

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of the study referring to the proposed research questions. The findings related to the types of illocutionary acts of the main character in “Allegiant” movie according to John R. Searle theory. Those utterances are written in italic and bold to make them clear in analyzing.

A. Findings and Analysis

The next step of the research process is presenting the findings and analysis based on the formulation of the research questions which was stated in the previous chapter.

1. The Types of Illocutionary Acts Performed by Tris as the Main Character in Allegiant Movie

The writer analyzed the data and classified it into five types of illocutionary acts. In analyzing the types of illocutionary acts, the writer classified the data based on the types of illocutionary by John R. Searle. Namely representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative. Based on the result of the study, it revealed that there were five types of illocutionary acts found in this movie; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative. The example for each types and the explanations (analysis) would be presented as follows:

1) Representative

Representative shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. There are acts which commit the speaker to something's being the case to the truth of the expressed proposition. The examples of this type are stating, asserting, denying, admitting, informing, predicting and so on. The writer found 34 data of representative in *Allegiant* movie. Meanwhile, the writer found 7 examples of representatives from the data. The first is asserting, second is stating, third is denying, fourth is informing, fifth is notifying, then telling, the last is predicting. The examples can be seen as follow:

a. Asserting

Datum 1

Four: "You know, it might not be the best time to leave."

Tris: **"I know, but we can't be here for every fight. And the message said to come out and meet the rest of the world."**

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : Yard around building
- c. Context of situation : In that afternoon, Tris was talking with Four after he talked with his mother. They talked about their decision to leave the place.

Analysis

Tris and Four was talking about their plan to leave the place. Four was confusing to decide that they have to leave or not. So, he talked to Tris that

maybe their planning to leave that place was not the best choice to be taken. Considering that reason, Tris decides that they can't be there for every fight by saying, *"I know, but we can't be here for every fight. And the message said to come out and meet the rest of the world"*.

Based on that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she used is asserting. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She asserts that they can't be there for every fight. She believes the message that said to come out and meet the rest of the world.

Datum 2

Christina: "What if there's nothing else out there?"

Tris: "**There has to be.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Christina
- b. Setting : Under the building outside the wall
- c. Context of situation : In that time, they were taking a shelter at the unused building because of raining. They all feel cold, and also afraid what will happen with them.

Analysis

They can leave the place together successfully. When they walked along the street to find out the place that was said in the message, suddenly the rain was coming. So, they run to find a place to take shelter. Finally they find the unused building around there, and they can rest until the rain

stopped. In the middle of raining, Christina asked that what if there is nothing anything out there. Then, Tris said to Christina, “*There has to be*”.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative is asserting. It commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In this context, she believes that there is something out there which waiting for their coming.

Datum 3

Four: “Do you trust him? David.”

Tris: “**I trust her.**”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : unused room
- c. Context of situation : When Tris and Four were walking and talking together in the unused room, Tris said that she can see the past of her mother. She knows that from the memory that given by David. Then, Four asked Tris, does she trust David, and Tris said that she trust her mother.

Analysis

In that night, Tris and Four were walking together enjoy their time in a unused room. They talked about their activity at that day. At that time Tris told Four about something that she found when she meets David. She met David in his office. David gave something that can save somebody’s memory. Then he asked Tris to wear it. When she wearing that memory,

she could know the story of her mother in the past. she know that her mother was from Fringe and saved by the bureau. After listening Tris' story, then Four asked her that does she believe to David. Then Tris answer that question by saying, "*I trust her*".

Based on that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. While the kind of representative here is asserting. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In that utterance she asserts that she just believe her mother, not anyone else.

Datum 4

David: "Now, the council's always careful how they introduced any new element to the experiment."

Tris: "**Right. But, when they need too, they intervene.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and David
- b) Setting : David's office
- c) Context of situation : Tris was asking David that he has a purpose when he sent her mother to Chicago. and David said that is true. He said that now the council more careful when sending a new element to the experiment. Then Tris said that they will intervene when they need too.

Analysis

In that time, Tris was talking with David in the David's office. They worked together for David's planning. Besides they did their work, Tris asked to David about her mother. She asked him how can her mother ended up in Chicago if she born in the Fringe, because he would not just sent her to the gate. Then Davud said that the council always careful when they introduced a new element to the experiment, so they would not make a mistake. After listening that answer Tris said to David, "*Right. But when they need too, they intervene*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of illocutionary that she uses is assreting. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She believe that the council would intervene to that experiment when they think that they need to intervene.

Datum 5

Four: "Okay, David is not the person that you think he is."

Tris: "**Four, you know nothing about David. You've no idea what we've been working up here.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Four
- b) Setting : David's office
- c) Context of situation : When Four asked Tris to go to Chicago with him, she refuses it. She said that they have to wait the result. And

Four said that David was not good person as that she think. But Tris answer that Four don't know anything about him.

Analysis

Four was going upstairs to the David's office. He went there to meet Tris. Then when he met Tris there he said that he would leave the bureau and asked Tris to join him. Four said that they would go to Chicago and they shouldn't ever left there. But Tris said that they have to wait the result of the council. Then Four said to Tris that David is not the person as good as she think. Listening that, then she said to Four by saying, "*Four, you know nothing about David. You've no idea what we've been working up here*".

Based on that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. While the kind of representative that she uses is asserting. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition. She asserts that Four didn't know anything about David, and he also didn't have any idea about what she and David were working up at David's office.

Datum 6

David: "That isn't what we're here to discuss."

Tris: "**Well, it should be.** Look, I know that all of this is just an experiment to you, but these people in Chicago are real. And they're in a

war right now because of divisions that you created, and you are doing nothing to help them.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and David
- b) Setting : Providence
- c) Context of situation : When Tris and David was meeting the council, she said about something that David doesn't like. But Tris thinks that she has to tell the truth. So, she didn't hear what David said.

Analysis

In that time, Tris and David were going to the Providence. They went there to meet the council. They want to discuss about the planning of David. After they greet each other then the council asked Tris to said what she wants to say. Then she start to tell everything in her mind. In the middle she tells something to the council, David stopped her and said that it wasn't not what they want to discuss there. Knowing that then Tris said, “*Well, it should be.* Look, I know that all of this is just an experiment to you, but these people in Chicago are real. And they're in a war right now because of divisions that you've created, and you are doing nothing to help them”.

Based on that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is asserting. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In that utterance Tris asserts that she has to tell the truth so it can be stopped.

Datum 7

Tris: **"Four would never leave anyone behind at the crash site."**

Matthew: "Yeah. He told me you would say that. Four is trying to make his way back to the Chicago."

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Matthew
- b) Setting : David's office
- c) Context of situation : When Tris came back to the bureau, she saw Matthew in David's office. He was there because he wants to tell Tris that Four was left him behind when they got a crash. But, Tris knows that isn't true, because Four never do that.

Analysis

After meeting the council in the Providence, Tris and David went back to the bureau. When they arrived in David's office, Tris saw Matthew was standing there in the office. Then Tris asked him where Four is, then he answer that Four was left him behind when they got a

crash. He told Tris like what Four said to him. The Tris said to him,
“Four would never leave anyone behind at the crash site”.

According to that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses the illocutionary acts. The type of illocutionary acts here is representative. While the kind of representative that she uses is asserting. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In that utterance Tris asserts that Four would never do that. She believes that Four would never leave anyone when getting a crash.

b.Stating

Datum 8

Tris: “What are you, afraid of heights?”

Four: “No. Who told you that?”

Tris: “**Sometimes when I look past the wall, I think that I can see something out there.** Do you?”

Four: “No.”

Context

- a) The participants :Tris and Four
- b) Setting : unused building
- c) Context of situation : Tris and Four was climbing the unused building. They do that because they want a place that can make them feel comfortable. When they arrive at that place, Tris said to

Four that she thinks she can see something out there. But, Four doesn't see anything.

Analysis

At that time, Tris and Four were climbing the unused building in Chicago. they climbed that building because they want to find a place that can make them feel relaxe when talking about something. when they arrived on the top, they were making a joke each other. Tris asked Four that was he afraid of the heights, then Four said that was not true. After joking each other, the Tris said, "*Sometimes when I look past the wall, I think that I can see something out there. Do you?*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she uses is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that some propositions are true. She states that sometimes when she look past the wall, she believes that she can see something else out there.

Datum 9

Tris: "Put the traitors on trial, close down the gate. **Didn't take her long to make the same mistakes as Jeanine.**"

Four: "I need to talk to her. I still think I can bring her around."

Context

a) The Participants :Tris and Four

- b) Setting : unused building
- c) Context of situation : When Tris was talking with Four, Evelyn was announcing something. Then Tris said that with what Evelyn did now, it will make her become the next of Jeanine.

Analysis

Tris and Four were talking together on the top of the unused building in Chicago. They talked about everything that was in their mind, include their plan to leave the Chicago. In the middle of their talking, Evelyn, Four's mother. Was giving an announcement to all the people there. She said that anybody was not allowed to go outside the wall whatever their reasons. Then, Tris said to Four, "Put the traitors on trial, close down the gate. *Didn't take her long to make the same mistakes as Jeanine*".

