

**SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
IN SHREK MOVIE SCRIPT**

THESIS



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of important tool to do a communication or interaction the two ways. It influences human life as the bridge to have relationship with other people or society¹. With language, the human being can communicate everything each other and also can “take and give” the information. Language has significant roles in society, it has important relationship. Language has social function in society as a tool communication. It will connect one people with another in certain purpose. So, human and language are two components which can't be separated in this life.

Linguistics is the study that contains all about human languages. It means linguistics is primary concerned with the uniquely human capacity to express ideas and feelings by voluntarily produced sounds or their equivalent, such as gestures in sign languages used by deaf person. Linguistics can be broadly defined the scientific study of language or of particular languages. The field of linguistic encompasses a wide range of “ways” to study language, which are reflected in the subdivision of linguistics into branches.

¹Jacob L, Mey, pragmatics an introduction, (USA: Blackwell publishing, 2001), 10.

Pragmatics, is one of branches of linguistic have been appeared in recent years and decades. It is the study of meaning content.² Pragmatics is study about meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of action that they are performing when they speak.³ In pragmatics, the hearer not only understand the meaning of spoken by the speaker, but hearer also understand the context for interpreting an utterance, reference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. But in here, the writer just focuses on speech act.

Mc. Kay defined speech act as a functional unit in communication.⁴ 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 word. Speech acts are ways of doing things with our word-our work for us in speech acts. But how these words work, and how or where these speech acts are used (such as 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".⁵

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

²Annete Bocker and Markus Bieswanger, Introduction to English Linguistics, (U TB basics, 2006), 2.

³George, Yule, pragmatic, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 4.

⁴Sandra lee McKay and Nacy H. Hornberger, sociolinguistics and language teaching, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), 384.

⁵Jacob L. Mey, Pragmatics: An Introduction, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 135.

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.

Speech act is the utterance with speaker says or performs in every speech. Speech act performs when people make utterances or expressions such as apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in convey the message in communication. Hence, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly.

Austin in Mc Kay and Hornberger 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.⁶

Illocutionary act called the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.⁷ The illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of utterance. We might utter, “*I have just made some tea*”, to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose.⁸ 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,

⁶ McKay and Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, 384.

⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatic and Discourse*, (London and New York: Routledge), 53.

⁸ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (Oxford University Press, 1966), 48.

promising, threatening, thanking, ect.⁹ Based on the speech act theory, the researcher going to analyze the illocutionary act types done by the main character in Shrek 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).¹⁰ 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 adding on or time killer. It is only a tool for helping attain the instructional objective. A good film or video tape does not replace good teaching: it complements it.¹¹ The Shrek 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 certain expression for EFL students in teaching and learning process.

Shrek is an animated movie made in the United States directed by Andrew Adamson and Vicky Jonson, and charger voice is mike Myers, Eddie Murphy, Cameron Diaz, and john Lithgow. This movie is adapted from a book fairy tale picture entitled Shrek by William Steig on the 1990. This

⁹ Peccei, J.S, *Pragmatics*, (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group), 44.

¹⁰ <https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>, Accessed on October, 26th 2017 at 11:44 AM

¹¹ Ronald L. Partin, *The Classroom Teacher's Survival Guide*, (United States: Jossey Bass, 2009), 209.

movie produced by DreamWorks animation. Shrek is the first movie with the best animated movie for feature academy award, a category first awarded in 2001. Shrek has been released in the form of DVD and VHS on May 7, 2001.¹² The researcher appreciates this movie as impressing and interesting movie from the beginning to the end. This movie has balanced aspect from drama, excavation and character. The concept of the movie is unique and packed in such a way, so it is easier for the audience to catch the movie intention. The figure of shrek in this movie inspires to be brave being different. Thus, the researcher feel interested to choose this movie as an object to be analyzed.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts a research entitled **“SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN SHREK MOVIE SCRIPT”**. This study explores the types of illocutionary acts from the movie script of Shrek movie. It focused on the types of illocutionary acts by the main characters in this movie.

B. Limitation of the study

This research is marelly focused on the types of speech acts and the illocutionary act (force) used in “Shrek” movie which will be analyzed by using pragmatic approach. The dialogues in the “Shrek” movie become the main focuses that researcher is going analyze.

C. Statement of the problem

1. What kinds of speech acts are used in “Shrek” movie script?

¹²<https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/shrek>, Accessed on October, 26th 2017 at 11:44 AM

2. What types of illocutionary acts are found in “Shrek” movie script?

D. Objective of the study

1. To find out the types of speech act used in “Shrek” movie script.
2. To know the type of illocutionary acts found in “Shrek” movie script.

E. Significance of the study

The writer hopes that this research will give some benefit as follow:

1. Theoretical benefit

The benefit in the study is expected to be beneficial to the development of literary study and the complement to the study of “Shrek” movie. This research is intended to enrich the new knowledge about the type of illocutionary acts and to add the pragmatics study especially on speech acts study.

2. Practical benefit

a. For writer

This research is expected to be able to improve the writer ability to comprehend this study and understand about the movie script and the story of the movie itself.

b. For reader

The result of this study is expected to be references to study speech act and it can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics, pragmatics and other.

c. For other researcher

The result of this research hopefully can be used as one of the reference and information for futher researchers related to the field.

F. Previous research finding

There are three previous research findings related to this research on speech acts illocutionary acts.

The first previous research finding is the thesis of Indah Rukmanasari, a student of the Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, entitled “PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER’S SPEECH ACTS IN DATE NIGHT MOVIE”. The purposes of that study are (1) what are the types of illocutionary acts employed by the main character in “date night” movie, (2) what are the kinds of conversational implicature expressed by main character in “date night” movie. The result or that research are: (1) there are 4 kinds of illocutionary acts identified from the main character’s speeches during his dialogues in Date Night movie. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The main character expresses each illocutionary act in various kinds of force. Representative is expressed in the form of stating, informing, agreeing, arguing, explaining, describing, convincing, predicting, reporting, and stating opinion. Directive is expressed in the form of commanding, requesting, suggesting, inviting, questioning, and warning. Commissive is expressed in the form of promising, offering, and threatening. The last illocutionary act performed by the main character is expressive. Based on the findings, expressive is the illocutionary act performed by the main character which has the most various form. They are greeting, thanking,

apologizing, complimenting, stating pleasure, stating pain, stating doubt, stating confusion, stating surprise, stating fear, stating surrender, stating panic, stating anger, and stating dislike. Each force of illocutionary acts is used based on the context of the situation. One type of illocutionary acts that is not performed by the main character is declarative. Declarative needs special condition to successfully happen since it is a special speech act which is performed by someone in a special institutional role in a specific context.

(2) There are two kinds of conversational implicatures that appear in the main character's speeches. They are generalized and particularized conversational implicatures. The main character commits with generalized conversational implicature when he deliver his messages explicitly in his utterances. On the other hand, the main character commits particularized conversational implicature when he implicitly deliver his messages.¹³

The second research on pragmatic illocutionary speech act is presented by Siti Zumaroh under the title THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN "AIR FORCE ONE" MOVIE SCRIPT. She found that kinds of illocution act in the script that had been analyzed. There are five categories of illocution act from the movie script as follows : 53 representatives, 64 derectives, 29 commisive, 17 Expressive, and there are not found declarative categories at the " Air Force One" movie script.¹⁴

¹³ Indah Rukmanasari, *A Pragmatic Analysis of the Main Character's Speech Acts In "Date Night" Movie (thesis)*, (Yogyakarta:Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2012)

¹⁴ Siti Zumaroh, *The Analysis Of Speech Act Used In "Air Force One" Movie Script (thesis)*, (Salatiga: State Islamic College of Salatiga, 2012)

The third was writing by Nur Hasanah, a student of the English Education Department, STAIN (IAIN) Ponorogo entitled “ AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN “UP” MOVIE BY PETE DOCTER”. That research analyzed utterances in the conversation among actors in “Up” movie. That research explored the speech acts that used by actors in the “Up” movie based on their sociocultural context. The purposes of that study are (1) to identify the categories of speech acts are used in the “Up” movie, (2) to show relationship of sociocultural and sociolinguistic abilities toward speech act utterance in the “Up” movie.

