

Speech Acts of The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow

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Abstract

This research aimed to find out the types of speech acts and the function of speech acts produced by the main character which contained in Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow. The writer used qualitative descriptive and pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, highlighting, and classifying the utterances that contained speech acts in the main character's utterance based on Austin's and Searle's theories. The results found that there were 3 types of speech acts used in Persuasion movie script. Locutionary act which consisted of imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Illocutionary act which consisted of assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Then, perlocutionary act. Therefore speech acts had different functions according to their type, firstly, locutionary act had 3 functions, namely: imperative function, interrogative function, and declarative function. Illocutionary act had 5 functions, namely: assertive function, directive function, commissive function, expressive function, and declarative function. Then, perlocutionary acts only have one function. The locutionary speech act was the most dominant type of speech acts that appeared in Persuasion movie script.

Keywords: Illocutionary, Locutionary, Movie Script, Perlocutionary, Speech Acts



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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is defined as the words used by a specific group of people when they speak. Language is a tool that people use for communication. The purpose of communication is to transfer ideas from one person to another. According to Kreidler (1998) people use language to inform others about something, to ask questions, to express feelings, to make comments, to beg for something, to apologize, to welcome, to insult, and to express gratitude. In other words, language can convey people's thoughts, sentiments, and emotions.

Pragmatics is a closely related term in language study because it has a considerable impact on how dependent communication is on the current environment. Yule (1996) stated that with pragmatics, people can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or their goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. However, in order for the listener to comprehend the speaker's meaning and objective, the speaker must apply speech acts to represent actions in every utterance.

Speech acts refer to the actions people take while speaking. It means the words the speaker delivers to the listener may have many meanings, making speech acts utterances that carry action in addition to information dissemination. As stated by Austin, speech acts divided into three types called locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1962). Speech acts tend to be seen in written language, such as movie scripts, novels, and comics.

In this research, the writer would like to focus in analyze the types of speech acts and the functions uttered by the main character in Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and

Alice Victoria Winslow, since it has various talks that may be analyzed and even due to the fact that movie scripts frequently contain dialogues or conversations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

Marbun & Handayani (2020) *An Analysis of Speech Act in The Grown Ups Movie*. This research aims to examine the various speech acts utilized in the movie *Grown Ups*. This research identified the different styles of speech used by the *Grown Ups* in the movie. The research used an approach that was qualitatively descriptive. Data was gathered using observational methods. It seemed by having 30 data, according to the findings, 6 were locutionary, 15 were illocutionary, and 9 were perlocutionary.

Andari (2020) *Directive Speech Acts in Sonic the Hedgehog Movie Script by Josh Miller*. This research aims to investigate Josh Miller's directive speech acts in the *Sonic the Hedgehog* movie script and determine the types and forms of these speech acts. Searle's theory and the descriptive qualitative method were employed in this research. There were 82 utterances of directive speech acts as a consequence of this investigation. The classification of directive speech acts by the researcher resulted in five groups: 54 imperatives, 11 requests, 9 suggestions, 6 warnings, and 2 inviting.

Sari (2020) *The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: Spongebob Squarepants The Movie*. This research aims to identify the speech act categories employed by *Spongebob Squarepants* movie lead characters as well as the speech act instructions that exist in the movie. The principal theory used in this research was Searle's hypothesis. This research used a qualitative and descriptive approach.

Lee and Afriana (2020) *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in Cinderella Movie*. This research aims to analyze the kinds and amount of directive speech acts used by the characters in the *Cinderella* movie. The analysis in this research employed a qualitative and descriptive technique. According to the findings, the characters in the *Cinderella* movie used every type of speech act. The statement was used the most having 36 data, and other acts only having just 1 data.

Biatrik et al., (2020) *The Functions of Directive Speech Acts of Maleficent Character in Maleficent Movie*. This research aims to utilize Searle and Jakobson's theory to determine the different directive speech acts and purposes connected to *Maleficent's* dialogue. Because words from the movie script as data in this research, it was used a qualitative method. Five different types of directive speech acts; commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting as well as three separate language functions were identified in *Maleficent's* utterances from the movie script. The referential, conative, and expressive functions of language were prioritized in *Maleficent's* actions.

