Based on explanation above, the researcher used documentation to collect the data. This technique was used because the object of the research is the movie script of Divergent movie. The data of this study were the types of illocutionary act in the movie script of Divergent movie. The steps were as follow:

a) Reading and observing the dialogue in the script.

b) Watching, understanding the meaning and catch the main important point from each dialogue in the movie.

c) Collecting the data by classifying it into the types of illocutionary acts through Coding. It is done to give code for each type of illocutionary acts:

1) Representatives with code Re

2) Directives with code Di

3) Commissives with code Co

4) Expressives with code Ex

5) Declarations with code De

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[24] Emzir, Analisis Data: Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Ed 1-2 (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2011),65

Table 1.1

Number	Data	Illocutionary Act Classification	Coding
1.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that she was nervous in her test.	Representatives (Denying)	Re
2.	**Were you for your test?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to her mother whether she was nervous.	Directives (Asking)	Di
3.	**Sure.** **Discussion:** Tris was committing to get the other bags.	Commissives (Comitting)	Co
4.	**For you maybe.** **Discussion:** Tris was complaining that it is hard for her to help others naturally.	Expressives (Complaining)	Ex
5.	**[voice over] We're lucky to be in the city.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring they are lucky to be in the city.	Declarations (Declaring)	De

4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher uses content analysis to analyze the

data. Content analysis is one of numerous research methods used to analyze

text data. Content analysis is defined as a research method for the subjective

interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns.[25]

Research using qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. These catagories can represent either explicit communication or inferred comunication. The goal of content analysis is "to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon under study".[26]

The process of analyzing data using content analysis techniques was formulated as the following steps:

a) Watching the movie for several times.

b) Reading and observing the movie script and the movie.

c) Classifying the illocutionary acts based on its paradigm cases.

d) Drawing the the conclusion from the result of the analysis.

G. Organization of the Thesis

The thesis organization of this research as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction. This chapter is global description about the basic pattrens of the entire contents of thesis that consist of background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous

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[25] Sari Wahyuni, Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice, (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2012), 122

[26] Ibid.

research findings, research methodology and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II : Review of Related Literature. This chapter is the basic theory of related to this research, such as speech act theory, movie theory and "Divergent" movie.

Chapter III : Data Analysis. In this chapter, the reseacher presents the the data that have been analyzed in the forms of illocutionary acts types and its paradigm cases in the "Divergent" movie script.

Chapter IV : Conclusion. This chapter consist of thesis conclusion and recommendation. It is intended to help the readers easier in taking the essence of the thesis.
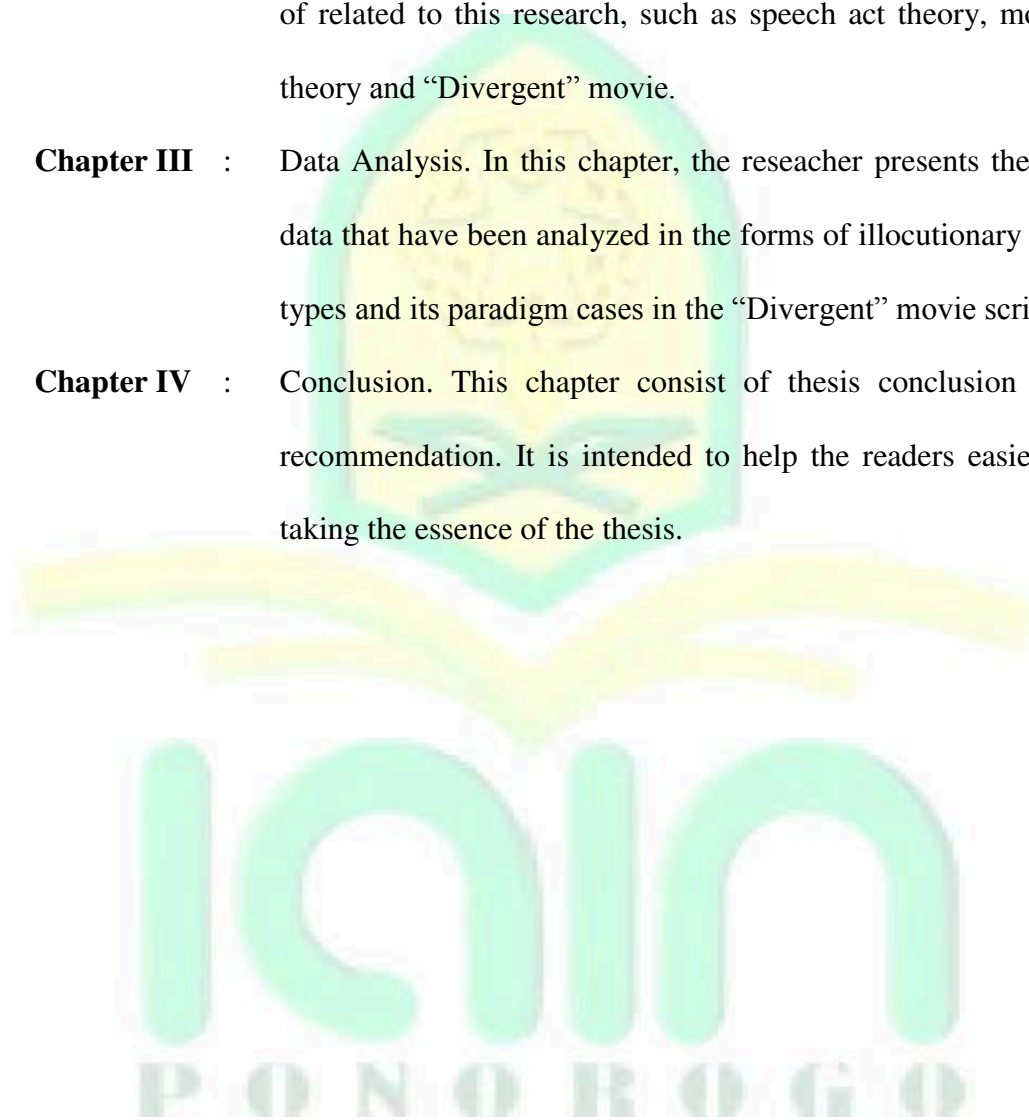
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Speech Act Theory

It was the British philosopher, J.L Austin (1962) who made very explicit for the first time that there are many different things which speakers can do with words. His most basic insight that some utterances are not statements or question about some piece of information, but are action.[27] It is called speech act.

Crystal states that speech act is a term proposed by J.L Austin referring to "a theory which analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behaviour of speaker and hearer in interpersoal communication".[28]

The basic law in such thinking is that it does not pay attention to language as an activity which produces speech acts, defined as "the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication" (Searle in Jacob L.Mey). As Searle puts it, " The unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence,.....but rather the production of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of the speech act".[29]

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[27]Michael Stubbs, Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language, (England: Basil Blackwell Publisher Limited,1983), 147

[28]Soekemi, Semantics : A Work Book, (Surabaya: Universitas Kristen Petra,1996), 128

[29] Jacob L.Mey, Pragmatics :An introduction (UK. Blackwell publishing 2001), 95

Speech act theory said that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on three different levels.[30] The first is locutionary act, which is the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistics expression. The second is illocutionary act, which is performed via the communication force of an utterance. The third is perlocutionary act, which is creating utterances with a function intending it to have an effect.[31]

Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act itself becomes the main central to linguistic elements of communication.[32] Searle uses mix of criteria to establish these different types, including the act's illocutionary point; its 'fit' with world; the psychological state of speaker; and the content of the act. The illocutionary point is the purpose or aim of the act. This is the five main types of illocutionary act:[33]

1. **Representatives**

   Representatives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases : asserting, concluding). These speech acts are asssertions about a state of affairs in the world (hence they also called assertives) and thus carry values 'true' or 'false'. This is their 'point'; as to 'fit', they should, of course, match the world in order to be true. Assertions often, maybe even always, represent a subjective state of mind: the speaker

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[30] Joan Cutting, Pragmatics and Discourse (London and New York: Routledge, 2002), 16
[31] George Yule, Pragmatics (New York : Oxford University Press, 1996), 47
[32] Ibid,.53
[33] John I. Saeed. Semantics (UK. Blackwell publishing. 2009), 239-240

who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief. The belief may have different degrees of 'force'. For examples: (a) The earth is flat, (b) It was a warm sunny day

2. **Directives**

Directives are attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases : requesting, questioning). As the name says, these speect acts embody an effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goals. This is their illocutionary point; at the extreme end of this category, we have the classical imperatives. As to the 'fit' that these speech act represent , there is also a clear 'direction' in the technical sense of this term, from world to words: the world is adapted to the uttered words. Thus imperatives (at least attention) change the world in that they (hopefully) make things happen in accordance with my wish. Directives differ in force from pious wish to peremptory, harsh order. Austin places them under either 'exercitives' or 'behabitives'. For examples: (a) Could you lend me a pen, please? (b) Don't touch that.

3. **Commisives**

Commisives commit the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases : promising,threatening, offering). Commisives operate a change in the worldby means of creating an obligation; however, this obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of the directives. As an instance, compare the difference between a request and a

promise: the first is a directive, the second a commisives. As to their 'direction of fit', they are identical (world adapted to words). However, the 'locus' of the obigation created is different: whereas the promise creates an obligation in the promiser, the request does so in the 'requiree'. For examples: (a) I'll be back, (b) I'm going to get it right next time.

