

**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT CLASSIFICATIONS OF RAYA AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE**

THESIS



BY

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P O N O R O G O**

JUNE 2022

**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT CLASSIFICATIONS OF RAYA AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE**

THESIS

**Presented to
State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana in English Education**



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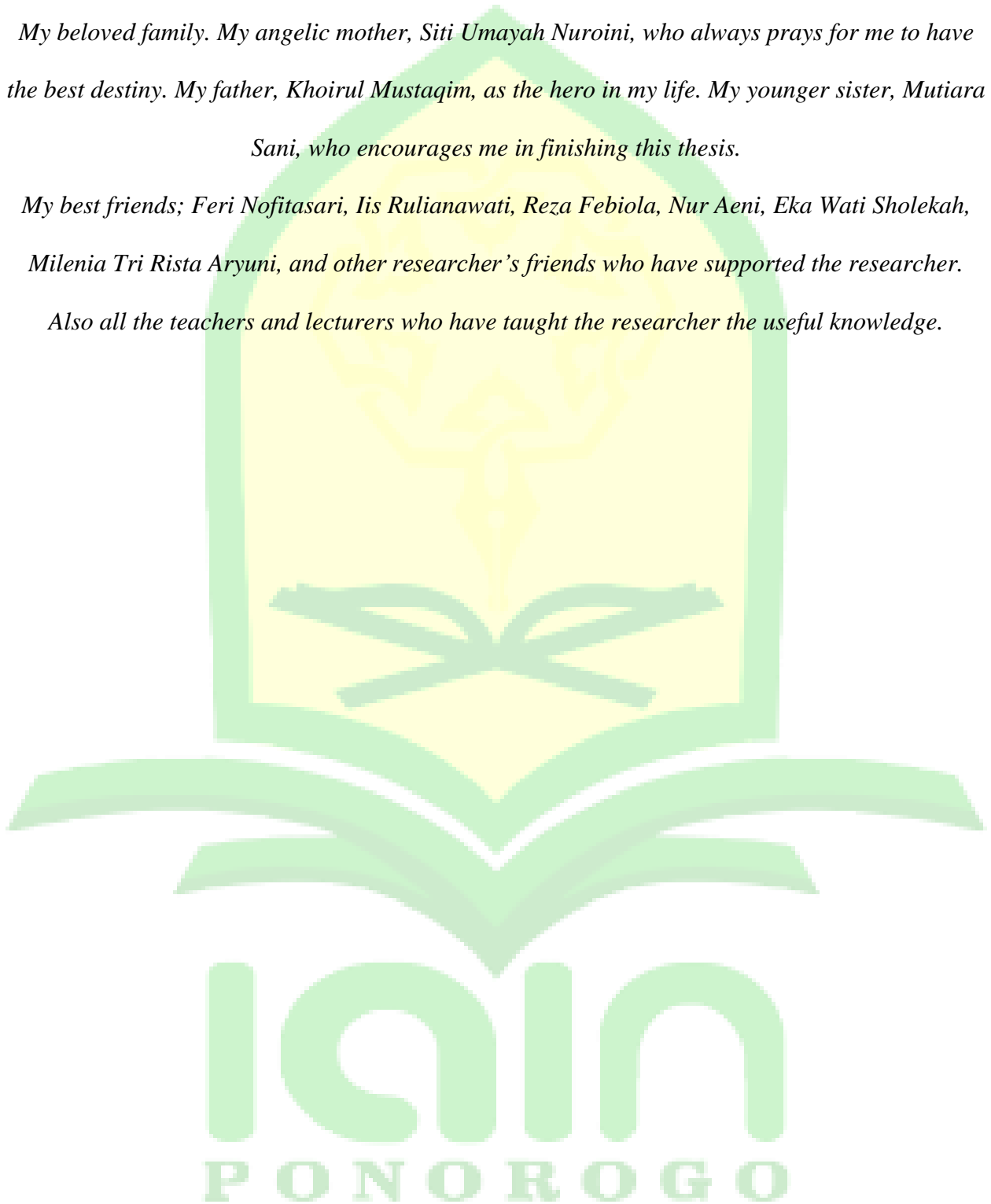
DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved family. My angelic mother, Siti Umayah Nuroini, who always prays for me to have the best destiny. My father, Khoirul Mustaqim, as the hero in my life. My younger sister, Mutiara Sani, who encourages me in finishing this thesis.

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Also all the teachers and lecturers who have taught the researcher the useful knowledge.



MOTTO

A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor¹

(Franklin D. Roosevelt)



¹ Jenni, “59 Short Sea Quotes and Sayings” <https://www.cruisemummy.co.uk/short-sea-quotes/> (Accessed on 25th May 2022)

ABSTRACT

MAULIDA, NORWENIA EKA. 2022. *An Analysis of Speech Act Classifications of Raya as The Main Character in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.* Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. Advisor: Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd.

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Speech act is important in verbal communication because speakers do not only convey messages or express something but also expect a response in the form of answer or action from the listener. Therefore, the importance of studying speech acts is to comprehend the intended meaning, interpret the speaker's message and understand every utterance in the conversation. The phenomena of speech acts are not only found in real life conversation but also in the movie.

This study aims to describe the analysis of speech act classifications performed by Raya as the main character in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script. Therefore, this study only focuses on Raya's utterances in the movie.

The researcher applies qualitative approach by using library research design. The data of the research is speech act classifications according to Yule's theory. They are representatives, directives, expressives, commissives and declaratives. Meanwhile, the data of the research is sourced from *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses three steps such as data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification.

The result of the research shows that there are 306 data containing speech act classifications performed by Raya in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The data of the research consist of representatives, directives, expressives, commissives and declaratives. The implementation of representatives which found 171 data (55,88%) are stating, predicting, agreeing, explaining, convincing, arguing, informing, and reminding. The implementation of directives which found 98 data (32,03%) are commanding, begging, warning, asking, inviting, suggesting, and requesting. The implementation of commissives which found 10 data (3,27%) are promising and offering. The implementation of expressives which found 26 data (8,50%) are thanking, complimenting, doubting, greeting, apologizing, leave-taking, and expressing the anger. The implementation of declaratives which found 1 datum (0,33%) is only declaring. Therefore, from the computation above it can be concluded that representative speech act is the mostly used by Raya whereas declarative speech act is the least used by Raya. In addition, the result of the research is expected to help the readers, teachers and students to understand deeply about speech act classifications according to Yule's theory.

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The Researcher



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

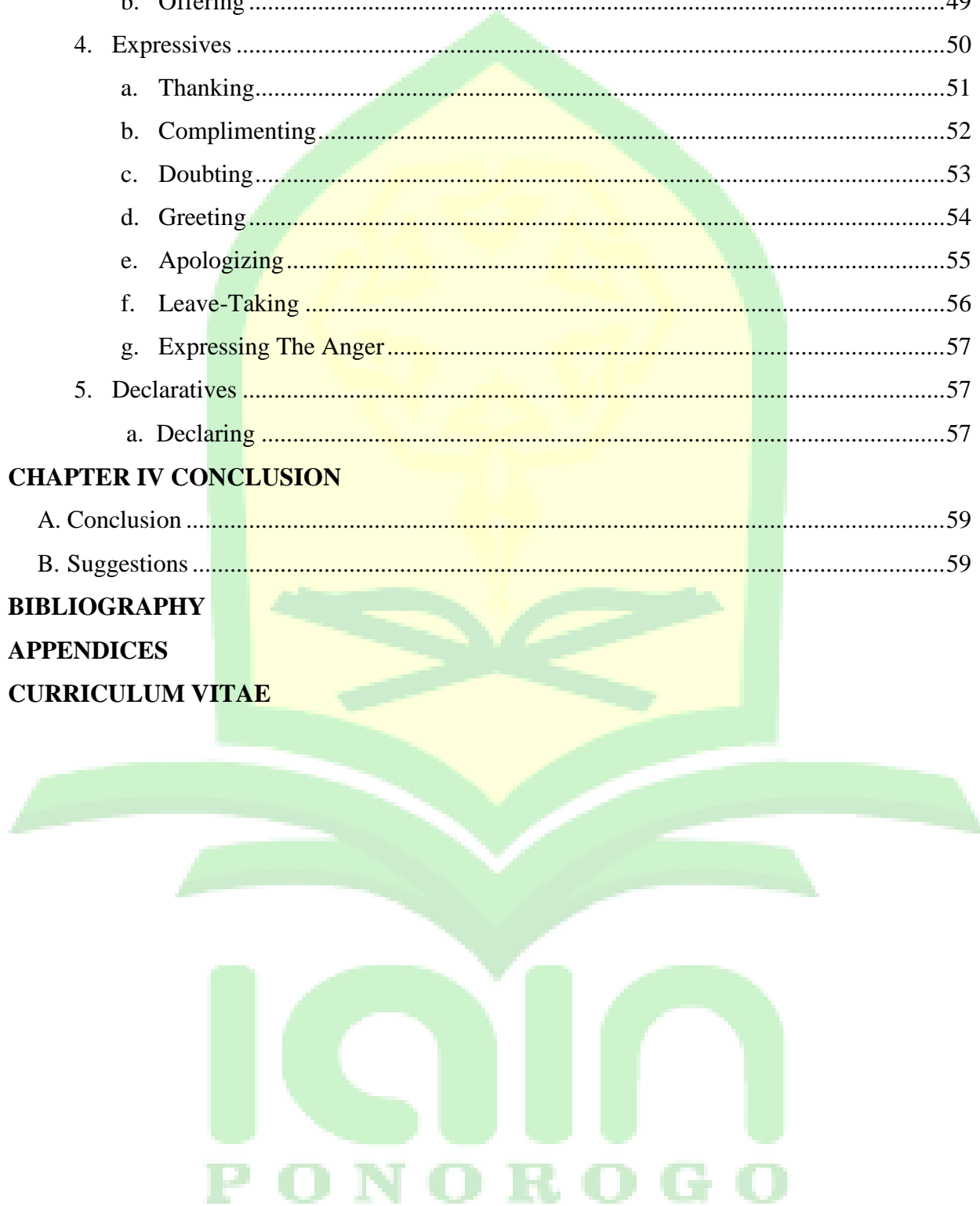
COVER	i
TITLE	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
RATIFICATION	iv
DEDICATION	v
PRONOUNCEMENT	vi
MOTTO	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background.....	1
B. Research Problems.....	5
C. Research Focus	5
D. Research Objectives.....	5
E. Significances of the Study	5
1. Theoretical Purposes	5
2. Practical Purposes	5
F. Definition of Key Terms	6
G. Previous Studies.....	7
H. Research Method	9
1. Research Approach and Design	9
2. Data and Source of Data	9
3. Data Collection Technique	10
4. Data Analysis Technique	11
I. Organization of the Thesis.....	12
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Pragmatics.....	14
B. Speech Acts.....	15
1. Definition of Speech Acts.....	15
2. The Types of Speech Acts	16

a. Locutionary Act	16
b. Illocutionary Act.....	17
c. Perlocutionary Act	17
3. The Classifications of Speech Acts	18
a. Representatives	18
b. Directives.....	20
c. Commissives.....	23
d. Expressives	24
e. Declaratives	26
C. Raya and The Last Dragon Movie	27
1. Description of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.....	27
2. Synopsis of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.....	27
3. Moral Value of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie	29

CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Classifications of Speech Acts Performed by Raya as The Main Character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” Movie Script.....	31
B. The Analysis of Speech Act Classifications Performed by Raya as The Main Character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” Movie Script	33
1. Representatives	33
a. Stating.....	33
b. Predicting.....	34
c. Agreeing	35
d. Explaining.....	36
e. Convincing.....	37
f. Arguing	38
g. Informing	39
h. Reminding	40
2. Directives.....	40
a. Commanding	40
b. Begging	42
c. Warning.....	43
d. Asking	44
e. Inviting	46
f. Suggesting	47

g. Requesting.....	47
3. Commissives.....	48
a. Promising	48
b. Offering.....	49
4. Expressives	50
a. Thanking.....	51
b. Complimenting.....	52
c. Doubting.....	53
d. Greeting.....	54
e. Apologizing.....	55
f. Leave-Taking	56
g. Expressing The Anger.....	57
5. Declaratives	57
a. Declaring	57
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	
A. Conclusion	59
B. Suggestions.....	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	
CURRICULUM VITAE	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background of the study, followed by the problems of the study, research focus, research objectives, the significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies related to this research, research method and ended by the organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

As social beings, people use language to communicate and interact with others in a social environment. It can be said that humans and language cannot be separated. Widdowson argued that language figures the central part in life. Language is used to discover human's identity as individuals or social beings when they gain it throughout their childhood.² Finegan et al. defined language as the vehicle of thought³. It means that language plays a role as the mediatory to transfer the thought from one person to another or others⁴. In addition, it also aims to convey thoughts, ideas, opinions, and feelings to others. In conveying messages, people have different ways. It can be conveyed through writing, speech, or gestures. The important point of a communication is a message that can be well received by the reader / listener, even though using a different way of communication. Language can deliver people's thought in spoken or written form⁵. Humans use spoken language as the most effective and efficient language to use in interactions or conversations with each other. In using language orally, the speaker tries to convey a message that can be understood by the listener.

Pragmatics concerns with communicative action and the context, probing the actions related to the questions of the definition of the action, the classifications of action,

² Henry George Widdowson, *Linguistics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 3.

³ Edward Finegan, *Language: Its Structure and Use* (Boston: Thomson Wadsworth, 2008), 6.

⁴ Ibid.,

⁵ Indah Rukmanasari, "A Pragmatic Analysis of The Main Character's Speech Acts in *Date Night* Movie" (Thesis, Yogyakarta State University, 2012), 1

compositions of action, conditions of actions, and the relationship between action and the context⁶. Levinson stated that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language⁷. In addition, it studies about the use of language in interpersonal communication which focuses on the speaker's choices and the language options which apply in social interaction. The advantages of studying pragmatics is to learn about people's detailed or intended meanings, their opinions or assumptions, their purposes, also the types or varieties of the actions (such as: requests, commissions, etc.) that they are performing in the utterances. Therefore, pragmatics study is an interesting research to discuss, because researchers can study and deepen the meanings expressed through speaker's utterances.

