AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

BY:
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Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty
English Education Department

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
1443 H / 2022

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
in English Education Department

By:
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Sponsor : Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
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NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number   :
Appendix   :
Matter   : **In order to hold the Munaqosyah**
                 of Tio Arief Tiananda

To: The Honorable the
Dean of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training
State Islamic Institute of Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

Name   : Tio Arief Tiananda
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Judul Skripsi   : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in order to be discussed on the munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

Wassalmu'alaikum Wr.Wb

The Head of English Education Department

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Metro, April 06ᵗʰ 2022
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NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   :
Perihal   : **Mohon dimunaqosyahkan Skripsi**
                  Tio Arief Tiananda

Kepada yth,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb.

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

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Students Number : 1701070206
Judul Skripsi   : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

Sudah kami dapat setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqosyah, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Metro, 06 April 2022
Pembimbing II

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APPROVAL PAGE

Assalaamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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To be discussed in the thesis (munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic Institute of Metro.

Wassalaamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Metro, April 06th 2022
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RATIFICATION PAGE

No. B-2887/In. 28·1/D/PP·00·J/06/2022

An Undergraduate thesis entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE** Written by Tio Arieftia Nanda, student number 1701070206, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on Monday, June 13th 2022 at 09.00- 10.30 a.m.

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AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

ABSTRACT

By:
TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA

The objectives of this study is to determine the type of speech act used in "*Wall-E*" movie, and to find out the underlying reason there are more dominant speech act.

This research method was descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is "*Wall-E*" movie script. The data of this research obtained from all utterance in "*Wall-E*" movie script containing illocutionary act. The data are categorized according Searle categorize of illocutionary act and analyze the underlying reason are more dominant illocutionary act.

The research findings showed that there are 5 categories of illocutionary act used in "*Wall-E"* movie script, namely *representative* there are 19 data (16%), *directive* there are 66 data (56%), *commissive* there are 14 data (12%), *expressive* there are 17 data (15%), *declarative* there are 1 data (1%). The most dominant in the use of speech act in "Wall-E" movie script is *directive*.

Keywords: Wall-E, descriptive, qualitative, illocutionary, act.

ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR DALAM FILM *WALL-E*

ABSTRAK

By:
TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam film "Wall-E", dan untuk mengetahui alasan yang mendasari adanya tindak tutur yang lebih dominan.

Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah naskah film "Wall-E". Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari semua tuturan dalam naskah film "Wall-E" yang mengandung tindak ilokusi. Data tersebut dikategorisasikan menurut kategorisasi Searle tentang tindak ilokusi dan menganalisis alasan yang mendasari adanya tindak ilokusi yang lebih dominan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 5 kategori tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam naskah film "Wall-E" yaitu *representatif* ada 19 data (16%), *direktif* ada 66 data (56%), *komisif* ada 14 data (12 %), *ekspresif* ada 17 data (15%), *deklaratif* ada 1 data (1%). Penggunaan tindak tutur yang paling dominan dalam naskah film "Wall-E" adalah *direktif.*

Kata kunci: Wall-E, deskriptif, kualitatif, tindak ilokusi.

MOTTO

The Best Way To Get Started Is To Quit Talking And Begin Doing.

(Walt Disney)

DEDICATION PAGE

      This undergraduate thesis would highly be dedicated to my beloved parents, Atrif and Lusmiarti, who always provide support and guidance for the success of my studies, thank you very much for your endless love. I love you and you are the passion in my life. My brothers Agil Putra Arieftia, Habib Mirza Arieftia, and Ansel Hafiz Zafaraz, who always provide support at all times. Thank you for your attention and kindness. And thank you to Rose Ayu Lestari who has always provided support and support throughout the process of completing this thesis, as well as my friends who have always supported me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and Merciful, for the guidance, blessings, and opportunities in completing this undergraduate thesis. Peace and salutation are always delivered to our precious prophet Muhammad Saw who has brought humankind from the era of ignorance into the era full of knowledge.

This undergraduate thesis is entitled "Analysis of Speech Acts in Wall-E Movie". This undergraduate thesis is written as one of the requirements of the S-1 degree at English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute for Islam Studies of Metro.
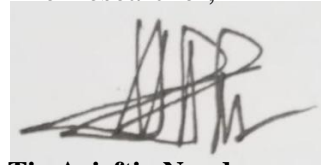
However, this undergraduate thesis would not have been completed without the support, motivation and assistance from many people or institutions. The writer also would like to thank:

1. Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M.Ag as the Rector of IAIN Metro, who has given the opportunity to write this undergraduate thesis.

2. Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, who has given her permission to write an undergraduate thesis.

3. Andianto, M.Pd as the Head of English Education Department for their encouragement to write an undergraduate thesis.

4. Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd as the Sponsor, thanks for all advices, knowledge, suggestion and time to complete the undergraduate thesis.

5. The entire lectures English Education Department who always give knowledge, support and motivation during the study in IAIN Metro.

Finally, the writer's limitation of ability skill many mistakes in written and still far from perfect. The writer hopes that at least the results of this study can make a significant contribution to learning English in schools or colleges.

Metro, April 4th 2022
The Researcher,

Tio Arieftia Nanda
St Number. 1701070206

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

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States this undergraduate thesis is original except certain parts of it quoted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, April 4th 2022

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli penelitian saya, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 4 April 2022

Yang menyatakan

TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA
St Number. 1701070206

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a representation of sound that humans commonly use and that is permitted to be used by certain local gatherings for correspondence, participation, and self-characterization. Individuals use language in everyday conversations such as working together, planning a trip or event with family or friends, arguing about life or legal issues, and tattling. Language is also used in everyday life to communicate human emotions such as annoyance, satisfaction, and outrage. Discourse can communicate objectives to the audience through language. Furthermore, language, as defined by Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, is a collection of verbal pictures used by people from a linguistic region to communicate and interact with one another because of their shared culture.[1]

Communication is an essential component of creating and comprehending language. Humans always communicate to convey information, such as thoughts, concepts, goals, feelings, and emotions, which they convey directly to the listener or the person to whom they are speaking. In linguistics, communication is a vowel symbol that is agreed to be used by members of a specific group in collaboration to identify the use of language to convey one's ideas. Not only is language used to

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[1] Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono. "Psikolinguistik: Pengantar Pemahaman Bahasa Indonesia" Jakarta, 2018 Yayasan Obor, p.16.

represent ideas, but it is also used to represent self-identity, group identity, and social interaction. Speech and speech acts occur concurrently in an action in this communication process.

When communicating, speakers may employ words with implicit meanings. In order to predict the implied meaning, the listener needs to know where or when the phrase was stated, what context fulfills the objective of the phrase itself, and how the listener understands it. Context is also crucial in assisting speakers in evaluating the meaning of speech since context may excite and help listeners interpret the meaning.

The overall nature of speech faults may be summarized as follows: stating something positive is a feature of praising or promoting, etc. "Good" is defined as an act of compliment. It is defined as good when it is employed to execute an act of praise.[2]

The author uses a statement from Searle to make us aware that just because someone says something wonderful, it does not necessarily mean that it is acceptable to praise or promote anything because the speaker is biased. Because people are said to as social beings, they are always interacting with their surroundings. By interacting, a person or group becomes accustomed to conveying something, and this language habit is increasingly seen with the use of words that are not in accordance with the Language social relations in language are used by a person to represent, this is related to the strong identity of a particular social group and is

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[2] Searle, "Speech Acts: An Essay In The Philosophy of Language", Barkeley, 2011, Cambridge University Press, p.139

represented by speech acts usage Dictionary, and this is easier for other people or groups to understand. Language is used by a person in social connections to convey his identity; this is tied to the strong identification of a specific social group and is represented by speech acts. Speech acts may alternatively be defined as all linguistic and non-linguistic components that encompass entire language activities including participants in the conversation, the manner of message delivery, the topic, and the context of the message.

"Words actions are phrases to execute an action, when individuals wish to conduct an action not just using bodily motions but may also use speech to perform an action," Searle added.[3] According to the quotation, speaking actions vary depending on the circumstances and are frequently found as a result of societal practices or ideals. Speech actions that arise that most people choose to employ, and can typically be seen everywhere, seem to be a fad in society.

Then, according to G Yule, a linguist and author of the book pragmatics, there are three type of speech acts: locutionary acts as the literal meaning of speech, illocutionary acts is hence the action that precedes the speech, and perlocutionary activities is the outcome of the speech to the listener. Based on pre-survey result in wall-e movie, the approach employed is dialogue. Here's an example discussion from the film Wall-e:

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[3] Searle, "Speech Acts: An Essay In The Philosophy of Language", Barkeley, 2011, Cambridge University *Press*, p. 18.

Table 1.

Table of data Pra-Survey

Data 1	Data 2
John: Hey, Drink bot. (Wally shies away. John reaches farther out with the cup.) John: *Here, take the cup. Take the cup -- Whoa.!* (John's hand couldn't reach Wally because it was too far and John fell to the floor. And can't stand on his feet.)	CAPTAIN: No, wait a minute. Computer, when was that message sent to the Axiom ship ? SHIP'S COMPUTER: Message received in the year 2110. CAPTAIN: *That's, that's nearly 700 years ago!! Auto, things have changed! We've got to go back!* AUTOPILOT: *Sir, orders are: "Do not return to Earth".* CAPTAIN: But life is sustainable now! Look at this plant, green and growing! It's living proof he was wrong.