Maiza & Himawati (2021) *An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Oliver Twist Script*. This research aims to define the three different speech act levels that are displayed in the *Oliver Twist* movie script and to look at how speech acts are employed there. To identify the utterances and categorize how they performed what the speaker meant, this research employed a descriptive analysis approach with data gathered from scripts that comprise three different levels of speech actions. The findings indicated that some phrases as well.

Khodijah (2021) *An Analysis Type of Speech Acts Used by The Main Character In A Turtle Tale Sammy's Adventure Movie Script by Domonic Paris*. This research aims to clarify the several kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie. To characterize the main character's speech in the movie script for *A Turtle Tale Sammy's Adventures*, this research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. 82 directives and 117 utterances of representatives. Meanwhile, there were 2 utterances of commissive and 17 utterances said in expressive.

Zahada & Sofyan (2021) *Perlocutionary Act in Black Panther Movie Script*. This research aims to determine how perlocutionary acts used in the *Black Panther* movie script and how each character's spoken words will be influenced by those of other characters. The theory of perlocutionary acts developed by Austin and used a qualitative descriptive approach as well. The data came from the script of the *Black Panther* movie, which included a dialogue or dialog script of the character's utterances. The findings showed that the *Black Panther* movie script featured four different forms of perlocutionary acts.

Abdullah et al., (2021) *An Analysis of Speech Act in Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script*. This research aims to identify the different speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts that can be found in the movie. In order to determine the most prevalent illocutionary in every character's utterances, this research employed a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the illocutionary act discovered in the movie script following Yule's theory. They discovered that each character in the movie utilized various illocutionary acts, and the research revealed that the directives act, which had 11 data identified and the illocutionary act that was most frequently used in *Ice Age Collision Course Movie Script*.

Agustina (2022) *Speech Acts of The Main Character in Anomalisa Movie Script Written by Charlie Kaufman*. This research aims to characterize the forms and purposes of speech acts utilized by the lead character in Charlie Kaufman's script for the *Anomalisa* movie. Used a qualitative descriptive to examine the data combined with Austin and Searle's conceptions of speech acts. According to the findings, the locutionary speech acts type contained interrogative, imperative, and declarative used in the script. Assertive, expressive, commissive, and directive were all forms of illocutionary while perlocutionary involved laughing, inviting, begging, frightening, and convincing people.

Wisley & Mulatsih (2022) *Types of Speech Acts Used by the Main Character in Luca Movie*. This research aims to identify the pragmatic rhetorical categorization used by the lead character in the movie using Searle's concept. In this research, a descriptive qualitative approach was used to assess the data that had been supplied. From the data, the researcher extracted 59 instances of the main character's utterances. With 26 data discovered, the results indicated that expressive acts were the highest list. The other speech acts included directive with 6 data discovered, representative with 20 data discovered, commissive with 7 data discovered, and declaration acts with 0 data.

Efendi et al., (2023) *Speech Act in Joe Biden Speech "Build Back Better World" at UN General Assembly*. This research aims to This study to determine the types of verbal communication functions in the illocutionary act and to specify the perlocutionary act impact present in the speech employed John Searle's taxonomy of the illocutionary act and Austin's theory of the perlocutionary act. A descriptive and qualitative analysis of the data was conducted. The President's principal illocutionary act kinds for communicating were assertive acts.

Sebo (2023) *Speech Act and Function Illocutionary Act in Justin Trudeau's Speech We Beat Fear With Hope*. This research aims to identify the sorts of speech acts and the purposes of the illocutionary acts used in speech. emphasized Austin and Searle's concept of illocutionary act categorization. Descriptive and qualitative methodologies were used to examine the data. The findings indicated that Justin Trudeau employed five different categories of illocutionary acts throughout his speech, including those for informational purposes, statements, making promises, being expressive, and expressing emotions.

Putri (2023) with her thesis *Speech Act in The Breadwinner Movie Script (2017) Written by Anita Doron*. This research aims to identify the several speech acts that appear in the script for the movie *The Breadwinner* and to explain the different purposes. Used theories from Austin and Searle were applied in this study along with a descriptive qualitative methodology. The research's findings revealed that there were three different speech act types employed in the script, highlighting the locutionary act as the most prevalent speech act.

