

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN *JURASSIC WORLD***

**MOVIE (Pragmatics Approach)**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**

**For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



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*Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh*

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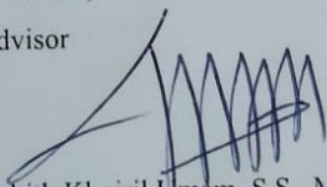
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

*Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh*

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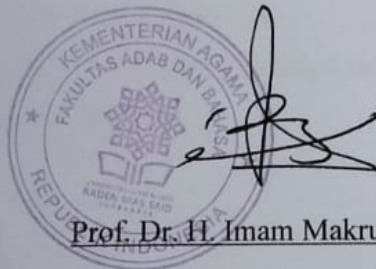
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to :

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Achmad Fauzan and Mrs. Wiwin Wulandari who was supporting me
2. My beloved sister, Faiza Alya who was teaching me compile this thesis
3. My beloved nieces, Hilya and adzkia who were being greatest motivation to complete my thesis
4. My favourite partner, Hanafi who always gives me love, support and best pray to complete my thesis
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11. English Letters D Class

## MOTTO

*“Whoever fears Allah (God), Allah (God) will find a way out for him (from every difficulty) and He will provide for him from sources that he could never have imagined.”*

(Quran 65:2-3)

*“We do not "come into" this world; we come out of it, as leaves from a tree. As the ocean "waves," the universe "peoples." Every individual is an expression of the whole realm of nature, a unique action of the total universe.”*

(Alan Wilson Watts)

*“Success is not how high you have climbed, but how you make a positive difference to the world.”*

(Roy T. Bennett, The Light in the Heart)

## PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Alissa Shafa Kamila  
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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Jurassic World* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 2023

Stated by,



A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a red postage stamp. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'METER TEMPEL' and 'A9395AKX740362244'.

Alissa Shafa Kamila

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The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestion from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to :

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Surakarta, December ~~27~~ 2023

The researcher,



Alissa Shafa Kamila

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## ABSTRACT

Alissa Shafa Kamila. 2023. *Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Jurassic World movie* (Pragmatic Approach). Thesis. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Advisor : Robith Khoiril Umam, S. S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Illocutionary acts, Types, Functions, Jurassic World

An illocutionary act is an utterance that sometimes have been accompanied by an action, spoken by the speaker with the intention of conveying their message to the listener. The purpose of illocutionary act is to ensure that the listener understands what the speaker is trying to communicate. .This research entitled *Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Jurassic World movie*. The objectives of this research are : 1.) To analyze the types of illocutionary acts in *Jurassic World* movie, and 2.) To analyze the functions of illocutionary acts in *Jurassic World* movie.

Researcher uses two theories to analyze the objectives of this research. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts in *Jurassic World* movie, researcher uses theory from Levinson (1983), and to analyze the functions of illocutionary acts in *Jurassic World* movie, researcher uses theory from Leech (1983).

Research design of this research is qualitative research. The primary data source is NETFLIX, with the main sites of Jurassic World : Fandom Wiki being used to script. The researcher is collecting data using documentation methods, which will then be validated by an expert validator. To analyze the data, the researcher will be using the model from Spradley (1980).

The results of this research shows that there are five types of illocutionary acts are found in Jurassic World movie. There are representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, there are 82 Data are available. The most dominant data of types of illocutionary acts is representative/assertive sentence with total 51 Data. Then, there are four function of illocutionary acts which are found in Jurassic World movie. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The most dominant data of functions of illocutionary acts is collaborative function with total 39 Data.

## ABSTRAK

Alissa Shafa Kamila. 2023. *Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Jurassic World movie* (Pragmatic Approach). Tesis. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Bahasa, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Pembimbing : Robith Khoiril Umam, S. S., M.Hum.

Kata Kunci : Tindak tutur ilokusi, Jenis, Fungsi, Jurassic World

Tindak ilokusi adalah ujaran yang terkadang disertai tindakan yang diucapkan oleh penutur dengan maksud menyampaikan pesannya kepada pendengar. Tujuan dari tindak ilokusi adalah untuk memastikan bahwa pendengar memahami apa yang ingin dikomunikasikan oleh pembicara. Penelitian ini berjudul Ilokusi Tokoh Utama dalam Film *Jurassic World*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : 1.) Untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi dalam film *Jurassic World*, dan 2.) Untuk menganalisis fungsi-fungsi tindak ilokusi dalam film *Jurassic World*.

Peneliti menggunakan dua teori untuk menganalisis tujuan penelitian ini. Untuk menganalisis jenis tindak ilokusi dalam film *Jurassic World*, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Levinson (1983), dan untuk menganalisis fungsi tindak ilokusi dalam film *Jurassic World*, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Leech (1983).

Desain penelitian penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Sumber data utama adalah NETFLIX, dengan situs utama *Jurassic World* : Fandom Wiki digunakan untuk script. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi, yang selanjutnya akan divalidasi oleh validator ahli. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti akan menggunakan model dari Spradley (1980).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam film *Jurassic World*. Ada representatif/asertif, komisif, direktif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 82 data yang tersedia. Jenis data tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan adalah kalimat representatif/asertif dengan jumlah 51 data. Lalu, ada empat fungsi tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam film *Jurassic World*. Ada kompetitif, konvivial, kolaboratif, dan konflikatif. Data fungsi tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan adalah fungsi kolaboratif dengan jumlah 39 data.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

JW : Jurassic World

ASS : Assertive

CMS : Commissive

DIR : Directive

EXP : Expressive

DEC : Declarative

COM : Competitive

CVL : Convivial

COL : Collaborative

CFL : Conflictive

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Conversation is a method of exchanging ideas, asking questions, stating opinions, and sharing thoughts with others. Paul Grice (1975), states that conversation is show how meaning expressed by the speaker (speaker meaning), not directly encoded in the words, can be inferred (recognized) by the hearer. In order for effective communication to occur, there are three components that need to be present : the speaker, the hearer, and the dialogue. The speaker is responsible for initiating the conversation by asking questions or making statements. The listener is responsible for responding or answering the speaker. The dialogue serves as a bridge to connect the speaker and listener. If any of these components are missing, conversation wouldn't be effective.

It is important to have good communication skills, but good language is also crucial. Good language is when someone can convey a message that can be easily understood by the listener. John Lyons (1981) explains that languages are the primary communication systems used by specific groups of people within their society. In Linguistic, the meaning of language and it utterance is studying in Pragmatics. Pragmatics is not only learning about the meaning of context, but also how to understand someone's spoke. For example : morphology, phonology, syntax, semantics pragmatics also studies about deixis, entailment, speech act, and etc. Pragmatics is defined as “The study of



deixis (at least in part), implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure.” (Stalnaker, 1972). It means that pragmatics is not only learning about the context of meaning, but also learning about how to arrange a word. Thus, the arrangement of words looks right. In this thesis, researcher only focuses in speech act.

Speech act is one part of communication which is indicate speak or state something. Yule (1996), states that speech act is a theory which analyzes an action performed via utterance. In speech act, communication depends not only on recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. Speech act itself can be divided into 3 parts, there are : locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. J.L Austin (1975), claims there are three kinds of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Researcher limits this research on illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is an utterance that sometimes have been accompanied by an action, spoken by the speaker with the intention of conveying their message to the listener. The purpose of illocutionary act is to ensure that the listener understands what the speaker is trying to communicate. Then, researcher have been conducted the objective this research. There are types and function of illocutionary acts

The researcher has used two theories to analyze the research objectives.. Researcher uses theory from Levinson (1983) to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. There are 5 types of illocutionary acts stated by Levinson

(1983). There are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Representative/Assertive is type of illocutionary acts is used to describe or state something. Example : Owen : “Because I left. I left you.” Owen and Claire discussed their past relationship, reminiscing about old times. However, the conversation quickly turned sour as they both started blaming each other for what went wrong in the past. During their conversation, Owen pointed out that he ended things with Claire because he felt that she was too focused on her career. The dialogue is included on assertive sentence. Because owen states to claire that he is leaving her.

Directive is types of illocutionary act is used to try to get hearer’s attention. Example : Owen : “Save the dinosaurs from an Island that’s about to explode.” During their conversation, Owen and Claire discussed their efforts to save the remaining dinosaurs. Claire mentioned that some dinosaurs had survived the eruption disaster, to which Owen suggested that they focus on saving the Isla Nebula Island from a potential disaster. The dialogue is included on directive sentence. Because Owen asked Claire to save Islar Nebula Island.

Commissive is types of illocutionary act is used to certain listener in future. Example : Claire : “I’m going.” Claire and Owen had a conversation about the problem of saving the remaining dinosaurs. Owen was pessimistic and believed that all the dinosaurs had already died. He then ordered Claire to save Isla Nebula Island herself. However, Claire promised Owen that she would

return to Isla Nebula Island and save the remaining dinosaurs. This dialogue is included on commissive sentence. because this promise might be kept one day

Expressive is types of illocutionary act is used to express the speaker's feelings. Example : "Owen : Your skin looks nice." A conversation between Owen and Claire discussing their past. both of them told each other how they were in the past. Until finally the two of them mocked each other. owen compliments that claire's skin is good. owen thought that after breaking up with him, claire found a man who could take care of her . The sentences which is spoken by Owen having goals to praise someone. So, the dialogue is included on expressive sentence which shows the speaker's respect for the hearer.

Declarative is types of illocutionary act is used to change the status of some entity. There are no data on *Jurassic World* movie. But, there is example in others. Example : Mita : "Maybe our meeting today will have be postponed, I will be told you soon." From dialogue, Mita said that the meeting would be postponed and rescheduled it. The dialogue is included on declarative sentence. Because, the speaker conveys a topic that changes the status of the conversation. From postponing meeting schedules, to changing meeting schedules

Researcher uses theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the function of illocutionary acts. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is the function of illocutionary acts which has negative politeness and contending with social objective. Example : Claire : "Okay everyone. Come on." Claire and her employees were watching the news on

television when they heard that all the dinosaurs were extinct and there was no hope of saving them. Despite their disbelief in the news, they immediately set out to try and find a solution. Claire invited her employees to join her by saying "Come on". This was a command sentence that served a competitive function, where politeness was ignored in order to grab the listener's attention directly.

Convivial is the function of illocutionary acts which are positive and more polite. Example : "Claire : And you, Mr. Lockwood." Claire went to visit one of her business investor, Mr. Lockwood. She also visits his son, Mr. Elli. They talked about the issues that were being reported on television. Mr. Lockwood thanked Claire for trying to help restore the condition of Islar Nebula Island, and then Claire thanked Mr. Lockwood once again. They were both very polite during their conversation, as they were following the convivial function and trying to gain respect from each other.

