

## ABSTRACT

**Kusumaningtyas, Dyan Pratiwi. 2015.** Illocutionary act on Romeo dialogue in Franco Zeffirelli's *Romeo and Juliet* Movie. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo, Advisor Tintin Susilowati, S.S, M.Pd

**Key word:** Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Romeo and Juliet 1968 Movie.

Speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Illocutionary is one of speech act aspect, Illocutionary act an analysis the act of people when they say something and doing something when they talk, the mean that what the people want from their utterances. In this research the writer analysis the type of illocutionary act on Romeo dialogues in Franco Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet movie. There are any five type on illocutionary act they are: Representative, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative.

This research was carried out descriptive qualitative design. It focused on the utterance of illocutionary act spoken by Romeo dialogue in movie Romeo and Juliet. The writer used content analysis, its classified data used speech act theory according to J.L Austin and John Searle.

The five types illocutionary act founded on Romeo dialogue are: Representative with total amount 128 items at 43.83%, the elements of representative found are: Asserting, stating, describing, informing, claiming, and reporting. Directive with total amount 69 items at 26 26.63%, the elements of directive found are: asking, begging, forbidding, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, and insisting. Commisive with total amount 35 items at 11.99%, the elements of commisive found are: promising, wishing, hoping, predicting, and threatening. Expressive with total amount 33 items at 11.30%, the elements found are: apologizing, complimenting, congratulating, regretting, thanking, and calling. Declarative with total amount 27 items at 9.25%, the elements of declarative found are: betting, confirming, declaring, dismissing, and declaration. From the analysis has found that illocutionary act purpose to knowledge the wishing of utterances shared by Romeo as a speaker and his partner as hearer. It means that illocutionary act contribute to speaker said what they mean with their utterances, and the hearer easy to interpretation what the speaker means by giving their utterances.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. Background of Study

Everyone believes that communication is the important for life. Communication is the action or process of communicating<sup>1</sup> and there is the process of creating, sending, receiving and interpreting messages between people.<sup>2</sup> Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it is a subdivision of pragmatics. Speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language<sup>3</sup>.

Illocutionary is one of speech act aspect, illocutionary act is related to the very form the utterance may have: stating, wishing, promising etc.<sup>4</sup> Illocutionary act is very important in part of speech act because illocutionary act becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc.<sup>5</sup> Illocutionary act called the act of doing something.

---

<sup>1</sup> A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English* fifth Ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.230

<sup>2</sup> Adam and Galanes, *communication in groups applications and skills sixth Ed.* (MC. Graw hill: higher education 2006), pg.49

<sup>3</sup> George Yule, 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press: New York, pg.47

<sup>4</sup> Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics an Introduction 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing 2001), pg.95-96

<sup>5</sup> Peccei, J.S. 1999. *Pragmatics*. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, pg.44

Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.<sup>6</sup> See the following example of utterance that contains not only locutionary act but also illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act as a main purpose of the utterance.

*“Be careful”*

Locutionary substance is (1) group of sound (2) formed two words then formed and ordering. Illocutionary act substance is a speaker may be performing an illocutionary act of requesting/ordering hearer to be careful. Perlocutionary substance is hearer will comply the request/order to be careful.

Illocutionary act has some different types, the classification of illocutionary speech act as five subdivisions. They are: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative<sup>7</sup>. Each type has different context and meaning. All of these types will become the media for the writer to analyze utterances used by main character in movie *Romeo and Juliet*.

*Romeo and Juliet* is a good movie in 1968 era, it won Academy Awards for Best Cinematography (Pasqualino De Santis) and Best Costume Design (Danilo Donati); it was also nominated for Best Director and Best Picture. Laurence Olivier spoke the film's prologue and epilogue and reportedly dubbed the voice of the Italian actor playing Lord Montague, but

---

<sup>6</sup> Joan cutting. *Pragmatic and Discourse*. (London and Newyork: Routledge.2002),p.16

<sup>7</sup> George Yule,1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press: New York,pg.53

was not credited in the film. This is a classic movie and the language used is very interesting as 'Thee', 'Thou' or 'Thy', it's make the writer interested to analysis the illocutionary act on the movie.

Utterances can be found on dialogue in movie. To analyze illocutionary acts, the writer has chosen data from the utterances of Romeo and Juliet. Romeo and Juliet is a British-Italian movie directed and co-written by Franco Zeffirelli. In this movie, there are some utterances describing context and Illocutionary acts analysis. From the utterances, the writer is interested to analyze illocutionary acts of this movie on Romeo dialogue. For example:

Romeo: "Is the day so young?"

Based on the context, Romeo fell that the day is still early morning but Benvolio said the day has refer at nine a clock.

From the theory defined by J.L Austin, the writer wants to analyze and classify illocutionary act in Romeo's utterances of Romeo and Juliet movie.

## **II. Research Focus**

In this research the writer would like to focus on Illocutionary acts as expressed in the utterances spoken by Romeo as main character in Romeo and Juliet movie directed and co-written by Franco Zeffirelli 1968 in three scenes.

### **III. Statements of the problems**

Depend on the statement about the background of study there are the statement of the problem formulated bellow:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act found on Romeo dialouge in Franco Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet movie?

### **IV. Objectives of the study**

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as the following:

1. To know types of illocutionary act found on Romeo dialouge in Franco Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet movie.

### **V. Significance of Study**

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

1. Theoretical benefit

In this research, the writer expects that this study is able to contribute in English studies material, especially in giving description about illocutionary act.

2. Practical benefit

- a) Lecturer

This study is hoped giving useful for the lecturer especially for English lecturer in teachingdiscourse analysis especially on illocutionary act.

b) Students

This study is expected to make students more excited and enthusiastic to learn discourse analysis.

c) Readers

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

d) For other writer

The result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further writer related with the field.

## **VI. Organization of the Thesis**

The organization of the thesis is formulated into:

CHAPTER I: This chapter is global description about the whole content of the thesis. It have purpose to make easy the reader understanding the background of study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, theoretical background, research methodology, and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II: This chapter presents the discussion of the statement of the problem.

CHAPTER III: This chapter contain of conclusion of the whole thesis and also the recommendation from writers.

## **VII. Theoretical background, Theoretical Framework and Previous Study**

### **A. Theoretical background**

Theoretical background used in this study is presented in this chapter. The promote references concerned with the research problems have been formulated. The involve overview illocutionary act in Romeo and Juliet movie.