As a result of the above conversation, in first data pra-survey is explained that, John spoke to Wall-e by saying, *"Here, take the cup. Take the cup!"* as a form of ordering Wall-e to take the glass that John was holding, and because Wall-e did not obey the orders given, John fell to the floor and fainted because Wall-e did not follow the orders given by John. And the first dialogue of pra-survey above is an illocutionary with a directive category, namely giving orders to someone who is intended to take an action. Then, the conversation on the results of the second data from pre-survey that the researcher found was a conversation between the pilot of the axiom ship and his assistant who argued about the current condition of the earth, where the assistant captain of the axiom ship argued that the earth could be inhabited again with evidence that there were plant seeds that lived on the ground. the earth, but his assistant still couldn't let

his captain return to earth because of the severe condition of the earth, the speech act from second data pra-survey is a representative in which the captain or pilot of the axiom ship explained that the earth could be inhabited again because there were already plants starting to grow on the earth, but his assistant did not agree with the captain of the axiom ship. Wall-e is an animated film directed by Pixar and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures. This film tells the story of a robot named Wall E. The film was released on June 27, 2008. The film was directed by Andrew Stanton who directed Finding Nemo and won an Academy Award for the animated film category which tells the story of the last robot on earth that cleans up the garbage on earth caused by humans.

Based on the pra-survey that the researcher has done, the researcher is interested in conducting research on speech acts in the film Wall-e and examines the forms of speech acts in this film. Researcher chose this film to study for the reason of conducting research on the wall-e film because it has moral values so that we can better protect the environment. we live up to now, and build an independent personality and responsibility with what we do, and work together to achieve the goal.

B. Research Question

Based on the research background, the problem is formulated as follows :

1. What types of speech acts found in the Wall-e Movie?

2. Which types of speech acts is dominantly used in the Wall-E Movie?

3. What are speech acts used by all the characters of the wall-e movie?

C. Objective and Benefits of The Study

1. Objective of the Study

   The researcher established the following objectives for this study based on the research questions that were developed:

   a. To find out the types of speech acts used in the wall-e Movie.

   b. To find out the dominant types of speech act used in the Wall-E Movie.

   c. To find out the speech acts used by all the characters of the wall-e movie.

2. Benefits of the Study

   a. Theoretically

   This researcher expects that this research will be valuable and will contribute to a better understanding of speech activities.

   b. Practically

   1) Teachers can use this movie to assist pupils in mastering speech actions.

   2) For students can increase knowledge and understanding in the use of speech acts.

   3) For readers, this research hopes to be useful for readers to add new knowledge about speech acts.

D. Prior Research

His research will be conducted by considering several prior researches. The first research was conducted by Yesi Salsalina Br. Perangin-Angin They conducted research entitled Speech Act in the Aladdin Movie.[4] This study focuses on the types of illocutionary acts in Guy Richie's Aladdin film based on Searle's theory.

The second previous research was conducted by Putri IAPADP, Ramendra DP, and Swandana I W, entitled *An Analysis of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire Movie*.[5] This prior study aims to improve the reader's knowledge and awareness of numerous structures, roles, affects, and classifications of language in society. This study was carried out in a qualitative descriptive approach.

The last previous research conducted by Siti Zumaroh, entitled The Analysis of Speech Act Used In "Air Force One" Movie Script.[6] This prior study tries to better comprehend what individuals mean when they say things and to decrease misconceptions about what they mean. The research method of the previous research is descriptive qualitative to classify and analyze the utterances.

This study has several similarities and differences with previous research. The difference between this study and previous research is for

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[4] Yesi Salsalina br. Perangin-Angin, "Speech Act In The Alladin Movie", (Department Of English Faculty Of Cultural Studies University Of Sumatera Utara Medan 2020)

[5] Putri IAPADP, Ramendra DP, and Swandana I W, An Analysis of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire Movie, "International Journal of Language and Literature", (International Journal of Language and Literature 2019)

[6] Zumaroh, Siti, "The Analysis of Speech Act Used In "Air Force One" Movie Script.", (English Departmen of educational Faculty State Intitute for Islamic Studies Salatiga 2012)

the topic to be studied. This study is being conducted to increase knowledge and understanding of speech acts in order to better understand when others make speeches. This study employs the same method, namely qualitative research methods, and the similarities of this research can also be found in the media used, namely watching movies and reading all dialogues, and this study has something in common, namely the analysis of speech acts.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speech.[7] In other words, pragmatics is the interpretation of communication in a context. Then there is pragmatics, which deals with meaning while taking context into account. Pragmatics is the study of human communication, specifically the choices speakers make to communicate their intended meaning and the sorts of inferences listeners get from a speech in context.[8] G. Yule defines pragmatics is the study of meaning transmitted by speakers or authors and perceived by listeners or readers.[9] As a result, it is more concerned with determining what individuals intend by their speech than with determining what the words or phrases in the utterances could signify.

Yule asserted that speakers meaning extends beyond the words they express. We pay attention to the context in order to grasp the meaning (what they say) speakers. As a result, pragmatics considers context. This is consistent with Leech's statement that "pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to situations."

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[7] P. Griffiths, "An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics", (Edinburgh University press.2006), p.6

[8] K. Allan, And. Jaszczolt, "The Cambridge Handbook of Pragmatics", (Cambridge University Press. 2012), p.1

[9] G. Yule, "Pragmatics", (Oxford University Press.1970), p.3

Linguistics, according to pragmatics, is concerned with the speaker, the intended meaning, and the recipient.[10] The transmission or interchange of information, messages, attitudes, sentiments, or values from one person to another aids in the perception of meaning. The analysis of the use of language in speech is the study of how language operates in communication.

B. Definition of Speech Act

Communication actions are theories about words that may be used to influence, state, express, and even force someone to commit and act on the speaker's speech.[11] Meanwhile, Yule contends that speech acts are activities performed through speech.[12] The issuance of sentence signs under certain conditions, according to J. Searle, speech act are the basic or minimal unit of linguistic communication.[13] Speaking a language is making declarations, giving instructions, asking questions, making commitments, and so on. As a result, speech is regarded as the fundamental unit of communication.

The study of speech acts is critical for us. One of the benefits of studying speech acts is that it helps us understand what messages are contained in each utterance. Speech acts are also determined by the

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[10] Valeika, L., & Verikaitė, D, "An introductory course in linguistic pragmatics", (Vilnius Pedagogical University Faculty Of Philology Department Of The English Language.2010),p.7

[11] Putri IAPADP, Ramendra DP, and Swandana I W, An Analysis of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire Movie, "International Journal of Language and Literature", (International Journal of Language and Literature 2019), p.79

[12] G. Yule, "Pragmatics", (Oxford University Press. 1970), p.47

[13] J. Searle, "Speech Act An Essay The Philosophy of Language", (Cambridge University Press.2011), p.16

speaker's language's ability to convey messages in communication. Finally, the speech comes from the source itself when someone can understand the meaning of the speech act itself by looking at the context so that the speech is not confusing based on what the researcher admits from the data source. So, when we communicate or converse with others, the speaker must not only express the source, but also interpret the speaker's meaning to the listener, and the speaker may help the listener grasp the meaning of the utterance given by the speaker. Speech actions are only performed in talks or dialogues between speakers and speech partners.

Moreover, Huang remarked that when individuals use language, it is not just to communicate or convey thoughts, but also to attain certain aims, such as essential words and acts.[14] People must be adept at interpreting not just the "speaker's words in acting" or "explicit performatives," but also the "speaker's illocutionary actions" or hidden and indirect conduct, in order to communicate. Speech actions are the fundamental unit of analysis in pragmatics. This viewpoint is about pragmatic objects, the majority of which are speech actions in communication. The term speech act refers to the act of saying something; however, the speaker does not simply say something; there must be meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts are activities that are carried out by saying something.

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[14] Huang, Q. "Interlanguage pragmatics theory and its implications for foreign language", (Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 2010), p.682.

C. Types of Speech Act

According to G. Yule, the acts done by creating speech will consist of three interconnected actions. There are three primary sorts of activities done in speech under this condition: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.[15] When a person talks, he engages in three distinct actions: the speech act are composed of a succession of words, the propositional act (relating to predicates), and illocutionary actions that result in asserting, inquiring, demanding, promising, and so on.[16] Typically, it comprises of uttering the words of a phrase in a certain context, under specified conditions, and with a specific goal in mind. The action of making speech will consist of three interconnected activities. According to Austin, a cited Yule book that isolates the three basic senses in which one does something by saying something. I There are three primary sorts of activities done in speech under this condition: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. [17]

1. Locutionary Act

According to J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, locutionary acts are meaningful and understandable words.[18] Yule also contends that locutionary activities are fundamental speech acts that result in

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[15] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.48

[16] J, Searle, "Speech Act An Essay In the Philosophy Of Language", (Cambridge University Press.1669), p,23-24

[17] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.48

[18] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.315

meaningful linguistic utterances.[19] It is possible to conclude that the locutionary act is the original meaning of the statement without the impact of context, implying that the context has no link between the meanings and where/when the utterance is delivered. For example, if I buy a book, the literal meaning of that sentence is that I buy a book.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary is phase of the speaking act. According to J.C. Richards, Illocutionary are the use of sentences to construct a function.[20] Meanwhile, it is an illocutionary act performed by the expressive force of a speech, such as promising, apologizing, or offering, according to Yule.[21] That is, when a speaker says anything, he not only generates words without a goal, but also develops an utterance in his head with some type of function. Defending, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, granting permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming names, promising, ordering, denying, swearing, and thanking are all examples of illocutionary behaviors. This activity is also known as the illocutionary "power" of speech. Searle advocated that speech activities be classified into broad categories in order to clarify the meaning of utterances. Representatives, directions, commissives,

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[19] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.48
[20] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.315
[21] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.48

expressives, and declaratives are the five fundamental categories of acts that a person might undertake when speaking or speaking.[22]

a. Representative

In an utterance, representative is explains the truth. In other words, he displays an external reality by modifying their speech or words to reflect their ideas. Searle further remarked that the Representative's job is to connect the speaker to something happening, to the validity of the statement communicated.[23] Claiming, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting are some examples. As a result, testing a representation may be accomplished by asking if it can be classified as true or false. This is comparable to Yule's definition, which claims that a representation is a form of speech act in which the speaker asserts whether or not something is true.[24] Speakers use language to express their opinions through representation or assertiveness. As an example:

1) Auto! Earth is amazing!