Some utterances express meaning which represent the speech acts as a part of pragmatics study. Speech acts is the action which is performed in saying something⁸. According to Meyer, speech act can be defined as the speaker's statements of intent⁹. Most speech act theories are focused on the right balance between convention and intent¹⁰. In addition, it discusses about the actions that performed by people in speaking¹¹. Speech acts is important to use in communication, because in communication, especially in conversation, speakers do not only convey messages or express something, but also expect a response in the form of actions from the listener. Utterances in speech acts can function to ask someone to do something such as ordering, promising, forbidding, expressing feelings to others, and so on. Therefore, the importance of studying speech acts is to comprehend the intended meaning, interpret the speaker's message and understand every utterance in the conversation. In

⁶ Wolfram Bublitz & Neal R. Norrick, *Foundations of Pragmatics* (Berlin/Boston: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG, 2011), 23

⁷ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 9.

⁸ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, (London: Routledge, 2002), 16.

⁹ Charler F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 236.

¹⁰ Laurence R. Horn & Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics* (Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2006), 53.

¹¹ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language* (New York: Oxford University Press Inc., 2000), xii.

addition, studying speech act is important for the listener(s) to avoid the misunderstanding or misinterpreting the meaning of the speaker's utterances.

According to Yule, speech acts is classified into five types. The speech act classifications are assertive/representative speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, commissive speech acts and declarative speech acts.¹² Every type of the speech acts has the different purposes or goals in the utterances. It depends on the context of the communication. Assertive or representative speech acts is the utterance of the speakers who expect the beliefs of the listener about what the speaker said. Directive speech acts is the utterances which is expected the direct action from the hearer to do something according to what the speaker says. Expressive speech acts deals with the speaker's feeling or ideas which may expect the answer or not. Commissive speech acts concerns with the speaker's commitment about the future action to the hearer or to the speakers themselves. Meanwhile, declarative speech acts is related to the actions which has direct changes to the world by declaring, saying, and announcing. By knowing the types of the speech acts, it shows that the utterances not only aims to express the feeling or tell the information, but also aims to expect the answers or the actions from the receivers or the listener, according to the types of the speech acts they perform.

Speech acts can occur in every conversation. The phenomena of speech acts are not only found in everyday conversations in real life, but they can also be found in conversations between characters in a film or movie¹³. Movie is a sequence of pictured projected on a screenform a develop and prepared film especially with an accompanying sound track¹⁴. There are many conversations in the movie. This is to tell a series of stories that can be easily understood by the audience / listeners. In the conversation on the movie, there are several types of speech acts that are found to convey each message between the actors in the movie.

¹² Yule G., *Pragmatic* (Oxford University Press. 1970), 53.

¹³ Indah, *Ibid.*, 2

¹⁴ Muhammad Khairi Armis, "A Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Acts Used by The Main Character in AMC's TV Series The Walking Dead", (Thesis, University of Sumatera, 2021), 16.

The researcher uses the movie script in this research because there are lots of conversations in the movie script. Movie script is a series of written text containing monologue and dialogue which is spoken by the characters in the movie¹⁵. All of the characters in the movie play expressions themselves, their acts, and attitude through their dialogues¹⁶. Therefore, the researcher uses the movie script to analyze the speech acts in the dialogues or conversations found in the movie.

In this research, the researcher chooses “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie as the subject of the study. “Raya and The Last Dragon” is a computer-animated fantasy action-adventure film which is produced by Walt-Disney Animation Studio in 2021. This movie is directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada. The unique point of this movie is this movie is based on the epic combination of the traditional Southeast Asia cultures. This film tells the story of a princess who struggles to find the last dragon, in hopes of reuniting the dragon gem that will return her father and drive out Druun (an evil spirit capable of turning living things into stone) from the land of Kumandra. Beside the impressive story, the researcher is interested in the moral values of the movie. The movie teaches the viewers about trust, forgiveness, and unity are essential in a world torn which is aperted by hatred and division.

There are lots of characters in the “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie. The researcher focuses on the main character of the movie, namely “Raya”. Raya is a princess who can have a big influence on the other characters in the movie. Her utterances contain lots of important meaning for the other characters. Every word she says conducts the big effect to other characters.

Based on the cases and the background above, the researcher conducted a study which aims to analyze the speech act classifications according to Yule’s statement. In this

¹⁵ Dina Mariani Siregar, “A Study of Expressive Speech Act used by the Characters in “Orphan” Movie Script,” (Thesis, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2018), 4.

¹⁶ Ibid.,

research, the researcher focuses on Raya, the main character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie.

B. Research Problem

In line with the background of the study, the research problem is formulated as follows; What are the speech acts classifications performed by Raya as the main character in the “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie?

C. Research Focus

Based on the background of the study above, this study is limited to analyze the speech act classifications performed by the main character in the movie. The theory of this study is adapted from Yule’s theory which discusses about speech act classifications. According to Yule’s theory, there are five classifications of speech acts. They are declaratives, directives, commissive, representatives, and expressives. In this study, the researcher only focuses on Raya’s utterances in Raya and The Last Dragon movie script which conduct five speech act classifications.

D. Research Objective

According to the research problem, the objective of this research is following; To describe the analysis of the speech act classifications performed by Raya as the main character in the “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie

E. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study is expected to give useful and valueable purposes, these are:

1. Theoretical Purpose

This study is expected to enrich the comprehension and understanding of pragmatics which related to speech acts.

2. Practical Purpose

It is expected that the finding of this study is useful for:

a. The English Department teachers

The result of this study is expected to help the teachers to gain the further information about the speech acts. Hopefully, it also helps the teachers (especially for English Teacher) in teaching the pragmatics, which related to the speech acts.

b. The English Department students

This study can help the students to enrich the knowledge about the pragmatics especially in speech acts. Moreover, By studying speech acts as the literature, students can think critically about language.

c. For the other researchers

The researcher hopes this study can help the other researchers who are interested in the same topic, speech acts analysis. In addition, it may be used as the guidelines or resources in writing the research.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid the misunderstanding and interpreting the terms of this study, the researcher explains the definition of the key terms as follows:

1. Speech acts is the language use which is related to the context of the utterance, the attitude of the speaker and the effects for the listener. The classifications or types of speech acts are expressives, declaratives, directives, representatives, and commissives.

2. Raya and the last dragon movie is the action-animated movie from Disney Corporation which is launched in 2021. This movie tells a story about a princess who struggles to find the last dragon, in hopes of reuniting the dragon gem that will return her father and drive out Druun (an evil spirit capable of turning living things into stone) from the land of Kumandra.

G. Previous Studies

In this section, there are some researches related to speech acts which have been studied since years ago. These are the results and findings of the previous studies which describe or identify the speech acts analysis.

Firstly, Rani Violeta in her study “Speech Act Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script” analyzed the types of Speech acts which were dominantly performed by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. According to the result of this research, she found that Maleficent used all types of illocutionary acts: Representative, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, Declaratives.¹⁷

Second one, Muhammad Khairi Armis arranged the study entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis Of Speech Acts Used By The Main Character In Amc’s Tv Series The Walking Dead”. The purposes of this study are to identify types of speech acts which are prominently used by the main character in the data source TV series from season 1-2, and to find out the dominant items of Illocutionary acts found in the data. The results of the study are stated as follows; 1) there are 84 utterances of Illocutionary acts stated by the main character in season 1 and 2, 2) more than 39 times of utterances in the Illocutionary acts are dominated by directives speech act.¹⁸

¹⁷ Rani Violeta, “Speech Acts Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane Mc Tee,” (Thesis, University of Islamic State Raden Intan, Lampung, 2019)

¹⁸ Muhammad Khairi Armis, Loc.Cit.

Third previous study was arranged by Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri under her title “An Analysis of Speech Acts in Teaching English through WhatsApp Group Class Chat at SMAN 3 Ponorogo” which analyzed the types of speech acts performed by the English teacher in WhatsApp Group class chat at SMAN 3 Ponorogo and to describe the implementation of speech act presented by the English teacher in WhatsApp Group class chat at SMAN 3 Ponorogo. The result of this research showed that the types of speech acts that performed by the English teacher in WhatsApp Group were representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Declarations was not found in this research. While the process of teaching and learning using WhatsApp Group was divided into three stages those were pre-teaching, whilst-teaching, and post-teaching. The implementation of speech acts presented in pre-teaching were greeting, inviting, asking, complimenting, ordering, advising, congratulating, commanding, apologizing, requesting, and thanking. In whilst-teaching the implementation of speech acts were in asking, complimenting, committing, informing, commanding, asserting, stating, apologizing, and ordering. Then speech acts implemented in post-teaching were informing, asking, thanking, praying, leave-taking, commanding, complimenting, ordering, and reminding.¹⁹

Then, Hendar et.al. in their journal entitled *Pragmatics Analysis on The Classification and Types of Directive Speech Acts in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie* found out the classification and the types of directive speech acts found in Raya and the Last Dragon Movie. There are 35 data which consists of the classification of directive speech acts found in Raya and the last Dragon movie.²⁰

The last, *An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie* which was arranged by Zulfa Tutuarima et.al. also aims to find out the kinds of speech acts used in London Has Fallen Movie and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has

¹⁹ Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, “An Analysis of Speech Acts in Teaching English through Whatsapp Group Class Chat at SMAN 3 Ponorogo,” (Thesis, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021)

²⁰ Hendar, et.al., “Pragmatics Analysis on the Classification and Types of Directive Speech Acts in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie,” *Review of International Geographical Education*, 11(3), (2021)

Fallen Movie. The result of this research shows that there are 76 utterances which conduct speech acts. In addition, the most dominant of speech act is illocutionary act which is dominated by directive speech act (32 utterances) and expressive speech act (23 utterances).²¹

There are the similarity and difference between this research and the previous studies above. The similarity is, this research and the previous studies focus on the speech acts analysis. Meanwhile, the difference between them is the subject of the research. This research focuses on the script of the main character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” the movie which is the new movie launched in 2021.

H. Research Methods

In this section, the researcher explains about the research approach and design, data and source of data, data collection technique, and data analysis technique, as follows:

1. Research Approach and Design

The qualitative research approach is used in this study because this study aims to find out the relationship between the action and the utterance. In this study, the researcher applies library research as the research design because the researcher uses documents in form of movie script to be analyzed. This study is designed to analyze the speech acts classifications performed by Raya as the main character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” the movie.

In this study, the researcher focuses on the analyzing of the speech acts classifications such as directives, declaratives, commissive, representatives, and expressives which are found in the movie script performed by Raya as the main character of “Raya and The Last Dragon” the movie. In addition, the researcher also will find out the speech act which mostly performed by Raya as the main character in the “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie.

²¹ Zulfa Tutuarima, et.al., “An Analysis of Speech Act Used in Loondon Has Fallen Movie” *Vision Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 7(2), (2018)

2. Data and Source of Data

a. Data

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data of the research. The data of this study are all of speech acts classifications. The data consists of representative speech acts, expressive speech acts, directive speech acts, declarative speech acts, and commissive speech acts. In this study, the researcher focuses on Raya's utterances in "Raya and The Last Dragon" movie.

b. Source of Data

The data in this research is sourced from the movie script of "Raya and The Last Dragon". In this movie script, there are complete dialogues between the characters in the movie, especially Raya. By using the movie script, the researcher can analyze the data which is used for this research.

3. Data Collection Technique

In this study, the researcher uses documentary technique to collect the data. The documentary technique is a technique that used to collect information or data from notes, books, magazines, newspapers, scripts, and other written texts. In collecting the data, the researcher does some steps as follows:

a. Downloading "Raya and The Last Dragon" the movie

The researcher downloaded "Raya and The Last Dragon" the movie from <https://carapedi.id/qCGv90R4G> on October 29, 2021. After downloading the full movie, the researcher watched the movie in order to gain the deep understanding of the story. In watching the movie, the researcher makes sure herself to comprehend the context in the movie. In conclusion, the researcher should understand every utterance in the movie.

b. Downloading “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie script

“Raya and The Last Dragon” movie script is downloaded by the researcher from <https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/movies/aya-and-the-last-dragon-transcript/> on November 5, 2021. After copying the transcript, the researcher read and re-read the transcript in order to check the accuracy between the utterance in the movie and the transcript.

c. Collecting the data

After watching the movie and reading the transcript, the researcher collect the data which will be analyzed. The researcher collected all utterances which is performed by Raya as the main character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” the movie.

4. Data Analysis Technique

This research applies ‘interactive analysis’ which conducts data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification.

a. **Data Reduction**

In the process of reducing the data, the researcher begins by selecting the utterance conducting speech acts. The researcher only focuses to identify the classifications/types of speech acts (directives, declaratives, commissive, representatives, and expresives) in the utterances performed by Raya which was selected by the researcher. Then, the researcher assigned the code for each datum.

b. **Data Display**

In the process of displaying the data, the researcher classified the classifications of speech acts and then displayed the data in the table as follows:

Table 1.1 Table of Data Analysis

No.	Data	Speech Acts Classifications	Types	Code
1.	Get up!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D1/08:32

Code Information:

SA : Speech Act

D : Number of the datum

08:32 : Time of the data (utterance)

Then the researcher calculated the percentages of the data in order to know the use of speech act classifications performed by Raya as the main character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” the movie. Here is the formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentages

F = Frecuency

N = The Sum of Frecuency

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In this process, the researcher concluded and interpreted the data based on the result of the data analysis. It would answer the research questions of this study.

I. Organization of the Study

This research is divided into five chapters. Each chapter is related to each other. It becomes the sistematic study which will help the reader understand the content of the study easily.

Chapter one conducts about the introduction. In this section, the researcher explains the introduction of the study which includes the background of the study, research problems, research focus, research objectives, significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies, research method and the organization of the study.

Chapter two consists of literature review. This chapter will tell about the literature review as the collections of the research theory. In this chapter, the researcher describes the detail explanation about pragmatics, speech acts and movie.

Chapter three is the finding and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher answers the first research problem. This chapter explains the detail data and analysis of the study. The researcher will discuss about the classifications of speech acts used by Raya as the main character in the “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie.

Chapter four is also finding and discussion. This chapter gives the answer of the second research problem. In this chapter, the researcher explains the data and analysis found out in the study. The percentage of speech act used in the movie will be found in this chapter. The researcher will find which speech act is mostly used by Raya as the main character in the “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie.

