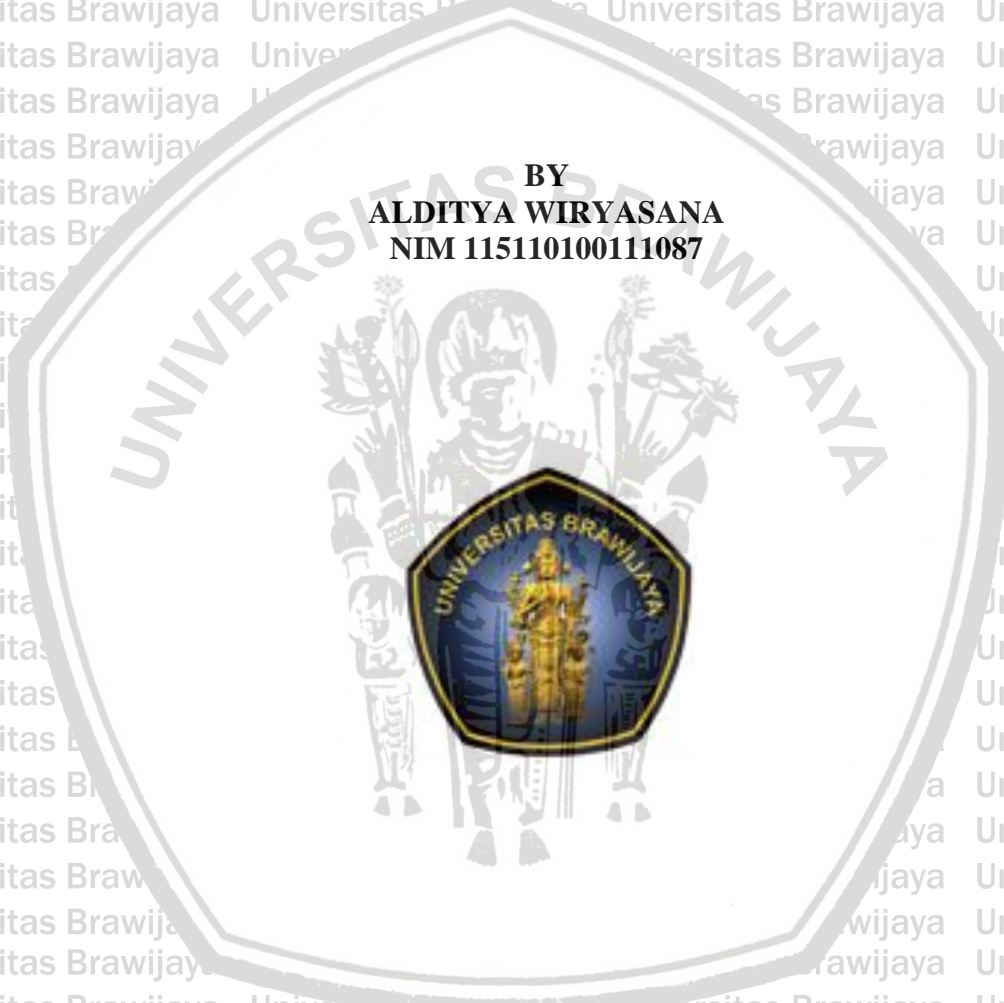


**SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY ROMEO AND JULIET
IN THE MOVIE ENTITLED *ROMEO + JULIET***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY
ALDITYA WIRYASANA
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2016

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

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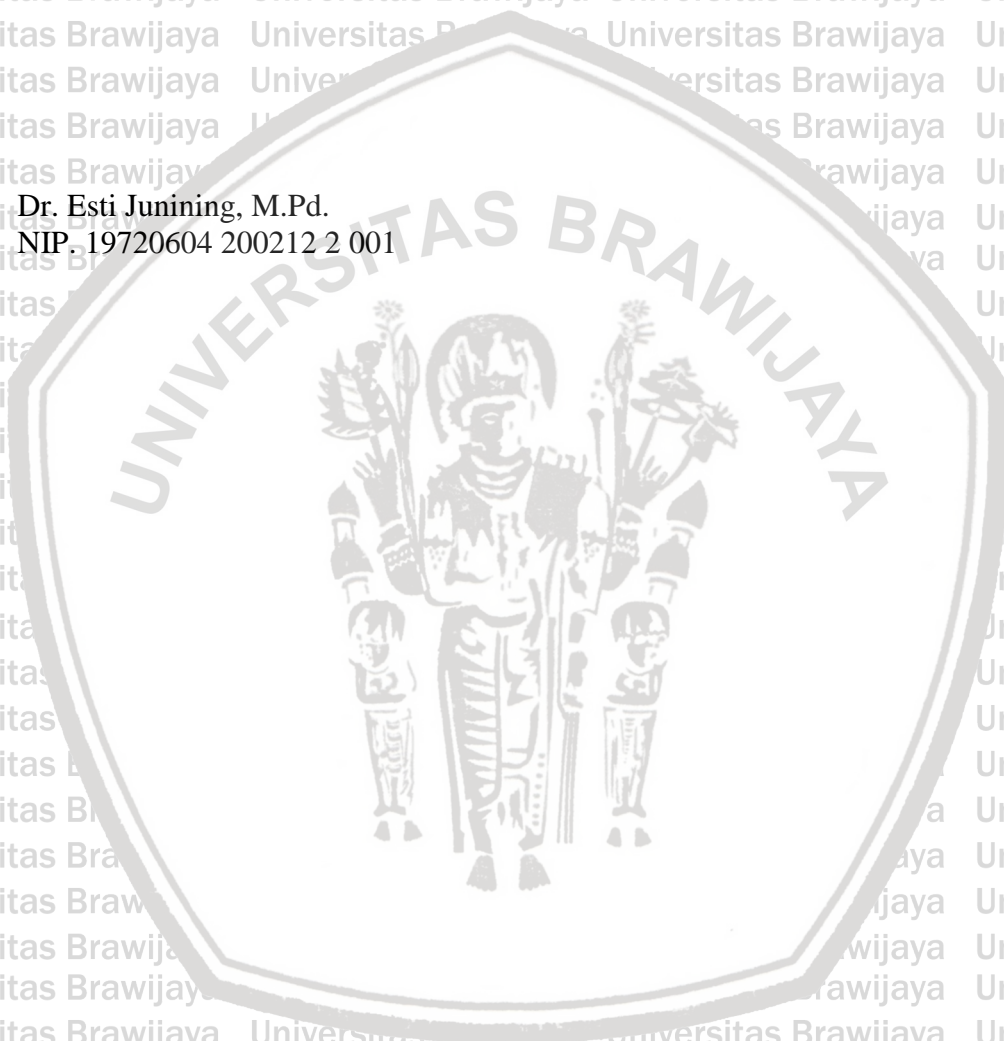
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Malang, 29 Januari 2016

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Wiryasana, Alditya. 2016. **Speech Acts Performed by Romeo and Juliet in the Movie Entitled *Romeo + Juliet***. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Esti Junining.

Keywords: Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts, Speech Acts, *Romeo + Juliet*

In analyzing utterances there are some branches of linguistics we can use, one of them is speech act. The writer conducted the research about speech act in *Romeo + Juliet* film. This research discovered the answers of three research problems, those are (1) what types of the locutionary acts of Romeo and Juliet performed during their conversation in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*; (2) what types of illocutionary act of Romeo and Juliet performed on their dialogue in the movie and; (3) what types of perlocutionary acts of Romeo and Juliet on their dialogue in the movie.

The researcher uses qualitative approach in this study because it deals with analytical description and the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and any statistical data. The data of this research are the utterances containing speech act taken from the conversation between Romeo and Juliet. The researcher used document analysis since the data are in the form of the script of *Romeo + Juliet* dialogue. In analyzing the data, the writer used locutionary and perlocutionary acts theory of Austin and illocutionary acts theory of Searle.

This study reveals all three types of locutionary act of the data which are interrogative, declarative, and imperative. It also found 4 out of 5 categories of illocutionary act which are directives, commissives, representatives, and declaratives. The writer also found the two kinds of perlocutionary act which are emotion and action. Declarative becomes the most used type of locutionary act, directives is the most used of illocutionary act, and action becomes the most used perlocutionary act that the hearer performs in this research. Romeo and Juliet tend to use directives act on their conversations because they want the hearer to do something, especially for Juliet, she often used it (requesting) because she is a strict christian and is in love with Romeo, so that she used directives in order to request Romeo to marry her.

The writer suggests the other researchers in the future who will conduct a research on utterances using speech act to analyze the lyrics of a song.

ABSTRAK

Wiryasana, Alditya. 2016. **Tindak Tutur yang Dilakukan oleh Romeo dan Juliet dalam Film yang Berjudul *Romeo + Juliet***. Studi Program Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Esti Junining.

Kata kunci: Tindak lokusi, Tindak ilokusi, Tindak perlokusi, Tindak tutur, *Romeo + Juliet*

Ada beberapa cabang dari linguistic yang dapat kita gunakan dalam menganalisa ungkapan, salah satunya tindak tutur. Penulis melakukan penelitian tentang tindak tutur dalam film *Romeo + Juliet*. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan jawaban dari masalah-masalah penelitian, yaitu (1) apa tipe tindak lokusi dari yang Romeo dan Juliet ungkapkan dalam percakapan mereka; (2) apa tipe tindak ilokusi dari yang Romeo dan Juliet lakukan dalam dialog mereka di dalam film dan; (3) apa tipe tindak perlokusi yang Romeo dan Juliet lakukan dalam dialog mereka dalam film.

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena studi ini berkaitan dengan deskripsi analisis dan datanya berbentuk kata ketimbang angka atau data statistik. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah ungkapan yang mengandung tindak tutur yang diambil dari percakapan Romeo dan Juliet. Penulis menggunakan analisa dokumen karena data dalam bentuk skrip dialog film *Romeo + Juliet*. Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan teori lokusi dan perlokusi dari Austin serta teori ilokusi dari Searle.