Collaborative is the function of illocutionary acts which are negative and ignore social functions. Example : Claire : "She can pick up your scent a mile off." Elli and Claire were discussing the news that they had just watched on television. They talked about how dinosaurs lived before extinction, how they could adapt to their surroundings, and how they could become friendly with humans, like Owen. Claire mentioned that dinosaurs had heightened senses and could detect even the slightest of smells due to their sensitivity. The speech delivered by Claire is a statement sentence which is included in the

collaborative function. Because the speaker ignores politeness in speaking and speaker only as a conveyor of information.

Conflictive Function is the function of illocutionary acts which has the most negative value among other functions. Example : Claire : “You are so stubborn.” Claire and Owen went to a bar where they discussed their past relationship and reminisced about past events. However, the conversation turned into an argument when they began to mock each other. During the argument, Claire accused Owen of being stubborn, which was delivered in a high tone of voice and caused conflict between them. This speech had a negative tone, lacked politeness, and created further tension between them.

Researcher have been conducted 2 topics to analyze the problem. First, researcher is conducted research from journal by Fera M. & Suhardianto (2019), entitled “*An Analysis Of Illocutionary Speech Act Types And Context Of Used In Cinderella Movie; A Pragmatic Approach*” . Both of research were conducted on the same topic, which is the types of illocutionary acts. However, the previous researchers used John R. Searle's (1975) theory, which is divided five types of illocutionary acts. There are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarations. Now, researcher used Levinson (1983) theory, which is divided five types of illocutionary acts. There are : representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The researchers having goals to compare the two theories and provide a brief

understanding of previous research. Additionally, researcher added the topic of studying illocutionary acts, there is the function of illocutionary acts.

Researcher uses previous study by Ida Z.S., & Ricka R., entitled *“Investigating the types and strategies of expressive illocutionary acts.”* Both of these studies examine the same topic, which is the function of illocutionary acts. Both of them use the same theory from Leech (1983). However, there are differences between them. Previous researchers analyzed the function of illocutionary acts based on only one type of illocutionary act, expressive. On the other hand, the current researcher will analyze the function of illocutionary acts based on five types of illocutionary acts. These five types are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Researcher choose the object this study is the film with title Jurassic World. This film is the second season of Jurassic World which is continue the story from the first season. Jurassic World is an action movies from United States which directed by J.A Bayona in 2018. This film is a series of Jurassic Film by Universal Pictures and first released on June 6, 2018 in United States. A film stars by Chris Patt and Bryce Dallas Howarts received generally positives reviews from film criticism and society. “I hope the next one is an all out ride, but that for the first time since Spielberg’s 1993 original, it’s actually a great one. The audience for this series has proved that it will turn out in mega droves. But, it deserves more than a passable rerun taking itself too seriously.” (Owen Gleiberman, 2018).

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

Many reserchers have been investigated the title. However, researcher wants to analyze the topic and object in different view. There are a lot of research choose illocutionary acts as the topic of research. But, there are just a few research choose *Jurassic World* as the object of research. Especially analyze the main characters. So, Researcher limit the thesis to analyze illocutionary acts as a topic of research and *Jurassic World* as an object of research. Researcher using theory from Levinson (1983) to analyze the types of illocutionary acts and theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the functions of illocutionary acts.

## **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on background study, researcher has been formulated the research question into:

1. What types of illocutionary acts of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie ?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie?

## **D. Objectives of the Study**

The research is focuses on the usage of illocutionary acts in *Jurassic World*. The research would like to reveal on finding the types of illocutionary acts using a theory from Levinson (1983). Researcher also analyze function of

illocutionary acts using a theory from Leech (1983). On the other hand, researcher analyze the types and function of illocutionary acts are found in *Jurassic World* movie. Especially to analyze the dialogues of main characters. Analysis of this film is based on the dialogue in every line are uttered by main characters.

## **E. Benefits of the Study**

### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

For the reader, this research are used to be reference that wants analyze the same object, topic, or theory, but differences in point of view in this research. This research also can give a comprehensive understanding about illocutionary acts, especially in analyze about types and function of illocutionary acts.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

For academic society, the writer hopes that this research can be give a good contribution for students and lectures in University of Islamic State, Raden Mas Said Surakarta especially to the students in English Literature Major. This research can helps students and lectures to increase the knowledge about illocutionary are found in *Jurassic World* movie. So, it also help to introduce about *Jurassic World* and its seasons to unknown person.



## **F. Definition of the Key Terms**

### **1. Speech Act**

Speech act is defined as “Utterance that has performative function in language and communication.” (Searle, 1969). Speech act is relationship between language and communication that make someone do something. George Yule (1996:47), states that speech act is combination of utterance and action which is actions performed via utterances. So, speech act is a utterances that have function in communication between speaker and listener. Such as stating, asking, requesting, announcing, greeting and etc.

### **2. Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary act is an utterance uttered by the speaker. J.L Austin (1975), states that illocutionary acts refers to the usage of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force." An illocutionary act is a statement spoken by the listener, sometimes accompanied by an action. It is important to note that not all the statements in illocutionary acts have positive values; there are also some with negative values. Positive value usually shows respect for the person you are talking to, while negative speech tends to mock or provoke the person you are talking to.

### **3. Types of Illocutionary Acts**

Levinson (1983), states there are five types of function of illocutionary acts. There are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Representative/Assertive is type of illocutionary acts is used to describe or state something. Directive is types of illocutionary act is used to try to get hearer's attention. Commissive is types of illocutionary act is used to certain listener in future. Expressive is types of illocutionary act is used to express the speaker's feelings. Declarative is types of illocutionary act is used to change the status of some entity.

### **4. Function of Illocutionary Acts**

Leech (1983), states there are four types of illocutionary acts. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is the function of illocutionary acts which has negative politeness and contending with social objective. Convivial is the function of illocutionary acts which are positive and more polite. Collaborative is the function of illocutionary acts which are negative and ignore social functions. Conflictive Function is the function of illocutionary acts which has the most negative value among other functions.

## 5. Jurassic World

*Jurassic World* is an action movies from US which directed by J.A Bayona in 2018. This film is a series of Jurassic Film by Universal Pictures. Jurassic film is including on film with genres adventures, sci-fi, and action. *Jurassic World* told the story of Owen and Claire's efforts to looked for dinosaur remains on of Islar Nubla island from destruction caused by a volcano that erupted and attacked the island. As a result, many dinosaurs became extinct. Besides that, this film also reveals the conspiracy that caused this island to be destroyed previously

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Background

In chapter I, background of the study has been described. To supporting the background studies are served, researcher formulated some theoretical background. There are as follows :

##### 1. Pragmatics

George Yule (1996), defines Pragmatics as the ability to deal with meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Thus, pragmatics is branch of linguistics that learned about meaning. Pragmatics not only study about meaning in context, but also the way to understand the meaning are communicated by a speaker to hearer. To understand the meaning in pragmatics, people must be known about signs, words, and sentences previously. The aim of study pragmatics is to decrease misunderstanding or irrelevant meaning when people talk with someone. There are many topics are studied in pragmatics study, start from deixis, implicature, and etc.

##### 2. Speech Act

Speech act is being part of human communication. "Speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication" (Robert Taylor). Speech

act is having goals to speak or state something that accompanied by action. Without the action, it can't be said by speech act. Through speech act, people trying to make an assumption with what speaker is saying, then doing what speaker want. Thus, speech act can be shaped by good communication and good action in same time. Austin (1962), claims there are three actions related to speech act. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

### 2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is basic production of meaningful utterance which is related with hearer to understand about locutionary act. For example : Dito : “Riko was bought a black cars two hours ago.”. The sentence provides an explanation that two hours ago, Riko had bought a car. It can be described that the car is four-wheeled public transportation.

### 2.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is accomplished via utterance with a communicative intention. For example : Owen Said to Claire “You should write fortune cookies”. So, the context is called illocutionary acts. Not only the speaker is trying to state something, but also the hearer respons the state by speaker and doing act.

### 2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is a way to produce the effect of meaningful, and intentional utterance. For example : “This yard has too many leaves scattered out. Let's clean this page right now”. The speaker

said that the yard was dirty right now, because it was full of scattered leaves. so the speaker invites people who are nearby to clean the yard. This speech act that can stimulate the listener is called a perlocutionary act.

### **3. Types of Illocutionary Act**

Levinson (quoted by Austin, 1983), defines illocutionary act is process to bringing the effect to audiences by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. Illocutionary acts have effect to moving the listener's thoughts on what the speaker says accompanied by action. To make a good illocutionary act, it needs to be cooperation between speaker and hearer. Speaker is role as conveying something, and hearer is role as giving respons and doing action. If the listener can understand what the speaker is saying, it can be said as an illocutionary act. In addition, Levinson (1983: 240), illocutionary acts can be classified into five categories. There are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

#### **3.1 Representative/Assertive**

Representative/Assertive is types of illocutionary act which is used to describe some state of affairs. Not only in form of statement sentences, but also representative/assertive can be in the form of a question sentence. The purpose of question sentence is to ask for information or certainty from the listener. It can be stating,

admitting, asserting, denying, confessing, concluding, notifying, and predicting. For example : In the movie, Gray is seen playing with a toy in his hand. While his mother asked Gray to get ready to go to the airport. Then, Gray says “Dane County Airport is thirty-six minutes away, sixty with traffic.” Gray says the Dane County airport is 30 minutes from his home. However, if there is a traffic light, the distance from the airport become 60 minutes from his house. Thus, the speech uttered by Gray is an example of a representative act. Because it is a declarative sentence.

### 3.2 Directive

Directive is types of illocutionary act which is used to try to get the hearer (or reader) to do something. It can be requesting, ordering, forbidding, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, and recommending. For example : In the movie, Claire is talking to one of her employees in the control room. The employee is seen showing off his new clothes. However, claire looks that the table the employee was using was very dirty. So, claire says "Clean up your workspace. It's....chaotic". From the sentence, Claire shows that she looks amuse when she look at her employee's desk. So, Claire orders to her employees to clean up her desk. The sentence is uttered by Claire included on directive act. Because it is an imperative sentence.

### 3.3 Commissive

Commissive is types of illocutionary acts which is used to commit the speaker to some future course of action. This type are having 2 value, positive and negative. Positive value is a function which is positive and contains the value of politeness. It can be promising, offering, pledging. Negative value is a function which is negative and ignore the value of politeness. It can be threatening, vowing, refusing. For example “I will calling you, when I arrived at theatre”. The speaker promise to hearer that speaker will calling hearer after the speaker arrived at theatre. It indicate in promise sentence. So, it is included on positive commissive acts.

### 3.4 Expressive

Expressive is types of illocutionary acts which is used to express the speaker’s attitude and emotions toward the prepositions. It can be congratulating, apologizing, excusing, and condoling. For example “Sorry, I broke your glasses”. The speaker express their feeling to apologize with someone because the speaker has been broken the glasses. So, it sentence including on expressives act.