Chapter five is closing. In this chapter, the researcher will conclude the finding and discussions from the chapter three and chapter four. In addition, the researcher also gives some suggestions for the other researchers about the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains about the literature review of the study which consists of pragmatics, speech acts, movie and “Raya and the Last Dragon” movie.

A. Pragmatics

Levinson argued that pragmatics is concerned with certain aspects of meaning²². In addition, Yule defined pragmatics as the study which belief in what is communicated is more than what is said²³. In pragmatics, the speakers talk about the intended meaning of the utterances, the assumptions, the goals of what they say and the kind of actions they expected²⁴. According to Patrick, pragmatics is concerned with the language use in meaningful communication²⁵. It could be said that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used²⁶. Pragmatics is the study of human communication: the choices speakers make to express their intended meaning and the kinds of inferences that hearers draw from an utterance in the context of its use²⁷. Pragmatics is a study about the meaning of what the speaker saying based on linguistics form and context²⁸. Pragmatics covers about many aspects, such as deixis, presupposition, speech acts, and conversational implicature²⁹.

The general concept of pragmatics is the language use based on the participants, the topic of the conversations or utterances, the conditions or situation, the place, and the time

²² Stephen C. Levinson, Op.Cit., 11.

²³ Yule G., *Pragmatics*, Op.Cit., 5.

²⁴ Ibid., 3

²⁵ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. (Edinburgh University Press Ltd. 2006), 1

²⁶ Richard Jack C, Schmidt Richard. *Longman: Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistic*. (Pearson Education Limited. 2002), 412.

²⁷ Allan, K., Jaszczolt, K. M., *The Cambridge Handbook of Pragmatics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 1.

²⁸ Hanum Fitrah Amalia, “An Analysis of Indirect Speech Act in X-Men Film Series”, (Thesis, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, 2017), 10.

²⁹ Stephen C. Levinson, Op.Cit., 9.

when the conversation or the utterance is said³⁰. Therefore, pragmatics can be known as the study of the meaning in certain speech events or conversations³¹.

In conclusion, pragmatics is a study of language in use which studies about the meaning of the speaker's utterance and listener's interpretation in the certain situation or conditions. Therefore, pragmatics can be considered as the study of the 'invisible meaning' in the utterance which deals with the meaning and the context which have to be considered. It could be said that pragmatics studies about the meaning which is conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the receiver.

B. Speech Acts

In this section, the researcher explains the definition of speech acts and the classifications of the speech acts as follows:

1. Definition of Speech Acts

In uttering something, people not only produce the utterances conducting the words and grammatical rules, but also perform and show the actions in the utterances. Moreover, when the people express something in the utterances, they are performing the actions at the same time. This condition is called by speech acts. Horn stated that speech acts is the kind of actions which is done in the speaking process³². According to Grundy, speech acts is the language as the action³³. Speech act is an action performed via utterances which has more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request³⁴. According to Meyer, speech act can be defined as the speaker's statements of intent³⁵. Searle said that speech acts is the basic unit of communication, combined with the principle of expressibility, suggests that there is a

³⁰ Maya Fitriana Devi, "Commissive Speech Act in Knives Out Movie," (Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2020), 16

³¹ Ibid.

³² Laurence R. Horn & Gregory Ward, Loc.Cit.

³³ Grundy P., *Doing Pragmatics*. (London: Hodder Education, 2008), 71.

³⁴ Yule G., Op.Cit., 47.

³⁵ Charler F. Meyer, Loc.Cit.

series of analytic relationships between suggestions that there is a set of analytic relationships between ideas about speech acts, what the speaker means, the meaning of the sentence (or elements of speech), what the speaker's intent, what the listener interprets and understands, and the rules governing linguistic elements³⁶.

The activity which is done by uttering something also can be defined as speech act³⁷. The theory of speech act affects the relationship between the language use and structure because it focuses on the question of what people are doing when using the language³⁸. In addition, Speech acts studies about the intended meaning of every utterance spoken and written³⁹.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that speech acts is the language use which is related to the context of the utterance, the attitude of the speaker and the effects for the listener. In addition, the general function of the speech acts is for doing things with words. Therefore, speech acts can be known as the actions performed through the utterances.

2. The Types of Speech Acts

According to Austin's Theory, there are three types of speech act as follows:

a. Locutionary Act

According to Yule, Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.⁴⁰ Cutting defines locutionary act is the act of saying something that is the form of the words uttered, or "what is said".⁴¹ Norrick states that

³⁶ John R. Searle, *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, Cambridge University Press: 1969), 21.

³⁷ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 11.

³⁸ Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts on Main Character Dialogues in John Milne's Novel: The Black Cat", Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics, Vol. 1. No. 1 (2016), 69.

³⁹ Zulfa Tutuarima, et.al., Op.Cit., 123.

⁴⁰ Yule G., Op.Cit., 48

⁴¹ John Cutting., Op.Cit., 16

locutionary is the uttering of a sentence with sense and reference.⁴² In addition, Peccei defines locution as the actual form of words used by the speakers and the semantic meaning.⁴³ Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that locutionary speech act means that the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context hasn't got connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is stated. For example, *I love cat*, the meaning of that utterance is *I love cat* of the literal meaning

b. Illocutionary Act

Yule states that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.⁴⁴ According to Cutting, illocutionary acts is what the speakers are doing with their words.⁴⁵ Norrick states that illocutionary act is the action performed by virtue of the force associated with a given linguistic expression.⁴⁶ In addition, Peccei states that it what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc..⁴⁷ In conclusion, illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context. For example *I like it*, to interpret what speaker intent to the hearer should know the context.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Yule states that the third dimension of performing act via utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.⁴⁸ In addition, Cutting defined that perlocutionary act is what is done by uttering the words.⁴⁹ Peccei states that perlocutionary act is the actual result of the locution. It may or may not be what the speaker wants to happen but it is nevertheless

⁴² Wolfram Bublitz & Neal R. Norrick., Op.Cit., 380

⁴³ Peccei, Jean Stilwell. *Pragmatics*. (Taylor & Francis Routledge.1999), 44

⁴⁴ Yule G., Loc.Cit.

⁴⁵ John Cutting., Loc.Cit.

⁴⁶ Wolfram Bublitz & Neal R. Norrick., Loc.Cit.

⁴⁷ Peccei., Loc.Cit.

⁴⁸ Yule G., Op.Cit., 48-49

⁴⁹ John Cutting., Loc.Cit

caused by the locution.⁵⁰ Therefore, it can be taken a conclusion that perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance through addressee's feeling after speaker uttering or illocutionary force. For example, *you are so beautiful today*, that utterance would give pleasant feeling to hearer.

3. The Classifications of Speech Acts

Yule argued that there is a general classification system of common functions performed by speech acts such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations⁵¹.

a. Representative

Yule argued that representative speech act is the kind of actions that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not⁵². According to Levinson, representative speech acts is the commits of speaker to the truth of the statement or not⁵³. Representative presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be⁵⁴. The words used by the speaker state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting⁵⁵. They could be stating, asserting, assuring, denying, arguing, informing, notifying, reminding, reporting, accusing, blaming, and criticizing⁵⁶.

This kind of speech act represents the truthfully of the speaker's utterance. In uttering the representative speech acts, the speaker conveys to the listener that their utterance is true. Moreover, the speaker says something that they believe in. By

⁵⁰ Peccei., Loc.Cit

⁵¹ Yule G., Op.Cit., 53

⁵² Yule G., Loc.Cit.

⁵³ Stephen C. Levinson, Op.Cit., 240.

⁵⁴ Muhammad Khairi Armis, Op.Cit., 11.

⁵⁵ Joan Cutting, Op.Cit., 17.

⁵⁶ John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken, *Foundation of Illocutionary Logic*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), 182-283.

using this kind of speech acts, they also want the listener know and admit their utterances. It means that representative could be defined as the factual or nonfactual statements of what speaker believe in. In addition, the speaker tries to make the utterances appropriate with the world or belief.

In his book, Yule gave the examples of this kind of speech acts as follows:

- a) The earth is flat
- b) It was a warm sunny day⁵⁷

Sentence (a) shows that the speaker give a statement about his belief. The speaker believes that the earth is flat, not round or other shapes. Sentence (b) shows that the speaker tells the description of the day when the utterance is said. The speaker describes that day is warm and sunny.

The kinds of representatives speech act as follows:

1. Stating

Stating is an act to express something in spoken or written words carefully, completely and clearly. It's used to arrange, fix or announce something in advance.⁵⁸ Stating is one kind of representatives that used to state fact. It usually in the form of stating a fact or opinion.⁵⁹

2. Predicting

The expression of predicting means that to say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.⁶⁰

3. Agreeing

Agreeing to something means to say "yes"; to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen.⁶¹

⁵⁷ Yule G., Loc.Cit.

⁵⁸ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 37

⁵⁹ Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, Op.Cit., 56

⁶⁰ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 42

⁶¹ Ibid., 39

4. Explaining

Explaining is to tell someone about something in away that is clear or easy to understand.⁶²

5. Convincing

Convincing means to cause someone to believe that something is true or real.⁶³

6. Arguing

Arguing is a kind of representative used to express an opposite opinion. Arguing is also used to give reasons for or against something especially with the aim of persuading somebody to share one's own opinion.⁶⁴

7. Informing

Informing is to give or tell somebody facts or information about something.⁶⁵

8. Reminding

The purpose of reminding is to remind someone to do something.⁶⁶

b. Directives

According to Yule, directives is the kind of speech acts that used by the speakers to ask someone else to do something as what the speaker says⁶⁷. Directive speech act is intended to make hearer do something or take action as what the speaker means; therefore, when a speaker uses instructions, he or she is attempting to make the world match the words through the hearer⁶⁸. It can express

⁶² Ibid., 40

⁶³ Ibid., 41

⁶⁴ Indah Rukmanasari, Op.Cit., 54.

⁶⁵ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 38.

⁶⁶ Devi Apprilia Kumala Sari, Opcit., 60.

⁶⁷ Yule G., Op.Cit., 54.

⁶⁸ Hendar, Et. Al., Op.Cit., 1468.

the speaker's attitude toward the intended action by the hearer.⁶⁹ In conclusion, the directive speech acts shows that the speaker wants and expects the listener to do something by the utterance based on what they say.

Directives speech acts perform commanding, requesting, forbidding, suggesting, inviting, and etc⁷⁰. In addition, it also performs warning, urging, suggesting, requiring, permitting, dismissing, forbidding, advising, asking, begging, insisting, ordering, instructing, and admonishing⁷¹. Based on the kinds of the directive speech acts, it could be concluded that directive speech acts could be in negative or positive form depending on the use of the utterance. For example:

- a) Give me a cup of coffee!
- b) Don't contact me anymore!

Sentence (a) shows that the speaker asks someone to do something. The speaker want the listener to give him / her to a cup of coffee. Meanwhile, sentence (b) shows the forbidding utterance because the speaker forbid the listener to contact him / her.

The kinds of directives speech act as follows:

1. Commanding

Commanding means to make someone do something that he needs to follow. Especially when the speaker has more authority over the hearer.

Commanding can also mean to control someone or something and tell him, her, or it what to do.⁷²

⁶⁹ Kent Bach & Robert M. Harnish, *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts* (Cambridge: M.I.T Press, 1979), 47.

⁷⁰ Joan Cutting, Op.Cit., 17.

⁷¹ Michael Devitt and Richard Hanley, *The Blackwell Guide to The Philosophy of Language*, (UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 151.

⁷² Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 44.

2. Begging

Begging is used to request politely (mode of achievement) as in “I beg your pardon”.⁷³ This speech has the function to beg respectfully for something to someone.⁷⁴

3. Warning

A statement or event that indicates a possible or impending danger, problem, or another unpleasant situation. In other words, it is something that makes you understand there is a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future.⁷⁵

4. Asking

Asking is to ask somebody a question or questions. Asking is a sentence, etc that asks for information.⁷⁶

5. Inviting

Inviting is an illocutionary function that used to invite someone to do something.⁷⁷

6. Suggesting

Suggesting means to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action. In other words, suggesting is putting forward a plan or idea for someone to think about.⁷⁸

7. Requesting

Requesting is an illocutionary function in the polite form to ask someone to do something.⁷⁹

⁷³ Dini Kristien Br Nababan, “Directive Speech Acts in *Jumanji – The Next Level* Movie: A Pragmatic Analysis”, (Thesis, University of Sumatera Utara, 2021), 18.

⁷⁴ Randy Sasanaputra, “Directive Acts in James Corden *Spill Your Guts* Talkshow: Pragmatics Approach”, (Thesis, Putra Batam University, 2021), 12.

⁷⁵ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 43.

⁷⁶ Indah Rukmanasari, Op.Cit., 67

⁷⁷ Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, Op.Cit., 63

⁷⁸ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 45

c. Commissives

According to Yule, commissives is a speech acts which is used by the speaker to commit themselves to do some future actions⁸⁰. Wardhaugh stated that commissive speech acts are characterized by doing or promising someone to do something by announcing an intention or supporting a reason⁸¹. Commissives are the actions of obligating or proposing to obligate oneself to do something stated or determined in the compatible content, which also determine the conditions which the deed is to be done or does not have to be done⁸². The commissive speech acts includes committing, planning, offering, promising, refusing, guaranteeing, vowing, threatening, volunteering, etc. It also may be in the form of promises, vows, offers, swearing and threats⁸³.

The main purpose of the commissive speech acts is to adjust the world by the speaker's utterance. Therefore, the speaker tries to tell to the listener about their commitment to do something or not to do something in the future.

These are the examples of commissive speech acts;

- a) I will be back soon
- b) Trust me! I will not go there again.

Sentence (a) shows that the speaker commits themselves to do something. The speaker promises to the listener for being back as soon as possible. Otherwise, sentence (b) shows that the speaker commits themselves not to do something. The speaker promises not to go to the mentioned place again.

The kinds of commissives speech act as follows:

⁷⁹ Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, Op.Cit., 62

⁸⁰ Yule G., Loc.Cit.

⁸¹ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2006), 286.

⁸² Kent Bach & Robert M. Harnish, Op.Cit., 50.

⁸³ Dina Mariani Siregar, Op.Cit., 12.