Studi ini menemukan tiga tipe dari tindak lokusi dari data yaitu *interrogative*, *declarative*, dan *imperative*. Juga ditemukan 4 dari 5 kategori tindak ilokusi yaitu *directives*, *commissives*, *representatives*, dan *declaratives*. Penulis juga menemukan dua jenis tindak perlokusi yaitu emosi dan aksi. *Declarative* menjadi tipe tindak lokusi yang paling sering digunakan, *directives* adalah tindak ilokusi yang paling sering digunakan, dan aksi menjadi tindak perlokusi yang paling sering digunakan oleh pendengar. Romeo dan Juliet menggunakan *directives* dalam percakapan mereka karena mereka ingin pendengar melakukan suatu tindakan, khususnya Juliet, dia sering menggunakannya (*requesting*) karena dia kristiani yang taat dan mencintai Romeo, jadi dia menggunakan *directives* untuk meminta Romeo menikahinya.

Penulis menyarankan peneliti lainnya nanti yang akan meneliti ungkapan dengan tindak tutur untuk lirik dari sebuah lagu.

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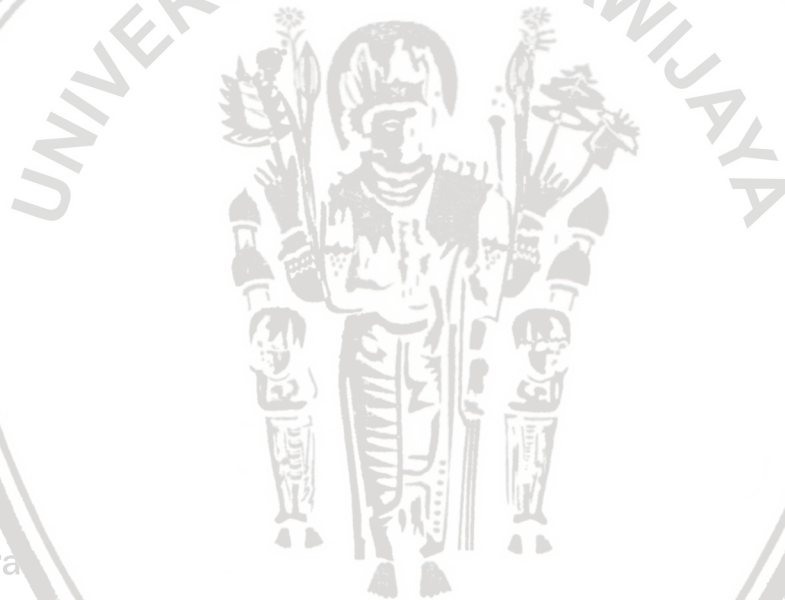
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the background of study, problems of study, objectives of study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

There is a proverb in Bahasa Indonesia sounds “*mulutmu, harimaumu*” or if we translate it into English goes like “your mouth is your tiger.” If we try to interpret the meaning of “*mulutmu, harimaumu*” literally we will find it sounds odd, but for the person who has ability in analyzing utterances of course it is easy for them to interpret it. “Your mouth is your tiger” is of course literally meaningless, but it of course has hidden message and purpose.

In analyzing utterances there are some branches of linguistics we can use, one of them is speech acts. Speech act itself is an utterance considered as an action, particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, and effect. Speech acts are commonly taken to include such acts as promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting, and congratulating. Uttering speech acts, the speaker does something with his words. For instance, by uttering “It’s cold in here,” the speaker is making a statement not a wish, promise, threat, judgment, or etc. The other example is if the speaker speaks to somebody “Could you move over a bit?” He does not expect that person to answer his question with “Yes” or “Yes, perhaps I could” although his question is a ‘Yes or No’

type question. By contrast, if the person moved, he would be perfectly happy with his or her reaction.

Speech act is important to be studied or be understood by people especially for English literature student because it helps us in understanding every utterance in this world and giving us more perspective of an utterance. In fact, there are only 20% of the writer's friends who is English literature students of Universitas Brawijaya and this study will be beneficial for the next student who wants to conduct a research especially in speech act research. This study also can be an instruction in how to deal with speech acts research such as the approach, the theories, collecting data especially for movie object, etc. So, this is why the researcher conduct the research to give the reader information about speech act and giving more understanding about it.

Furthermore, speech act is used in actual situations of language use, in verbal utterances and also written utterances. The examples of written utterances are newspaper, mail, advertisement poster, a '*dilarang menginjak rumput*' sign in a garden, etc. And the examples of verbal utterances are song, speech, oration, drama, and movie.

Movie is like a real world, there are so much conversations we can find in a movie that are like language use in daily life. Thus the writer uses movie as the data source of this speech act research. The writer chose movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet* directed by Baz Luhrmann, with Leonardo DiCaprio play the role of Romeo and Claire Danes play the role of Juliet. This movie is adopted from a masterpiece play that was created by William Shakespeare entitled *Romeo and Juliet*. The original play of *Romeo and Juliet* is a tragic love story written by William Shakespeare in his early career, the story is

about two young star-crossed lovers whose death ultimately reconcile their feuding family. The movie version, *Romeo + Juliet*, was directed by Baz Luhrmann, it has the same story as the original one and still retaining its original conversation. The difference is it is updated to the hip modern suburb of Verona.

Since *Romeo + Juliet* is adopted from the play entitled *Romeo and Juliet* written by William Shakespeare that became the most popular play among the Shakespeare's plays, and also this movie still retaining its original dialogue, then the writer interested in using it as the object of his research. The writer is also sure there are many utterances that considered to be speech acts in this movie and must be interesting to be researched.

There are some speech acts theories, and the writer chose the Searle's and Austin's speech acts theories. In this theory there are three levels, those are Austin's locutionary act, Searle's illocutionary act, and Austin's perlocutionary act. The data source from *Romeo + Juliet* movie is limited only the dialogue between Romeo character and Juliet character that are played by Leonardo DiCaprio and Claire Danes.

1.2 Problems of Study

The researcher decided that there are three problems in this study, those are:

- 1) What are the types of locutionary act of Romeo and Juliet uttered during their conversations in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*?
- 2) What are the types of illocutionary act of Romeo and Juliet performed on their dialogues in the movie?

- 3) What are the types of perlocutionary act of Romeo and Juliet on their dialogues in the movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

In accordance to the problems of study, the researcher also decided that there are three objectives of this study, those are:

- 1) To determine what types of locutionary act of Romeo and Juliet uttered during their conversations in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*.
- 2) To find out what kinds of illocutionary act of Romeo and Juliet performed on their dialogues.
- 3) To know perlocutionary act of Romeo and Juliet on their dialogues.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

These are the definitions of key terms of this study, those are:

1. Pragmatics

: the study of the way in which language is used to express what a speaker really means in particular situations, especially when the actual words used may appear to mean something different. (Yule, 1996, p.3)

2. Speech Act

: something that somebody says, considered as an action, for example 'I forgive you.' (Yule, 1996, p.47)

3. Locutionary Act

: the locutionary act is the act of saying something with a certain sense and reference (Austin, 1962, p.108), and it has the literal meaning of an utterance.

4. Illocutionary Act

: the illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something, i.e. the act named and identified by the explicit performative verb, it means that the speaker's intention in producing an utterance. (Austin, 1962, p.108)

5. Perlocutionary Act

: the perlocutionary act is the act performed by, or as a consequence of, saying something (Austin, 1962, p.109).

Or it can be described as the effect on the hearer after he/she listened to what speaker uttered.

6. Movie

: a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/ movie theater. (Oxford dictionary)

7. Romeo + Juliet Movie

: it is an American movie adaptation of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet play. This film was directed by Baz Luhrmann and starred by Leonardo DiCaprio and Claire Danes. (Imdb.com)

After knowing the problems and the objectives of the study, the researcher will review the related study that consists of the theory that researcher uses, information about the data, and the previous study which all of them will be discussed in chapter two.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

This chapter discusses several theories related to the problems of this research to support the writer's research. This chapter reviews the discussion of pragmatics, speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, *Romeo + Juliet* movie, and previous study.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics dealing with language use and the contexts in which it is used. Yule (1996, p.3) says that "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." It has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words in those utterances might mean by themselves.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech act is something that a speaker says considered as an action. Following Austin (1962) that in every speech act we can distinguish three things, the utterance can be called locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is what the speaker said, illocution is what the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee, and perlocution is the message that the addressee gets or his interpretation of what the speaker says.

All three acts are usually performed at the same time, and Austin (1962) distinguished them for the sake of analysis. Within the locutionary act Austin

distinguishes three subsidiary acts: a phonetic act of producing certain noises; a phatic act of uttering certain words belonging to a certain vocabulary, in a certain grammar with a certain intonation, etc.; and a rhetic act of using the sentence with a definite sense and reference (which together are equivalent to meaning).

Austin (1962, p.95) elaborates the three types of acts:

- (1) Obviously, to perform a phatic act I must perform a phonetic act, or, if you like, in performing one I am performing the other....; but the converse is not true, for if a monkey makes a noise indistinguishable from "go" it is still not a phatic act.
- (2) Obviously in the definition of the phatic act two things were lumped together: vocabulary and grammar. So, we have not assigned a special name to the person who utters, for example, "cat thoroughly the if" or "the slithy toves did gyre". Yet a further point arising is the intonation as well as grammar and vocabulary.
- (3) The phatic act, however, like the phonetic, is essentially mimicable, reproducible (including intonation, winks, gestures, &c.). One can mimic not merely the statement in quotation marks "She has lovely hair", but also the more complex fact that he said it like this: "She has lovely hair" (shrugs).

It is the illocutionary act that is the focus of Austin's attention. It is the essence of the speech act, and the two terms are often used interchangeably. The locutionary or illocutionary distinction is not very difficult: the locutionary act refers to the sense of what is said, whereas the illocutionary act refers to its force: how what was said was meant, i.e whether the illocutionary force of the locutionary act was an order, a request, a piece of advice, a threat etc. The perlocutionary or illocutionary distinction, however, is a bit more difficult. We can say of the utterance of "shoot her" above that it had the illocutionary act of ordering, requesting, advising the addressee to shoot her; and that it had the perlocutionary effect of, for example, forcing or persuading the addressee to shoot her. Briefly, an illocutionary act is a conventional linguistic act, whereas a

perlocutionary act is a non-conventional non-linguistic one. The first is under the control of the speaker, while the second is not. Therefore, Austin distinguishes between perlocutionary object, i.e. the intended result of the act, and perlocutionary sequel, i.e. the unintended result.

2.1.1.1 Locutionary Acts

Austin suggests that we should distinguish the locutionary aspect of an utterance from its illocutionary and perlocutionary aspects. To be more precise, Austin claims that in uttering a sentence, one concomitantly produces three acts: a locutionary, an illocutionary and a perlocutionary act.