The result or that research are (1) the categories of speech acts are used in the “Up” movie include directive (35%), representative (19%), commissive (8%), expressive (29%), and declarative (9%). (2) the sociocultural and sociolinguistics abilities have close relationship is shown by SPEAKING factors that always be found in uttering speech act. The application of speech act in “Up” movie is shown in various of the setting and Scene (S) such as land near paradise fall. The Participant (P) of speech acts are the actors of this movie. Various End (E) are found such as commanding via speech act. The speaker had shown Act Sequence (A) by some actions such as giving command. The key (K) of speech act is strict. Instrumentalities (I) of speech act used are totally oral language. The dominant or Norm of

interaction and interpretation (N) used is excited. Several kinds of Genre (G) used are commanding and introducing.¹⁵

G. Research Methodology

1. Research approach

This research applies descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the theory. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the writer is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something and specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied.¹⁶

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It focus on the utterances of illocutionary act spoken by character in “Shrek” movie. Furthermore, the utterances were analyzed descriptively to be described and explained in detail phenomena based on speech theory.

2. Data source

In qualitative research, sources of data are assumed to be homogeneous, having to variation. Therefore, the trustworthy source of data does not

¹⁵ Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of Speech Acts in “Up” Movie by Pete Docter (thesis)*, (Ponorogo: State Islamic College of Ponorogo, 2013),v.

¹⁶Lexy J. Moloeng, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*,(Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), 31.

come from representation of different groups of the source, but selected based on certain criteria to find the most authoritative one.¹⁷

a. Primary data Source

The primary data source of this study was taken from the movie script of “Shrek” directed by Andrew Adamson and Vicky Jensen. The movie was released on 18 May 2001 in the America Serikat.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data sources were book, essays, articles and internet related to “Shrek” movie.

3. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collections, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standard specified data. In qualitative research, data collection transaction are carried out with the natural setting, the primary data source, and data collection techniques move on observation participate (participant observation), in-depth interviews and documentation.¹⁸

Based on explanation above, the researcher used documentation to collect the data. This technique was used because the object of the data research is the movie script of Shrek movie. The data of this study were

¹⁷Moh. Adnan Latief, *Research Methods on Language Learning: An Introduction* 2nd Ed. (Malang: UM Press, 2014), 81.

¹⁸ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008), 224-225.

the types of illocutionary act in the movie script of Shrek movie. The steps are follow:

1. Reading and observing the dialogue in the script
2. Watching, understanding the meaning and catch the main important point from each dialogue in the movie.
3. Collecting the data by classifying it into the types of illocutionary acts trough Coding. It is done to give code for each type of illocutionary acts:
 - a) representative with code Re
 - b) directives with code Di
 - c) commissives with code Co
 - d) expressives with code Ex
 - e) Declarations with code De.

Table 1.1
Illocutionary Act Classification

Number	Data	Illocutionary Act Classification	Coding
1	No. Discussion: Shrek was denying donkey staying at his home.	Representative (denying)	Re
2	Why are you following me? Discussion: Shrek was asking to donkey why he has followed her.	Directives (asking)	Di
3	Okay, fine. Discussion: Shrek was committing agreement with donkey.	Commissives (Committing)	Co
4	Oh, that's great. Discussion: Shrek was complaining about donkey singing.	Expressive (Complaining)	Ex

5	<p>This is the part where you run away.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek was declaring of villager james and villager mike.</p>	Declarative (Declaring)	De
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4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher uses content analysis to analyze the data. Content analysis is one of numerous research method 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.¹⁹

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 categories can represent either explicit communication on inferred communication. The goal of content analysis is “to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon under study”.²⁰

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

¹⁹ Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice*, (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2012), 122.

²⁰ Ibid.

H. Organization of The Thesis

The thesis organization of this research as follows:

- Chapter 1** : Introduction. This chapter is global description about the basic patterns 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 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 “Shrek” movie.
- Chapter III** : Data analysis. In this chapter, the researcher presents the data that have been analyzed in the forms of illocutionary acts types and its paradigm cases in the “Shrek” movie script.
- Chapter IV** : Conclusion. These chapters 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

Speech acts' term comes from Austin's lectured in Harvard University in 1955. Later, that lectured is published in 1962 under the title *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin says, basically, when somebody says something, he also does something. When somebody uses verb promises in *I promise I will come on time*, he does not only say the word but also do the action (promise).

Speech acts is "a theory which analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication".²¹The 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". 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".²²

²¹ Michael Stubbs, *Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language*, (England: Basil Blackwell Publisher Limited, 1983), 147.

²² Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An introduction*, (UK. Blackwell Publishing 2001), 95.

Speech act theory said the action performed when an utterance is produced can analyze on three different.²³ All the utterance shows speech acts, consist of a locutionary act (the production of sounds and words with meanings), an illocutionary act (the issuing of an utterance with conventional communicative force achieved in saying), and perlocutionary act (which is creating utterances with a function intending it to have an effect²⁴

Speech acts is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts' term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers solely do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

The smallest unit in communication is speech acts, such as asserting, questioning, ordering, explaining, apologizing, thinking, congratulating , act. He develops hypothesis which basically says that every utterance contains an action, not just the utterance which has performative verb.

B. Types of Speech Acts

Speech act theory said that the action performed when utterance is produced can be analyzed on three different levels. Austin distinguished those three different kind of levels just below.²⁵

²³ Joan Cutting, pragmatics and Discourse, (London and New York: Routledge, 2002),

²⁴ Deborah Schiffrin, Approaches to Discourse, (Cambridge: Blackwell, 1994), 51.

²⁵ B. Hatim and I Mason, discourse and Translator, (New York, longman, 1990), 59.

1. Locutionary act: the action performed by uttering a well – formed, meaning full sentence.
2. Illocutionary act: the communicative force which accompanies the utterance, e.g. promising, warning, conceding, denying, ect.
3. Perlocutionary act: the effect of the utterance on the hearer/ reader; i.e. the extent to which the receiver’s state of mind/ knowledge/ attitude is altered by the utterance in questioning.

According to John Searle, the concepts of every speech act consist of three separate acts, such as: an act of saying something, an act of doing something, and an act of affecting something.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.²⁶ It is of production of meaningful linguistic expression.²⁷ This is the act of simple way to uttering a sentence from a language; it is description of what the speaker says. If someone is difficult in forming the sounds and words to make a meaningful utterance in a language, then he/she will fail to produce a locutionary act. Most of us usually produce well- performed utterances with purposes. We form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Locutionary act is the act of using referring expression (e.g. noun phrase) and a predicating expression (e.g. verb phrase or

²⁶ George Yule, *pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), 48.