There are similarities between previous studies mentioned above and this research, such as the fact that both of them sought to identify the different speech acts in a film or movie script and some of them additionally applied Austin's and Searle's theories. In contrast to the previous studies, the writer of this research will examine the types of speech acts included in the script of *Persuasion* movie, that serve a different object than those of the previous studies. Using Austin and Searle's theories to examine all three forms of speech acts of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary in the *Persuasion* movie script.

2.2 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is conveyed by the speaker and perceived by the listener. Yule (1996) stated in his definition of pragmatics the following: (1) a study of the speaker's significance; (2) contextual meaning; (3) where more is conveyed than is expressed; and (4) the representation of relative distance. Yule contends that the greatest approach to understanding people's intended purpose, beliefs, intents, and types of behaviors when they talk is through the study of language using pragmatics.

The benefit of studying language through pragmatics, according to Yule (1996), is that one may discuss people's intended purposes, beliefs, intentions or aims, and the sorts of actions that they conduct when communicating. Many sorts of pragmatics have been explored, including deixis and distance, politeness, presupposition, speech act, and more. The writer attempted to investigate and comprehend pragmatics more thoroughly for this research based on those assertions.

2.3 Speech Acts

Speech acts as a whole was initially popularized by Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* and is now used often in linguistics. According to Yule (1996), speech acts are activities carried out through utterance. Additionally, when someone speaks, they do an action in addition to speaking. The majority of speech actions that people employ in daily conversation go unnoticed because they are unaware of them. According to Searle (1969), a speech act is an activity that a speaker engages in while speaking a sentence, hence a speech act is an action that the speaker engages in while speaking. In addition, speech acts show the speaker's communication style as well as the responsibility for the speech's substance, given that it involves

specific aims to persuade the listener. Austin (1962) grouped speech acts into three categories for this research. These categories are:

A locutionary act is the act of creating an utterance. This was an instance of speech acting to convey a meaning, and that meaning was the truth of a genuine situation. Since locutionary acts don't take the speech's context into account, they were the easiest to identify. The information provided in the locutionary was the truth, these speech acts don't have an obscure significance and don't demand any specific behavior from the listener. Locutionary act contains speech of imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

Illocutionary speech comprises implicit messages that the speaker and discourse partner want to convey. Illocutionary refers to when the speaker makes a statement while also acting on it. Illocutionary acts were difficult to pinpoint since they depended on the speaker's identity, audience, location, and timing. Illocutionary activities included expressing gratitude, making promises, making an offer, placing orders, and granting permission.

Perlocutionary is an action taken as an effect of or in response to anything spoken. The speaker's speech, which frequently possessed perlocutionary intensity, was thus. Depending on the speaker, speech might have an effect or power on them consciously or unconsciously. Perlocutionary speech actions were those in which the speaker's intention was to sway the listener. Persuading, threatening, and humiliating are just a few of the verbs that might indicate perlocutionary activities.

3. METHODS

The writer was analyzed the speech act in movie script of Persuasion written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow which has 88 pages. The 2022 American romantic comedy movie Persuasion was created by Media Rights Capital in collaboration with Mad Chance, Bisous Picture, Fourth and Twenty-Eight Films, and based on Jane Austen's 1817 novel of the same title. The method of data analysis employed a pragmatic strategy and qualitative descriptive method to examine the utterances spoken by the main character in the Persuasion movie script using Austin's theory of speech acts, specifically locutionary, which included imperative, interrogative, and declarative as well as perlocutionary. The directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts used by the main character were analyzed using Searle's theory of illocutionary, and these speech acts also described the intended function of the utterances.

4. RESULTS

4.1 The Types of Speech Act Produced by The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script

The writer found there were three categories' types of speech acts in Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

Types of Locutionary Act

A locutionary act was used by the speaker to say or convey something or tell information to the listener which was a fact that had meaning and needed to be comprehended. There were three different locutionary act types namely imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

a. Imperative

Alocutionary act known as an imperative was used to get listeners to follow through on the speaker's request for a command or action. Because it is a command, an imperative phrase in

writing is always finished with an exclamation point (!).

Anne: *You got me! That's enough! Boys! No!* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 32)

The statement uttered as an imperative by the main character. The use of the word *enough* was said to signify that anything was considered acceptable or that something should cease or finish with exclamation points. This statement was spoken by Anne to her nephews to stop hitting Anne with a sword stick. Giving a command was the speech's function.