### 3.5. Declarative

Declarative is types of illocutionary acts which is used to change the status of some entity. It means that the speaker giving certainty by time. The speaker said that he/she could not carry out what he/she said before, and was replaced soon. Then, the speaker carries



out activities according to the time he/she mentioned previously. It can be confirming, calling, and renouncing. For example “I will come late because my mother asks me to keep my sister”. The speaker confirms the attendance to the hearer that the speaker will come late. It can be said that this function is the speaker's current utterance, which is followed by a time sequence, and occurs according to the time spoken by the speaker. So, it is included in declarative acts.

#### **4. Function of Illocutionary Acts**

Function of illocutionary acts is the function which aims to analyze how the intention of the speaker towards the listener or how the purpose of the speaker conveys the intention of the speaker to the listener. It can be said that the function of illocutionary acts is to measure the politeness level of the speaker to convey the intent to the listener. Leech (1983), claims that there are 4 functions of illocutionary acts. There are competitive function, convivial function, collaborative function, and conflictive function.

##### **4.1 Competitive Function**

Function of illocutionary acts which has negative politeness and contending with social objective. The purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly. It can be begging, demanding, requesting, and ordering. Example : “I beg you to come on time for tonight's meeting.” From the statement, the speaker intends to ask the listener to arrive on time for tonight's meeting.

#### 4.2 Convivial Function

Function of illocutionary acts which are positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect. It can be thanking, greeting, inviting, and offering. Example: "Thank you for accompany me to buy the book." From the statement, the speaker expresses his gratitude to the listener.

#### 4.3 Collaborative Function

Function of illocutionary acts which are negative and ignore social functions. This function is considered to have a negative value because it does not pay attention to politeness. It can be asserting, announcing, reporting, and instructing. Example : "Announce to all members that the implementation of familiarization activities will be held in April." From the statement, the speaker intends to convey notification about the implementation of activities to be carried out in April.

#### 4.4 Conflictive Function

Function of illocutionary acts which has the most negative value among other functions. Because this function aims to create competition or provoke certain participants. It can be cursing, reprimanding, accusing, and threatening. Example : "I know that everything you say is a lie. because everything you say is not supported by clear evidence." From the statement show that the

speaker does not believe with the listener and try to corner the listener.

## 5. Main Character

Main Character is a character who has an important role in a film. This character gets the most attention, because it often appears in a film. Main character acts is someone who becomes the idea of the storyline in a film. The main character in a story can consist of one person, two people, or several people. The main character can act as an antagonist, protagonist, or tritagonist.

## 6. Main Characters in Jurassic World

### 6.1 Owen

Owen Grady as known as Owen. This character was played by Chris Pratt. In this film, he is a navy veteran and ethologist. He was comeback from his military training and become a Velociraptor expert and handler at *Jurassic World*. Owen has a character who is brave, tough, intelligent, and agile in dealing with dangerous cases that occur in *Jurassic World*. Owen is also ex-boyfriend of Claire

### 6.2 Claire

Claire was a manager whose role to manage Islar Nebula Island. This character was played by Bryce Dallas Howard. Claire has a beautiful, charming, kind, responsible, but careless. In the story,

Claire in addition to having the responsibility to manage the Jurassic World. Claire also role as Owen's ex-girlfriend.

## **B. Previous Studies**

The researcher has been collecting some previous study which is related with researcher's thesis. Researcher choose those previous studies to conduct the research, and to compare this thesis with other study. Researcher couldn't find the same exact object from some sources. But, researcher can find many sources which is same with theories in this thesis. There are some references related with this thesis as follows :

Journal entitled "*An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Jurassic World (2015) movie*" (Osi A. Fah, 2016). The journal describes the conversational implicature found in the Jurassic World. In this study, researcher took the example of the journal to be used as a reference to analyze the dialogue in the same object. The journal was analyzed about implicature. But, in this study, researcher analyzed based on types and function of illocutionary acts. In addition, researcher will be analyzed the main characters.

Journal entitled "*Illocutionary Acts in the Film Cruella by Craig Gillespie: A Pragmatics Study*" (Tazkia I.N & Ervina CM.S, 2022). The journal analysis about types and function of illocutionary speech act which is a formulation question that used by researcher. If the journal put the all of

characters in *Cruella* Film as a topic of research, but researcher put the main characters in *Jurassic World* film.

Journal entitled “*An Analysis Of Illocutionary Speech Act types and Context Of Used In Cinderella Movie (A Pragmatic Approach)*” (Fera & Suhardianto, 2019). The journal describe about definition and types are used in film using pragmatic approach. Although, the topic and the object are different, but it journal using approach which same by researcher. Through the journal, researcher are known how to analyze a movie through pragmatic approach.

Journal entitled “*Illocutionary Act in The Main Character’s Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie*” (Fita N.R, Muhammad B.A, & Setya A, 2018). The journal describe about the types of illocutionary acts in *Mirror mirror* movie using theory by George Yule (1996). Thus, researcher analyze the types of illocutionary acts using different theories and objects. Researcher analyzes the types of illocutionat acts using theory from Levinson (1983) and uses *Jurassic World* Movie as object which are analyze the main characters.

Journal entitled “*Amir’s illocutionary acts in Kite Runer*” (Putra Arif S. 2021). Previous study analyzes the types of illocutions in the film *Kite Runner*. Previous researchers and current researchers both analyzed the types of illocutionary acts of the main character. However, there are differences between them. Previous researchers used John R. Searle’s theory to analyze illocutionary acts of main characters in films. Meanwhile, researcher using Levinson’s theory to analyze illocutionary acts of main characters in films now.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

Researcher using qualitative research method to analyze this research. “Qualitative research is a research produced the descriptive data such as written words or spoken words from people or activities that can be observed” Moleong (2013). Descriptive research means that the data are collected in the form of words, sentences, or pictures having meaning other than merely number. Basically, qualitative research is not required the numerical data like in quantitative research. It useful for solving problems to find answers in each formulation questions and collect the fact based on systematic prosedurs.

This research were collected from previous studies in various journal to supports research. The study is based on knowledge of researcher and supported with some references. Because the research is used qualitative research method, researcher analysis and interpretation the topic and object in thesis by itself and ellaborated it with other theories. Researcher are analyze the types of illocutionary acts of main characters in Jurassic World based on theory from Levinson (1983) and the function of illocutionary acts of main characters in Jurassic World based on theory from Leech (1983).

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

Data is statements to solving the formulation question in this research. Encyclopedia Britannica (2011), states data is factual information (as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. The data were acquired from main characters's utterances such as words or sentences. There are various characters analyzed in the film. However, the researcher took most of the dialogue analysis from the main character. There are Owen, who acts as a employee and caretaker. Claire, who acts as the manager of Islar Nebula Island.

“Sources of data in research are sources from which data can be obtained” (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2013 : 172). There are two kinds of data sources, primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the kind of data which collected directly from the data sources. While, secondary data is the kind of data which supported the primary data. In this research, researcher using the movie of Jurassic World are taken from official site, namely NETFLIX as primary data. For secondary data, researcher using data in the form of subtitles and dialogue transcripts from Jurassic World : Fandom Wiki. The data which is present in the form of words or sentences from the utterance of main characters.

## **C. Research Instruments**

Research instrument related with the instruments are used in collecting data for research. Moleong (2015), states the research plays role as a planner,

implementer of data collection and data analysis, data interpreter and finally as a pioneer of the research result. Researcher used two research instruments to collecting the data, itself and internet. First, itself means that the research is most important by researcher and give the effect to increase the research's knowledge. To increase the knowledge, researcher arrange the research from collecting the data, analyze, and set up the data. Second, internet means that the research would not be complete without the help of other sources that support the research. Of course, these other sources can be obtained from the internet.

Futhermore, both of two research instruments are needed to completing the research. Researcher is needed to answer the questions are providing in research question. The questions is related with illocutionary acts, specifically the types and function. While, internet is needed to giving information to finding the main data, citations, and trusted sources. Thus, those instruments are needed to conducting this research. So, this research can be related to the topic and object which studied.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection techniques are process to collect and analyze the data in research from various data to answer the research problem. Riduwan (2010), states data collection techniques are techniques or methods used by researchers to collect data. In qualitative research, there are several ways of data collection techniques. There are observation, documentation, and



interviews. Observation is way of collecting the data by observing events around. Then, researcher analyzing the data based on research's perspectives. Documentation is way of collecting the data by citation from many sources, like journals, newspapers, magazines, film, videos, and etc. Interviews is way of collecting the data by conducting interviews with a resource person to answer questions that have not been solved.

To collecting the data from this research, researcher choose documentation methods. Documentation methods is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, and etc. (Arikunto, 2006: 158). Thus, reseacher were collecting the data use some steps. There are :

- Watch a movie on several times

The aim of the step is researchers can understand the storyline of the film easily.

- Read the script from trusted source relate with the film

Researcher looking for reference sources between film and scripts based on the website pages of the film has been watched. The purpose of this step is to match the dialogue spoken by the speaker and the translated text.

- Watch a movie using subtitling and match it with the script

The purpose of this step is to avoid a mistakes due to incompatibility between the film and the translated text

- Collect the data that include in formulation of the problem

The data has been collected is then collected based on main characters or not. Besides that, researchers is collecting data based on the between data and non-data

- Make some brainstorming to make an analysis the data based on the data that have been got.

Data has been collected is analyze based on the type and function of illocutionary acts

- Identify the data based on types and functions of illocutionary act

Gives a brief explanation based on based on type and function has been classified

Before collecting the data, researcher has been arrange some steps. There are :

- Make a number

The purpose of giving the numbers is to determine amount of data have been found and make it easier to analyze the types of data

- Put the data

It is divided into 2 data, visual and textual. The purpose of visual data is to find out the image and match it with the dialogue which is spoken by the speaker. Meanwhile, the purpose of textual data is to find out what dialogue was said by the speaker and match it with the script in the film.

- Make a codes

Creating the code starts from the data sequence, time, type of illocutionary acts, and function of illocutionary acts. The purpose of creating the code is to shorten the data sequences, times, types and functions. So, it easier to search and analyze


- Give a narration based on types of illocutionary acts

The purpose of giving the short narrative and collecting it into types of illocutionary acts is to find out how the story is in the dialogue of film. It also can be easier to analyze the data if it has been collected based on existing types of illocutionary acts.

- Give a narration based on function of illocutionary acts

The purpose of giving the short narrative and collecting it into function of illocutionary acts is to find out how the story is in the dialogue of film. It also can be easier to analyze the data if it has been collected based on existing function of illocutionary acts.