1. Promising

Promising is a commissives acts since the speaker assure someone that one will definitely do, give, or arrange something; undertake or declare that something will happen. It also can mean to tell someone that you will certainly do something.⁸⁴ Promising something is to make a promise that one will definitely do or not do something.⁸⁵

2. Offering

Offering is to show or express willingness or the intention to do, give, etc something. Offering something to somebody is also to put forward something to be considered, so it can then be either accepted or refused.⁸⁶

d. Expressives

Yule defined expressive speech acts as the type of speech act that states or shows the speaker's feeling⁸⁷. The kinds of the feeling are apologising, congratulating, regretting, praising, and deploring⁸⁸. An expressive speech acts express psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given states of affairs⁸⁹. Therefore, it means that the speaker express their feelings by the utterance.

By using expressive speech acts, the speaker tells to the listener about their psychological state. Those psychological states can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow which are experienced by the speaker⁹⁰. It

⁸⁴ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 48

⁸⁵ Indah Rukmanasari, Op.Cit., 69

⁸⁶ Ibid., 71

⁸⁷ Yule G., Op.Cit., 53.

⁸⁸ Joan Cutting, Loc.Cit.

⁸⁹ Dina Mariani Siregar, Op.Cit., 13.

⁹⁰ Indah Rukmanasari, Op.Cit., 26.

could be thanking, apologizing, complimenting, condoling, praising, regretting, congratulating, deploring, etc⁹¹. The examples of this kind of speech acts are:

- a) I am really sorry!
- b) Congratulation!

Sentence (a) shows about the regretting after doing something. The speaker express their regretting feeling to the listener. In another one, sentence (b) shows about the speaker's expression of the joy feeling. The speaker's utterance are used to congratulate someone.

The kinds of expressive speech act as follows:

1. Thanking

Thanking is expressed by the speaker in saying gratitude to the listener.⁹²

2. Complimenting

Complimenting is performed when someone wants to express admiration or approval about other's achievement or the characteristic of a thing or a person.⁹³ Complimenting is an expressive act since it is to praise or express admiration for someone.⁹⁴

3. Doubting

Doubt is an uncertain feeling about something that is used to question the truth of something. Someone doubts about something when he/she is not sure about it, whether it is true or false matter.⁹⁵

4. Greeting

A greeting is something friendly or polite that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone.⁹⁶

⁹¹ Donatus Haryo Krisnugraha, "An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Found in *Moana Movie*", (Thesis, Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Yogyakarta, 2020), 14.

⁹² Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, Op.Cit., 69

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 50

⁹⁵ Indah Kumalasari, Op.Cit., 70

5. Apologizing

Apologizing is the act to say sorry. Using this illocutionary functions, it means someone apologizes for something inappropriate he or she has been done.⁹⁷

6. Leave-taking

Leave taking deals with saying goodbye for example ‘bye’, ‘bye for now’, ‘see you’, ‘good night’ and so on.⁹⁸

7. Expressing the anger

It is used to express resentment for unpleasant treatment or remarks made by someone. Anger is the strong emotion that you feel when you think that someone has behaved in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way.⁹⁹

e. Declaratives

Based on Yule’s statement, declaratives are the kinds of speech acts that changes the world by using the utterances¹⁰⁰. This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world via words¹⁰¹. In addition, it brings about the correspondence between the content and reality in successfully performance that ensure the propositional corresponds to the world¹⁰². It is usually used to bring the state of affairs. In conclusion, the declarative sentence can change the external status or condition of the subject or any situation by the utterance¹⁰³.

⁹⁶ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 49

⁹⁷ Devi Aprillia Kumala Putri, Op.Cit., 68

⁹⁸ Ibid., 71

⁹⁹ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 51

¹⁰⁰ Yule G., Op.Cit., 53.

¹⁰¹ Rani Violeta, Op.Cit., 15.

¹⁰² John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts* (Cambridge University Press, 1979), 16-17.

¹⁰³ Garda Arif Wicaksono, “An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in the Movie *My Lawyer, Mr Jo*: Pragmatics Approach”, *Journal of English Language Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2018), 94.

The declaratives includes approving, cursing, declaring, christening, dismissing, confirming, disapproving, naming, resigning, betting, blessing, etc¹⁰⁴. For examples:

- a) You are fired
- b) Since August, 17th 1945 Indonesia has been an independent country¹⁰⁵.

Sentence (a) tells about the firing from the employment. The speaker declare to the people that the mentioned person is fired. It change the status of the person from the employee become non-employee. Whereas sentence (b) shows about the independent declaration. The speaker tells to the listener that Indonesia has not been the dependent country. It means that the status of Indonesia changes to become the independent country.

C. Raya and the Last Dragon Movie

These are the description, synopsis and moral value of Raya and the Last Dragon Movie:

1. Description of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

“Raya and The Last Dragon” is a computer-animated fantasy adventure film which is produced by Walt-Disney Animation Studio. It was released on 5th of March in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandhemic. This movie is directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada. The epic combination of the traditional Southeast Asia cultures is he unique point of this movie.

2. Synopsis of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

500 years before Raya was born, the human and the dragon lived together in the fantasy world namely Kumandra. One day, the Druun threatened the land. They absorbed the soul and then turned the every soul of human, animal and dragons ito the stone. The dragons decided to create a gem to warded off the Druun. Human and

¹⁰⁴ Donatus Haryo Krisnugraha, Op.Cit., 13.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.,

animals turned back, except the dragons. After the incident, the human were being greedy for having the power of the gem. Because of the fights, Kumandra was divided into five lands: Fang, Heart, Tail, Spine, and Talon. 500 years goes by, every land had not trusted each other.

In order to guard the dragon gem, Chief Benja, the king of Heart land, trained Raya, her daughter, to be a skillful princess. One day, he invited the other lands for a feast. He believed that they could be Kumandra again. Nevertheless, the other lands betrayed him. They fought Chief Benja and Raya to get the dragon gem. Because of their carelessness, the dragon gem broke out into five pieces. The Druun came back. Every king or queen took each gem to save their soul. Chief Benja hurted after the fight. He threw Raya to the river.

After the incident, Raya struggles to find the last dragon. She hopes of reuniting the broken dragon gems will return her father and drive out Druun from the land. 20 years after the terrible accident, she finds out the last river where Sisu, the last dragon, stays. She starts the journey accompanied by Sisu who turned into human. It is not easy to get all pieces of the dragon gems from each land. In her journey of looking for the pieces of the gem, she fights Namaari, the princess of Fang land who betrayed her in the day the dragon gem was broken. Beside that, she struggles a lot to get the pieces of the dragon gem. Overall, she can get almost every pieces of dragon gem.

Fortunately, there are people who help Raya to resemble the dragon gems. They are Captain Boun (the owner of the boat used by Raya in her journey), Little Noi and three monkeys (who almost steal the piece of the dragon gem), and Tong (the king of Spine land). They decided to trust and help Raya to reunite each land into Kumandra again and ward off the Druun together. They have same dream to turn back their people into human again.

When Raya trusts Namaari to give her the Fang's gem as the last piece of the broken gem, Namaari betrayed her again. She accidentally shoots Sisu. The water is gone. Then, the Druun go wild. Raya is mad to Namaari. She fights to her and almost kill her. Then, she realizes that the world is almost broken.

She runs to Captain Boun and the team. They fight the Druun by using the gem pieces. Because Sisu is died, the power of the gem decreased. Then, Raya asks everyone who bring the piece of dragon gem to reunite the dragon gem. Raya, Captain Boun, Little Noi, Tong, and Namaari turn into the stone.

A few moment later, the dragon gem shows the power. It obliterates the Druun away and makes the rain fall down. The human, animal and dragons turn back into human. Every land forgives each other. Raya declare to the people that Kumandra is back.

3. Moral Value of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

These are the moral value of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie that we can learn from the movie:

a. We have to take a good care to everyone, but we should not trust everyone

This movie shows the trust and betrayal. Raya and Chief Benja strongly trust other lands. Nevertheless, they betrayed Chief Benja. Since the incident of the breakdown of that trust, Raya has been very careful in trusting others. Even so, Raya still cares about the people she meets during her journey in collecting the pieces of the dragon gems.

b. Never give up

As the princess of the kingdom, Raya must be responsible for destroying the Druun by collecting the pieces of the dragon gem. In 20 years, she has visited thousands of river ends to find the last dragon. Raya is described as a tough

person and doesn't give up until she gets all the pieces of the dragon gem. On top of that, before she turned to stone, she was still fighting against the Druun.

c. Nothing is impossible

Chief Benja believes that every land can be Kumandra again. Raya doubts his belief because each land have never been friendly to each other. The other lands hate Chief Benja's kingdom because the dragon gem is saved in his kingdom, Heart land. However, after having hard time in fighting the Druun, she believes in Chief Benja's belief. They can be Kumandra again and each land stops to hate Heart kingdom.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the data findings and discussion of the research. The data findings present the classification of speech acts performed by Raya. Meanwhile, the discussion section describes the analysis of speech act classifications performed by Raya.

A. The Classifications of Speech Acts Performed by Raya as The Main Character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” Movie Script

The data findings in this research are related to the classifications of the speech acts which are performed by Raya as the main character in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Script. According to Yule, there are five classifications of the speech acts. These are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

Based on the script of “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie, the researcher finds five speech act classifications uttered by Raya. These are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In this research, representatives has some functions such as stating, predicting, agreeing, explaining, convincing, arguing, informing, and reminding. Directives is used for commanding, begging, warning, asking, inviting, suggesting, and requesting. Commissives speech act in this research represents promising and offering. Expressives speech act is also found in this research, such as thanking, complimenting, doubting, greeting, apologizing, leave-taking, and expressing the anger. Meanwhile, declaratives is only used in declaring. The percentages of speech acts classifications performed by Raya in “Raya and The Last Dragon” movie is presented as follows:

Table 3.1 The Percentage of Speech Act Classifications performed by Raya as The Main Character in “Raya and The Last Dragon” Movie Script

No.	Yule’s Speech Act Classifications	Types of Speech Act Classifications	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Representatives	1. Stating 2. Predicting 3. Agreeing 4. Explaining 5. Convincing 6. Arguing 7. Informing 8. Reminding	88 8 4 23 9 15 23 1	28,76% 2,61% 1,31% 7,52% 2,94% 4,90% 7,52% 0,33%
Total			171	55,88%
2.	Directives	1. Commanding 2. Begging 3. Warning 4. Asking 5. Inviting 6. Suggesting 7. Requesting	27 9 5 47 5 2 3	8,82% 2,94% 1,63% 15,36% 1,63% 0,65% 0,98%
Total			98	32,03%
3.	Commissives	1. Promising 2. Offering	5 5	1,63% 1,63%
Total			10	3,27%
4.	Expressives	1. Thanking 2. Complimenting 3. Doubting 4. Greeting 5. Apologizing 6. Leave-taking 7. Expressing the anger	3 4 6 6 5 1 1	0,98% 1,31% 1,96% 1,96% 1,63% 0,33% 0,33%
Total			26	8,50%

5.	Declaratives	1. Declaring	1	0,33%
Total			1	0,33%
TOTAL OF SPEECH ACT CLASSIFICATIONS			306	100%

Based on the table 3.1, the researcher finds that there are 306 utterances performed by Raya contain speech act classifications. The representatives speech act is the mostly used by Raya which contains 171 data (55,88%). The directives speech act contains 98 data (32,03%). The commissives speech act contains 10 data (3,27%). The expressives speech act contains 26 data (8,50%). Meanwhile the declaratives speech act only contains 1 datum (0,33%). Based on the data findings, it can be concluded that Raya performs all speech act classifications according to Yule's theory.

B. The Analysis of Speech Act Classifications Performed by Raya as The Main Character in "Raya and The Last Dragon" Movie Script

According to the data findings, there are five speech act classifications proposed by Yule were performed by Raya as the main character in Raya and The Last Dragon movie. They were representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Each of the data finding is discussed in the following detail data analysis.

1. Representatives

In this research, the researcher finds 171 data (55,88%) of representatives speech act performed by Raya. It consists of stating, predicting, agreeing, explaining, convincing, arguing, informing, and reminding.

a. Stating

Stating is a kind of representatives speech act which is used to state the fact or opinion. In this research, the researcher finds 88 data (28,76%) of stating utterances performed by Raya. The examples will be explained as follows:

Chief Benja : Raya, there's a reason why each land is named after a part of the dragon. We were once unified. Harmoniously as one. Kumandra.

Raya : **That's ancient history, Ba.**

(SA/D28/10:26)

The dialogue in SA/D28/10:26 happens when Chief Benja tells that every land were once unified as "Kumandra" so that each land is named as a part of dragon's body, such as fang, heart, talon, spine, and tail. In that dialogue, Raya shows a statement that the story of "Kumandra" is an ancient history because it happened long time ago.

Namaari : Okay, dressy or casual?

Raya : **Only a monster would choose to wear this outfit on the regular.**

(SA/D45/13:19)

At first, Namaari asks Raya about dress style that she likes. She asks two options for Raya whether dressy or casual style. In datum SA/D45/13:19, Raya gives a statement about something to someone. Raya states that only a monster wears the dressy outfit for daily activities. It means that she likes to wear casual outfit for daily activities and dressy outfit for special event.

b. Predicting

The predicting expression aims to say that something will (not) be happen in the future. Raya shows 8 data (2,61%) which conduct predicting utterances. The detail examples will be explained as follows:

Raya : **Okay, so we're gonna need some crossbows and catapults and...**

Ooh! What about flaming catapults?

Chief Benja : Or, how about shrimp paste from Tail, lemongrass from Talon, bamboo shoots from Spine, chilis from Fang and palm sugar from Heart?

Raya : **We'll poison them?**

Chief Benja : No, we're not going to poison them and we're not going to fight them. We're going to share a meal with them.

(SA/D22/09:33)

(SA/D24/09:53)

In dialogue SA/D22/09:33, raya predicts that her "heart" kingdom will need crossbows and catapults for going to fight the other lands. In another word, her utterance represents a prediction that her kingdom will fight the other lands such as fang, talon, spine, and tail. She predicts that the war will happen because each land have never been friendly to each other for long time.

Dialogue in SA/D24/09:53 happens because Chief Benja make a food containing the different seasoning from each land such as about shrimp paste from Tail Kingdom, lemongrass from Talon Kingdom, bamboo shoots from Spine Kingdom, chilis from Fang Kingdom and palm sugar from Heart Kingdom. Therefore, Raya predicts that Chief Benja will poison the other lands by giving the foods in the meeting.

c. Agreeing

The expression of agreeing means that the speaker shows the agreement of the opinion. The researcher finds only 4 data (1,31%) of agreeing expression which is uttered by Raya. The examples of the data will be described as follows:

Chief Benja : Well, someone's excited.