Anne: *No! Don't move her!* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 55)

The statement uttered as an imperative by the main character. The sentence *don't move her* was marked as an order with the addition of exclamation points. This statement was spoken by Anne to Frederick and Henrietta to not touch or move Louisa knocked out by a fall. Giving a command was the speech's declared function.

b. Interrogative

A question mark (?) usually follows an interrogative phrase in written form because it is a type of locutionary act that asks things to demand the listener to respond to the speaker's questions. The presence of 5W + 1H components and others often signified an interrogative phrase.

Anne: *How are you this morning, Mary?* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 30)

The statement uttered as an interrogative by the main character because the use of the word *How* with the question in the sentence made it clear that the statement was an interrogative phrase. This statement was spoken by Anne to Mary, Anne asked about Mary's condition after dinner last night. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

Anne: *Why? Do you think they'll steal them?* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 11)

The statement uttered as an interrogative by the main character because the use of the word *Why* with the question in the sentence made it clear that the statement was an interrogative phrase. This statement was spoken by Anne to Elizabeth, Anne asked after Elizabeth said to hide the nice linens before the admiral arrived. The speech function was to ask a question and provide an explanation or information as an answer.

c. Declarative

Declarative locutionary act worked to get the listener's attention through statements and to convey some information that the speaker wanted to say, share, or express to the listener or speech partner.

Anne: *I almost got married once* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 1)

The statement uttered as a declarative by the main character because that sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. This statement was spoken by Anne to the listener to provide information that Anne once had a serious relationship with Frederick. The speech function was to convey information or a fact.

Anne: *I'm happy just to be here with you* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 59)

The statement uttered as a declarative by the main character because that sentence produced information that conveyed a fact or a stating word. This statement was spoken by Anne to Lady Russell to provide information that spending time with Lady Russell made Anne happy. The speech's function was to convey information or a fact.

Types of Illocutionary Act

The speaker performed an illocutionary act in order to take action by saying something with a specific purpose to influence the listener to take an action or to do something. In this situation, the speaker's utterance fluently and accurately matched the illocutionary act to the utterance form. Based on the Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow, five types of the illocutionary act including assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative, were identified by the writer as being created by the main character.

a. Assertive

A type of illocutionary act known as an assertive connected the speaker to the honesty of the statements uttered in a sentence, which included phrases like mentioning, stating, demanding, claiming, admitting, declaring, showing, speculating, and reporting.

Anne: *Frederick Wentworth was the only person, save you and my mother, who ever really saw me. And understood me. And loved me.* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 6)

The statement uttered as an assertive by the main character because in that sentence Anne admitted to the person she could trust and who truly loved and understood her. This statement was spoken by Anne to Lady Russell. The speech's function was to state and admit a thing.

Anne: *Only people who know loss can really appreciate Byron* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 47)

The statement uttered as an assertive by the main character because in that sentence Anne stated that to truly understand Byron, one must have experienced loss. This statement was spoken by Anne to Captain Benwick. The speech's function was to state a thing.

b. Directive

An illocutionary act known as a directive described the speaker's intent or conduct in relation to the behavior that the listener would perform. Such words as commanding, asking, advising, requesting, and ordering.

Anne: *We need a doctor* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 55)

The statement uttered as a directive by the main character because that sentence was intended to be advice or suggestion. This statement was spoken by Anne to Frederick, Anne advised that she needed a doctor to check Louisa's condition. The speech's function was to offer some advice or suggestions.

Anne: *But, for once, I'm asking you to trust that I have the resources to make my own decisions.* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 72)

The statement uttered as a directive by the main character because that sentence was intended to be a request. This statement was spoken by Anne to Lady Russell, Anne requested that she could make her own decisions to be supported. The speech's function was to make a request.

Anne: *I'd just like to be alone* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 72)

The statement uttered as a directive by the main character because that sentence was intended to be an advice or suggestion. This statement was spoken by Anne to Lady Russell, Anne requested a time for herself after hearing rumours that Frederick and Louisa were getting married. The speech's function was to offer some advice or suggestions.

c. Commissive

An illocutionary act known as a commissive conducted when the speaker utilizes words like promising, offering, refusing, or guaranteeing, in order to express a promise or specific offer.