4. **Expressives**

This speech act express a psychological state (paradigm cases : thanking, apologizing,welcoming, congratulating). It expresss an inner state of the speaker; the expression is essentially subjectives and tell us nothing about the world. Saying 'Excuse me' when stepping on a person's toe has nothing to do, causally or in terms consequence, with the act of stepping as such: the words 'Excuse me' do not change anything here, done is done, and both stepper and 'steppee' willl have to live with the change in world conditions that a stepped-on toe represent. In this sense, the criterion of 'fit' cannot be said to operate.

5. **Declarations**

Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions (paradigm cases : excommunicating, declaring war,christening, marrying, firing from employment). This is Austin 'original' category; the declarartive speech act in "I declare this bridge to be opened" changes the state of affairs

in the world with respect to the bridge. What earlier was a 'not yet opened' bridge now becomes and opened bridge.[34]

B. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Later movies are shown on television stations.

A movie camera or video camera takes pictures very quickly, usually at 25 pictures (frames) every second. When a movie projector, a computer, or a television shows the pictures at that rate, it looks like the things shown in the set of pictures are really moving. Sound is either recorded at the same time, or

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[34] Jacob L.Mey, Pragmatics : An introduction (UK. Blackwell publishing 2001), 120-123

added later. The sounds in a movie usually include the sounds of people talking (which is called dialogue), music (which is called the "soundtrack"), and sound effects, the sounds of activities that are happening in the movie (such as doors opening or guns being fired). In the 20th century the camera used photographic film. The product is still often called a "film" even though there usually is no film.[35]

2. **Genre of movie**

A genre is a word for a type of movie or a style of movie. Movies can be fictional (made up), or true, or a mix of the two. Although hundreds of movies are made every year, there are very few that do not follow a small number of set plots, or stories. Some movies mix together two or more genres.

a. Action movies have a lot of exciting effects like car chases and gun fights, involving stuntmen. They usually involve 'goodies' and 'baddies', so war and crime are common subjects. Action movies usually need very little effort to watch, since the plot is normally simple. For example, in Die Hard, terrorists take control of a skyscraper and ask for a big ransom in exchange for not killing the hostage workers. One hero somehow manages to save everyone. Action movies do not usually make people cry, but if the action movie is also a drama, emotion will be involved.

b. Adventure Movies usually involve a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved ones.

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[35] https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie,accessed on 7th January, 2015 at 14.00 PM

c. Animated movies use artificial images like talking pigs to tell a story. These movies used to be drawn by hand, one frame at a time, but are now made on computers.

d. Buddy movies involve 2 heroes, one must save the other, both must overcome obstacles. Buddy movies often involve comedy, but there is also some emotion, because of the close friendship between the 'buddies'.

e. Comedies are funny movies about people being silly or doing unusual things or being in silly or unusual situations that make the audience laugh.

f. Documentaries are movies that are (or claim to be) about real people and real events. They are nearly always serious and may involve strongly emotional subjects, for example cruelty.

g. Dramas are serious, and often about people falling in love or needing to make a big decision in their life. They tell stories about relationships between people. They usually follow a basic plot where one or two main characters (each actor plays a character) have to 'overcome' (get past) an obstacle (the thing stopping them) to get what they want.

h. Tragedies are always dramas, and are about people in trouble. For example, a husband and wife who are divorcing must each try to prove to a court of law that they are the best person to take care of their child. Emotion (feelings) are a big part of the movie and the audience (people watching the movie) may get upset and even cry.

i. Film noir movies are 1940s-era detective dramas about crime and violence.

j. Family movies are made to be good for the entire family. They are mainly made for children but often entertaining for adults as well. Disney is famous for their family movies.

k. Horror movies use fear to excite the audience. Music, lighting and sets (man-made places in movie studios where the movie is made) are all designed to add to the feeling.

l. Romantic Comedies (Rom-Coms) are usually love stories about 2 people from different worlds, who must overcome obstacles to be together. Rom-Coms are always light-hearted, but may include some emotion.

m. Science fiction movies are set in the future or in outer space. Some use their future or alien settings to ask questions about the meaning of life or how we should think about life. Science fiction movies often use special effects to create images of alien worlds, outer space, alien creatures, and spaceships.

n. Thrillers are usually about a mystery, strange event, or crime that needs to be solved. The audience is kept guessing until the final minutes, when there are usually 'twists' in the plot (surprises).

o. Western movies tell stories about cowboys in the western United States in the 1800s. They are usually really Action movies, but with historical costume. They may or may not involve Indians (Native Americans).

p. Suspense. These are movies that keep you on the edge of your seat. They usually have multiple twists that confuse the watcher.

q. Fantasy. Fantasy movies include magical and impossible things that any real human being cannot do.[36]

C. Divergent Movie

Divergent is a 2014 American science fiction action film directed by Neil Burger, based on the novel of the same name by Veronica Roth. The film is the first installment in The Divergent Series and was produced by Lucy Fisher, Pouya Shabazian, and Douglas Wick, with a screenplay by Evan Daugherty and Vanessa Taylor. The stars are Shailene Woodley, Theo James, Ashley Judd, Jai Courtney, Ray Stevenson, Zoë Kravitz, Miles Teller, Tony Goldwyn, Ansel Elgort, Maggie Q and Kate Winslet. The story takes place in a dystopian and post-apocalyptic Chicago where people are divided into distinct factions based on human virtues. Beatrice Prior is warned that she is Divergent and thus will never fit into any one of the factions and soon learns that a sinister plot is brewing in her seemingly perfect society.

Development of Divergent began in March 2011 when Summit Entertainment picked up the film rights to the novel with Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher's production company Red Wagon Entertainment. Principal photography

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[36] https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie,accessed on 7th January, 2015 at 14.00 PM

began April 16, 2013 and concluded on July 16, 2013, with reshoots taking place from January 24–26, 2014. Production mostly took place in Chicago.

Divergent was released on March 21, 2014 in the United States. The film received mixed reviews from critics, with praise going towards its performances, and criticism focused on its execution. Reviewers found the film to be generic and unoriginal, comparing it unfavorably to other young-adult fiction adaptations. Despite this, the film was a financial success as it reached the first spot at the box office during its opening weekend. After its release, the film earned over US$288 million worldwide against its budget of US$85 million. It was released on DVD and Blu-ray on August 5, 2014.

1. **The Plot of Divergent Movie**

In a futuristic dystopian Chicago, society is divided into five factions: Abnegation (the selfless), Amity (the peaceful), Candor (the honest), Dauntless (the brave), and Erudite (the intellectual). The remaining population are the Factionless, who have no status or privilege in this society. When children reach the age of 16, they undergo a serum-induced psychological test which indicates their best-suited faction, then are allowed to choose any faction as their permanent group at the subsequent Choosing Ceremony.

Beatrice Prior (Shailene Woodley) was born into Abnegation, which runs the government. Her father, Andrew Prior (Tony Goldwyn), serves on the ruling council along with the head of Abnegation, Marcus Eaton (Ray Stevenson). Beatrice takes her test with a Dauntless woman named Tori Wu

(Maggie Q) as her proctor. Her results show equal attributes of multiple factions, meaning she is Divergent. Her divergence includes Abnegation, Erudite, and Dauntless. Tori records her results as Abnegation and warns her to keep the true result a secret, saying that because Divergents can think independently and the government therefore cannot control them, they are considered threats to the existing social order.

The next day at the Choosing Ceremony, Beatrice's brother Caleb Prior (Ansel Elgort) chooses Erudite, while after some hesitation, Beatrice chooses Dauntless. After the ceremony, Beatrice meets Christina (Zoë Kravitz), Al (Christian Madsen), and Will (Ben Lloyd-Hughes), three other initiates from other factions who also chose Dauntless. Christina and Al are from Candor and Will is from Erudite. The initiates' commitment and fearlessness are immediately tested, and Eric Coulter (Jai Courtney), a brutal Dauntless leader, makes it clear that anyone not meeting Dauntless' high expectations will be expelled from the faction. Beatrice is the first to volunteer for a leap of faith from a tall building into a dark hole, landing in a net. When Four (Theo James), a transfer initiates' instructor, asks her name, she decides to shorten it to "Tris."

Tris initially struggles in Dauntless training, ranking far below the cutoff after the first evaluation, but with Four's help slowly improves. Eric matches her against her nemesis — Peter (Miles Teller) in a fight. Tris is soundly defeated and ends up in the infirmary. When she discovers that she

will miss the most important test, Capture The Flag, she leaves the infirmary and joins the other initiates, secures her team's victory, and makes the final cut.

In the next phase of training, the initiates are subject to psychological simulations where they face their worst fears. Tris' divergence allows her to excel at the tests, defeating them in unusual ways, but Four warns her to hide her abilities and solve the challenges as a normal Dauntless would. Divergents can also manipulate tests and serums.

Tris visits Caleb, who tells her that Erudite is planning to overthrow Abnegation and become the ruling faction. On her return to Dauntless headquarters, Tris is attacked by Al, Peter, and Drew before being rescued by Four. The next day Al pleads with Tris for her forgiveness but she refuses, calling him a coward. He later kills himself by jumping into "The Chasm" rather than face failure.

