



**ANALYSIS ON THE FUNCTION OF DIRECT AND
INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS USED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTERS OF EXAM MOVIE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY**

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Malang, 31 July 2017

The Writer



ABSTRACT

Dyanti, Ilma. 2017. **Analysis on The Functions of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts Used by the Main Characters of *Exam* movie.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed.

Keywords: Speech acts, utterance, context, direct and Indirect speech acts, movie script.

When speaking in daily life, people use different ways to express what is on their minds. People often use utterance that are used as indirect speech acts. For example, a speaker declares something, he not always use a statement expression. Thus, the writer comes up with two problems to be studied: (1) What are the direct speech acts and their functions found in *Exam* movie and (2) What are the indirect speech acts and their functions found in *Exam* movie.

The writer used descriptive qualitative approach for analyzing the data which are taken from the transcript of the *Exam* movie. The data are the utterances produced by two main characters in the climax part of the movie. The writer classified the utterances which have direct and indirect relationship in terms of the sentence structure and the sentence function. Additionally, the researcher also described the context in each utterance by using Holmes theory.

Based on the findings, the writer found that there are 50 utterances containing the function types of direct speech acts and 41 utterances contain the function types of indirect speech acts. The writer found some functions types in direct speech acts, they are asking, inviting, stating, disliking, approving, commanding, confirming, claiming, sorrowing, asserting and challenging. While, an indirect speech acts consist of inviting, asking, impressing, refusing, requesting, supposing, commanding, threatening, promising, informing, describing, prohibiting, asserting, stating and claiming. The most dominant function is commanding in direct speech acts that are uttered by White and the most dominant function is requesting in indirect speech act that are uttered by Blonde.

The author concluded that the *Exam* movie uses direct speech act especially imperative form with commanding or requesting as the function. Finally, the next researchers are suggested to be able to develop and explore further using other theories in Pragmatics, such as theory by Austin and take different object to be analyzed such as the dialogue in comedy show or any other field. Therefore, the analysis will be rich and vary in the result.



ABSTRAK

Dyanti, Ilma. 2017. **Analisis Fungsi Tindak Tutur Langsung dan Tidak Langsung yang digunakan oleh Tokoh Utama pada film *Exam***. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Ibu Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Tindak tutur, konteks, Tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung, transcript, film.

Saat berbicara dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, orang akan menggunakan cara yang berbeda untuk mengungkapkan apa yang ada di pikiran mereka. Orang sering menggunakan ucapan langsung yang diubah ke dalam tindak tutur tidak langsung. Misalnya, pembicara menegaskan sesuatu, ia tidak selalu menggunakan ungkapan pernyataan. Dengan demikian, penulis mengemukakan dua masalah yang harus dikaji: (1) Apakah bentuk tindak tutur langsung dan fungsinya yang ditemukan di film *Exam* dan (2) Apa bentuk tindak tutur tidak langsung dan fungsi ditemukan dalam film *Exam*.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan menganalisis data berupa kata-kata seperti transkrip atau analisis dokumen yang membutuhkan interpretasi dalam makna ucapan. Penulis mengklasifikasikan ujaran yang memiliki hubungan langsung dan tidak langsung dalam bentuk struktur kalimat dan fungsi kalimat. Selain itu, penulis juga menggambarkan situasi konteks di setiap ucapan dengan menggunakan teori Holmes.

Berdasarkan temuan, penulis menemukan ada 50 ucapan yang mengandung jenis fungsi tindak tutur langsung dan 41 ucapan mengandung jenis fungsi tindak tutur tak langsung. Penulis menemukan beberapa jenis fungsi dalam tindak tutur langsung, yaitu kalimat tanya, ajakan, pernyataan, penegasan, kebencian, persetujuan, perintah, pengesahan, tuntutan, kedukaan dan tantangan. Sedangkan dalam tindak tutur tak langsung, terdiri dari ajakan, peranyaan, mengesahkan, penolakan, permintaan, perkiraan, perintah, ancaman, janji, menginformasikan, menggambarkan, larangan, penegasan, pernyataan, dan tuntutan. Fungsi yang paling dominan adalah fungsi perintah dalam tindak tutur langsung yang dituturkan oleh White dan yang kedua fungsi paling dominan adalah fungsi permintaan dalam tindak tutur tak langsung yang dituturkan oleh Blonde.

Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa film *Exam* menggunakan tindak tutur langsung khususnya kalimat imperatif yang berfungsi sebagai sebuah perintah atau permintaan. Pada akhirnya, peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk dapat mengembangkan dan mengeksplorasi lebih jauh menggunakan teori-teori yang berbeda dan objek yang berbeda, seperti teori oleh Austin dalam teori lainnya tentang Pragmatik. Seperti dialog dalam acara komedi dan bidang lainnya. Sehingga hasil analisis akan menjadi lebih kaya dan beragam.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the study, which includes background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in communication, especially in daily life. It is used to express a thought or feeling, transfer idea to others, and communicate. Language states as the most effective communication to convey ideas, mind, and purpose to others. It is about how the language applied in communication. It is relate to the pragmatic theory by Leech (1983, p. 8), he states pragmatics is the study of meaning related utterance situation. Language has an important role in human's life. It is used to communicate or to express ideas and feelings. It is also used for sharing, getting and giving information. It helps people to interact with others and makes them to understand each other. Through language, people can build the relationship with their interlocutor.

Linguistics is one discipline about language. There are some fields of linguistics like phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. One of important linguistic fields is pragmatics. There are some definitions of pragmatics proposed by experts. Pragmatics, a branch of linguistics, studies two general aspects of linguistics that are language meaning, and language context.



Pragmatics, generally, can be defined as a study of how utterance has meanings in particular situations. A speaker, when delivering his or her message to the hearer, has some intended meanings. These intended meanings sometimes are not expressed directly, but implicitly for a certain purpose. As stated by Yule, pragmatics studies how people convey their intended meanings, assumptions, purpose or goal when they speak (1996, p.4). thus, pragmatics focused on what is not explicitly stated in the utterances and how people interpret those utterances based on situational contexts.

Yule (1996, p. 4) says that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and users of those forms. The definition of pragmatics is different from other subfields. Syntax analyzes a sentence, semantic analyzes the connection of words to things, whereas pragmatics analyzes of linguistic acts and the context. There are many types which can study in pragmatics, they are contextual, deictic, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts.

Speech act is one of central points of pragmatics in this study. According to Yule (1996, p. 47), a speech act is generally defined as “an action via utterances”. The utterances do not only relate to grammatical structures and words, but also it relates to the actions in the utterances. Whatever the people speak via their utterances have some consequence through the action. Yule (1996, p. 47) says, “Actions that performed by utterances are generally called as speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apologizing, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request.” Speech act



also decided by the language ability of speaker to deliver the message in communication.

Yule (1996) mentions speech acts into three types, which are “locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act. Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories. The five basic kinds of actions (illocutionary acts) that one can perform on utterance, there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Yule (1996, p. 55) says that there is a direct relationship between a structure and function of a sentence, it is called a direct speech act. Direct and indirect speech acts are two types that only can be found by the speech act theory. Those are the reasons why this research tries to use speech act analysis to solve the problem of utterances in the movie. It is useful for us to develop how the speech act can be found in the dialogue of the movie.

In this case, the author will explain that the study focuses on analyzing the functions types of direct and indirect speech acts and explain about the situational context in every utterances which are used by the main characters in movie script entitled “Exam” based on George Yule categories. There are 9 candidates in this movie. In analyze the data, the author only take two main characters (White as candidates 5 and Blonde as candidates 7) based on climax part of the story. This movie is a kind of psychological thriller film.

This movie told about the examination for a contract of employment at a corporation. The eight candidates entered a room to join the examination. They sat



down at individual desks. Each desk contained a blank paper, it just contains a word “candidate” followed by a number of candidates. What examination is it? There is no question in the paper and they should be cooperative to look for the question. But there is any rules to conduct the examination. The conflict was appear when White (candidate 5) tried to disqualify another candidate with the way they break one of the rules exam, treacherous, lying, rude, cruel and another bad attitude. While Blonde (candidate 7), she was a protagonist person and being to be problem solver and smart woman because in ending of the story, she was find out the question and answer of the exam movie.

The writer chooses *Exam* movie because it is one example of a good movie. Exam movie that has a single set. This movie is difference with the most of movie in this modern era which use any locations from whole countries of the world to show beautiful nature, high mountain, beach, and others amazing set.

The set of *Exam* movie is only in an exam room. There are many utterances that contain functions types of direct and indirect speech acts. In addition, the language used by the main characters in that movie is easily understood by the listener. Therefore, the researcher looks for an analysis the functions of direct and indirect speech act and she identifies the situational context of “The Exam” movie script. Thus, the writer gives the title of this researcher is “**Analysis on the**

Functions Direct and Indirect Speech Acts used by Main Characters of *The Exam* movie”.



1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems that are formulated, as follows:

1. What are the direct speech acts and their functions found in Exam movie?
2. What are the indirect speech act and their functions found in Exam movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives of the study:

1. To find out the direct speech acts and their functions found in Exam movie.
2. To analyzed the indirect speech act and their functions found in Exam movie.



1.3 Definition of Key Terms

These terms below are aimed to avoid ambiguity in this research, these key terms are:

1. **Speech acts:** something that a speaker says considered as an action
2. **Direct speech acts:** A statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer that usually in the form of imperative sentence.
3. **Indirect speech acts:** is an utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function.
4. **Context:** context is defined as the mentally represented structure of properties of the social situation that are relevant for the production or comprehension of discourse (Duranti and Goodwin, 1992)
4. **Exam movie:** a 2009 British psychological thriller film written by Simon Garrity and Stuart Hazeldine, directed by Simon Garrity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter relates to a theoretical framework that is specifically associated with the object research which is being studied. This chapter aims to cover all of the research on a given topic. The author was written about the speech act theory in particular direct and indirect speech act and how the context influences the utterance where the theory of research is supported by credible sources to strengthen the author's argument.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies the factors that decide our choice of language in social interaction. It looks at the social rules that affect our choice. It looks at the meaning of speech acts and the intention of the speaker and includes information about the social status of the speakers, cultural features such as politeness and formality, and both explicit and implicit linguistic features. Pragmatics overlaps at the times with semantics, stylistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and discourse analysis. Pragmatics is the study of meaning in a situation or in context.