#### **1. Speech Act**

The particular bit of speech or writing is a request or instruction or an explication it's concentrating on what that piece of language is doing, or how listener/reader is supposed to react, for this reason, such entities are often also called speech acts.<sup>8</sup> Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act and, in English, are commonly more specific label, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> Michael McCarthy, *Discourse Analysis for Language teachers*, (UK: Cambridge university Press 1991), pg.9

<sup>9</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatics 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed* (New York: Oxford University Press 1996), pg.47

In uttering sentences it is also doing things. To make it distinct, it's must clarify in what ways the utterance said to be performing actions. Austin divided three basic senses in which in saying something one are doing something, and therefore threekinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: the locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and Perlocutionary act.<sup>10</sup>

On any occasion, the actions performed by producing an utterance consist of three related acts. There is first a **locutionary act**, which is the basic act utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. This is the second dimension, or the **illocutionary act**. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. This is the third dimension, the **Perlocutionary act**.<sup>11</sup>

Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. In many times, people not only sayingbut also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act, it meansthat he or she is doing illocutionary act.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup>Stephen C Levinson. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,1983,pg.236

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid*,pg.48

<sup>12</sup>Fransisca,*Illocutionary Act On Alex's Dialogue In Movie Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*,pg.2.pdf

Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act itself becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication. Illocutionary act has some different types. The classification of illocutionary speech act as five subdivisions, they are: representative, directive, Commissive, expressive, and declarative.<sup>13</sup>

- a) Representative are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

Example:

- a. The earth is flat
- b. *Chomsky didn't write about peanuts*
- c. It was a warm sunny day

In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief)<sup>14</sup>

- b) Directive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants, Examples:

- a. *don't touch that*
- b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black

---

<sup>13</sup>George Yule, 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford University Press: New York, pg. 53

<sup>14</sup>George Yule, 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford University Press: New York, pg. 53

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

- c) Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends, examples:

- a. *I'll back*
- b. *I'm going to get it right next time*
- c. We will not do that

In using a Commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).<sup>15</sup>

- d) Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Examples:

- a. *I'm really sorry!*
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssssh!

In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).<sup>16</sup>

- e) Declarative are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. Examples:

- a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife

---

<sup>15</sup> Ibid,pg.54

<sup>16</sup> Ibid,pg.53-54

b. *Referee: you're out!*

c. Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty.

In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.<sup>17</sup>

Each type has different context and meaning. All of these types become the media for the writer to analyze utterances used by main character in movie *Romeo and Juliet*.

## 2. Movie

Movie is one media that reflects the social life of human. Movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence<sup>18</sup>. One of the important aspect mostly occurred in movie is the dialogue (conversation) among the characters. The characters speak each other and there will be illocutionary act.

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which used moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most

---

<sup>17</sup> Ibid,pg.52

<sup>18</sup> Barsam R and Monahan D. 2009. Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film: New York: W.w.Norton & Company.pdf

movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Later movies are shown on television station.<sup>19</sup>

### 3. **Romeo and Juliet (1968 film)**

Romeo and Juliet is a 1968 British-Italian romance film the film was directed and co-written by Franco Zeffirelli, and starred Leonard Whiting and Olivia Hussey. It won Academy Awards for Best Cinematography (Pasqualino De Santis) and Best Costume Design (DaniloDonati); it was also nominated for Best Director and Best Picture. Laurence Olivier spoke the film's prologue and epilogue and reportedly dubbed the voice of the Italian actor playing Lord Montague, but was not credited in the film.

Being the most financially successful film of a Shakespeare play during that time, it was popular among teenagers partly because the film used actors who were close to the age of the characters from the original

---

<sup>19</sup> Wikipedia.com

play for the first time. Several critics also welcomed the film enthusiastically.<sup>20</sup>

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

Speech act is the most interesting theory and relevant on pragmatics to analysis, because it helps the process of teaching language and learning language. Austin divide three level of speech, there are locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act.

The most important from the three categories of speech act is illocutionary act or the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is analysis the act of people when they say something and doing something when they talk, the mean that what the people want from their utterances. Any five kinds of illocutionary act it the writer analysis, there are: Representative, Directive, Commissive, declarative.

## **C. Previous Study**

SitiZumaroh has investigated illocutionary Act Reflected in Air Force One movie. She discussed about THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN “AIR FORCE ONE” MOVIE SCRIPT. She found that kinds of illocution act in the script that had been analyzed. There are five categories of illocutionary act from the movie script as follows: 53

---

<sup>20</sup> Romeo and Juliet (1968 film) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm

representatives, 64 directives, 29 Commisive, 17 Expressives, and there are not found declarative categories at the “Air Force One” movie script.<sup>21</sup>

Fransica has investigated Illocutionary Act Reflected in MADAGASCAR 3: EUROPE’S MOST WANTED Movie. She discussed about illocutionary used by characters in the movie MADAGASCAR 3: EUROPE’S MOST WANTED by analyzing the types and the dominant type of illocutionary act. As a result, the most dominant illocutionary act found in the utterances used by the character in “MADAGASCAR 3: EUROPE’S MOST WANTED” The total number of illocutionary act is 345 utterances. The total percentage of representative is 42.90% (148 items), directive 38.26% (132 items), Commisive 3.19% (11 items), expressive 12.75% (44 items), and declarative 2.90% (10items).<sup>22</sup>

Based on the finding, the most illocutionary act type used by the main characters in Romeo and Juliet movie is representative. Representative is a kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Those two studies have some relevancies on the research of illocutionary act on Romeo’s dialogue in movie Romeo and Juliet. Those studies have similarities in analyzing the utterances spoken by characters in a movie based on speech act theory. In this thesis

<sup>21</sup>Siti Zumaroh.2012. THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN “AIR FORCE ONE” MOVIE SCRIPT. Pdf.

<sup>22</sup>Fransica, Illocutionary Act On Alex’s Dialogue In Movie Madagascar 3: Europe’s Most Wanted.Pdf,pg.10

the writer analyzing speech act focus on illocutionary act on Romeo's dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie.

## **VIII. Research Methodology**

### **A. Research Design**

This research applies descriptive qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the theory. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the writer is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures.<sup>23</sup> The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied.<sup>24</sup>

The writer uses this method because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It focuses on the utterances of illocutionary act spoken by Romeo (Leonard Whiting) which is found in movie Romeo and Juliet. Furthermore, the utterances were analyzed descriptively to be described and explained in detail phenomena based on speech act theory.

---

<sup>23</sup> Creswell Jhon W. 2001. *Research Design: Qualitative & Quantitative Approaches*. London: Sage Publication.pdf

<sup>24</sup> Lexy J. Moloeng, *Metedologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009, Pg. 31

## **B. Data source**

Primary data in qualitative research have form as words and acts. For the writer data is information or topic which has correlation toward the research. The primary data of this research is Romeo's dialogue. The secondary data is the movie itself and other books that related to this study.