To prepare her for the final test, Four takes Tris into his own fear simulations, where she learns that his real name is Tobias Eaton, the son of Marcus Eaton. After the simulation, they kiss. Tris then passes her test and is officially initiated into the Dauntless. The rest of the Dauntless are then injected with a serum supplied by Erudite which is supposedly for tracking, but is actually for mind control.

The next morning, the Dauntless prepare to execute Abnegations by the orders of the Erudites. Divergents are unaffected by the new serum, so

Tris must blend in to avoid suspicion. She finds Four, who reveals himself to be a Divergent. While the Dauntless move to raid Abnegation, Tris and Four separate from the group and attempt to locate Tris' parents, but Eric sees that Four is not under control and captures the two. Four is taken into custody while Tris is ordered to be executed. Her mother Natalie (Ashley Judd) appears and saves her but is shot and killed as they try to escape.

Tris finds her father in hiding with Caleb, Marcus, and several Abnegations. The group sneaks into the Dauntless headquarters, where Tris encounters Peter and forces him to lead them to Erudite's control center. Her father sacrifices himself in a shootout, and Tris goes in alone to find Four, who is now under stronger mind control and attacks her. Using her knowledge of his fears, she manages to wake him from the mind control and the two enter the central control room, where Erudite leader Jeanine (Kate Winslet) is about to have the Dauntless army execute the entire Abnegation faction. Tris uses a sample of the mind control serum on her to force her to cancel the program. The group escapes the compound and boards a train out of the complex.[37]

2. **The Synopsis of Divergent Movie**

Tris Prior (Shailene Woodley) lives in a futuristic world in which society is divided into five factions. As each person enters adulthood, he or

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[37] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divergent_%28film%29, accessed on January, 4th, 2015 at 10 AM

she must choose a faction and commit to it for life. Tris chooses Dauntless, those who pursue bravery above all else.

However, her initiation leads to the discovery that she is a Divergent and will never be able to fit into just one faction. Warned that she must conceal her status, Tris uncovers a looming war which threatens everyone she loves.[38]

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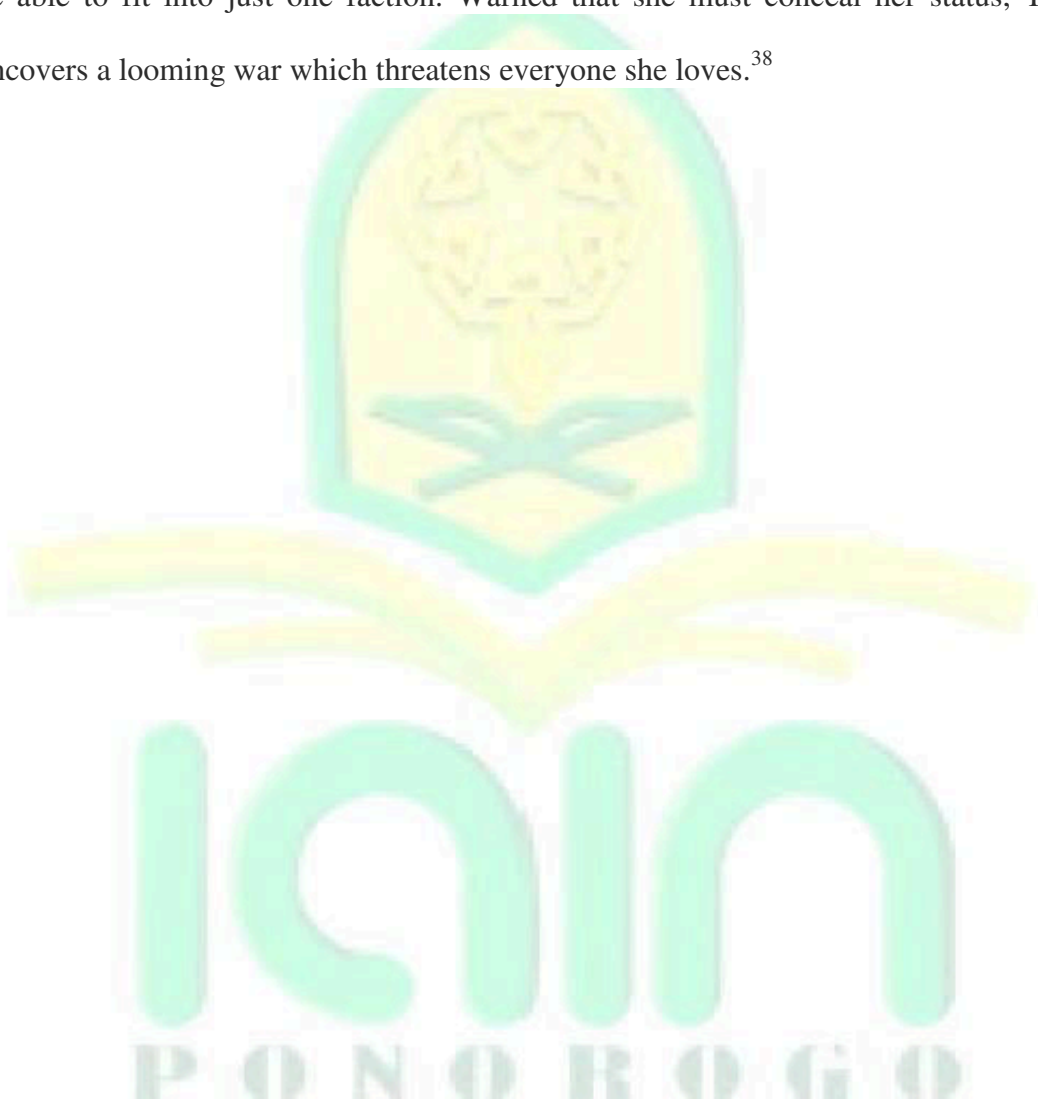
[38]https://www.google.com/search?client=opera&q=divergent+movie+synopsis&sourceid=opera &ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8#q=divergent+movie+synopsis&start=0 accessed on December 21th 2016 at 8 p.m

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Display and Discussion

This chapter explained about the types of illocutionary acts along with its paradigm cases done by Tris as the main actor in the *"Divergent"* movie. The result of analyzing data displayed in the table bellow:

1. Representatives

The table consists of representative data from Tris utterances with coding :