According to Birner (2013), pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in a context. It means that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Levinson (1985, p.9) states that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. This type of study necessarily involves the

interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to where, when, and under what circumstances.

Yule (1996, p.3) also defines pragmatics as:

1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning
2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning
3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said
4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance

The **first** definition, it is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It analyzes what the participants mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by them. **Second**, this study also described as the study of contextual meaning that involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It needs concern of how speaker arranges what they want to say in line with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what situation. **Third**, It explores how listener can make implication about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of speaker's intended meaning. It is the study or the investigation of invisible meaning. And the **last**, pragmatics has a definition as the study of the expression of relative distance. It means that what decides the choice between the said and the unsaid is the closeness between the speaker (or writer) and the listener (or reader), whether physical, social, or conceptual.

Furthermore, Mey (2001, p.42) state that pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. So, the pragmatics is the study concerning the relations about language and context that are basic to understand the language, where the contextual meaning is get different with the grammatical meaning.

2.2 Context

Context has important role in interpreting an utterance or sentence. It is needed to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Leech (1983, p.13) states that the context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. It means that the context is situation or condition when the utterance produced. By understanding the situation or condition when the utterance produced, the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance.

According to Huang (2007, p.13):

“Context is one of those notions which are used very widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory-neutral point of view, however, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used.”

Yule (1996, p.3) states “this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context



influence what it is said". Thus, the meaning of the utterance or speech acts is depends on the context when speaker speaking to hearer.

In this research, the researcher also uses the theory of context by Holmes (1992). He explains that the way someone speaks is influenced by situational context in which the conversation of speech take place. Holmes (1992, p.12) then adds that the social factors and social dimensions influence the choice of the appropriate ways of speaking in a different social context. The explanation below explains the situational context further. According to Holmes (1992, p.12), social context involves four components. They are presented below:

- a) The topic: (*what* is being talked about?),
- b) The setting or social context of the interaction: (*where* are they speaking?),
- c) The function: (*why* are they speaking?).
- d) The participant: (*who* is speaking and who are they speaking to?)

According to above quotations, the first important thing in a situational context is participant. Holmes (1992) says that in a certain social context there will be a certain social factor related to the "participant" who is involved in a certain conversation. It concerns the speaker who is talking to whom. The next component is called as "setting". This term deals with the place where the conversation takes place and in what kind of situation both speakers and hearers are involved in. the third component is the "topic". It is about something that is talked about, without which the conversation cannot happen. The last factor is the "function". It focuses on the reason why both speaker and hearer decide to talk about a certain topic in certain settings.



2.3 Speech Acts

Speech acts is a part of pragmatic which is branch of linguistics that examines the language of the aspects of actual usage. Leech (1983, p.6) state that the purpose of pragmatic study of speech (on what the speech is done); ask what someone meant by a speech acts; and associate meaning with who spoke indicated to whom, where, when, how. It means that speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what speaker said. According to speech act theory, there are a variety of speech acts as follows: Austin (1962) divides the speech acts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

John R. Searle (1969), presents what is the actual meaning speech act and explained that:

“The speech act or acts performed in the utterance of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of the sentences does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterance of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means.”

Speech acts in the sense an action appears when people performing their speech. It is a reaction process affected to whom did tells something with each other. When speaker says something to the hearer, we did not only focus on what language used by them, but also what they do/action. It is called speech act.



2.3.1 Types of Speech Acts

Utterances can perform three kinds of act. Austin (1962, p.109)

identifies three distinct levels of action into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts are acts which express anything but the acts that do not demand accountability of the opponents said. As speech acts in the following words: *He told me, "Remember what he said"*. In a locutions speech of the sentence, the speaker uses declarative sentence, the speaker stated something completely when he wants to convey information to the opponents.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act has the opposite intent of the act of locutions. Illocutionary act is an act to say something that has the intent to hold the contents utterance from the speaker. As speech acts in the following words: *if you spoil your paper, intentionally or accidentally, you will be disqualified*. In that sentence is the illocutionary speech, the speaker uses indirect statement "prohibits" spoiling the paper to the hearer. The prohibition statement asking overall responsibility speakers will the next action to the speaker opponent.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is an act which is affects the psychological condition of opponents in order to carry out the desires of speakers. As



speech acts in the following words: I am sorry, I very busy. The sentence is perlocutionary act, speakers affect interlocutor condition by using a statement forgiving that the word “sorry”. The word “sorry” is sentence to speakers that interlocutor can understand the condition of the speaker that he was very busy, so that could not be bothered.

2.3.2 Classification of speech acts

Yule (1996, p.53) states that one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

a. **Declarations:** speech acts that *change the world via* an utterance. The speaker has to have a specific role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

- Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife
- Referee: You're out!
- Jury foreman: we find the defendant guilty

b. **Representatives:** speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. *Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, description, etc.*

- The earth is flat
- Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.

c. **Expressives:** speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be *statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.*



- I'm really sorry
- Congratulations!

d. **Directives:** Speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are: *commands, orders, requests, suggestion*. They can be positive or negative.

- Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- Don't touch that
- Could you lend me a pen, please?

e. **Commissives:** speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are *promise, threats, refusals, pledges, etc.*

- I'll be back
- We are going to get it right next time
- We won't do that!

2.3.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

2.3.3.1 Direct Speech Acts

Yule (1996, p.55) states that direct speech acts will happen if there is direct relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance. Direct speech act is the speaker ordered directly with affected some actions by hearer or someone using direct speech act to provide information directly to the listener.

Parker (1986, p.17) mentions that direct speech act generally is the syntactic form of the utterance reflects the direct illocutionary act. Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have *direct speech act* in George Yule (1996, p.56). This statement refers to a speech uttered by a speaker based on the structure and function, where the intent or meaning of these utterances in accordance with what was said by the speaker to the listener. According to Haverkate (1988, p.107) Direct performances, then, are characterized by both the full specification of the act and reference to the hearer himself.

Speech acts can be divided into direct or indirect. It can be analyzed based on the sentence structures and the sentence functions of the utterance. According to Yule (1996:54-55), direct speech act, whenever there is direct relationship between structure and function (the structure and the function is congruent). The following are the examples:

1. *You wear a seat belt. (declarative)*
2. *Do you wear a seat belt? (interrogative)*
3. *Wear a seat belt! (imperative)*

In each of these examples, the syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act. In example (1) a declarative form is used to make a statement; (2) an interrogative form is used to ask a question and (3) an imperative form is used to give an order or make request. Thus the direct speech act (or direct illocutionary act) is the one that matches the syntactic form of the utterances, in other word; direct



speech act means that whatever we use language as a means of bringing about some end, this does not imply some chain of actions. Someone uses a direct speech act to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function.

2.3.3.2 Indirect Speech Act

In everyday life, when someone communicates with each other, usually the person applies the spoken words into indirect concept. Indirect is widely used conversational strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with politeness since they thus diminish the unpleasant message contained in request and orders for instance. Searle (1969) suggests that many such utterances could be explained by the fact that the sentences in question concern conditions of the felicitous performance of the speech acts they are used to perform indirectly. The utterance conveyed by speaker to hearer not only merely a statement form, but also may contain a certain intended. It does not request something directly, but making the hearer realized by any interpretations.

As George Yule (1996, p.55) says in his book that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function. In the other hand, speech act is performed the utterance indirectly through the performance of another speech act. It means indirect speech act used utterance that the meaning was depends on the context, for



example an interrogative sentence used not to ask but to command some act or something to do. Based on Bech Kent and R.M harnish (1979) statements are in indirection a single utterance is the performance of one illocutionary act by way of performing another. For example, speaker can make a request or give permission by way of making a statement. Yule (1996, p.56) states that indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness rather that direct speech acts.

For those example :

(2a) Do you have to stand in front of the TV?

(2b) You're standing in front of the TV.

Yule (1996, p. 55)

The suitable answer is *yes* or *no* but the basic function of the example above utterances is about command or request utterance. The interrogative sentence in (2a) is an utterance by speaker that not only asking a question but also as an indirect request. The declarative structure in (2b) is also has meaning as indirect request.

Someone uses an indirect speech act wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning; the form and function are not directly related.

The sentence: "could you meet me in Rollas Cafe tonight?"

"I just doing my task tonight"



The speaker utterance is an interrogative sentence with persuade as its function. In the second sentence “I just doing my task” is the hearer responses that contain ‘refusing’ indirectly to the speaker. The typical pattern of hearer’s answer is declarative structure that has meaning to refuse something indirectly. The intention those sentences contain an indirect relationship between the structural form and function of the utterance. Indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness in English than direct speech acts. In order to understand why, we have to look a bigger picture than just a single utterance performing a single speech act.

2.3.4 Sentence Structure and Sentence Function

Stewart and Vaillette (2001, p.222) says that there are some common speech acts that has a different function for each of them, they are:

Speech act	Function
Assertion	conveys information
Question	elicits information
Request	(more or less politely) elicits action
Order	demands action
Promise	commits the speaker to an action
Threat	intimidates the hearer

Here are the examples of the seven common speech acts according to



Steward and Vaillette as described above:

- John read the book. (assertion)
- Did John read the book? (question)
- Please pass the salt. (request)
- Kim’s got a knife! (warning)
- Get out of here! (order)
- I will love you forever (promise)
- I’ll give you a reason to cry. (Threat)

Certain speech acts are so central to communication that people have special syntactic structures that are typically used to mark them. The sentence forms that will be discussed are:

1. Sentence Forms:

Form	Example
Declarative	“you have returned the book.”
Interrogative	“have you returned the book?”
Imperative	“please returned the book!”