Raya : **Well, Yeah!**

(SA/D17/08:28)

In dialogue SA/D17/08:28, Chief Benja says that Raya is being the excited one. Then, Raya says "yeah" as the statement of the agreement. She agrees with Chief Benja's statement that she is being excited for something.

Captain Boun : So, where are you guys heading after Talon?

I might be heading there, too.

I mean, for a fee, of course.

Raya : **Of course**

(SA/D163/43:13)

Dialogue SA/D163/43:13 happens because Captain Boun asks Raya to pay him. In dialogue above, Captain Boun asks Raya where she is going to after going to Talon. He says that he might be going to the same place that Raya wants to visit. On the other hands, he is ready to accompany Raya going to the next land but he also expects the payment from Raya. Hearing that, Raya shows the agreement. She agrees with Captain Boun's request to pay him to accompany her heading the next land after visiting Talon.

d. Explaining

Explaining expression aims to tell someone about something in a clear way so that it can be understood easily. Based on the data finding, there are 23 data (7,52%) contain the explaining utterances which were performed by the main character. This is the examples of the data finding:

Chief Benja : Well, someone's excited.

Raya : Well, Yeah!

I mean, anyone hoping to steal the Dragon Gem now has to face the fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands.

(SA/D18/08:30)

At first, Chief Benja says that Raya is being excited at the moment. Then, she agrees with Chief Benja's statement. In dialogue SA/D18/08:30, Raya explain the reason why she is being excited. She explains that anyone who is going to steal the

Dragon Gem will face the fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands, Raya and Chief Benja.

e. Convincing

The expression of convincing is to cause someone to believe what the speaker says. In this study, there are 9 data (2,94%) which represent convincing utterances.

The example of the data will be explained as follows:

Chief Benja : I'm glad you feel prepared, dewdrop, because I have something important to tell you.

The other lands, they're on their way here, as we speak.

Raya : They are? Uh... Okay.

We can do this. I'm ready. I know exactly how we'll stop them.

(SA/D20/08:50)

In dialogue SA/D20/08:50, Raya convinces Chief Benja that they can fight the other lands as well as they both practiced to keep the Dragon Gem. In addition, she tells to him that she is ready to face the people from the other lands. Then she also convinces that she knows how to stop the other lands to steal the Dragon Gem in her kingdom.

Raya : Wait, wait, wait, you touched this gem piece and it gave you powers. You know what this means, right?

Sisu : I no longer need a night light?

Raya : What? No! **You're still connected to the gem's magic, and that means you can still use it to save the world.**

(SA/D103/28:14)

In dialogue above, Raya states the gem gave Sisu power when Sisu touched it. Raya asks to Sisu whether she knows the meaning of that phenomenon. Sisu doubts about what happened. She thought she does not need any light because she could be shine because of gem. Then, Raya convinces Sisu in datum SA/D103/28:14. She

convinces Sisu that Sisu is still connected to the Dragon Gem so that she can use the magic and power of the Gem to save the world.

f. Arguing

Arguing is a kind of expression when the speaker disagrees with the other's opinion and gives the reason of the disagreement. In addition, it also aims to against something. In the "Raya and The Last Dragon" movie, there are 15 data (4,90%) represent the arguing expression. The following dialogue is the example of the data finding:

Chief Benja : No, we're not going to poison them and we're not going to fight them. We're going to share a meal with them.

Raya : Wait, what?

Chief Benja : I invited them.

Raya : **But they're our enemies.**

Chief Benja : They're only our enemies because they think the Dragon Gem magically brings us prosperity.

Raya : **That's ridiculous. It doesn't do that.**

(SA/D26/10:02)

(SA/D27/10:08)

In the dialogue above, Chief Benja tells to Raya that they are neither going to poison the people of the other lands nor going to fight them. He says that he invites them to share a meal. In dialogue SA/D26/10:02, Raya disagrees with Chief Benja's idea. She argues that the other lands are their enemies. She thinks that inviting them is dangerous.

In datum SA/D27/10:08, Raya shows the disagreement of Chief Benja statement. She disagrees of the fact that the other lands think the Dragon Gem magically brings prosperity for Heart land. In the fact, Dragon Gem does not bring

Heart land any prosperity. Therefore, Raya totally disagrees that Heart land's prosperity exists because of the dragon gem.

g. Informing

Informing expression means that the speaker gives or tells the information or facts about something so that the listener can know about something. In this research, the researcher finds that there are 23 data (7,52%). This is the example of informing expressions found in Raya's script:

Namaari : I'm Namaari, of Fang.
 Raya : Hi, Namaari. **I'm Raya.**

(SA/D34/12:40)

At first, Namaari tells to Raya about her name and her kingdom she is from. The, in dialogue SA/D34/12:40, Raya tells to Namaari the information about her name. Therefore, Namaari can know the name of the princess in Heart Kingdom.

Raya : Come with me, dep la. I wanna show you something.
 Namaari : The spirit of Sisu. I can feel it.
 Raya : **It's the last bit of dragon magic left in the whole world.**

(SA/D56/15:30)

In the conversation above, Raya invites Namaari to go somewhere because she wants to show Namaari about something. Then, Namaari sees the Dragon gem which there is the spirit of Sisu in it. In datum SA/D56/15:30, Raya tells her about the information of the thing Namaari sees at the moment. Raya tells Namaari that it is the last magic of the dragon left in the world. This utterance is considered as informing because Raya informs to Namaari that that there is no other magic but that dragon gem left by the dragon.

Sisu : What is this delightful culinary treat?
 Raya : **It's jackfruit jerky.**

(SA/D88/26:30)

Datum SA/D88/26:30 happens when Sisu asks Raya about the food that Raya gave to her. She asks about the name of the delightful culinary treat of the food she eats. Then, Raya says to Sisu that the name of the food is the jackfrui jerky. This utterance contains function of informing because Raya tells the information about the name of the food that Sisu does not know.

h. Reminding

This kind of expression aims to remind someone to do something. There are only 1 datum (0,33%) which contains reminding utterances performed by Raya. The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Raya : **Sisu, I told you to stay on the boat.**
 Sisu : Sorry.

(SA/D183/50:23)

In datum SA/D183/50:23, Raya reminds Sisu to stay on the boat even when Sisu forgot the instruction.

2. Directives

The directives speech act performed by the main character were found 98 data (32,03%). They are commanding, begging, warning, asking, inviting, suggesting, and requesting.

a. Commanding

It is a kind of expression to ask someone to do something. In this research, there are found 27 data (8,82%) conducting commanding utterances performed by Raya. These are the example of data findings:

Raya : **Ba, get up! Come on!** (SA/D59/18:47)

Please, we have to keep moving.

Get up! (SA/D61/18:52)

Ba! We don't have time!

Stand up! (SA/D63/19:03)

In the dialogue above, Raya asks someone to do something. According to datum SA/D59/18:47, word *Ba* means father. Raya asks her father get up and go with her by saying “get up!” and “come on!”. She commands her father to get up and come along with her because they have to keep moving and the must not stop running. It also happens in datum SA/D61/18:52 when Raya asks her father to get up because her father keep falling down and can't run or walk straightly like she does. She commands her father strictly because they don't have time to stop moving. They have to keep walking and running because of the danger is coming. In datum SA/D63/19:03, Raya commands her father to stand up because her father can't stand properly even when Raya helps him. These sentences are the imperative because started by the *infinitive verbs*, such as get, come, and stand. Raya's utterances are the kind of directive speech act because it affects someone to do whatever speaker says.

Raya : **Say hi**, Sisu. (SA/D131/34:19)

Raya : **Run!** (SA/D132/34:39)

Raya : Not like that! **Two legs!** (SA/D133/34:43)

Raya : Tuk Tuk! **Roll!** (SA/D134/35:02)

Raya : **Jump!** (SA/D135/35:16)

In dialogue SA/D131/34:19, Raya gives a command to Sisu. She asks Sisu to say “hi” to someone they meet at the time. In datum SA/D132/34:39, Raya asks Sisu to run away like she does. In datum SA/D133/34:43, Raya gives a command to Sisu to run by using two legs. In datum SA/D134/35:02, Raya asks Tuk Tuk to roll. Then, in datum SA/D135/35:16, Raya asks someone to jump. These data are the

commanding of directive speech act because Raya commands someone to do whatever she says, such as “Say hi!”, “run!”, “(use) two legs!”, “roll!”, and “jump!”.

b. Begging

The expression of begging means that the speaker asks someone earnestly or humbly to do something. The researcher finds that there are 9 data (2,94%) containing the begging expression. The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Raya : Ba, get up! Come on!
Please, we have to keep moving.
 Get up! Ba! We don't have time!
 (SA/D60/18:50)

In datum SA/D60/18:50, Raya asks someone earnestly or humbly to do something. She begs Chief Benja (her father) to get up because they don't have more time. In addition, she asks her father to keep moving with her. It is identified as begging because Raya uses “please” in her directive speech.

Raya : What's your name?
 Tong : The moniker given to me is Tong.
 Raya : Okay, Tong, look, you don't know me, and I don't know you, but I'm sure that you know a back door or a way outta here, and it's really important that my friends stay safe, okay?
So, I am sincerely asking you, will you help us?
Please.
 (SA/D236/58:57)

Dialogue above is started when Raya asks someone's name. Then, the man says that his name is Tong. By knowing his name, Raya begs Tong to do something. Datum SA/D236/58:57 happens when Raya begs to Tong to help Raya and her friends by asking Tong to safe her friends and bring them to the back door or the way

so that they can go out of there. This speech acts is considered as begging because Raya sincerely asks Tong to help her by saying “please” in her utterance.

c. Warning

Warning is used to tell someone not to do something because of the possible danger or unpleasant situation. There are 5 data (1,63%) of warning utterances presented by Raya, the main character. The example of data finding will be presented as follows:

Chief Benja : Like I said, not one foot on the inner circle.
You lost, Raya.

Raya : Did I?

Chief Benja : Raya...
I probably should have said two feet.

Raya : Hey, **don't beat yourself up too much**, Chief Benja.
You gave it your best.

(SA/D14/06:55)

First, Chief Benja challenges Raya to beat him by touching the inner circle. He thinks Raya lost but he is wrong. Raya touches the inner circle by one foot. Chief Benja regrets not to say “two feet on the inner circle” so that Raya could lost. In datum SA/D14/06:55, Raya comfort Chief Benja. Moreover, it also means that Raya warns Chief Benja not to blame himself of what happened.

Raya : **Don't go anywhere**

(SA/D211/55:10)

Dialogue SA/D211/55:10 happens because Raya warns Sisu not to go anywhere. She wants Sisu to stay there because it's dangerous for Sisu to go to somewhere alone without Raya. This utterance is identified as warning because Raya uses word “don't” in her speech which means that Raya warns someone not to do something.

d. Asking

The speaker uses asking expression to ask about something and expect the answer. Based on the data findings, the researcher finds 47 data (15,36%) of asking expressions. The example of the data findings will be described as follows:

Chief Benja : The gem's not a weapon. It's a sacred relic.

Spine Chief : Kumandra! Kumandra's a joke!

Tail Chief : He brought us all this way to talk about fairy tales.

Spine Chief : This is pointless!

Raya : I have something to say. **Who's hungry?**

(SA/D32/12:21)

The dialogue above happens when there is a messy debate among Chief Benja, Chief of Spine, and Chief of Tail. Then, Raya breaks the debate. To get people's interest, Raya asks to people there by saying "who's hungry?". Datum SA/D32/12:21 has a function of asking because she expects the answer of the listeners.

Raya : Okay, next question. **Hand-to-hand or swords?**

Namaari : Blades all day.

(SA/D44/13:11)

Datum SA/D44/13:11 shows that Raya gives a question to someone. She asks to Namaari which way Namaari usually does or likes in fighting. Raya's utterance is identified as asking because Raya expects Namaari as the listener to answer the option she is asking. Then, Namaari says that she prefer blades.

Namaari : According to this, after the Mighty Sisu blasted away all the Druun, she fell into the water and floated downstream.

Legends say she's now sleeping at the river's end.

Raya : **But which river?** There's, like, hundreds.

Namaari : I don't know.

(SA/D51/14:21)

At first, Namaari tells to Raya about the legend that the Mighty Sisu fell down into the water and sleeping in the end of the river after blasting away the Druun. In

datum SA/D51/14:21, Raya asks Namaari about something she has not known. She expects Namaari to tell her which river Sisu is sleeping because there are hundreds rivers in the land. In the end, Namaari answers that she does not know where exactly it it.

Sisu : I was so focused on saving the world, I forgot to have breakfast today.

Raya : Today? **When exactly do you think today is?**

Sisu : Tuesday

(SA/D87/26:22)

At first, Sisu says that she forgot to have a breakfast 'today' because she was so focused in saving the world from Druun. Then in datum SA/D87/26:22, Raya gives a question to Sisu about what she said to Raya. She asks to Sisu what day Sisu thinks about 'today'. In addition, she expects the answer of the question. Therefore, she get 'Tuesday' as the answer from Sisu.

Sisu : Every dragon has a unique magic.

Raya : **Okay, what's yours?**

Sisu : I'm a really strong swimmer.

(SA/D99/28:00)

Datum SA/D99/28:00 shows that Raya asks Sisu about a unique magic Sisu has because Sisu is a dragon. She asks Sisu because she is curious about Sisu's magic. Therefore, she expects Sisu tells her about her magic. Then, Sisu tells her that she can swim strongly.

Raya : All right, Dang Hai, I'll take that Dragon Gem piece.

Chai : Whoa! I'm not Dang Hai. I'm Chai, the flower guy.

Raya : **Where is Dang Hai?**

Chai : He's right over there.

Raya : **What? Who has his gem piece?**

Chai : The most vicious chief Talon has ever seen

(SA/D181/48:43)

(SA/D182/48:48)

At first, Raya thinks that a man standing in front of her is Dang Hai. Then, that man turns around and tells Raya that he is not Dang Hai but he is Chai, the flower guy. Datum SA/D181/48:43 shows that Raya asks Chai where Dang Hai is. She expects Chai to tell her. Then, Chai tells Raya that Dang Hai is in the right over there (Dang Hai is dead). In datum SA/D182/48:48, Raya asks who has the gem piece if Dang Hai is dead. Her question is replied by the man that the gem piece is hold by the most vicious Chief of Talon.