²⁷ Y Huang, “*Speech Act*” *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatic*, Jajob L. Mey (ed) (UK, Elsevier, 2006), 1002

adjective), for example if I say “the window is broken”, the referring expression is the window and the predicating expression is broken.

b. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act can be said when we create an utterance with function, automatically we intend to have an effect. This is the effect on the hearer of what speaker says. Perlocutionary acts include such effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. Based on circumstances, the speaker will utter ‘*I’ve just made a cup of tea*’ on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect speaker intended (for example, to account the taste, or to get the hearer to drink a cup of tea). This generally known as the perlocutionary effect.²⁸ Perlocutionary act is the bringing about of consequences or effect on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression, such effect being special to the circumstance of utterance.

c. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a language expression, by virtue of conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly.²⁹ It is performed via communication force of an utterance. This is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence. Illocutionary act include stating, promising, apologizing, ordering, offering, requesting, ect. We may

²⁸ George Yule, pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997),49.

²⁹ Y Huang, “*Speech Act*” *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatic*, Jajob L. Mey (ed) (UK, Elsevier, 2006)

utter 'I've just made a cup of tea' to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or for other communicative purpose. Then the functional intention of the speaker is known as illocutionary force of the utterance.³⁰ The illocutionary act is very important to understand speech act.

C. Classification of Illocutionary

Illocutionary act is very important part of speech act because illocutionary act itself becomes the main central to linguistic elements of communication.³¹ There is general classification system of general functions performed by speech acts: representative, directives, commissives, expressive, declaratives.³² they are Searle's solution to classifying speech acts was to group them into following categories:

1. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth value. They express the speaker's belief. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as her or she believes it is, thus making the world fit to world to belief. These are in which the words state what the speakers' believes to be the case.³³

The types of representative acts consist of assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object,

³⁰ David Nunan, 65.

³¹ George Yule, pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 53.

³² Ibid, 53.

³³ Joan Cutting, pragmatics and Discourse, (London and New York: Routledge, 2002),

predict, report, insist, conjecture, guess swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, complain, boast, and lament.³⁴

2. Directives

Directives are that kind of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's wish for the addressee to do something. In using directive, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee.³⁵

This category covers acts in which the words are aimed at making the hearer do something. The types of directives acts consists of direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray.³⁶

3. Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. In the case of commissives, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him or herself.³⁷ Commissive includes acts on which the words commit the speaker to the future action. The types of commissive acts consist of commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept,

³⁴ John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken, *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*, (New York; Cambridge University Press, 1985), 182.

³⁵ Y Huang, "*Speech Act*" *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatic*, Jajob L. Mey (ed) (UK, Elsevier, 2006), 1004.

³⁶ John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken, *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*, (New York; Cambridge University Press, 1985), 198.

³⁷Y Huang, "*Speech Act*" *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatic*, Jajob L. Mey (ed) (UK, Elsevier, 2006), 1004.

consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet.

4. Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow and likes or dislikes. This type of speech act, in performing the act of an expressive, the speaker makes known what he or she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling.³⁸ Expressive is kinds of speech acts in which the words state what the speaker feels. The types of expressive acts consist of apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet.

5. Declarations

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Because they tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions for their successful performance, they may be called institutionalized performatives. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about the changes in the world; that is he or she affects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world.³⁹ The types of declarative acts consist of declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call.

³⁸Y Huang, "Speech Act" *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatic*, Jajob L. Mey (ed) (UK, Elsevier, 2006), 1004.

³⁹Ibid, 1004.

D. 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.⁴⁰

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 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

⁴⁰ <https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/movie>. accessed on 7th Augustus, 2017 at 21:00 PM

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 film⁴¹.

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.⁴²

- 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 adrama, emotion will be involved.
- b. Adventure Movies usually involve a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved ones.

⁴¹<http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/film>. accessed on 23th November, 2017 at 19. 14 am.

⁴²http://id.m.wikipedia.org/genre_film. accessed on 23th November, 2017 at 18.59 am.

- 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 movies include magical and impossible things that any real human being cannot do.⁴³

E. Shrek Movie

Shrek is an American was made animated film directed by Andrew Adamson and Vicky Jensen, Eddie Murphy, Cameron Diaz, and John Lithgow. The movie is adapted from a picture book fairy tale entitled Shrek by William Steig in 1990. The film was produced by DreamWorks animation. Shrek is the first movie with the best animated movie for feature academy award, a category first awarded in 2001. Shrek has been released in DVD and VHS on May 7, 2001.

F. The plot Shrek movie

One night, Shrek, a large creature who lives in a cozy cottage in a swamp, has his solitude interrupted by torch-carrying villagers from a nearby town. After Shrek politely frightens the villagers away, he picks up a dropped piece of paper that reads: "Wanted Fairy Tale Creatures Reward." The next day, as dozens of terrified fairy tale creatures are being brought in for

⁴³<https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>, Accessed on Augustus, 6th 2017 at 06:21

rewards, an Old Woman turns in a Donkey, saying that he talks. Donkey refuses to speak, but when a tiny fairy crashes into him, sprinkling him with magic dust, he starts to fly and gleefully boasts out loud. Crashing to earth, Donkey escapes and runs into Shrek. They are soon approached by guards, who order them to halt by order of Lord Farquaad, but Shrek scares them away. The jive-talking Donkey, who immediately warms to his new acquaintance, decides to tag along with Shrek, despite the ogre's gruff insistence that he likes to be alone. Back at the swamp, Shrek refuses to allow Donkey to stay inside his cottage, but soon finds his dinner interrupted by the appearance of three Blind Mice, a nightgown-clad wolf and a myriad of other fairy tale creatures. Shrek loudly orders them to leave his swamp and return home, but they reply that they cannot because Farquaad has evicted them. The disgusted Shrek determines to remedy the situation by finding Farquaad and demanding that the creatures be sent back. Amid the gleeful cheers of the creatures, Shrek, accompanied by the unshakable Donkey, sets off to find Farquaad. Meanwhile, in a castle in Duloc, the diminutive Farquaad tortures a Gingerbread Man, then asks a Magic Mirror how he can become king. Magic Mirror advises him to marry a princess and shows him three choices, Snow White, Cinderella and, finally, Princess Fiona, who is locked in a castle guarded by a Dragon. Farquaad does not listen to Magic Mirror's warning that something happens to the beautiful Fiona at night and chooses her, then determines to find a champion to free her. When Shrek and Donkey arrive at the immaculately maintained Duloc, the town is deserted, but they find everyone in the stadium listening to a speech by Farquaad, who is holding a tournament to determine a champion. Seeing Shrek, Farquaad announces that

the person who kills the ogre will be the champion. Shrek easily bests his attackers and so impresses Farquaad that he names Shrek his champion and agrees to give him the deed to the swamp and send the fairy tale creatures back home in exchange for freeing Princess Fiona.⁴⁴ As Shrek and Donkey journey toward the princess' castle, Shrek philosophizes that ogres are usually misunderstood but actually have many layers, like onions. Once at their destination, Shrek and the frightened Donkey successfully navigate a rope bridge suspended over a lava pit and enter the castle. Donkey comes face to face with the Dragon, who snaps to attention and goes after him, but Shrek dons armor and saves him. In the process, though, Shrek is flung into Fiona's tower room. She is impressed by Shrek's entrance and pretends to be asleep so that her "knight so bold as to rescue her" can kiss her awake. Instead, Shrek gives her a shake and is uninterested in her talk of romance. Dragging Fiona through the castle, Shrek finds Donkey, who has inadvertently awakened amorous feelings in the female Dragon. She tries to prevent them from leaving, but Shrek effects their escape and ensnares the Dragon in chains. Once safely on the road to Duloc, Fiona demands to see Shrek's face and is disappointed by his appearance until he assures her that Farquaad has sent him. When she stubbornly insists that only her true love can rescue her, Shrek hoists her over his shoulder and continues on. During the journey, Donkey seeks Fiona's advice on how to discourage the Dragon's romantic interest, and Shrek and Donkey joke about Farquaad's size. When Fiona realizes that it will soon be nightfall and Duloc is some distance away, she