2. Typical association between Sentence Form and speech act:

Form	Speech act
Declarative	Assertion
Interrogative	Question
Imperative	Order/Request



Direct and indirect speech acts concern the way a speaker uses various linguistic forms with certain function (Yule, 1998, p.54). There is relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, command or request).

The three structural forms are :

1. Declarative sentence

It is a sentence in which the subject precedes the finite (Gerot and Wignel, 1994:38).

Example: *The bag is expensive.*

The sentence is declarative, it is showed by the subject “the bag” that precedes the finite “is”.

2. Interogative sentence

It is a sentence in which the finite precedes the subject (Gerot and Wignel, 1994:39).

Example: *Are you take out the garbage?*

The sentence is interrogative, it is showed by the finite “are” that precedes the subject “you”.

3. Imperative sentence

It is a sentence beginning with finite. According to Gerot and Wignel (1994:41), in imperatives the mood element may consist of subject



precedes finite, subject only, finite only, or they may have no mood element. There will always be a predicator.

Example: *close the door!*

The sentence is imperative, it is showed by the finite “close” which begins the sentence.

Sentences can be classified based on the functions into:

a. Statement

It is a sentence primarily used to convey information. The sentence function is statement.

For example: *The bag is expensive.*

The sentence function gives information that the bag is expensive.

b. Question

It is a sentence primarily used to elicit information.

For example: *Are you take out the garbage?*

The sentence function is asking information. The speaker asks the hearer whether he or she take out the garbage.

c. Command

It is a sentence primarily used to tell someone to do something.

For example: *close the door!*

The sentence function is commanding someone. The speaker gives command the hearer to close the door.

As further explanation, a speaker uses a declarative form to express a statement, an interrogative form is used in order to express a question,

and command or request will be expressed with imperative form. Simply, it can be seen clearly in the table below.

Table 2.3.4.1 Linguistic forms and the functions

	Forms	Functions
Did you cook the food?	Interrogatives	Question
Cook the food (please)	Imperatives	Command (request)
You cooked the food!	Declaratives	Statement

The first sentence 'did you cook the food' is an interrogatives sentence that has meaning as question the second sentence is an imperatives sentence that make use to command, and the last sentence is a declarative sentence that use to make a statement.

2.4 Previous Studies

Based on the material of research, the researcher reviews previous works that discuss about speech acts. The study of speech acts especially on direct and indirect speech acts has attracted the attention of many researchers. This subchapter will explain about the previous studies that are used by the writer as the basis in conducting this research.

First previous study is by Hairul (2014) entitled “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman’s Utterances in The Action Movie *The A Team*” This study stated in both of types Speech act (direct and indirect speech act). The writer uses the theory of speech acts based on Searle to analyze the dialogues in the movie also finds two types of speech acts (direct and indirect speech act) uttered by Faceman’s character.

The second research is by Jati Handayani (2012) “The Study of Speech Act in “Body of Lies” the Movie. This research discussed about types of speech acts used Searle’s theories of illocutionary act. From the researches are get some finding types of speech act like directness, literalness, and directness and literalness in the “Body of Lies” the movie. Besides, the findings are Searle’s categories of illocutionary act such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

For this new research, the researcher concerns on direct and indirect speech act to be analyzed. The researcher determined to conduct a research entitled “Analysis on the Function of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts used by the

Main Characters of *Exam* movie” same as the previous studies, this research also focuses on Speech Act theory. While the differences of the previous study and current study exactly about the theory that is used. Yule’s levels of direct and indirect speech acts is used by the researcher in this current study, but the first and second previous study they mostly uses Searle’s theory for classify the data. The current study use focuses on direct and indirect speech act types and how the context affected them. While on first previous study only focuses on direct and indirect speech act by explains felicity condition and illocutionary force for more deeply to analyze the data. The second previous study strange on the types of speech acts categories.

The researcher also explain about the situational context influenced situational direct and indirect speech acts performances of *The Exam* movie, not only to give understanding about the background of speaker, hearer, and mentions the functions of direct and indirect speech acts, but also to know the influence and relate the significant context with speech acts when the speaker uttered something to the hearer.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter the author presents the method of study. The contents are about research design, data source, data analysis and data collection.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the problems and objectives of the study, this study simply used the qualitative research since the data engaged are displayed into in the form of strings of words, observing, and describing, interpreting. As suggested by Hyberman (1994, p.1), this kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative. Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistic but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data.

This research employed descriptive qualitative method since it emphasizes on describing the phenomenon of the use of language in its context by observation and interpreting the data. The analysis of this research is document analysis because the data which is from YouTube and movie script is transcribed into textual data. The writer also got data information from library and internet.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data of this research are in the form of utterances produced by main characters in “The Exam” movie. Exam movie told about the final eight candidate for a highly desirable corporate job are locked together in an exam room and given a test with one question and the best one answer. The writer chooses the

Exam movie as the object of the study because there are many cases in which Direct and Indirect sentence occurs to be analyzed. The main characters in this movie are White and Blonde as examinees. White as antagonist and bossy person in this movie. While Blonde was a protagonist person and being to be problem solver. The data are taken from Speech Acts in The Exam movie script. The primary source data is the movie itself. The main data source in this research of *The Exam* movie in 2009 British Psychological thriller film which is written by Simon Garrity and Stuart Hazeldine and directed by Hazeldine.

3.3 Data Collection

In this study the writer collects the data mainly from the utterances of the maincharacters of the Exam movie. In collecting the data, the writer does the following activities :

1. Finding the video of the Exam movie and the transcript.

First, the writer downloads the video of the Exam movie from www.youtube.com. The writer chooses to download the video from YouTube because YouTube is the most site where many people upload, download and visit video. The writer also downloads the transcript to make easy for analyzed the data.

2. Watching the movie attentively in several times to figure out the targeted data/sentences from the utterances.

3. Finding the subtitle The Exam's Movie. The writer downloads the subtitle in google by this link www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk.



4. Reading the script of the movie especially the part of conversation especially White and Blonde as the main characters in the movie.
5. Selecting the utterances containing direct and indirect speech act
6. Describing the situational context in each utterances.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the writer did some steps in analyzing the data:

1. Classifying the data by marking every utterance which is containing direct and indirect speech acts from the script of *The Exam* movie delivered by blonde and white utterances
2. Describing the situational context based on Holmes (1992) of each performance by main characters of *The Exam* movie
3. Analyzing the utterances containing the functions of direct and indirect speech acts of main characters (White and Blonde) utterances in *The Exam* movie based on by Yule (1996). The table can be seen below:

Table 3.4.1 Data Categorization of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

No.	Data	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function

4. Drawing conclusions from what we discussed in the previous steps by relating it to the theory and finding



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts. There were findings and discussion. In findings, the researcher showed the results of the data (the utterances containing of direct and indirect speech act) of each utterance which has been classified based on Yule's speech acts (1996). In data analysis section, the writer also elaborated the interpretation of situational context. Meanwhile, in the discussion, it was to discussed about the comparison between the result of this research and the previous studies. The writer also associated the result with George Yule's theory.

4.1 Finding

This part illustrated the findings derived from two problems of studies in which the first question concerned on the analysis the functions of direct and indirect speech act based on Yule's speech act classifications (1996) and the writer also described the situational context in each data analyzed.

Based on Yule's theory of speech act classification, there were 11 functions in direct speech act. They were the asking (6 utterances), inviting (4 utterances), stating (13 utterances), disliking (2 utterances), approving (2 utterances), command (12 utterances), confirming (5 utterances), claiming (3 utterances), sorrowing (1 utterance), asserting (2 utterances), challenging (1 utterance). The most dominant functions in direct speech acts was commanding

act because there were many of the utterances delivered by speaker which expressed a command the hearer to do something that he/she wants.

The researcher found 41 utterances contain the functions of indirect speech act types. They were inviting (1 utterance), suggesting (4 utterances), asking (1 utterance), impressing (1 utterance), refusing (2 utterances), requesting (10 utterances), supposing (4 utterances), commanding (3 utterances), threatening (1 utterance), promising (1 utterance), informing (1 utterance), describing (3 utterances), prohibiting (1 utterance), asserting (1 utterance), stating (1 utterance), claiming (1 utterance). The most dominant function in indirect speech act was requesting act because the main characters expressed of what speaker wants the hearer to refrain from doing something in exam movie.

4.1.1 Analysis of Direct Speech Acts

In the analysis, the writer elaborated about the functions types of direct speech acts based on Yule's category in speech act classification and the strategies were used to realized the direct speech act particularly its functions which she found in "Exam" movie script. The author also explained the situational context in each data. There were direct speech act functions that found based on speech acts classification by Yule's theory in the movie. They are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. There are some analysis the functions of direct speech acts realize the illocutionary acts are presented as follows:

4.1.1.1 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Asking

The researcher found 6 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of asking act. The structural form was interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives because those speech acts were contain what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Asking act was one of the functions of illocutionary acts classification, particularly representatives. It was used to say something in order to obtain an answer or an information from interlocutor.

Table 4.1 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Asking

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	1	White	Is there anything in there, or is he just happy to see you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
2	8	White	You are crying aren't you, mate?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
3	11	White	Are you hungry, mate? Are you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
4	28	Blonde	Brown, why are you doing this???	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking

5	34	Blonde	Is he unconscious...?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
6	38	White	The question...? You still don't get it, do you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 1

White: **“Is there anything in there, or is he just happy to see you?”**

Brunette: “I’m not gonna *talk* to him...”

In data 1, the conversations above are utterances that performed by White as speaker and Brunette as hearer in an Exam room. White (as candidate 5) is an antagonist person and Brunette (as candidate 3) is one of his partner who is participated in examination. In the case, Brunette tried to solve problem to search the question of Exam. She searched anything that can be used to found the question. She also suspected the guard had something in his pocket. Brunette says “I’m not gonna *talk* to him..”, it is indicates that Brunette come over to the guard that stand beside the exit, she tried to search something in the guard trouser’s pocket that used to solve the riddle examination. Brunette’s hand snakes into the guard’s left trouser pocket. She felt around carefully to extract the guard.