Based on that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. While the kind of representative that she used is stating. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that some propositions are true. So, she state that what Evelyn did now, it would make her become the next of Jeanine, because she would do the same mistake as Jeanine.

Datum 10

Four: "You know, it's Caleb trial tomorrow."

Tris: "Yeah, I know. **I don't owe him anything.**"

Four: “No. No, you don’t.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Four
- b) Setting :yard around the building
- c) Context of situation : Tris and Four was talking about their plan leaving the Chicago. Then, Four said that tomorrow was Caleb’s trial. Then, Tris answered that she knows that.

Analysis

Tris and Four was talking together at the yard. They sit on the ruins of the building. They talked about their planning to leave the city. Four feels confuse about that decision. He is afraid if their decision was wrong. So, he said to Tris, how if there is nothing left out there, how if their efforts were in vain. Considering that, Tris said that she can live with that as long as she with Four but she can’t live without trying something. Then Four said to Tris that tomorrow was Caleb’s trial. So, she answers by saying, “Yeah, I know. *I don’t owe him anything*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she uses is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state that she knows about that but she did not matter because she did not owe Caleb anything.

Datum 11

Four: “So, it all hinges on the mysterious council, does it? What if they say no?”

Tris: “**David is confident that they won’t.**”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Four
- b) Setting : rest area
- c) Context of situation : When Four begins unbeliving David, he asked to Tris how if the council said that they won’t do David’s plan. Then, Tris answers the David confidently said they won’t do that.

Analysis

In the rest area, Four was talking with Caleb. They talk about something bad happens in Chicago. When they finished their talking, Tris meets them. Caleb already go out from the rest area. Four says that the condition in Chicago was very terrible. Then Four said to Tris about what the planning of David. Tris answers that they would go to the Providence to talk with the council about that planning. After that he asked again how if the council say no about that plan. Then Tris said to Four, “*David is confident that they won’t*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state David was confident that the

council did not say no about the planning of David. And she believed what David said.

Datum 12

Four: "You can come out now, Caleb."

Caleb: "Thank you, Four. Thank you."

Four: "Don't thank me. It's your sister's idea."

Caleb: "You saved me?"

Tris: **"It's what you do for family."**

Context

- a. The participants : Tris and Four, Caleb
- b. Setting : Yard
- c. Context of situation : Four got Caleb out of the jail. They walked together to the yard. Arriving there, Tris was waiting them beside a car.

Analysis

Four entered the jail where the traitors are. He went to Caleb's jail. He said to Caleb that Caleb has to followed Four. So they went out from that jail together. When Four and Caleb were on the way to out of that place they were followed by one of the jail's keeper there. Fortunately they can go out from that place. When they arrived at the yard, Tris was waiting them besides the car. But, there are some souldiers that suspect them. Suddenly he push Caleb into a big hole. Then, he pretend to shoot Caleb. After the souldiers left them, Caleb says a lot of thanking to Four. Then, four said that

all of this was planned by Tris. So, he asked her why she saved him. Then, Tris answer, *“It’s what you do for family”*.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that some propositions are true. She states that because she believes a family would do anything to saved their member of family, altought that person ever hurting their feeling.

Datum 13

Four: “When were you going to tell me?”

Tris: “I don’t know. I I guess I didn’t think that it matter.”

Four: “Why doesn’t it matter?”

Tris: **“Because it doesn’t make a difference if you’re ‘pure’ or you’re ‘damage’. You’re still the same person to me.** Look. I know that it’s not perfect, by any means, but The bureau saved my mother from the fringe. I wouldn’t be here without her.”

Context

- a) The participants :Tris and Four
- b) Setting : rest area

- c) Context of situation : Four knows that he was different with Tris, and he asked Tris why she does tell him. Then she said that she thinks it doesn't matter because it doesn't change anything between them.

Analysis

Four was in the rest area. He was talking with Caleb. They talk about something bad happens in Chicago. When they finished their talking, Tris meets them. Caleb already go out from the rest area. So, Tris can enjoy their time. Four says that the condition in Chicago was very terrible. Then Four said that he knew what make he and Tris different. It is because of he was damage and Tris was pure. The she asked why did not she tell him. For Tris it doesn't matter being different. When Tris said that, then Four asked again why that thing doesn't matter for her. So, Tris said by saying, *"Because it doesn't make a difference if you're 'pure' or you're 'damage'. You're still the same person to me.* Look. I know that it's not perfect, by any means, but The bureau saved my mother from the fringe. I wouldn't be here without her".

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state

her belief that some propositions were true. She states that both of pure or damage, for her Four still the same person. There was not any differences from him. so, she does not matter about that.

Datum 14

David: “Tris. I’m more than aware that the separation has been difficult for you and Four, but I’ve watched you both enough to know that I think the two of you are going to work it out.”

Tris: **“We’re fine. Everything’s fine.”**

David: “Good. Let’s get to work.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and David
- b) Setting : rest area
- c) Context of situation : David said that he was watching Tris and Four for a long time. And he knows that Tris doesn’t like separation. But, when David said that they would be working in a part, Tris said that everything is fine.

Analysis

Tris was in the rest area. She was talking with Four about what she did in the David’s office. The she teold him what she did. Not for a long time they were talking, Matthew come to them and said that David was looning for her. So, she left Four alone. After arriving to the

David's office, David said that he had watched Tris and Four for a long time. He knew that the separation was making she and Four feel difficult. But, they have to work in a part. Listening that, she said to David, "*We're fine. Everything's fine*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that both she or Four was feeling fine if they have to work in a part, like what David said. They do not matter about that.

Datum 15

The council: "This must all come as quite a shock to you, Miss Prior, finding out that you are pure."

Tris: "Pure. I'm not even sure what's that suppose to mean. But yes, it is shocking to me. Shocking that the more I learn about the past, the more I feel like **You're all making the same mistakes over and over again.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and the Council
- b) Setting : Providence
- c) Context of situation : When the council meet Tris in personal, they give a time to Tris for saying something to them. Then Tris

said that she was shocking with anything. She said they all making a mistake over and over.

Analysis

In that time, Tris and David were going to the Providence. They went there to meet the council because they want to discuss about David's planning. After they greet each other then the council said to her that she must be shocked for knowing that she was the only one who has the pure genetical. Then she answered that she feels very shocked knowing that truth, but at same time she also can learn about something. She said that by saying, "Pure. I'm not even sure what's that suppose to mean. But yes, it is shocking to me. Shocking that the more I learn about the past, the more I feel like *You're all making the same mistakes over and over again*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that some propositions are true. She states that because she believes that after she learned about the past, she feels like all of the people both the council or David were making the same mistakes over and over again.

Datum 16

Tris: "I love you."

Context

- a) The participants : Tris
- b) Setting : Chicago
- c) Context of situation : Tris was coming back to Chicago. She went there because she wants to rescue Four. When she meets him, she feels sorry for unbelieving him. Then, she said that she loves him.

Analysis

Tris and her friends were coming back to Chicago. She went there to rescue Four. Then she and Christina were going to inside the building. They were fighting with people who keep Four's room. Although, they take a lot of time to fight with that people, they can shoot the people easily by using the drones. Because of their fighting, Four awake from his fainting. Four has stolen the key from one of the keeper. So, he can open the door using that key. Then Tris and Four can meet together. Tris feels very sorry for unbelieving Four. She should not believe to wrong person. Four said that Tris always believe the thing that she thought it right. So, he doesn't matter about that. Then Tris said to Four, "*I love you*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she used is stating. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to state her belief that some propositions are true. She states that because she believes that she

love Four very much. After all of this happened she didn't think that her feeling for him changed. So, she said that when she meets him.

c. Denying

Datum 17

Johanna: "Tris. You should be up there with all the other leaders of the city."

Tris: **"No, it's not me. I don't want to make the rules."**

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Johanna
- b. Setting : At trial
- c. Context of situation : The condition of that time was very crowded. Because there is a traitor on trial. When Tris and Christina was walking around, they meet Johanna.

Analysis

Tris and Christina was walking inside the trial. In the middle of their way, they met Johanna. When Tris was talking with Johanna, Christina left them behind. Johanna greets Tris, then she said that Tris should be up there with the other leaders of the city. Johanna thinks that Tris wants to be a part of that leaders. But, considering that reason, Tris said to Johanna, *"No, it's not me. I don't want to make the rules."*

Tris' utterance contain illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative is denying. It commits the speaker to something's

being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny what Johanna said. Tris said that she did not want being a leaders, because she doesn't wants to make the rules . She wants everybody feel free, not bound by some rules.

Datum 18

Tris: "And I'm one of those people?"

David: "You are the only one."

Tris: "**That doesn't – that doesn't make any sense.** Four is divergent. There's lot of divergences."