2) I know that song

Both examples describe global events as the speaker perceives them. The speaker's remark that the world is an incredible place is stated in Example 1. In example 2, says that

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[22] J.R. Searle, "Expression And Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts", (Cambridge University Press.1979), p.1

[23] J.R. Searle, "Expression And Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts", (Cambridge University Press.1979), p.12

[24] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.53

he/she is certain that he/she knows the music that he/she is now
listening to.

b. Directives

This second category denotes that the speaker instructs the
listener to take some future action that will cause the listener to
do something in response to the speaker's remarks. In my
opinion, statements in this category attempt to persuade the
other person to do something. For example, ordering, ordering,
requesting, warning, proposing, inviting, and so on. According
to Searle, a directive is an attempt by the speaker to persuade the
listener to do something[25] such as ordering, ordering, asking,
advising, and recommending. Directives, according to Richard,
serve to invite listeners to do something, such as make ideas,
requests, or commands.[26] The sentences below are examples of
directives:

1) Axiom shoppers. Try blue! It's the new red!

2) Hey! Let me in! Let me in!

3) The plant! Oh, you want it?

Example No. 1 is a proposal to the listener to do something in
response to what the speaker stated. In contrast, case 2 is an
order to someone to let the speaker in. Example 3 is to use an

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[25] J.R. Searle, "Expression And Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts",
(Cambridge University Press.1979), p.13

[26] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied
Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.499

interrogative statement in which the speaker intends to make a request that will compel the listener to do what the speaker desires, such as requesting someone to take the plant that the speaker is holding. The speaker does not expect the listener to respond to the inquiry with "yes" or "no," but rather to do the act of taking up the plant that the speaker is holding.

c. Commissive

Commissive, according to Searle, illocutionary acts whose objective is to compel the speaker to execute some action in the future.[27] Then, according to Yule, commissive is committed to some future action. They use words like promising, threatening, denying, offering, cursing, and volunteering to describe what the speaker intended.[28] Examples are as follows:

1) Please remain stationary. A service-bot will be here to assist you momentarily.

2) I Don't Want To Survive! I Want To Live!

Example 1 is in the form of a promise that binds the speaker to a future action, specifically guaranteeing the listener that aid will arrive shortly after uttering the utterance. And here's another example: The speaker has stated that he intends to reject. The speaker refuses to accomplish something that the listening requests. Speakers in commissives agree to future acts

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[27] J.R. Searle, "Expression And Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts", (Cambridge University Press.1979), p.14

[28] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.54

that will make the words match theirs. They indicate that a commissive speaker is an utterance made to provide a future action.

d. Expressive

According to Yule, Expressive is the expression of the speaker's feelings.[29] Meanwhile, Richard remarked that expressive is when a speaker conveys sentiments and views about something, such as an apology, complaint, or someone's appreciation, to congratulate someone.[30] The examples are:

1) You look gorgeous.

2) Oh. Sorry.

Example 1 is a term used to show surprise that the person to whom the speaker is speaking is lovely. Example number two is a compassion phrase that is used when one is in a bad mood.

e. Declarative

His speaking act is unique because that the speaker utters words or sentiments that transform the conditions or situations through words. These pronouncements have an impact on institutional settings and rely on sophisticated extra-linguistic institutions. Excommunication, declared battles, killings, baptisms, and so forth are examples of paradigm cases. Declaratives, according to Richards, are speaking actions that

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[29] Ibid, p.53

[30] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.499

affect the world by their words.[31] And, according to Yule, utilizing declaratives allows speakers to affect the world with their words.[32] For example:

1) Auto, you are relieved of duty

The preceding remark causes a shift in reality and is more than just a statement. The above-mentioned speech can be utilized to complete the act of finishing labor.

3. Perlocutionary Act

According to Richards, the third component of speech actions is perlocutionary acts, which are effect of what the speaker gives to the listener.[33] Perlocutionary is a technical term for an act in which locutions and illocutions have a specific impact or exert a specific influence on the listener. For example, "I just brewed coffee," presuming the audience will notice the desired impact (for example, to explain a beautiful aroma, or to make the listener drink coffee).[34] Meanwhile, Searle emphasizes the significance of the illocutionary taxonomy of activities, stressing that the phrase "point" or "goal" is not intended to indicate, nor is it predicated on the belief, that every illocutionary act is connected by definition with a perlocutionary aim. Perhaps for the most part, there is no necessary perlocutionary intent

[31] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.499

[32] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.53

[33] J.C. Richards, R, Schmidt, "Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics", (Pearson Education Limited. 2002 Third Edition), p.315

[34] G. Yule. "Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press.1996), p.48-49

linked with the definition with the relevant verb for the most significant illocutionary acts, for example, declarations and pledges are not attempts by definition to generate a perlocutionary effect on the listener.[35]

This research examines the many sorts of speech actions, particularly illocutionary acts used as pressure to express the speaker's intention to the listener through language. The theory utilized to assess the illocutionary power employed by speakers in expressing their aims is used to categorize all data. Illocutionary acts are classified as representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. To determine the sorts of speech actions, researcher must locate an oral or written communication, whether it is a monologue or a conversation. Conversation is one way of obtaining the sorts of speech actions because through conversation, the researcher may obtain a large number of utterances that are not immediately uttered to the listeners, requiring the researcher to evaluate these speeches in order to obtain the goal meaning. As a result, scholars must evaluate what the speaker says in order to get its true meaning. The film's discussion can be a good example of speech acts since it displays a difficult situation of speech acts to figure out what the main character is doing by saying things. The film screenplay is an important element of a

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[35] J.R. Searle, "Expression And Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts", (Cambridge University Press.1979), p.2-3

film in this situation since it comprises the conversations said by the characters in the film.

D. Movie

1. Definition Movie

   A movie, sometimes known as a film, is a medium for conveying messages. The film's role is to entertain and, more crucially, to gather or impart information to the public. Furthermore, others argue that film is a medium of communication rich in social connotations, created in many social, historical, and cultural settings.[36] This implies that cinema is a visual art form that is documented and generated by tales that represent social features such as actual life and history in people and is exhibited to the public through various media such as theater and television.

2. Types of Movie

   The film itself is divided into several genres, which are listed below:

   a. Action

      High-energy, big-budget physical stunts and chases are common in action films, along with possible rescues, battles, clashes, escapes, and disastrous catastrophes. This is a narrative in which the primary conflict is mostly played out via the collision of physical forces.

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[36] Jimmi. Slang "Expressions Analysis In Grown Ups 2 Movie", (Bahasa Inggris ABA BSI Jakarta), p.41

b. Animation

Animation genre films are produced as a consequence of the transformation of hand pictures into moving visuals. At the start of his creation, animated films were constructed from sheets of drawing paper that were then turned to create the illusion of moving pictures. Making animated films has become relatively simple and quick thanks to computers and computer graphics.

c. Comedy

Comedy genre films are stories about a succession of amusing occurrences or scenes that are meant to make the audience laugh. It is a relatively broad genre, and as such, it frequently interacts with a variety of different genres.

d. Drama

Drama is a type of narrative fiction (or semi-fiction) in cinema and television that is meant to be more serious than amusing, concentrating on the deep development of realistic people who must cope with genuine emotional issues. A play is often seen to be the polar opposite of a comedy, but it may also be deemed distinct from other works of a certain genre, such as fantasy.

e. Fantasy

Magic, supernatural happenings, mythology, folklore, or fantastical realms that defy logic are common themes in fantasy films.

f. Horror

Horror films attempt to elicit the audience's emotions in the form of terror, tension, and suspense. Their plots frequently revolve on themes of death, the occult, or mental illness. Many horror film storylines revolve around a single wicked adversary.

g. Mystery

A mystery film is a type of film that tells the story of how a problem or crime is solved. The genre centers on the efforts of a detective, private investigator, or amateur sleuth to solve a mystery by using logical clues, investigations, and conclusions.

h. Romance

Romance genre films are love stories captured in visual media for broadcast in cinemas and televisions that focus on the main characters' passion, emotion, and affectionate involvement, as well as the journey of a truly strong, true, and pure love that will lead them through dating, courtship, or marriage.

i. Slice of Life

A film with a slice of life is a tale that may or may not have a plot, reflecting a portion of everyday life. It employs a genuine depiction of everyday life.

j. Thriller

Thrillers are stories that are frequently filled with suspense and excitement. It features suspense elements and is frequently in the

action, adventure, or mystery genres, but the amount of dread makes it an infrequent horror fiction as well. It typically has a gloomy or somber subject, making it similar to drama.