⁴⁴<http://en.m.Wikipedia.org/wiki/shrek>. accessed on Augustus 12th 2017 at 11: 46 AM.

adamantly refuses to go farther and spends the night alone in a cave. Later, as Donkey sympathizes with Shrek's regret that the world "has a problem" with a big ugly ogre, Fiona eavesdrops. Next morning, a very cheerful Fiona emerges from the cave and makes breakfast for Shrek. When the three resume their journey, Fiona and Shrek playfully tease each other and start to realize that they have a lot in common. When they see Duloc in the distance, both Fiona and Shrek come up with excuses to delay reaching Duloc. During dinner, Shrek and Fiona look dreamy-eyed at each other, but at sunset Fiona retreats, alone, into a deserted windmill. Donkey comments that Shrek and Fiona are "digging on each other," but Shrek thinks that a princess would never be interested in an ogre. Donkey then sneaks into the windmill and is astonished to find that Fiona has turned into an ogre. She tells him that because of a curse she will spend her days beautiful, but at sunset turn into the ugly creature she is now, until the curse is removed by love's first kiss. She then starts to cry, saying that she must marry Farquaad before sunset. Just as Fiona expresses doubt that anyone could love someone so ugly, Shrek, who has gathered flowers and practiced loving endearments to tell Fiona, approaches the door of the windmill and thinks that she is speaking of him. The next morning, Shrek angrily tells Fiona he heard what she said the previous night, and she assumes that he knows about the curse but does not care for her because she is ugly. Just then, Farquaad and his entourage arrive, and he proposes to Fiona, who immediately accepts and suggests that they marry that day. After Fiona rides off with Farquaad, Shrek angrily rejects Donkey's advice and the two part. During the ensuing hours, Fiona pines for Shrek as she prepares for her wedding, while Shrek sadly returns to his lonely

swamp and Donkey encounters the lovesick Dragon, who has followed him. Later, Shrek hears something outside and finds Donkey building a wall with some branches. Donkey chastises Shrek for building his own walls and for pushing away Fiona, who likes—and may even love him. Shrek then apologizes to Donkey, who forgives him because "that is what friends are for," and the two determine to stop Fiona's marriage to Farquaad. With the aid of the happily smitten Dragon, Shrek and Donkey arrive at the Duloc cathedral just as Fiona and Farquaad are pronounced man and wife. Shrek rushes up the aisle and tells Fiona he wants to talk with her, incurring Farquaad's contempt for being an ogre in love with a princess. Just then the sun begins to set and Fiona turns into her ogre self. When Shrek tells her he loves her, she admits that she loves him, too, and they kiss, apparently breaking the curse. Fiona does not understand why she has not transformed into her beautiful self, but Shrek assures her she is beautiful. Some time later, in the swamp, Fiona and Shrek marry, with all of their fairy tale creatures in attendance, then ride off on their honeymoon in an onion magically transformed into a coach.⁴⁵

⁴⁵<http://www.afi.com/members/catalog/AbbrView.aspx?s=1&Movie=53918>. Accessed on Augustus 12th 2017 at 11: 46 AM

CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Display and Discussion

This chapter explained about the types of illocutionary acts by Shrek as the main character in the “Shrek” movie. The result of analyzing data displayed in the table bellow:

1. Representative

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

- S : Shrek utterance
- I.A : Illocutionary Act
- Re : Representative

Table 3.1

No	Data	Coding
1	Well, it’s no wonder you don’t have any friends! Discussion: Shrek predicted that donkey has no friends.	S.22/I.A/Re
2	I’m ogre! Discussion: Shrek admitted that he was giant (ogre)	S. 24/I.A/Re
3	That would be my home Discussion: Shrek admitted that it’s his home	S.28/I.A/Re
4	I like my privacy Discussion: Shrek admitted that it’s his privacy.	S.29/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
5	Of course Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey.	S.31/I.A/Re
6	No Discussion: Shrek denied the donkey to stay at her home.	S.32/I.A/Re
7	Ahh...what are you...no,no,no. Discussion: Shrek complained of donkey getting into his house.	S.34/I.A/Re
8	So that must be lord farquaad's castle? Discussion: Shrek guessed the lord farquaad castle.	S.58/I.A/Re
9	Wait a second. Look, I'm not going to eat ya. I just, look ...I just... Discussion: Shrek just wanted to tell the man.	S.60/I.A/Re
10	Ah, that's not very nice! Discussion: Shrek criticized the words of lord farquaad	S.65/I.A/Re
11	Yeah, my swamp where you dumped those dumped those fairytale creatures. Discussion: Shrek affirmed the lord farquaad.	S.71/I.A/Re
12	Oh-or I know what. Maybe I could have decapitated an entire village and put their heads on pike. Gotten a knife, cut open their spleen and drink their fluids. Discussion: Shrek argued with a donkey.	S.76/I.A/Re
13	For your information, there's a lot more to ogres than people think. Discussion: Shrek informed to the donkey.	S.77/I.A/Re
14	Example. Ok ..um ogres are like onions. Discussion: Shrek informed to the donkey.	S.78/I.A/Re
15	Yes. No! Discussion:	S.79/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	Shrek denied the saying of the donkey.	
16	No! Discussion: Shrek denied the saying of the donkey.	S.80/I.A/Re
17	No! Layers. Onions have layers. Ogres have layers. Onions have layers—you get it, we both have layers! Discussion: Shrek asserted on the donkey.	S.81/I.A/Re
18	I don't care what everyone likes ogres are not like cakes Discussion: Shrek denied the saying of the donkey.	S.82/I.A/Re
19	Believe me donkey; if it was me you'd be dead. Discussion: Shrek insisted that he does not fart.	S.85/I.A/Re
20	Its brimstone, we must be getting close. Discussion: Shrek predicted that the place is near.	S. 85/I.A/Re
21	Oh! You can't tell me you are afraid of heights. Discussion: Shrek guessed that donkey is afraid of heights.	S.89/I.A/Re
22	Come on donkey, I'm right here beside you, okay for emotional support. We'll just tackle this thing together, one little baby step at a time. Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey that he must be able to cross the bridge.	S.90/I.A/Re
23	Really, really Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey.	S.91/I.A/Re
24	Donkey...let's have a dance then, shall we? Donkey, c'mon. Discussion: Shrek insisted that the donkey keep walking.	S.95/I.A/Re
25	That'll do donkey, that'll do.	S.99/I,A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	Discussion: Shrek informed the donkey how to do it.	
26	Inside, waiting for us to rescue her. Discussion: Shrek guessed that the princess of Fiona is in the castle.	S.100/I.A/Re
27	The princess will be up the stairs, in the highest room, in the tallest tower. Discussion: Shrek guessed the Fiona princess is in the top room.	S.103/I.A/Re
28	I read it in a book once. Discussion: Shrek assured to donkey.	S.104/I.A/Re
29	Yeah, sorry lady. There's no time. Discussion: Shrek informed the Fiona princess that there is no time.	S.111/I.A/Re
30	I don't think so. Discussion: Shrek insisted that he disagrees with the princess Fiona.	S.113/I.A/Re
31	Um...Shrek. Discussion: Shrek admitted that her name is shrek.	S.114/I.A/Re
32	It's on my "to do" list. Now c'mon. Discussion: Shrek denied that it was not her job.	S.116/I.A/Re
33	Well, I have to save my ass! Discussion: Shrek insisted that his salvation is most important.	S.118/I.A/Re
34	I...I have helmet hair. Discussion: Shrek refused to open the helmet.	S.126/I.A/Re
35	Oh no, you would not ...tst Discussion: Shrek insisted not to open the helmet.	S.127/I.A/Re
36	Well, let's just say I'm not your type, okay?	S.129/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	<p>Discussion: Shrek refused to kiss the princess Fiona.</p>	
37	<p>I'm not going to. Discussion: Shrek argued not to open the helmet.</p>	S.131/I.A/Re
38	<p>Princess, I was sent to rescue you by lord farquaad, okay? He's the one who wants to marry you. Discussion: Shrek informed that he is only sent by lord farquaad and explains the person who will marry her.</p>	S.135/I.A/Re
39	<p>Hey. I'm no one's messenger boy, alright. I'm a delivery boy. Discussion: Shrek denied the words of the Fiona princess.</p>	S.138/I.A/Re
40	<p>Well, let me put it this way, princess—men of farquaad's stature are in short supply. Discussion: Shrek informed the Fiona princess the hallmark of lord farquaad.</p>	S.140/I.A/Re
41	<p>Yeah, well maybe you're right princess. But I'll let you do the measuring when you see him tomorrow. Discussion: Shrek assured the princess Fiona.</p>	S.141/I.A/Re
42	<p>Hey, come on. I'm scarier than anything we are going to see in this forest. Discussion: Shrek assured the princess Fiona and donkey to keep walking.</p>	S.144/I.A/Re
43	<p>Heh, heh, heh, I just...well, you know. Oh come on, I was just kidding. Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey that he's just kidding.</p>	S.147/I.A/Re
44	<p>Well, the stars don't tell the future donkey, they tell stories. Look, there's blood nut the flatulent. You can guess what he's famous for. Discussion:</p>	S.149/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	Shrek criticized the words of the donkey.	
45	You know donkey, sometimes things are more than they appear! Discussion: Shrek denied the saying of the donkey.	S.151/I.A/Re
46	We? Donkey there's no we. There's no our. There's just me and my swamp. Discussion: Shrek insists on his swamp.	S.153/I.A/Re
47	Everyone!!! Okey?? Discussion: Shrek admitted that he drove the people who came to the swamp.	S.160/I.A/Re
48	Yeah – I know. Discussion: Shrek admitted that only the donkey knows.	S.163/I.A/Re
49	It's a compliment. Better out than in, I always say. Discussion: Shrek denied the saying of the donkey.	S.170/I.A/Re
50	There it is princess. Your future awaits you. Discussion: Shrek informed to princes Fiona about duloc.	S.189/I.A/Re
51	Uh, weedrat. Rotisserie-style. Discussion: Shrek informed to princess Fiona about her food.	S.145/I.A/Re
52	Well, they are also great in stews. Discussion: Shrek assured the princess Fiona that her food is delicious.	S.196/I.A/Re
53	Oh, you are crazy. I'm just bringing her back to farquaad. Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey that he had only brought the princess Fiona to lord fatquaad.	S.202/I.A/Re
54	Perfect. Never been better. Discussion: Shrek asserted that he is fine,	S.207/I.A/Re
55	You don't have to tell me anything, princess. I	S.208/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	<p>heard enough last night. Discussion: Shrek denied hearing the princes Fiona.</p>	
56	<p>Oh I understand. Like you said “who could love a hideous ugly beast. Discussion: Shrek criticized the words of the princess Fiona.</p>	S.210/I.A/Re
57	<p>Hey, I told you didn’t I! You are not coming home with me, I live alone! My swamp, me. Nobody else, understand? Discussion: Shrek denied the donkey to come with her.</p>	S.217/I.A/Re
58	<p>Yeah well, you know what? You thought wrong! Discussion: Shrek blamed the donkey’s mind.</p>	S.218/I.A/Re
59	<p>This is my swamp! Discussion: Shrek insisted the swamp belongs only to him.</p>	S.223/I.A/Re
60	<p>The wedding! We’ll never make it in time. Discussion: Shrek predicted that he and the donkey can’t arrive on time.</p>	S.239/I.A/Re
61	<p>Ha,ha,ha, aww. Come here you. Discussion: Shrek boasted a donkey.</p>	S.241/I.A/Re
62	<p>Yes. Discussion: Shrek admitted to the donkey that he loves the princess Fiona.</p>	S.244/I.A/Re
63	<p>He is not your true love. Discussion: Shrek assured to princess Fiona.</p>	S.255/I.A/Re
64	<p>Well, I duh... Discussion: Shrek claimed to love with princess Fiona.</p>	S.256/I.A/Re
65	<p>Well. Ahh.. That explains a lot. Discussion: Shrek admitted that this incident explains</p>	S.156/I.A/Re

No	Data	Coding
	everything.	
66	I love you too. Discussion: Shrek claimed love to princess Fiona.	S.262/I.A/Re

Representatives are the speech that serve to establish or explained something as it is. The speech acts, such as stating, reporting, notifying explaining, defending, refusing and others. The act states, maintaining the meaning is speakers say something, and then the partner said believing the speaker's speech congested. The act of refusing, denying, meaning the speakers say something then the partners said that there is reason to not believe. The act of approving , acknowledge, mean that when the speaker says something the partner says that what the speaker says is different from what he wants and is different from the original one.

Example : Our subject today concerns discourse analysis.

Teacher's tutorial above is one example of acts of representative speech included in the act of notifying.

The elements of representative found in Shrek movie are: Claim, Admit, assure, inform, boast, predict, deny, assert, blame, criticize, insist, guess, argue, and affirm.

Among those elements of representative found in Shrek movie, expression of deny and assure is dominant. This is because Shrek is a be careful, firm, confidence.