White (speaker) utterance **“Is there anything in there, or is he just happy to see you?”** shows to respond Brunette action in the form of question. He

asks about the Brunette found in the guard trouser's pocket. The white utterance is obvious an interrogative sentence that has function as asking act. The asking act applied in datum 1, 8, 11, 28, 34, 38. Those datum are contains interrogative sentences which have the same function.

4.1.1.2 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Inviting

The researcher found 3 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of inviting act. The structural form is imperative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives because the speaker tries to make the hearer to do something, like invitation, command, request, etc. Inviting act is one of the functions in the illocutionary acts classification, particularly directives. It is used to invite the opponents to do something or it is a situation or action that attempts the hearer makes a particular outcomes likely.

Table 4.2 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Inviting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
2	3	White	No problem, Allow me...!	Imperative	Directives	Inviting
3	4	White	Alright, Let's go.	Imperative	Directives	Inviting
4	54	Blonde	Let's get started	Imperative	Directives	Inviting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 54

Invigilator: “A lot of people are going to need this product, but we can only make so much of it so quickly. Tough decisions will have to be made by a wise administrator: someone who combines a listening disposition... With attention to detail.. (nods toward Deaf)...and compassion toward her fellow man. If you are still interested...”

Blonde: **“Let’s get started”**

In data 54, the conversations above are utterances performed by Blonde (candidates 7) as speaker and Invigilator as hearer in an Exam room. In the ending part of the movie, the invigilator appears as a problem resolver towards examination. He tried to explain about the process working of the company, he told a greatness that makes the company was different with others. The company produced rapid cell regeneration (in a pill) that eradicates the virus and other stubborn mutations. Hence, Blonde reels at the implication of his words. Blonde responds directly, she says **“Let’s get started”** it is shows that she wants join into the company and she invites the ceo (deaf) to started cooperate each other. So the speaker utterance (Blonde) is obvious an imperative sentence that has function as inviting act. The speaker affects the hearer to do something, that is to cooperate for work. The inviting act applied in datum 3, 4, and 54. Those datum are contain imperative sentences which have an inviting function.

4.1.1.3 Direct Speech Acts Functioning for Stating

The researcher found 13 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of stating act. The structural form is declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives because the speaker's purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Stating act is one of the example of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

Table 4.3. Direct Speech Acts Functioning for Stating

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	5	White	What I had to.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
2	15	White	And then there were five	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
3	18	White	You can add a tenth to that list. The 'tendency' to see through all the bullshit surrounding you and rise above it. I'll tick that box myself.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
4	19	Blonde	That was smart	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
5	26	Blonde	<i>My point is we can not prove</i>	Declarative	Representatives	Stating



			anyone's guilt or innocence, so it's a waste of time to try.			
6	27	Blonde	Trust is a <i>choice</i> .	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
7	31	Blonde	This is pointless. She cuts herself <i>anyway</i> .	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
8	36	White	Four down, four to go, eh...? And ten minutes on the clock. Exciting.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
9	37	White	That's the spirit, Brown.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
10	39	White	There is no question !!! there never was one!Not the kind you're looking for anyway.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
11	43	White	You're not gonna shoot me.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
12	52	Blonde	That's the answer you wanted...to the first question asked of us.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
13	53	Blonde	I almost missed it too	Declarative	Representatives	Stating

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 27

Blonde: **“Trust is a choice.”**

Brown: “Trust makes me nervous, I’m afraid.”

In data 27, the conversation above are utterances performed Blonde (candidates 7) as speaker and Brown (candidates 6) as hearer in an Exam room. In this case, Brown supposed his partner, Dark was a smuggler that follows the exam in the company. He guessed Dark had been know about the exam riddle totally.

Brown gave bad actions towards Dark and he shoves Dark back into an empty seat. By looking at the incident, Blonde says that trust is choice.. So, the blonde utterance indicates declarative sentence which has stating as functions. She states that trust is a choice. She gives a statement about ‘trust’ that trust is a choice in cooperate. It utterance delivered by Blonde in order to the hearer is does not negative thinking to others. The stating act applied in datum 5, 15, 18, 19, 26, 27,31, 36, 37, 39, 43, 52, and 53. Those datum are contains declarative sentences which have an stating function.

4.1.1.4 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Disliking

The researcher found 2 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of disliking act. The structural form is an interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is expressives. In using an expressive, the

speaker makes words fit the world. Disliking act is one of the functions an expressives which indicates about how the speaker feels according the situation.

Table 4.4 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Disliking

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	6	Blonde	Black, what did you do?	Interrogative	Expressives	Disliking
2	14	Blonde	Hey! What did I tell you before?	Interrogative	Expressives	Disliking

. From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 6

Black: "I should punch your lights out!"

Blonde: "**Black, what did you do?**"

In data 6, the conversation above are utterances performed by Blonde as speaker and Black (candidates 8) as hearer in an Exam room. Black utterance was uttered directly to white by flush with anger feeling because White had been make others are disqualified one by one. Black in furious feeling and he would beat up White at the same time. Blonde saw the incident and she shouts "Black, what did you do?" This utterance used to warn Black about his act. It shows how the speaker (Blonde) feelings at the time. It is obvious Blonde's utterance contains

expressives illocutionary act types with dislikes functioning because Blonde dislikes with Black act towards White. The dislikes act applied in datum 6 and 14. Those datum are in the form of interrogative sentences which have a disliking function.

4.1.1.5 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Approving

The researcher found 2 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of approving act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker's purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. An approving is a function in representatives illocutionary act. Approving act used to accept or officially agree to the opinion the other.

Table 4.5 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Approving

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	7	Blonde	That's better	Declarative	Representatives	Approving
2	35	Blonde	You weren't kidding about that pill...	Declarative	Representatives	Approving

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 7

Brown: "It's not what he did. It's what he said"

Blonde: "That's better"

In data 7, the conversations above are utterances performed by Blonde as speaker and Brown as hearer in an Exam room. They talk about an amazed light in the class. When Black says 'lights out', suddenly, the room is plunged into darkness. Brown concluded that the light working based on voice activated. So, when someone says lights up, the lights will be on, and the other way around. Blonde surprised about it and she accepted Browns statement about the lights. It is obvious Blonde's utterance contains representatives illocutionary act types with approving function because Blonde has positive feeling towards hearer's opinion.

The approving act applied in datum 7 and 35. Those datum are in the form of declarative sentences which have an approving function.

4.1.1.6 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Commanding

The researcher found 12 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of approving act. The structural form is an imperatives sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. Directives describe the speaker's represent to get someone to do something. A commanding act is a function in directives illocutionary act. Commanding act defined as a syntactic type in a language that is used primarily to express such illocutionary act and is describes as having imperative form.



Table 4.6 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Commanding

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	9	White	Thaaat's it. More, more, more!	Imperative	Directives	Command
2	10	White	Can't write anything on it now, can you? Just try. Go on... Don't then..	Imperative	Directives	Command
3	13	White	Go on... rip it up, Deaf. Rip it up!	Imperative	Directives	Command
4	21	White	You don't have to believe me: just untie my arms and let me take the pill! Go on!	Imperative	Directives	Command
5	22	White	Give it to me yourself then! It's in my left pocket! I'll do what you want, okay?	Imperative	Directives	Command
6	23	White	Alright, give me the pill and I'll tell you. Honest. Look,	Imperative	Directives	Command



			take it out at least! Stick your hand in!			
7	24	White	Try again! It's in there!	Imperative	Directives	Command
8	30	Blonde	Alright, stop this! This can't be our only option!	Imperative	Directives	Command
9	32	Blonde	Brown, <i>don't do this!</i> There must be another way!	Imperative	Directives	Command
10	46	White	Put the gun down, Black.	Imperative	Directives	Command
11	47	Blonde	Throw it out the door then! That won't break any rules.	Imperative	Directives	Command
12	49	White	Come on! We don't have all day!	Imperative	Directives	Command

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:



Datum 13

White: “Go on... rip it up, Deaf. Rip it up!”

Deaf: “.....”

In data 13, those are the conversations between White (candidates 5) as speaker and Deaf (candidates 1) as hearer in an Exam room. In the case, White approached Deaf and squats in front of Deaf’s table before him with curiosity.

White suggested deaf’s mind to rip his sheet (exam paper). Deaf’s hands tear up an invisible sheet of paper and White felt satisfied at the time because his partner had thrown outdoors and would be disqualify. White as antagonist person who wants get a victory in the competition. White utterance above, it shows that white uses a command function type because he makes the hearer to do something (spoil the exam paper). The approving act applied in datum 9, 10, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32, 46, 47, 49. Those datum are in the form of imperative sentences which have a commanding function.

4.1.1.7 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Confirming

The researcher found 5 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of confirming act. The structural form is interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives because those speech acts are contain what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It can be statements of act, asserting, describing, confirming, etc. Confirming is used by speaker to approve or to establish the truth or make the stronger statement.



Table 4.7 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Confirming

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	12	White	No snack machines in here, though, are there?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
2	17	White	Lying isn't against the rules, is it? Besides, you don't have to listen to me, let alone agree or obey.	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
3	29	Blonde	I thought you were a gambler?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
4	33	Blonde	He really needs that pill, doesn't he?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
5	40	White	When you've eliminated the impossible, whatever's left has to be the truth, doesn't it? No matter how crazy it seems.	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming



From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 33

Blonde: **“He really needs that pill, doesn’t he?”**

Black: fast...

In data 33, those are conversation between Blonde as speaker and Black as hearer in an Exam room. They talked about white’s condition. They frame

White’s unconscious face with the muscles twitching in random pulses. White’s condition was really needed a pill for his medication at the time. Blonde says **“He really needs that pill, doesn’t he?”** to confirming White’s condition actually.

Then Black answered **“fast..”** shows to response Blonde’s utterance. so, Blonde’s utterance above, it shows that Blonde uses a confirming function type because she approves the truth in White’s condition. The confirming act applied in datum 12, 17, 29, 33, 40. Those datum are in the form of interrogative sentences which have a confirming function.