## **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The method that used for this research is documentation. Document is all of written substance or film, this method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something.<sup>25</sup> The writer used the movie script document, from the script the writer collected data that needed. The steps as follows:

1. Reading and observing the dialogue from the script.
2. Watching, trying to understand, finding any important details that supported this research and looking for all of utterances.
3. Collecting the data by classifying it into types of illocutionary act through coding it is done to give code for classifying the types of Illocutionary act :
  - a. Representative with code Re
  - b. Directive with code Di
  - c. Commisive with code Co

---

<sup>25</sup> Ibid,pg.216-217

d. Expressive with code Ex

e. Declarative with code De

Table I.C.3

No.	Data	Illocutionary act classification	Coding
1.	<b>ROMEO</b> <b>Is the day so young</b> - Romeo describes about events in the world, with his argument that the day still morning. (Dialogue: 119)	Representative (Describing)	Re
2.	<b>ROMEO</b> <b>Was that my father that went hence so fast?</b> - He asks about his father. (Dialogue: 123)	Directive (Asking)	Di
3.	<b>ROMEO</b> <b>Lady, by yonder blessed moon, I swear.</b> - Romeo vowing to Juliet. (Dialogue: 624)	Commissive (Swear)	Co
4.	<b>Farewell, coz</b> - He greets his cousin.	Expressive (Greeting)	Ex

	(Dialogue 130)		
5.	<b>If I profane with my unworthiness hand</b> - Romeo confirms before he kiss Juliet hand. (Dialogue 427)	Declarative (Confirming)	De

#### D. Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses content analysis since this study tries to analyze and identify data of utterances using illocutionary act.

Content analysis is quantify oriented technique by which standardized measurements are applied to metrically defined units and these are used to characterize and compare documents.<sup>26</sup>

This study analyzed using content analysis because the writer analyzed using content analysis the context of Romeo's dialogue; it's tries to classify data uses speech act theory according to J.L. Austin and John Searle in data analysis as approach by following steps:

1. Reading the entire the dialogue on script.
2. Finding the dialogue on script.
3. Concluding the data which have been collected.

<sup>26</sup> Norman and Yvona.1994. *Handbook Of Qualitative Research*, USA: Sage Publications, Pg.464

STANPONOROGO

## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH FINDING

Through data concerning the illocutionary act found in the movie script of “Romeo and Juliet” movie. This chapter consists of four main discussions; the first part is about the movie identity, the movie synopsis, data display, and the last is summary of discussion. The other one is discussion about the forms of illocutionary act found in “Romeo and Juliet” movie script.

#### A. Movie Identify

Directed by	: Franco Zeffirelli
Produced by	: John Brabourne Anthony Havelock-Allan
Screenplay by	: Franco Brusati Masolino D'Amico Franco Zeffirelli
Based on	: Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare
Starring	: Leonard Whiting Olivia Hussey Milo O'Shea Pat Heywood

John McEnery  
Robert Stephens  
Michael York  
Bruce Robinson  
Narrated by : Laurence Olivier  
Music by : Nino Rota  
Cinematography : Pasqualino De Santis  
Edited by : Reginald Mills  
Distributed by : Paramount Pictures  
Release dates : October 8, 1968  
Running time : 138 minutes  
Country : United Kingdom  
Italy  
Language : English  
Budget : \$850,000  
Box office : \$38,901,218

## **B. The Movie Synopsis**

It tells the story of two families called Capulet and Montague, two families who have long been hostile. One day in a party young Romeo from

Montague met Juliet from Capulet, they falling in love at the first sight and decided to get married.

One day, Tybalt from Capulet tried to disturb young Romeo it made Mercutio angry and he fought with Tybalt because of it Mercutio died. Then, Romeo tried to kill him through a duel that the last Tybalt also died. After that Romeo kept himself a remote place to save himself from others who wanted to catch him after killing Tybalt. Juliet was very sad she asked a pastor to make her to stick back with Romeo. The pastor asked her take sleepy pills if she wanted to realise her dream. Finally she took sleeping pills that people thought if she had died. Romeo heard the news if Juliet had died, he came to the Juliet is funeral and drink poison to cure his sadness after Romeo had died Juliet woke up and saw that Romeo dead. Juliet cried and she stuck the knife belly. Finally they both died and the hostility between the two families Capulet and Montague stop afterward.

### **C. Data Display And Discussion**

In this part, the writer presents the data that have been analyzed about Illocutionary act. The data is the utterance at Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet Movie.

#### **1. Table Data of illocutionary act based on its types.**

This table consists of utterances that qualified in the kinds of illocutionary acts on Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet Movie.

##### **a. Representative**

The table consists of the data Representative from Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie with coding:

D : Romeo dialogue from the movie

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Re : Representative

**Table II.C.1a**

No	Data	Coding
1	<b>Is the day so young</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes about events in the world, with his argument that the day still morning.</li> </ul>	D.119/I.A/Re
2	<b>Sad hours seem long.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romo asserts the situation, that the day so long times.</li> </ul>	D.121/I.A/Re
3	<b>Not having that, which having makes them short</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that the problem who his cousin asks for him, it's not big trouble.</li> </ul>	D.127/I.A/Re
4	<b>Yet tell me not,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo complains if everyone not tell him.</li> </ul>	D.134/I.A/Re
5	<b>For I have heard it all</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts his complain if he need to know the everything happen in his family.</li> </ul>	D.135/I.A/Re
6	<b>Here's much to do with hate, but more with love.</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.136/I.A/Re

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes about the situation happens in his place if love and hate make many events.</li> </ul>	
7	<b>And we mean well in going to this masque,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts that they want go to party.</li> </ul>	D.267/I.A/Re
8	<b>I dreamt a dream tonight.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo informs his friend if the last night he got a dream.</li> </ul>	D.270/I.A/Re
9	<b>In bed asleep while they do dream things true.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes that the dream when a sleep is a true happen in a dream.</li> </ul>	D.274/I.A/Re
10	<b>Thou talks of nothing.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that Mercutio is much speaks.</li> </ul>	D.320/I.A/Re
11	<b>Thou talks of nothing.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that Mercutio is much speaks.</li> </ul>	D.321/I.A/Re
12	<b>I fear too early</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that he afraid</li> </ul>	D.336/I.A/Re
13	<b>For my mind misgives</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states about his mind.</li> </ul>	D.337/I.A/Re
14	<b>Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He describes about his mind still flying high.</li> </ul>	D.336/I.A/Re
15	<b>Shall bitterly begin his fearful date</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He states that he will begin to his dating.</li> </ul>	D.339/I.A/Re