Anne: *Mary, would you like me to stay alone while you go to dinner?* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 21)

The statement uttered as commissive by the main character because that sentence contained an offer. This utterance was told by Anne to Mary, when Anne offered to stay alone at home with her sick nephew. The speech's function was to make a specific offer.

Anne: *I will come and visit later* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 80)

The statement uttered as commissive by the main character because that sentence contained a promise. This utterance was told by Anne to Charles, when Anne promised that she would come and see Henrietta and Louisa. The speech's function was to declare a promise.

d. Expressive

An illocutionary act known as an expressive conducted when the speaker utilizes words like thanking, praising, or apologizing in order to express an emotional feeling about some specific situation to the listener.

Anne: *They are beautiful in every way* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 15)

The statement uttered as expressive by the main character because that sentence showed an emotional feeling by praising. This statement was spoken by Anne to the listener when she met with Louisa and Henrietta. The speech's function was to express a praising.

Anne: *Thank you* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 54)

The statement uttered as expressive by the main character because that sentence showed an emotional feeling by thanking. This statement was spoken by Anne to Captain Benwick for helped her down the stairs. The speech's function was to express a thanking.

e. Declarative

An illocutionary act known as a declarative conducted when the speaker utilizes words like impressing, cancelling, prohibiting, surrendering, firing, advising, or baptizing, in order to announce a thing to the listener.

Anne: *I have to say, I am impressed by your openness* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 66)

The statement uttered as declarative by the main character because that sentence declared an impressing. This utterance was told by Anne to Mr. William because he talked honesty and Anne impressed by that. The speech's function was to announce an impressing.

Types of Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act was used by the speaker to persuade the listener to do something for the speaker by taking an action such as persuading, obstructing, telling, convincing, surprising etc. In this situation, the speaker's utterance fluently and accurately matched the perlocutionary act to the utterance form. Based on the Persuasion movie script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow.

Anne: *Benwick, get a doctor* (Bass & Winslow, 2023, p. 55)

The statement uttered as declarative by the main character because that sentence had persuaded the listener. This utterance was told by Anne to Captain Benwick, it made Captain Benwick immediately ran to find a doctor. The speech's function was to persuade the speech partner to do a particular action.

4.2 The Function of Speech Act Produced by The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script

The Depending on the type of speech act, it had different functions in the Persuasion movie

script written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow

Function of Locutionary Act

a. Imperative

An imperative was a phrase that gave instructions or requested action. The function of an imperative in a statement was to direct the listener to respond to the speaker's express. The writer deduced that each imperative had a specific function, including command, reminding, and offer guidance or advice.

b. Interrogative

An interrogative phrase was one that comprised inquiries or the purpose to ask the speech partner a question. The function of interrogative spoken words in a statement was to ask for some explanation or information in the form of a response. The writer concluded that each interrogative utterance had its own function which could be used to ask a question or something and provide an explanation or information as an answer. The most commonly used function was asking a question because the utterance recognized an interrogative with question marks.

c. Declarative

Declarative was an utterance that contained statements or conveyed things by the speaker to the listener. Declarative fulfilled the function of offering information or an opinion during a speech. According to the data, the writer concluded that each declarative utterance had its own function which could be used to convey facts, statements, or opinions. The most commonly used function was conveying information or fact because the utterance produced information.

Function of Illocutionary Act

a. Assertive

Assertive was an utterance that contained statements. In a speech, an assertive phrase has the function of expressing the speaker's thoughts or message. According to the data, the writer concluded that each assertive utterance had its own function which could be used to state, suggest, inform, complain, admit, boast, claim, describe, and others. The most commonly used function was stating and explaining something because the utterance produced a state or explanation sentence.

b. Directive

A directive was an utterance that contained the speaker's behavior. When used in a speech, directive speech acts aimed to convince the listener to behave in accordance with what the speaker said. The writer concluded that each directive utterance had its own function which could be used to give order, command, request, advise, and give a suggestion. The most commonly used function was giving advice or suggestion because the sentence produced an advice or suggestion utterance.