4.1.1.8 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Claiming

The researcher found 3 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of claiming act. The structural form is declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker’s purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. An approving is a function in

representatives illocutionary act classification. It can be statements of act, asserting, claiming, confirming, etc. Claiming act is a demand for something due or an assertion of something as a fact.

Table 4.8 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Claiming

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	16	White	So I lied..! So what	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming
2	45	White	There's only one job going in his office, you know that? The rest is fantasy..	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming
3	50	White	You're assuming I've got one.	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 45

White: **“There’s only one job going in his office, you know that? The rest is fantasy..”**

Black: **“But they never said there was only one position available!”**

In data 45, Those are the conversations between White as speaker and Black as hearer in an Exam room. They talked about how many jobs position was needed in the company. Black as the hearer, he thought the company never said

there was only one position available. Hence, White straightens defiantly in Black's sights, then advances toward him. It is shows White claimed his statements with says **There's only one job going in his office, you know that? The rest is fantasy..**". It is obvious White's utterance contains representatives illocutionary act types with claiming function because White demands the statements is to be the truth. The claiming act applied in datum 16, 45, 50. Those datum are in the form of declarative sentences which have a claiming function.

4.1.1.9 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Sorrowing

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of sorrowing act. The structural form is imperative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is expressives because it is indicates what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sorrow. Sorrowing act shows the speaker expression of sadness and it is surrounding shows feeling deep distress.

Table 4.9 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Sorrowing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	25	White	Please... don't do this....!!	Imperative	Expressives	Sorrowing

For the further explanation, it can be seen in the example in following data:



Datum 25

White: **“Please... don’t do this...!!”**

Black: “Look on the bright side, brother. If you start to convulse, we’ll know you’re telling the truth. Then we’ll gladly help you.”

In data 24, those are the conversations between White as speaker and Black as hearer in an Exam room. They talked about how many jobs position was needed in the company. Black as the hearer, he thought the company never said there was only one position available. Hence, White straightens defiantly in Black’s sights, then advances toward him. It is shows White claimed his statements with says **There’s only one job going in his office, you know that?**

The rest is fantasy..”. It is obvious White’s utterance contains representatives illocutionary act types with claiming function because White demands the statements is to be the truth. The claiming act applied in datum 16, 45, 50. Those datum are in the form of declarative sentences which have a claiming function.

4.1.1.10 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Asserting

The researcher found 2 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of asserting act. The structural form is declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives because the speaker’s purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true, it can be in the form of stating, asserting, claiming, etc. Asserting act states a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.

Table 4.10 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Asserting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1						
2	42	White	That's right. Just one of us...!	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting
3	44	White	Yeah, I see what I want to see, Black and you hear what you want to hear.	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 42

Black: "The *answers*, plural?" As I recall: FLASHBACK TO - INVIGILATOR'S SPEECH: *One* answer is required.

Brown : "Singular"

White: "That's right. Just one of us...!"

In data 42, Black, Brown, and White were debated about the exam question. Black and Brown as the hearer, they forced White to tell them the question because White had been claimed that he found out. White told the test is question and themselves is an answer. Black unbelieving about the answer because in previous section, invigilator said only one answer is required. White

utterance contains asserting because he belief confidently towards his statement.

The asserting act applied in datum 42 and 44. Those datum are in the form of declarative sentences which have a asserting function.

4.1.1.11 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Challenging

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of challenging act. The structural form is an impertive sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. Directives have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer. They express psychological states and can be request, command, impressing, challenging, suggesting, etc. challenging act used to demand as something due or rightful or it makes a rival claim to or threaten someone's hold on.

Table 4.11 Direct Speech Acts functioning for Challenging

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	48	White	Go on then, shoot me. Go on, shoot me in the head, go on! I dare you...	Imperative	Directives	Challenging

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 48

Black: "You started this: now it's in play! We can't just put it back in the holster!"

White: "Go on then, shoot me. Go on, shoot me in the head, go on! I dare you..."

Dark: "Don't!"

In Data 48, White as the speaker and Black as the hearer are in an uptight situation. Those utterances are conflict part that performed by White and Black. In this case, Black took the gun from guard's hand because he realized that White's glance at the guard's gun. Then Black directed the gun in front of white side.

White had spilled backwards into the floor. White challenged Black to shoot him because he knew Black would not be able to do that. The speaker utterance indicates challenging act to the hearer because he makes a rival claim to or threaten the hearer's hold on. The claiming act applied in data 48. This data is in the form of imperative sentences which have a challenging act as function

4.1.2 Analysis of Indirect Speech Acts

Yule (1996, p.55) says in his books that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between structure and the function. Hence, the researcher analyzed the function of indirect speech act expressed by main characters of Exam movie by using Yule classification. The writer also describes how the context in each points. Indirect speech act used any syntactic form to make sentence. Indirect speech act was an utterance that is performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act and it has explicitly state the

intended meaning behind the utterance. There were some analysis the functions of indirect speech acts realize the illocutionary acts are presented as follows:

4.1.2.1 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Inviting

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of inviting act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. The basic definition of directives as attempts to get people to do thing does. They express psychological states and can be request, command, inviting, challenging, etc. Inviting act used to request the presence or participation of in a kindly or complimentary way, especially to request to come or go to some places or to do something.

Table 4.12 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Inviting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
55	White		That's it: join in at last. You're Deaf but not dumb, eh?	Declarative	Directives	Inviting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 55

White: "That's it: join in at last. You're Deaf but not dumb, eh?"

Deaf: "....."

In data 55, White as the speaker talked to Deaf for join with the others to look for the question in an exam room. In this case, Deaf was a CEO's company who had disguised as candidate in the examination. Deaf is one of the candidates which had followed the examination. He could not speak English because he came from France. Deaf is an introvert person, he just stands apart without interacted to each other. The utterance **“join in at last”** indicates that White uses indirectly speech to invite Deaf join with him. The speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has to inviting the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This inviting act applied in data 55.

4.1.2.2 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Suggesting

The researcher found 4 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of suggesting act. The structural form is an imperatives sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. The basic definition of directives as attempts to get people to do thing does. They express psychological states and can be request, command, inviting, challenging, suggesting, etc. Suggesting act refers prompt the consideration, making, doing, etc. it is used to bring before a person's mind indirectly or without plain.

Table 4.13 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Suggesting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	56	Blonde	Okay, from now on everybody watch what you say.	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting



2	58	White	You should thank me: all of you! I just narrowed down the field, so <i>your</i> odds have improved!	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
3	86	White	Don't be stupid, Black	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
4	88	White	Don't cry, darling. You were a passenger in here anyway. You fucked your way to the top.	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 56

Brown: "Lights *out* --" (the room goes DARK) "Lights *up* --" (the room LIGHTS UP) Voice-activated.

Dark: "They're playing with us."

Blonde: "Okay, from now on everybody watch what you say."

In data 56, Blonde as the speaker talked to all her partners (Brown and Dark) to watched what they say because at the time, they got ' a hidden signs' in the exam room. Accidentally, Black (the other partner) said something that can affects the objects in the exam room. As a proof in previous story sections, Black

said “ I should punch your lights out” –when suddenly the room was plunged into darkness. Brown concluded the ‘hidden sign’ is the existing voice-activated in the form of the lights and voice in exam room. Therefore, Blonde suggested them to watch what they say. Blonde’s utterance used to makes the hearer consider their mind. So, the speaker utterance contains imperative as structural form but it has the suggestion meaning the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This suggesting act applied in datum 56, 58, 86, 88.

4.1.2.3 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Asking

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of asking act. The structural form is an interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. Representatives refers to commit the speaker to be the truth of the expressed proposition. Asking act has the function to get some information or make a request to the hearer. It is used to bring before a person’s mind indirectly or without plain.

Table 4.14 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Asking

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	57	White	It’s hard to tell.	Declarative	Representatives	Asking

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 57

White: **“It’s hard to tell.**

Deaf: (feels upset)

In data 57, the speaker utterance was addressed to Deaf as the hearer. In the case, white stared towards Deaf’s face. He approached Deaf and he sat in front of Deaf. As antagonist character, White bullied him arbitrarily. He asked a lot of the unnecessary-question to him. But Deaf did not answer him. He only cried and no one knows what it caused is. White bullied him continuously and he said **“It’s hard to tell.”** to asking the hearer what makes him difficult to answer his question. White’s utterance used to get information indirectly from Deaf. The speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has the asking meaning the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This inviting act applied in data 57.

4.1.2.4 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Impressing

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of impressing act. The structural form is a declaratives sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. Directives have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer. They express psychological states and can be request, command, impressing, challenging, suggesting, etc.

Impressing act makes (someone) feel admiration and respect or fix an idea in (someone's mind).

Table 4.15 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Impressing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	59	White	No, no, I don't need your help, Black. I think you'll find it's <i>you</i> who needs <i>my help</i> , 'cos I've figured it out.	Declarative	Directives	Impressing

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 59

Black: "Odds mean *nothing* without the question in front of us! And you can forget about any more help from us in finding it?"

White: "No, no, I don't need your help, Black. I think you'll find it's *you* who needs *my help*, 'cos I've figured it out."

In data 59, those are the the conversations between White as speaker and Black as the hearer. The situation is Black tried to threaten because of his egoist action. White is a person who behaves unfairly in order to require a victory in examination. Black was angry and he threated White to did not help him more

from anyone. Exactly, White says that he did not need his helps, moreover, he impressed Black by using Black words in the same time. It shows White's utterance to impressing the hearer. The speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has the asking meaning the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This impressing act applied in data 59.

4.1.2.5 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Refusing

The researcher found 2 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of refusing act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is commissives. Commissives is the kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. It can be in the form of promise, refusing, pledges, etc. Refusing act is used to decline the acceptance, consent, and compliance or it indicates that one is not willing to do something.

Table 4.16 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Refusing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
77	White	Yeah, well don't expect me to thank you.	Declarative	Commissives	Refusing	
92	Blonde	I haven't accepted yet.	Declarative	Commissives	Refusing	



From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 77

White: **“Yeah, well don’t expect me to thank you.”**

Black: “you’ve got *her* to thank, not me.