16	<b>with this night's revels,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asserts event in his situation.	D.340/I.A/Re
17	<b>and expire the term of a despised life</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He states that the night destroyer a life.	D.341/I.A/Re
18	<b>Closed in my breast</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo informsthat the destroyer life in a heart.	D.342/I.A/Re
19	<b>By some vile forfeit of untimely death.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo statethat the destroyer a life is an enemy.	D.343/I.A/Re
20	<b>But he that hath the steerage of my course</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states his situation if a voice control himself.	D.344/I.A/Re
21	<b>Direct my sail.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts that the voices direct his heart.	D.345/I.A/Re
22	<b>She doth teach the torches to burn bright.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes his heart felling.	D.358/I.A/Re
23	<b>It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states what he sawing.	D.359/I.A/Re
24	<b>as a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear;</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states Juliet like a rich jewel.	D.360/I.A/Re
25	<b>Beauty too rich for use, for earth</b>	D.361/I.A/Re

	<b>too dear.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes that he jewel so great to using.</li> </ul>	
26	<b>So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes about Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.362/I.A/Re
27	<b>As yonder lady o'er her fellow shows.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes what he sawing.</li> </ul>	D.363/I.A/Re
28	<b>Forswear it sight,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts he falling in love when he looking her.</li> </ul>	D.365/I.A/Re
29	<b>For I ne'er saw true beauty till this night.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that it first he look the beauty girl.</li> </ul>	D.366/I.A/Re
30	<b>This holy shrine,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states his situation</li> </ul>	D.428/I.A/Re
31	<b>The gentle sin is this</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts that this is a shrine</li> </ul>	D.429/I.A/Re
32	<b>my lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes his situation.</li> </ul>	D.430/I.A/Re
33	<b>They pray, grant thou,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes that his lip praying.</li> </ul>	D.442/I.A/Re
34	<b>Then move not...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo informs to Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.446/I.A/Re
35	<b>While my prayer's effect I</b>	D.447/I.A/Re

	<b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo informs to Juliet he will can move when his prayer effect.</li> </ul>	
36	<b>Sin from my lips!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states the sin from himself.</li> </ul>	D.451/I.A/Re
37	<b>He jests at scars that never felt a wound.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes the scars it's not big scar.</li> </ul>	D.474/I.A/Re
38	<b>It's my lady</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo thinks that Juliet his girl.</li> </ul>	D.532/I.A/Re
39	<b>But soft</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts about what he saw.</li> </ul>	D.529/I.A/Re
40	<b>Oh, it is my love</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo claims Juliet his love.</li> </ul>	D.533/I.A/Re
41	<b>O that she knew she were</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts Juliet is his love.</li> </ul>	D.535/I.A/Re
42	<b>She speaks, yet she says nothing</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo informs himself that Juliet yet speaks.</li> </ul>	D.536/I.A/Re
43	<b>Her eye discourses,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes Juliet eyes.</li> </ul>	D.538/I.A/Re
44	<b>I am too bold</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He states that he afraid</li> </ul>	D.539/I.A/Re
45	<b>having some business,</b> <b>do entreat her eyes</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes Juliet eyes.</li> </ul>	D.542/I.A/Re

46	<b>to twinkle in their spheres till they return.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes the shine of Juliet eyes.</li> </ul>	D.543/I.A/Re
47	<b>She speaks</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo informs himself.</li> </ul>	D.548/I.A/Re
48	<b>My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts he hate his name.</li> </ul>	D.578/I.A/Re
49	<b>Because it is an enemy to thee.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts he hate his names because Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.579/I.A/Re
50	<b>Had I it written, I would tear the world</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes that he hate his name when he write his name.</li> </ul>	D.580/I.A/Re
51	<b>Neither, fair maid, if either thee dislike</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He reports for Juliet that he know Juliet dislike about his name.</li> </ul>	D.585/I.A/Re
52	<b>With love's light wings</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts he will fly with his love wings.</li> </ul>	D.590/I.A/Re
53	<b>for stony limits cannot hold love out,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts if the stone can't destroyer his love.</li> </ul>	D.592/I.A/Re
54	<b>I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that he can</li> </ul>	D.597/I.A/Re

	hidden.	
55	<b>Let them find me here</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts if he permit Juliet family find him.</li> </ul>	D.599/I.A/Re
56	<b>Than death prorogued wanting of thy love</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts his wants.</li> </ul>	D.601/I.A/Re
57	<b>Oh! I am afeard, being in night</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rome states his afraid.</li> </ul>	D.664/I.A/Re
58	<b>All this is but a dream</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He asserts his afraid it just a dream.</li> </ul>	D.665/I.A/Re
59	<b>Too flattering-sweet to be substantial</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He states that Juliet is sweet.</li> </ul>	D.666/I.A/Re
60	<b>So thrive my soul</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He informs about his felling.</li> </ul>	D.681/I.A/Re
61	<b>Forgetting any other home but this.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states will forget other home.</li> </ul>	D.695/I.A/Re
62	<b>I have been feasting with my enemy</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes that he with his enemy.</li> </ul>	D.721/I.A/Re
63	<b>Then plainly know my heart's dear love is set</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states his felling.</li> </ul>	D.725/I.A/Re
64	<b>On the fair daughter of rich capulet.</b>	D.726/I.A/Re

	<b>Discussion:</b> - He asserts the reason is Capulet daughter.	
65	<b>When and where, and how we met,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He describes how the wedding will be do it.	D.730/I.A/Re
66	<b>But this I pray,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo informs that he pray	D.733/I.A/Re
67	<b>Thou chides me oft for loving Rosaline</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the reason for priest.	D.748/I.A/Re
68	<b>Yes, for loving and, andbadest me bury love.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asserts that he had grave his love.	D.750/I.A/Re
69	<b>My business was great—</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that he still busy.	D.805/I.A/Re
70	<b>In such a case as mine</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes his fault.	D.807/I.A/Re
71	<b>Thy wit is very bitter sweeting</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He states that Mercutio so funny	D.811/I.A/Re
72	<b>it is most sharp sauce.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes how like Mercutio funny.	D.812/I.A/Re
73	<b>A sail</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states what he saw	D.833/I.A/Re
74	<b>One, gentlewoman, that God hath made himself to mar.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes about	D.854/I.A/Re

	Mercutio.	
75	<b>For fault of a worse</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts that he the owner of the name.</li> </ul>	D.864/I.A/Re
76	<b>And will speak more in a minute</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that he want to much speak.</li> </ul>	D.899/I.A/Re
77	<b>Here's for thy pains</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states the coins to nurse.</li> </ul>	D.937/I.A/Re
78	<b>Come what sorrow can,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that the sadness is coming.</li> </ul>	D.1016/I.A/Re
79	<b>it cannot countervail</b> <b>the exchange of joy</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He asserts that the sadness can't be changes the happiness.</li> </ul>	D.1017/I.A/Re
80	<b>Deliciousness</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo assert his appetite so good.</li> </ul>	D.1025/I.A/Re
81	<b>Appetite</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts his appetite.</li> </ul>	D.1028/I.A/Re
82	<b>if the measure of thy joy</b> <b>be heaped like mine,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes the happiness of his heart.</li> </ul>	D.1038/I.A/Re
83	<b>that thy skill be</b> <b>more to blazon it,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that he happy.</li> </ul>	D.1039/I.A/Re
84	<b>Then sweeten with thy breath</b>	D.1040/I.A/Re