David: "Not divergent, Tris. Pure. You're genetically 'pure'. The rest are still 'damage'."

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and David
- b) Setting : David's office
- c) Context of situation : David was talking to Tris about his plan of the bureau genetic welfare. When David said Tris was the only one person that have pure genetically, she denied it.

Analysis

In that time, Tris was in the David's office. She was there because she would work together with him. David also tells her about his program. The name of the program is genetic welfare. Tris said that she was one of

the people who had pure genetical. But David said that Tris was the only one person who had the pure genetically. Listening David's explanation it makes her didn't believe that. Then she said to David, "*That doesn't – that doesn't make any sense*. Four is divergent. There's lot of divergences".

In that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she used is denying. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny what David said. Tris said that what he has said does not make any sense. She thinks that is impossible, how can she become the only one person that has pure genetical while there are many divergences around her.

Datum 19

David: "Your mother, Natalie, wasn't born in Chicago. She was born in the fringe and rescue by the bureau."

Tris: "**No, that is impossible.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David
- b. Setting : David's office
- c. Context of situation : Tris and David was talking about David's planning. He said that he will make a changes. Then, he tells that Tris' mother wasn't born in Chicago.

Analysis

Tris was talking with David at his office. They talked about the genetic material that David do in that time. David said that a person was devided in pure and damage. And he said too that Tris was the only one of the other person. She can't believe that. Altought, she has a brother, Caleb, but he still damage. David said that maybe they can use that knowledge to help the person who are damage. Then, David said if Tris does not believe him she can believe with her mothet's memory. David said that Tris' mother, Natalie, was not born in Chicsgo. The bureau was rescued her from the fringe. Knowing that statement, tris says, "*No, that is impossible*".

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative is denying. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny David that her mother was born in Chicago. She doesn't believe that her mother was born in the fringe.

Datum 20

Peter: "On the first name bases with the director, huh? You work fast."

Caleb: "Peter. Can you leave her alone."

Tris: "**I don't need you to defend me.**"

Context

a) The Participants : Tris, Caleb and Peter

- b) Setting : rest area
- c) Context of situation : Tris went to the rest area to find Four, but he doesn't there. When Peter said something to her, Caleb said to Peter that he can leave her alone. But, Tris doesn't need Caleb to defend her.

Analysis

At that time Tris went to the rest area. She went there to meet Four, but she did not find him there. She planned to go to the Providence with David. She just meet Peter and Caleb there. Then Peter said something to her. He said that with a tone of sarcasm. Knowing that, Caleb said to Peter do not disturb her. Then, Tris said to Caleb by saying, "*I don't need you to defend me*".

Tris' utterance contains illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative is denying. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny what Caleb said. Tris said that she did not want him to defend her when Peter said something bad to her. She thinks that she can handle it by herself.

Datum 21

David: "Tris, this is not the way."

The council: "Let her speak, David. What mistakes, Tris?"

Tris: **“The human being cannot be categorized in this way. It doesn’t work.”**

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris, David and the council
- b) Setting : Providence
- c) Context of situation : When Tris was talking to the council, David stop it and said that it was not the way, then the council asked her to continou. She said that a human can’t be divided into some groups, because it doesn’t work.

Analysis

In that time, Tris and David were going to the Providence. They went there to meet the council because they want to discuss about David’s planning. After they greet each other then the council asked Tris to said what she wants to say. Then she started to tell everything. In the middle when she tells something to the council, David stopped her and said that it wasn’t not what they want to discuss. But the council asked him to let her speak what she wants to speak, and they let her continue her speaking. After that Tris said, *“The human being cannot be categorized in this way. It doesn’t work”*.

According to that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is denying. It commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth

of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny their experiment that people cannot be categorized by some groups. She didn't agree with their program, she said that dividing people didn't work to do.

Datum 22

Tris: "Why would David support Evelyn? **It doesn't make any sense.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris
- b) Setting : pod
- c) Context of situation : Tris was looking the condition in Chicago using Caleb's pod. She saw Peter was there giving Evelyn a serum. He said that the serum was from David. Then, Tris thinks that it doesn't make any sense.

Analysis

At that time, Tris was looking for Caleb to help her. Then she went to his pod. When she arrived at Caleb's pod she did not see Peter at his pod. So she asked his location to Caleb, but he didn't know. At the first Tris asked Caleb to find out where Four is. Caleb started to search him in Chicago. They saw the condition there. They also saw that Peter was there too, he met with Evelyn. He was there because of David asked him to help Evelyn by giving her a serum. But Evelyn did not know what serum it is. when Tris know that David Evelyn, she looked like that impossible. So,

she said by saying, “Why would David support Evelyn? *It doesn’t make any sense*”.

In that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is denying. It commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to deny her thought that David was helping Evelyn in winning the war with the Amity. She doesn’t believe that David would do that.

d. Informing

Datum 23

Caleb: “You guys hear that?”

Four: “It’s an engine.”

Tris: “**Someone is coming for us.**”

Christina: “It’s Edgar. Go, go!”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris, Four, Christina and Caleb
- b) Setting : outside the wall
- c) Context of situation : When Tris and her friends were in the way outside the wall. They hear something like an engine. Then, Tris said that someone was coming for them. But, the person that was coming is Edgar.

Analysis

In that afternoon, Tris and their friends can passing the wall until they arrived at the outside. They didn't find anything left there, nobody was there. That town became empty place in suddent. No life there. They were walking along the street, they hope that they can find something else left behind. When they were walking together, Caleb said to the other that did they hear something. then Four said that the sound is like an engine. After that Tris said to them by saying, "*Someone is coming for us*".

Based on that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. While the kind of representative that she used is informing. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to inform her friends that there is someone who is coming for them, and that person was Edgar. After knowing the person, finally they run far from him.

Datum 24

Four: "Did David say anything about what he can do?"

Tris: "**Yeah, once he talk to the council, then the bureau can step in.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : Rest area
- c. Context of situation : in that time, the condition was little crowded. Because many people was taking rest and talking together with their friends. When, Four was talking with Caled, Tris came there.

Analysis

Four was in the rest area. He was talking with Caleb. They talk about something bad happens in Chicago. When they finished their talking, Tris meets them. Caleb already go out from the rest area. So, Tris can enjoy their time. Four says that the condition in Chicago was very terrible. Then Four asked Tris that is there anything that david can do. Then, Tris said, *“Yeah, once he talk to the council, then the bureau can step in”*.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is informing. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to inform Four that they will meet and talk with the council, then the bureau can do what they have to do.

Datum 25

Tris: “Did you find a way to shut it off?”

Caleb: “Not yet.”

Tris: “**This way. It’s locked.**”

Context

- a) The Participants :Tris and Caleb
- b) Setting : inside the building in Chicago
- c) Context of situation : Tris was finding the place of the serum. Then, she asked to Caleb the way to shut the serum off. But, he didn’t find yet the way. When, Tris was walking she finds that place but it was locked.

Analysis

After Tris met Four in his room, then Tris and Four also Christina were going to find the place of the serum. When they were walking together, finally Tris can find the place of the serum. That serum was in the special room like a bank, it can be called banker of the serum. After seeing that room, they walked to that place more closer. Caleb said that he didn't find the way to get the serum. But, when Tris was walking, she found that way to get the serum. So, she said to Caleb by saying, "*This way. It's locked*",

According to that utterance, she uses the illocutinary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is informing. Representative commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to inform Caleb that she found the way to get the serum, but the door of the serum's place was locked. Knowing that situation, Christina said that she wants to find the way to open that door.

e. Notifying

Datum 26

Four: "I am looking. I'm just not seeing what you see."

Tris : "**When it's right in front of your face, you will.**"

Context

a. The Participants : Tris and Four

- b. Setting : On the unused building
- c. Context of the situation : In that place, the situation is relaxed for talking something important. They were talking about what is out of the wall. Tris feel excited when talking about something out there.

Analysis

Tris and Four were on the unused building, far from the other people. They talked about something out of the wall. Tris said that there is something out there. But, Four didn't see that. Four did not see what Tris see. So, he can't believe if there is something else out there. Considering that reason, Tris says to Four, "*When it's right in front of your face, you will*".

Based on that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is notifying. It is included in the notifying of representative when the speaker stated a notification to the listener. Here, Tris told Four that he would believe what Tris see when it's right in front of his face.

f. Telling

Datum 27

Four: "What if there's nothing out there? What if there is nothing left?"

Tris: "**I can live with that if you are with me, but I can not live without trying.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
 - b. Setting : Yard around the building
 - c. Context of the situation : The condition in that place was quite.
- Tris and Four was talking together to discuss about their planning. Then, Four asked Tris what if there nothing out there .

Analysis

Tris and Four was talking together. They sit on the ruins of the building. They talked about their planning to leave the city. Four feels confuse about that decision. He is afraid if their decision was wrong. So, he said to Tris, how if there is nothing left out there, how if their efforts were in vain. Considering that, Tris says to Four, *“I can live with that if you are with me, but I can not live without trying”*.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. It commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The kind of representative is telling. She used that utterance to convey her belief that she can live with the condition if she was with Four. But, she can't live without trying anything. So, whatever will happens next, she would try anything to do that.