In data 77, those are the conversation between White as speaker and Black as the hearer. In this case, after he got an unconscious, White still sprawls across his desk. Blonde helped him at the time by giving a medication for him. After he got a regained conscious, he said **“Yeah, well don’t expect me to thank you”** shows that he refused to give thanks to Black because he knew that Blonde who had helped him. It shows White’s utterance used to refusing the hearer. The speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has a refusing meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This refusing act applied in datum 77 and 92.

4.1.2.6 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Requesting

The researcher found 10 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of requesting act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. Directives have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer. They express psychological states and can be requesting, command, impressing, challenging, suggesting, etc. Requesting act is an act of asking politely or formally that

delivered by speaker to the hearer in order to get some action appropriate speaker wants.

Table 4.17 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Requesting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	62	Blonde	We may need him. He's a resource, if nothing else.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
2	63	Blonde	<i>And</i> taking him out of the game.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
3	64	Blonde	Alright, if you won't think selflessly about this, think selfishly.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
4	71	Blonde	<i>Any of us</i> could be plants. But not all of us. At least one candidate has to be genuine for the test to be viable.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting



5	72	Blonde	If we can't maintain trust and cooperation we're through.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
6	73	Blonde	We can choose the 'trust' to keep cooperating if necessary. I think it's necessary.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
7	76	Blonde	If anyone took it, own up now.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
8	81	White	This isn't worth killing for...	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
9	83	White	I want to be alone..!	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
10	91	White	WELL...??? You said there's one answer and you're looking at him! I've done <i>everything!</i> I made everything happen in here. (points at Blonde) and she's	Declarative	Directives	Requesting

		done <i>nothing!</i> It's <i>me!</i> I'm the one you want! I'M THE ONE YOU WANT!!!		
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From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 72

Blonde: **“If we can’t maintain trust and cooperation we’re through”**

Brown: “Trust has to be *earned*, sister. We never had cause to trust each other in the first place.”

In data 72, this is the conversation between Blonde as speaker and Brown as the hearer. In this case, Brown forced Dark (another partner) to admitted as a smuggler in the competition and she was hidden the true role in the company. Brown was threaten and tortured Dark continuously. Blonde felt unwilling to saw Dark situation at the time. She tried to advice Brown immediately. She said **“If we can’t maintain trust and cooperation we’re through”** to suggest him because Brown refused Blonde’s exhortation. It shows that Blonde’s utterance requests indirectly to the hearer to be cooperative at least. The speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has a requesting meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This requesting act applied in datum 62, 63, 64, 71, 72, 73, 76, 81, 83, 91.

4.1.2.7 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Supposing

The researcher found 4 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of supposing act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker's purpose in performing representatives is to commit him/herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Supposing act is one of the functions in representatives illocutionary act. Supposing act assumed that something is the case on the basis of evidence or probability but without proof or certain knowledge.

Table 4.18 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Supposing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	65	Blonde	He's not <i>choosing</i> to leave, is he? You're choosing for him. Which puts you at risk too.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
2	74	Blonde	You wanted convulsions; now you've got them.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
3	75	Blonde	You think he's faking it.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
4	78	White	I felt you take it, you know.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 74

Blonde: **“You wanted convulsions: now you’ve got them.”**

Black : (stares White’s face)

In data 74, Blonde talked to Black about what she looked. They approached White and frame White’s unconscious face. White’s two hands bound behind a seat-back, also shuddering (Muscles twitching in random pulses). Blonde realized it and she said **“You wanted convulsions: now you’ve got them.”** to supposed him because Black wanted White got a convulsions and he was got it. It shows that Blonde’s utterance supposes indirectly to Black that the white condition are based on an evidence or probability. It is relates to Black action which was he did not give a pill as medication for white’s healing. The speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has a supposing meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This supposing act applied in datum 65,74, 75, 78.

4.1.2.8 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Commanding

The researcher found 3 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of challenging act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is directives. Directives have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer. They express psychological states and can be request, commanding, impressing, challenging, suggesting, etc.

commanding act usually used to order something to the hearer in order to the speaker requires some actions by hearer.

Table 4.19 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Commanding

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	67	White	Medication ... in my pocket..	Declarative	Directives	Command
2	68	White	<i>A pill, alright? I've gotta take one every hour, on the hour.</i>	Declarative	Directives	Command
3	79	White	Room not big enough for both of us...	Declarative	Directives	Command

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 67

White: “**Medication... in my pocket..**”

Black: “What kind of medication?”

In data 67, this is the conversation between White as speaker and Black as the hearer. In the case, Black slapped White until fell down (unconscious) because he thought that White as a deceiver among them. Brown helped Black to hold up white's body to a seat back. Reluctantly, Brown separated White's upper body from the seat back. Black used the belt to tie the candidate's slack arms to the cross-bar behind him. In several times, Black blocked his approach, only to check behind him at the sound of movement and find Dark has untied it instead. She pulled the balled sock from his mouth. Then White said "**Medication... in my pocket..**". It means that he commands Black to get a pill in his pocket. It shows that the speaker utterance contains declaratives as structural form but it has a command meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. Those command acts are applied in datum 67, 68, 69.

4.1.2.9 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Threatening

The researcher found 1 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of threat act. The structural form is an imperative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is commissives. Commissives is the kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. It can be in the form of promise, refusing, threatening, etc. Threatening act states speaker intention to take hostile action against someone in retribution for something done or not.

Table 4.20 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Threatening

No.	Data	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	69	White	One of you's fucking taken it! This isn't funny! You know what happens when you don't take suppressants!	Imperatives	Commissives	Threat

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 69

White: **“One of you’s fucking taken it! This isn’t funny! You know what happens when you don’t take suppressants!”**

In data 69, the speaker (White) utterance addressed to all candidates. It shows the speaker was furious because his medication was lost and he suspected that one of them had been took it. Black slips a hand into White’s pocket and rifles around. To White’s alarm, he comes up empty. White asked Black to searches again but still nothing. The utterance **“you know what happens when you don’t take suppressants!”** is used to threats the opponents if they does not give him that pill. It is obvious that speaker threat the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains imperative as structural form but it has a threat

meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This threat act applied in datum 69.

4.1.2.10 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Promising

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of promising act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is commissives. Commissives is the kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. It can be in the form of promise, refusing, threatening, etc. promising act assures someone that the speaker will definitely do, give, or arrange something or undertake or declare that something will happen.

Table 4.21 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Promising

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	70	White	I'll be out of this for good!	Declarative	Commissives	Promising

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:



Datum 70

White: **“I’ll be out of this for good!”**

Black: **“Look on the bright side, brother. If you start to convulse, we’ll know you’re telling the truth. Then we’ll gladly help you.”**

In data 70, the speaker (White) searched the other candidates’ faces for sympathy. No one who wants helped him to give a medication for his healing. No one cares about his condition because White was considered as troublemaker in that competition. From the utterance **“I’ll be out of this for good!”** that delivered by him, he tried to take a sympathy from his partner and he promised, if one of them helped him, he would be compensated to tell the true of exam question.

However, Black as hearer he did not affected towards White’s utterance, Black prefer to wait White until he got convulse and he told the truth. It is obvious that speaker promises the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has a promise meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This promising act applied in data 70.

4.1.2.11 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Informing

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of informing act. The structural form is interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives because those speech acts are contain what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It can be statements of act, asserting, informing, confirming, etc. Informing act is used to formally or officially tell someone about something or give them information.

Table 4.22 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Informing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	80	White	But answer me this, <i>brother</i> : what corporation doesn't know how many positions it has available? What CEO can't decide if he wants to hire one assistant or eight? There's only one job going in his office, you know that?	Interrogative	Representatives	Informing

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 80

Black: "but they never said there was only one position available!"

White: "**But answer me this, *brother*: what corporation doesn't know how many positions. It has available? What CEO can't decide if he wants to hire one assistant or eight? There's only one job going in his office, you know that?"**

In data 80, the conversation is delivered by White as speaker and Black as the hearer. Black still forced White to tell the truth of the exam question. Is this



case, White answered that the test is question and the answer is one of them. But

Black claimed that the answer is all of them (all candidates) together, as a team that would be accepted in the corporation. Firmly, White explains indirectly by using interrogative sentence to Black, he tells “**But answer me this, brother:**

what corporation doesn’t know how many positions. It has available? What CEO can’t decide if he wants to hire one assistant or eight? There’s only one job going in his office, you know that?”, it is to give an information that the

company only provided one job position in his office. It is obvious that speaker informs the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains interrogative as structural form but it has an informing act meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This informing act applied in data 80.

4.1.2.12 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Describing

The researcher found 3 types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of describing act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker’s purpose in performing representatives is to commit him/herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Describing act is one of the functions in representatives illocutionary act. Describing act is give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.

Table 4.23 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Describing

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	82	White	See? You can't fight who you are, can you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Describing
2	87	White	You're sick: like me. Your death will be explained away, okay? Noone outside this r4oom even cares. They've got problems of their own, like avoiding the infection themselves..	Declarative	Representatives	Describing
3	93	Blonde	You don't look like him.	Declarative	Representatives	Describing

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 93

Blonde: **“You don't look like him.”** (indicates invigilator)

Deaf: **“.....”** (silent)

In data 93, the dialogue is between Blonde as speaker and Deaf as the hearer. In the end, Blonde was broke the question and answered it too. Actually, the question delivered by invigilator in the first section; part of introduction and giving the rules to conduct the examination in the exam room. At the previous section, an invigilator asked “any question?” as the question of the examination and the answer is “no” because there is no question by candidates at the time. No one realized it. Furthermore, Deaf came with Invigilator in the end of story. Evidently, Deaf is an CEO’s company.

No one realized too. Then Blonde said “**You don’t look like him.**” to described how Deaf’s appearance and the words “**like him**” is refers to Invigilator who looks formal such a businessman. It is obvious that speaker informs the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has a describing act meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This describing act applied in datum 82, 87, 93.