2. Directives

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

S : Shrek utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Di : Directives

Table 3.2

No	Data	Coding
1	And stay out! Discussion: Shrek asked the villagers to leave.	S.12/I.A/Di
2	Oh really? You and what army? Discussion: Shrek asked to the captain.	S.15/I.A/ Di
3	Are you talking to me? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey are you talking to me.	S.16/I.A/ Di
4	Now why don't you go celebrate your freedom with your own friends..hemmm? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey why don't go celebrate with your friends.	S.18/I.A/ Di
5	Why are you following me? Discussion: Shrek asked with the donkey why you are following me.	S.20/I.A/ Di
6	Stop singing! Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to stop singing.	S.21/I.A/ Di
7	Listen, little donkey, take a look at me. What am I? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to look him.	S.23/I.A/ Di
8	Really? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to confirm his statement.	S.25/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
9	What? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey because the donkey wants to stay with him.	S.30/I.A/ Di
10	Outside!!! Discussion: Shrek ordered the donkey to outside.	S.36/I.A/ Di
11	I thought I told you to stay outside. Discussion: Shrek warned the donkey to stay outside.	S.37/I.A/ Di
12	Enough! What are you doing in my house? Discussion: Shrek asked the three mice.	S.38/I.A/ Di
13	Oh no, no, no dead broad off the table! Discussion: Shrek prohibited the dead broad off the table.	S.41/I.A/ Di
14	I live in a swamp! I put up signs! I'm a terrifying ogre! What do I have to do to get a little privacy!! Discussion: Shrek warned the fairytale creatures.	S.43/I.A/ Di
15	What are you doing in my swamp? Discussion: Shrek asked to the all of fairytale creatures what are you doing in my swamp.	S.46/I.A/ Di
16	Alright, get out of here! All of you move it! Come on, let's go. Discussion: Shrek asked all of fairytale creatures go out.	S.47/I.A/ Di
17	What? Discussion: Shrek asked to all of fairytale creatures.	S.48/I.A/ Di
18	By who? Discussion: Shrek asked to the pig by who all of fairytale creatures move in her swamp.	S.49/I.A/ Di
19	Alright. Who knows where this farquaad guy is? Discussion: Shrek asked to all of fairytale.	S.50/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
20	<p>Do you think maybe he's compensating for something?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey do you think maybe lord farquaad compensating for something.</p>	S.59/I.A/ Di
21	<p>No! no, no,</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek prohibited the donkey to open again boxes information.</p>	S.63/I.A/ Di
22	<p>Alright, you are going the right way for a smacked bottom.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek warned the donkey.</p>	S.64/I.A/ Di
23	<p>Does that sound good to you?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked for opinions to the donkey.</p>	S.76/I.A/ Di
24	<p>Just keep moving and don't look down.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek prohibited to the donkey look down.</p>	S.92/I.A/ Di
25	<p>No... but – shhhhhhhh!</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek prohibited the donkey to speak.</p>	S.101/I.A/ Di
26	<p>Donkey...two things, okay. Shut. Up.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to shut up.</p>	S.102/I.A/ Di
27	<p>Now go over there and see if you can find any stairs.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to find the stairs.</p>	S.102/I.A/ Di
28	<p>Wake up!</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to wake up.</p>	S.108/I.A/ Di
29	<p>Are you princess Fiona?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona are you princess Fiona.</p>	S.109/I.A/ Di
30	<p>Ah, that's nice. Now let's go.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to follow him.</p>	S.110/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
31	<p>You have had a lot of time to plan this haven't you?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek begged the princess Fiona to get out.</p>	S.112/I.A/ Di
32	<p>Yeah – it's getting him to shut up that's the trick.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to shut up.</p>	S.120/I.A/ Di
33	<p>Okay you two, head for the exit.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona and donkey to get out.</p>	S.122/I.A/ Di
34	<p>Ruuuuuuuun.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona and donkey to run.</p>	S.124/I.A/ Di
35	<p>Oh, you were expecting prince charming?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona you were expecting prince charming.</p>	S.134/I.A/ Di
36	<p>Good question, you should ask him that when we get there.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek recommended the princess Fiona to ask the lord Farquaad himself.</p>	S.136/I.A/ Di
37	<p>You are coming donkey?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to follow him.</p>	S.139/I.A/ Di
38	<p>We can keep going.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to keep walking.</p>	S.143/I.A/ Di
39	<p>Hey! Over here!</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to come.</p>	S.145/I.A/ Di
40	<p>Homey touches? Like what?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona homey touches, like what.</p>	S.146/I.A/ Di
41	<p>...and uh, that one, that's throwback the only ogre to spit over there what fields!</p>	S.148/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
	Discussion: Shrek told the donkey.	
42	No look! Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to look star.	S.150/I.A/ Di
43	There he is and there's the group of hunters running away from his stench. Discussion: Shrek told to the donkey.	S.151/I.A/ Di
44	Our swamp? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey our swamp.	S.152/I.A/ Di
45	Never mind, donkey. Discussion: Shrek begged to the donkey.	S.155/I.A/ Di
46	Why do you want to talk about it? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey why do you want to talk about it.	S.157/I.A/ Di
47	Donkey! I'm warning you.. Discussion: Shrek warned the donkey.	S.159/I.A/ Di
48	Well, there's um, gabby, the small, and annoying. Discussion: Shrek told to the donkey.	S.164/I.A/ Di
49	That's the moon. Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to look the moon.	S.165/I.A/ Di
50	Donkey, wake up! Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to wake up.	S.167/I.A/ Di
51	What's all this about? Discussion: Shrek asked to the princess Fiona what is all this about.	S.168/I.A/ Di
52	What? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey.	S.171/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
53	<p>Hey! That's my princess, go find your own!</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek prohibited robin hood touching princes Fiona.</p>	S.174/I.A/ Di
54	<p>Where'd you learn that?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princes Fiona where'd you learn that.</p>	S.175/I.A/ Di
55	<p>What?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princes Fiona what.</p>	S.176/I.A/ Di
56	<p>What are the flowers for?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princes Fiona what the flowers are for.</p>	S.179/I.A/ Di
57	<p>Ow! Hey! Easy with the yanking.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to slow down.</p>	S.181/I.A/ Di
58	<p>No, it's tender. N.. would ya—what you are doing is the opposite of help.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek begged the princess Fiona.</p>	S.182/I.A/ Di
59	<p>Okay. Look. Look. Time out.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek begged the princess Fiona to look time out.</p>	S.183/I.A/ Di
60	<p>Well..um.. I uh..I guess we better move on.</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked the princess Fiona to keep walking.</p>	S.190/I.A/ Di
61	<p>What?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princess Fiona what.</p>	S.191/I.A/ Di
62	<p>I, um, I was wondering, are you...are you going to eat that?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princess Fiona are you going to eat that.</p>	S.198/I.A/ Di
63	<p>What?</p> <p>Discussion: Shrek asked to the princes Fiona and donkey.</p>	S.199/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
64	Oh what are you talking about? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey what are you talking about.	S.201/I.A/ Di
65	As promised.. now hand it over. Discussion: Shrek asked to lord farquaad that promised.	S.214/I.A/ Di
66	Yeah, so what? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey so what.	S.215/I.A/ Di
67	Why don't you follow her home? Discussion: Shrek recommended the donkey to join the princess Fiona.	S.216/I.A/ Di
68	Oh – your half? Hemm Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey your half.	S.221/I.A/ Di
69	Let go donkey! Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to go.	S.224/I.A/ Di
70	Well if I treated you so bad how come back? Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey why you are following me.	S.228/I.A/ Di
71	Go away! Discussion: Shrek asked the donkey to go.	S.231/I.A/ Di
72	Love me? She said I was ugly! A hideous creature! I heard the two of you talking. Discussion: Shrek told to the donkey.	S.232/I.A/ Di
73	She was not talking about me? Well then who was she talking about? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey. Well then who was she talking about.	S.233/I.A/ Di
74	What did Fiona say about me? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey what did Fiona say about me.	S.238/I.A/ Di

No	Data	Coding
75	What are you talking about? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey what are you talking about.	S.242/I.A/ Di
76	I don't have time for this! Discussion: Shrek warned the donkey that he doesn't have time anymore.	S.243/I.A/ Di
77	What do you see? Discussion: Shrek asked to the donkey what do you see.	S.248/I.A/ Di
78	But you can't marry him! Discussion: Shrek prohibited princess Fiona to marry with lord farquaad.	S.253/I.A/ Di
79	Fiona? Fiona, are you alright? Discussion: Shrek asked to the princess Fiona are you alright.	S.265/I.A/ Di

Directives are that kind of speech act that serves to encourage listeners to do something, such as order, command, ask. Directive expresses the speaker's attitude to the actions that will be done by the said partner, for example ask, beg, rule, and suggest. The action asks the purpose when saying something, the speaker asks the partner to say to do A, meaning the partner said to do A, because the speaker wants. The speech act reigns, meaning when the speaker expresses his desire to the partner said to do A, the partner said must do A, the partner said to do A because the speakers desire. The speech act of asking, when saying something speakers ask, express want to listener, partner said answer what the speaker asked.

Example:

Teacher : who is the picket today?

Student : Ani (student concerned forward).