E. Wall-E Movie

WALL-E is an animated film directed by Pixar and WALL-E is an animated film directed by Pixar and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures. Film is a robot named WALL-E. The film was released on June 27, 2008. The film was directed by Andrew Stanton, who previously directed Finding Nemo and won an Academy Award in the animated film category. Jim Morris, who previously worked for Lucasfilms, is producing. And starring Ben Burtt as Wall-e, Elissa Knight as Eve, Jeff Garlin as Captain B. McCrea.

1. Synopsis Wall-E

Wall-e depicts a future in which mankind have abandoned the planet due to its contamination with waste from things sold by the international corporation Buy N Large. And Wall-e is the last solar-powered garbage collecting robot remaining on the planet to clear up the mess. He is the only person on Earth. Wall-e is followed by a pet cockroach who follows him quickly. One day, Wall-routine e's is disrupted when a surveillance robot, Eve, is dispatched to Earth in search of a plant that proves there is still hope for humans to return to Earth. Wall-e, who adores Eve, ultimately shows him a little green

plant that Eve is seeking for. The plant transports the two on a fantastic adventure on a spacecraft. The fate of humanity will be decided through space exploration.

2. Moral values

What is provided in a film is a moral that we may utilize as a lesson to become a better person, because a film is essentially a vehicle for conveying messages to the public. Wall-e also offers a moral message that we might follow, including:

a. Judging from the start of the film, we can already guess that the condition of the earth in the wall-e film is in a poor state, and from this we should already know what moral message is being conveyed, namely to take care of our earth as well as possible by not littering, and recycle waste so that garbage does not accumulate.

b. Main character (Wall-E) also has a high loyalty attitude towards his task by packing up trash that takes up a lot of space and then forming it into small solid cubes. It seems that Wall-E doesn't feel burdened, and he always runs it cheerfully. Having loyalty to work means prioritizing work seriously and not feeling burdened in carrying it out.

c. Wall-E cared more about plants than himself dying. When Wall-E was dying from being electrocuted by Auto and falling into the dump, as well as Eve dropped Auto into the dump, Eve wanted to

help him by looking for spare parts available at the dump site, but Wall-E gives Eve a plant to give to the Captain, saying there's no need to care about his condition. The preceding scenario explains Wall-high E's sociality, in which he is more concerned with the welfare of mankind than selfish interests.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type and Characteristics of Research

There are two types of research methodologies: qualitative methods and quantitative approaches. The features of this study were chosen in accordance with the aims. According to Creswell, qualitative research is most suited to addressing research problems where the factors are unknown and need to be explored.[37] This is in contrast to quantitative method, which are concerned with frequency, whereas qualitative methods are concerned with abstract traits. This means that the most appropriate qualitative study that is not aware of the factors must be conducted.

Qualitative research is a phrase that incorporates a variety of interpretative methodologies that aim to characterize, decode, translate, and otherwise come to grips with specific occurrences that occur more or less organically in the social environment, rather than frequency.[38] As a result, in this study, the researcher will employ a qualitative descriptive research approach to evaluate the Wall-E speaking activities.

B. Data Source

Researcher require data from reliable sources in order to acquire correct information. In a research project, data sources are critical. Data in

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[37] John W. Creswell, "Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research, 4th ed", (Boston: Pearson, 2012), p.16

[38] Sharan B. Merriam, "Qualitative Research" (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2009), p.13.

qualitative research is conveyed as words, phrases, and visuals. The source of the data in this study is the screenplay of the 2008 film Wall-e, which was accessed on June 27, 2008, from www.scriptslug.com, comprising 94 pages. The researcher attempts to identify the forms of speech actions utilized by all of the characters in the Wall-e film, which are classified into many categories of speech acts.

In addition, the researcher described the research findings in the form of descriptive prose. Because researcher exclusively explain data sources with comprehensive explanations, documentation findings are referred to as descriptive texts. Descriptive text is used by researcher because it may give a thorough and clear explanation.

C. Data Collecting Technique

Written documents may also be used in qualitative research to better comprehend the topic under investigation. In this study, data was gathered utilizing documentary technique. Documentation is a way of collecting data in scientific study that employs a list of documented evidence. Documentation techniques are used by researcher to locate relevant material, such as notes, transcripts, newspapers, periodicals, and so on. In this study, the researcher examined the many forms of speech actions found in the dialogue of the Wall-e film script. The documentation technique is used to collect information.

The data collection process consists of the following steps:

1. Observation

   The process of viewing and comprehending something is referred to as "observation." Observations that aim to describe people, events, and contextual situations. In order for the reader to comprehend, describe what happened and how it happened. The writer will gather information regarding the talks and speech acts employed by the performers in the Wall-e film.

2. Documentation

   Documentation is the use of written sources such as newspapers, periodicals, reports, and personal records such as notebooks, diaries, letters, and e-mails to support claims. Documentation is frequently used as the primary method of acquiring information. The researcher records every speech actions spoken by the performers in the Wall-e film using documentation.

D. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher employs a recording or coding device as a data analysis technique. Coding and classifying materials is a part of the research process. According to Dr. Klaus and H. Krippendorff, coding is used by researcher because a recording or coding unit is a separate unit for separate description, transcription, recording, or coding. As a result, information regarding the recording equipment may be scattered throughout the text.

Following the description of the recording units by the analysis, these descriptions are compared, evaluated, summarized, and utilized as the foundation for the desired findings.[39] Moreover, the researcher will highlight the speaking acts in this Wall-e movie. The researcher will next categorize each speech act and record it in a notebook. According to Klaus and H. Krippendorff, categorization discrepancies identify portions based on their members or categories via similarities.[40] As Klaus's explanation is comparable to Miles and Huberman's data gathering procedure, the researcher employs the Miles and Huberman model to evaluate the acquired data. The procedure is shown in the following figure

Figure 1.
Qualitative data analysis of miles and huberman model[41]
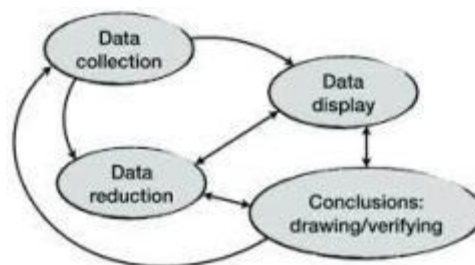
Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model by performing the following steps:

1. The data used to complete the qualitative investigation is gathered by the writer.

2. Reducing the data obtained into a summary.

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[39] Mack Shelley and Klaus Krippendorff, "Content Analysis: An Introduction to It's Methodology, (Journal of the American Statistical Association 79, no. 385 March 1984): p,99–100.

[40] Ibid, p.105

[41] Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Hubermaan, Qualitatve Data Analysis (American: United States: SAGE Publicatins, 1994), p 17

3. Displaying data in the form of writing and distinguishing the types of speech acts obtained by the writer.

4. The writer verifies his research by drawing conclusions from the findings of the data obtained.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

A. Description of the Research Result

1. The Types of Illocutionary

In this discussion, the authors classify the data taken from the Wall-E film script using Seale theory. There are three types of speech acts, consisting of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this study, the author only focuses on the analysis of speech acts according to the Searle category, especially illocutionary acts. The illocutionary acts in Searle's theory are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. There are several types of illocutionary act analysis found as follows:

a. Representative

Representative is utterances that suit with the real consist of true information from speaker. Several verb members of assertive are: stating, describing, claiming, announcing, affirming, etc.

1) **Stating**

Table 4.1
Illocutionary Act of Representative Stating

No	Utterance	Data
1	We're gonna find adventure in the evening air	Data 1
2	TOO MUCH TRASH!! Earth Covered!!	Data 2
3	I can't hear you...I'm in a tunnel	Data 3
4	It's fine	Data 4
5	Oh, no, no, no. This is all wrong.	Data 11

In stating, the writer has found 5 utterances. Stating is express something in accordance with the facts in writing or oral. Utterance first occurs when at night when the city is very quiet and full of garbage that makes a robot named Wall-E have to start his adventure. Then, utterance second occurs that the state of the earth is in chaos because there is a lot of garbage covering the earth's surface. In utterance third, utterance is Misc. Passengers can't hear what the other person is saying because he's in a tunnel very far from the speaker. Utterance fourth, wall-e explained that she was fine because he has Replaces his broken eye with a new one. And Utterance fifth, is explaining the state of a robot named M-O who was confused by the filth of Wall-e's entire body and felt that this was all wrong and began to clean Wall-e's body.

2) Claiming

Table 4.2
Illocutionary Act of Representative Claiming

No	Utterance	Data
1	Auto! Earth is amazing!	Data 18
2	I know that song	Data 19

Based on the movie, the writer has found two utterances types of claiming. In the act of the first utterance the captain of the ship tells the auto from the documentary brought from wall-e that the earth is a beautiful place and explains to the auto that on earth they can grow crops, dance with their partners, and play in the enormous pool of water they call the sea. Then, utterance second when the captain of the ship watched a documentary that had been watched from wall-e, the captain of the ship had also heard the song used by people on earth to dance happily.