Datum 28

Christina: “Okay, coast is clear.”

Tris: **“It’s time to see what’s out there.”**

Four: “Okay. On me.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris, Christina and Four
- b) Setting : Chicago
- c) Context of situation : Tris and her friends will climb the wall to leave that place. Before they climb the wall, Christina said that the coast is clear. Then, Tris said that it’s time for them to see what’s out there.

Analysis

In that time, Tris and her friends start their plan to leave that place. They can leave the soldiers behind and next they will climb the wall to know the place outside. After that they prepared their stuff that bring to climb the wall. When they prepared it Christina said that the coast was clear. Then Tris said, “*It’s time to see what’s out there*”. Four also said that they all can follow him to reach the wall.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. While the kind of representative that she used is telling. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to tell her friends that it was the time for them to see what was out of the wall. When they have climbed the wall they would get the answer.

Datum 29

Tris: “Hey. **We’re going to be okay.**”

Four: “Yeah.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Four
- b) Setting : the bureau
- c) Context of situation : When Tris and her friends arrived to the bureau.

Tris said to Four that they will be okay. And Four knows that.

Analysis

After they can leave the place with a high wall, they walked along the street to find something left there. They also wanted to find the place that sending the message to them that inform them to go outside the wall. At the way they looked for that place they also met with Edgar. But when he wanted to chase Tris and her friends, suddenly Edgar crashed a wall that called by camouflage wall. There were many people inside that wall, that called that place by bureau. Then Tris and her friends go inside that place, and they have to clean their body. At the way they want to clean up their body, Tris said to Four by saying, “Hey. *We’re going to be okay*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative here is telling. It commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to tell Four that they will be okay during they were there. By saying that she wants to make Four calm.

Datum 30

Tris: “**You’re right, David. It is over.**”

David: “No!”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David
- b. Setting : Underground passage
- c. Context of situation : When Caleb tells the way to stop the serum, Tris goes to find that place. Then, she jumps to underground passage to find that. Until David distrubs her to find that.

Analysis

When Tris and her friends tried to stop the serum, Tris can communicate with Caleb beacuse of comm line to the ship. But David cut it, so they can hear also talking each other. Caleb also tries to go inside the building. He ran so fast. And finally can meet them in bank. Caleb explain the place that controlling the air system. In the way to find that place, David always disturb her. Then she can focus to shoot the target. After, she shoot the target, she said *“You are right, David.. It is over.”*

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative was telling. Representative commits the speaker to somethings being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to convey her belief that is over. She said that every thing was over, so the people do not worried about that serum again.

g. Predicting

Datum 31

Four: “Yet, we know absolutely nothing about the people who sent it.”

Tris: “Aren’t you curious to find out?”

Four: “What about our home?”

Tris: “I don’t think our home exist any more. **Maybe the way to help Chicago is climb beyond the wall.**”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Four
- b) Setting : yard around building
- c) Context of situation : the condition at that time was quite, so Tris and Four can relax talking something. Before they leave Chicago, he feels worried about something out there. When he said it to Tris, she answers that maybe by climbing the wall they can help Chicago.

Analysis

At that time Tris and Four was talking together about their plan to leave the place. Four was confuse between leave that place or not. But Tris feels sure that they have to leave. He feels so worried. He said that they did know yet who was sending that meassage, he didn’t want the bad thing came to them. Then Tris said that did Four was not curious to find out the person who sending that message. When Four asked her about their home, she said to Four, “I don’t think our home exist any more. *Maybe the way to help Chicago is climb beyond the wall*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of representative. The kind of representative that she used is predicting. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the

truth of the expressed proposition. She used that utterance to convey what she believes. She thinks that maybe by climbing the wall and leaving that place, it might be the way to help Chicago.

Datum 32

David: “Hello.”

Tris: “**You must be director.**”

David: “Oh, please call me David.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David
- b. Setting : Upstairs – David’s office
- c. Context of situation : The condition in that time was quite. There are only Tris and David. David greets Tris because that is the first time they meet in personal.

Analysis

In that time, Tris were at the office of David. She will meet him for the first time. She can’t believe that she can be there. Then, David go down the stairs to meet Tris. He greets Tris on the middle of stairs. Hearing that foice Tris was facing him. Tris looks happy when she met David for the first time. Then, she says to David by saying, “*You must be director*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of representative. Representative commits the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The kind of representative

here is predicting. She used that utterance to convey what she believes. She had guessed that David was a director in the bureau. It was true, but he just wants Tris to call him by his name, David.

2) Directives

Directive is used by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering a directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By ordering, commanding, requesting, asking, suggesting, begging, forbidding, and recommending. The acts represent what the speaker wants. According to Searle (1976) an utterance used to try to get the hearer to do something. Directives can be concluded that this utterance drives the listener to do something, as proposing a request or urge. The example of this types according to Searle are requesting, ordering, commanding, warning, advising, insisting, inviting and so on. The data below are the types of directive acts:

a. Ordering

Datum 33

Tris: **"I need you to get somethings for me."**

Tori: "Just this? You sure you don't want the sun and moon as well?"

Tris: "I know it's a lot."

Tori: "It's impossible."

Tris: "So?"

Tori: "So, I'll make it happen."

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Tori
- b. Setting : Near the gate
- c. Context of situation : The condition in that time was crowded.

There are many people doing their activity. Tris, Tori and Christina was walking around the gate. Then, Tris gives a piece of paper to Tori.

Analysis

Tris and Tori were walking together to do their work. Actually they are with Christina too, but there isn't conversation with her. They all walked together. When they walked near the gate Tris gives Tori a piece of paper. Then, she says to Tori by saying, "*I need you to get somethings for me*". Tori reads that paper, then asked to Tris that does it just she needs, she doesn't want a thing bigger than that. Tori thinks that what Tris wants was impossible and Tris knows that. But as a good friend Tori will try to make that happens.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive here is ordering. She used that utterance to order her friend to get something that she wants. Her friend said that is impossible, but she would make it happens for Tris.

Datum 34

Tris: "**Let me know the second the serum is released.**"

Caleb: “You got it.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : ship
- c. Context of situation : In that time, Tris, Caleb and Christina want to stop the releasing serum. Tris and Christina will go to inside the building, while Caleb will monitore the condition.

Analysis

Tris and her friends, Caleb and Christina, arrived in Chicago. they can see the condition there. It was very crowded. Then, Tris and her friends decided to lend the ship on the one of building. They divided themselves into two parts. Tris and Christina would go inside the building. They will find the serum is, while Caleb in the ship to monitore the condition. Before Tris and Christina leave him there. Tris said to Caleb, “*Let me know the second the serum is released*”.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. The kind of directive here is ordering. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. Tris used that utterance to order Caleb to monitore the condition and give her information if the serum was released.

Datum 35

Tris: **“Caleb, there’s one more thing I want you to do. I want to send a message to David.”**

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris
- b) Setting : Chicago
- c) Context of situation : Tris and her friends has stopped the serum.

They all feel happy for that. After stopping the serum, Tris orders Caleb to do something for her.

Analysis

In that time, Tris and her friends finally can stop the serum. So, there is nobody losing their memory except Four’s father because he became a experiment. By stopping the serum, it make all the people in Chicago feel happy. They can do their activity like usual without worrying something. then, Tris said to Caleb by saying, *“Caleb, there’s one more thing I want you to do. I want to send a message to David”*.

According to that utterance, tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. The kind of directive here is ordering. Directive is the speaker who wants to get listener to do something. In that time Tris uses that utterance to order Caleb to do something for her. She wants Caleb to send a message to David. She wants David know about her in that time.

b. Requesting

Datum 36

Tris: “What do you think?”

Four: “I think they’ve been studying us for 200 years and we need to catch up.”

Tris: “**We’re going to give it a chance, right?**”

Four: “Yep, of course we are. I hope we are alone.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : Rest area
- c. Context of situation : the condition in that place was noisy, because there are a lot of people there. Tris and Four talking about what happens there. They still feel shocked with the condition.

Analysis

When Tris and her friends arrived in the bureau, they asked to clean themselves. After that, they can rest a moment. In that rest area, Tris and Four still confuse with that condition. When Tris asked Four about what he thinks, Four answers that maybe the people in the bureau was studying them for 200 years. So they can recognized Tris and her friends. They feels like a star there. Then, Tris said to Four, “*We’re going to give it a chance, right?*” and Four said that he would do this.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directive. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive here is requesting. She used that utterance to indicate that she wants Four to do something. She requests Four to give a chance for this. They think that it may be a solution for them.

Datum 37

Peter: “What’s up, stiff? You lost?”

Tris: “**I wanted to see Four**. David and I are leaving for Providence.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Peter
- b) Setting : rest area
- c) Context of situation : Tris went to the rest area. She wants to meet Four, and said that she will go to the Providence. But Four wasn’t there.