The above, is a statement that the purpose of asking for information on the said partner.

Teacher : Try it, repeat the answer.

This tutorial also includes a directive speech act which aims to ask A to repeat the answer.

The elements of directives found in Shrek movie are: Ask with total amount 57 utterances, Tell with total amount 4 utterances, Prohibit with total amount 6 utterances, Warn with total amount 5 utterances, Recommend with total amount 2 utterances, Order with total amount 2 utterances, and Beg with total amount 3 utterances.

Among those elements of directive found in Shrek movie, expression of ask is dominant. This is because Shrek is a captain or leader.

3. Commissives

The table consists of commissives data from Shrek utterances with coding:

S : Shrek utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Co : commissives

Table 3.3

No	Data	Coding
1	Yes, well actually that would be a giant. Discussion: Shrek assured to all of village man.	S.7/I.A/Co
2	Now ogre..They are much worse. They'll make a suit from your freshly peeled skin. They'll shave your liver, squeeze the jelly from your eyes.	S.8/I.A/Co

No	Data	Coding
	<p>Actually, it's quite good on toast. Discussion: Shrek threatened all of village man.</p>	
3	<p>In fact, I'm going to see this guy farguaad right now, and get you all off my land and back where you came from! Discussion: Shrek promised to all of fairy tale creatures.</p>	S.53/I.A/Co
4	<p>No. Discussion: Shrek refused the donkey is singing.</p>	S.56/I.A/Co
5	<p>Alright. Humming. Discussion: Shrek consented the donkey is humming.</p>	S.57/I.A/Co
6	<p>Can't we just settle this over a pint? Discussion: Shrek offered settle this over a pint.</p>	S.67/I.A/Co
7	<p>Guest? I'm already on a quest. A quest to get my swamp back. Discussion: Shrek committed an appointment with the lord farquaad.</p>	S.70/I.A/Co
8	<p>And the squatters? Discussion: Shrek committed the bid with lord farquaad,</p>	S.73/I.A/Co
9	<p>What kind of quest? Discussion: Shrek committed a promise with lord farquaad.</p>	S.74/I.A/Co
10	<p>Oh aye. Discussion: Shrek assured the donkey that he has a layer.</p>	S.87/I.A/Co
11	<p>But you are already half way. Discussion: shrek assured the donkey that he'll be fine.</p>	S.93/I.A/Co
12	<p>I don't have time for this. Go back. Discussion: Shrek threatened the donkey to go back alone.</p>	S.94/I.A/Co
13	<p>But you just said do it, and I'm doing in it.</p>	S.98/I.A/Co

No	Data	Coding
	Discussion: Shrek committed to donkey.	
14	I'll take care of the dragon. Discussion: Shrek promised to give the dragon.	S.123/I.A/Co
15	No! Discussion: Shrek refused to open the helmet.	S.132/I.A/Co
16	Okay! Discussion: Shrek accepted to open the helmet.	S.133/I.A/Co
17	No. that'll take longer! Discussion: Shrek refused to stop take rest.	S.142/I.A/Co
18	Maybe you can come visit me in the swamp sometime. I'll cook all kinds of stuff for you – swamp toad soup, fish eye tartar. You name it. Discussion: Shrek offered the princess Fiona to visit her home.	S.197/I.A/Co
19	Fine! Discussion: Shrek accepted his swamp with donkey.	S.226/I.A/Co
20	Right. Friends? Discussion: Shrek accepted the donkey as his friend.	S.237/I.A/Co
21	Alright! Cut it out! When does this guy say the line? Discussion: Shrek promised the donkey that he would be gentle to the princess Fiona.	S.247/I.A/Co

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that serves to encourage the conversation to do something, such as promise, vow, swearing, and threats. The commit consists of 2 types, namely promises (presents) and offers (offer). Promise, cursing and swearing the point is the speaker

promising the partner said to do A, based on the condition of the said partner indicates he wants the speakers to do A.

Example: I promise to come tomorrow.

The above, is one example of commissive action that is included in the promise.

The elements of commissives found in Shrek movie are: commit, promise, threaten, accept, refuse, offer, bid, consent, and assure.

Among those elements of commissive found in Shrek movie, expression of commit is dominant. This is because Shrek is a commitment.

4. Expressive

The table consists of expressive data from Shrek utterances with coding:

S : Shrek utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Ex : Expressive

Table 3.4

No	Data	Coding
1	Oh, that's great. Discussion: Shrek complimented himself.	S.17/I.A/Ex
2	Ugh! Discussion: Shrek complained to the donkey.	S.35/I.A/Ex
3	Huh! Discussion: Shrek complained to the dwarf.	S.42/I.A/Ex
4	Oh no, no, no Noo!!! Oh no! Discussion: Shrek complained to the all of fairytale creatures.	S.44/I.A/Ex
5	What did I say about singing?	S.55/I.A/Ex

No	Data	Coding
	Discussion: Shrek complained the donkey is singing.	
6	Hey... you! Discussion: Shrek greeted a man.	S.60/I.A/Ex
7	It's quiet, too quiet. Where is everybody? Discussion: Shrek deplored is lonely palace of lord farquaad	S.62/I.A/Ex
8	Thank you, thank you very much. I'm here till Thursday, try the veal. Discussion: Shrek thanked the audience.	S.69/I.A/Ex
9	Sure it's big enough, but looks at the location...heh, heh, heh. Discussion: Shrek complimented where the Fiona was.	S.86/I.A/Ex
10	Discussion: Shrek regretted where the Fiona was.	S.86/I.A/Ex
11	Oh, I'm sorry do what? Oh—this? Discussion: Shrek apologized to the donkey for his treatment.	S.96/I.A/Ex
12	Thanks. Discussion: Shrek thanked the princess Fiona.	S.115/I.A/Ex
13	Yeah. Right before they burst into flame. Discussion: Shrek deplored the knights who died because of the princess Fiona.	S.117/I.A/Ex
14	One of a kind. Discussion: Shrek boasted herself.	S.119/I.A/Ex
15	What? That wasn't in the job description. Discussion: Shrek complained that it's not his job	S.128/I.A/Ex
16	Look princess you are not making my job any easier. Discussion: Shrek complained because princess Fiona.	S.137/I.A/Ex
17	Oh for the love of pete!	S.161/I.A/Ex

No	Data	Coding
	Discussion: Shrek complained talking to the donkey.	
18	They judge me before they even know me. Discussion: Shrek complained that happened to him.	S.162/I.A/Ex
19	Ah, thanks. Discussion: Shrek thanked to the princess Fiona.	S.169/I.A/Ex
20	You know, you are not exactly what I expected. Discussion: Shrek praised the princess Fiona.	S.172/I.A/Ex
21	That! Back there! That was amazing! Discussion: Shrek praised the princess Fiona that was amazing.	S.174/I.A/Ex
22	Aw! Not good. Discussion: Shrek complained of pain because the arrow is pulled from his buttocks.	S.185/I.A/Ex
23	Yeah. An ogre. Discussion: Shrek deplored him for being an ogre (giant).	S.204/I.A/Ex
24	Yeah, well it does. Discussion: Shrek lamented himself.	S.211/I.A/Ex
25	Okay look, I'm sorry, alright? Discussion: Shrek apologized to donkey.	S.235/I.A/Ex
26	I'm sorry. I guess I am just a big, stupid.. Ugly ogre! Can you forgive me? Discussion: Shrek apologized to donkey for misunderstanding.	S.236/I.A/Ex
27	Hi everyone! Having a good time are you? I love Duloc first of all very clean. Discussion: Shrek greeted to audience in Duloc.	S.151/I.A/Ex
28	Uh, Fiona..? Discussion: Shrek greeted too princess Fiona.	S.261/I.A/Ex
29	But you are beautiful.	S.266/I.A/Ex

No	Data	Coding
	<p>Discussion: Shrek praised to princess Fiona because she is beautiful.</p>	

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that serves to express feelings and attitudes. This speech acts in the form of acts of apology, thanking, congratulating, praising, and criticizing. Speakers express a certain feeling to the opponent partner either in the form of word that are often spoken or spontaneously. The feelings and expressions of speakers for certain types of situations can be greeting expressing pleasure, meeting and seeing a person, a thanking act expressing gratitude for having received something. Apologizing expresses sympathy, because the speaker has injured or disturbed the spoken person.