3) Affirming

Table 4.3
Illocutionary Act of Representative Affirming

No	Utterance	Data
1	Feel beautiful.	Data 13
2	I don't know. Something.	Data 16

In this movie script, has found 2 utterances having the act of affirming. Affirming is state clearly and firmly according the truth. First utterance when a beauty robot tells its customers that the make up done by the robot

shows satisfactory results and reveals that the customer is very beautiful.

In addition, utterance 2 is in a confused state because he doesn't realize the presence of other passengers because all of them come out of the aisle.

4) Announcing

Table 4.4
Illocutionary Act of Representative Announcing

No	Utterance	Data
1	Mmmmm! Time for lunch in a cup.	Data 5
2	Attention, Axiom shoppers. Try blue! It's the new red!	Data 7
3	Ladies and Gentlemen! This is your Captain speaking! We're having a slight malfunction with the Autopilot! Please remain calm !.	Data 8
4	Buy N Large. Everything you need to be happy. Your day is very important to us.	Data 9
5	Now that Earth has been restored to a life-sustaining status, by golly, we can begin "Operation Recolonize"!	Data 10
6	Caution: Rogue robots...Caution: Rogue robots...	Data 12
7	I didn't know we had a pool!	Data 15
8	Well, good morning everybody, and welcome to day 255,642 aboard the Axiom. As always, weather's a balmy 72 degrees and sunny,	Data 17

In Wall-E movie script, the writer has found 8 utterances type of announcing. Announcing is informed or disseminates something to the public. In the first utterance, the ship's computer informs all ship passengers that it's

time for lunch. Next, utterance 2 was said the ship's computer informs all ship passengers that there is a new clothing product for all passengers.

Utterances 3 occur In the wheelhouse of the ship, the captain explained to all passengers that there was a slight problem but the captain asked all passengers to remain calm. Utterances 4 Ship's Computer told that all the passengers on the Buy N Large ship were very important people and all of them needed them at Buy N Large. Utterances 5 Buy N Large CEO informed the current captain of the ship that the earth is now in a state of recovery and the earth is habitable again and can start Recolonization Operations or population displacement.

Utterance 6 events in the ship and chaos caused by eve and wall-e because they want to save eve. Utterance 7 happened on the ship and mary was surprised that she just realized that the ship has a swimming pool. And Utterance 8 The Captain of the Axion Ship provided information to all ship passengers that how many days had passed by the ship he was leading.

5) **Describing**

Table 4.5
Illocutionary Act of Representative Describing

No	Utterance	Data
1	"A"! "A" is for "Axiom", your home sweet home. "B"! "B" is for "Buy N Large", your very best friend	Data 6
2	It's the new you...Oh stunning	Data 14

Based on the result, the writer has got 2 utterances types of describing. Describing is explaining something clearly. In utterance 1, Nanny-Bot is a robot whose job is as a teacher to teach children to read and explain to children that Buy N Large is an institution that helps children grow into adulthood. And Utterance 2, Telling customers that the results of her make-up are very satisfying because there are plans to go on a date with a man.

b. **Directive**

Directive is utterances intended for hearer to take action according to the speaker intent. Several verb group of directive are, asking, commanding, instructing, ordering, suggestion, etc.

1) **Asking**

Table 4.6
Illocutionary Act of Directive Asking

No	Utterance	Data
1	What do you think?	Data 23
2	Where are you going?!	Data 37
3	That's right! The plant! Oh, you want it? Come and get it, Blinky!	Data 38
4	Name?	Data 41

5	Look, it stays clean. You got that?	Data 43
6	Morning! Just a trim?	Data 51
7	Uhh... Hey! What's going on?	Data 59
8	Captain . . .	Data 60
9	Auto, why didn't you wake me for the morning announcements?	Data 61
10	Hey, that's what's his name	Data 63
11	Well then what do you want to do?	Data 70
12	Home? W-w-we're going back?	Data 71
13	Wally, what are you doing here?!	Data 72
14	We have a jogging track?	Data 73
15	Where's the thingie?	Data 76
16	How...? How'd you find it?!	Data 77
17	Earth?	Data 78
18	Psst! Computer.	Data 86
19	No, wait a minute. Computer, when was that message sent to the Axiom?	Data 95
20	Gopher?	Data 96
21	What are you talking about? Why not?	Data 98
22	You made it somehow, eh little guy? You didn't give up, did you?	Data 99
23	Captain. You are needed on the bridge.	Data 46
24	All hands on deck!!	Data 50
25	Halt.!	Data 82
26	Earth.	Data 83

in this movie script, has got 26 utterances type of asking. Asking is to put a question or ask to someone to help, opinion, attention and information. Utterance 1 happened in Wall-E's house asking Eve what she thinks of the documentary Wall-E gave Eve about people dancing happily. Utterance 2, takes place between Wall-e and Beautician-Bot. wall-e asks what the beautician robot

is doing to wall-e which makes the beautician-robots dress up wall-e and make her look terrible.

Utterance 3, The captain of the ship tells the auto that the plant is now in the captain's hands and asks the auto whether the auto wants to take it or not. Utterance 4, the conversation between wall-e and eve when they first met, and eve asked wall-e what his name was. Utterance 5, M-O asks wall-e if wall-e understands not to dirty the floor that M-O has cleaned. Utterance 6, Beautician-Bot ask to captain Beautician-Bot asked the captain if he just shaved his beard or not. Utterance 7, John asked the steward and was confused as to what was going on why he was suddenly moved to his seat. Utterance 8, Auto calls the captain that eve has returned from her duty on earth that plants have been found on earth. Utterance 9, The captain asked why the auto didn't wake him up because the clock was already pointing at 12:30.

Utterance 10, Mary felt familiar with the robot that was flying in space and tried to ask John who the name of the robot was. Utterance 11, Another passenger asked the people around him what he wanted to do after being in the cabin all day. Utterance 12, The captain was surprised by all the information provided by the CEO of Buy N

Large and nervously asked the auto if it was really time to go back home.

Furthermore, Utterance 13, Eve asks Wall-E why he's on the starship, which is supposed to be on Earth. Utterance 14, the captain asked auto why we need a jogging track after the CEO of Buy N Large explained to the captain of the Axiom. Utterance 15, The captain asked the auto where the item that could make all the passengers on the Axiom ship return to earth. Utterance 16, happened inside the steering ship where eve found the plant the captain was looking for and the captain was surprised that eve managed to find.

Utterance 17, The captain asked the computer and did a search what was meant by earth and what was on earth. Utterance 18, The captain whispered back to the computer because he was very curious about what was on earth and made the captain very interested. Utterance 19, The captain asked the computer when the message from the CEO of Buy N Large was made.

Utterance 20, The captain summoned the gopher because he was confused as to why the gopher wanted to take the plant that could allow all of humanity to return to earth. Utterance 21, The captain argued with the auto

because the auto didn't allow this ship to land on earth for
some reason. And utterance 22, the captain asked the
plant as if he understood what he meant because the plant
had survived this long.

Utterance 23, Auto instructs the captain of the
axiom ship to head to the ship's deck because the eve
robot has arrived on the axiom ship. Utterance 24, The
captain of the axiom ship instructs all the passengers of
the axiom ship to help the captain to help the rebellion
carried out by the auto. Utterance 25, Wall-e instructs Eve
to stop and hide in a safe place from the patrol robots.
And the last utterance, the captain of the ship instructs the
computer to find out what earth is.

2) **Commanding**

Table 4.7
Illocutionary Act of Directive Commanding

No	Utterance	Data
1	It'll be okay, Eve.	Data 39
2	Hey, come back here!	Data 47
3	Look out!	Data 48
4	Stop that!	Data 49
5	Okay. Go.	Data 52
6	Computer, status report.	Data 53
7	Hey, wait for me!	Data 54
8	John, get ready to have some kids!	Data 55
9	Shut up!	Data 56
10	Coffee	Data 57
11	Protocol, Auto. First things first.	Data 58
12	Now go!	Data 62
13	That's right, it means it's time to go back home!	Data 65
14	Operate... Manual...	Data 66

15	Show me how you change the text again	Data 67
16	Alright, uh...uh...I'm giving override directive: "A113". Go to full autopilot. Take control of everything! And do not return to Earth!	Data 69
17	Auto, come down here!	Data 74
18	Have "Wally" cleaned.	Data 75
19	Let her go, or I'll shoot!	Data 79
20	Put the gun down...	Data 80
21	Define "Earth"	Data 81
22	Look! Look at THAT!	Data 85
23	Hey! Let me in! Let me in!	Data 87
24	Define "dancing".	Data 88
25	Tell me, Auto! That's an order!	Data 89
26	Hey now. Stop that...	Data 90
27	Stop it! They'll hear us!	Data 91
28	Auto, Eve found the plant. Fire up the Holo-detector.	Data 92
29	Must follow my directive.	Data 97

Based on the movie, the writer has found 29 utterances that consist of commanding. Commanding is to require someone to do something. Utterance 1 is wall-e and eve hide from gopher while reassuring eve that everything will be fine and will not be caught by the gopher. Utterance 2 was said by Auto to Gopher to remove plants that have been obtained by eve.