Analysis

At that time Tris and David go to the rest area. They planned to go to the Providence. Before they go there, Tris tried to find Four, but she did not see him there. She just meet Peter there. Then Peter said to her what she doing there. He said that with a tone of sarcasm. Knowing that, Tris said to Peter by saying, “*I wanted to see Four*. David and I are leaving for Providence”.

According to that utterance, it can be known that Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. It is the speaker who want to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive here is requesting. She used that utterance to indicate that she wants Peter to do something for her. She requested Peter to show her where Four is. But he didn't know and Four was not there.

Datum 38

Caleb: "Is there something that I can help you with?"

Tris: "**Can you find Four?**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b) Setting : Pod
- c) Context of situation : Tris went to the Caleb's pod. She asked about Peter at the beginning. When Caleb said that there something that can he do, then, Tris asks him to find Four.

Analysis

At that time, Tris was confuse. She went to the information area, and looking for Caleb. When she arrived in the Caleb's pod, she asked him about the location of Peter. Caleb said that Peter may in his pod too, but Tris didn't see him. They were in awkward situation for a moment, then Caleb said that is there anything that can he do for her. Then, Tris said by saying,

“*Can you find Four?*”. After that Caleb said to Tris to sit beside him, and they were looking for Four together.

Based on that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. Directive is the speaker who want get the listener to do something. While the kind of directive that she used is requesting. She used that utterance to indicate that she wants Caleb to do something for her. She requests Caleb to find the location of Four. Because he was leaving the bureau, so that was making her worried about his condition.

Datum 39

Caleb: “Tris, look at this. It’s really smart. So, they ran the pipe into the air duct.”

Tris: “**Caleb, focus. Just tell me where it is.**”

Caleb: “It’s right here. There’s an isolation valve that controls the flow of the air. But, I don’t know how you’re going to get down there.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : Banker of serum
- c. Context of situation : The condition in that place was tense. Because the serum cannot stop. When Tris was asking Caleb to find the way, their comm line to the ship was cutting by David. So, they can’t hear and talk each other.

Analysis

Every people in the banker of serum was tense. Because the serum was released by Peter, and it can be stopped. Tris tries to call Caleb, but the comm line to the ship was cutting by David. They all were confuse. So, Caleb decided to enter the building, and find where Tris is. He was intercepted by several people, but he could escape. Finally he can find Tris. Then, he said that there a way to stop that serum, but he explain that un a hurry so Tris can understand the point. Considering that, Tris said to Caleb, *“Caleb, focus. Just tell me where it is”*.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. It is the speaket who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive here is requesting. She used that utterance to indicate that she wants Caleb to calm himself and focus with what he said. So, when he feels calm he can tell Tris clearly, and Tris can understand that.

c. **Commanding**

Datum 40

Caleb: “You saved me?”

Tris: “It’s what you do for family. “

: **“Get in the car.”**

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : Yard beside the car

c. Context of the situation : In that time, Tris and Four can saved Caleb from his trial. Caleb feels so grateful. Then, they all will leave that place.

Analysis

In that time, Four and Caleb can go outside safely. Caleb also saved from his trial. Then, they all go to outside to meet Tris. When they arrived outside, they see Tris was there beside the car. When they were walking toward the car, there are some soldiers stopped them and them where will Four bring the traitor, Caleb, Four answer that he will give a trial to Caleb by himself. Then, Four asked Caleb to jump into the hole near him, and pretended shoot him. Seeing that the soldiers was left. Caleb thank Four for saving his life, but Four said that it's all was Tris' planning. Caleb can believe that Tris would do that, he asked Tris why she saved him. Then, Tris said, "it's what you to family. *Get in the car*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. Directive here is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. She used that utterance to indicate that Tris wants Caleb to do something. After telling Caleb about what is her reason, she wants Caleb to get in the car. Because they will do their plan to leave that place.

Datum 41

Peter: "Look, I can join you guys or I could They're getting away! (yelling)"

Tris: “**Get in the car, Peter. Get in the car.**”

Peter: “That’s what I’m saying.”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Peter
- b) Setting : car in middle of the way
- c) Context of situation : Tris and their friends would leave Chicago. In the middle of the way they meet Peter. He wants to join Tris. If she refuses him, he will yell to everyone there. So, before he yells, Tris asks him to get in the car.

Analysis

After Tris and Four saving Caleb from his jail, they go together by car. In the middle of their way, they stopped by Peter. Peter knew that Tris have an idea for leaving that place. So, he following them after saving Caleb. When he stopped them, he said that he wanted to join them for leaving that place. But Tris didn’t want that he joined them. Knowing that, Peter threatened them that he will yell to all people around them that they would leave that place if they didn’t allowed him join. Because of that Tris said to Peter by saying. “*Get in the car, Peter. Get in the car*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. While the kind of directive here is commanding. She used that utterance which indicate that Tris wants Peter to do something. She commands Peter

to get in the car immediately because she did want that anybody know that they will leave that place.

Datum 42

Tris: “We have to go. **Get Christina and meet me outside.**”

Caleb: “Where are we going?”

Tris: “Home.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : Pod
- c. Context of situation : In that time, Tris was in the pod with Caleb. They saw the condition in Chicago. Tris was shocked when she knew something there. Because of that she decides to leave the bureau.

Analysis

Tris was disappointed with David. So, she goes to Caleb’s pod, and asked him to look the condition in Chicago. When she looked that, she knows that Chicago was in danger. She saw Peter in Chicago with a mission from David. He meets Evelyn and gives her a serum. Tris feels worried about that, and she realized that Four was there. So, she decides a decision. She wants to leave the bureau and back to Chicago. she said to Caleb, “*We have to go. Get Christina and meet me outside*”. When Caleb asked her where were they go, Tris answers that they would go to their home, Chicago.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of illocutionary acts is commanding. Tris used that utterance which indicates that Tris wants Caleb to find Christina and asked her to leave too. After getting Christina, Tris wants Caleb to meet her outside. Because they will leave the bureau.

Datum 43

David: "You can't fly."

Tris: "**Watch me.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and David
- b) Setting : David's office
- c) Context of situation : Tris meets David in his office. She said that she would leave the bureau and back to the Chicago. When, she will use David's ship, he said that Tris can't use it.

Analysis

At that afternoon, after Tris knew that David was not person as good as she thinks, she decided to leave the bureau. Tris went to upstairs to David's office. She said that she would leave the bureau and never come back to that place again. She also said that she would take David's ship. but

David said that Tris did not know how to operate that ship. After that she said to David, “*Watch me*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. While the kind of directive that Tris used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicates that she wants David to do something. She commands him to watch her that she can operate that ship.

Datum 44

Tris: “**Hurry.**”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris
- b) Setting : ship
- c) Context of situation : Tris was in the ship. She waits for Caleb and Christina. When, she saw them, she asks them to get hurry.

Analysis

After Tris knew the condition in Chicago, she decided that she has to come back there. She regretted that she ever believed the wrong person. She asked Caleb to find Christina and met her outside after getting Christina. At that time, Tris waited the coming of Caleb and Christina in the ship. When she saw them running toward her, then she said to them by saying, “**Hurry!**”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. the kind of directive that she used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicate that she wants Caleb and Christina to do something. She commands them to hurry because they want to leave the bureau earlier.

Datum 45

Tris: “Hey, come on!.”

Christina: “Thank you. Hold it!.”

Tris: “**Get in, get in.**”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris and Christina
- b) Setting : ship
- c) Context of situation : Tris and her friends want to leave the bureau. But before they left, Nita give them two sets of drones. After that Tris asks Christina to get in the ship.

Analysis

At that time, Tris decided to leave the bureau. She thought that she has to come back to the Chicago. She asked Caleb to find Christina and met her outside after getting Christina. At that time, Tris waited the coming of Caleb and Christina in the ship. She saw them was running toward her, then she said to them to be hurry. But when Christina would get in the ship, their

friend, Nita, was calling her and give some sets of drone. Nita knew that maybe they would need that when they arrived in Chicago. After Christina got that drones, then Tris said to her by saying, “*Get in. Get in*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive that she used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicate that she wants Christina to do something. She commands Christina to get in the ship because they want to leave the bureau earlier.

Datum 46

Caleb and Christina: “We’re dead. We’re gonna die! We’re gonna die!”

Tris: “**Hold on.** We’re getting close!”

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris, Caleb and Christina
- b) Setting : ship
- c) Context of situation : Tris and her friends were flying using the ship. But they feel difficult to operate it. When they near the camlufase wall they seem like they would get a crash. So that Tris asks them to hold on.