Austin (1962, p.108):

'/performing/ a locutionary act ... is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which is again equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. Second, we said that we also perform illocutionary acts such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, etc., i.e. utterances which have a certain conventional force. Thirdly, we may also perform perlocutionary acts: what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring and even, say, surprising or misleading'.

The locutionary aspect seems to correspond to the conventional content, i.e. to whatever information is tied to an utterance by convention as Austin (1962, as cited in Allwood 2007, p.2) has described. In other word, it means that locutionary act can be identified through sentence structure. It means that locutionary act might be defined into declarative, interrogative, and imperative as follow:

1. Declarative is sentence used to make a statement.

Example: "the sky is blue"

2. Interrogative is sentence used to ask questions.

Example: “are you sleepy?”

3. Imperative is sentence used to indicate command or request.

Example: “close the door!”

Therefore, locutionary act may occur as declarative, interrogative, and imperative if it is identified through sentence structure.

2.1.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

Austin (1962, p.108) says that in uttering a sentence the speaker performs an illocutionary act of having a certain force, which is different from the locutionary act of uttering the sentence, which is to have a meaning, and also from the perlocutionary act performed by uttering the sentence, which is to achieve certain effects. By these distinctions, Austin shows that, unlike locutionary acts, illocutionary acts have a force, and, unlike perlocutionary acts, illocutionary acts are valid and complete without being reduced to the effect of it. Austin classifies illocutionary acts into five types, i.e., verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. Although it is often argued that Austin’s classification is not complete and those coined categories are not mutually exclusive, Austin’s classification is best seen as an attempt to give a general picture of illocutionary acts: what types of illocutionary act one can generally perform in uttering a sentence. One can exercise judgment (Verdictive), exert influence or exercise power (Exercitive), assume obligation or declare intention (Commissive), adopt attitude, or express feeling (Behabitive), and clarify reasons, argument, or

communication (Expositive). The long list of illocutionary verbs in each class also illustrates how many subtly differentiated illocutionary acts exist in a language like English. The fact that Austin includes the same word in two different classes and he does not regard it as a problem suggests that it is not an issue for Austin which class a particular illocutionary verb/act actually belongs to. The importance of introducing this classification of illocutionary acts is rather to explicate, as we explained above, what type of illocutionary act one can generally perform by uttering a sentence; and, with additional specifications, how much more diversified illocutionary acts are than we are usually aware of.

Sometimes it is not easy to determine what kind of illocutionary act the speaker performs. To hint his intentions and to show how the proposition should be taken the speaker uses many indications, ranging from the most obvious ones, such as unambiguous performative verbs, to the more opaque ones, among which mainly various paralinguistic features (stress, timbre and intonation) and word order should be mentioned. All these hints or let's say factors influencing the meaning of the utterance are called Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices, or IFID as Yule, referring to previous Searle's work, calls them (Yule, 1996, p.49).

In order to correctly decode the illocutionary act performed by the speaker, it is also necessary for the hearer to be acquainted with the context the speech act occurs in. Mey (1993, p.139) says that one should not believe a speech act to be taking place, before one has considered, or possibly created, the appropriate context.

Another important thing, which should not be forgotten while encoding or decoding speech acts, is that certain speech acts can be culture-specific and that is why they cannot be employed universally. Mey (1993, p.133) shows this on French and American conventions. He uses a French sentence to demonstrate the cultural differences.

Mais vous ne comprenez pas! (literally, 'But you don't understand!')

While a Frenchman considers this sentence fully acceptable, an American could be offended if addressed in similar way as he could take it as a taunt aimed at the level of his comprehension or intelligence. The interpretation of speech acts differs throughout the cultures and the illocutionary act performed by the speaker can be easily misinterpreted by a member of different cultural background.

From this it also follows that 'the illocutionary speech act is communicatively successful only if the speaker's illocutionary intention is recognized by the hearer. These intentions are essentially communicative because the fulfillment of illocutionary intentions consists in hearer's understanding. Not only are such intentions reflexive. Their fulfillment consists in their recognition' (Bach and Harnish, 1979, p.15).

Nevertheless, as already pointed out in the previous example, there are cases when the hearer fails to recognize the speaker's intentions and he therefore wrongly interprets the speaker's utterance. This misunderstanding may lead to funny situations and hence it is often an unfailing source for various jokes.

Beside Austin's classification, there is another classification of illocutionary act is that of Searle (1969) who divides it into five categories and according to Levinson's explanation (1983), those are:

Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition (e.g. asserting, concluding)

The name of the British queen is Elizabeth.

Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (e.g. ordering, requesting)

Would you make me a cup of tea?

Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of action (e.g. promising, offering)

I promise to come at eight and cook a nice dinner for you.

Expressives express a psychological state (e.g. thanking, congratulating)

Thank you for your kind offer.

Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (e.g. christening, declaring war)

I bequeath all my property to my beloved fiancée.

2.1.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts, Austin's last element in the three-fold definition of speech acts, are performed with the intention of producing a further effect on the

hearer. Sometimes it may seem that perlocutionary acts do not differ from illocutionary acts very much, yet there is one important feature which tells them apart. There are two levels of success in performing illocutionary and perlocutionary acts which can be best explained on a simple example.

Would you close the door?

Considered merely as an illocutionary act (a request in this case), the act is successful if the hearer recognizes that he should close the door, but as a perlocutionary act it succeeds only if he actually closes it.

2.2 Previous Studies

In conducting this study, the researcher reviews previous works that discuss speech acts. The researcher thinks this previous study presents the most related research in this study and is presented to give an example of speech acts analysis that is dealing with locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

The first previous study was conducted by Wijayati (2012) and her work entitled “A Study Of Speech Acts Used By The Main Character In *The Social Network* Movie.” She conducted her work using three categories of speech acts, those are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. For the data she used the utterances from the main character of *The Social Network* movie. She used Austin’s theory (1962) in all of the categories of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. In her research she found 21 turns from all the main character’s turns which contain locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. She also found the

locutionary acts that is most used by the main character is declarative, and the main character often uses exercitives in types of illocutionary acts.

The second previous study is a thesis written by Fajrin (2011) entitled “Illocutionary Act in Hasyim Muzadi’s Speech (2011) Entitled *Belajar Gaya Hidup Bangsa Cina*.” He conducted his study using only one category of speech acts and it was illocutionary act. For the data he used a speech from Hasyim Muzadi entitled *Belajar Gaya Hidup Bangsa Cina*. His work also using the original theory of speech acts introduced by Austin except for the locutionary act she used the Langacker’s theory (1985). According to his work’s findings, he found 52 utterances containing expositives, 15 commisives, 25 behabitives, 20 exercitives, and 25 verdictives. And he also found that almost all illocutionary acts were syntactically using declarative sentence which consist of 49 declarative sentences, 4 imperative sentences and interrogative sentences.

In the previous studies above there are significant differences, first is the object they used to take the data, in the first research the writer uses movie as the object, and the second work’s researcher used a speech of a person. The difference between their works can also be seen in how many aspects of speech acts they used, the first researcher used 3 categories of speech acts and the second writer only used 1 category of speech act. In other hand, they use the same theory for illocutionary acts, it is the theory that was introduced by Austin.

In this research the writer focusses on speech acts as the subject, it is just the same as the previous studies above. But the differences are the movie that the

researcher uses as the object of the study and the theory of illocutionary acts that the researcher uses, the previous researchers used Austin's theory (1962) of illocutionary acts and the writer uses Searle's theory of illocutionary act.

After deciding the theories that will be used in this research, then the researcher tries to cover the method of this researcher that will be explained in chapter three.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the methods used in this research, including research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher uses qualitative approach in this study because it deals with analytical description and the data is in the form of words rather than numbers and any statistical data.

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is the script of *Romeo + Juliet* movie. The movie script which is in the form of subtitle was downloaded from <http://subscene.com/subtitles/romeo-and-juliet-1996/english/543664>.

3.3 Data Collection

In qualitative research the method of collecting data that is usually used are observation, interview, and document analysis. In this research the researcher will use document analysis since the data is in form of the script of *Romeo + Juliet* dialogue.

There are some processes the writer does in collecting the data, they are:

1. Downloading the script of the movie from the website.
2. Watching the movie to understand the story of the movie.

3. Reading the script of the movie especially the part of conversation between Romeo and Juliet.
4. Collecting the utterances containing speech act that are performed by Romeo and Juliet on their conversations.
5. Collecting the effects of the utterances that are performed by Romeo and Juliet on their dialogues.

3.4 Data Analysis

In this work the writer uses Austin's theories for locutionary and perlocutionary acts, and Searle's theories for illocutionary acts.

The researcher did some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Finding out the type of locutionary act of all the utterances using the locutionary act theory of Austin from the conversations between Romeo and Juliet.
2. Classifying the utterances performed by Romeo and Juliet on their conversations into five categories of illocutionary act theory of Searle, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.
3. Classifying the effects of the utterances that Romeo and Juliet performed on their conversations using the perlocutionary act theory of Austin and divided the effects into two kinds of perlocutionary act, those are emotion and action, and then summarize the results into table.
4. Making conclusion of this research based on the results of data analysis.

The researcher has decided the problems and the objectives of the study, the theories of the study, and the methods of the study, then the researcher is ready to conduct the research and the findings that will be discussed in chapter four.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings and the discussion of the research. The findings are taken from the conversations between two characters in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*, they are Romeo and Juliet, which every conversation contains locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

4.1 Findings

In this subchapter, the writer analyzes the data that are found in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet* directed by Baz Luhrmann, this movie is adopted from a well-known play entitled *Romeo and Juliet* written by William Shakespeare, what makes this movie is worth to be analyzed is that the script used in the movie still retains the original script of the play. From the movie, the writer only collects the conversations between two characters that are named Romeo and Juliet for the data, and next will be processed by using some theories.

The researcher uses three theories in this research, these are Austin's locutionary act theory, Searle's illocutionary act theory, and Austin's perlocutionary act theory. The reasons why the writer chose the theories are because of it is simple to use Austin's locutionary act theory. Then the researcher uses Searle's illocutionary act theory because of it is better than the other theories. And the writer uses the Austin's perlocutionary act theory because of it is simple to be used.