4.1.2.13 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Prohibiting

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of prohibiting act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is commissives. Commissives is the kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. It can be in the form of promise, refusing, threatening, prohibiting etc. Prohibiting act, formally forbid (something) by law, rule, or other authority.

4.24 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Prohibiting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	84	White	I can't let my partner escort you out: we only just became friends.	Declarative	Commissives	Prohibiting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 84

Brown: "You want us to spoil our papers? Disqualify ourselves? Okay. (nods to Black) We'll take those odds over the alternative. You win..."

White: **"I can't let my partner escort you out: we only just became friends."**

In data 84, White as speaker, he ordered all of candidates to disqualify themselves in one by one. Brown first, he thought to disqualify by using spoil their papers. The speaker said **"I can't let my partner escort you out: we only just became friends."** It is indicates that the speaker prohibited him to disqualify with his partners by spoil the paper, White asked them to walk out of the exam room one by one. It is obvious that speaker prohibit the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has a

prohibition meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This prohibiting act applied in data 84.

4.1.2.14 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Asserting

The researcher found 1types the function of illocutionary acts in the form of asserting act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker's purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Asserting act is one of the functions in representatives illocutionary act. Asserting act states a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.

4.25 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Asserting

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	89	Blonde	Then, I saved your life.	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 89

White: "Don't cry, darlin'. You were a passenger in here anyway. You fucked your way to the top"

Blonde: "Then, I saved your life."

In data 89, the conversation is between Blonde as speaker and White as the hearer. In this case, White expected got a victory. He wanted all of his partners were disqualified. The out of the exam room in one by one because left the room was broken the rules. When Blonde would left the room, White says goodbye by mocking her. Then Blonde respond ““Then, I saved your life.” The utterance asserts him that she was defeated for his victory. It is indicates that speaker asserting the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has an asserting meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This asserting act applied in data 89.

4.1.2.15 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Stating

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of stating act. The structural form is a declarative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker’s purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Stating act is one of the functions in representatives illocutionary act. Stating act expressed something definitely or closely in speech.

4.26 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Stating

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	90	White	Well, anyone can make a mistake.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 90

Blonde: "Then, I saved your life."

White: "Well, anyone can make a mistake."

In data 90, White as the speaker was say goodbye to the Blonde who would leave the exam room. Blonde as hearer assumed that she was saved White's life, that is defeated for his victory. White replied "Well, anyone can make a mistake". It indicates the speaker state about anyone can make a mistake to describe himself. It is obvious that speaker stating the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains declarative as structural form but it has a stating meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This stating act applied in data 90.

4.1.2.16 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Claiming

The researcher found 1 type the function of illocutionary acts in the form of claiming act. The structural form is an interrogative sentence and the type of illocutionary acts of those utterances is representatives. The speaker's purpose in performing representatives is to commit him / herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Claiming act is one of the functions in representatives illocutionary act. Claiming act assert or state that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof.

4.27 Indirect Speech Acts Functioning for Claiming

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
1	94	Blonde	Important enough to kill for?	Interrogative	Representatives	Claiming

From the table above, the further explanation, it could be seen in the example in following:

Datum 94

Invigilator: "Our founder is a scientist, an innovator. He's very particular about those he invites to work for him: especially when it comes to the most important hiring decision he's ever made."

Blonde : "Important enough to kill for?"

Invigilator: "What makes you think he's dead?"

In data 94, Invigilator was explained about the process working of company and he also described the deaf's as scientist job position. Blonde said "Important enough to kill for?" to claimed her statement about Black condition at the time because she thought Black was died. In previous section, White was shot Black by using the gun. Then invigilator explained according to Black, he was not died, Deaf as scientist was found the magic bullet in that gun is a pill Rapid cell regeneration that can eradicates the virus is never there in the world. The meaning of speaker utterance to claimed that Black was died. It is obvious that speaker stating the hearer indirectly because the speaker utterance contains interrogative as structural form but it has a claiming meaning to the hearer. It is obvious there is relationship between structure and the function. This claiming act applied in data 90.

4.2 Discussion

In this discussion, the writer discussed the findings and the analysis of the functions of direct and indirect speech acts were used by main characters of Exam movie by using Yule's theory in speech act classification (1996). The writer took the climax or conflict part of the story. The conflics of the story were complete that had been enough for making interest. The author also described how the situational context of the main character's utterances in direct and indirect speech acts. The writer found there were 50 utterances containing the functions types of direct speech acts and 41 utterances containing the functions types of indirect speech acts in Exam movie.

From these results, the writer found that there were 11 the functions types in direct speech act that performed by White (candidates 5) and Blonde (candidate 7) in the Exam movie. They were asking, inviting, stating, disliking, approving, commanding, confirming, claiming, sorrowing, asserting, and challenging. The most dominant function was commanding in direct speech act that performed by White, because White as antagonist and bossy characters, he often used commanding act in the form of imperative sentence as direct speech acts functions to asks the hearer to do something and he required what he wants. It could be seen on findings, direct speech acts analysis at 4.1.1.6, White said “**Go on... rip it up, Deaf. Rip it up!**” to commands the hearer to spoil his Exam paper. This could be proved in Yule (1996, p.54), he stated that t the structural form of imperatives has relationship to the commanding as general function.

The second, the writer found that there were 16 the functions types in indirect speech act that performed by White (candidates 5) and Blonde (candidate 7) in the Exam movie. They were inviting, suggesting, asking, impressing, refusing, requesting, supposing, commanding, threatening, promising, informing, describing, prohibiting, asserting, stating, and claiming. The most dominant function was requesting in direct speech act that performed by Blonde, because Blonde as protagonist or problem solver character, she often used request act in the form of declarative as indirect speech acts functions to order or request indirectly to the hearer to do something appropriate the speaker’s wants. Declarative sentence was not only to stating, but also to requests the hearer, rather than as being polite to request something. It could be seen on findings, indirect

speech acts analysis at 4.1.2.6, Blonde said **“If we can’t maintain trust and cooperation we’re through”** to request the hearer to be cooperative and believe in each other. As Yule (1996, p. 55) gave an example of the declarative sentence used to make a statement in direct speech act, but declarative sentence used to make a request in indirect speech acts.

After analyzed the finding, the writer was compared the present study and the previous study. In the first previous study directed by Hairul (2014) entitled *Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman’s Utterances in the Action Movie The A Team*. The research problem in this studies were to found the purpose and how Faceman’s utterance were described in direct and indirect speech acts. The writer found 103 uttrances containing direct speech acts and 16 utterances indirect speech acts types. The writer also explained the felicity condition, illocutionary force, structure, and communication functions of sentence. In direct speech act, the writer found the purpose of Faceman in the illocutionary acts of utterances, they are 20 statement, 3 question, and 5 command. The most frequent was representatives. It refers to the speakerbelief as the true condition. While indirect speech act, Faceman had some the real purposes in producing the word which could be seen in the illocutionary acts of utterance consist 4 statements, 6 comands and 1 for thanking. Directives was the most frequent types which produced by Faceman.

Then, a second study about speech acts was done by Handayani (2012) in his thesis entitled “ The study of Speech Act in “Body of Lies” the Movie. This research discussed about the types of speech acts used Searle’s categories of

illocutionary act. The writer found 67 example of speech act. They were divided to two parts, first based on types of speech acts and second based on Searle's categories of illocutionary act. The first type, the writer found 20 examples types of speech act. The types of speech acts found, there were directness and literalness speech acts, and direct and non literalness speech acts. The second type, the writer found 47 examples of Searle's categories of illocutionary act. There were representative (stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, concluding, describing, affirming, forecasting, insist, and asserting), Second is directives. (ordering, requesting, advising, begging, demand, forbidden, and suggestion) The last is declaration (resigning, demising, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, declaring war, and separation).

Similar with both Hairul (2014) and Handayani (2012) they were use speech act categories based on Searle classification. They used movie script as the object and used the characters in the movie to analyze the data. Representatives and directives illocutionary acts were found in those both of the studies.

On the comparison, the current study had some differences with the previous studies. The current study found the most functions used by two main characters in direct and indirect speech acts and described the situational context in each points the data. The current study only took climax part of the movie in analyzed the data. Besides, the current study used George Yule theory to classify types of the functions in speech act classifications (1996). However, these previous studies were very helpful to support this study in finding out the result.

Besides, the writer chose Exam movie because there were many interesting things in the movie. First, the ending of this movie was unpredictable. Second, The Exam movie presented different set. The movie had a single set. The set of Exam movie was only in a room. Third, the another interesting was nickname of the candidates. In this movie did not mention names of candidates through narratoe, invigilator, or mentioned on the paper. Eight candidates were four men and four women from different cultures. Moreover, the writer conducted this research to fill the gap between those previous studies with the current study that was the previous studies used Yule (1996) and Searle (1969) while the current study used Yule's theory (1996) and Holmes theory (1992).



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covered conclusion and suggestion which aimed to infer the result of the study and gave suggestion for the next researchers who wanted to conduct a similar study in the field.

5.1 Conclusio

The speaker, when delivering his or her message to the hearer, has some intended meanings. These intended meanings sometimes are not expressed directly, but implicitly for a certain purpose, such a declarative sentence that use to request something. There is correlation between structural form and the communicative general functions. Thus, people should be carefully to interpret the speaker utterance.

The writer conducted the research about direct and indirect speech acts. The purpose of this research is to find the function of direct and indirect speech acts and how the situational context. After the writer did the analysis of the data that have been collected on the previous chapter, the writer found that there are 50 utterances contain the functions types of direct speech acts and 41 utterances contain the functions types of indirect speech acts. Based on Yule (1996) theory, the writer found some functions types in direct speech acts, they were asking, inviting, stating , disliking, approving, commanding, confirming, claiming, sorrowing, asserting, and challenging. The most frequently appeared is commanding direct speech act which produced 12 utterances.



The second is the requesting indirect speech acts which produced 10 utterances. They were inviting, asking, impressing, refusing, requesting, supposing, commanding, threatening, promising, informing, describing, prohibiting, asserting, stating, claiming.