T   : Tris utterance

I.A   : Illocutionary Act

Re   : Representatives

Table 3.1

Number	Data	Coding
1.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that she was nervous in her test.	T.14/I.A/Re
2.	**For my brother Caleb it's easy.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that her brother, Caleb, was easy to fit in their faction.	T.23/I.A/Re
3.	**We reject vanity.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that their faction, Abnegation was reject vanity.	T.46/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
4.	**That…that's impossible.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that the result of the test were inconclusive.	T.70/I.A/Re
5.	**That doesn't make any sense.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying about the result of test because it didn't make any sense.	T.71/I.A/Re
6.	**I got sick so they sent me home early.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting to Caleb what happened after the test.	T.83/I.A/Re
7.	**Discussion:** - Tris was asserting the reason why she just left without telling anybody.	T.89/I.A/Re
8.	**They're jumping.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting what was the initiates doing.	T.161/I.A/Re
9.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that she get pushed.	T.185/I.A/Re
10.	**It's Bea…** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her name.	T.187/I.A/Re
11.	**No, I…I've seen one, I just have never eaten one.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she ever seen hamburger once but she never eaten one.	T.230/I.A/Re
12.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that she was kidding to Four.	T.250/I.A/Re
13.	**It…must be because you're so approachable.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her reason why she could talk to Four.	T.252/I.A/Re
14.	**I was…I was just wondering if you could…**	T.328/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	Discussion: - Tris was asserting that she just wondering to Tori.	
15.	**That's good to know.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that it was good to know the fact said by Four.	T.349/I.A/Re
16.	**No, I know.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she knows about what they see.	T.377/I.A/Re
17.	**Beyond that.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that what they see is beyond they are thinking about.	T.378/I.A/Re
18.	**Anyone can stand in front of a target, it doesn't prove anything.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting about her believes.	T.395/I.A/Re
19.	**You cut me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Four cut her.	T.408/I.A/Re
20.	**They didn't beat anyone.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that Abnegation abuse their child.	T.434/I.A/Re
21.	**They're good people.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her believe about Abnegation.	T.435/I.A/Re
22.	**It's okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is fine about what Peter said.	T.439/I.A/Re
23.	**No, I'm just trying to get a good vantage point.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying if she will jump.	T.520/I.A/Re
24.	**You don't have to come with me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Four do not have	T.522/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	to follow her.	
25.	**I saw you leave during the fight.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting the fact that Four left her.	T.525/I.A/Re
26.	**Yeah, I'm fine.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is fine.	T.528/I.A/Re
27.	**No, we need to go higher.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying the opinion from Four.	T.530/I.A/Re
28.	**You're afraid of heights.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Four is afraid of heights.	T.532I.A/Re
29.	**I didn't think you were afraid of anything.** - Tris was accusing that Four was not afraid of anything.	T.534/I.A/Re
30.	**This isn't so bad.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting his position in the tower.	T.537/I.A/Re
31.	**There it is.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting the hiding place of their enemy.	T.540/I.A/Re
32.	**They were, uh…they were inconclusive.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her test result to Four.	T.605/I.A/Re
33.	**This isn't real.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her believes that the condition is not real.	T.638/I.A/Re
34.	**Um…I just went into the water.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she just went to the water to avoid the offence.	T.645/I.A/Re
35.	**Me? No, no.** **Discussion:**	T.655/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was denying that she did not seem have any problems at all.	
36.	**I don't have a trick.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she does not has a trick during the test.	T.669/I.A/Re
37.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying to tell her friends about how she passes the test.	T.674/I.A/Re
38.	**No. I'm not…I'm not doing anything.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that she is not doing anything about the test.	T.675/I.A/Re
39.	**I don't know, I just did it.** **Discussion:** **-** Tris was asserting that she just did the test and she did not know why.	T.681/I.A/Re
40.	**Abnegation.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her test result to Four.	T.683/I.A/Re
41.	**Abnegation.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting again her test result to Four.	T.690/I.A/Re
42.	**I'm in trouble.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is in trouble.	T.706/I.A/Re
43.	**I can't.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she cannot fit in Dauntles	T.710/I.A/Re
44.	**I'm…I'm…I'm just, I'm not like them.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is not like Dauntles people.	T.711/I.A/Re
45.	**I know, but…** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she knows if she cannot go back to Abnegation but she	T.716/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	cannot fit in Dauntles.	
46.	**No. That's just what they're telling you.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that Abnegation failed to run the government.	T.727/I.A/Re
47.	**It's not true. It's not.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that what is talked by Caleb is wrong.	T.729/I.A/Re
48.	**There are liars here, there are people who know how to manipulate you.** **Discussion:** - Tris was accusing that there are liars in Erudite who are manipulate Caleb.	T.730/I.A/Re
49.	**Yeah, I'm fine.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is fine.	T.739/I.A/Re
50.	**I just…I just wanted to talk to him.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her purpose come to Erudite place.	T.747/I.A/Re
51.	**No, I didn't know that.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she did not know about Divergent issue.	T.758/I.A/Re
52.	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is alright.	T.767/I.A/Re
53.	**I can't believe Al.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she cannot believe that Al wanted to kill her.	T.773/I.A/Re
54.	**Everyone's afraid.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that in Dauntles, everyone is afraid included her.	T.775/I.A/Re
55.	**Better.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that her condition is better.	T.782/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
56.	**To see my brother.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that the reason why she went to Erudite place is to see Caleb, her brother.	T.785/I.A/Re
57.	**My brother said that he thinks Erudite's is planning to overthrow Abnegation.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting the statement from her brother.	T.787/I.A/Re
58.	**I'm worried about my parents.** **Discussion:** - Tris wa asserting that she is worried about her parents.	T.790/I.A/Re
59.	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that the sweater is hers.	T.797/I.A/Re
60.	**I'm worried about my parents.** **Discussion:** - Tris wa asserting that she is worried about her parents.	T.790/I.A/Re
61.	**It's my fault that he's dead.** **Discussion:** - Tris was accusing herself that Al died because of her.	T.813/I.A/Re
62.	**Neither am I.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she will not pass the final test.	T.816/I.A/Re
63.	**You know why.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Four knows the reason she will not pass the final test.	T.818/I.A/Re
64.	**Fear of heights. I'm not surprised.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is not surprised that Four has fear of heights.	T.834/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
65.	**It's not real.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her believes that the situation is not real anymore.	T.835/I.A/Re
66.	**We could just jump.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting her believes that they could jump.	T.836/I.A/Re
67.	**Marcus had a son.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Marcus had a son.	T.854/I.A/Re
68.	**The factions.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that the tattoo is the factions.	T.866/I.A/Re
69.	**I don't want to go too fast.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she does not want to go too fast with Four.	T.871/I.A/Re
70.	**Erudite.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that what is she saw is Erudite.	T.879/I.A/Re
71.	**I don't know.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she does not know where is her parents go.	T.939/I.A/Re
72.	**I think you might be overestimating my character.** **Discussion:** - Tris was accusing that Eric is estimating her character	T.953/I.A/Re
73.	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she has killed the Dauntless included Will.	T.991/I.A/Re
74.	**No!** **Discussion:** - Tris was denying that her mom is died.	T.1006/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
75.	**No, it's clear.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that the location is safe.	T.1021/I.A/Re
76.	**They don't know what they're doing, they're under simulation.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting what is going to Caleb.	T.1027/I.A/Re
77.	**I can get us in there.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she can go to the Dauntless.	T.1030/I.A/Re
78.	**You're not gonna like it.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Andrew will not like the way to enter the Dauntless.	T.1033/I.A/Re
79.	**There's a net at the bottom.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that there is a net at the bottom.	T.1034/I.A/Re
80.	**Every minute we waste another Abnegation dies and a Dauntless becomes a murderer.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting the truth they are facing about.	T.1048/I.A/Re
81.	**I've seen Jeanine go in there.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she have seen Jeanine goes to that room.	T.1052/I.A/Re
82.	**That's where she's controlling it from.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Jeanine is controlling from that room.	T.1053/I.A/Re
83.	**Four, it's me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that it is her to Four.	T.1060/I.A/Re
84.	**You're in a sim.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Four is under	T.1061/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	serum controls.	
85.	**Four, it's me. It's me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting to Four that it is her.	T.1071/I.A/Re
86.	**Four, it's me!** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting to Four that it is her.	T.1073/I.A/Re
87.	**It's me. It's me. It's me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting to Four that it is her.	T.1079/I.A/Re
88.	**It's me. It's me. It's me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting to Four that it is her.	T.1079/I.A/Re
89.	**You're right. I'm not.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that she is actually not Dauntless.	T.1091/I.A/Re
90.	**Don't get me wrong.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting not to overestimate her.	T.1095/I.A/Re
91.	**There's a certain beauty to your resistance.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that Jeanine was lose.	T.1096/I.A/Re
92.	**I got it!** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that all is over.	T.1102/I.A/Re
93.	**They're gone.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that her parents are gone.	T.1105/I.A/Re
94.	**We have nothing.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that they have nothing.	T.1108/I.A/Re
95.	**We have no home, no faction.** **Discussion:** - Tris was asserting that they have no home and faction.	T.1109/I.A/Re
96.	**I don't even know who I am anymore.**	T.1110/I.A/Re

Number	Data	Coding
	Discussion:	
	- Tris was asserting that she does not even know who she is anymore.	

In using a representatives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). It states the what the speaker believes to be case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions.[39] In this research, researcher found 96 utterances in the type of representatives illocutionary act in paradigm cases of denying, asserting, and accusing.

a. Denying

Denying is expression to say that something is not true.[40] It included the representatives illocutionary act because the speaker denied the statement that unsuitable with the fact.

b. Asserting

Asserting is expression to say a strong statement.[41] The assertions expressed proposition make the words fit the world according to the state of affairs in the world.

c. Accusing

Accusing is expression to say that somebody has done wrong, broken the law, is to be blame.[42] The paradigm case of accusing also

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[39] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press,1966), 53

[40] AS Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary Of Current English, (Oxford University Press,UK),231

[41] Ibid, 46

[42] Ibid, 7

indicate the speaker believes. It represents a subjective state of mind about 'true' or 'false' in doing something.

2. Directives

The table consists of directives data from Tris utterances with coding :