	<b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes the reason he more happy.</li> </ul>	
85	<b>Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states the reason he have love for Tybalt.</li> </ul>	D.1126/I.A/Re
86	<b>doth much excuse the appertaining rage</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts the reason he have love for Tybalt.</li> </ul>	D.1127/I.A/Re
87	<b>but love thee better than thou canst devise.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that the important is pity.</li> </ul>	D.1137/I.A/Re
88	<b>Till thou shalt know the reason of my love.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asserts that Tybalt knowing why Romeo like him.</li> </ul>	D.1138/I.A/Re
89	<b>And so, good Capulet,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that Capulet is a nice.</li> </ul>	D.1139/I.A/Re
90	<b>In verona streets</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo describes the location</li> </ul>	D.1173/I.A/Re
91	<b>I thought all for the best, I...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He describes a reason.</li> </ul>	D.1231/I.A/Re
92	<b>He gone in triumph!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that Mercutio is gone with greatness.</li> </ul>	D.1254/I.A/Re
93	<b>Away to heaven, respective lenity,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo states that Mercutio gone to heaven.</li> </ul>	D.1256/I.A/Re

94	<b>and fire-eyed fury be my conduct now!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He states that he still angry.	D.1257/I.A/Re
95	<b>for Mercutio's soul</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the reason Tybalt must paying.	D.1271/I.A/Re
96	<b>is but a little way above our heads,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that Tybalt excessive.	D.1272/I.A/Re
97	<b>staying for thine to keep him company:</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states the last event.	D.1273/I.A/Re
98	<b>There is no world without Verona walls.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the event happen for him.	D.1401/I.A/Re
99	<b>As if that name did murder her.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts about his fault.	D.1421/I.A/Re
100	<b>In what vile part of this anatomy</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the bad of him.	D.1423/I.A/Re
102	<b>It was the lark...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo informs Juliet	D.1469/I.A/Re
103	<b>The herald of the morn,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asserts that he hear bird voice	D.1470/I.A/Re
104	<b>no nightingale.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts the event happen	D.1471/I.A/Re
105	<b>Night's candles are burnt out...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts the event	D.1472/I.A/Re

	happen	
106	<b>And jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountaintops.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the event happen	D.1473/I.A/Re
107	<b>or stay and die.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts the reason he must gone.	D.1475/I.A/Re
108	<b>Whose notes do beat the vanity heavens</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes about the bird	D.1485/I.A/Re
109	<b>So high above our heads</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the birth place	D.1486/I.A/Re
110	<b>I have more care to stay than will go</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that he like to stay	D.1487/I.A/Re
111	<b>More light and light</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states if the light more shine.	D.1499I.A/Re
112	<b>More dark and dark our woes</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts if the dark make a hurt.	D.1500/I.A/Re
113	<b>O my love</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that Juliet his love	D.1745/I.A/Re
114	<b>My wife</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts Juliet his wife	D.1746/I.A/Re
115	<b>Death that hath sucked the honey of thy breath,</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.1747/I.A/Re

	- Romeo describes that the death destroyer the breath.	
116	<b>Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states the situation	D.1748/I.A/Re
117	<b>Thou art not conquered.....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts that the beauty Juliet is conquered.	D.1749/I.A/Re
118	<b>Beauty's ensign yet is crimson in thy lips</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes that the Juliet beauty's it is not ensign.	D.1750/I.A/Re
119	<b>And in thy cheeks</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states the cheeks Juliet is still beauty too.	D.1751/I.A/Re
120	<b>Death's pale flagis not advanced there.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asserts that Juliet is still like alive.	D.1475/I.A/Re
121	<b>than with that handthat cut thy youth in twain</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states if his hand just can to kill him.	D.1475/I.A/Re
122	<b>to sunder his that was thine enemy</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes that the benefit he kill Tybalt is to make peace.	D.1757/I.A/Re
123	<b>Shall I believe that unsubstantial death is amorous,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that the death is can't be the last for love.	D.1761/I.A/Re
124	<b>and that the leanabhorred monster</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.1762/I.A/Re

	- Romeo states Juliet situation	
125	<b>keeps thee here in dark to be his paramour?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes Juliet situation.	D.1763/I.A/Re
126	<b>Never from this palace of dim night depart again.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo describes the event.	D.1765/I.A/Re
127	<b>Seal with a righteous kiss</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He describes that the sweet kiss is from Juliet.	D.1772/I.A/Re
128	<b>Thus with love</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo states that with kiss he will do it something	D.1775/I.A/Re

Representative are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The elements of representative found are: Asserting, stating, describing, informing, claiming, and reporting

b. Directive

The table consists of the data Directive from Romeo dialogues in Romeo and Juliet movie with coding:

D : Romeo dialogue from the movie

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Di : Directive

**Table II.C.1b**

No	Data	Coding
1	<b>Was that my father that went hence so fast?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asks Benvolio about his father.</li> </ul>	D.123/I.A/Di
2	<b>God's me, what fray was here?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asks about the situation happen.</li> </ul>	D.133/I.A/Di
3	<b>What, shall this speech be spoke for our excuse?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asks his cousin to forgot all</li> </ul>	D.260/I.A/Di
4	<b>Our shall we on without apology?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo suggest his cousin</li> </ul>	D.261/I.A/Di
5	<b>But 'tis not wit to go</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He suggest his friends.</li> </ul>	D.268/I.A/Di
6	<b>Well, what was yours?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He asks about his friend dreams.</li> </ul>	D.272/I.A/Di
7	<b>Peace, Mercuito, peace</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo recommends Mercutio to silent.</li> </ul>	D.319/I.A/Di
8	<b>Let lips do what hands do...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request Juliet to can kiss her.</li> </ul>	D.441/I.A/Di
9	<b>Give me my sin again.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo suggest Juliet to give his sin again.</li> </ul>	D.453/I.A/Di
10	<b>What is her mother?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asks a nurse.</li> </ul>	D.463/I.A/Di
11	<b>What light through yonder window breaks?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo asks for himself.</li> </ul>	D.530/I.A/Di