Table 3.1 Methods of Collecting Data

Datum	Visual Data	Textual Data	Code	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Types of Illocutionary Acts
3.		<b>CLAIRE:</b>  <b>Great.</b>  <b>Thank</b>  <b>you.</b>	<b>03/09.44/Exp</b>  <b>/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Claire is get what she wants previously. So, the speaker praises the listener with saying thank you.	It is included on convivial function. Because the function is to try to earn the listener's respect

Notes :

03 : Number of Data

Code : 03/09.44/Exp/Cvl

09.44 : Times

Exp : Expressive Sentence

Cvl : Convivial Sentence

## **E. Data Validation Techniques**

Data Validation is techniques to obtain the accuracy and quality of the data to be used in research. There are two techniques of data validation, triangulation and validator. In this research, researcher is using validator technique. Validator is a person who confirm the quality of research. To find the required validator, researcher ensures that both of them must be suitable with their field. The researcher takes speech act analysis with a pragmatic approach. So, researchers must find validators in linguistics with pragmatic studies.

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data Analysis Techniques is a methods to gathering, structuring, and interpreting the data to solve the problems in research. Spradley, identifies several analytic steps illustrated from Rob's study. There are :

- Making domain analysis

Domain analysis is a process to find the summary of data and separate it based on data and non data.

- Making focused inquiries

Researcher creates a list of questions related to the data that has been collected.

- Making taxonomy analysis

Taxonomy is a process for recapping the data has been collected based on questions. Then, researcher sorting the data based on the highest number to the lowest number

- Making selected inquiries

Researcher only focuses on the list of questions that are the research objectives.

- Making componential analysis

Process of entering visual and textual data has been collected. Then, provide code and notes to make it clearly.

Although, there are 5 steps to analyze the data. But, qualitative research just requires 3 steps. There are making domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, and componential analysis, While, focused and selected inquiries are needed by techniques data collection interview.

### **Domain Analysis**

Domain analysis is the process of reviewing the results of data found in the form of a summary of data collection techniques (observation, documentation, or interviews) and classifying them in the form of data and non-data.

Table 3.2 Domain Analysis

NO	DATA	NON DATA
1.	If people like you make a difference.	What is goin' on? I can't hear you!

## Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy analysis is the process analysis more detail when compared to the domain of analysis. The purpose of taxonomic analysis is to make data more orderly and clear. The compiled data is grouped based on the data code that has been made and grouped based on the highest number.

Table 3.3 Taxonomy Analysis and Results

### ANALYSIS

TYPES					FUNCTION			
Ass	Cms	Dir	Exp	Dec	Com	Cvl	Col	Cfl
✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes :

Ass : Assertives

Com : Competitive Function

Cms : Comissives

Cvl : Convivials Function

Dir : Directives

Col : Collaboratives Function

Exp : Expressive

Cfl : Conflictives Function

Dec : Declaratives


### RESULTS

TYPES					FUNCTION			
Ass	Cms	Dir	Exp	Dec	Com	Cvl	Col	Cfl
51	4	14	13	-	14	15	39	14

## Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is a process to distinguish certain domains in a data. So, researcher can distinguish the types of data being analyzed easily. Example of componential analysis :

Table 3.4 Componential Analysis and result

No	Visual Data	Textual Data	Code	Types of illocutionary Acts	Function of Illocutionary Acts
6.		<p><b>Claire : But soon you're gonna have to watch them go extinct. Or not.</b></p>	<p><b>06/09:52/Dir/Com</b></p>	<p>It is included on directive sentence. Because claire trying to certain the hearer that the dinosaurs still alive</p>	<p>It is included on competitive function. Because the purpose of the function is to reach an agreement indirectly</p>



	Ass	Cms	Dir	Exp	Dec
Com	-	-	14 Data	-	-
Cvl	-	2 Data	-	13 Data	-
Col	39 Data	-	-	-	-
Cfl	12 Data	2 Data	-	-	-

Notes :

Ass : Assertives

Com : Competitive Function

Cms : Comissives

Cvl : Convivials Function

Dir : Directives

Col : Collaboratives Function

Exp : Expressive

Cfl : Conflictives Function

Dec : Declaratives

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, researcher will be discussed about types and function of illocutionary acts which are performed by main characters in Jurassic World movie. The results will be examined into two steps, finding and discussion. First step, researcher will be presented the data into table and the results will be explained by narrative

#### A. Findings

Findings consist the result of types and function of illocutionary acts which are performed by main characters in Jurassic World movie. The results are present according to **Levinson (1983 : 240)**, theory about the types of illocutionary acts and **Leech (1983)**, theory about the function of illocutionary acts. There are 82 data of illocutionary acts are found by researcher in Jurassic World movie.

#### 1. Types of Illocutionary Acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie

Table 4.1 Findings on types of illocutionary Acts

<b>Types of Illocutionary Acts</b>	<b>Number of Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Assertive	51 Data	62,2 %
Commissive	4 Data	4,9 %
Directive	14 Data	17,1 %
Expressive	13 Data	15,8 %
Declarative	0 Data	0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 Data</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 4.1 shows types of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in Jurassic World movie. Levinson (1983: 240), illocutionary acts can be classified into five categories. There are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, researcher finds 51 Data of Assertive sentence with total percentage 62,2 %, 4 Data of Commissive sentence with total percentage 4,9 %, 14 Data of Directive sentence with total percentage 17,1 %, 13 Data of expressive sentence with total percentage 15,8 %, and No one Data of Declarative Sentence. The most dominant in types of illocutionary acts in this research is Assertive sentence. Researcher doesn't find the data of declarative sentence. The details of types and functions of illocutionary acts will be presented by appendices. There are some example of the data was founded by researcher.

#### **a. Representative / Assertive**

Representative/Assertive is a type of illocutionary acts which are stated by the speaker. The speaker gives a assertive sentence to give or tell about more information to the hearer. Not only in form of statement sentences, but also representative/assertive can be in the form of a question sentence. The purpose of question sentence is to ask for information or certainty from the listener. It can be stating, admitting, asserting, denying, confessing, concluding, notifying, and predicting. In this research, researcher find 51 Data of assertive sentences with total percentage 62,2 %.

1). 01/09:42/Ass/Col



Figure 1 JW : Image : Claire and her employee

Claire to her client : **“I’m Claire, I’m the lead organizer here.”**

In the dialogue, Claire is seen on the telephone. She calls her client. She introduced herself to her client by saying “I’m the lead organizer here.” From the dialogue, it can be seen that Claire explains to her client that she is the leader of the Islar Nebula Island. It is included on assertive sentences. Because the speaker states something and gives information about herself clearly.

2). 29/17:17/Ass/Col

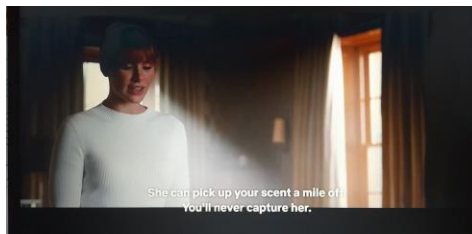


Figure 2 JW : Image : Claire

Claire to Elli : **“She can pick up your scent a mile off.”**

In the dialogue, Claire is seen talking to Elli. They talked about the extinction of dinosaurs which was being reported on television. Elli gives Claire a solution, that is better to put the dinosaurs in a cage again. However, Claire doesn't know whether there are any dinosaurs still free in the jungle. Claire explains to Elli that isn't easy to move a dinosaur into a cage. Because dinosaurs can detect smells even 1 mile away. So, Claire's speech is an representative/assertive sentence. Because Claire gives information to Elli.

So, Some data above is the findings of representative/assertive sentence are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by

researcher : 02/09:43/Ass/Col,      04/09:50/Ass/Col,      05/09:51/Ass/Col,  
 07/09:53/Ass/Col,      13/12:04/Ass/Col,      16/13:12/Ass/Col,      17/13:14/Ass/Col,  
 21/14:12/Ass/Col,      22/14:13/Ass/Col,      25/16:08/Ass/Col,      27/16:37/Ass/Col,  
 28/17:15/Ass/Col,      31/18:03/Ass/Col,      32/18:06/Ass/Col,      33/18:08/Ass/Col,  
 35/19:05/Ass/Col,      37/19:07/Ass/Col,      38/19:08/Ass/Col,      40/19:09/Ass/Col,  
 41/19:12/Ass/Col,      42/19:13/Ass/Col,      43/19:14/Ass/Col,      44/19:14/Ass/Col,  
 45/19:14/Ass/Cfl,      46/19:15/Ass/Cfl,      47/19:15/Ass/Cfl,      48/19:17/Ass/Cfl,  
 50/19:20/Ass/Cfl,      51/19:25/Ass/Cfl,      52/19:27/Ass/Cfl,      53/19:30/Ass/Cfl,  
 54/19:32/Ass/Cfl,      56/19:36/Ass/Cfl,      57/19:38/Ass/Col,      58/19:38/Ass/Col,  
 59/19:39/Ass/Col,      62/19:42/Ass/Col,      65/19:43/Ass/Col,      66/19:44/Ass/Col,  
 67/19:45/Ass/Cfl,      68/19:46/Ass/Cfl,      69/19:46/Ass/Col,      70/19:46/Ass/Col,  
 71/19:47/Ass/Col,      72/19:47/Ass/Col,      73/19:48/Ass/Col,      78/20:45/Ass/Col,  
 79/20:47/Ass/Col,      And 80/20:48/Ass/Col.

## b. Commissives

Commissives is a type of illocutionary acts which have positive and negative function based on the usage in conversation. The purpose of this type is to say and to bind the speaker to do something in the future. This type are having 2 value, positive and negative. Positive value is a function which is positive and contains the value of politeness. It can be promising, offering, pledging. Negative value is a function which is negative and ignore the value of politeness. It can be threatening, vowing, refusing. In this research, researcher are find 4 Data of Commisive sentence with total percentage 4,9 %.

### 1). 09/11:37/Cms/Cfl



Figure 3 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to herself : **“They're all gonna die and no one cares.”**

Claire and her employees is watching a news from television that all of dinosaurs was died. There are many exploded surrounding the island. Even though, the reality isn't match with what the news says. Because she heard irrelevant news, Claire said they're all gonna die and no one cares. the words uttered by Claire are threatening.

Because the news is not true, Claire is upset with the news and bluffs herself in front of her employees that if no action is taken, all the dinosaurs will die and no one will care. So, Claire's dialogue is included in negative commissive acts. Because, the speaker commit about something in future.

**2). 14/12:06/Cms/Cv1**



Figure 4 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to her client in cellphones : **“Yes, of course. I'll hold.”**

Claire and her employees is watching a news from television that all of dinosaurs was died. There are many exploded surrounding the island. So, Claire was took her phone and called her client immediately. Claire says “Yes, of course. I’ll hold.”It indicate that she and her crew will be handled the problems which is reports on television. It is included on commissive sentence. Because, the speaker promises about something in future.

So, Some data above is the findings of commissive sentence are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher : 30/17:17/Cms/Cfl and 63/19:42/Cms/Cv1

### c. Directives

Directives is a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker's speech is accompanied by the listener's action.. The purpose of this sentence is to request someone to perform an action. It can be requesting, ordering, forbidding, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, and recommending. In this research, researcher find 14 Data of directive sentence with total percentage 17,1 %.