T   : Tris utterance

I.A   : Illocutionary Act

Di   : Directives

Table 3.2

Number	Data	Coding
1.	**Were you for your test?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to her mother whether she was nervous.	T.15/I.A/Di
2.	**What is it?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to Tori what is inside the glass.	T.52/I.A/Di
3.	**Why? What will I do?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to her reflection what should she do.	T.56/I.A/Di
4.	**Just tell me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to her reflection to tell her what she should do.	T.58/I.A/Di
5.	**But what was my result?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about her test result.	T.62/I.A/Di
6.	**What happened?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about what happened during the test.	T.64/I.A/Di
7.	**No, but what was my result?** **Discussion:**	T.66/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was asking about her test result again.	
8.	**But what am I supposed to do at the choosing ceremony?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about what should she do at the choosing ceremony.	T.77/I.A/Di
9.	**What was yours?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about what was caleb's result.	T.87/I.A/Di
10.	**Who is?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about who is her father's intention to.	T.92/I.A/Di
11.	**For what?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking for what that Marcus is under attack	T.97/I.A/Di
12.	**Is that true?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether the issue is true.	T.100/I.A/Di
13.	**What?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what will be said by Caleb.	T.108/I.A/Di
14.	**One, two, three!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to jump in third count.	T.168/I.A/Di
15.	**Where shall we sit?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where they should sit.	T.228/I.A/Di
16.	**Were you a transfer too or Dauntless born?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking wether Four was transfer or Dauntless born.	T.248/I.A/Di
17.	**Remember me, right?** **Discussion:**	T.327/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was asking whether Tori still remember her.	
18.	**I'd like this one. Please.** **Discussion:** - Tris was requesting to Tori to make that tattoo for her.	T.332/I.A/Di
19.	**Can I just ask you…?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether she can ask to Tori.	T.333/I.A/Di
20.	**Who? Who will?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking who will find out about her.	T.336/I.A/Di
21.	**What people?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what people she is a treat to.	T.338/I.A/Di
22.	**The Dauntless?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking that the people is the dauntless.	T.339/I.A/Di
23.	**Come on, Chris.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to Christina so that she can endure in the fight ring.	T.356/I.A/Di
24.	**Come on, Chris.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to Christina so that she can grab the rail.	T.368/I.A/Di
25.	**What's out there?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is out there.	T.374/I.A/Di
26.	**Do you know?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four know about that place.	T.380/I.A/Di
27.	**Stop.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to stop.	T.394/I.A/Di
28.	**You meant to?**	T.410/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	Discussion: - Tris was asking if Four meant to cut her.	
29.	**You've seen my test result?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking if Jeanine have seen her test result.	T.446/I.A/Di
30.	**How long have I been here?** **Discussion:** - Tris is asking how long she have been there.	T.468/I.A/Di
31.	**A day? Have you seen the score board? Where am I?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where is her position on the score board.	T.470/I.A/Di
32.	**Why are you wearing those vests?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why are Will wearing those vests.	T.472/I.A/Di
33.	**Where did Eric's team go?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where did Eric's team go.	T.506/I.A/Di
34.	**You alright?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four is alright.	T.531/I.A/Di
35.	**Look.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to look the flag's spot.	T.539/I.A/Di
36.	**Where are you going?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where is Ezra going.	T.560/I.A/Di
37.	**Mom, what are you doing here?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is her mother doing there.	T.593/I.A/Di
38.	**Mom, you can't be here.** **Discussion:**	T.597/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was prohibiting her mother to come in that place.	
39.	**Why?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why her mother ask about her test before.	T.602/I.A/Di
40.	**Why? Mom, what am I?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is her.	T.610/I.A/Di
41.	**How do you know so much about this? You weren't Dauntless?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking how do her mother know so much whereas she were not Dauntless.	T.614/I.A/Di
42.	**Wait.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to wait.	T.617/I.A/Di
43.	**No, but, wait.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to wait again.	T.619/I.A/Di
44.	**Were you Dauntless?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether her mother was Dauntless.	T.620/I.A/Di
45.	**You can see inside my mind?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four can see inside her mind.	T.630/I.A/Di
46.	**I have to do that again?** **Discussion:** **-** Tris was asking whether she has to do the simulation again.	T.647/I.A/Di
47.	**Hey! Help me!** **Discussion:** - Tris is commanding to help her.	T.676/I.A/Di
48.	**What?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what was asked by Four.	T.679/I.A/Di
49.	**What?**	T.685/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	Discussion: - Tris was asking about Four's opinion.	
50.	**Why…why would I lie to you?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why she would lie to Four.	T.687/I.A/Di
51.	**Who did?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking who killed the divergent like her in the last simulation before.	T.699/I.A/Di
52.	**Who?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking who are never let her back to Abnegation.	T.718/I.A/Di
53.	**They actually think that they're running the government now?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether the Erudite truly running the government in that time.	T.720/I.A/Di
54.	**Wait, Caleb.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to wait.	T.724/I.A/Di
55.	**How can you say that?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking how can Caleb say that Erudite should be in charge and not Abnegation.	T.725/I.A/Di
56.	**You need to understand that.** **Discussion:** - Tris was suggesting Caleb to understand the situation.	T.731/I.A/Di
57.	**You are?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Jeanine really glad because she come that day.	T.743/I.A/Di
58.	**You think that human nature's weakness?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about Jeanine's opinion.	T.752/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
59.	**How would I help you?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to Jeanine how would she help her to maintain a stable peaceful society.	T.756/I.A/Di
60.	**Do you think they could do that?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about Four's opinion.	T.788/I.A/Di
61.	**You just stay away from me!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to stay way from her.	T.804/I.A/Di
62.	**Leave me alone.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to leave her alone.	T.811/I.A/Di
63.	**In my fear landscapes?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether she will practice in her fear landscape.	T.823/I.A/Di
64.	**Have you ever done this before?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four ever done the simulation together with someone before.	T.826/I.A/Di
65.	**Are you sure you want to?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four really sure to practice with her.	T.828/I.A/Di
66.	**I don't know, I mean you haven't told me anything about yourself and now you just wanna let me inside of your head?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to ensure that Four really want to let her inside his mind.	T.830/I.A/Di
67.	**You're not?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Four is not afraid.	T.832/I.A/Di
68.	**Who is she?** **Discussion:**	T.848/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was asking who is someone in front of her.	
69.	**Why are we in Abnegation?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why they are in Abnegation.	T.852/I.A/Di
70.	**What was his name?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what was Marcus son's name.	T.855/I.A/Di
71.	**No!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Marcus to stop.	T.859/I.A/Di
72.	**Four? Four fears?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking about Four's fears.	T.860/I.A/Di
73.	**Can I ask you something?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether she can ask Four something.	T.862/I.A/Di
74.	**What's your tattoo?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is Four's tattoo.	T.863/I.A/Di
75.	**Why do you have all of them?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why Four have all the factions in his tattoo.	T.867/I.A/Di
76.	**What are they doing in Dauntless?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what are Erudite people doing in Dauntless.	T.881/I.A/Di
77.	**What is it?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is the thing showed by Four.	T.883/I.A/Di
78.	**Why?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to Four why Erudite collect the serum.	T.885/I.A/Di
79.	**Stop. Four!** **Discussion:**	T.897/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was commanding Four to stop.	
80.	**Please tell me that you weren't watching that.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to Four that he were not watching her simulation testing in monitor.	T.899/I.A/Di
81.	**What?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to Jeanine what she have to do.	T.904/I.A/Di
82.	**What's going on?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is going on.	T.913/I.A/Di
83.	**Do you see Four?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether Christina see Four.	T.917/I.A/Di
84.	**Hey, what's…?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what will they do.	T.925/I.A/Di
85.	**Mom? Dad?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking her mom and dad.	T.937/I.A/Di
86.	**Why are you attacking all these innocent people?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why are Jeanine attacking those innocent people.	T.962/I.A/Di
87.	**And what if you're wrong?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking if what is done by Jeanine actually wrong.	T.969/I.A/Di
88.	**You were Dauntless?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking her mother whether she was Dauntless.	T.980/I.A/Di
89.	**Is Dad okay?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether her Dad is fine.	T.982/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
90.	**Will, stop!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Will to stop.	T.988/I.A/Di
91.	**Stop!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to stop.	T.989/I.A/Di
92.	**Stop!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to stop.	T.990/I.A/Di
93.	**You okay?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking whether her mom is fine.	T.999/I.A/Di
94.	**Okay, let's go!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to go.	T.1001/I.A/Di
95.	**What is it?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking what is happening with her mom.	T.1003I.A/Di
96.	**Mom, wake up!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging her mom to wake up.	T.1008/I.A/Di
97.	**God! Mom!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to the God.	T.1010/I.A/Di
98.	**Stop! Stop!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging the Dauntless members to stop shoot.	T.1011/I.A/Di
99.	**Oh, God!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging to the God.	T.1013/I.A/Di
100.	**Where's my father?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where is her father.	T.1014/I.A/Di
101.	**Get ready.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to get ready.	T.1031/I.A/Di
102.	**Don't think, just jump.** **Discussion:**	T.1035/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was instructing to jump without thinking.	
103.	**Are you good?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to the others.	T.1036/I.A/Di
104.	**Good? Let's go.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to go.	T.1037/I.A/Di
105.	**Wait here.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to wait there.	T.1038/I.A/Di
106.	**Against the wall. Against the wall!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Peter to against the wall.	T.1039/I.A/Di
107.	**How are you awake?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking how are Peter awake from the serum.	T.1040/I.A/Di
108.	**Where are they controlling it from?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where is the control room.	T.1042/I.A/Di
109.	**Why do people keep saying that?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking why the people keep saying that they will not be shot.	T.1045/I.A/Di
110.	**Where are they controlling it from?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking where is the control room.	T.1046/I.A/Di
111.	**Peter, let's go.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Peter to go.	T.1049/I.A/Di
112.	**It's there, isn't it?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking Peter to show the control room.	T.1050/I.A/Di
113.	**Dad, no!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging her dad to do not	T.1055/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
	shoot.	
114.	**Watch Caleb.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Marcus to watch Caleb.	T.1056/I.A/Di
115.	**Safer? How are we safer?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking how are they mention as safer.	T.1067/I.A/Di
116.	**Please, look at me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging Four to look at her.	T.1072/I.A/Di
117.	**Four, stop!** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging Four to stop.	T.1074/I.A/Di
118.	**Stop! Please.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging Four to stop.	T.1075/I.A/Di
119.	**Four, look at me. Look at me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was begging Four to look at her.	T.1078/I.A/Di
120.	**Now.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding to attack.	T.1081/I.A/Di
121.	**Shut it down.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Jeanine to shut down the program.	T.1083/I.A/Di
122.	**Do it!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Jeanine to do her command.	T.1086/I.A/Di
123.	**Shut it down!** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Jeanine to shut down the program.	T.1087/I.A/Di
124.	**Now, shut it down and wipe the program.** **Discussion:** - Tris was commanding Jeanine to shut down the program.	T.1093/I.A/Di

Number	Data	Coding
125.	**Are you sure about that?** **Discussion:** - Tris was asking to Four whether he is sure about his opinion.	T.1112/I.A/Di

Directives are attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something.[43] They express what the speaker wants. They can be positive or negative. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).[44] In this research, researcher found 125 utterances in the type of directives illocutionary act with paradigm cases of asking, begging, commanding, requesting, prohibiting, suggesting, and instructing.

a. Asking

Asking is expression to request some information, call for answer.[45] In this case, the speaker wants the hearer to answer the question or gives some information.

b. Begging

Begging is expression to ask somebody earnestly or with deep feeling.[46] When the speaker done this kind of act, usually he or she was in a certain or complicated situation, so the speaker asked someone with deep feeling.