Analysis

After getting the drones from Nita, Tris and her friends started to leave the bureau. But, in the middle of their way David was commanding his people to stop Tris and her friends. Tris’ ship was flanked by two other

ships. They wanted to drop her ship. But in that emergency situation, Tris can handle the problem of the ship. Her friends were afraid that they would jump to the ground. David's people wanted to shoot Tris' ship, and that made her friends say that they would die at that time. Listening that, Tris said, "*Hold on. We're getting close!*"

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary act of directive. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive that Tris used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicates that she wants Christina and Caleb to do something. She commands them to hold on for a moment, because they were getting close to the camouflage wall. So, they could leave the bureau.

Datum 47

Peter: "It's locked."

Tris & Four: "Open the door! Open the door!"

Tris: "**Peter, open the door!**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris, Four and Peter
- b) Setting : serum area
- c) Context of situation : Tris and Four were outside the door of the serum.

Tris asks Peter to stop the releasing serum. Then she asked him to open the door, but the door was locked.

Analysis

At that time, Tris and Four were outside the door of the serum. They would go inside that place, but they can not open the door. Peter have released the serum, but when he know that the gas also appear in that place, then he tried to stop it. However, it can not to be stopped. Tris said to him to stop the gas, and he answer that it was locked. The serum can't be stop. Then, Tris said to Peter, "*Peter, open the door!*".

Based on that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive that Tris used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicate that she wants Peter to do something for her. She commands him to open the door because she and Four wanted to go inside. They wanted to stop the serum.

Datum 48

Tris: "There has to be a way to shut off the gas. **Look at the ventilation system, it's all over the city.**"

Context

- a) The Participants : Tris
- b) Setting : ship
- c) Context of situation : Tris and her friends arrived in Chicago. She thinks that it has to be a way to shut off the gas. Then, she asks Caleb to look at the ventilation system over the city.

Analysis

In that time, Tris, Caleb and Christina were in the ship. They just arrived in Chicago. They looked the situation and condition around them. Fortunately, when they arrived in Chicago the serum did release yet. So, they still had a time to stop it. The conditions at that time were very chaotic. Then it occurred to her that there must be ventilations system throughout the city. So, she asked Caleb by saying, “There has to be a way to shut off the gas. *Look at the ventilation system, it’s all over the city*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses the illocutionary acts of directive. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The kind of directive that Tris used is commanding. She used that utterance which indicate that she wants Caleb to do something for her. She commands him to check the ventilations system over the city.

d. Warning

Datum 49

Tris: “**Evelyn, that serum is not just going to wipe the memories of the allegiant. It’s going to do it to the whole city.**”

Evelyn: “What?”

Tris: “Whatever they told you was a lie.”

Evelyn: “What.... Come on.”

Context

a. The Participants : Tris and Evelyn

- b. Setting : Banker of serum
- c. Context of situation : The situation here was very tense. It because Evelyn wants to release a serum that can make everyone lose their memory.

Analysis

Evelyn was in the banker of serum. She was there with Peter. She deals to release the serum after Peter told her that it can be the solution to againts the allegiant. Tris and Four came there before Evelyn press the bottom of the serum. They told Evelyn to not do that. But, Evelyn thinks that she has to do it because she feels that she can save everybody by doing it. Knowing that situation, Tris said, "*Evelyn, that serum is not just going to wipe the memories of the allegiant. It's going to do it to the whole city*". After listening to Tris, Evelyn feels confusing. She confuses to decide a decision.

Based on the utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives (warning). Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. By saying that utterance, Tris wants Evelyn to stop the releasing serum. She wants Evelyn to think clearly about that.

e. Forbiding

Datum 50

Caleb: "Is there something that I can help you with?"

Tris: “Can you find Four?”

: “**You can’t tell anyone.**”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : Inside the pod
- c. Context of situation : The situation here is little quite. There are no many people around them. So, Tris can ask to caleb about Four.

Analysis

Tris went to the pod which Caleb and Peter are. She opened Caleb’s pod and asked him about Peter. She asked where Peter is to Caleb. But, Caleb didn’t know where Peter is. So, Tris entered inside his pod. At that time, they feel awkward each other. So, Caleb asked to Tris if she needs some helps. Knowing that, then Tris said to Caleb by saying, “Can you find Four? *You can’t tell anyone*”.

Based on that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. The kind of directive here is forbidding. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. By saying that utternace, we know that Tris forbade her brother, Caleb, to not tell anyone about what she asks and it’s about Four.

f. Suggesting

Datum 51

Tris : “Sometimes when I look past the wall, I think that I can see something out there. Do you?”

Four : “No. I don’t.”

Tris: “**Maybe you need to look harder**”.

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : On the unused building
- c. Context of the situation : The condition of that time was quite and relaxing, far from the other people. So, Tris and Four can talk about something important there. Tris and Four was talking about something outside the wall.

Analysis

Tris and Four was looking at the view around their place on the unused building. They talked about the condition right now in that place. They feel curious about something outside the wall. But, at the time Tris asked to Four about does he think the same as Tris think, he answers that he doesn’t think the same as her. So, considering that reason, Tris said to Four by saying, “*Maybe you need took harder*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives (suggesting). It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. Tris asked to Four about does he think the same as she think.

And Four says no. So, Tris used the utterance which indicates that she wants Four to look harder in order he can see and think the same as Tris do.

Datum 52

Tris: **“Maybe it’s time to start embracing everyone instead of dividing them into groups. Regardless whether they are ‘pure’ or they are ‘damage’.”**

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David, the council
- b. Setting : Providence
- c. Context of situation : The situation here is little tense. Tris tries to say what she think, but in that time David does not agree with her.

Analysis

David and Tris was in the place that called Providence. They met some important people there, they called as the council. Then, the council greet them. They give a time to Tris for saying what she feel after she can meet them in personal. She is honored that can meet and talk with them. So, when she talk about what she think with this situation, suddenly David said that it is not their purpose coming there. But Tris does not pay attentions to him, she says to all the council there by saying, *“Maybe it’s time to start embracing everyone instead of dividing them into groups. Regardless whether they are ‘pure’ or they are ‘damage’”*.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives (suggesting). Directives is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. She suggests them all that it's time make a new start with embracing anyone instead of dividing them into some groups. Because, whatever they do to divide the people in some groups are useless. They can make a new world regardless whether they are 'pure' or they are 'damage'.

g. Inviting

Datum 53

Tris: **"Let's go rescue Four."**

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb, Christina
- b. Setting : ship
- c. Context of situation : Here, in this time, Tris and her friends, Caleb and Christina, were in hurry. Because they want to leave the bureau.

Analysis

After Tris know that David has a bad planning she tries to find their friends, Christina and Caleb. When they meet each other, then Tris tells that they have to go from that place. Before they leave that place they were given two sets of drone from their friend. Their friend know that they will need that drone to save Chicago. So, after they get that drone they are leaving the bureau. In the middle of the way, Tris said the Christina and Caleb by saying, *"Let's go rescue Four"*.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of Directive (inviting). It is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. She uses that utterance to invite their friends to rescue Four together. She was worried about him in Chicago. She can't look the person she loved in suffer. Besides, rescuing Four, they also want to save Chicago, their home, from things that are destructive.

h. Begging

Datum 54

Evelyn: "Tobias."

Four: "I won't know who you are. Don't do it."

Tris: "**Please.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four, Evelyn
 - b. Setting : Banker of serum
 - c. Context of situation : In that time, the situation was very tense.
- Here, Tris and Four try to ask Evelyn to stop everything that she wants to do.

Analysis

Tris and Four were at outside the banker of the serum. They try to stop Evelyn for releasing the serum. Evelyn and Peter were inside the banker. Peter persuaded Evelyn to do that thing because he wants a high position from David. Both of Tris and Four never stop struggling to make

Evelyn stop what she did. Evelyn was confused with that choice. Four said to Evelyn that he would not recognized her anymore if she release that serum. Then, Tris said to Evelyn by saying, “*Please*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. The kind of directives here is begging. Directive is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. She uses that utterance which indicates that she begs Evelyn to stop releasing the serum. In this case, Tris just wants to make the situation back to normal, without wiping anybody’s memory.

3) Commissive

Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speakers intend. By uttering commissives, the speaker is committing him/herself to some future course of action. For example, promise, the point of promise is to commite the speaker to do something to try the listener doing it. Commissives express what the speaker intends.

The example are [a] “i will be back” and [b] “we will not do that anymore”. The speaker in example [a] commits to the future action that she/he will come bact again in the future. While, speaker in example [b] promises that she/he will not do the same thing again in the future. Both speakers are committing some future course of action which means they apply commissive. Some examples are promising, vowing, pledging,

betting, refusal, and so on. Commissive can express what the speaker intends. The data below are the types of commissive acts:

a. Refusal

Datum 55

Four: “Tris. We’re going back to Chicago, we should not ever have left.”

Tris: “**No, we have to wait.**”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : David’s office
- c. Context of situation : The situation here was tense. After knowing that there is something wrong with the situation in the bureau, Four wants to leave and ask Tris.