Utterance 3 when things were chaotic on the ship mary told all the passengers to see that a car was speeding towards them. Utterance 4 occurs while John and Mary are playing in the pool there is a ship's computer that wants to stop them playing in the water in the swimming

pool, but John tells the ship's computer to stop while splashing water at the ship's computer. Utterance 5 occur when wall-e and eve have just finished cleaning before entering the axiom ship, and there is M-O who gives the command to go forward because wall-e and eve have been cleaned.

Utterance 6 was spoken by the captain of the axiom ship to the computer which is giving command what is the current status of the ship. Utterance 7 said by M-O told wall-e to wait because wall-e ran so fast that it made M-O lag far behind. Utterance 8 occurs when the state of the Axiom ship was chaotic and the balance of the ship was unstable, Mary gave a command to John to catch the child who was falling. Utterance 9 the captain of the ship who shouted told the auto to be quiet because he always told the captain of the ship to hand over the plants to the auto and forbade him to return to earth. Utterance 10, between the captain of the axiom ship with the auto to make a cup of coffee.

Utterance 11 occurs when the captain gives the command to tell the first thing to do as a captain. Utterance 12 eve command M-O and wall-e to walk quickly towards the wheelhouse because it was already

safe. Utterance 13 Buy N Large gave command to the captain and all the passengers on the axiom ship to return to earth because Eve had returned and brought plants to improve the condition of the earth.

Utterance 14, The captain of the axiom ship gave the command to operate the stages of how to manually return to earth. Utterance 15 The captain of the ship command the auto how to change his text back, because the captain of the axiom ship finds it strange that the plant he is looking for is not found.

Moreover, Utterance 16 is a hidden message that the captain of the axiom ship wants to know, the CEO of Buy N Large gives orders to auto to do full rudder so as not to return to earth because the earth has no chance to recover. Utterance 17 The captain of the axiom ship called the auto to check eve and was surprised because the eve robot assigned to look for plants on earth had never returned before.

Utterance 18 the captain of the axiom ship gave orders to his assistant to clean wall-e too because his body was very dirty. Utterance 19 happened in the robot repair room where wall-e and eve were cleaned there, but because of a misunderstanding that was seen by wall-e it

made the situation there so chaotic that ordered the robot assigned to clean eve to release eve.

In addition, utterance 20 eve command wall-e to lower her gun and stay calm because eve is fine and not like what wall-e imagined. Utterance 21 The captain of the ship gave the command to his assistant to find out what the earth was. Utterance 22 Mary command John to see a familiar robot flying freely in space. Utterance 23, Burn-e command wall-e and eve to let them in because he's trapped outside and can't get into the ship. Utterance 24, After giving the order to find out what earth is, the captain of the axiom ship saw the people in the video dancing and the captain was curious again and found out what dance was. Utterance 25, the captain gave command by force what made this ship and its contents not allowed to return to earth.

Utterance 26, John and Mary played in the pool and ordered them to stop splashing water on them. Utterance 27, wall-e and eve whispered to tell wall-e to return to earth because on the axiom ship this was not the place, and they accidentally met gopher who aimed to get rid of the plants that eve had brought earlier. Utterance 28, The captain ordered the auto to turn on the Holo-detector to

return to earth because Eve had found a plant and indicated that the earth was habitable again. And utterance 29, Auto ordered the captain to stay on the axiom ship because of the orders given by the CEO of Buy N Large.

3) **Instructing**

Table 4.8
Illocutionary Act of Directive Instructing

No	Utterance	Data
1	Identify yourself.!	Data 40
2	Bot, over here!	Data 42
3	Simply follow this manual's instructions to place the plant in your ship's holo-detector, and the Axiom will immediately navigate your return to Earth! It's that easy!	Data 44
4	You made the floor all dirty! Stop it!	Data 45
5	Sir, I insist you give me the plant	Data 93
6	Stay there! I'll come to you!	Data 84

In Wall-E movie script, has found 6 utterances of instructing. In the first utterance, Eve instructs wall-e to show her identity because wall-e looks suspicious the first time she meets eve on earth. Utterance 2, the female passenger called her assistant instructing her to take the glass she was holding. Utterance 3, The CEO of Buy N Large instructed that to return to earth by placing plants in the holo-detector and the Axiom ship will automatically depart for earth. Utterance 4, M-O instructs wall-e to stop for making the floor dirty. utterance 5, Auto gives instructions to the captain of the ship to

immediately give the plant to auto. And utterance 6, wall-e ordered eve to wait somewhere because wall-e went to get the plants that were in the dump.

4) Ordering

Table 4.9
Illocutionary Act of Directive Ordering

No	Utterance	Data
1	On the Axiom you will survive.	Data 30
2	Eve! Wait!	Data 33
3	Here, take the cup. Take the cup	Data 68
4	Sir, orders are: "Do not return to Earth".	Data 94

Based on the data, the writer has got 6 utterances. The first utterance is Auto orders the captain to stay on the ship, because the safest place for now is on the ship. The second utterance, M-O ordered eve to wait for him because eve ran very fast to take the plants that were in the hands of the gopher. The third utterance, John ordered his assistant to take the glass in John's hand. And the last Auto tells the captain that the orders from the CEO of Buy N Large are to stay on board the axiom.

5) Suggesting

Table 4.10
Illocutionary Act of Directive Suggesting

No	Utterance	Data
1	Now, due to the effects of micro-gravity, you and your passengers may have suffered some slight bone loss. But I'm sure a few laps around your ship's jogging track will get you back in shape in no time.	Data 64

The writer has found 1 utterance of suggestion after analyzing the movie script. The first utterance is suggestion The CEO of Buy N Large advised the captain of the axiom ship and the rest of the ship's passengers that when they arrived on earth they might need a little exercise because there is no gravity in space.

c. **Commissive**

Commissive is the utterance that will bind the speaker to carry out what has been said. The several verbs consist of threatening, promising, planning, agreeing, worried, refusing, offering, etc.

1) **Worried**

Table 4.11
Illocutionary Act of Commissive Worried

No	Utterance	Data
1	Hey there, Autopilots! Uh, got some bad news. Operation Cleanup has, uh, well... failed! Wouldn't you know, rising toxicity levels have made life unsustainable on Earth.	Data 20
2	Hello? Uhh, help.	Data 21

Based on the result, the writer has got 2 utterances of worried. Utterance 1 said by a video message delivered by the CEO of Buy N Large to forbid all mankind to return to earth because harmful air pollution has made the earth an uninhabitable place. And the last

utterance John was worried about himself and asked the

flight attendant to help him sit back into his seat.

2) **Refusing**

Table 4.12
Illocutionary Act of Commissive Refusing

No	Utterance	Data
1	Then I'm not going either	Data 22
2	I DON'T WANT TO SURVIVE! I WANT TO LIVE!	Data 24
3	Oh no, no – Wait a minute.	Data 25
4	Auto, get out of my way	Data 26
5	What do you mean, "classified"? You don't keep secrets from the Captain!	Data 27
6	But life is sustainable now! Look at this plant, green and growing! It's living proof he was wrong.	Data 29
7	Sir, we cannot go home.	Data 31
8	Not necessary, Captain. You may give it to me.	Data 32
9	You can't be here!	Data 34
10	Irrelevant, Captain.	Data 35
11	You can't have it!	Data 36

Refusing is to refuse to give, receive or do

something. Utterance 1 Wall-e refused orders from eve

to return to earth because wall-e wanted to stay with

eve. Utterance 2, The captain of the axiom ship rejected

the suggestion from auto to stay on the ship. Utterance

3 The captain rejected the idea of the auto and had to

wait a few minutes for the captain to think first.

Utterance 4 the captain of the axiom ship refused

orders from auto and asked him to get out of the way

because the auto asked for a plant that was being held

by the captain. Utterance 5 Auto refuses orders given by the captain to reveal the secret that Auto has been keeping.

Utterance 6, The captain rejected the suggestion from the auto with the argument that the plants in the captain's hands are now in a fresh green state and growing and it proves that the earth has started to become a habitable place. Utterance 7 Auto refuses the captain's order to return to earth. Utterance 8 auto rejects the captain's suggestion so that the plants currently in the captain's hands are given by auto.

Utterance 9, Auto refuses Wall-e's wish to be on this ship because Wall-e shouldn't be here. Utterance 10 Auto rejects the captain's suggestion that the plants he is currently holding in a green and lush state are irrelevant. And the last utterance Wall-e refuses the auto command to hand over the plant that Wall-e is holding.

3) Offering

Table 4.13
Illocutionary Act of Commissive Offering

No	Utterance	Data
1	So just, uh...just stay the course. Rather than try to fix this problem, it'll just be easier if everyone remains in space.	Data 28

Offering is an offer to do or give something to someone else. Based on the result, there are 1 utterance of offering. The CEO of Buy N Large offered to stay in space because conditions were so severe, and instead of trying to fix the problem, it would only be easier if everyone stayed in space.

d. Expressive

Expressive is the act intended to make the speaker evaluate his utterance. The utterances express our feeling or emotion. The several verbs consist of angry, apologizing, condolence, compliment, greeting, etc.