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[43] Jacob L.Mey, Pragmatics :An introduction (UK. Blackwell publishing 2001), 120
[44] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press,1966), 54
[45] AS Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary Of Current English, (Oxford University Press,UK),45
[46] Ibid,73

c. Commanding

Commanding is expression to order, usually with the right to be obeyed.[47] Those utterances were intended to deliver the important

information for the hearers and the hearers should do those utterances. It was suitable for directives illocutionary acts.

d. Requesting

Requesting is expression of desire for something.[48] It was resemble with commanding but the expression is less important than commanding.

e. Prohibiting

Prohibiting is expression to say that something must not be done, that somebody must not do something, forbid especially by rules or regulations.[49] This utterances may negative in some cases.

f. Suggesting

Suggesting is expression to propose or put forward for consideration, as a possibility.[50] It just an idea from speakers that it depended on the hearers would do it or not.

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[47] Ibid ,168
[48] Ibid, 719
[49] Ibid, 668
[50] Ibid, 865

g. Instructing

Instructing is expression to tell somebody to do something.[51] The speaker

used this utterance to give somebody an information how to do something.

It also indicated the elements of directives illocutionary acts.

3. **Commissives**

The table consists Of commissives data from Tris utterances with

coding :

T   : Tris utterance

I.A   : Illocutionary Act

Co   : Commissives

TABLE 3.3

Number	Data	Coding
1	**Sure.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to get the other bags.	T.27/I.A/Co
2	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to think of the family in choosing ceremony.	T.110/I.A/Co
3	**Me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to be the first jumper.	T.179/I.A/Co
4	**Even if my parents would take me back…I wouldn't belong there anymore.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing never belong to	T.179/I.A/Co

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[51] Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition, (Oxford University Press, UK: 2011),231

Number	Data	Coding
	Abnegation anymore.	
5	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to keep the tension there.	T.179/I.A/Co
6	**I'm coming.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to come for war games.	T.179/I.A/Co
7	**I just figured that I had to make it.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to join the war games.	T.179/I.A/Co
8	**We'll split into two groups.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing with her team to split into two groups.	T.179/I.A/Co
9	**We'll go up this side and leave the rest of you to engage Eric.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to go up that side and leave the rest of Four to engage Eric.	T.179/I.A/Co
10	**Twenty minutes?** **Discussion:** - Tris was predicting how long she passes the test.	T.179/I.A/Co
11	**Maybe I can go back to Abnegation.** **Discussion:** - Tris was predicting that maybe she can go back to Abnegation.	T.179/I.A/Co
12	**But if that's true, then I'm glad that I left.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing that she will glad if what is said by Jeanine is true.	T.179/I.A/Co
13	**I should go.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to go.	T.179/I.A/Co
14	**If you ever come close to me again, I will kill you.**	T.802/I.A/Co

Number	Data	Coding
	Discussion: - Tris was committing to kill Al if he ever come close to her again.	
15	**And as soon as all the others find out, they're gonna kill me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was predicting that Dauntless will kill her as soon as they know that Tris is Divergent.	T.819/I.A/Co
16	**Right. If I'm too good then they'll kill me, and if I'm too slow then I'll die.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to finish the test well.	T.891/I.A/Co
17	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was refusing to shoot her parents and Caleb.	T.906/I.A/Co
18	**I need to find my parents.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to find her parents.	T.934/I.A/Co
19	**No.** **Discussion:** - Tris was refusing to cover her mom.	T.997/I.A/Co
20	**I'll go.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to go.	T.998/I.A/Co
21	**We need to wake them up, I need to get to Dauntless.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing that they need to wake up the people under simulation.	T.1028/I.A/Co
22	**I'm going in there.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing to go in there.	T.1057/I.A/Co
23	**I will not ask you again.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing that she will not ask Jeanine again.	T.1085/I.A/Co

Number	Data	Coding
24	**Tomorrow we may have to fight again, but for now we'll ride the train to the end of the line.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing that they may have to fight again and ride the train to the end of the line.	T.1116/I.A/Co
25	**And then…we'll jump.** **Discussion:** - Tris was committing that they will jump.	T.1117/I.A/Co

Commissives used by speakers to committ themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. In using a commissive, the speakers undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).[52] In this research, researcher found 25 utterances in the type of commissives illocutionary act with paradigm cases of committing, predicting, and refusing.

a. Committing

Committing is kind of expression to make someone responsible to do something. The speaker undertakes some action in the next moment. Thus, it belongs to commissives.

b. Predicting

Predicting is expression to say that something will happen in the future.[53] Through this utterance, the speaker intends to express something that may happen with her or others in the future.

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[52] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press,1966), 54
[53] Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition, (Oxford University Press, UK: 2011),345

c. Refusing

Refusing is expression to not give, accept or do something.[54] This kind of

acts used when the speaker rejects to do something in the future.

4. **Expressives**

The table consists of expressives data from Tris utterances with

coding:

T : Tris utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Ex : Expressives

TABLE 3.4

Number	Data	Coding
1.	**For you maybe.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining that it is hard for her to help others naturally.	T.31/I.A/Ex
2.	**Dauntless.** **Discussion:** - Tris was surprising when she knows her test result is Dauntless.	T.68/I.A/ Ex
3.	**I was supposed to learn what to do, this was supposed to tell me what faction to choose, the test.** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that she supposed to learn and the test supposed to tell her what faction to choose.	T.78/I.A/ Ex
4.	**We're supposed to trust the test!** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that they are supposed to trust the test.	T.79/I.A/ Ex

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[54] Ibid,370

5.	**I thought it wasn't supposed to be a choice.** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that the test was not supposed to be a choice.	T.129/I.A/ Ex
6.	**The test should tell us what to do.** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that the test should tell them what to do.	T.130/I.A/ Ex
7.	**But you don't really want that.** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that they do not really want to choose in the test.	T.132/I.A/ Ex
8.	**Great.** **Discussion:** - Tris was amazing when she see their sleeping quarters and bathroom in Dauntless place.	T.216/I.A/ Ex
9.	**I'm never gonna make it.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining that she will never be the Dauntless member.	T.309/I.A/ Ex
10.	**I'm the weakest one here.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining that she is the weakest one there.	T.311/I.A/ Ex
11.	**You're a Candor, you're not supposed to lie.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining when Christina try to entertain her.	T.313/I.A/ Ex
12.	**I don't get it.** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting that she does not understand with the explanation from Tori.	T.342/I.A/ Ex
13.	**So am I supposed to thank you?** **Discussion:** - Tris was protesting if she supposed to thank Four after he cut her.	T.413/I.A/ Ex
14.	**Thanks.** **Discussion:**	T.424/I.A/ Ex

	- Tris was thanking to Molly as she praise her.	
15.	**What?** **Discussion:** - Tris was surprising when Will said that she were done.	T.478/I.A/ Ex
16	**Bye.** **Discussion:** - Tris was leave taking to Christina.	T.485/I.A/ Ex
17.	**Thanks.** **Discussion:** - Tris was thanking to Four for helping her into the train.	T.486/I.A/ Ex
18.	**Hi.** **Discussion:** - Tris was greeting to Christina.	T.488/I.A/ Ex
19.	**I'm surprised you noticed.** **Discussion:** - Tris was surprising that Four noticed her.	T.524/I.A/ Ex
20.	**Hey.** **Discussion:** - Tris was greeting to Four.	T.578/I.A/ Ex
21.	**Thanks.** **Discussion:** - Tris was thanking to Four as he congratulate her.	T.580/I.A/ Ex
22.	**What?** **Discussion:** - Tris was surprising when her mom said that she is in danger.	T.599/I.A/ Ex
23.	**Oh, my God. It was awful.** **Discussion:** - Tris was amazing for her simulation test.	T.656/I.A/ Ex
24.	**Faction before blood, yeah?** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining that she have to prioritize faction before blood.	T.734/I.A/ Ex
25.	**Thank you.** **Discussion:** - Tris was thanking to Jeanine's	T.741/I.A/ Ex

	assistant for serving a tea.	
26.	**Thank you.** **Discussion:** - Tris was thanking to Four for giving her a sweater.	T.770/I.A/ Ex
27.	**Sorry.** **Discussion:** - Tris was apologizing to Four as she grabs his hand.	T.772/I.A/ Ex
28.	**Hey.** **Discussion:** - Tris was greeting Christina.	T.795/I.A/ Ex
29.	**Oh, my God!** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining to the God.	T.808/I.A/ Ex
30.	**That's amazing.** **Discussion:** - Tris was praising Four's tattoo.	T.865/I.A/ Ex
31.	**Morning.** **Discussion:** - Tris was greeting Four.	T.874/I.A/ Ex
32.	**Oh, my God.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining to the God.	T.920/I.A/ Ex
33.	**Oh, my God.** **Discussion:** - Tris was complaining to the God.	T.927/I.A/ Ex
34.	**Goodbye.** **Discussion:** - Tris was leave taking to Eric.	T.946/I.A/ Ex
35.	**I killed him. I killed him. I killed him.** **Discussion:** - Tris was regretting that she killed Will.	T.993/I.A/ Ex
36.	**I love you, Mom.** **Discussion:** - Tris was liking her mom.	T.1012/I.A/ Ex
37.	**She saved me. She saved me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was regretting that her mom was dead because she saved her.	T.1017/I.A/ Ex