#### 1). 06/09:52/Dir/Com



Figure 5 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to her client in cellphones : **“But soon you're gonna have to watch them go extinct. Or not.”**

During a conversation with her client, Claire mentions the recent news about the extinction of dinosaurs which is currently being discussed on television. However, her client expresses their disbelief that all dinosaurs are actually extinct. In response, Claire asks her client to take action to prevent the extinction of dinosaurs from happening in reality. It is included on directives sentence. Because the speaker asks someone to do something.



2). 10/11:45/Dir/Com



Figure 6 JW : Image : Claire and her employees

Claire talks to her employees : **“Give me one second.”**

Upon hearing shocking news on television, Claire and her employees quickly sprang into action. However, Claire requested a moment to take a deep breath before proceeding with her mission. It is included on directive sentence. Because she asks something from someone.

So, Some data above is the findings of directive sentence are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher :

11/11:45/Dir/Com, 12/11:46/Dir/Com, 39/19:08/Dir/Com, 49/19:20/Dir/Com,  
60/19:40/Dir/Com, 61/19:41/Dir/Com, 64/19:42/Dir/Com, 74/20:03/Dir/Com,  
75/20:04/Dir/Com, 76/20:39/Dir/Com, 77/20:42/Dir/Com, 81/20:50/Dir/Com

**d. Expressive**

Expressive is types of illocutionary acts which is used to express the speaker’s attitude and emotions toward the prepositions. It is used to convey the words or actions

of others. It can be congratulating, apologizing, excusing, and condoling. In this research, researcher finds 13 Data of expressive sentence with total percentage 15,8 %.

**1). 03/09.44/Exp/Cvl**



Figure 7 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to her client : **“Great. Thank you.”**

In the dialogue, Claire is seen on the phone with someone. Claire asked her client for a meeting time, and he agreed. He thanked his clients for their time. Claire says “Great. Thank you.” It is included on expressive sentence. Claire expresses her happiness by saying “Great”. Because she is getting approval from the client’s time. It continue by thanking. Because the client was willing to give him his time. Claire's express it to shows respect for her clients

**2). 08/09:56/Exp/Cvl**



Figure 8 JW : Image : Claire and her employees

Claire : **“Great. Yes!”**

Claire are talking with her employees in the office. Claire asking for her client about meeting time, and he agreed. To show her happiness because her client gives his time, she express her joy by saying “Great”. It is included on expressive sentence. Because the dialogue is an expression of the speaker's happy feelings because he heard the good news.

So, Some data above is the findings of expressive sentence are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher :

15/12:34/Exp/Cv1, 18/13:40/Exp/Cv1, 19/13:42/Exp/Cv1, 20/13:43/Exp/Cv1,  
23/14:28/Exp/Cv1, 24/15:58/Exp/Cv1, 26/16:21/Exp/Cv1, 34/19:05/Exp/Cv1,  
36/19:06/Exp/Cv1, 55/19:32/Exp/Cv1, 82/20:51/Exp/Cv1

#### **e. Declarative**

Declarative is types of illocutionary acts which is used to change the status of some entity. It means that the speaker giving certainty by time. The speaker said that he/she could not carry out what he/she said before, and was replaced soon. Then, the speaker carries out activities according to the time he/she mentioned previously. It can be confirming, calling, and renouncing. In this research, researcher doen't find the data of expressive sentence.

**2. Function of Illocutionary Acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie**

Table 4.2 Findings on function of illocutionary Acts

<b>Function</b>	<b>Number of Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Competitive	14 Data	17,1 %
Convivial	15 Data	47,5 %
Collaborative	39 Data	18,3 %
Conflictive	14 Data	17,1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 Data</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 4.2 shows functions of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie. Leech (1983), Leech (1983), claims that there are 4 function of illocutionary acts. There are Competitive function, Convivial function, Collaborative function, and Conflictive function. In this research, researcher finds 14 Data of Competitive function with total percentage 17,1 %, 15 Data of Convivial function with total percentage 18,3 %, 39 Data of Collaborative function with total percentage 47,5 %, and 14 Data of Conflictive function with total percentage 17,1 %. The most dominant in types of illocutionary acts in this research is Collaborative function. The details of types and functions of illocutionary acts will be presented by appendices. There are some example of the data was founded by researcher.

**a. Competitive Function**

Function of illocutionary acts which is contending with social objective. This function is used when the speaker wants to express their needs in a polite manner. It is

considered a form of negative politeness because it involves softening the expression of the speaker's needs by increasing politeness. This is usually done through a polite request. In this research, researcher finds 14 data of competitive function with total percentage 17,1 %.

**1). 11/11:45/Dir/Com**



Figure 9 JW : Image : Claire and her employees

Claire talks to her client in cellphone : **“Let's get back to work.”**

A few moment later, they were shocked by the news of the extinction of dinosaurs. After hearing the news, Claire and her employees gathered and discussed the news of the extinction immediately. Without thinking, Claire asked her employees to back to their positions to complete their work. It is included on competitive function. Because the dialogue which is spoken by the speaker is included on directive sentence. Directive sentence is one of example of competitive function. In addition, the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly.

2). 39/19:08/Dir/Com



Figure 10 JW : Image : Owen and Claire

Owen talks about past time to Claire : **“Go ahead, Owen.”**

In this dialogue, Owen tells Claire about his past life after breaking up with Claire. Owen said that he had been done many activities to forget Claire, but he couldn't. He tried to encourage himself by saying “Go Ahead, Owen.” From the dialogue it can be concluded that it included on competitive function. Because he's trying hard to push himself up. Anyway, he asks to himself to forget Claire immediately. In addition, the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly. So, Some data above is the findings of competitive function are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher :

06/09:52/Dir/Com, 10/11:45/Dir/Com, 12/11:46/Dir/Com, 49/19:20/Dir/Com,  
60/19:40/Dir/Com, 61/19:41/Dir/Com, 64/19:42/Dir/Com, 74/20:03/Dir/Com,  
75/20:04/Dir/Com, 76/20:39/Dir/Com, 77/20:42/Dir/Com, 81/20:50/Dir/Com

## b. Convivial Function

Convivial functions is the function of illocutionary acts that have positive value and coincide with social functions. This function shows the speaker respect to others and looks friendly to the hearer. It can be thanking, greeting, inviting, and offering. In this research, researcher find 15 Data of Convivial Function with total percentage 18,3 %.

### 1). 15/12:34/Exp/Cvl



Figure 11 JW : Image : Claire and Mr.Lockwood's Servant

Claire talks to Mr.Lockwood's Servant : **“Thank You.”**

To solving the problem that occurred in the news, Claire had to met with Mr.Elli Mills to discuss the problem of the population and distribution of dinosaurs on the island of Islar Nebula. Mr.Elli, is the son of Mr.Lockwood, who is one of Claire's clients. Then, Claire came to Mr. Lockwood's house. Claire knocked and rang the bell. Then Mr. Lockwood's servant opened the door and Claire said thank you. The dialogue is included on convivial function. Because Claire greetings to Mr.Lockwood's servant because she has been opened the door for her. The greetings was spoke by Claire is an

example of the convivial function. Because, it shows a form of respect for the speaker because the listener has been done something.

**2). 18/13:40/Exp/Cv1**



Figure 12 JW : Image : Claire and Elli Mills

Claire to Elli Mills : **“Oh, my goodness.”**

Mr. Elli Mills tells about efforts to save dinosaurs that are still alive on Islar Nebula island. Mr.Elli states that one of dinosaurs has been cared for and raised by Owen is still alive. This dinosaur is named blue. Claire was shocked, couldn't believe it, and said "Oh, my goodness". The dialogue included on example of the convivial function. Because Claire express her admire and gives respect to Mr.Elli for giving good news to Claire, Owen, and Teams.

So, Some data above is the findings of convivial function are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher : 03/09:44/Exp/Cv1, 08/09:56/Exp/Cv1, 14/12:06/Cms/Cv1, 19/13:42/Exp/Cv1, 20/13:43/Exp/Cv1, 23/14:28/Exp/Cv1, 24/15:58/Exp/Cv1,



26/16:21/Exp/Cv1, 34/19:05/Exp/Cv1, 36/19:06/Exp/Cv1, 55/19:32/Exp/Cv1,  
63/19:42/Cms/Cv1, and 82/20:51/Exp/Cv1

### c. Collaborative Function

Collaborative function is the types of illocutionary acts that ignore social values. Because it ignores the social functions, politeness in this function is irrelevant. The purpose of this function itself is to give the information to the hearer and ignore the attention of others. It can be asserting, announcing, reporting, and instructing. In this research, researchers find 39 Data with a total percentage of 47,5 %.

#### 1). 16/13:12/Ass/Col



Figure 13 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to Elli : **“Of Course I remember.”**

Claire meets Elli to ask about the problem of the dinosaur population which has been extinct. Before that, Elli told about an incident when they solved a problem which is the same as the event now. Of course, Claire responds to Elli's statement as if she remembered what happened at that time. The dialogue spoken by her is an assertive sentence that is an example of collaborative function. The speaker is trying to explain

about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness

2). 25/16:08/Ass/Col



Figure 14 JW : Image : Claire and Elli

Claire talks to Elli : **“Does he have a child? I thought I saw...Was there a little girl?.”**

When Elli told about events at past, suddenly a little girl on the 2nd floor is appear and look at them. Claire realized that, stopped the conversation and asked Elli whether Mr. Lockwood had a daughter? because he saw a little girl. This dialogue is a function of collaboration. Because, the dialogue is a question sentence which is as an assertive sentence. The speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness

So, Some data above is the findings of collaborative function are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by researcher : 01/09:42/Ass/Col, 02/09:43/Ass/Col, 04/09:50/Ass/Col, 05/09:51/Ass/Col, 07/09:53/Ass/Col, 13/12:04/Ass/Col, 17/13:14/Ass/Col,

21/14:12/Ass/Col, 22/14:13/Ass/Col, 27/16:37/Ass/Col, 28/17:15/Ass/Col,  
29/17:17/Ass/Col, 31/18:03/Ass/Col, 32/18:06/Ass/Col, 33/18:08/Ass/Col,  
35/19:05/Ass/Col, 37/19:07/Ass/Col, 38/19:08/Ass/Col, 40/19:09/Ass/Col,  
41/19:12/Ass/Col, 42/19:13/Ass/Col, 43/19:14/Ass/Col, 44/19:14/Ass/Col,  
57/19:38/Ass/Col, 58/19:38/Ass/Col, 59/19:39/Ass/Col, 62/19:42/Ass/Col,  
65/19:43/Ass/Col, 66/19:44/Ass/Col, 69/19:46/Ass/Col, 70/19:46/Ass/Col,  
71/19:47/Ass/Col, 72/19:47/Ass/Col, 73/19:48/Ass/Col, 78/20:45/Ass/Col,  
79/20:47/Ass/Col, and 80/20:48/Ass/Col

#### **d. Conflictive Function**

Conflictive function is a function of illocutionary acts which is most negative value than other function. The purpose of this function is trying to provoke and compete the hearer. This function can be caused conflicts between speaker and hearer. Because, it can be conveyed in a high tone by the speaker. It can be cursing, reprimanding, accusing, and threatening. In this research, researcher finds 14 data of conflictive function with total 17,1 %.