In this research, the writer will use Austin's locutionary act theory because the data of this research are written in poetic language, so the writer thinks it is easy to find out the literal meaning of all the data first to support the next process which the writer will try to analyze the illocutionary and the perlocutionary act of the data.

After collecting the data, the writer found 51 utterances that can be analyzed using the theories that the researcher chose. The utterances will be analyzed by using locutionary and illocutionary act, and the effects of the utterances on the hearers will be analyzed using perlocutionary act. The result of collecting data is the following.

Table 4.1 The Utterances Containing Speech Acts Performed by Romeo and Juliet

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 1	<i>"If I profane with my unwortheiest hand this holy shrine, the gentle sin is this."</i> - Romeo	Juliet looks happy.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 2	<i>"Ready stand to smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss."</i> - Romeo	Juliet pulls her hand consider as she denies Romeo's request.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 3	<i>"Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, which mannerly devotion shows in this. For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, and palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss."</i> - Juliet	Romeo tries to grab Juliet's hand again.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 4	<i>"Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?"</i> - Romeo	Juliet walks away from Romeo.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 5	<i>"Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer."</i> - Juliet	Romeo gets curious.	✓	✓	✓

Table Continued...

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 7	"Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake." - Juliet	Romeo comes closer.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 8	"Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take. Thus from my lips, by thine, my sin is purged." - Romeo	Juliet lets Romeo kiss her.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 9	"Then have my lips the sin that they have took?" - Juliet	Romeo gives her a kiss.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 10	"Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urged! Give me my sin again." - Romeo	Juliet kisses Romeo.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 11	"You kiss by the book." – Juliet	Romeo kisses Juliet again.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 12	"I take thee at thy word." – Romeo	Juliet is surprised by Romeo's presence.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 13	"Art thou not Romeo, and a Montague?" – Juliet	Romeo answers yes.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 14	"Neither, fair maid, if either thee dislike." – Romeo	Juliet looks afraid.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 15	"How camest thou hither, tell me, and wherefore?" – Juliet	Romeo keeps silent.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 16	"The garden walls are high and hard to climb, and the place death, considering who thou art." – Juliet	Romeo tries to calm Juliet.	✓	✓	✓

Table Continued...

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 18	<i>"If they do see thee, they will murder thee."</i> – Juliet	Romeo smiles.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 19	<i>"I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes."</i> – Romeo	Juliet calms down.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 20	<i>"But thou love me, let them find me here. My life were better ended by their hate than death prorogued, wanting of thy love."</i> – Romeo	Juliet keeps silence.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 21	<i>"Thou knowest the mask of night is on my face; else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek for that which thou hast heard me speak tonight."</i> – Juliet	Romeo kisses Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 22	<i>"Fain would I dwell on form, fain, fain deny what I have spoke. But... farewell compliment. Dost thou love me? I know thou wilt say "Ay", and I will take thy word. Yet, if thou swear'st, thou may'st prove false. O gentle Romeo, if thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully."</i> – Juliet	Romeo answers Juliet's question.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 23	<i>"O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon that monthly changes in her circled orb, lest that thy love prove likewise variable."</i> – Juliet	Romeo moves toward Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 24	<i>"What shall I swear by?"</i> – Romeo	Juliet answers Romeo's question.	✓	✓	✓

Table Continued...

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 26	"Although I joy in thee, I have no joy in this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens"." – Juliet	Romeo tries to keep near Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 27	"Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, may prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night. Good night!" – Juliet	Romeo lets Juliet walk away from him.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 28	"O wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?" – Romeo	Juliet turns back.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 29	"What satisfaction canst thou have tonight?" – Juliet	Romeo explains what he wants.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 30	"The exchange of thy love's faithful vow for mine." – Romeo	Juliet smiles and she runs to Romeo.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 31	"I gave thee mine before thou didst request it!" – Juliet	Romeo kisses Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 32	"Three words, dear Romeo, and good night indeed." – Juliet	Romeo is happy of what Juliet says.	✓	✓	✓

Table Continued...

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 34	"A thousand times good night." - Juliet	Romeo smiles.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 35	"A thousand times the worse, to want thy light!" – Romeo	Juliet kisses him.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 36	"Good night." – Juliet	Romeo goes home.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 37	"Romeo! What o'clock tomorrow shall I send to thee?" – Juliet	Romeo turns back and answers Juliet's question.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 38	"By the hour of nine." – Romeo	Juliet is happy.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 39	"I will not fail. 'Tis twenty year till then. Good night. Good night. Good night." – Juliet	Romeo kisses her good night.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 40	"Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day." – Juliet	Romeo smiles and answers her question.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 41	"I must be gone and live, or stay and die." – Romeo	Juliet keeps Romeo not to go.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 42	"Yon light is not daylight; I know it, it is some meteor that the sun exhales to light thee on thy way to Mantua. Therefore stay yet; thou need'st not be gone." - Juliet	Romeo hugs Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 43	"Well, let me be taken. Let me be put to death! I have more care to stay than will to go. Come, death, and welcome! Juliet wills it so. How is't, my soul? Let's talk. It is not day." – Romeo	Juliet laughs.	✓	✓	✓

Table Continued...

The Utterances Containing Speech Acts					
Data	Utterance	Effect on the Hearer	Locu	Illoc	Perlo
Datum 45	"More light and light, more dark and dark our woes." – Romeo	Juliet kisses him.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 46	"Then, window, let day in and let life... out!" – Juliet	Romeo walks out from the window.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 47	"Think'st thou we shall ever meet again?" – Juliet	Romeo answers Juliet's question.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 48	"I doubt it not. Trust me, love. All these woes shall serve for sweet discourses in our times to come. Adieu!" - Romeo	Juliet looks happy of what Romeo has promised to her.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 49	"Romeo... What's here? Poison... Drunk all, and left no friendly drop to help me after?" – Juliet	Romeo glares at Juliet.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 50	"I'll kiss thy lips. Haply some poison yet doth hang on them. Thy lips are warm." – Juliet	Romeo is sorry for what he has done.	✓	✓	✓
Datum 51	"Thus... with a kiss... I die." - Romeo	Juliet cries.	✓	✓	✓
Total			51	51	51

Notes: - Locu: Locutionary act - Illoc: Illocutionary act
 - Perlo: Perlocutionary act

4.1.1 The Locutionary Acts of Romeo and Juliet Uttered During Their Conversation in the Movie

In this subchapter the researcher analyzes the locutionary act of all the 51 data that the researcher collected from the movie before. The researcher uses Austin's locutionary act in analyzing the data. The result of analyzing data is following.

4.1.1.1 The Locutionary Acts Uttered by Romeo

The researcher found 21 utterances that uttered by Romeo. In this subchapter, the researcher categorizes the data into three types of locutionary acts, those are interrogative, declarative, and imperative and the result is the following.

Table 4.2 The Locutionary Acts Uttered by Romeo

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Romeo		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
1	<i>"If I profane with my unworhiest hand this holy shrine, the gentle sin is this."</i>	Romeo thinks that he is unworthy to grab Juliet's hand and what he does is disrespectful.	-	✓	-
2	<i>"Ready stand to smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss."</i>	Romeo tells Juliet that he is ready to kiss Juliet's hand.	-	✓	-
4	<i>"Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?"</i>	Romeo asks Juliet whether pilgrim has not saints lips and holy palmers.	✓	-	-
6	<i>"Well, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do. They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair."</i>	Romeo says that the lips can do what hands do, using them for pray.	-	✓	-
8	<i>"Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take. Thus from my lips, by thine, my sin is purged."</i>	Romeo requests Juliet not to move then he kisses her to purge his sins.	-	-	✓

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Romeo		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
10	<i>"Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urged! Give me my sin again."</i>	Romeo asks Juliet to kiss him again although he knows that what they do is a sin.	✓	-	-
12	<i>"I take thee at thy word."</i>	Romeo promises he will take Juliet as his as soon as he says the word.	-	✓	-
14	<i>"Neither, fair maid, if either thee dislike."</i>	Romeo tells Juliet that he will give up his family relations for Juliet if she minds about it.	-	✓	-
17	<i>"With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls, for stony limits cannot hold love out, and what love can do, that dares love attempt. Therefore thy kinsmen are no stop to me!"</i>	Romeo says that with his love for Juliet makes him easy to climb the walls, and even the death could not stop what love can do, and whatever love can do, love will dare to overcome any obstacles. And he believes that neither a Montague nor a Capulet can stop him.	-	✓	-

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Romeo		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
19	<i>"I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes."</i>	Romeo says that it is night so that the Juliet's house guards are not able to see him because of the darkness in there.	-	✓	-
20	<i>"But thou love me, let them find me here. My life were better ended by their hate than death prorogued, wanting of thy love."</i>	If Juliet does not love him, Romeo would rather the guards find him and die because Romeo thinks that it is better the guards killed him right away than he lived without Juliet's love.	-	✓	-
24	<i>"What shall I swear by?"</i>	Romeo asks Juliet what he should swear by to make sure that he really loves Juliet.	✓	-	-
28	<i>"O wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?"</i>	Romeo asks Juliet whether she will leave him unsatisfied.	✓	-	-
30	<i>"The exchange of thy love's faithful vow for mine."</i>	Romeo asks Juliet for the vow.	-	✓	-
35	<i>"A thousand times the worse, to want thy light!"</i>	Romeo says to Juliet that the night will be a thousand times worse when he lacks her light to brighten it.	-	✓	-

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Romeo		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
38	<i>"By the hour of nine."</i>	Romeo informs Juliet about the time she should meet him.	-	✓	-
41	<i>"I must be gone and live, or stay and die."</i>	Romeo must be gone and stay alive, or he stays there and die.	-	✓	-
43	<i>"Well, let me be taken. Let me be put to death! I have more care to stay than will to go. Come, death, and welcome! Juliet wills it so. How is't, my soul? Let's talk. It is not day."</i>	Romeo tells Juliet that he lets himself be caught by police officers and be put to his death because he prefers stay in Juliet's room than be gone, he welcomes the death and think she will do the same, and he declares that it is not day yet.	-	✓	-
45	<i>"More light and light, more dark and dark our woes."</i>	Romeo says the day is near and their woes are worse.	-	✓	-
48	<i>"I doubt it not. Trust me, love. All these woes shall serve for sweet discourses in our times to come. Adieu!"</i>	Romeo tells Juliet that he is sure they will meet again and he thinks that all of their woes will become into their bright future.	-	✓	-
51	<i>"Thus... with a kiss... I die."</i>	Romeo tells Juliet that he is going to die after she kissed him.	-	✓	-
	Total		4	16	1

Notes: - Int: Interrogative - Im: Imperative
 - Dec: Declarative

As shown in the table above, the result shows that there are 4 data considered as interrogative, 16 data as declarative, and 1 data of imperative.