38.	**Hi. Hi.** **Discussion:** - Tris was greeting Four.	T.1058/I.A/ Ex
39.	**It's okay. I love you.** **Discussion:** - Tris was liking Four.	T.1077/I.A/ Ex

Expressives state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but thay are about speaker's experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).[55] In this research, researcher found 39 utterances in the type of expressives illocutionary act with paradigm cases of complaining, surprising, protesting, amazing, thanking, leave taking, greeting, apologizing, praising, regretting and liking.

a. Complaining

Complaining is expression to say that one is not satisfied, that something is wrong, that one is suffering.[56]

b. Surprising

Surprising is expression to say the feeling that caused by something sudden or unexpected.[57]

c. Protesting

Protesting is expression to say the statement of disapproval or objection.[58]

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[55] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press,1966), 53-54

[56] AS Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary Of Current English, (Oxford University Press,UK),172

[57] Ibid, 870

d. Amazing

Amazing is expression fills with great surprise or wonder.[59]

e. Thanking

Thanking is expression to tell somebody that you are grateful for something.[60]

f. Leave taking

Leave taking is the act of saying goodbye, or exiting or departing.

g. Greeting

Greeting is expression to say words of welcome to; express one's feelings on receiving, respecting or friendship.[61]

h. Apologizing

Apologizing is statement of regret (for doing wrong, being impolite, hurting somebody's feelings.[62]

i. Praising

Praising is expresssion to say that one admires.[63]

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[58] Ibid,673

[59] Ibid,26

[60] Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition, (Oxford University Press, UK: 2011),459

[61] AS Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary Of Current English, (Oxford University Press,UK),378

[62] Ibid,35

[63] Ibid,654

j. Regretting

Regretting is expression feeling the sadness at the loss of something, or of annoyance or disapointment because something has or has not been done.[64]

k. Liking

Liking is feeling that you like somebody or something.[65]

5. **Declarations**

The table consists of declarations data from Tris utterances with coding :

T : Tris utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

De : Declarations

Table 3.5

Number	Data	Coding
1	**[voice over] We're lucky to be in the city.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring they are lucky to be in the city.	T.1/I.A/De
2	**They say that war was terrible, that the rest of the world was destroyed.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that the war was terrible and the rest of it was destroyed..	T.2/I.A/De
3	**Our founders built the wall to keep us safe and they divided us into five groups, factions, to keep the peace.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about their founders and the factions.	T.3/I.A/De

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[64] Ibid,710

[65] Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition, (Oxford University Press, UK: 2011),256

Number	Data	Coding
4	**The smart ones, the ones who value knowledge and logic, are in Erudite, they know everything.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about Erudite.	T.4/I.A/De
5	**Amity farm the land, they're all about kindness and harmony, always happy.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about Amity.	T.5/I.A/De
6	**Candor value honesty and order, they tell the truth, even when you wish they wouldn't.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about Candor.	T.6/I.A/De
7	**And then there's Dauntless, they're our protectors, our soldiers, our police.** **I always thought they were amazing. Brave, fearless and** **free. Some people think that Dauntless are crazy, which they kind of are.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about Dauntless.	T.7/I.A/De
8	**My faction is Abnegation, the others all call us stiffs. We lead a simple life, selfless, dedicated to helping other. We even feed the factionless, the ones who don't fit in anywhere. Because we're public servants, we're trusted to run the government. My father works alongside our leader, Marcus.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about her factions, Abnegation.	T.8/I.A/De
9	**It all works, everyone knows where they belong.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that everybody knows their faction.	T.9/I.A/De
10	**Except for me.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that only her who	T.10/I.A/De

Number	Data	Coding
	does not know her faction.	
11	**[voice over] My mother's says there's an art to losing yourself, but I haven't figured it out yet.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she have not figured herself yet.	T.11/I.A/De
12	**I'm supposed to never think of myself, to always help others. To never look too long in the mirror.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about herself.	T.12/I.A/De
13	**Today I take the test.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she take the test that day.	T.21/I.A/De
14	**I'm scared it'll tell me I'm not Abnegation, that I have to leave my family. But I'm even more scared that it'll tell me to stay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring about her confusion	T.22/I.A/De
15	**I was thinking about helping her.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she was thinking about helping the woman.	T.29/I.A/De
16	**Mm-hmm.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that she finished her test.	T.85/I.A/De
17	**Beatrice.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming herself.	T.158/I.A/De
18	**Yeaah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that she will jump together with Christina.	T.167/I.A/De
19	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving to change her name.	T.191/I.A/De

Number	Data	Coding
20	**Uh…my name's Tris.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming herself with a new name.	T.192/I.A/De
21	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving to make tattoos.	T.331/I.A/De
22	**I'm Dauntless.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring she is Dauntless.	T.343/I.A/De
23	**I'm going to be Dauntless, I chose Dauntless.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she is going to be Dauntless.	T.344/I.A/De
24	**It's just Tris now.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that her name is Tris that time.	T.443/I.A/De
25	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that Christina is right.	T.451/I.A/De
26	**I did.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she let herself out.	T.492/I.A/De
27	**Christina.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Christina.	T.549/I.A/De
28	**Yeah?** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving when ezra called her.	T.558/I.A/De
29	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving pull the break at the bottom.	T.571/I.A/De
30	**Yeah!** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving pull the break.	T.575/I.A/De

Number	Data	Coding
31	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that she was brave.	T.583/I.A/De
32	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that she should get back to her friends.	T.585/I.A/De
33	**Mom?** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.591/I.A/De
34	**Mom.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.608/I.A/De
35	**Alright.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving injected with a serum.	T.628/I.A/De
36	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving that she is happy with her new faction.	T.745/I.A/De
37	**Of course.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving about Jeanine's opinion.	T.761/I.A/De
38	**Yeah** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving to get some sleep.	T.779/I.A/De
39	**Yeah.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving she need to worry about others things.	T.792/I.A/De
40	**Okay.** **Discussion:** - Tris was approving to let Four show something.	T.877/I.A/De
41	**Four. Four!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Four.	T.896/I.A/De
42	**Mom?** **Discussion:**	T.975/I.A/De

Number	Data	Coding
	- Tris was naming her mom.	
43	**Mom?** **Discussion:** - Tris was namimg her mom.	T.977/I.A/De
44	**Will! Will!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Will.	T.986/I.A/De
45	**Will!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Will.	T.987/I.A/De
46	**Mom. Mom?** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.1002/I.A/De
47	**Mom! Mom!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.1004/I.A/De
48	**Mom!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.1005/I.A/De
49	**Mom! Mom!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.1007/I.A/De
50	**Mom!** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming her mom.	T.1009/I.A/De
51	**Four. Four.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Four.	T.1059/I.A/De
52	**Four.** **Discussion:** - Tris was naming Four.	T.1065/I.A/De
53	**I'm Divergent.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that she is divergent**.**	T.1092/I.A/De
54	**My Mom and Dad died today.** **Discussion:** - Tris was declaring that her mom and dad died that day.	T.1104/I.A/De
55	**[voice over] We're like the factionless now, we've left everything behind. But**	T.1115/I.A/De

Number	Data	Coding
	we found ourselves, and each other. Discussion: - Tris was declaring that they are factionless.	

Declarations change the world via their utterance. In using declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.[66] In this research, researcher found 55 utterances in the type of declarartions illocutionary act with paradigm cases of declaring, approving and naming.

a. Declaring

Declaring is expression to say something officially or publicly.[67]

b. Approving

Approving is feeling or showing that somebody or something is good or acceptable or agree to something formally.[68]

c. Naming

Naming is expression for give a name to somebody or something.[69]

B. A Table Indicated the Percentage of Illocutionary Act Types

This table indicated the five types of illocutionary acts found in Tris utterances within the movie along with its frequency and percentage.