1) Angry

Table 4.14
Illocutionary Act of Expressive Angry

No	Utterance	Data
1	Hey! That's my plant. This is mutiny!	Data 100
2	NO! MUTINY! MUTINY! MUTINEEEEE!!	Data 109
3	you're not getting away from me, one eye! -- OOF! -- Is that all you got?!	Data 111

Anger is an emotion characterized by rejection of a person or feeling. The analysis on utterance 1 was said by the captain of the axiom ship to auto for taking the plants that eve got and disobeying the captain's orders and considering it a rebellion. Utterance 2 The captain

was very angry because of the rebellion carried out by the auto to lock the captain into his room. And the last utterance captain was very angry and insulted the auto because he only had one eye while fighting with the auto in order to take off towards earth.

2) **Compliment**

Table 4.15
Illocutionary Act of Expressive Compliment

No	Utterance	Data
1	We can go back home...for the first time	Data 101
2	You look gorgeous.	Data 103
3	Greetings and congratulations, Captain! If you're seeing this, that means your Extraterrestrial Vegetation Evaluator, Or "EVE" probe, has returned from Earth with a confirmed specimen of ongoing photosynthesis!	Data 104
4	Wow.	Data 106
5	Wally! Hey Wally! It's your buddy, John!	Data 108
6	Ahh, it's good to be home...	Data 113
7	This is called "farming"! You kids are going to grow all kinds of plants: vegetable plants, pizza plants!	Data 114

Compliment is a word that makes people feel flattered, so it can also motivate others. In Wall-E Movie Script, the writer has found 7 compliments. Utterance 1 happened when Eve brings back the lost plant and returns the plant to the captain, the captain credits Eve with finding the missing plant. Utterance 2, said by beautician-Bot gives compliments to his

customers because he looks very beautiful with his make up. Utterance 3 occurs happened when the Buy N Large CEO praised the captain of the axiom ship because the robot assigned to research the condition of the earth had returned and indicated that the earth had improved, and it was time for the axiom ship to return to earth.

Utterance 4, the captain's expression of praise for the video documentation in eve's memory of the sea and a group of people dancing. Utterance 5, John's expression of praise to Wally because Wally flew freely in space and finally reunited with Eve. Utterance 6 is the expression when the captain of the axiom ship and all the passengers landed on earth and happily got off the ship for the first time. And the last is utterance 7, The captain of the ship explained how to plant with an expression of joy at finally being able to return home.

3) **Condolence**

Table 4.16
Illocutionary Act of Expressive Condolence

No	Utterance	Data
1	Wait...that doesn't look like Earth... Where's the blue sky...	Data 102
2	Stay awake.	Data 110

The writer has found 2 utterances of condolence. Condolences are expressions spoken to parties or people who are in loss or trouble. Utterance 1 showed his condolences and sadness when the captain of the axiom ship saw the current condition of the earth, where the blue sky he always saw, many plants and clean places, and no pollution at all did not exist. Utterance 2 is eve's condolences to wall-e for surviving the condition that her body has begun to be unable to withstand heavy loads.

4) Apologizing

Table 4.17
Illocutionary Act of Expressive Apologizing

No	Utterance	Data
1	Oh. I'm really, really sorry	Data 105

Apologizing is a way of expressing apologies for mistakes or unpleasant actions. Based on the result there are 1 utterances of apologizing. Utterance 1 when Wall-e apologizes for accidentally touching Eve and making Eve point her gun when they first met.

5) Greeting

Table 4.18
Illocutionary Act of Expressive Greeting

No	Utterance	Data
1	Yuh-huu …	Data 107
2	Hi wally !	Data 112
3	Good night, Captain.	Data 115
4	Hi	Data 116

In Wall-E movie, the writer has got 4 utterances of greeting. Greeting is an expression that is usually used by someone to greet another person. Utterance 1 happened when Wall-E was brought to the captain's room, where he met the robot operator and greeted him. Utterance 2 occurs happens when Mary wants to meet and greet wall-e when wall-e is playing with eve. Utterance 3 is happen when the auto greets and says good night to the captain of the ship so that the captain goes to sleep. Utterance 4 happened when Mary accidentally grabbed John's hand after they called Wall-E and John said "Hi" to Mary.

e. Declarative

Declarative is the utterance relates to real conditions that are happening and can create something new or change thins officially. The several verbs consist of resigning, dismissal, appointing, deliberation, etc.

1) Dismissal

Table 4.19
Illocutionary Act of Declarative Dismissal

No	Utterance	Data
1	Auto, you are relieved of duty.	Data 117

Based on the research, the writer only found 1 utterance of dismissal. Dismissal is the termination of the employment relationship by the company to its

employees due to the occurrence of certain causes. Utterance 1 The captain of the Axiom ship was fired by the Auto for having carried out a rebellion and against the captain's orders to return to Earth.

2. The Dominant of Illocutionary Act

Based on the results of the study, the author has obtained 61 directive utterances in the film script Wall-E. From the proportion of five classifications of illocutionary speech acts, the writer concludes that the directive is the more dominant type of speech act. The directive was the most dominant because there are many utterances that are directed at the listener to take the action the speaker wants. There are 6 types of directives found in the film script Wall-E including, Asking has 22 data, command has 29 data, instructing has 5 data, ordering has 4 data, and suggesting has 1 data.

Command is the most dominant type of directive, followed by asking, ordering, requesting, instructions, and suggesting. The characters use commands to order something to be done. In the film script Wall-E tells the story of the adventures of Wall-E, the last robot on earth to clean up the chaos on earth, and met with Eve to make all the inhabitants of the earth who left earth to return to earth. The leader of the starship that has used everything with

robots is Captain B. McCrea. This is what underlies the most dominant command directive.

B. Discussion

from the results of the data that researcher have done, researcher have obtained 117 speech data in the wall-e film, and the types of speech in the wall-e movie include, representative has 19 data, directive has 66 data, commissive 14 data, expressive has 17 data, and declarative has 1 speech data. And the function of each speech act is; representative is used to provide information, or claim something that exists, then there is a directive used by speakers to tell others to do something, commissive with the aim of obliging the speaker to do something, then there are expressive speech acts that involve feelings and emotions. attitude, and finally there is a declarative that aims to create new conditions or situations. Then the dominant speech act used in the wall-e film is directive, this is shown in the diagram below:

Figure 2.

The Result Analysis Types of Illocutionary Act
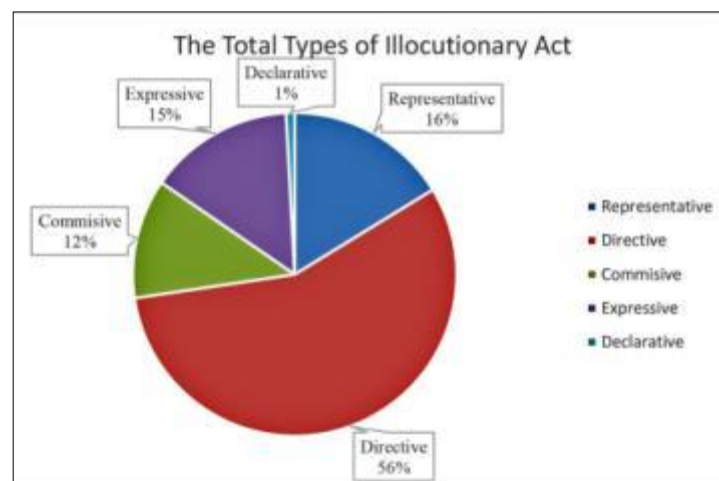
From the results of the diagram that the researcher has done about the speech acts in the wall-e film, the researcher has found 117 data (100%), consisting of 19 representative data (16%), 66 directive data (56%), 14 commission data (12 %), 17 expressive data (15%), and 1 declarative data (1%). Based on the results of the diagram above and the data that has been collected, the type of directive speech act is more dominant because this film tells the story of the journey of a robot named Wall-e, after meeting Eve and going to outer space after finding a plant that determines the future of mankind, and the situation inside the starship with many robots. tasked with fulfilling wishes. the owner so talks a lot about orders and requests to do or give something.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESSTION

This chapter the author will present two terms, namely conclusions and suggestions. The first is to show a brief explanation of the findings in the fourth chapter. Then the second shows suggestions from researcher for this research.

A. Conclusion

According to the description of research result and discussion described in fourth chapter, the writer concluded from the research entitled An Analysis of Speech Act In Wall-E Movie

On the research problem in this research, the writer only focused on analyzing speech act especially Searle's category of illocutionary act.

1. As the first research problem, the writer has found the types of speech acts in the Wall-E film, namely: Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary.

2. The writer has found 117 (100%) utterances that consist from 5 categories of illocutionary act. There are representative is 19 data (16%), directive is 66 data (56%), commissive is 14 data (12%), expressive is 17 data (15%), and declarative is 1 data (1%). Directive is the highest amount of data, which are 66 data as the

highest percentage about 56% out of a total 117 (100%) data obtained.

3. What for speech acts are used in the Wall-e film, speech acts used by speakers to convey something or provide direction must be in accordance with the context so that there is no misunderstanding in conveying speech acts.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, suggestions are stated as the following:

1. For the Teachers

The teacher and educator should give the student information and material about speech act especially from movie in learning process. So, the student can more interested understand about utterances and context.

2. For the Students

The result of this research for the students who are studying semantics should increase their knowledge and understanding about speech act and the context.

3. For the readers

For readers who want to do similar research, this research can be used as a reference.