Declarative becomes the most used type of locutionary acts that uttered by Romeo in this study. Declarative itself is sentence used to make a statement. This type of locutionary act could be seen in datum 2 when Romeo tells Juliet that he is ready to kiss Juliet's hand, and the writer considered it as declarative because Romeo makes a statement with saying that he is ready to kiss Juliet's hand.

The second most used type of locutionary act that uttered by Romeo of this study is interrogative. Interrogative is sentence used to ask question as the writer found in datum 24 when Romeo asks Juliet what he should swear by to make sure that he really loves Juliet.

The least used category of locutionary acts that uttered by Romeo is imperative. Imperative is sentence used to indicate command or request as the writer found it in datum 8 when Romeo requests Juliet not to move then he kisses her to purge his sins.

4.3 The Locutionary Acts Uttered by Juliet

The researcher found 30 utterances that uttered by Juliet. In this subchapter, the researcher categorizes the data into three types of locutionary acts, those are interrogative, declarative, and imperative and the result is the following.

Table 4.3 The Locutionary Acts Uttered by Juliet

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
3	<i>"Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, which mannerly devotion shows in this. For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, and palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss."</i>	Juliet tells Romeo that what he does with his hands is wrong. She tells him that she has to use his hands like the saints and pilgrims use their hands.	-	✓	-
5	<i>"Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer."</i>	Juliet tells Romeo that lips are supposed to be used for pray like the way saints use their lips.	-	✓	-
7	<i>"Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake."</i>	Juliet tells Romeo that saints do not move for anyone, although sometimes they do on a prayer.	-	✓	-
9	<i>"Then have my lips the sin that they have took?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo whether he is going to kiss her or not.	✓	-	-
11	<i>"You kiss by the book."</i>	Juliet asserts that Romeo kisses like he studied about it before from a book.	-	✓	-
13	<i>"Art thou not Romeo, and a Montague?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo whether it is right that Romeo is a member of Montagues family.	✓	-	-
15	<i>"How camest thou hither, tell me, and wherefore?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo how did he get there and why.	✓	-	-

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
16	<i>"The garden walls are high and hard to climb, and the place death, considering who thou art."</i>	Juliet says that the garden walls are high and hard to climb, and considering who Romeo is, the place will mean danger for his life if any of her relatives find him there.	-	✓	-
18	<i>"If they do see thee, they will murder thee."</i>	Juliet, rationally, warns Romeo that if there are any of her house guards find him, they will kill him.	-	✓	-
21	<i>"Thou knowest the mask of night is on my face; else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek for that which thou hast heard me speak tonight."</i>	Juliet asserts that if her face were not hidden by the darkness of night, Romeo would see her blushing for what she has confessed to him that night.	-	✓	-

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
22	<i>"Fain would I dwell on form, fain, fain deny what I have spoke. But... farewell compliment. Dost thou love me? I know thou wilt say "Ay", and I will take thy word. Yet, if thou swear'st, thou may'st prove false. O gentle Romeo, if thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully."</i>	Juliet asserts that she would like to revert to proper behavior and deny what her own self has confessed but she knows she could not. And she asks Romeo whether he loves her or not and she knows that the answer would be yes from Romeo yet if he swore that he loves Juliet it would be a prove that he is lying. Juliet asks Romeo that if he does love her, swear it truly.	-	-	✓
23	<i>"O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon that monthly changes in her circled orb, lest that thy love prove likewise variable."</i>	Juliet argues that the moon's appearance never stays the same, so that swear by the moon means nothing. She fears that Romeo's love to her will never remain constant but rather be as changeable as the moon.	-	-	✓

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
25	<i>"Do not swear at all. Or, if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self which is the god of my idolatry, and I'll believe thee."</i>	Juliet tells Romeo not to swear at all, or, if he will, Juliet asks him to swear by what she wants and she will believe him.	-	-	✓
26	<i>"Although I joy in thee, I have no joy in this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens"."</i>	Juliet asserts that, although she enjoys this second meeting with Romeo, she says that she has no joy in that informal contract that night. Juliet also thinks of what they are doing is too sudden.	-	✓	-
27	<i>"Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, may prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night. Good night!"</i>	Juliet says her good night to Romeo, and saying that the summer air may have made the bud of their love blossom into a beautiful flowers by the next time they meet.	-	✓	-
29	<i>"What satisfaction canst thou have tonight?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo what kinds of satisfaction that he wants.	✓	-	-
31	<i>"I gave thee mine before thou didst request it!"</i>	Juliet says that she already gave her vow	-	✓	-

		before even Romeo request it.			
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Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
32	<i>"Three words, dear Romeo, and good night indeed."</i>	Juliet requests Romeo to say three words to her, then writer found out the meaning of "three words" is "I love you."	-	-	✓
33	<i>"If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose marriage, send me word tomorrow, by one that I'll procure to come to thee, where and what time thou wilt perform the rite, and all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay and follow thee, my lord, throughout the world. But if thou meanest not well, I do beseech thee..... to cease thy strife, and leave me to my grief. Tomorrow will I send."</i>		-	✓	-
34	<i>"A thousand times good night."</i>	Juliet says her good night to Romeo.	-	✓	-
36	<i>"Good night."</i>	Juliet says her good night.	-	✓	-
37	<i>"Romeo! What o'clock tomorrow shall I send to thee?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo what time she should meet him.	✓	-	-
39	<i>"I will not fail. 'Tis twenty year till then. Good night. Good night. Good night."</i>	Juliet asserts that she will not fail her 20 th	-	✓	-

years old, then she says
her good night.

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
40	<i>"Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day."</i>	Juliet asks Romeo whether he will be gone right away or not.	✓	-	-
42	<i>"Yon light is not daylight; I know it, it is some meteor that the sun exhales to light thee on thy way to Mantua. Therefore stay yet; thou need'st not be gone."</i>	Juliet says that it is still the night and the light comes from meteor so it looks like a daylight, and she asks Romeo to stay a little longer in her room.	-	✓	-
44	<i>"It is... It is! Hie hence, be gone, away! O now be gone! More light and light it grows."</i>	Juliet tells Romeo it is already day and asking him to be gone.	-	-	✓
46	<i>"Then, window, let day in and let life... out!"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo to go out from the window.	-	-	✓
47	<i>"Think'st thou we shall ever meet again?"</i>	Juliet asks whether they should meet again or not.	✓	-	-

Table Continued...

Austin's Locutionary Acts					
Number of Datum	Locutionary Acts Performed by Juliet		Int	Dec	Im
	Utterance	Meaning			
49	<i>"Romeo... What's here? Poison... Drunk all, and left no friendly drop to help me after?"</i>	Juliet asks Romeo whether it is a bottle of poison or not, and says to Romeo why he did not leave poison for her too but he drank it all instead. Juliet asks Romeo whether it is a bottle of poison or not, and says to Romeo why he did not leave poison for her too but he drank it all instead.	✓	-	-
50	<i>"I'll kiss thy lips. Haply some poison yet doth hang on them. Thy lips are warm."</i>	Juliet asserts that she will kiss Romeo's lips hopefully there is some poison is left in his lips, and she feels that Romeo's lips are warm.	-	✓	-
Total			8	16	6

Notes: - In: Interrogative

- Im: Imperative

- Dec: Declarative

As shown in the table above, the result shows that there are 8 data considered as interrogative, 16 data as declarative, and 6 data of imperative.

Declarative becomes the most used type of locutionary acts that uttered by Juliet in this study. Declarative itself is sentence used to make a statement. This type of locutionary act could be seen in datum 1 when Juliet tells Romeo that what he does with his hands is wrong. She tells him that she has to use his hands like the saints and pilgrims use their hands.

The second most used type of locutionary act that uttered by Juliet of this study is interrogative. Interrogative is sentence used to ask question as the writer found in datum 37 when Juliet asks Romeo what time she should meet him.

The least used category of locutionary acts that uttered by Juliet is imperative. Imperative is sentence used to indicate command or request as the writer found it in datum 32 when Juliet requests Romeo to say three words to her, then writer found out the meaning of “three words” is “I love you.”

4.1.2 The Illocutionary Acts of Romeo and Juliet Performed on Their Dialogue in the Movie

In this session, the researcher analyzes the illocutionary act of all the data using Searle’s illocutionary act theory.

4.1.2.1 The Illocutionary Acts Performed by Romeo

The researcher found 21 utterances performed by Romeo that can be analyzed using illocutionary act theory, and the result is the following.

4.1.2.1.1 Commissives Performed by Romeo

1. Datum 12

"I take thee at thy word."

This utterance is considered as commissives because it is the promise that Romeo promises to Juliet after he incidentally listened to Juliet was talking to her own self about her doubt in Romeo.

2. Datum 14

"Neither, fair maid, if either thee dislike."

This utterance is uttered by Romeo and is considered as commissives because it is his promise to Juliet that if Juliet minds about the reality that he is the member of the Montagues then he will give up his family relations.

3. Datum 38

"By the hour of nine."

This utterance is a promise because it is only the appointment that he just made about what time they should meet tomorrow, so that this utterance is categorized into commissives.

4. Datum 48

"I doubt it not. Trust me, love. All these woes shall serve for sweet discourses in our times to come. Adieu!"

This utterance is a promise because both of Romeo and Juliet do not know whether they could meet anymore, but instead of answer he does not know, he answers that they could meet again later, so that is why this utterance can be said a promise, thus this utterance is categorized into commissives.

4.1.2.1.2 Directives Performed by Romeo

1. Datum 2

“Ready stand to smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.”

This utterance is directives because Romeo requests Juliet to kiss her hand.

2. Datum 4

“Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?”

The utterance is considered as directives because it is a question.

3. Datum 6

“Well, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do. They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.”

This utterance is considered as directives because it is a request from Romeo to kiss Juliet’s hand.

4. Datum 8

“Then move not, while my prayer’s effect I take. Thus from my lips, by thine, my sin is purged.”