12	<b>What of that?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asks to himself.	D.537/I.A/Di
13	<b>See how she leans her cheek upon her hand.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest to saw what he saw.	D.544/I.A/Di
14	<b>Oh, speak again, bright angel</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He request to Juliet.	D.549/I.A/Di
15	<b>Or shall I speak at this?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He suggest himself	D.556/I.A/Di
16	<b>And but thou love me.....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo insists that Juliet his love.	D.598/I.A/Di
17	<b>What shall I swear by?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks Juliet.	D.629/I.A/Di
18	<b>O, wilt thou leave meso unsatisfied?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo demands to Juliet.	D.643/I.A/Di
19	<b>Th' exchange of thy love'sfaithful vow for mine.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo demands to Juliet.	D.645/I.A/Di
20	<b>Wouldst thouwithdraw it?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asks Juliet.	D.649/I.A/Di
21	<b>For what purpose, love?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks Juliet.	D.650/I.A/Di
22	<b>At the hour of nine</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest the times to Juliet.	D.685/I.A/Di
23	<b>Let me stand here till thou remember it</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo recommends his idea to Juliet.	D.690/I.A/Di
24	<b>And I'll still stay,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo insists that he will keep stay.	D.693/I.A/Di

25	<b>And all combined, save what thou must combine</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He suggest to keep combine the combination.</li> </ul>	D.728/I.A/Di
26	<b>By holy marriage</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo recommends his idea.</li> </ul>	D.729/I.A/Di
27	<b>that thou consent to marry us today.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request the priest to marry him.</li> </ul>	D.734/I.A/Di
28	<b>Thou does not mock me, Father!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo forbids the priest.</li> </ul>	D.739/I.A/Di
29	<b>Hear me, Father.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request the priest to listen him.</li> </ul>	D.742/I.A/Di
30	<b>O, let us hence!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request the priest to blessing the marriage of Romeo and Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.759/I.A/Di
31	<b>A gentleman, nurse, that lovesto hear himself talk,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request to a nurse</li> </ul>	D.898/I.A/Di
32	<b>than he will stand toin a month.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He suggestion a nurse</li> </ul>	D.900/I.A/Di
33	<b>Nurse, commend meto thy lady and mistress,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request to nurse.</li> </ul>	D.929/I.A/Di
34	<b>Bid her devise,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request a nurse.</li> </ul>	D.931/I.A/Di
35	<b>some means to come toshrift this afternoon,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo request a nurse to said Juliet come to marriage.</li> </ul>	D.932/I.A/Di

36	<b>and there she shallat Friar Laurence's cell</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest the place	D.933/I.A/Di
37	<b>Go to,I say you shall.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest a nurse to take his coin.	D.939/I.A/Di
38	<b>Nurse, commend me to thy lady</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request a nurse to gone.	D.948/I.A/Di
39	<b>Villain am I none?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeoasks Tybalt.	D.1129/I.A/Di
40	<b>be satisfied.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request Mercutio to calm down.	D.1141/I.A/Di
41	<b>Gentle Mercutio,put thy rapier up.</b> - Romeo Mercutio to save his sword.	D.1167/I.A/Di
42	<b>Gentlemen, for shame!Forbear this outrage!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request Mercutio and Tybalt take their sword.	D.1171/I.A/Di
43	<b>Tybalt, no!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo forbids Tybalt to begin the fight.	D.1204/I.A/Di
44	<b>Abstain from this crusade!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He forbids Mercutio and Tybalt.	D.1206/I.A/Di
45	<b>Courage, man, the hurtcannot be much.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo forbids Mercutio and Tybalt.	D.1217/I.A/Di
46	<b>Now, Tybalt...</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo demands Tybalt to make Mercutio back.	D.1268/I.A/Di
47	<b>Take the villainback again,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request Tybalt to make Mercutio came back.	D.1269/I.A/Di

48	<b>that late thou gav'st me;</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo demands Tybalt, because Mercutio death.	D.1270/I.A/Di
49	<b>must go with him!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo demands Tybalt to follow Mercutio.	D.1275/I.A/Di
50	<b>Give me the sword!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request a sword.	D.1291/I.A/Di
51	<b>Speakest thou of Juliet?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks about Juliet.	D.1413/I.A/Di
52	<b>How is it with her?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks about Juliet.	D.1414/I.A/Di
53	<b>Does she not think me an old murderer?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks about Juliet opinion about him after the event Romeo do it happens.	D.1415/I.A/Di
54	<b>Where is she? How doth she?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asks about Juliet.	D.1416/I.A/Di
55	<b>What says my concealed lady</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He asks about Juliet heart.	D.1417/I.A/Di
56	<b>O tell me, friar, tell me,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks the priest to say something for him.	D.1422/I.A/Di
57	<b>doth my name lodge?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks the priest about his name after he kill Tybalt.	D.1424/I.A/Di
58	<b>Tell me that I may sack the hateful mansion!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He request the priest to say bad something for him.	D.1425/I.A/Di
59	<b>By heavens! Leave it!</b>	D.1428/I.A/Di

	<b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo commanding everyone to gone.	
60	<b>I must be gone and live,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request to Juliet	D.1474/I.A/Di
61	<b>Oh, let me be taken,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest that he ready to be taken.	D.1480/I.A/Di
62	<b>Let me be put death</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo suggest that he ready to death.	D.1481/I.A/Di
63	<b>Come death, and welcome, Juliet wills it so.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request a death for Juliet.	D.1488/I.A/Di
64	<b>One kiss and I'll descend.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo request a kiss before he go.	D.1520/I.A/Di
65	<b>How fares my Juliet?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks Balthazar about Juliet.	D.1732/I.A/Di
66	<b>How fares my lady?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks Balthazar about his wife.	D.1733/I.A/Di
67	<b>Live.....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo give suggestion to Balthazar for live.	D.1741/I.A/Di
68	<b>What more favor can I do to thee,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks about himself can do it.	D.1481/I.A/Di
69	<b>Why art thou yet so far?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo asks to Juliet.	D.1481/I.A/Di

Directive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The elements of directive found are: asking, begging, forbidding, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, and insisting

c. Commissive

The table consists of the data Commissive from Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie with coding:

D : Romeo dialogue from the movie

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Co : Commissive

**Table II.C.1c**

No	Data	Coding
1	<b>Did my heart love till now?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts his felling.	D.364/I.A/Co
2	<b>Lest faith turn to despair</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo wishes	D.443/I.A/Co
3	<b>Thus from my lips, by thine</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo wishes everything will be alright.	D.448/I.A/Co