Raya : **What's your name?**

Tong : The moniker given to me is Tong

(SA/D232/58:46)

Datum SA/D232/58:46 shows that Raya gives a question to someone. She asks the name of someone. This utterance is considered as asking form because Raya expects the listener to answer her by telling her the name he has. Then, He answers that his name is "tong".

e. Inviting

Inviting aims to ask kindly or request someone to do or go to somewhere. In addition, the speaker also expects the listener to do or go along with themselves. There are 5 data (1,63%) conducting the inviting expressions performed by Raya. These are the example of the data finding:

Raya : **Come on.** Have you eaten yet?

(SA/D38/12:53)

In dialogue SA/D38/12:53, Raya invites someone (Namaari) to come with her. She expects Namaari to go or come along with her in a dinner party. She wants Namaari to eat together with her.

Raya : Hey. **Come with me, dep la.** I wanna show you something
(SA/D54/15:02)

Datum SA/D54/15:02 shows that Raya invites Namaari (dep la) to come along with her. She invites Namaari to go somewhere because she wants to show something to Namaari. This utterance has a function of inviting because Raya uses “come with me/come on” in her dialogue.

f. Suggesting

This kind of expression aims to mention or introduce an idea or plan into someone’s mind. In this research, Raya only performs 2 data (0,65%) to suggest someone. The example of the data findings will be described as follows:

Raya : **We need to keep going.**
(SA/D112/30:58)

Dialogue SA/D112/30:58 shows that Raya suggests someone to do something. She mentions a plan or an idea to someone that they need to keep going. Moreover, she also gives a suggestion not to stop moving.

Sisu : Well, I’m Sisu and...

Raya : **And we need to get to Talon now.**
(SA/D143/36:31)

In datum SA/D143/36:31, Raya gives a suggestion to someone. She suggests to someone that they need to get going to somewhere at the moment she talks. Utterance “we need to get to Talon now” represents Raya’s plan to go to Talon land directly.

g. Requesting

Requesting is a kind of directives act which means the act of asking someone politely to do something or asking for something. The researcher finds that there are

3 data (0,98%) conducting the requesting speech act. The detail examples will be explained as follows:

Raya : Sisu? Sisu? **Please get out of there.**
 Sisu ; I'm a water dragon. This is water. It's sort of my thing.
 You wanna come in?
 Raya : Someone could see you.

(SA/D148/38:12)

Datum SA/D148/38:12 shows that Raya politely asks someone to do something. She says "please get out of there" because she requests Sisu to get out from the river. She asks Sisu to do that because she does not want someone see her in a dragon form. Therefore, she asks politely to Sisu so that Sisu decides to do as Raya requested.

Raya : **Until we have all the gems, you have to stay human.**
Please.

(SA/D154/38:43)

In dialogue SA/D154/38:43, Raya asks someone politely to do something. Raya requests Sisu to stay human. She asks Sisu not to change her appearance into dragon until Raya can get all the pieces of the gem.

3. Commissives

Raya, the main character in the movie, performed 10 utterances of commissives speech act (3,27%). This kind of speech act which are found in Raya's utterances consists of promising and offering.

a. Promising

It is a kind of commissive act which is used by the speaker to commit himself to do something in the future. It also means that the speaker will do something

certainly. There are 5 data (1,63%) found in this research. The example of the data findings will be described as follows:

Raya : **I'll be back before you know it.**

(SA/D170/44:06)

In dialogue SA/D170/44:06, Raya commits herself that she will do something in the future. She promises to someone that she will be back before anyone know that she is back. It means that she promises to come back as soon as possible.

Raya : **Yeah, I sort of promised to buy them all the congee they could eat.**

(SA/D187/50:45)

Dialogue SA/D187/50:45 shows that Raya states a commitment to do something. She promises to buy them the congee as much as they want. It means that Raya will pay all the meal they ate at that place.

Raya : **Go! We're right behind you.**

(SA/D297/01:22:40)

Datum SA/D297/01:22:40 shows that Raya promises to someone that Raya will support whatever the listener does by saying "we are right behind you". Her utterance represent her commitment to stay with the listener.

b. Offering

Offering is used by the speaker to show the intention or the willingness of doing or giving something to the listener(s). Moreover, offering utterance could be accepted or refused. In this research, there are found 5 data (1,63%) conducting offering utterances performed by Raya. The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Raya : And we need to get to Talon now.

Captain Boun : I'm sorry. The Shrimp-orium is not a water taxi. Toi,
that's a lot of jade!

Raya : **Half now, half when we arrive in Talon. Deal?**

Captain Boun : Clasp onto your congee. Today's special is to go.

(SA/D144/36:37)

At first, Raya asks Captain Boun to get to Talon. But he refuses to go because going to Talon needs so much cost. Datum SA/D144/36:37 shows that Raya shows the willingness to do something to Captain Boun. She offers to pay half firstly, then the half after arriving in Talon. Captain Boun accepts the offering and drives his boat to Talon.

Raya : **Would you like to earn some honest loot?**

(SA/D179/48:07)

Datum SA/D179/48:07 shows that Raya offers someone about their willingness in doing something. She offers someone whether they like to earn loot or money in a honest way instead of stealing. This utterance is strongly considered as offering because there is word "would you like to.." in Raya's utterance.

Raya : Hey guys. **Do you wanna play hide-and-peek?**

All right. Ready? One. Two. Two and a half. Three.

(SA/D194/53:34)

Raya asks someone's willingness to do something. In datum SA/D194/53:34, Raya offers someone if they want to play hide-and-peek with her by saying "do you wanna play..". Then, they accept to play with her. In the end, Raya starts to count and let them to hide.

4. Expressives

The researcher finds 26 data (8,50%) of expressives speech act performed by Raya, the main character in the "Raya and The Last Dragon" movie. They are thanking, complimenting, doubting, greeting, apologizing, leave-taking, and expressing the anger.

a. Thanking

Thanking is to show the speaker's grateful and pleasant feeling for something the listeners have done to the speaker. The researcher finds 3 data (0,98%) performed by Raya which conduct thanking expression. The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Raya : Tuk tuk, come on! Focus! **Thank you.**
(SA/D5/04:32)

At first, Raya asks Tuk-Tuk for being Focus on what they are doing at the time. Then, Tuk-Tuk could be focus as what Raya wants. Then in datum SA/D5/04:32, Raya is grateful of what Tuk-tuk has done. Raya says 'thank you' to Tuk-tuk because it can be focus as what she asked to it.

Captain Boun : Okay, who's hungry?

Sisu : Oh, I am.

Captain Boun : Two house specials. How spicy would you like it? Hot, hotter, or Boun-goes-the-dynamite? Bring on the heat!

Sisu : Yeah!

Raya : No, I don't think so.

Sisu : Uh, what are you doing?

Raya : We don't know him. It could be poison.

Sisu : Why would he poison us?

Captain Boun : Yeah, why would I poison you?

Raya : First, to get my jade purse, second, to steal my sword, and third, I don't know, to kidnap my Tuk Tuk.

Captain Boun : All good points, but if this is poison, you're gonna die happy.

Raya : **Yeah, thanks,** but we got our own eats.

(SA/D160/39:38)

Datum SA/D160/39:38 shows that Raya expresses her feeling to someone. She says "thanks" to captain Boun because captain Boun has offered her a delicious food

and provided a good service to Raya and Sisu although Raya accuses him to poison Raya and Sisu, refuses to eat the meal and prefers to eat her own meal.

b. Complimenting

This kind of expression is used to admire or praise what someone has done or looks like by saying something nice. There are 4 data (1,31%) containing compliment expression uttered by Raya. The examples of the data findings will be described as follows:

Raya : Hey, don't beat yourself up too much, Chief Benja.
You gave it your best.
 (SA/D15/06:58)

In dialogue SA/D15/06:58, Raya praises what someone has done. She give a compliment for Chief Benja that He has done the best action he could do.

Raya : Hey, buddy, focus. Eyes forward, Tuk Tuk. **Good boy.**
 (SA/D70/21:46)

Datum SA/D70/21:46 shows that Raya gives compliment to someone. This utterance is identified as complimenting because Raya says "good boy" to praise what Tuk tuk does. She admire tuk tuk because it has been focus after Raya told it to be focus.

Raya : **Phew! Good work, Captain Boun!**
 (SA/D225/57:57)

Dialogue SA/D225/57:57 shows that Raya admires someone of something he has done for Raya. She says "good work!" to give a compliment for Captain Boun. By saying a compliment, Raya expresses her feeling that she is amazed of the action Captain Boun did.

c. Doubting

Doubting is used to express the uncertain feeling. Moreover, it also means to question the truth of something. In this research, there are found 6 data (1,96%) conducting doubting utterances performed by Raya. The detail examples will be explained as follows:

Raya : We'll poison them?

Chief Benja : No, we're not going to poison them and we're not going to fight them. We're going to share a meal with them.

Raya : **Wait, what?**

Chief Benja : I invited them.

Raya : But they're our enemies.

(SA/D25/10:00)

Raya thought that Chief Benja will poison them, but Chief Benja says that they are not going to poison or fight the other lands. He says that he plans to share a meal with them. Raya expresses the doubt in datum SA/D25/10:00. She is not sure of Chief Benja's plan. She thinks that inviting other lands to share the meal is dangerous because they are their enemies.

Namaari : You know, Fang legend says she's still out there.

Raya : **Sisu? You're kidding, right?**

(SA/D49/14:00)

Datum SA/D49/14:00 shows that Raya doubts of Namaari statement. She questions about the truth of the legend that says that Sisu is still alive. By saying "you are kidding, right?", Raya expresses her doubting to Namaari because it is impossible that Sisu is still alive out of there.

Tong : Are you sure those four miniature menaces will be successful?

Raya : **I don't know**

(SA/D282/01:13:05)

In datum SA/D282/01:13:05, Raya expresses her doubting by saying “i do not know”. It is considered as a doubting utterance because Raya does not have any confidence that those four miniature menaces will be succesful like she had managed and prepared.

d. Greeting

The greeting expression is an act done when the speaker meet or welcome someone usually by saying something politely or friendly. In this research, Raya performs greeting expression in 6 data (1,96%). The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Namaari : I'm Namaari, of Fang.

Raya : **Hi, Namaari.** I'm Raya.

(SA/D33/12:38)

Dialogue SA/D33/12:38 shows that Raya says something friendly to someone she meets for the first time. She says 'hi, Namaari' to greet someone who introduced herself to Raya at first.

Sisu : Getting the rest of the gems is gonna be a breeze.

Raya : Yeah, well, this one was easy, but the rest of them are being held by a bunch of no-good binturis.

Namaari : Binturi? That's not a very nice way to describe an old friend.

Raya : **Namaari.**

(SA/D125/33:47)

At first, Raya has a conversation with Sisu about the location of the othef gem pieces. Then, Raya says that another piece is held by binturi. At the moment, Namaari who has been described by Raya as binturi comes. Datum SA/D125/33:47 shows that Raya greets Namaari when she meets her in a while even years.

Raya : **Hey, baby, toddler, thing, whatever you're called.**

It's really late. What are you doing out here? Where are your parents?

(SA/D172/44:56)

Raya greets someone she meets for the first time in datum SA/D172/44:56. Because she has not known their name, she greets them by calling them “baby” because they are look like very young child. She also calls them by “toddler” because they look like a child approximately 12 to 36 month old and still walk unsteadily. Moreover, because Raya is confused to call them, she just call them by “thing” to take it easy.

Raya : **Hey there, Princess Undercut. Fancy meeting you here.**

(SA/D237/59:28)

Raya's utterance in datum SA/D237/59:28 is considered as greeting form because Raya greets a princess who has the undercut hair. In addition, utterance “fancy meeting you here” is strongly identified as a greeting because it express the pleasant feeling of meeting someone.

e. Apologizing

This kind of expression is used to say sorry when the speaker after doing something wrong or unpleasant thing. There are 5 data (1,63%) which express apologizing performed by the main character. The detail examples will be explained as follows:

Namaari : I'm Namaari, of Fang.

Raya : Hi, Namaari. I'm Raya.

Is that Sisu?

Sorry, um, yeah, I might be a little bit of a dragon nerd.

Namaari : Hey, I'm the one wearing the Sisu fan necklace.

(SA/D36/12:45)

Raya apologizes to Namaari in datum SA/D36/12:45 because she asks something suddenly after introducing herself in a few moments. By saying sorry, Raya expresses her regret after doing something. In addition, she also expects Namaari to forgive her impolite action.

Sisu : Oh, no!
 Raya : What? What is it?
 Sisu : We forgot to bring a gift for the Tail chief.
 Raya : **I'm sorry.** A gift?

(SA/D114/31:09)

At first, Sisu says that they forgot to bring a gift or present for the Tail Chief. She thinks that giving a gift is important when someone meets anyone for the first time. But in datum SA/D114/31:09, Raya expresses apologizing to Sisu. She says sorry to her because she doubts of Sisu's idea.

Sisu : My girl Raya and I are gonna fix the world.
 Bring everyone back.
 Captain Boun : You're gonna bring everyone back? I wanna help.
 Raya : **I'm sorry,** I can't let you do that. It's too dangerous.

(SA/D248/01:02:27)

Datum SA/D114/31:09 shows that Raya feels sorry to Captain Boun because Raya forbids Captain Boun to help Raya and Sisu in fixing the world. She says sorry to him because it is too dangerous to captain boun so that Raya refuses to let him joining the war.

f. Leave-taking

Leave-taking is a kind of expressive act which is used when the speaker wants to leave the conversation with someone by saying "bye", "good bye", "see you", so on. In this movie, the researcher finds 1 datum (0,33%) presented by Raya conduct

leave-taking expression. The example of the data findings will be described as follows:

Raya : **Bye-bye, binturi.**

(SA/D147/37:25)

In datum SA/D147/37:25, Raya says “bye-bye” to someone. It means that Raya uses that sentence when she leaves someone named Binturi.

g. **Expressing The Anger**

It is used to express or show the strong emotion of the unpleasant action from someone. In this research, Raya expresses her anger in only 1 datum (0,33%). The description of the data finding is presented as follows:

Namaari : I never meant for any of this to happen.

Raya : **Liar!**

Namaari : I don't care if you believe me. Sisu did.