Analysis

When Four was knowing that David has a bad planning by wiping the memory of the children. He thinks that he should not be there. He tries to find Tris and wants to ask her to leave the bureau. After forcing to go upstairs where Tris are, he tells Tris and ask her that they should not left their home, Chicago. By saying that to Tris, Four hopes that Tris will believe him. But, Tris says, “*No, we have to wait*”.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of commissive. The kind of commissive here is refusal. Commissive is the speaker who commits to do something in the future. She used that utterance to refuse Four’s

requests for going back to Chicago. She refuses that because she wants their friends to wait in the bureau until they know the result of David's planning.

Datum 56

Four: "You are coming with me."

Tris: "**I have to go.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : David's office
- c. Context of situation : Four was trying to make Tris believe what he said. But, Tris did not do that. When Four asked her to leave together, she refuses that.

Analysis

In that time, Four says to Tris that they have been waiting. Four tells her that David is not the person that she thinks he is. Tris does not know yet the real of David. So, when Four said that, Tris does not believe that. She tells him that David has a planning for this situation. Then, Four said to Tris to go together with him leaving the bureau. But, considering that situation, Tris says to Four by saying, "*I have to go*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of directives. The kind of directive here is refusal. It is the speaker who commits to do something in the future. She used that utterance to refuse

Four's asking to leave the bureau. She refuses that because she would go with David to the Providence. She goes there to discuss about David's planning together with him.

b. Promising

Datum 57

David: "Where are you going?"

Tris: "I'm taking your ship **and I'm not come back.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David
- b. Setting : David's office
- c. Context of situation : That condition was a little quite. Only Tris and David that were there. In that time, Tris said that she will leave the bureau.

Analysis

That utterance happens when Tris know that David is not good person as she thinks before. After leaving from Providence she already know that David had a bad planning as Four said before. David said that he wants to bring back the factions again. He said that factions is work for the people. Knowing that truth, Tris think that she wants to leave the bureau as same as the thing that Four do. Tris goes upstairs to David's office and said to him by saying, "*I'm taking your ship and I'm not come back*".

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of commissive. The kind of commissive here is promising. Commissive is the speaker who commits to do something in the future. She used that utterance to promise David that she will not come back to the bureau anymore. She pretends to do that (promising) because she was dissatisfied with David's planning. She would not let that plan to become true.

4) Expressive

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express the psychological states and it can be statement of pleasure. The speaker of language often express the feelings to the listener when they speak. By doing so, the speakers have performed the expressive acts. They have the function of expressing or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude toward a state of affairs. These speech acts express the speaker's inner state which says nothing about the world. As the examples are thanking, welcoming, congratulating, praising, apologizing, deploring, and so on. Those psychological state can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow which are experiences by the speaker. The data below are the types of expressive acts:

a. Thanking

Datum 58

Matthew: "Clothes."

Tris: "**Thanks.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Matthew
- b. Setting : Basecamp – rest area
- c. Context of situation : In that time, Tris was talking something with Four. Then, Matthew arrived there to tell Tris that David want to see her.

Analysis

That utterance happens when Tris was talking something with Four. In the middle when they were talking suddenly Matthew come to them. He said that David want to meet with Tris. In that time, Tris asked to Matthew that can she go there with Four. But, Matthew said that David would happy if he can meet with Tris in personal. So, Tris go upstairs to David's office with Matthew. Before going to David's office, Matthew gives Tris a set of clothes. Then, Tris says, "*Thanks*".

In that utterance. Tris uses illocutionary acts of expressive. The kind of expressive here is thanking. Expressive states what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express her thank to Matthew because he give her a set of clothes. In this situation she feels grateful meeting the good person that can understand her condition.

Datum 59

Caleb: "Good luck."

Tris: "**Thank you.**"

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Caleb
- b. Setting : On the building – allegiant area
- c. Context of the situation : The condition is little noisy. Tris and Caleb and Christina was landing on the building to entered the place of the serum.

Analysis

That utterance happens when Tris and her friends, Caleb and Christina, arrived in Chicago. They were landing on the top of the building. They prepared something before going to inside the building. Tris and Christina were wearing a set of drones from their friend in the bureau. Tris and Christina would go inside the building to stop the releasing serum. Before they leave Caleb, he said good luck to Tris. Considering that, then Tris says, “*Thank you*”.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of expressive. The kind of expressive here is thanking. It states what the speaker feels. Tris used that utterance to express her psychological state of her emotion to thank Caleb for encouraging her. In this condition, she feels relieved that they can have a good relation with him again as a brother and sister.

b. Apologizing

Datum 60

Christina: “Alright, this one is on you.”

“Easy!”

Tris: “**Sorry!**”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Christina
- b. Setting : Inside the building of the serum
- c. Context of situation : When they entered the building, they turn the drones work to make their way easy. When Tris was operating her drones, one of her drones was hitting Christina.

Analysis

Tris and Christina were leaving Caleb. They go inside the building to rescue Four. In the way entering the building, Tris asked Christina how to activate the drones because she did not know the technique. Christina said that Tris have to turn her heargear on then she can watch the function from Christina’s practice. After knowing the technique, Tris tries to practice like Christina, but one of her drones hit Christina’s head. So, Tris says to Christina, “*Sorry!*”

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of expressive. The kind of expressive here is apoligizing. Expressive states what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express that sorry for having done something that caused a problem. She feel very sorry for hitting Christina.

Datum 61

Tris: “**Hey. I’m sorry.** I never should have trusted him.”

Four: “You do what you thought was right.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : Four’s room
- c. Context of situation : After clearing up the people that keep Four’s room, Tris meets Four. In that time, she said sorry for unbeliving Four’s word.

Analysis

Tris and Christina were fighting with people around Four’s room. They take a lot of time to fight because there are many people that keeping the room. They can shoot the people easily by using the drones. Because of their fighting, Four awake from his fainting. Four has stolen the key from one of the keeper. So, when Tris and Christina can handle the people outside Four’s room, Four can open the door using that key. Then Tris and Four can meet together. In that time, Tris says to Four, “*Hey, I’m sorry. I never should have trusted him*”.

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of expressive. The kind of expressive that used is apologizing. It states what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express that sorry for having done something that caused a problem. She feels very sorry to Four, because she ever did not believe to what he said.

c. Disliking

express what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express that there is something she did not like. In that utterance she dislike if anybody being separation.

d. Regretting

Datum 63

David: “I hope the allegiant will take care of the problem for me. The factions work, Tris. They keep the peace, they created you.”

Tris: “**I never should have trusted you.**”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and David
- b. Setting : Autopilot
- c. Context of the situation : After meeting with the council in Providence, Tris and and David back to the bureau. In the middle of the way, they have a conversation in autopilot.

Analysis

After leaving the Providence, Tris said to David that he can’t do anything. She already know that David is the person who takes the responsibility of the thing in Chicago. She can’t believe that David said he can do something to help Chicago, but he won’t. He said that he wants to make factions again. He also said that the factions work and can keep the

peace. Considering that, Tris feels very dissappointed of David. Then, she said, *“I never should have trusted you”*.

In that utterance, the type of illocutionary acts that used by Tris is expressive. The kind of expressive here is regreting. Expressive states what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express that there is a regret for something that had happened. She deeply regrets for not believing what Four said to her before. From that she tries to not do that again.

e. Wondering

Datum 64

Tris: **“It was amazing. It was like I was her and seeing it all through her eyes. I still can’t believe my mom is from this place.”**

Four: “Well, I can see why she left.”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and Four
- b. Setting : In the unused room
- c. Context of the situation : In that night, the condition was quite. Tris and Four was walking around together enjoying their time. In that time, Tris tells Four about what she knows before.

Analysis

In that night, Tris and Four was walking around together. They walked to the unused room. They spend the time together by talking anything. Before that Tris meet David, he gives Tris a memory of her

mother. He says that the memory was real. When Tris used that memory, she can look the past of her mother. Because of that she still amazed with the memory. So, she says, *“It was amazing. It was like I was her and seeing it all through her eyes. I still can’t believe my mom is from this place”*. Listening that, Four responds to Tris by saying that he can see why Tris’ mother were left that place.

In that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of expressive. The kind of expressive here is wondering. Expressive here states what the speaker feels. She used that utterance to express her amazement to the memory that given by David. She admits that from the memory she knows about the past of her mother which never she know before.