##### **1). 30/17:17/Cms/Cfl**



Figure 15 JW : Image : Claire

Claire talks to Elli : **“You’ll never capture her.”**

Elli explains to Claire that the only way to save the dinosaurs from extinction is to put them back in cages. So, Claire said that he wouldn't be able to catch dinosaurs to put them in cages anymore. Because, the condition of Islar Nebula island isn't same at past. Claire confirms that what Elli said will not happen. So, dialogue are spoken by Claire is example of threatening sentence which is included on conflictive function.

2). 45/19:14/Ass/Cfl



Figure 16 JW : Image : Owen and Claire

Claire talks to Owen : **“Because you didn’t wanna live in a van on the side of the road.”**

Claire and Owen share the story about their relationships at past. Owen likes touring using his van. When Claire and Owen is hanging out, Owen is the one who always drives the van. Even though, Claire wants to take turns driving the van. The dialogue is a mocking sentence from Claire to Owen. This sentence can cause problems between the two. So this sentence is an example of a conflictive sentence

So, Some data above is the findings of conflictive function are found in main characters of *Jurassic World* movie. There are also same data which are found by

researcher : 09/11:37/Cms/Cfl , 46/19:15/Ass/Cfl, 47/19:15/Ass/Cfl,  
48/19:17/Ass/Cfl, 50/19:20/Ass/Cfl, 51/19:25/Ass/Cfl, 52/19:27/Ass/Cfl,  
53/19:30/Ass/Cfl, 54/19:32/Ass/Cfl, 56/19:36/Ass/Cfl, 67/19:45/Ass/Cfl,  
and 68/19:46/Ass/Cfl

## **B. Discussion**

Then, after researcher collecting the data based on findings, researcher will be explained the study on discussion. There are classification the types and function of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie according to Levinson's theory (1983) and Leech (1983). The data have been found are 82 Data. Types of illocutionary acts consist of 51 Data of Representative/Assertive sentence with percentage 62,2 %, 14 Data of Directive sentence with percentage 17,1 %, 4 Data of Commissive sentence with percentage 4,9 %, 13 Data of Expressive sentence with percentage 15,8 %, and no one data of declarative sentence. The most dominant data is Representative/Assertive sentence. While, function of illocutionary acts consist of 14 Data of Competitive function with percentage 17,1 %, 39 Data of Collaborative function with total percentage 47,5 %, 15 Data of Convivial function with percentage 18,3 %. 14 Data of Conflictive function with percentage 17,1 %. This research uses pragmatic approach. Pragmatics as the ability to deal with meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (George Yule, 1996). The findings are discussed below :

## 1. Types of Illocutionary Acts are performed by Main Characters in *Jurassic World* movie

Researcher finds 5 types of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World*. There are representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. Representative/Assertive is types of illocutionary act which is used to describe some state of affairs. Directive is types of illocutionary act which is used to try to get the hearer (or reader) to do something. Commissive is types of illocutionary acts which is used to commit the speaker to some future course of action. Expressive is types of illocutionary acts which is used to express the speaker's attitude and emotions toward the propositions. At last is Declarative, types of illocutionary acts which is used to change the status of some entity.

Table 4.1 Findings on types of illocutionary acts

<b>Types of Illocutionary acts</b>	<b>Number of Data</b>
Representative/Assertive	51 Data
Commissive	4 Data
Directive	14 Data
Expressive	13 Data
Declarative	0 Data
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 Data</b>

Based on Table 4.1, the types of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie. According to Levinson (1983), there are five types of illocutionary acts. There are representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, there are 82 data which are divided into 51 Data of Representative/Assertive, 4 Data of Commissive, 14 Data of Directive, 13

Data of Expressive, and 0 Data of Declarative. The most dominant data is Representative or assertive sentence. Representative/Assertive is a type of illocutionary acts which are stated by the speaker. The speaker gives a assertive sentence to give or tell about more information to the hearer. It can be stating, admitting, asserting, denying, confessing, concluding, notifying, and predicting.

Most of the scenes in Jurassic World Movie are speech acts uttered by Claire. Claire more appears than others. Claire appears from the beginning to the end of the film. Claire plays the role of manager of the Islar Nebula Island. Claire is considered the most important in this film. At the beginning of her appearance, problems began to appear. The problem faced in this film is to restore the condition of the Islar nebula and save the dinosaurs that didn't die due to the volcanic eruption. Claire was the first person to take action to overcome the problems that arose on Islar Nebula Island. Assertive sentences appear more often when Claire meets Owen in his yard and bar. They discussed how their relationship at past, spend many activities to forget each of them. But, they can't forget each other. It raises many questions and many conflicts between them. This representative/assertive sentence is used to convey something either in a low or high tone.

## **2. Function of Illocutionary Acts are performed by Main Characters in *Jurassic World* movie**

Researcher find 4 function of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in Jurassic World movie. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is function of illocutionary acts which has negative

politeness and contending with social objective. The purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly. Convivial is function of illocutionary acts which are positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect. Collaborative is function of illocutionary acts which are negative and ignore social functions. This function is considered to have a negative value because it does not pay attention to politeness. The last one is Conflictive, the function of illocutionary acts which has the most negative value among other functions. Because this function aims to create competition or provoke certain participants.

Table 4.2 Findings on function of illocutionary acts

<b>Functions of Illocutionary acts</b>	<b>Number of Data</b>
Competitive	14 Data
Convivial	15 Data
Collaborative	39 Data
Conflictive	14 Data
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 Data</b>

Based on Table 4.2, the function of illocutionary acts performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie. According to Leech (1983), there are four function of illocutionary acts. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. In this research, there are 82 data which are consist 14 Data of Competitive function, 15 Data of Convivial function, 39 Data of Collaborative function, and 14 Data of Conflictive function. The most dominant data is Collaborative function. Collaborative function is the types of illocutionary acts that ignore social values. Because it ignores the social functions, politeness in this function is irrelevant. The purpose of this



function itself is to give the information to the hearer and ignore the attention of others. It can be asserting, announcing, reporting, and instructing.

Most of the scenes in Jurassic World Movie are speech acts uttered by Claire. Claire more appears than others. Claire appears from the beginning to the end of the film. Claire plays the role of manager of the Isla Nublar Island. Claire is considered the most important in this film. At the beginning of her appearance, problems began to appear. The problem faced in this film is to restore the condition of the Isla Nublar and save the dinosaurs that didn't die due to the volcanic eruption. Claire was the first person to take action to overcome the problems that arose on Isla Nublar Island.

The use of this collaborative function is similar to the type of illocutionary acts, assertive sentences. Both of them are used by speaker to convey something to hearer. The dialogue which are spoke by Claire and Owen in his yard and bar contain many question and statement sentences. These two sentences are an example of the usage of collaborative functions. This function ignores social values. Because, it doesn't show politeness to the hearer. The speaker just as a provider of information.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

After researcher was collected and analyzed types and function of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie, researcher arrange the conclusions. In this chapter, researcher will be discussed about conclusions, implications, and suggestions which have been discussed and analyzed in chapter IV.

#### A. Conclusions

Based on types and functions of illocutionary acts are performed by main characters in *Jurassic World* movie which have been analyzed, researcher concludes that :

1. Researcher has found five types of illocutionary acts of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie. There are representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, there are 82 data which are divided into 51 Data of Representative/Assertive with percentage 62,2 %, 4 Data of Commissive with percentage 4,9 %, 14 Data of Directive with percentage 17,1 %, 13 Data of Expressive with percentage 15,8 %, and no one Data of Declarative. The dominant data is Representative/Assertive. Representative/Assertive is a type of illocutionary acts which are stated by the speaker. The speaker gives a assertive sentence to give or tell about more information to the hearer. It can be stating, admitting, asserting, denying, confessing, concluding, notifying, and predicting.

2. There are four types of illocutionary acts of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie. There are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. In this research, there are 82 data which are consist 14 Data of Competitive function with percentage 17,1 %, 15 Data of Convivial function with percentage 18,3 %, 39 Data of Collaborative function with percentage 47,5 %, and 14 Data of Conflictive function with percentage 17,1 %. The most dominant data is Collaborative function. Collaborative function is the types of illocutionary acts that ignore social values. Because it ignores the social functions, politeness in this function is irrelevant. The purpose of this function itself is to gives the information to hearer and ignore the attention of others. It can be asserting, announcing, reporting, and instructing.

## **B. Implications**

Researcher arrange the implications from research findings. There are many points which can be learned by researcher from this research from understanding the types and function of illocutionary acts of main characters are found in *Jurassic World* movie. Researcher uses *Jurassic World* movie as a object of this study. Jurassic World has a genre action and sci-fi which can be provided entertainment and knowledge for the viewers of this film. This film tells the story of Claire and Owen's efforts to continue their mission in the previous season to protect Islar Nebula Island. However, in this season, Claire and Owen ensure that dinosaurs do not experience extinction due to the greed of powerful and irresponsible people.

The usage of illocutionary acts in daily life to find out whether a person's speech acts are accompanied by action or not. Speech acts have been spoken by someone can

have positive or negative value. These speech acts have been explained by researchers in the previous chapter in form of types and functions. Types of illocutionary acts can be representative/assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. While, function of illocutionary acts can be competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Moral value can be learned from studying the types and the function of illocutionary acts can help the readers to know more about illocutionary acts and understand about the perspective of illocutionary acts. It means that illocutionary acts are not only speak. However, it can be done with action too.