First, the most dominance function is commanding in direct speech act that performed by White, because White as antagonist and bossy characters, he often used commanding act in the form of imperative sentence as direct speech acts functions to asks the hearer to do something and he required what he wants. Second, the most dominance function is requesting in indirect speech act that performed by Blonde, because Blonde as protagonist or problem solver character, she often used request act in the form of declarative as indirect speech acts functions to order or request indirectly to the hearer to do something appropriate the speaker's wants. Declarative sentence is not only to stating, but also to requests the hearer, rather than as being polite to request something. Based on the analysis, the writer concluded that the main characters in the *Exam* movie, frequently give an order to the interlocutors. They applied imperative sentence as structural form and command/request as the general communication.

5.2 Suggestion

The author gives any suggestion for analyzing the direct and indirect speech acts of some utterances through pragmatics theory is a very interesting research to do.

This study expected to give reference for further study or the next researcher and also



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Appendix 1. Utterances Containing Function Types of Direct Speech Acts

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary acts	Function
1	1	White	Is there anything in there, or is he just happy to see you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
	2	White	That's all?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
	3	White	No problem, love. Allow me...!	Imperative	Directives	Inviting
	4	White	Alright, Let's go.	Imperative	Directives	Inviting
	5	White	What I had to.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
	6	Blonde	Black, what did you do?	Interrogative	Expressives	Disliking
	7	Blonde	That's better	Declarative	Representatives	Approving
	8	White	You are crying aren't you, mate?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
	9	White	Thaat's it. More, more, more!	Imperative	Directives	Command
	10	White	Can't write anything on it now, can you? Just try. Go on... Don't then..	Imperative	Directives	Command
	11	White	Are you hungry, mate? Are you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
	12	White	No snack machines in here, though, are there?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
	13	White	Go on... rip it up, Deaf. Rip it up!	Imperative	Directives	Command



14	Blonde	Hey! What did I tell you before?	Interrogative	Expressives	Disliking
15	White	And then there were five	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
16	White	So I lied..! So what	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming
17	White	Lying isn't against the rules, is it? Besides, you don't have to listen to me, let alone agree or obey.	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
18	White	You can add a tenth to that list. The 'tendency' to see through all the bullshit surrounding you and rise above it. I'll tick that box myself.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
19	Blonde	That was smart	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
20	Blonde	What does it matter?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
21	White	You don't have to believe me: just untie my arms and let me take the pill! Go on!	Imperative	Directives	Command
22	White	Give it to me yourself then! It's in my left pocket! I'll do what you want, okay?	Imperative	Directives	Command
23	White	Alright, give me the pill and I'll tell you. Honest. Look, take it out at least! Stick your hand in!	Imperative	Directives	Command
24	White	Try again! It's in there!	Imperative	Directives	Command
25	White	Please... don't do this...!!!	Imperative	Expressives	Sorrowing



26	Blonde	<i>My point is we can not prove anyone's guilt or innocence, so it's a waste of time to try.</i>	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
27	Blonde	Trust is a <i>choice</i> .	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
28	Blonde	Brown, why are you doing this???	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
29	Blonde	I thought you were a gambler?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
30	Blonde	Alright, stop this! This can't be our only option!	Imperative	Directives	Command
31	Blonde	This is pointless. She cuts herself <i>anyway</i> .	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
32	Blonde	Brown, <i>don't do this!</i> There must be another way!	Imperative	Directives	Command
33	Blonde	He really needs that pill, doesn't he?	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
34	Blonde	Is he unconscious...?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking
35	Blonde	You weren't kidding about that pill...	Declarative	Representatives	Approving
36	White	Four down, four to go, eh...? And ten minutes on the clock. Exciting.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
37	White	That's the spirit, Brown.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
38	White	The question...? You still don't get it, do you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Asking



39	White	There is no question !!! there never was one! Not the kind you're looking for anyway.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
40	White	When you've eliminated the impossible, whatever's left has to be the truth, doesn't it? No matter how crazy it seems.	Interrogative	Representatives	Confirming
41	White	<i>This test</i> is the question! And the answer is us. <i>We're</i> the answers.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
42	White	That's right. Just one of us...!	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting
43	White	You're not gonna shoot me.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
44	White	Yeah, I see what I want to see, Black and you hear what you want to hear.	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting
45	White	There's only one job going in his office, you know that? The rest is fantasy..	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming
46	White	Put the gun down, Black.	Imperative	Directives	Command
47	Blonde	Throw it out the door then! That won't break any rules.	Imperative	Directives	Command
48	White	Go on then, shoot me. Go on, shoot me in the head, go on! I dare you...	Imperative	Directives	Challenging
49	White	Come on! We don't have all day!	Imperative	Directives	Command
50	White	You're assuming I've got one.	Declarative	Representatives	Claiming



51	Blonde	I'll go. I'm through with this.	Declarative	Commissives	Promising
52	Blonde	That's the answer you wanted...to the first question asked of us.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
53	Blonde	I almost missed it too	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
54	Blonde	Let's get started	Imperative	Directives	Inviting

Appendix 2. Utterances Containing Function Types of Indirect Speech Acts

No.	Datum	Characters	Utterances	Type		
				Structure	Illocutionary Acts	Function
55	White	White	That's it: join in at last. You're Deaf but not dumb, eh?	Declarative	Directives	Inviting
56	Blonde	Blonde	Okay, from now on everybody watch what you say.	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
57	White	White	It's hard to tell.	Declarative	Representatives	Asking
58	White	White	You should thank me: all of you! I just narrowed down the field, so <i>your</i> odds have improved!	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
59	White	White	No, no, I don't need your help, Black. I think you'll find it's <i>you</i> who needs <i>my</i> help, 'cos I've figured it out.	Declarative	Directives	Impressing
60	White	White	What should I?	Interrogative	Comissives	Refusing
61	White	White	Sticks and stones, love. I bet you say that to all the boys.	Declarative	Directives	Challenging
62	Blonde	Blonde	We may need him. He's a resource, if nothing else.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
63	Blonde	Blonde	<i>And</i> taking him out of the game.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
64	Blonde	Blonde	Alright, if you won't think selflessly about this, think selfishly.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting

65	Blonde	He's not <i>choosing</i> to leave, is he? You're choosing for him. Which puts you at risk too.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
66	Blonde	Look, we have less than half-anhour. We still don't know the question. (indicates White) He claims to know the question...	Imperative	Directives	Requesting
67	White	Medication... in my pocket..	Declarative	Directives	Command
68	White	A <i>pill</i> , alright? I've gotta take one every hour, on the hour.	Declarative	Directives	Command
69	White	One of you's fucking taken it! This isn't funny! You know what happens when you don't take suppressants!	Imperatives	Commissives	Threatening
70	White	I'll be out of this for good!	Declarative	Commissives	Promising



71	Blonde	Any of us could be plants. But not all of us. At least one candidate has to be genuine for the test to be viable.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
72	Blonde	If we can't maintain trust and cooperation we're through.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
73	Blonde	We can choose the 'trust' to keep cooperating if necessary. I think it's necessary.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
74	Blonde	You wanted convulsions: now you've got them.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
75	Blonde	You think he's faking it.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
76	Blonde	If anyone took it, own up now.	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
77	White	Yeah, well don't expect me to thank you.	Declarative	Commissives	Refusing
78	White	I felt you take it, you know.	Declarative	Representatives	Supposing
79	White	Room not big enough for both of us...	Declarative	Directives	Command
80	White	But answer me this, <i>brother</i> : what corporation doesn't know how many positions it has available? What CEO can't decide if he wants to hire one assistant or eight? There's only one job going in his office, you know that?	Interrogative	Representatives	Informing



81	White	This isn't worth killing for...	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
82	White	See? You can't fight who you are, can you?	Interrogative	Representatives	Describing
83	White	I want to be alone..!	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
84	White	I can't let my partner escort you out: we only just became friends.	Declarative	Commissives	Prohibition
85	White	How about you walk out of here instead? <i>Each of you</i> . One by one. Starting with you...	Interrogative	Directives	Requesting
86	White	Don't be stupid, Black	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
87	White	You're sick: like me. Your death will be explained away, okay? Noone outside this room even cares. They've got problems of their own, like avoiding the infection themselves..	Declarative	Representatives	Describing
88	White	Don't cry, darling. You were a passenger in here anyway. You fucked your way to the top.	Imperative	Directives	Suggesting
89	Blonde	Then, I saved your life.	Declarative	Representatives	Asserting





90	White	Well, anyone can make a mistake.	Declarative	Representatives	Stating
91	White	WELL...??? You said there's one answer and you're looking at him! I've done <i>everything</i> ! I made everything happen in here. (points at Blonde) -- and she's done <i>nothing</i> ! It's <i>me</i> ! I'm the one you want! I'M THE ONE YOU WANT!!!	Declarative	Directives	Requesting
92	Blonde	I haven't accepted yet.	Declarative	Commissives	Refusing
93	Blonde	You don't look like him.	Declarative	Representatives	Describing
94	Blonde	Important enough to kill for?	Interrogative	Representatives	Claiming

Appendix: Date of thesis consultation



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6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 11 Agustus 2017
7. Nama Pembimbing : Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed.
8. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	30 Oktober 2016	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	1 November 2016	Konsultasi	Pembimbing I	
3.	3 November 2016	Pengumpulan Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
4.	6 November 2016	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
5.	10 November 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
6.	16 November 2016	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
7.	19 November 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	

8.	23 November 2016	Menyerahkan Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
9.	28 November 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
10	20 Mei 2017	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
11	1 Juni 2017	Menyerahkan Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
12	10 Juni 2017	Revisi Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
13	14 Juni 2017	Revisi Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I	
14	19 Juni 2017	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
15	31 Juni 2017	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
16	2 Juli 2017	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
17	9 Juli 2017	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
18	31 Juli 2017	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
19	10 Agustus 2017	Revisi Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
20	11 Agustus 2017	ACC Jilid Skripsi	Pembimbing I	

9. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

B

Malang, 2017

Mengetahui

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra,



Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
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Dosen Pembimbing,



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