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a request. Romeo requests Juliet not to move so he can kiss her.

5. Datum 10

"Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urged! Give me my sin again."

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a request. This utterance is uttered by Romeo in order to request Juliet to kiss him again.

6. Datum 20

"But thou love me, let them find me here. My life were better ended by their hate than death prorogued, wanting of thy love."

This utterance is directives because it is a request. It is considered as a request because Romeo wants Juliet to admit whether she loves him or not.

7. Datum 24

"What shall I swear by?"

This utterance is exactly directives because it is a question. Romeo asks Juliet what he should swear by to prove that he really loves her..

8. Datum 28

"O wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?"

This utterance is absolutely directives because it is a question. Romeo questions Juliet whether she will leave him with uncertain relationship between them.

9. Datum 30

"The exchange of thy love's faithful vow for mine."

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a request, Romeo intends to propose Juliet marriage, so that this utterance is a request.

4.1.2.1.3 Representatives Performed by Romeo

1. Datum 1

"If I profane with my unworhiest hand this holy shrine, the gentle sin is this."

This utterance is categorized into representatives, it is because of Romeo asserts what he thinks is true.

2. Datum 17

"With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls, for stony limits cannot hold love out, and what love can do, that dares love attempt. Therefore thy kinsmen are no stop to me!"

This utterance is considered as representatives because it is an assertive. This utterance is uttered by Romeo in order to assert what he thinks about how he could get in to Juliet's house, he also believes that the risk (death) could not stop his love to Juliet, and he believes even the Montagues and the Capulets could not stop him.

3. Datum 19

"I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes."

This utterance is representatives and it is an assertive. Romeo asserts that the guards will not be able to see him because the darkness of the night.

4. Datum 35

"A thousand times the worse, to want thy light!"

Romeo asserts that the night will be worse if there is not Juliet by his side. So that this utterance is categorized into representatives.

5. Datum 41

"I must be gone and live, or stay and die."

This utterance is representative because Romeo asserts that he must be gone to stay alive or stay in Juliet's room and then waiting for the guards or the policemen capture him.

6. Datum 43

"Well, let me be taken. Let me be put to death! I have more care to stay than will to go. Come, death, and welcome! Juliet wills it so. How is't, my soul? Let's talk. It is not day."

This utterance is representatives because Romeo asserts that he will stay in Juliet's room so that he will be caught by police officers, he thinks it is better to stay in there than hiding in a place and he will welcome the death and believe that Juliet will do the same.

7. Datum 45

"More light and light, more dark and dark our woes."

Romeo asserts that sun is already rose but their woes became worse.

4.1.2.1.4 Declaratives Performed by Romeo

1. Datum 51

"Thus... with a kiss... I die."

This utterance is categorized into declaratives, because after Romeo said *with a kiss, I die*, he actually really died.

4.1.2.2 The Illocutionary Acts Performed by Juliet

The researcher found 30 utterances performed by Juliet that can be analyzed using illocutionary act theory, and the result is the following.

4.1.2.2.1 Commissives Performed by Juliet

1. Datum 3

"Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, which mannerly devotion shows in this. For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, and palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss."

This utterance is commissives because Juliet refuses Romeo's request.

2. Datum 7

"Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake."

This utterance is commissives and it is a refusal. This utterance is uttered by Juliet in purpose to refuse Romeo's request in kissing her hand.

3. Datum 9

"Then have my lips the sin that they have took?"

This utterance is commissives because Juliet agrees of Romeo's request.

4. Datum 31

"I gave thee mine before thou didst request it!"

This utterance can be categorized into commissives because Juliet agrees of what Romeo's request to her.

5. Datum 33

"If that thy bent of love be honorable, thy purpose marriage, send me word tomorrow, by one that I'll procure to come to thee, where and what time thou wilt perform the rite, and all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay and follow thee, my lord, throughout the world. But if thou meanest not well, I do beseech thee.... to cease thy strife, and leave me to my grief. Tomorrow will I send."

This utterance is categorized into commissives because it is a promise, this utterance is performed by Juliet in order to promise to Romeo if he *meanest not well* to her then she will never forgive him.

4.1.2.2.2 Directives Performed by Juliet

1. Datum 13

"Art thou not Romeo, and a Montague?"

This utterance is directives because it is a question. This utterance is uttered by Juliet in order to ask Romeo whether he is really a part of the Montagues.

2. Datum 15

"How camest thou hither, tell me, and wherefore?"

This utterance is uttered by Juliet and it is considered as directives because it is a question. Juliet asks Romeo how he get there and what for.

3. Datum 16

"The garden walls are high and hard to climb, and the place death, considering who thou art."

This is a warning from Juliet to Romeo, so this utterance is directives. She warns Romeo that Juliet's house is not safe for him to be there, and consider that he is the member of Montagues, the rival of the Capulets (Juliet's family), the guards will kill him if they see him there.

4. Datum 18

"If they do see thee, they will murder thee."

This utterance is directives because it is a warning. In this scene Juliet warns Romeo that if the guards see him then they will kill him, she warns him because Romeo spoke loudly.

5. Datum 22

"Fain would I dwell on form, fain, fain deny what I have spoke. But... farewell compliment. Dost thou love me? I know thou wilt say "Ay", and I will take thy word. Yet, if thou swear'st, thou may'st prove false. O gentle Romeo, if thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully."

This utterance is directives because it is a request. Juliet requests Romeo to swear that he really loves him by propose her a marriage.

6. Datum 23

"O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon that monthly changes in her circled orb, lest that thy love prove likewise variable."

This utterance is considered as directives because it is a request. Juliet requests Romeo not to swear by the moon because the moon's appearance is not remained constant.

7. Datum 25

"Do not swear at all. Or, if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self which is the god of my idolatry, and I'll believe thee."

This utterance is a request so that it is categorized into directives. Juliet asks Romeo for not swear at all but god, so that she will believe him that he really loves her.

8. Datum 29

"What satisfaction canst thou have tonight?"

This utterance is directives because it is a question. Juliet asks Romeo what satisfaction he wants.

9. Datum 32

"Three words, dear Romeo, and good night indeed."

This utterance is absolutely directives because it is a request. In this scene, Juliet requests Romeo to tell her that Romeo loves her.

10. Datum 34

"A thousand times good night."

This utterance is a request because Juliet wants Romeo to leave her house immediately because her maid is already calling her name, thus, it is categorized into directives.

11. Datum 36

"Good night."

This utterance is directives because it is a request. Juliet requests Romeo to go home immediately.

12. Datum 37

"Romeo! What o'clock tomorrow shall I send to thee?"

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a question. Juliet asks Romeo what time she should meet him.

13. Datum 39

"I will not fail. 'Tis twenty year till then. Good night. Good night. Good night."

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a request. It can be seen in what Juliet says, she says "good night" three times which means she asks Romeo for leaving her house as soon as possible.

14. Datum 40

"Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day."

Although this utterance is in interrogative form but this utterance is a request because Juliet wants Romeo to stay a little bit longer in her room not to leave immediately.

Thus, this utterance is directives.

15. Datum 42

"Yon light is not daylight; I know it, it is some meteor that the sun exhales to light thee on thy way to Mantua. Therefore stay yet; thou need'st not be gone."

This utterance is a request because Juliet asks Romeo for stay in her room longer by uttering that it is still night and it looks like already morning because of meteor rushing the earth.

16. Datum 44

"It is!... It is! Hie hence, be gone, away! O now be gone! More light and light it grows."

This utterance is categorized into directives because it is a request. This request is made by Juliet to Romeo, so that he will be gone immediately because it is already day.

17. Datum 46

"Then, window, let day in and let life... out!"

This utterance is directives and is an order because Juliet orders Romeo to jump from the window of her room, in fact that her room is in the second floor makes this utterance an order rather than a request.

18. Datum 47

"Think'st thou we shall ever meet again?"

This utterance is directives because it is a question. This utterance is uttered by Juliet in order to ask Romeo whether they can meet again or not.

19. Datum 49

"Romeo... What's here? Poison... Drunk all, and left no friendly drop to help me after?"

This utterance is directives because it is a question. Juliet asks the dying Romeo what bottle that is, then she realized that it is a bottle of poison so she asks Romeo again why he left no poison for her.

4.1.2.2.3 Representatives Performed by Juliet

1. Datum 5

"Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer."

This utterance is representatives because Juliet asserts to Romeo what she thinks is true about what lips supposed to use.

2. Datum 11

"You kiss by the book."

This utterance is uttered by Juliet, she asserts that she believes Romeo is a good kisser.

3. Datum 21

*"Thou knowest the mask of night is on my face; else would a maiden blush
bepaint my cheek for that which thou hast heard me speak tonight."*

This utterance is representatives, Juliet asserts that if it was not dark, Romeo would see her cheek blushing for what she has spoken to him.

4. Datum 26

*"Although I joy in thee, I have no joy in this contract tonight. It is too rash, too
unadvised, too sudden, too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one
can say "It lightens"."*

This utterance is an assertive and is categorized into representatives because Juliet tells Romeo what she thinks or her opinion about their meeting.

5. Datum 27

"Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, may prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night. Good night!"

Although Juliet is like to say good bye to Romeo, but she exactly wants Romeo to propose her marriage as soon as possible, so that that this utterance can be categorized into representatives because it is a request.

6. Datum 50

"I'll kiss thy lips. Haply some poison yet doth hang on them. Thy lips are warm."

This utterance is categorized into representatives because it is an assertive.

Juliet asserts what she is doing narratively, she says that she will kiss Romeo's lips hoping there is still poison left on them then she felt his lips are warm.

4.1.3 The Perlocutionary Acts of Romeo and Juliet on Their Dialogue

In this subchapter, the writer tries to find the perlocutionary acts of Romeo and Juliet uttered on their dialogue. The perlocutionary act itself is the condition when the speaker causes the effect upon the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the hearer or listener.

In this part, the writer only analyzes the effects of the utterance on the listener or hearer.

The findings of perlocutionary act will be summarized on the table and then it will be

categorized into two types, those are emotion and action. The results of analyzing data are the following.

4.1.3.1 The Perlocutionary Acts of Romeo's Utterances

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzes the perlocutionary acts of Romeo's utterances. The number of the data is 21 and it is categorized into two types, those are action and emotion. The researcher then summarizes the result into table, and the result is the following.