### **C. Suggestion**

This research is expected that this research can be a reference for someone who wants to conduct research on the same topic or object. To find out and understand illocutionary acts, this research can be used as a guide. Because, not all illocutionary acts are having positive value. But, it also has negative value. To other researcher who wants to conduct research on the same topic and object, researcher hopes that can be looked for other reference sources and not just use this research as a guide. To analyze topics and objects further, researchers are expected to be able to look for videos and references from trusted and legal sources

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# APPENDICES



## APPENDICES I

### VALIDATION

The thesis data entitled “*Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Jurassic World Movie (Pragmatic Approach)*.” has been validated by Arkin Haris, M.Hum. in :

Day : Monday

Date : December 4, 2023

Surakarta, December 6, 2023

Validator



Arkin Haris, M.Hum

## APPENDICES II

### TAXONOMY ANALYSIS

Number	TYPES					FUNCTION			
	Ass	Cms	Dir	Exp	Dec	Com	Cvl	Col	Cfl
1.	✓					✓			
2.	✓							✓	
3.				✓			✓		
4.	✓							✓	
5.	✓							✓	
6.			✓			✓			
7.	✓							✓	
8.	✓							✓	
9.	✓							✓	
10.			✓			✓			
11.			✓			✓			
12.			✓			✓			
13.	✓					✓			
14.		✓					✓		
15.				✓			✓		
16.	✓							✓	
17.	✓							✓	
18.				✓			✓		
19.				✓			✓		
20.				✓			✓		
21.	✓							✓	

22.	✓							✓	
23.				✓			✓		
24.				✓			✓		
25.	✓							✓	
26.				✓			✓		
27.	✓							✓	
28.	✓							✓	
29.	✓							✓	
30.		✓							✓
31.	✓							✓	
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35.	✓							✓	
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40.	✓							✓	
41.	✓							✓	
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45.	✓								✓
46.	✓								✓
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48.	✓								✓
49.			✓			✓			
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51.	✓								✓
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64.			✓			✓			
65.	✓							✓	
66.	✓							✓	
67.	✓								✓
68.	✓							✓	
69.	✓							✓	
70.	✓							✓	
71.	✓							✓	
72.	✓							✓	
73.	✓								✓
74.			✓			✓			
75.			✓			✓			
76.			✓			✓			
77.			✓			✓			
78.	✓							✓	
79.	✓							✓	

80.	✓							✓	
81.			✓			✓			
82.				✓			✓		

**Note :**

**Types of Illocutionary Acts**

Ass : **A**ssertives

Cms : **C**omissives

Dir : **D**irectives

Exp : **E**xpressive

Dec : **D**eclaratives

**Function of illocutionary Acts**

Com : **C**ompetitive Function


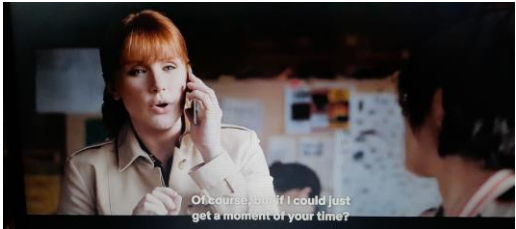

Cvl : **C**onvivals Function



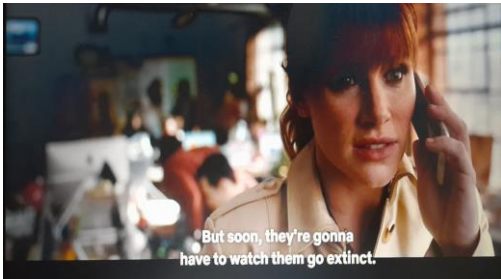

Col : **C**ollaboratives Function

Cfl : **C**onflictives Function





**APPENDICES III**





**COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS**





Number	Visual Data	Textual Data	Codes	Data Analysis		Valid	Invalid
				Types of Illocutionary Acts	Function of Illocutionary Acts		
1.		<b>CLAIRE : I'm Claire, I'm the lead organizer here</b>	<b>01/09:42/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Claire is asserting that she is the lead organizer	It is included on collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain her self and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness.	✓	
2.		<b>CLAIRE : Of course, but if I can just get a moment of your time?</b>	<b>02/09:43/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included assertive sentence. Claire is asking for confirmation of the listener's availability. Additionally, there is an interrogative sentence included in the assertive sentence.	It is included on collaborative function. Because it does not pay attention to politeness. The speaker just trying to get the information about the hearer.	✓	
3.		<b>CLAIRE: Great. Thank you.</b>	<b>03/09.44/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Claire is get what she wants previously. So, the speaker praises the listener with saying thank you.	It is included on convivial function. Because the function is to try to earn the listener's respect	✓	
4.		<b>CLAIRE: Do you have kids?</b>	<b>04/09.50/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Claire is reconfirming	It is included on collaborative function. Because it does not	✓	





	 <p>-Do you have kids? -Two girls.</p>			the hearer that he have kids or not.. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	pay attention to politeness. The speaker just trying to get the information about the hearer.		
5.	 <p>Okay. So, your kids,</p>	<b>CLAIRE: Okay, So your kids, An entire generation has grown up in a world where dinosaurs are living and breathing.</b>	<b>05/09:51/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because claire explain to the listener that not all of dinosaurs have been extinct. There are many dinosaurs still live and breath	It is included on collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness.	✓	
6.	 <p>But soon, they're gonna have to watch them go extinct.</p>	<b>But soon you're gonna have to watch them go extinct. Or not.</b>	<b>06/09:52/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because claire trying to certain the hearer that the dinosaurs still alive	It is included on competitive function. Because the purpose of the function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
7.	 <p>If people like you make a difference.</p>	<b>If people like you make a difference.</b>	<b>07/09:53/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because claire explain to the hearer that condition will be changed that he hearer make something	It is included on collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not	✓	






				different.	pay attention to politeness.		
8.		CLAIRE: Great. Yes!	08/09:56/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Claire is succeed to reach the agreement with the hearer	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
9.		CLAIRE: They're all gonna die and no one cares.	09/11:37/ Cms/Cfl	It is included on commissive sentence. Because claire explain about something in future that someday all of dinosaurs will be died and no one cares	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because this function aims to create competition or provoke certain participants	✓	
10.		CLAIRE: Give me one second	10/11:45/ Dir/Com	It is included on directive sentence. Because claire requesting to her employees that she wants one second to think.	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
11.		CLAIRE: Let's get back to work	11/11:45/ Dir/Com	It is included on directive sentence. Because claire asking to her employees that	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	



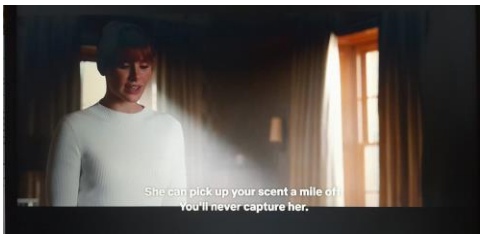

12.		CLAIRE: Okay everyone. Come on	12/11:46/ Dir/Com	It is included on directive sentence. Because claire asking to her employees to solve the problem immediately	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
13.		CLAIRE: Yes, this is Claire Dearing.	13/12:04/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because claire introduce herself to her client	It is included on collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness.	✓	
14.		CLAIRE : Yes, of course. I'll hold.	14/12:06/ Cms/Cvl	It is included on commissive sentence. Because claire promise to her client that she will be handled the problem	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
15.		CLAIRE : Thank you.	15/12:34/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire thanked to Mr. Lockwood's servant for opening the door	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
16.		CLAIRE : Of		It is included to	It is included on	✓	




		Course I remember	16/13:12/ Ass/Col	assertive sentence. Because Claire remember the event which is told by Eli	collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
17.		CLAIRE : Haven't you run his foundation since --	17/13:14/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is telling about their story at past.	It is included on collaborative function. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
18.		CLAIRE : My goodness!	18/13:40/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire express her unbelievable that there is some dinosaurs still alive	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
19.		CLAIRE : What they did here was a miracle	19/13:42/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire express her unbelievable that there is some dinosaurs still alive	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	





20.		CLAIRE : I still believe that.	20/13:43/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire express her unbelievable that there is some dinosaurs still alive	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
21.		CLAIRE : You're gonna get them out?	21/14:12/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire asking to Eli that he's gonna get the dinosaurs out?. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
22.		CLAIRE : You're gonna save them?	22/14:13/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire asking to Eli that he's gonna save the dinosaurs?. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
23.		CLAIRE : And you, Mr. Lockwood.	23/14:28/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire reply Mr.Lockwood's praise	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's	✓	







					respect.		
24.		<b>CLAIRE : Thank You</b>	<b>24/15:58/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire reply Mr.Lockwood's praise	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
25.		<b>CLAIRE : Does he have a child? I thought I saw... Was there a little girl?</b>	<b>25/16:08/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire explain to Eli that she looks a child in Mr.Lockwood's house. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
26.		<b>CLAIRE : That's Awful</b>	<b>26/16:21/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Because claire felt pleasant to hearing Eli's explain about the condition of dinosaurs	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
27.		<b>CLAIRE : So, What do you need from me?</b>	<b>27/16:37/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire certain to Eli what Eli's need from Claire. Also, there is a question	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function.	✓	




				sentence which is included on assertive sentence	This function does not pay attention to politeness		
28.		<b>CLAIRE : How many can you save?</b>	<b>28/17:15/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is trying to certain about how many dinosaurs he can be protected. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
29.		<b>CLAIRE : She can pick up your scent a mile off</b>	<b>29/17:17/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire explain to Eli that dinosaurs can be smelled a mile off	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
30.		<b>CLAIRE : You'll never capture her</b>	<b>30/17:17/ Cms/Cfl</b>	It is included on commissives sentence. Because Claire threatening Eli that he can't catch up the dinosaurs with his way	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
31.		<b>OWEN : Back</b>	<b>31/18:03/</b>	It is included on	It is included on	✓	


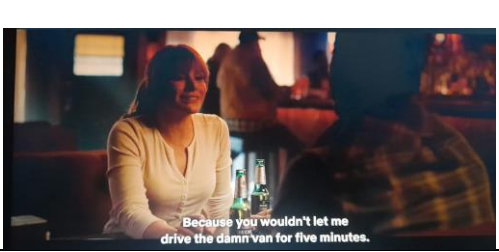
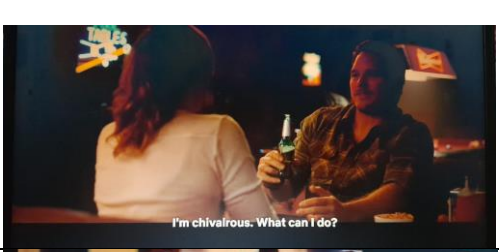
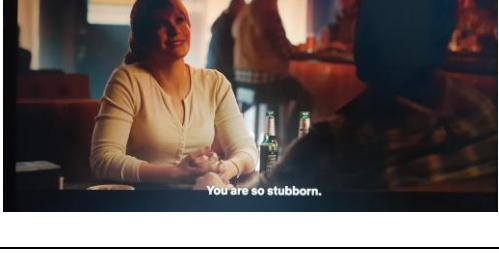
		for more, huh?	Ass/Col	assertive sentence. Because Owen states to Claire what she wants to get him back. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
32.		CLAIRE : Can I buy you a beer?	32/18:06/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire offers to Owen a beer. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
33.		OWEN : Did you bring them, or do we gotta, like, go, somewhere?	33/18:08/ Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen certains to Claire whether Claire wants to bring him a beer or ask him to hang out. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
34.		CLAIRE : I'm sorry	34/19:05/ Exp/Cvl	It is included on expressive sentence. Claire apologize to Owen that she heard something strange.	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of	✓	





						this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.		
35.		<b>CLAIRE : Seriously?</b>	<b>35/19:05/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is confirming to Owen about their topic. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		✓	
36.		<b>OWEN : I can't believe you think that you left me!</b>	<b>36/19:06/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Claire felt amaze that Owen think that Claire leave him at past.	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.		✓	
37.		<b>OWEN : Replay the conversation in your head, all right?</b>	<b>37/19:07/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen is confirming to Claire about their topic. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		✓	
38.		<b>OWEN : You</b>	<b>38/19:08/</b>	It is included on	It is included on		✓	