(SA/D294/01:21:26)

Dialogue SA/D294/01:21:26 happens when Namaari says that she never meant to make the situation worse and broken. She never thought to kill Sisu. But, Raya expresses her strong emotion of the unpleasant action from Namaari. She shows the anger by saying “Liar!” in a high tone. She doesn't believe in whatever Namaari tells. She is furious because Namaari has killed someone important to her. Therefore, Raya still thinks that Namaari is a liar although Namaari says the truth to Raya.

5. **Declaratives**

Based on the data finding, there is only 1 datum (0,33%) of the declaratives speech act. Raya only performed declaring in this movie.

a. **Declaring**

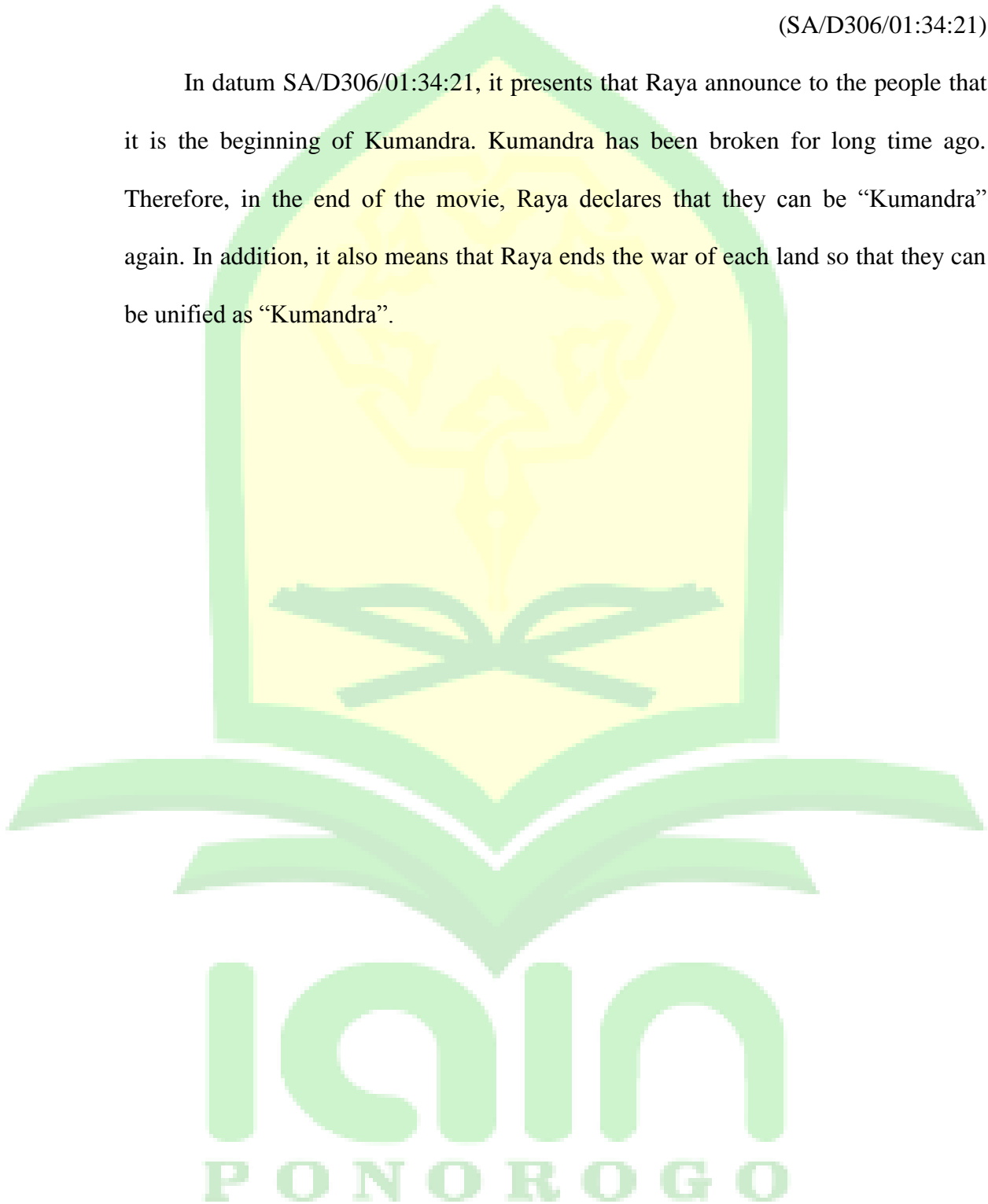
The expression of declaring means that the speaker the beginning of a state or condition formally to people. In this research, the researcher only found 1 datum

(0,33%) conducts declaring statement which is presented by Raya, the main character in the movie. The detail example will be explained as follows:

Raya : **Welcome to Kumandra.**

(SA/D306/01:34:21)

In datum SA/D306/01:34:21, it presents that Raya announce to the people that it is the beginning of Kumandra. Kumandra has been broken for long time ago. Therefore, in the end of the movie, Raya declares that they can be “Kumandra” again. In addition, it also means that Raya ends the war of each land so that they can be unified as “Kumandra”.



CHAPTER 1V

CONCLUSION

This chapter conducts the conclusion of the research and the suggestions from the researcher about the future research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that there are five speech act classifications performed by Raya as the main character in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. According to Yule's theory, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

The researcher finds 306 data conducting speech act classifications performed by Raya. The representatives speech act is the mostly used by Raya which contains 171 data (55,88%). It is in the form of stating, predicting, agreeing, explaining, convincing, arguing, informing, and reminding. The directives speech act contains 98 data (32,03%). It is in the form of commanding, begging, warning, asking, inviting, suggesting, and requesting. The commissives speech act contains 10 data (3,27%). It is in the form of promising and offering. The expressives speech act contains 26 data (8,50%). It is in the form of thanking, complimenting, doubting, greeting, apologizing, leave-taking, and expressing the anger. Meanwhile the declaratives speech act only contains 1 datum (0,33%) which is only in the form of declaring. It can be concluded that representative speech acts has the highest frequency meanwhile declarative speech acts has the lowest frequency.

B. Suggestions

Based on the research findings and discussion, the researcher gives some suggestions fo the students and the othe researchers. For the students of linguistics major, the researcher

realizes that there are lots of topics and issues in pragmatics especially speech acts that can be explored. For the other researchers on Pragmatics who will organize Pragmatics study, they can conduct the researcher in the further analysis so that the researcher can be more interesting. In the end, the researcher hopes this research can help the readers in studying Pragmatics, especially speech act.



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APPENDICES



**The Analysis of Speech Act Classifications Performed by Raya as The Main Character
in “Raya and The Last Dragon” Movie Script**

NO.	UTTERANCE	SPEECH ACT CLASSIFICATION	TYPE	CODE
1	Looks like someone’s trying to be clever.	Representative	Stating	SA/D1/04:07
2	All right, Tuk Tuk, let’s show ’em what clever really looks like	Directives	Invitating	SA/D2/04:14
3	Tuk Tuk! Come on..	Directives	Begging	SA/D3/04:26
4	Focus!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D4/04:30
5	Thank you	Expressive	Thanking	SA/D5/04:32
6	Hey, bud, that was awesome.	Expressives	Complimenting	SA/D6/04:39
7	Give me some shell.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D7/04:40
8	Wait a second.	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D8/05:34
9	This feels too easy.	Representative	Stating	SA/D9/05:39
10	Chief Benja.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D10/05:43
11	I know it’s your job to try and stop me, but you won’t.	Representative	Stating	SA/D11/05:46
12	You might wanna take out that blade.	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D12/05:58
13	You’re gonna need it.	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D13/05:60
14	Don’t beat yourself up too much, Chief Benja.	Directive	Warning	SA/D14/06:55
15	You gave it your best.	Expressives	Complimenting	SA/D15/06:58
16	The spirit of Sisu.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D16/07:13
17	Well, yeah!	Representatives	Agreeing	SA/D17/08:28
18	I mean, anyone hoping to steal the Dragon Gem now has to face the fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands.	Representative	Explaining	SA/D18/08:30
19	Okay	Representative	Agreeing	SA/D19/08:46
20	We can do this.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D20/08:50

	I'm ready. I know exactly how we'll stop them			
21	<p>First, Tail. A sweltering desert with sneaky mercenaries who fight dirty.</p> <p>Second, Talon. A floating market famous for fast deals and fighters with even faster hands.</p> <p>Third, Spine. A frigid bamboo forest guarded by exceptionally large warriors, and their giant axes.</p> <p>Fourth, Fang. Our fiercest enemy. A nation protected by angry assassins, and their even angrier cats.</p>	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D21/08:58
22	So we're gonna need some crossbows and catapults.	Representative	Predicting	SA/D22/09:33
23	What about flaming catapults?	Directives	Asking	SA/D23/09:39
24	We'll poison them?	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D24/09:53
25	Wait, what?	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D25/10:00
26	But they're our enemies.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D26/10:02
27	That's ridiculous. It doesn't do that.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D27/10:08
28	That's ancient history, Ba.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D28/10:26
29	Things look a little tense, Ba.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D29/11:14
30	Please don't.	Directives	Warning	SA/D30/11:19
31	I have something to say.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D31/12:15
32	Who's hungry?	Directives	Asking	SA/D32/12:21
33	Hi, Namaari.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D33/12:38
34	I'm Raya.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D34/12:40

35	Is that Sisu?	Directives	Asking	SA/D35/12:43
36	Sorry,	Expressives	Apologizing	SA/D36/12:45
37	I might be a little bit of a dragon nerd.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D37/12:47
38	Come on	Directives	Inviting	SA/D38/12:53
39	Have you eaten yet?	Directives	Asking	SA/D39/12:56
40	Seriously?	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D40/13:04
41	Your mom actually said that?	Directives	Asking	SA/D41/13:08
42	Awkward.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D42/13:09
43	Okay, next question.	Directives	Inviting	SA/D43/13:10
44	Hand-to-hand or swords?	Directives	Asking	SA/D44/13:11
45	Only a monster would choose to wear this outfit on the regular.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D45/13:19
46	Rice or stew?	Directives	Asking	SA/D46/13:22
47	I didn't think that'd stump you.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D47/13:27
48	And we're both Sisu superfans.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D48/13:52
49	Sisu? You're kidding, right?	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D49/14:00
50	Are you supposed to have that?	Directives	Asking	SA/D50/14:05
51	But which river?	Directives	Asking	SA/D51/14:21
52	There's, like, hundreds.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D52/14:22
53	Maybe we really could be Kumandra again..	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D53/14:38
54	Come with me, dep la.	Directives	Inviting	SA/D54/15:02
55	I wanna show you something.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D55/15:03
56	It's the last bit of dragon magic left in the whole world.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D56/15:30
57	There is no way you're taking Sisu's gem.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D57/16:29
58	Ba! Come on, we have to go!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D58/18:30
59	Ba, get up! Come on!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D59/18:47
60	Please, we have to	Directives	Begging	SA/D60/18:50

	keep moving.			
61	Get up!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D61/18:52
62	Ba! We don't have time!	Representatives	Stating	SA/D62/18:58
63	Stand up!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D63/19:03
64	Ba, why are you saying this?	Directives	Asking	SA/D64/19:11
65	No! We can make it together.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D65/19:16
66	You're okay.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D66/19:22
67	What are you doing, you big fur bug?	Directives	Asking	SA/D67/21:39
68	Hey buddy, focus.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D68/21:42
69	Eyes forward, Tuk Tuk.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D69/21:44
70	Good boy.	Expressives	Complimenting	SA/D70/21:46
71	You're so easily distracted.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D71/21:48
72	You're getting a little too big for this, bud.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D72/22:12
73	Six years of searching and we end up at a literal shipwreck.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D73/22:27
74	That's not a bad sign, is it?	Representatives	Stating	SA/D74/22:35
75	I don't know if you're listening. I've searched every river to find you, and now I'm here at the very last one.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D75/23:34
76	There's not a lot of us left	Representatives	Informing	SA/D76/23:43
77	And we really... We really need your help.	Directives	Begging	SA/D77/23:46
78	If I can be honest, I really need your help.	Directives	Begging	SA/D78/23:53
79	I made a mistake.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D79/24:00
80	I trusted someone I shouldn't have,	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D80/24:03
81	And now the world's broken.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D81/24:05
82	I just really, really want my ba back. Please.	Directives	Begging	SA/D82/24:16

83	I know, buddy, I haven't forgot...	Representatives	Stating	SA/D83/25:16
84	Oh, Mighty Sisu.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D84/25:41
85	You are Sisu?	Directives	Asking	SA/D85/25:59
86	Raya. I'm Raya.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D86/26:04
87	When exactly do you think today is?	Directives	Asking	SA/D87/26:22
88	It's jackfruit jerky.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D88/26:30
89	I dried it myself	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D89/26:32
90	Sisu, there are a few things I need to catch you up on.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D90/26:39
91	I don't know.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D91/27:00
92	But I still have a big chunk of it, though.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D92/27:03
93	Can't you just make another one?	Directives	Asking	SA/D93/27:12
94	But you're a dragon.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D94/27:17
95	But you saved the world.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D95/27:25
96	You're glowing.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D96/27:46
97	No, no.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D97/27:51
98	Your little sister's magic?	Directives	Asking	SA/D98/27:52
99	What's yours?	Directives	Asking	SA/D99/28:00
100	You touched this gem piece and it gave you powers.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D100/28:06
101	You know what this means, right?	Directives	Asking	SA/D101/28:10
102	What? No!	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D102/28:13
103	You're still connected to the gem's magic, and that means you can still use it to save the world.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D103/28:14
104	If we can get all the other gem pieces, you can reassemble it and boom the Druun away!	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D104/28:19
105	And bring my ba back?	Directives	Asking	SA/D105/28:24