Table 4.4 The Effects on the Hearer of Romeo's Utterances

Austin's Perlocutionary Acts			
Number of Datum	Effects of the Romeo's utterance on the hearer	Action	Emotion
1	Juliet looks happy.	-	✓
2	Juliet pulls her hand consider as she denies Romeo's request.	✓	-
4	Juliet walks away from Romeo.	✓	-
6	Juliet lets Romeo kisses her hand.	✓	-
8	Juliet lets Romeo kiss her.	✓	-
10	Juliet kisses Romeo.	✓	-
12	Juliet is surprised by Romeo's presence.	-	✓
14	Juliet looks afraid.	-	✓
17	Juliet pulls Romeo to the underwater.	✓	-
19	Juliet calms down.	-	✓
20	Juliet keeps silent.	✓	-
24	Juliet answers Romeo's question.	✓	-
28	Juliet looks confused of Romeo's question.	-	✓
30	Juliet smiles and she runs to Romeo.	-	✓
35	Juliet kisses him.	✓	-
38	Juliet is happy.	-	✓

41	Juliet keeps Romeo not to go.	✓	-
43	Juliet laughs.	-	✓
45	Juliet kisses him.	✓	-
48	Juliet looks happy.	-	✓
51	Juliet cries.	-	✓
TOTAL		11	10

In the table above, we could see the result of perlocutionary acts of Romeo's utterances on the hearer. The hearer in the table above is Juliet. From the 21 data, the writer considers 11 of it as action, it means that the hearer did an action after she heard Romeo's utterances for 11 times. It could be seen in datum 2 when Juliet pulls her hand after she listened to what Romeo uttered, so that the writer considers it as an action. It also could be seen in datum 4 when Juliet walks from Romeo after she listened to what he uttered, the writer also considers it as an action because the hearer does a particular action as the effect of listening to an utterance. The action as the effect of Romeo's utterance also found in datum 6, 8, 10, 17, 20, 24, 35, 41, and 45.

The researcher also found 10 effects of the hearer that categorized into emotion. The researcher considers those data as emotion because the hearer (Juliet) shows a particular emotion as the effect after she heard Romeo's utterances. It could be seen in datum 1 that Juliet looks happy after she heard Romeo's utterance. In datum 51 shows that Juliet cries after she listened to Romeo, and it also found in datum 12, 14, 19, 28, 30, 38, 43, and 48.

4.1.3.2 The Perlocutionary Acts of Juliet's Utterances

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzes the perlocutionary acts of Juliet's utterances. The number of the data is 30 and it is categorized into two types, those are action and emotion. The researcher then summarizes the result into table, and the result is the following.

Table 4.5 The Effects on the Hearer of Juliet's Utterances

Austin's Perlocutionary Acts			
Number of Datum	Effects of the Juliet's utterance on hearer	Action	Emotion
3	Romeo tries to grab Juliet's hand again.	✓	-
5	Romeo gets curious.	-	✓
7	Romeo comes closer.	✓	-
9	Romeo gives her a kiss.	✓	-
11	Romeo kisses Juliet again.	✓	-
13	Romeo answers yes.	✓	-
15	Romeo keeps silent.	✓	-
16	Romeo tries to calm Juliet.	✓	-
18	Romeo smiles.	-	✓
21	Romeo kisses Juliet.	✓	-

22	Romeo answers Juliet's question.	✓	-
23	Romeo moves toward Juliet.	✓	-
25	Romeo tries to make Juliet sure.	✓	-
26	Romeo tries to keep Juliet near him.	✓	-
27	Romeo lets Juliet walk away from him.	✓	-
29	Romeo explains what he wants.	✓	-
31	Romeo kisses Juliet.	✓	-
32	Romeo is happy of what Juliet says.	-	✓
33	Romeo is happy of what Juliet says.	-	✓
34	Romeo smiles.	-	✓
36	Romeo goes home.	✓	-
37	Romeo turns back and answers Juliet's question.	✓	-
39	Romeo kisses her	✓	-
40	Romeo smiles.	-	✓
42	Romeo hugs Juliet.	✓	-
44	Romeo kisses her.	✓	-
46	Romeo walks out from the window.	✓	-
47	Romeo answers Juliet's question.	✓	-
49	Romeo glares at Juliet.	✓	-
50	Romeo is sorry for what he has done.	-	✓
TOTAL		23	7

As shown in the table above, there is a significant difference between action and emotion. Action as the effect of Juliet's utterances found in 23 data while emotion only found in 7 data. The writer considers the 23 data as action because the hearer (Romeo) did an action after he heard Juliet's utterances, it could be seen in datum 44 when he kisses Juliet after he listened to her.

In other hand, the researcher considers the 7 data out of 30 data as emotion, because the hearer shows a particular emotion as the effect of hearing Juliet's utterances. It could be seen in datum 40 when Romeo smiles after what he heard from Juliet.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing every datum that the researcher found in the conversation between Romeo and Juliet in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*, the writer found that the most used category of locutionary act is declarative, the most used category of illocutionary act is directives and the most used type of perlocutionary act is action.

Firstly, the researcher found that declarative became the most used type of locutionary act in this study which it was found in 32 utterances that it was used by Romeo 16 times and used by Juliet 16 times, the next category is interrogative which was found in 12 utterances in which 4 utterances uttered by Romeo and 8 utterances uttered by Juliet, and the least used category is imperative which was only found in 7 utterances where Romeo used it once and Juliet used it six times. The function of declarative sentence is used to make a statement, while interrogative sentence is used to make a question, and imperative sentence is to make an order or a request.

The most used category of illocutionary act is directives which it is used 27 times in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet in which he used it 9 times and she used it 19 times. The meaning or the purpose of directives is to cause the hearer to take particular action like questioning, requesting, ordering, inviting, warning, etc. Furthermore, there are four kinds of directives that are used in the conversation between Romeo and Juliet, those are requesting, questioning, warning, and ordering, which requesting becomes the most used by Romeo and Juliet with 16 utterances. The second one is questioning that is used in 9 utterances, and then there is 2 utterances of warning and the least one is 1 utterance of ordering.

The second most use of illocutionary act is representatives. Representatives commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition like speaker's opinion, speaker's thought, etc. In this research, representatives is found in 13 utterances which is found in 7 utterances uttered by Romeo and found in 6 utterances uttered by Juliet, and all this 13 representatives are considered as asserting.

In the third place, there is commissives which is uttered 9 times in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet in which he performed it 4 times and she performed it 5 times. Commissives commits a speaker to some future action as like promising, refusing, giving threat, agreeing, etc. the writer found there are three different kinds of commissives in this study, those are refusing, agreeing and promising in which promising is used 4 times, refusing is found in 3 utterances, and the least used one is agreeing.

The least use of illocutionary act in this research is declaratives. Declaratives changes the reality in accord with the prepositions of declaration, for examples are declaring war, declaring the independence. The writer only found 1 utterance that was uttered by Romeo contains declaratives in this research.

For the perlocutionary act, the writer found that the most used type of perlocutionary acts of this study is action which is found in 34 utterances which is found 11 times in Romeo's utterances and 23 times in Juliet's utterances. The second one is emotion which it is found in 17 utterances of the data which is found in 10 Romeo's utterances and 7 Juliet's utterances.

Comparing to the researcher's first previous study, Nuke's work, who researched speech acts used by the main character in the movie entitled *The Social Network* with the final finding is she found that the most used illocutionary act is exercitives, the writer of this study found that the most used illocutionary act is declaratives. This significant different finding between this work and her work can be caused by the differences of theory they used, Nuke used Austin's theory of illocutionary act while the researcher of this study. The difference of finding caused by the use of different theory can also be found in the second previous study which was conducted by Mirza who researched the illocutionary act in Hasyim Muzadi's speech (2011) entitled *Belajar Gaya Hidup Bangsa Cina*. In his study, from 137 utterances he found that 52 utterances contain of expositives, 15 commissives, 25 behabitives, 20 exercitives and 25 verdictives. And in the other hand, the researcher of this study found 29 utterances of directives, 12 representatives, 1 declaratives, and 9 commissives. In this study there is a category of illocutionary which is not found in the dialogue between Romeo and Juliet, this category is expressives. Expressives is the condition when the speaker expresses on the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the prepositions as like thanking, apologizing, welcoming, etc. In fact, the writer found this type of illocutionary act in the movie entitled *Romeo + Juliet*, but not during the conversation between Romeo and Juliet.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the conclusion of this study, and also gives suggestion to the researchers who will conduct a research with speech acts subject in the future.

5.1 Conclusion

After the writer conducted the research of speech acts uttered by characters that are named Romeo and Juliet in the movie entitled *Romeo and Juliet* (1996) directed by Baz Luhrmann, the researcher finally concludes that the two characters used all three types of sentence of locutionary act, 4 out of 5 categories of illocutionary act, and two types of perlocutionary act. The types of locutionary act were used by both of characters are interrogative, declarative, and imperative, while the categories of illocutionary act were used are commissives, directives, representatives, and declaratives, and the writer also found that they never used expressives on their conversations in the movie.

The mostly use of locutionary act category was declarative which was used 32 times, the interrogative was used 12 times, and the imperative was used only 7 times.

In the other hand, the most use of illocutionary acts that the writer found in this study is directives which it was used 28 times, the second one is representatives that was used 13 times, the third one is commissives which was used 9 times, and the least used one

is declaratives which was only found 1 utterance in the conversation between Romeo and Juliet.

Based on the fact that directives is the most used category of illocutionary acts, the writer also found that there are four types of directives which were found in this study, those are requesting, questioning, warning, and ordering that requesting is the most used type of directives which was found in 16 utterances, and the second one is questioning that was found in 9 utterances, and then there were 2 utterances of warning and 1 utterance of ordering found in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet.

The writer also found that in perlocutionary acts, action became the effect that was mostly appeared on the hearer or listener in the dialogues between Romeo and Juliet. This effect of action was found 34 times in this study. The other effect that the researcher found in this research was emotion, the writer found it 17 times.

Based on the research's results, the writer could say that the results of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts are equivalent because directives is to cause the hearer or listener to take a particular action, and the writer proved that action was the most effect on the hearer that was found in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet.

The research's results also proved that the sentence structure not always determine the goal of an utterance, it could be seen in the results between locutionary and illocutionary act that declarative became the most used type of locutionary act.