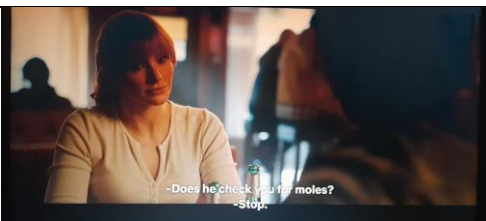
		said, "You wanna go like in your van, like a bum?"	Ass/Col	assertive sentence. Because Claire is confirming to Owen whether he wants to leave Claire as a van he brings when he has a trip. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
39.		OWEN : Go ahead, Owen"	39/19:08/Dir/Com	It is included on directive sentence. Because owen wants to pull his self to not telling a story about their relationship at past.	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
40.		OWEN : And I said, "Okay"	40/19:09/Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because owen just stating "okay" from his story	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
41.		CLAIRE : So, how is that you leaving me?"	41/19:12/Ass/Col	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire certains to Owen how she can be leaved by him . Also, there is a question sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not	✓	





				which is included on assertive sentence	pay attention to politeness		
42.		<b>OWEN :</b> <b>Because I left. I left you</b>	<b>42/19:13/</b> <b>Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
43.		<b>CLAIRE :</b> You left because I told you to	<b>43/19:14/</b> <b>Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
44.		<b>Owen :</b> And then, I left	<b>44/19:14/</b> <b>Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	





45.		<b>CLAIRE :</b> <b>Because you didn't wanna live in a van on the side of the road</b>	<b>45/19:14/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
46.		<b>CLAIRE :</b> <b>Because you wouldn't let me drive the damn van for five minutes</b>	<b>46/19:15/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
47.		<b>OWEN : I'm chivalrous. What can I do?</b>	<b>47/19:15/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
48.		<b>CLAIRE : You are so stubborn</b>	<b>48/19:17/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because they confirming when their was broke at past	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
49.		<b>OWEN : Well, look at you now</b>	<b>49/19:20/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Owen asking to Claire to looking at herself from the event	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement	✓	





				now	indirectly		
50.		<b>OWEN : You're saving the world</b>	<b>50/19:20/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen explains about the event at past when Claire helping to save the island	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
51.		<b>CLAIRE : I'm trying, at least</b>	<b>51/19:25/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is trying to certain Owen that she trying to save the island	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
52.		<b>CLAIRE : You can't just run away from everything, Owen</b>	<b>52/19:27/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is confirming to Owen that he can't leave when he has a problem	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
53.		<b>OWEN : So, you're what dating an accountant now?</b>	<b>53/19:30/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen is confirming to Claire whether she has a dating with an	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain	✓	







				accountant person.	participants.		
54.		<b>OWEN : An insurance actuary?</b>	<b>54/19:32/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen is confirming to Claire whether she has a dating with an insurance person.	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
55.		<b>OWEN : Your skin looks nice</b>	<b>55/19:32/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Owen praise Claire's skin that it looks nice	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
56.		<b>OWEN : Dermatologist? Does he check you for moles?</b>	<b>56/19:36/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen is confirming to Claire whether she has a dating with an dermatologist. So, her skin can be checked periodically	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
57.		<b>CLAIRE : This is not why we're here, okay?</b>	<b>57/19:38/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire is	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is	✓	




				reconfirming to Owen that she asks Owen to hanging out is not to tell about the event at past	trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
58.		<b>OWEN : Yeah, I know why we're here</b>	<b>58/19:38/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen tells to Claire that he knows the aim of her ask him to hanging out	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
59.		<b>OWEN : Lockwood's little flunky called me</b>	<b>59/19:39/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen tells Claire that Lockwood's asking Owen to meet him	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
60.		<b>OWEN : Save the dinosaurs from an island that's about to explode</b>	<b>60/19:40/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Owen asking for Claire to save the island from exploding, again	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
61.		<b>OWEN : Rescue Op</b>	<b>61/19:41/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Owen asking	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose	✓	


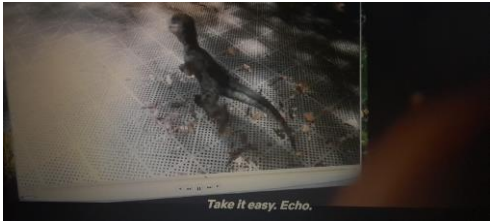


				for Claire to save the island from exploding, again	of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly		
62.		<b>OWEN : What could go wrong?</b>	<b>62/19:42/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen confirms to Claire whether there is a mistake for his says	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
63.		<b>CLAIRE : I'm going</b>	<b>63/19:42/ Cms/Cvl</b>	It is included on commisives sentence. Because Claire promises to Owen that she will be saved the island from the extinct	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	
64.		<b>OWEN : Don't</b>	<b>64/19:42/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Owen asking to Claire to don't doing that by herself	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
65.		<b>CLAIRE : I don't have a choice</b>	<b>65/19:43/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire states	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is	✓	

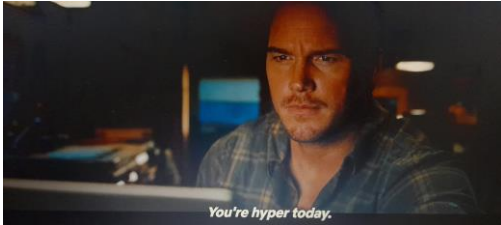


				to Owen that she don't have a choice besides the island right now	trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
66.		<b>OWEN : What? Of course you have a choice</b>	<b>66/19:44/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included assertive sentence. Because Owen states to Claire that anything will be done by Claire is her choice. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
67.		<b>CLAIRE : So, What I should just build my own cabin, play pool, and drink beer all day while these dinosaurs go extinct?</b>	<b>67/19:45/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire states to Owen what can be done while waiting for the extinction of the dinosaurs. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
68.		<b>OWEN : Yeah, I like a pool</b>	<b>68/19:46/ Ass/Cfl</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen states to Claire that he likes swimming	It is included on conflictive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to create competition or provoke certain participants.	✓	
69.		<b>CLAIRE : Blue is</b>	<b>69/19:46/</b>	It is included on	It is included on	✓	



		<b>alive</b>	<b>Ass/Col</b>	assertive sentence. Because Claire states to Owen that dinosaurs which is name blue is still alive	collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness		
70.		<b>CLAIRE : You raise her, Owen</b>	<b>70/19:46/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire states to Owen that he raised blue	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
71.		<b>CLAIRE : You spent years of your life working with her</b>	<b>71/19:47/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Claire states to Owen that he spends his time at work to caring and raising blue	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
72.		<b>CLAIRE : You just gonna let her die?</b>	<b>72/19:47/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Claire reconfirms to Owen whether he will let the dinosaur which has been looking after all	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not	✓	

				this time died. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	pay attention to politeness		
73.		<b>OWEN : Well, yeah</b>	<b>73/19:48/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because he don't care whether the dinosaurs which is caring for will be died or not	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
74.		<b>CLAIRE : Come on, you're a better man than you think you are</b>	<b>74/20:03/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Claire asks Owen to think about what he says previously	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
75.		<b>OWEN : You should write fortune cookies</b>	<b>75/20:04/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Owen asks Claire to become a Fortune Cookie writer if she wants to tell something which is touchable	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
76.		<b>OWEN (on video) : Back up, Back Off</b>	<b>76/20:39/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because he asking for his dinosaurs to turn	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to	✓	

				back. So, he could be fed them	reach an agreement indirectly		
77.		<b>OWEN (on video) : Take it easy, Echo</b>	<b>77/20:42/Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because Owen is feeding the dinosaurs and one of them was having difficulty on eating	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
78.		<b>OWEN (on video) : Jeez, there's a plenty of food</b>	<b>78/20:45/Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen states to her dinosaurs that there is a lot of foods around them	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
79.		<b>OWEN (on video) : God, you guys been eating sugar or something?</b>	<b>79/20:47/Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen is checking to her dinosaurs whether they wats to eat something or not. Also, there is a question sentence which is included on assertive sentence	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	

80.		<b>OWEN (on video) : You're hyper today</b>	<b>80/20:48/ Ass/Col</b>	It is included on assertive sentence. Because Owen states to her dinosaurs that all of them too hyper today	It is included on collaborative sentence. Because the speaker is trying to explain about her opinion and ignore the social function. This function does not pay attention to politeness	✓	
81.		<b>OWEN (on video) : Okay, okay. Back up</b>	<b>81/20:50/ Dir/Com</b>	It is included on directive sentence. Because he asking for his dinosaurs to turn back. So, he could be fed them	It is included on competitive sentence. Because the purpose of this function is to reach an agreement indirectly	✓	
82.		<b>OWEN (on video) : Thank you, Blue</b>	<b>82/20:51/ Exp/Cvl</b>	It is included on expressive sentence. Because Owen greetings to Blue that he obeyed Owen's order	It is included on convivial sentence. Because the function is positive and more polite. The purpose of this function is to try to earn the listener's respect.	✓	

**Note :**

**Types of Illocutionary Acts**

Ass : **A**ssertives

Cms : **C**omissives

Dir : **D**irectives

Exp : **E**xpressive

Dec : **D**eclaratives

**Function of illocutionary Acts**

Com : **C**ompetitive Function

Cvl : **C**onvivials Function

Col : **C**ollaboratives Function

Cfl : **C**onflictives Function

## RESULTS

Function of Illocutionary Acts		Types of Illocutionary Acts						Total
		Assertive	Directive	Comissive	Expressive	Declarative		
Function of Illocutionary Acts	Competitive	-	14 Data	-	-	-		14 Data
	Collaborative	39 Data	-	-	-	-		39 Data
	Convivial	-	-	2 Data	13 Data	-		15 Data
	Conflictive	12 Data	-	2 Data	-	-		14 Data
	<b>Total :</b>		51 Data	14 Data	4 Data	13 Data	0 Data	

**TABLE PERCENTAGE OF DATA**

Function of Illocutionary Acts		Types of Illocutionary Acts						Total
		Assertive	Directive	Comissive	Expressive	Declarative		
Function of Illocutionary Acts	Competitive	-	14 Data	-	-	-		17,1 %
	Collaborative	39 Data	-	-	-	-		47,5 %
	Convivial	-	-	2 Data	13 Data	-		18,3 %
	Conflictive	12 Data	-	2 Data	-	-		17,1 %
	<b>Total :</b>		62,2 %	17,1 %	4,9 %	15,8 %	0 %	