Example : Yes, that is great for your grades.

The above verse is one example of expressive acts that include praise.

The elements of expressive found in Shrek movies are: apologize, thank complaint, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, lament, and greet.

Among those elements of expressive found in Shrek movie, expression of complaint is dominant. This is because Shrek is a brave, firm.

5. Declaration

The table consists of declaration data from Shrek utterances with coding:

S : Shrek utterance

I.A : Illocutionary Act

De : Declarative

Table 3.5

No	Data	Coding
1	This is the part where you run away. Discussion: Shrek disclaimed all of village men.	S.11/I.A/De
2	Okay! Okay. But one night only. Discussion: Shrek approved the donkey stay in his home just one night.	S.33.I.A/De
3	Does anyone else know where to find him? Anyone at all. Anyone? Discussion: Shrek confirmed the presence of the lord farquaad.	S.51/I.A/De
4	Okay. Fine. Discussion: Shrek approved the donkey to join with him.	S.52/I.A/De
5	You are coming with me. Discussion: Shrek appointed at the donkey to join with him.	S.54/I.A/De
6	Oh hey now, come on, hang on now. Discussion: Shrek adjourned the fight.	S.66/I.A/De
7	Exactly the way it was? Discussion: Shrek confirmed to lord farquaad.	S.72/I.A/De
8	No, you dense irritating miniature beast of burden! Discussion: Shrek denounced the donkey.	S.83/I.A/De
9	Yes? Yes. Do it? Okay. Discussion: Shrek approved the donkey's word.	S.97/I.A/De
10	Look I really don't think this is a good idea. Discussion: Shrek confirmed it was not a good idea.	S.130/I.A/De
11	No! d'ya think? Discussion: Shrek renounced the donkey's words about the	S.154/I.A/De

No	Data	Coding
	swamp.	
12	Donkey I'm O.K. Discussion: Shrek confirmed the donkey that he is good.	S.178/I.A/De
13	Every word. Discussion: Shrek renounced every word spoken in the princess Fiona.	S.209/I.A/De
14	Back off. Discussion: Shrek renounced to the donkey.	S.222/I.A/De
15	Well I'm through with you! Discussion: Shrek renounced to donkey.	S.227/I.A/De
16	Oh for the love of Pete. Discussion: Shrek denounced the donkey.	S.249/I.A/De
17	I object! Discussion: Shrek declared that he objected to the wedding princess Fiona and lord farquaad.	S.250/I.A/De
18	No! Discussion: Shrek renounced to keep away from the princess Fiona.	S.258/I.A/De

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that changes the world through speech. Declarative utterances are spoken by speakers to create new things (status, circumstances, etc).

Example:

fiona : I now pronounce you husband.

Boss : I'm telling you to go by the book.

The utterance of boss above is declaratives because it gives commands to the speaker and is clarified by the clause I'm telling you.

The elements of declarations found in Shrek movie are: declare, adjourn, appoint, approve, confirm, renounce, disclaim, and denounce.

Among those elements of declaring found in Shrek movie, expression of renounce is dominant. This is because Shrek is a firm, assertive.

B. a Table Indicated the Percentage of Illocutionary Act Types

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

Table 3.6

No	Illocutionary Act types	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Representatives	66	30,99%
2	Directives	79	37,09%
3	Commissives	21	9,86%
4	Expressive	29	13,61%
5	Declarative	18	8,45%
	Total	213	100%

Table 3.6 shows that are 213 illocutionary act spoken by Shrek in movie Shrek. The table consists of 66 representatives, 79 directives, 21 commissives, 29 expressives, and 18 declarations. The following is the explanation of each type of illocutionary act found on Shrek's dialogue in Shrek movie.

C. Summary of Discussion

Based on the analysis and discussion, it is found that there are same finding, they are: 5 types of illocutionary act found on Shrek dialogue in shrek movie, there are: representative, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration. The result of each type is explained as show below:

a. Representative

The first type of illocutionary act is representative it's represent situation or conditional and also describe the situation the state or the event in the word such as assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind act. With the total amount are 66, at 3099%. The elements of representative found are: Claim, Admit, assure, inform, boast, predict, deny, assert, blame, criticize, insist, guess, argue, and affirm.

b. Directives

The second type of illocutionary act is directives it's get someone else to do something such as, direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray. With the total amount are 79, at 3709%. The elements of directives found are: ask, tell, forbid, prohibit, warn, recommend, and beg.

c. Commissives

The third type of illocutionary act is commissive which the point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action and the point of a

promise is to commit the speaker to do something such as commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet. With the total amount are 21, at 9, 86%. The elements of commissives found are: commit, promise, threaten, accept, refuse, offer, bid, consent, and assure.

d. Expressive

The fourth type of illocutionary act is expressive an illocutionary act that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition such as apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. With the total amount 29, at 13, 61%. The elements of expressive found are: apologize, thank, complaint, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, lament, and greet.

e. Declarative

The fifth type of illocutionary act is declarative an illocutionary act that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declarative such as declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call. With the total amount are 18, at 8, 45%. The elements of declaratives found are: declare, adjourn, appoint, approve, confirm, renounce, disclaim, and denounce.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

From the analysis about speech act types and categories of illocutionary act in “Shrek” movie script, the writer to be conclusion as follows:

There are five illocutionary act types found in this movie script of “Shrek” based on the theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1979) that are representative (commit a speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition), directive (are used by speaker who attempts to get the addressee to carry out an action), commissive (commit a speaker to some future action), expressive (express some sort of psychological state), and declarative (affect an immediate change of affairs). All of the illocutionary act types were spread on 268 utterances in the script. As the important one, the researcher found 213 illocutionary acts done by Shrek as the main character in Shrek movie. It was consist of 66 illocutionary acts (30,99%) in the type of representative, 79 illocutionary acts (37,09%) in the type of directive, 21 illocutionary acts (9,86%) in the type of commissive, 29 illocutionary acts (13,61%) in the type of expressive, and 18 illocutionary acts (8,45%) in the type of declarative. The researcher discovered that an occurrence of directive is mostly dominant.

B. Implikasi

Teaching languages should be able to prepare students achieving competencies that enable students to reflect his own experience, expressing ideas and feelings and understand the various nuances of meaning. Teaching activities English especially speaking subjects should be directed on the skills to perform and

realize speech acts. Speech function or language function. This matter intended to focus not only on English teaching directed to a theme commonly interpreted by talk about certain theme, but more important is on the use of language as a medium of communication. In developing the competence of learning preferably directed at the skills of students doing speech acts such as asking for help, promise, refuse and resign. which must be realized in the context of a particular situation. Besides, the lecture should deliver English language material (not with Indonesian or Javanese) so that students are accustomed hear and interact in their language situation learn.

C. Suggestion

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

1. For readers

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

2. For students

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

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.

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