4	<b>My sin is purged</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts that his sin be gone.	D.449/I.A/Co
5	<b>Is she Capulet?</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He predicts about Juliet.	D.471/I.A/Co
6	<b>I will answer it</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo hopes to try speak up with Juliet.	D.538/I.A/Co
7	<b>'tis not to me she speaks</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts if he try speak with Juliet.	D.40/I.A/Co
8	<b>Oh, that I were a glove upon that hand,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo wishes to be a glove.	D.545/I.A/Co
9	<b>That I might touch that cheek.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo hopes to can touch Juliet cheek.	D.546/I.A/Co
10	<b>Shall I hear more,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo hopes can hear Juliet voice again.	D.555/I.A/Co
11	<b>I'll take thee at thy word</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo promises to remember what Juliet said.	D.572/I.A/Co
12	<b>Did I o'er perch these walls,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He promises that he can pass by the walls.	D.591/I.A/Co
13	<b>And what love can do, that dares love attempt</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo promises will do it anything for Juliet.	D.593/I.A/Co
14	<b>Therefore thy kinsmen are no stop to me.</b>	D.594/I.A/Co

	<b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo predicts that Juliet family can stop him.</li> </ul>	
15	<b>Lady, by yonder blessed moon, I swear</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He vowing for Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.624/I.A/Co
16	<b>If my heart's dear love, I swear....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo vowing to Juliet.</li> </ul>	D.635/I.A/Co
17	<b>To have these still forget</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo hopes that Juliet will be forget with her purpose.</li> </ul>	D.694/I.A/Co
18	<b>The last is true.</b> <b>The sweeter rest was mine</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo wishes that god will forgive his sin.</li> </ul>	D.714/I.A/Co
19	<b>I'll tell thee ere thou ask it me again.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo promises for the priest will ask him again if he asking again.</li> </ul>	D.720/I.A/Co
20	<b>We wood, and made exchange of vow,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo wishes about the future</li> </ul>	D.731/I.A/Co
21	<b>I stand on sudden haste</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo promises will follow the priest</li> </ul>	D.761/I.A/Co
22	<b>That one short minute gives me in her sight.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo wishes Juliet will on his side.</li> </ul>	D.1018/I.A/Co
23	<b>On more days doth depend.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo predicts the future</li> </ul>	D.1252/I.A/Co

24	<b>Ah, banishment....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts about his judgments.	D.1428/I.A/Co
25	<b>Be merciful, say death!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts about his judgments.	D.1428/I.A/Co
26	<b>Do not say banishment.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo hopes about his judgment.	D.1428/I.A/Co
27	<b>I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo refusing the situation.	D.1483/I.A/Co
28	<b>I will omit no opportunity</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo promises will be loyal.	D.1413/I.A/Co
29	<b>That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo promises Juliet that he will keep give her greeting.	D.1414/I.A/Co
30	<b>and all these woes shall serve</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts his future with Juliet.	D.1416/I.A/Co
31	<b>For nothing can be ill, if she be well.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo predicts Juliet healthy.	D.1483/I.A/Co
32	<b>and be prosperous.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo wishes that everything will be safely.	D.1733/I.A/Co
33	<b>Liest thou therein thy bloody sheet?</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.1754/I.A/Co

	Romeo predicts someone in Juliet beside.	
34	<b>For fear of that I still will stay with thee</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo promises that he will keep stay in Juliet side.</li> </ul>	D.1764/I.A/Ex
35	<b>Here, here will I remain in</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo promises that he will be in Juliet side.</li> </ul>	D.1767/I.A/Co

Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. The elements of commissive found are: promising, wishing, hoping, predicting, and threatening

d. Expressive

The table consists of the data Expressive from Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie with coding:

D : Romeo dialogue from the movie

I.A : Illocutionary Act

Ex : Expressive

**Table II.C.1d**

No.	Data	Coding
1	<b>Ay me!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Romeo deplores the statement from his cousin.</li> </ul>	D.121/I.A/Ex

2	<b>Farewell, Coz</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He greets to his cousin.	D.130/I.A/Ex
3	<b>To smooth the rough touch with a gentle kiss.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo compliments Juliet.	D.431/I.A/Ex
4	<b>O then, dear saint,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo compliments god.	D.440/I.A/Ex
5	<b>O trespass sweetly urged!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo compliments Juliet so sweet.	D.452/I.A/Ex
6	<b>Ah, dear account!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo deplores himself.	D.472/I.A/Ex
7	<b>My life is my foe's debt</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo regretting the situation	D.473/I.A/Ex
8	<b>Two of the fairest stars in all the heavens,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo praises to Juliet.	D.541/I.A/Ex
9	<b>By a name I know not how to tell thee who I am</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo regretting the situation	D.577/I.A/Ex
10	<b>Oh, Juliet</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Juliet	D.635/I.A/Ex
11	<b>Friar Laurence!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls the priest	D.703/I.A/Ex
12	<b>Good morrow, father!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He greets to the priest	D.705/I.A/Ex
13	<b>I have forgot that name and that name's woe</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.717/I.A/Ex

	- He regrets the last memories.	
14	<b>Where on a sudden one hath wounded me.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He deplores the situation.	D.722/I.A/Ex
15	<b>O, father!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - He calls the priest	D.756/I.A/Ex
16	<b>Ah, good morrow to you both</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets to his friends.	D.789/I.A/Ex
17	<b>Bonjour</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets to his friends with France language.	D.797/I.A/Ex
18	<b>Pardon, good Mercuito</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo apologize about his fault.	D.804/I.A/Ex
19	<b>Nurse</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls a nurse	D.922/I.A/Ex
20	<b>Good-bye. Oh!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets a nurse.	D.944/I.A/Ex
21	<b>Juliet!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Juliet	D.1034/I.A/Ex
22	<b>Ah, Juliet!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Juliet.	D.1037/I.A/Ex
23	<b>Mercuito!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Mercutio	D.1120/I.A/Ex
24	<b>Tybalt</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Tybalt.	D.1121/I.A/Ex
25	<b>To such a greeting</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets to Tybalt.	D.1128/I.A/Ex
26	<b>Therefore farewell,</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.1130/I.A/Ex

	- Romeo greets to Tybalt.	
27	<b>Tybalt</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Tybalt.	D.1263/I.A/Ex
28	<b>Oh, I am fortune's fool!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo regrets the situation happen.	D.1313/I.A/Ex
29	<b>Farewell, farewell</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo give greets.	D.1519/I.A/Ex
30	<b>Adieu</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets to Juliet.	D.1522/I.A/Ex
31	<b>Adieu</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo greets to Juliet.	D.1523/I.A/Ex
32	<b>Balthazar!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo calls Balthazar.	D.1731/I.A/Ex
33	<b>Forgive me, cousin</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo forgives to his cousin.	D.1758/I.A/Ex

Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. The elements found are: apologizing, complimenting, congratulating, regretting, thanking, and calling

e. Declarative

The table consists of the data Declarative from Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie with coding:

D : Romeo dialogue from the movie

I.A : Illocutionary Act

De : Declarative

**Table II.C.1e**

No.	Data	Coding
1	<b>If I profane with my unworthiness hand</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms before he kiss Juliet hand.	D.427/I.A/De
2	<b>Call me but love</b> <b>And I'll be new baptized;</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that he ready to baptize again with new names.	D.573/I.A/De
3	<b>Hence forth I never will be Romeo</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares about his name.	D.574/I.A/De
4	<b>My life were better ended by their hate,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that he ready to death with their hate.	D.600/I.A/De
5	<b>O blessed, blessed night!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the night so blessing.	D.663/I.A/De
6	<b>With Rosaline,</b> <b>My ghostly father, no</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo dismisses the priest statement	D.716/I.A/De
7	<b>As mine on hers,</b> <b>So hers is set on mine,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares Juliet his mine.	D.727/I.A/De
8	<b>I'll tell thee as we pass</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.732/I.A/De

	- Romeo declares that he will marry.	
9	<b>I am the youngest of that name</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that he owner the names.	D.863/I.A/De
10	<b>I protest unto thee</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that he protest with nurse statement.	D.930/I.A/De
11	<b>Well.....</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo approves a nurse wishing.	D.941/I.A/De
12	<b>Amen, Amen,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo blessing the priest prays.	D.1015/I.A/De
13	<b>I do protest</b> <b>I never injured thee,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that he never injured Tybalt.	D.941/I.A/De
14	<b>Which name I tender as dearly as mine own,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the Capulet names is same with his own.	D.1140/I.A/De
15	<b>The prince expressly hath forbid this bandying</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares the prince command.	D.1172/I.A/De
16	<b>This but begins the woe others must end.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the hostility must be end.	D.1253/I.A/De
17	<b>And Mercutio slain!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that	D.1255/I.A/De

	Mercutio is death.	
18	<b>Either thou, or I, or both,</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo betting with Tybalt.	D.1274/I.A/De
19	<b>I am content so thou wilt have it so.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo confirms that he keep stay if Juliet wanted.	D.1482/I.A/De
20	<b>Not that is not the lark</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo dismisses his statement after hear Juliet opinion.	D.1484/I.A/De
21	<b>Then, I defy you stars!</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that he defy a star	D.1740/I.A/De
22	<b>Eyes look your last</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the last he will look Juliet eyes.	D.1769/I.A/De
23	<b>Aims take your last</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the last he will hug Juliet.	D.1770/I.A/De
24	<b>And lips, O you the doors of breath.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that the last he will touch Juliet lips.	D.1771/I.A/De
25	<b>A dateless bargain to engrossing death.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares the expensive for a death.	D.1773/I.A/De
26	<b>Here's to my love.</b> <b>Discussion:</b> - Romeo declares that his death for his wife.	D.1774/I.A/De
27	<b>I die</b> <b>Discussion:</b>	D.1776/I.A/De

	- Romeo declares that he died.	
--	--------------------------------	--

Declarative are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The elements of declarative found are: betting, confirming, declaring, dismissing, and declaration

2. A table to indicate percentage of Illocutionary Act types.

The table consists of the percentage each of illocutionary act types on Romeo dialogue in Romeo and Juliet movie

**Table II.C.2**

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Representative	128	43,83%
2.	Directive	69	23,63%
3.	Commissive	35	11,99%
4.	Expressive	33	11,30%
5.	Declarative	27	9,25%
<b>TOTAL</b>		292	100 %

Table 3.2 shows that there are 292 Illocutionary act spoken by Romeo in movie Romeo and Juliet. The table consists of 128 Representatives, 69 Directives, 35 Commissives, 33 Expressives, and 27 Declaratives. The following is the explanation of each type of illocutionary act found on Romeo's dialogue in movie Romeo and Juliet.

#### **D. Summary of Discussion**

Based on the data analysis and discussion, it is found that there are some findings, they are: There are 5 types of illocutionary act found on Romeo dialogue in movie Romeo and Juliet, there are: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The result of each type is explained as show below.

##### **1. Representative**

The first type of illocutionary act is representative it's represent situation or condition and also describe the situation the state or the event in the world such as, arguing, asserting, stating, claiming, complaining, describing, informing, reporting etc. With the total amount are 128, at 43.83%. The elements of representative found on Romeo dialogues are: Asserting, stating, describing, informing, claiming, and reporting.

##### **2. Directive**

The second type of illocutionary act is directive's get someone else to do something such as, asking, advising, begging, forbidding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, insisting, and permitting. With the total amount are 69, at 23.63%. The elements of directive found on Romeo dialogues are: asking, begging, forbidding, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, and insisting.

### 3. Commissive

The third type of illocutionary act is commissivean illocutionary act which point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action and the point of a promise is to commit the speaker to do something such as committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, volunteering etc. With the total amount are 35, at 11.99%. The elements of commissive found on Romeo dialogues are: promising, wishing, hoping, predicting, and threatening.

### 4. Expressive

The fourth type of illocutionary act is expressive an illocutionary act that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition such as apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking, and welcoming. With the total amount are 33, at 11.30%. The elements of expressive found on Romeo dialogues are: apologizing, complimenting, congratulating, regretting, thanking, and calling.

#### 5. Declarative

The fifth type of illocutionary act is declarative an illocutionary act that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration such as approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, declaring, dismissing, resigning, naming etc. With the total amount are 27, at 9.25%. The elements of declarative found on Romeo dialogues are: betting, confirming, declaring, dismissing, and declaration.

## CHAPTER III

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusions

After data had been collected, classified and analyzed, from data display on chapter two the writers has found the types of illocutionary act on Romeo dialogue in Franco Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet movie such as:

1. Illocutionary act is analysis the act of people when they say something and doing something when they talk, the mean that what the people want from their utterance there are any five types they are representative with total amount 128 items at 43.83%, directive with total amount 69 items at 26.63%, commissive with total amount 35 items at 11.99%, expressive with total amount at 33 items at 11.30%, and declarative with total amount 27 items at 9.255. From the analyze of types of Illocutionary act on Romeo dialogue in Franco Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet has founded that illocutionary act purpose to knowledge the assume of utterances shared by Romeo as a speaker and his partner as hearer. It means that illocutionary act contribute to speaker said what they mean with their utterances, and the hearer easy to interpretation what the speaker means by giving their utterances.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposes the suggestion as follows:

1. For the readers

The writer hopes the readers interested to learn about illocutionary act especially in movie.

2. For the other writers

To make a detail analysis of illocutionary act in other movies or another field such as dialogue in television, radio, advertisement, and newspaper.

3. For learning process

The writer hopes by studying illocutionary act may help students to more interesting learning about illocutionary act, because illocutionary act is similar on student lessons such as: give congratulations, give invitation, promise, describing, report, etc.