Declarative itself is a sentence used to make a statement while the most used category of illocutionary act is directives which is to cause the hearer to do a particular action.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests the other researchers in the future who will research utterances using speech act to use Langacker's theory of locutionary act, because the researcher thinks that this theory is rarely used by researchers. Furthermore, the writer also suggests the next researcher to use speech act especially illocutionary act to analyze the lyrics of a song.



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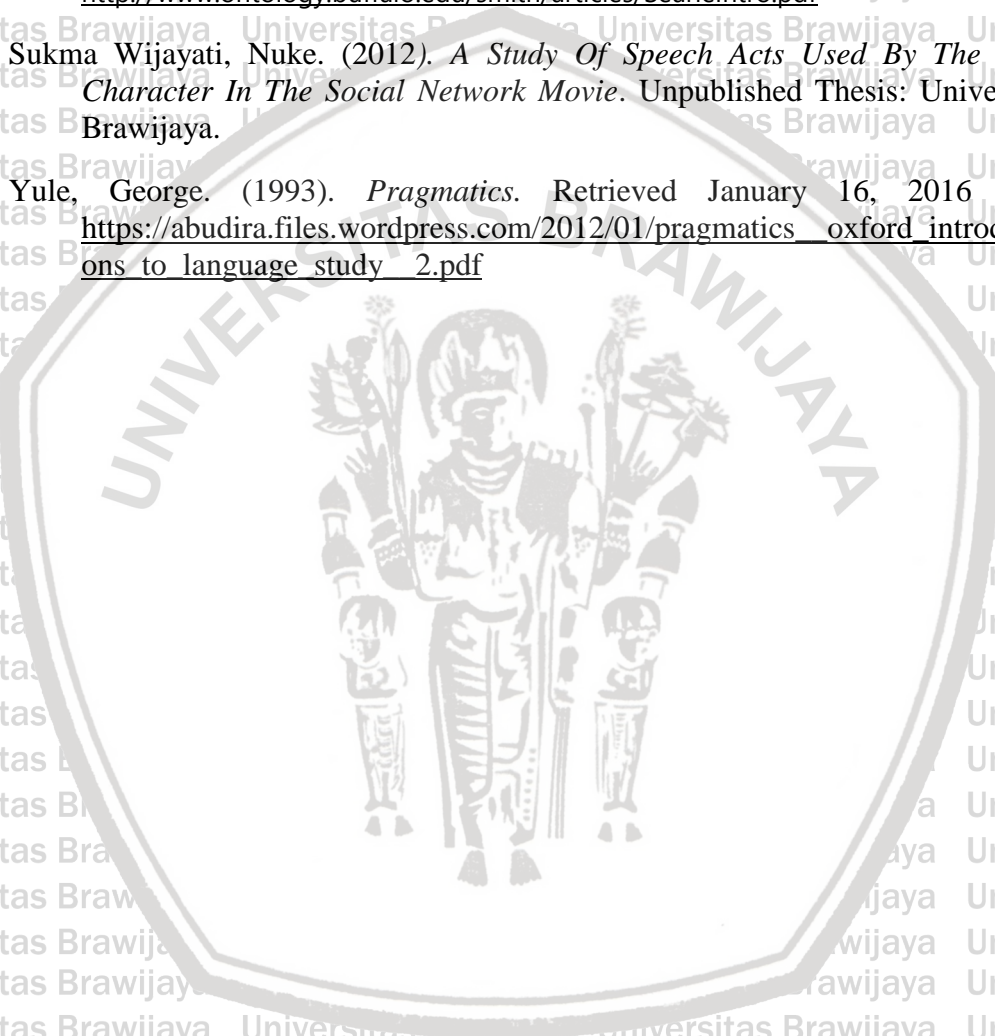
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APPENDICES



1. A Hall in Capulet's House Scene

ROMEO: "If I profane with my unworthiest hand This holy shrine, the gentle fine is this,-- My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss."

JULIET: "Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, Which mannerly devotion shows in this; For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch, And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss."

ROMEO: "Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?"

JULIET: "Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer."

ROMEO: "O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do; They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair."

JULIET: "Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake."

ROMEO: "Then move not while my prayer's effect I take. Thus from my lips, by thine my sin is purg'd."

JULIET: "Then have my lips the sin that they have took."

ROMEO: "Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urg'd! Give me my sin again."

JULIET: "You kiss by the book." (Luhrmann, 1996)

2. Capulet's Garden Scene

ROMEO: "I take thee at thy word."

JULIET: "Art thou not ROMEO, and a Montague?"

ROMEO: "Neither, fair saint, if either thee dislike."

JULIET: "How cam'st thou hither, tell me, and wherefore? The orchard walls are high and hard to climb; And the place death, considering who thou art, If any of my kinsmen find thee here."

ROMEO: "With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls; For stony limits cannot hold love out; And what love can do, that dares love attempt; Therefore thy kinsmen are no let to me."

JULIET: "If they do see thee, they will murder thee."

ROMEO: "I have night's cloak to hide me from their sight; And, but thou love me, let them find me here. My life were better ended by their hate Than death prorogued, wanting of thy love."

JULIET: "Thou knowest the mask of night is on my face; Else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek For that which thou hast heard me speak to-night. Fain would I dwell on form, fain, fain deny What I have spoke; but farewell compliment! Dost thou love me, I know thou wilt say Ay; And I will take thy word: yet, if thou swear'st, Thou mayst prove false; at lovers' perjuries, They say Jove laughs. O gentle Romeo, If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully: Or if thou thinkest I am too quickly won, I'll frown, and be perverse, and say thee nay, So thou wilt woo: but else, not for the world. In truth, fair Montague, I am too fond; And therefore thou mayst think my 'haviour light: But trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more true Than those that have more cunning to be strange. I should have been more strange, I must confess, But that thou overheard'st, ere I was 'ware, My true-love passion: therefore pardon me; And not impute this yielding to light love, Which the dark night hath so discovered."

ROMEO: "Lady, by yonder blessed moon I swear, That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops,"

JULIET: "O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb, Lest that thy love prove likewise variable."

ROMEO: "What shall I swear by?"

JULIET: "Do not swear at all; Or if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self, Which is the god of my idolatry, And I'll believe thee."

ROMEO: "If my heart's dear love,"

JULIET: "Well, do not swear: although I joy in thee, I have no joy of this contract to-night; It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden; Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be Ere one can say It lightens. Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night, good night! as sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast!"

ROMEO: "O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?"

JULIET: "What satisfaction canst thou have to-night?"

ROMEO: "The exchange of thy love's faithful vow for mine."

JULIET: "I gave thee mine before thou didst request it!"

JULIET: "Three words, dear Romeo, and good night indeed. If that thy bent of love be honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow, By one that I'll procure to come to thee, Where and what time thou wilt perform the rite; And all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay And follow thee, my lord, throughout the world."

NURSE: "Madam!"

JULIET: "I come anon.-- But if thou meanest not well, I do beseech thee,"

NURSE: "Madam!"

JULIET: "By-and-by I come:-- To cease thy suit and leave me to my grief: To-morrow will I send."

ROMEO: "So thrive my soul,"

JULIET: "A thousand times good night!"

ROMEO: "A thousand times the worse, to want thy light."

JULIET: "Romeo! At what o'clock to-morrow Shall I send to thee?"

ROMEO: "At the hour of nine."

JULIET: "I will not fail: 'tis twenty years till then." (Luhmann, 1996)

3. Juliet's Chamber Scene

JULIET: "Wilt thou be gone? it is not yet near day."

ROMEO: "I must be gone and live, or stay and die.""

JULIET: "Yond light is not daylight, I know it, I: It is some meteor that the sun exhales To be to thee this night a torch-bearer And light thee on the way to Verona: Therefore stay yet, thou need'st not to be gone."

ROMEO: "Let me be ta'en, let me be put to death; I am content, so thou wilt have it so. I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye. Come, death, and welcome! JULIET wills it so.-- How is't, my soul? let's talk,--it is not day."

JULIET: "It is, it is!--hie hence, be gone, away! O, now be gone; more light and light it grows."

ROMEO: "More light and light,--more dark and dark our woes!"

NURSE: "Madam!"

JULIET: "Nurse?"

NURSE: "Your lady mother is coming to your chamber."

JULIET: "Then, window, let day in, and let life out."

JULIET: "O, think'st thou we shall ever meet again?"

ROMEO: "I doubt it not; and all these woes shall serve For sweet discourses in our time to come."

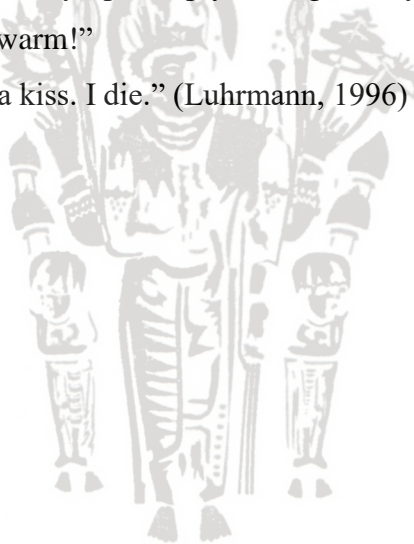
ROMEO: "Adieu, adieu!" (Luhrmann, 1996)

4. Romeo's and Juliet's Death Scene

JULIET: "What's here? a bottle of poison? drink all, and left no friendly drop To help me after?--I will kiss thy lips; Haply some poison yet doth hang on them."

JULIET: "Thy lips are warm!"

ROMEO: "Thus. With a kiss. I die." (Luhrmann, 1996)





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1.	23 Februari 2015	Pengajuan judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	07 Maret 2015	Penyuluhan Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
3.	16 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi Judul	Pembimbing I	
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6.	19 November 2015	Revisi Bab 1, 2, 3	Pembimbing I	
7.	08 Desember 2015	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing I	
8.	18 Desember 2015	Sempro	Pembimbing I	
9.	04 Januari 2016	Pengajuan Bab 4	Pembimbing I	
10.	06 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing I	

11.	07 Januari 2016	Pengajuan Bab 5	Pembimbing I
12.	07 Januari 2016	ACC Semhas	Pembimbing I
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14.	15 Januari 2016	Semhas	Pembimbing I
15.	25 Januari 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
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17.	29 Januari 2016	ACC Penjilidan	Pembimbing I

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Malang, 29 Januari 2016
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