106	Okay, so here's the sitch.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D106/29:38
107	After the gem broke, each piece was taken by one of the chiefs of the five lands, Fang, Heart, Spine, Talon, and Tail, Where we are now.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D107/29:40
108	Well, we don't want to attract attention.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D108/29:55
109	Because this place didn't just booby-trap itself.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D109/30:08
110	It's not to stop Druun. It's to stop people.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D110/30:19
111	Nothing. I'm just not used to seeing dragons.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D111/30:37
112	We need to keep going.	Directives	Suggesting	SA/D112/30:58
113	What? What is it?	Directives	Asking	SA/D113/31:04
114	I'm sorry.	Expressives	Apologizing	SA/D114/31:09
115	A gift?	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D115/31:10
116	Careful!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D116/31:21
117	It's a Toot N Boom.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D117/31:23
118	I'd say we found the Tail chief.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D118/31:50
119	From the looks of it, she was hoarding the gem and became a victim of her own traps.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D119/31:55
120	Hold on!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D120/32:05
121	Sisu...don't!	Directives	Warning	SA/D121/32:24
122	Two down, three to go.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D122/32:52
123	Dragons can do that?	Directives	Asking	SA/D123/33:02
124	Yeah, well, this one was easy, but the rest of them are being held by a bunch of no-good binturis.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D124/33:15

125	Namaari.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D125/33:47
126	What can I say? Bling is my thing.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D126/33:48
127	Is that why you're chasing me?	Directives	Asking	SA/D127/33:58
128	And here I thought it was because you missed me.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D128/34:02
129	Yeah, I actually was looking for Sisu.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D129/34:12
130	Oh, and guess what? I found her.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D130/34:16
131	Say hi, Sisu.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D131/34:19
132	Run!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D132/34:39
133	Not like that! Two legs!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D133/34:43
134	Tuk Tuk! Roll!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D134/35:02
135	Jump!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D135/35:16
136	That's Namaari.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D136/35:21
137	She's the backstabbing binturi that broke the world.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D137/35:23
138	What do cats and Druun have in common?	Directives	Asking	SA/D138/35:35
139	And they both hate water	Representatives	Stating	SA/D139/35:42
140	Hold on!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D140/35:44
141	Hello? Is anybody here?	Directives	Asking	SA/D141/35:59
142	The captain, where is the captain?	Directives	Asking	SA/D142/36:15
143	And we need to get to Talon now.	Directives	Suggesting	SA/D143/36:31
144	Half now, half when we arrive in Talon. Deal?	Commissives	Offering	SA/D144/36:37
145	Does this thing go any faster?	Directives	Commanding	SA/D145/36:56
146	My friend's a really strong swimmer.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D146/37:17
147	Bye-bye, binturi.	Expressives	Leave taking	SA/D147/37:25
148	Please get out of there.	Directives	Requesting	SA/D148/38:12
149	Someone could see you.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D149/38:18

150	Sisu, I saw people lose their minds over a Dragon Gem.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D150/38:32
151	Can you imagine what they'd do over an actual dragon?	Directives	Asking	SA/D151/38:38
152	Look!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D152/38:40
153	We need you to make this all work.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D153/38:41
154	Until we have all the gems, you have to stay human. Please.	Directives	Requesting	SA/D154/38:43
155	My father blindly trusted people, and now, he's stone.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D155/38:48
156	No, I don't think so.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D156/39:17
157	We don't know him.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D157/39:20
158	It could be poison.	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D158/39:22
159	First, to get my jade purse, second, to steal my sword, and third, I don't know, to kidnap my Tuk Tuk.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D159/39:25
160	Yeah, thanks,	Expressives	Thanking	SA/D160/39:38
161	But we got our own eats.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D161/39:40
162	I know, buddy.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D162/41:21
163	Of course.	Representatives	Agreeing	SA/D163/43:13
164	Talon may look nice	Representatives	Stating	SA/D164/43:28
165	But it's a hotspot for pickpockets and con artists.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D165/43:30
166	Okay, so here's the good news. I know where the gem piece is. The bad news?. It's being held by the notorious Chief of Talon, Dang Hai.. What Dang Hai	Representatives	Informing	SA/D166/43:37

	lacks in style, he makes up in mean.			
167	Sisu, I think maybe it's safer for you to stay here on the boat.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D167/43:52
168	Without you, we can't put the gem back together.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D168/43:59
169	I know, and you will. By staying safe.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D169/44:03
170	I'll be back before you know it.	Commissives	Promising	SA/D170/44:06
171	You got it, Captain.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D171/44:12
172	Hey, baby, toddler, thing, whatever you're called.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D172/44:56
173	It's really late.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D173/45:02
174	What are you doing out here?	Directives	Asking	SA/D174/45:03
175	Where are your parents?	Directives	Asking	SA/D175/45:05
176	Thanks	Expressives	Thanking	SA/D176/47:38
177	So, it's none of my business, but using your baby charm to rip people off is super sketchy.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D177/47:40
178	Where is your family?	Directives	Asking	SA/D178/47:47
179	Would you like to earn some honest loot?	Commissives	Offering	SA/D179/48:07
180	All right, Dang Hai, I'll take that Dragon Gem piece.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D180/48:35
181	Where is Dang Hai?	Directives	Asking	SA/D181/48:43
182	What? Who has his gem piece?	Directives	Asking	SA/D182/48:48
183	Sisu, I told you to stay on the boat.	Representatives	Reminding	SA/D183/50:23
184	Hold on to this for me, will ya?	Directives	Requesting	SA/D184/50:25
185	Okay. Three down, two to go.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D185/50:35

186	All right, Captain Boun, next stop! Spine!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D186/50:38
187	Yeah, I sort of promised to buy them all the congee they could eat.	Commissives	Promising	SA/D187/50:45
188	Well, I'm sorry, Sisu,	Expressives	Apologizing	SA/D188/50:56
189	But that's what the world is now.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D189/50:58
190	You can't trust anyone.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D190/51:02
191	Yeah, watch out she doesn't steal your teeth.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D191/51:20
192	Here, let me help you.	Commissives	Offering	SA/D192/51:23
193	Sorry, buddy,	Expressives	Apologizing	SA/D193/53:30
194	Do you wanna play hide-and-seek?	Commissives	Offering	SA/D194/53:34
195	Remind me to never have kids.	Commissives	Commanding	SA/D195/53:51
196	Yeah, well, the world's broken.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D196/54:06
197	You can't trust anyone.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D197/54:08
198	You sound just like my ba.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D198/54:13
199	I really wanted to believe him.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D199/54:15
200	I really wanted to believe that we could be Kumandra again.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D200/54:18
201	Literally thousands of people turned to stone would argue otherwise.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D201/54:26
202	And you know what happened?	Directives	Asking	SA/D202/54:33
203	I got kicked in the back by someone who gave me a gift.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D203/54:36
204	Look around.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D204/54:39
205	We're a world of orphans because	Representatives	Stating	SA/D205/54:41

	people couldn't stop fighting over a gem.			
206	Wanna know why other dragons didn't come back?	Directives	Asking	SA/D206/54:44
207	It's because people don't deserve them.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D207/54:47
208	No, Sisu, I am done trying.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D208/54:51
209	Kumandra is a fairy tale.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D209/54:53
210	The only thing important to me now is bringing my ba back.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D210/54:55
211	Don't go anywhere.	Directives	Warning	SA/D211/55:10
212	I'll be right back.	Commissives	Promising	SA/D212/55:12
213	Sisu! Come back! Please!	Deirectives	Begging	SA/D213/55:26
214	What are you doing?	Directives	Asking	SA/D214/55:28
215	How? By getting squashed by a bunch of Spine rage-heads?	Directives	Asking	SA/D215/55:30
216	Wait!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D216/55:40
217	Sisu, don't!	Directives	Warning	SA/D217/55:41
218	Okay, where are we?	Directives	Asking	SA/D218/55:56
219	Who said anything about gems?	Directives	Asking	SA/D219/56:13
220	We have no interest in gems.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D220/56:15
221	Okay, yeah,	Representatives	Agreeing	SA/D221/56:19
222	I can see how that makes me look like a liar.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D222/56:21
223	What do you plan on doing with us?	Directives	Asking	SA/D223/57:19
224	You have no idea, do you?	Representatives	Stating	SA/D224/57:26
225	Phew! Good work, Captain Boun!	Expressives	Complimenting	SA/D225/57:57
226	You're the only one here?	Directives	Asking	SA/D226/58:10
227	But the Fang	Representatives	Stating	SA/D227/58:26

	gang's here for me, not for you,			
228	If I can distract them, then you guys can get out of here.	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D228/58:28
229	No, I'm just gonna stall them.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D229/58:33
230	I know how to push Namaari's buttons.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D230/58:35
231	And once you guys are clear, I'm out of there.	Commissives	Promising	SA/D231/58:39
232	What's your name?	Directives	Asking	SA/D232/58:46
233	Tong, look!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D233/58:50
234	You don't know me, and I don't know you,	Representatives	Stating	SA/D234/58:52
235	But I'm sure that you know a back door or a way outta here, and it's really important that my friends stay safe, okay?	Directives	Commanding	SA/D235/58:54
236	So, I am sincerely asking you, will you help us? Please.	Directives	Begging	SA/D236/58:57
237	Hey there, Princess Undercut. Fancy meeting you here.	Expressives	Greeting	SA/D237/59:28
238	My sword here says we're not.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D238/59:35
239	I knew you couldn't handle rolling solo.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D239/59:40
240	You're nothing without your band.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D240/59:43
241	Looks like somebody's been taking classes.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D241/01:00:18
242	I'm just trying to get a matching set.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D242/01:00:44
243	You didn't happen to bring Fang's gem, did you?	Representatives	Predicting	SA/D243/01:00:48

244	Yep, she's a dragon	Representatives	Informing	SA/D244/01:01:38
245	Let's go.	Directives	Inviting	SA/D245/01:01:41
246	Did you just hit me with a shrimp tail?	Directives	Asking	SA/D246/01:02:06
247	Well, technically, you always knew she was Sisu.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D247/01:02:11
248	I'm sorry,	Expressives	Apologizing	SA/D248/01:02:27
249	I can't let you do that.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D249/01:02:29
250	It's too dangerous.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D250/01:02:31
251	All right, Captain Boun. To Fang!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D251/01:03:16
252	All right, everyone, here's the plan.	Directives	Inviting	SA/D252/01:04:38
253	The last gem piece is in Fang, the most heavily guarded of the five lands.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D253/01:04:42
254	Now, they're protected by an artificial canal that separates them from the rest of the world.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D254/01:04:45
255	The only way in or out is by water.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D255/01:04:50
256	Luckily for us, we have a magic water dragon.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D256/01:04:59
257	Now, the palace will be swarming with Fang soldiers.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D257/01:05:05
258	To sneak past them, we'll need to...	Representatives	Stating	SA/D258/01:05:37
259	Uh, no. That's not flow.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D259/01:05:37
260	That's a clog.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D260/01:05:40
261	Yeah, I think I'd rather go with Boun's plan.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D261/01:06:04
262	Because it's Fang.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D262/01:06:09
263	You weren't there when Namaari betrayed me.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D263/01:06:26

264	We're sticking with my plan.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D264/01:06:29
265	What's with the downpour?	Directives	Asking	SA/D265/01:06:34
266	Where are you taking me?	Directives	Asking	SA/D266/01:06:47
267	Sisu, why did you bring me here?	Directives	Asking	SA/D267/01:07:16
268	Yeah, I know.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D268/01:07:20
269	I was there.	Representatives	Informing	SA/D269/01:07:24
270	I never knew they were here.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D270/01:07:44
271	I really wish I could believe that.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D271/01:09:27
272	I once thought that we could be friends.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D272/01:09:31
273	Even if she wanted to help us, how could I possibly trust her?	Representatives	Stating	SA/D273/01:09:36
274	Do you think he would even recognize me?	Directives	Asking	SA/D274/01:10:13
275	So much has changed.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D275/01:10:16
276	You remind me of him.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D276/01:10:23
277	Hopeful	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D277/01:10:31
278	How would I even approach Namaari after all that's happened?	Directives	Asking	SA/D278/01:10:37
279	Okay. We'll go with your plan.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D279/01:11:00
280	Actually, I know exactly what to give her.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D280/01:11:15
281	I know.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D281/01:12:55
282	I don't know.	Expressives	Doubting	SA/D282/01:13:05
283	It's just a little something my ba showed me.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D283/01:14:40
284	No, that was all me.	Representatives	Arguing	SA/D284/01:14:46
285	It'll be nice to share a meal with him again.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D285/01:14:50
286	What did you just call her?	Directives	Asking	SA/D286/01:15:18
287	It means we're on.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D287/01:15:34

288	Sisu, until we get that gem and confirm Namaari's actually on our side, promise me you'll stay hidden.	Directives	Begging	SA/D288/01:15:36
289	I see you got my gift.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D289/01:15:57
290	I tried to take good care of it.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D290/01:15:03
291	You're not the only dragon nerd here.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D291/01:16:09
292	Time to bring everyone back.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D292/01:16:35
293	Namaari, it doesn't have to be like this.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D293/01:16:50
294	Liar!	Expressives	Expressing The Anger	SA/D294/01:21:26
295	These are the last of 'em	Representatives	Stating	SA/D295/01:22:37
296	Go!	Directives	Commanding	SA/D296/01:22:38
297	We're right behind you.	Commissives	Promising	SA/D297/01:22:40
298	Everyone, give me your gems.	Directives	Commanding	SA/D298/01:24:00
299	We can still put it together. It can still work. It's not about her magic. It's about trust.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D299/01:24:03
300	That's why it worked. That's why we can do it, too.	Representatives	Explaining	SA/D300/01:24:11
301	By doing the one thing Sisu wanted us to do.	Representatives	Convincing	SA/D301/01:24:15
302	What my ba wanted us to do, to finally trust each other and fix this.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D302/01:24:19
303	But we have to come together. Please.	Directives	Begging	SA/D303/01:24:25
304	Then let me take the first step.	Commissives	Offering	SA/D304/01:24:36
305	I got some jerky.	Representatives	Stating	SA/D305/01:31:08

306	Welcome to Kumandra.	Declaratives	Declaring	SA/D306/01:34:21
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Norwenia Eka Maulida was born in Ponorogo, 22nd June 2000. Her email address is wenaieka@gmail.com. She is first daughter of Mr. Khoirul Mustaqim and Mrs. ST. Umayah Nuroini. She studied at SDN Tegalsari Jetis Ponorogo in 2006 until 2012. She continued her study at MTs Al-Islam Joresan Mlarak Ponorogo and finished in 2015. In the same year, she started to study at SMK Al-Islam Joresan and graduated in 2018. In her studying at Al-Islam Joresan, she participated in many organizations, such as Junior Writing Club, Youth Volunteer of Al-Islam, and Student Council. After graduation, she registered and accepted to study as a student of English Department at State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo started from 2018.