c. Commissive

Commissive was an utterance that contained the speaker's particular offers. Commissive speech acts served the function of outlining a speaker's pledge to deliver a specific promise or offer. The writer concluded that each commissive utterance had its own function which could be used to express a promise or a particular offer such as a promise, guarantee or refuse. The most commonly used function was declaring a promise and a guarantee because the sentence produced

a promise and guarantee utterance more than other functions.

d. Expressive

Expressive was an utterance that contained the speaker's emotional feelings about some specific situation. The expressive function of a statement was to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions. The writer concluded that each expressive utterance had its own function which might be used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions, including those of apologizing, thanking, blaming, praising, and congratulating. The most commonly used function was express thanking because the sentence produced an emotional feeling by thanking more than other functions

e. Declarative

Declarative was an utterance that contained an announcement by the speaker. Declarative speech acts in a statement were used to make an announcement or make a declaration to the listener. According to the data, the writer concluded that each declarative utterance had its own function which could be used for impressing, canceling, prohibiting, surrendering, firing, advising and baptizing.

Function of Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act function in a speech was to persuade the listener to do something for the speaker. According to the data, the writer concluded that each perlocutionary utterance had its own function which could be used for persuading, obstructing, telling, convincing and surprising. The most commonly used function was persuading the listener to do a particular action because the sentence only produced two data and both of them declared persuading utterances.

5. DISCUSSION

Through this section, by using Austin and Searle's theory, the writer would examine the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act types and functions.

5.1 Types of Speech Acts

Locutionary

Imperative, interrogative, and declarative locutionary acts were the three different sorts. An imperative utterance was used to make the listener take action based on what the speaker utterance. An interrogative utterance was used to ask questions or seek information. A declarative utterance was used to give information or express an opinion.

Illocutionary

Illocutionary act could influence the listener. Searle categorized illocutionary act into five different types of speech acts; assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. An assertive utterance was used to express ideas or messages in the speaker's mind, such as stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, or claiming. A directive utterance was used to ask the listener to do something according to the speaker's utterance, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, or recommending. A commissive utterance was used to make a promise or offer, such as promising or vowing. An expressive utterance was used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions, such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, and condoling. Lastly, a declarative utterance was used to announce or declare something to the listener in order to accept the situation conveyed by the speaker, such as resigning, dismissing, naming, appointing, and punishing.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act was an utterance that aimed to persuade the listener. The speaker intentionally created an effect that had power or influence over the listener. The success of the perlocutionary act was determined by the listener's action in response to the speaker's message. Perlocutionary act focused on achieving specific results.

5.2 Functions of Speech Acts

Locutionary

Locutionary act had 3 functions, such as imperative, interrogative and declarative. The imperative aimed to persuade the listener with the speaker's request. The interrogative aimed to ask for information or an explanation. Lastly, the declarative aimed to provide information or an opinion.

Illocutionary

Illocutionary act had 5 functions, first the assertive function was to convey ideas or messages in the speaker's mind. directive function was to ask the listener speech to do something based on the speaker's utterance. The commissive function was to state a certain promise or offer. The expressive function was to express the speaker's feelings or emotions. Lastly, the declarative function was to announce or declare something to the listener in order to conveyed the speaker's utterance.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act had one function which was persuading and saying had the same function which was to influence the listener to performed a certain action.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The writer came to the conclusion that the speech acts in the Persuasion movie script had different functions depending on the sort of utterance from the aforementioned explanation. The Persuasion movie script featured three different speech act types: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act was used by the speaker to say something to the listener that was a fact, had meaning, and needed to be comprehended. Illocutionary act was used by the speaker to performed an action by saying something with a specific purpose to influenced the listener and perlocutionary act was used by the speaker to persuaded the listener to do something for the speaker by taking an action.

Locutionary act served three functions. First, imperative function aimed to persuade the listener with the speaker's request. Interrogative function aimed to ask for information or an explanation. Lastly, declarative function sought to offer a viewpoint. Illocutionary act had 5 functions. First, assertive function of the illocutionary act was to communicate thoughts or messages in the speaker's head. Directive function was to request action from the listener based on the speaker's words. A specific promise or offer was stated as part of the commissive function. The speaker's sentiments or emotions were conveyed using the expressive function. Last but not least, declarative function served to communicate the speaker's speech to the listener by announcing or declaring something. Speaking and persuade both served the same function in perlocutionary acts, which was to convince the listener to take a particular action.

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