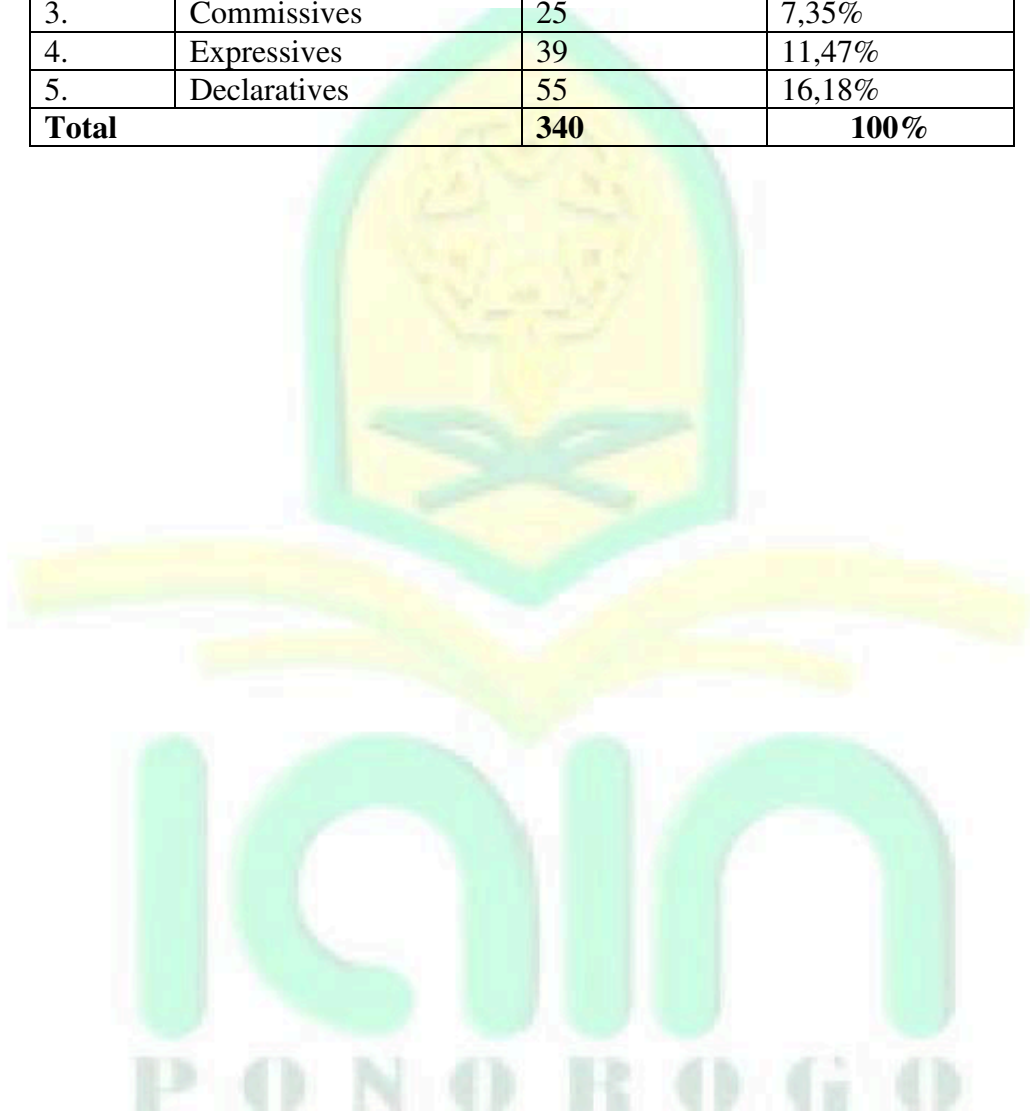[66] George Yule, Pragmatics, (Oxford University Press,1966), 53
[67] Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition, (Oxford University Press, UK: 2011),115
[68] Ibid,18
[69] Ibid,291

Table 3.6

Number	Illocutionary Act Types	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Representatives	96	28,24%
2.	Directives	125	36,76%
3.	Commissives	25	7,35%
4.	Expressives	39	11,47%
5.	Declaratives	55	16,18%
Total		**340**	**100%**

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and discussion previously presented, there were two points to be concluding related to the problem of this research:

1. There were five illocutionary act types found in this movie script of *"Divergent"* movie based on the theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1979), that are Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declarations. All of the illocutionary act types were spread on 1117 utterances in the script. As the important one, the reseacher found 340 illocutionary acts done by Tris as the main actor in Divergent movie. It was consist of 96 illocutionary acts (28,24%) in the type of Representatives, 125 illocutionary acts (36,76%) in the type of Directives, 25 illocutionary acts (7,35%) in the type of Commissives, 39 illocutionary acts (11,47%) in the type of Expressives and 55 illocutionary acts (16,18%) in the type of Declarations. The researcher discovered that an occurrence of directives is mostly dominant.

2. The paradigm cases of illocutionary acts found in this movie script were as follows:

   a. The paradigm cases found on representatives illocutionary act types are denying, asserting, and accusing.

b. The paradigm cases found on directives illocutionary act types are asking, begging, commanding, requesting, prohibiting, suggesting and instructing.

c. The paradigm cases found on commisives illocutionary act types are committing, predicting, and refusing.

d. The paradigm cases found on expressives illocutionary act types are complaining, surprising, protesting, amazing, thanking, leave taking, greeting, apologizing, praising, regretting and liking.

e. The paradigm cases found on declarations illocutionary act types are declaring, approving and naming.

B. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion above, the some recommendations are enclosed as follows:

1. For readers

   The readers in general are suggested to be interested and learn about speech act, especially for illocutionary acts and its paradigm cases.

2. For students

   The students in general and especially for students of English Educatin Department of IAIN Ponorogo are suggested to learn more and well understand about speech act, especially for illocutionary acts and its paradigm cases.

3. For teachers

   The teachers in general and especially the english teacher are suggested to master the theory about speech act, especially for illocutionary acts and its paradigm cases.
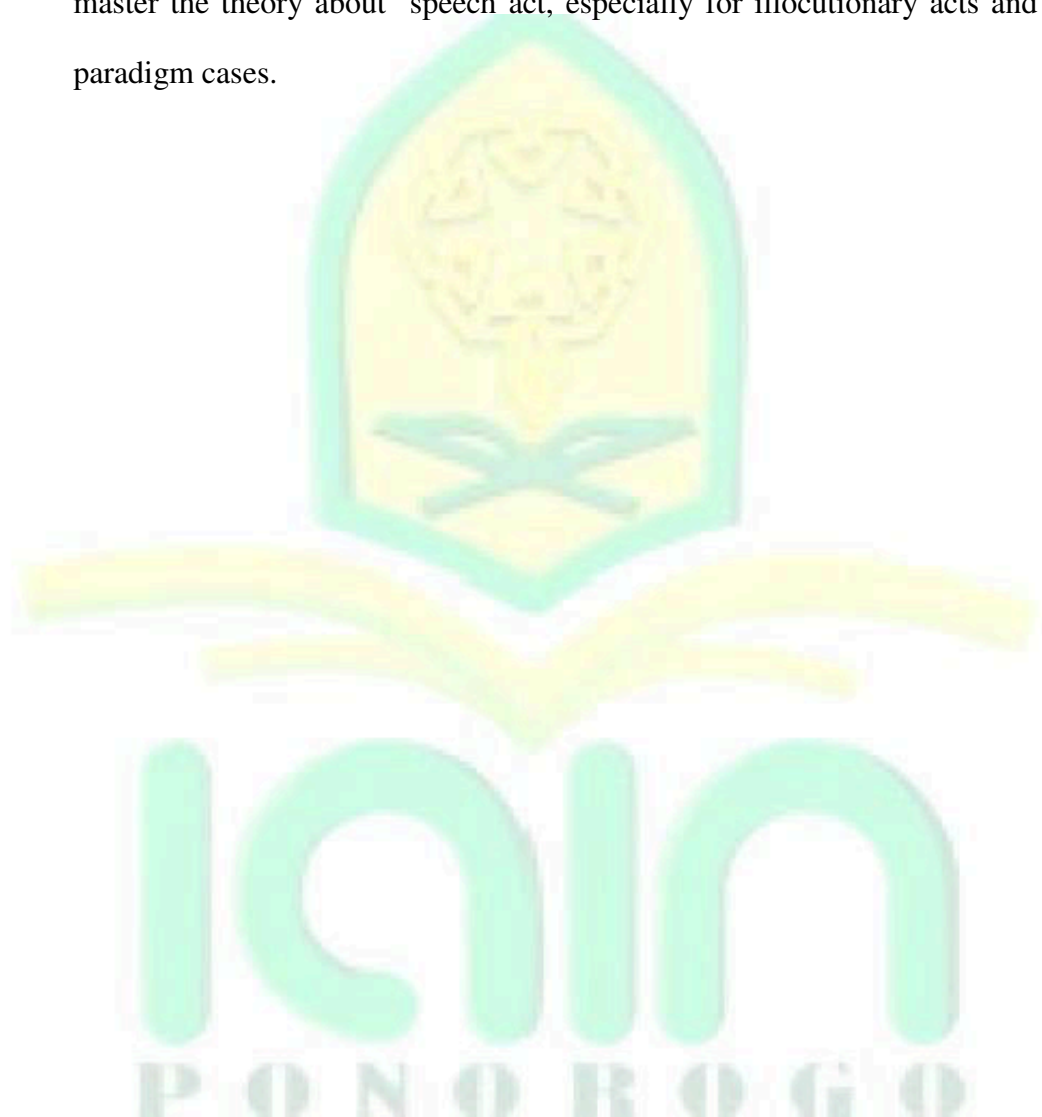
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