5) Declarative

Declarative is a kind of illocutionary act that can change world the utterance which is produced. That acts bring some alteration in the status of condition of the referred to object solely in virtue of the fact that declarative has been successfully performed. In using declarative, the speakers can change the world by the words. According to Searle in (Yule, 1996:53) declarative is kinds of speech act that change the world by their utterance. When the speaker utters a declaration, his/her words bring about a new state of affair. The world can change which is intended to refer any situation. It can change of the status of person or ownership of something. The verbs which belong to declaration are naming, resigning, surrendering, appointing, arresting, declaring and so on. The example of declaration act as follow:

a. Declaring

Datum 65

Tris: **“My name is Tris Prior. And I’m here to reveal the truth.** There are others who exist on this planet they do not view us as equals. They called themselves the ‘pure’, and they called us the ‘damage’They tried make us forget who we are, and where we’re from, but they did not succeed..... To those of you beyond the wall, hear me loud and clear. Because I know you are listening. **Chicago is not your experiment. It is our home.** And it always will be. ”

Context

- a. The Participants : Tris and all the people
- b. Setting : at the top of a building in Chicago
- c. Context of situation : the serum has been stopped. All the people in Chicago was happy for that. The people can do their work as usual. tris

Analysis

The serum has been stopped. It stopped because of Tris and their friends. When the serum has stopped, it makes all the people in Chicago feel relieved. After that Tris gives the declaration about what happens in that time to all the people in the city. She wants the people know all of the truth. She wants the people know that there are others outside the wall. And they were watching them in Chicago. She tells everyone by saying, *“My name is Tris Prior. And I’m here to reveal the truth.* There are others who exist on

this planet. They do not view us as equals. They called themselves the ‘pure’, and called us the ‘damage’..... They tried make us forget who we are and where we are from, but they did not succeed To those of you beyond the wall, hear me loud and clear, because I know you are listening. *Chicago is not your experiment. It is our home. And it always will be ”.*

According to that utterance, Tris uses illocutionary acts of declarative. The kind of declarative here is declaring. She used that utterance to declare what was happened in that time. She told all people in Chicago about the truth. She wants them know that there are any people doing that bad things to them. And she also told that the people in Chicago was an experiment. She said that Chicago was their home, and it always will be.

2. The Types of Illocutionary Acts that Most Dominantly Used by Tris as the Main Character in Allegiant Movie

Having analized the data, it revealed that there were 65 data in the Tris’ utterances. The writer took the data from the utterance of the main character in Allegiant movie. Below, there are table types of classification of illocutionary acts has found.

Table 2. Types of illocutionaty acts.

| No. | Types of Illocutionary acts | Kinds of illocutionary acts | Sub total | Total |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | Representative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asserting • Stating • Denying | 7 9 6 | 32 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing • Notifying • Telling • Predicting | 3 1 4 2 | |
| 2 | Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordering • Requesting • Commanding • Warning • Forbidding • Suggesting • Inviting • Begging | 3 4 9 1 1 2 1 1 | 22 |
| 3 | Commissive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal • Promising | 2 1 | 3 |
| 4 | Expressive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanking • Apologizing • Wondering • Regretting • Disliking | 2 2 1 1 1 | 7 |
| 5 | Declarative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaring | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | | 65 | 65 |

Based on the previous table, representatives acts are the most commonly used by the speaker in the movie, that occurs are 32 data. This means that almost the speaker gives information about the case. The second shows directives acts that occurs are 22 data, it happens when the speaker asks the listener to do something by her utterances. The third is expressives acts that occurs are 7 data. This act happens when the speaker expressing her expression. The fourth is commissives acts that occurs are 3 data. It happens when the speaker wants to do something to the listener in the future. Then the last is declarative that occurs are 1 data, the acts happens when the speaker declare her conditions of the time.

B. Discussion

In discussion, the writer explained the detail of the types of illocutionary act and which type that most dominantly used by the main character in Allegiant movie.

1. The Types of Illocutionary Acts Performed by Tris as the Main Character in Allegiant Movie

In this study, the writer focuses on the utterances in term of illocutionary acts. Here, the writer analyzes the utions contain of illocutionary acts that used by Tris as the main character. Illocutionary act contains of five types that used by main character found in Allegiant movie.

First, representative act is the kind of speech acts state what the speaker believes to be the case or not; statement of fact, assertion, conclusion and description. In using representative the speaker makes word fit the world (belief). The example of representative acts is **“It’s what you do for family”**(stating). Second, directive act is refer to that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestion, warns, forbides, invites, and begs. In using directive the speaker attempts to make the world fit the listener (via the listener). The example of directive act is **‘We have to go. Get Christina and meet me outside’**(commanding).

Third, commissive act is that the speakers use to commits themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. They are promise and refusals. In using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world

fit the words (via the speaker). The example of commissive act is “I’m taking your ship and **I’m not came back**”(promising).

Fourth, expressive act is state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes word fit the world (of feeling). The example of the expressive act is “**The separation, I don’t like it**”(disliking). Fifth, declarative act changes the world via utterance. In using declarative, the speaker changes the world via words. The example of declarative act is “**My name is Tris Prior. And I’m here to reveal the truth**”.(declaring)

The data above shows us that there is a relation between Searle’s theory and the findings data from the main character utterances. From the data above there are five types of illocutionary acts and it consists of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2. The Types of Illocutionary Acts that Most Dominantly Used by Tris as the Main Character in Allegiant Movie

The findings show that the most dominance illocutionary act found in Tris’ utterance is representative act. The analysis illustrates that Tris in the Allegiant movie script tends to use representatives than other types of illocutionary acts. According to Searle (1976:9) representatives are speech acts to commit the speaker to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In this case, Tris uses the kind of representative

acts. They are 7 utterances of asserting, 9 utterances of stating, 6 utterances of denying, 3 utterances of informing, 1 utterance of notifying, 4 utterances of telling, and 2 utterances of predicting. It is found that stating of the kind representative is the most use by Tris because she wants to state her belief to other.

Related to the movie, Tris tends to use representative because she tries to represent a situation or condition which can be assumed as truth or falsity. According to Searle, representatives are these kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not: statements of fact, assertions, conclusion, and descriptions. The study about illocutionary act conducted by Nugroho (2011) in the movie entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes Movie*, the reasearcher finds four representative utterances, they consist of 3 utterances of asserting, 2 utterances of informing, 1 utterance of arguing and 1 utterance of telling. In his study, the researcher finds the kind of representative that mostly used by Holmes because he wants to emphasize the truth of his utterance to have everyone believe him that he can handle every case by himself. Meanwhile, in this study the writer finds 32 representtaive utterances from Allegiant movie that consist of 7 assertings, 9 statings, 6 denyings, 3 informings, 1 notifying, 4 tellings, and 2 predictings. The most dominant act is stating, because in this study, the Tris emphasizes the truth of her utterance to have everyone believe her.

Meanwhile, the second types of illocutionary act that dominant to use in Tris' utterance is directives because she wants to make the listener do something for her. In this case, in her environment and her situation, it is common for her to ask something to the listener. Related to the speech acts theory, Tris most use directives in her utterance because it is need for her and she simply utters something to listener. In the study of illocutionary acts that conducted by Wardani (2011) in the movie of *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie*, the researcher finds four directives utterances that consist of 2 commands, 3 requests, 1 order, and 2 asks. The most dominant act that used by Dastan is requesting, because the speaker wants the listener to do something for him. While, in this study the writer finds 23 directive utterances from *Allegiant* movie that consist of 3 orderings, 4 requestings, 9 commandings, 1 warning, 1 forbidding, 2 suggestings, 1 inviting, and 1 begging. The most dominant act is commanding, because in this study, the character wants the listener doing something for her.

Next, expressive act is the third dominant act that found in the findings. Tris uses expressives in order to represent psychological expression through the utterance. Tris uses this kind of illocutionary act to state what she really feels. As Searle argues that expressives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. In this study, the writer finds seven expressive utterances. The most dominant use are thanking and apologizing, because in *Allegiant* movie the main character wants to

say thanks when she is getting help from the listener and sorry when she makes a mistake. Meanwhile, in the illocutionary act study conducted by Mardiaty (2014) in *A Study of Speech Acts Produced by The Main Character on Doraemon Comic The First Volume*, the researcher finds 2 expressive utterances consist of 1 thanking and 1 apologizing.

The last is the least use of illocutionary act found in Tris utterance, they are commissive and declaration. Related to story, when Four asks Tris to join him back to Chicago, she refuses it by saying that they have to wait the result. When Four asks her again, she refuses it again because she wants to go to the Providence to meet the council. Then, when she knows the truth that David is not the person as good as she thinks, she decides to leave the bureau and says that she would not come back. It relates to the Searle's theory of commissive act because Tris uses this kinds of illocutionary act because she refuses and promises the listener some future action.

Furthermore, declarative act has the very least use in the findings because related to the movie, Tris uses declarative because she wants to declares about the truth that happened in that time. It is the same with the theory stated by Searle, declarative changes the world with the help of their utterance and the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context for performing a declaration appropriately.

In conducting this study, the writer presented some relevant previous studies conducted by the other researchers such as Nugroho

(2011) in the movie entitled “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes Movie*”, the second is Wardani (2011) in the movie of “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie*”, and the third is Mardiaty (2014) in “*A Study of Speech Acts Produced by The Main Character on Doraemon Comic The First Volume*”.

The similarities between this study and the previous study is focused on analyzing the illocutionary acts that found in the movie. They also use the qualitative design in their research. While, the differences between this study and the previous study is two of them used different movie as the object, and another one used a comic as the object analysis. She also focused on two types of speech acts, they are locutionary and illocutionary acts. While, the writer only focused on one type of speech acts, it was illocutionary acts.