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APPENDICES

1. **The Blue Print of Observation Sheet**

No	Theory	Indicator	Reference
1	The locutionary is the actual action of the words the speaker uses, which results in a meaningful linguistic expression.	Easy to identify because the meaning of the speech accordance with the speech Literal because the true meaning of the utterances	Jean Stilwell Peccei. Pragmatic. New York: Routledge, 1999.
2	An Illocutionary act is do things such as telling, ordering, warning, and doing which are utterances that have power.	The basic categories illocutionary acts consists of: Representatives is binding the speaker according to the truth he has said. (stating, informing, affirming, predicting, concluding, claiming, and boasting) Directive is speech acts that are used to ask someone else to do something. (Warning, ordering, commanding, suggesting, inviting, requesting and forbidding). Commissives are types of speech acts that are understood by the speaker to bind him to actions that occur in the future that state what the speaker means. (offering, threatening, worried, refusing, and planning) Expressive is a form of speech that serves to show the psychological attitude of	John R. Searle. Expression and Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Act. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979.

		the speaker towards a situation. (thanking, apologizing, condolences, angry congratulating, compliment, and greeting) Declarations are a type of speech act that changes something through speech. (resigning, dismissal, and appointing)	
3	Perlocutionary act is what we produce or achieve by saying something.	There are several verbs used such as, persuade, deceive, relieve, irritate, frighten, attract attention and even embarrass.	J. L. Austin. How To Do Things With Word. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962.

2. **Observation Sheet Types of Speech Act Found in "Wall-E" Movie Script**

No	Utterance	Searle Category	Illocutionary Act
1	We're gonna find adventure in the evening air	Representatives	Stating
2	TOO MUCH TRASH!! Earth Covered!!	Representatives	Stating
3	I can't hear you...I'm in a tunnel.	Representatives	Stating
4	It's fine	Representatives	Stating
5	Mmmmm! Time for lunch in a cup.	Representatives	Announcing
6	"A"! "A" is for "Axiom", your home sweet home. "B"! "B" is for "Buy N Large", your very best friend	Representatives	Describing
7	Attention, Axiom shoppers. Try blue! It's the new red!	Representatives	Announcing
8	Ladies and Gentlemen! This is your Captain speaking! We're having a slight malfunction with the Autopilot! Please remain calm!.	Representatives	Announcing

9	Buy N Large. Everything you need to be happy. Your day is very important to us.	Representatives	Announcing
10	Now that Earth has been restored to a life-sustaining status, by golly, we can begin "Operation Recolonize"!	Representatives	Announcing
11	Oh, no, no, no. This is all wrong.	Representatives	Stating
12	Caution: Rogue robots...Caution: Rogue robots...	Representatives	Announcing
13	Feel beautiful.	Representatives	Affirming
14	It's the new you...Oh stunning	Representatives	Describing
15	I didn't know we had a pool!	Representatives	Announcing
16	I don't know. Something.	Representatives	Affirming
17	Well, good morning everybody, and welcome to day 255,642 aboard the Axiom. As always, weather's a balmy 72 degrees and sunny,	Representatives	Announcing
18	Auto! Earth is amazing!	Representatives	Claiming
19	I know that song	Representatives	Claiming

20	Hey there, Autopilots! Uh, got some bad news. Operation Cleanup has, uh, well... failed! Wouldn't you know, rising toxicity levels have made life unsustainable on Earth	Commissive	Worried
21	Hello? Uhh, help.	Commissive	worried
22	Then I'm not going either.	Commissive	Refusing
23	What do you think?	Directive	Asking
24	I DON'T WANT TO SURVIVE! I WANT TO LIVE!	Commissive	Refusing
25	Oh no, no – Wait a minute.	Commissive	Refusing
26	Auto, get out of my way.	Commissive	Refusing
27	What do you mean, "classified"? You don't keep secrets from the Captain!	Commissive	Refusing
28	So just, uh...just stay the course. Rather than try to fix this problem, it'll just be easier if everyone remains in space.	Commissive	Offering
29	But life is sustainable now! Look at this plant, green and growing! It's living proof he was wrong.	Commissive	Refusing
30	On the Axiom you will survive.	Directive	Ordering

31	Sir, we cannot go home.	Commissive	Refusing
32	Not necessary, Captain. You may give it to me.	Commissive	Refusing
33	Eve! Wait!	Directive	Ordering
34	You can't be here!	Commissive	Refusing
35	Irrelevant, Captain.	Commissive	Refusing
36	You can't have it!	Commissive	Refusing
37	Where are you going?!	Directive	Asking
38	That's right! The plant! Oh, you want it? Come and get it, Blinky!	Directive	Asking
39	It'll be okay, Eve.	Directive	Commanding
40	Identify yourself.!	Directive	Instructing
41	Name?	Directive	Asking
42	Bot, over here!	Directive	instructing
43	Look, it stays clean. You got that?	Directive	Asking
44	Simply follow this manual's instructions to place the plant in your ship's holo detector, and the Axiom will immediately navigate your return to Earth! It's that easy!	Directive	Instructing
45	You made the floor all dirty! Stop it!	Directive	Instructing
46	Captain. You are needed on the bridge.	Directive	Instructing

47	Hey, come back here!	Directive	Commanding
48	Look out!	Directive	Commanding
49	Stop that!	Directive	Commanding
50	All hands on deck!!	Directive	Instructing
51	Morning! Just a trim?	Directive	Asking
52	Okay. Go.	Directive	Commanding
53	Computer, status report.	Directive	Commanding
54	Hey, wait for me!	Directive	Commanding
55	John, get ready to have some kids!	Directive	Commanding
56	Shut up!	Directive	Commanding
57	Coffee	Directive	Commanding
58	Protocol, Auto. First things first.	Directive	Commanding
59	Uhh... Hey! What's going on?	Directive	Asking
60	Captain . . .	Directive	Asking
61	Auto, why didn't you wake me for the morning announcements?	Directive	Asking
62	Now go!	Directive	Commanding
63	Hey, that's what's his name	Directive	Asking
64	Now, due to the effects of micro-gravity, you and your passengers may have suffered some slight bone loss. But I'm sure a few laps around your	Directive	Suggesting

	ship's jogging track will get you back in shape in no time.		
65	That's right, it means it's time to go back home!	Directive	Commanding
66	Operate... Manual...	Directive	Commanding
67	Show me how you change the text again.	Directive	Commanding
68	Here, take the cup. Take the cup	Directive	Ordering
69	Alright, uh...uh...I'm giving override directive: "A113". Go to full autopilot. Take control of everything! And do not return to Earth!	Directive	Commanding
70	Well then what do you want to do?	Directive	Asking
71	Home? W-w-we're going back?	Directive	Asking
72	Wally, what are you doing here?!	Directive	Asking
73	We have a jogging track?	Directive	Asking
74	Auto, come down here!	Directive	Commanding
75	Have "Wally" cleaned.	Directive	Commanding
76	Where's the thingie?	Directive	Asking
77	How...? How'd you find it?!	Directive	Asking
78	Earth?	Directive	Asking
79	Let her go, or I'll shoot!	Directive	Commanding

80	Put the gun down...	Directive	Commanding
81	Define "Earth"	Directive	Commanding
82	Halt.!	Directive	Instructing
83	Earth.	Directive	Instructing
84	Stay there! I'll come to you!	Directive	Instructing
85	Look! Look at THAT!	Directive	Commanding
86	Psst! Computer.	Directive	Asking
87	Hey! Let me in! Let me in!	Directive	Commanding
88	Define "dancing".	Directive	Commanding
89	Tell me, Auto! That's an order!	Directive	Commanding
90	Hey now. Stop that...	Directive	Commanding
91	Stop it! They'll hear us!	Directive	Commanding
92	Auto, Eve found the plant. Fire up the Holo-detector.	Directive	Commanding
93	Sir, I insist you give me the plant.	Directive	Instructing
94	Sir, orders are: "Do not return to Earth".	Directive	Ordering
95	No, wait a minute. Computer, when was that message sent to the Axiom?	Directive	Asking
96	Gopher?	Directive	Asking
97	Must follow my directive.	Directive	Commanding
98	What are you talking about? Why not?	Directive	Asking

99	You made it somehow, eh little guy? You didn't give up, did you?	Directive	Asking
100	Hey! That's my plant. This is mutiny!	Expressive	Angry
101	We can go back home...for the first time!	Expressive	Compliment
102	Wait...that doesn't look like Earth... Where's the blue sky...	Expressive	Condolences
103	You look gorgeous.	Expressive	Compliment
104	Greetings and congratulations, Captain! If you're seeing this, that means your Extraterrestrial Vegetation Evaluator, Or "EVE" probe, has returned from Earth with a confirmed specimen of ongoing photosynthesis!	Expressive	Compliment
105	Oh. I'm really, really sorry.	Expressive	Apologizing
106	Wow.	Expressive	Compliment
107	Yuh-huu …	Expressive	Greeting
108	Wally! Hey Wally! It's your buddy, John!	Expressive	Compliment
109	NO! MUTINY! MUTINY! MUTINEEEEE!!	Expressive	Angry
110	Stay awake.	Expressive	Condolences

111	You're not getting away from me, one-eye! -- OOF! -- Is that all you got?!	Expressive	Angry
112	Hi wally !	Expressive	Greeting
113	Ahh, it's good to be home...	Expressive	Compliment
114	This is called "farming"! You kids are going to grow all kinds of plants: vegetable plants, pizza plants!	Expressive	Compliment
115	Good night, Captain.	Expressive	Greeting
116	Hi	Expressive	Greeting
117	Auto, you are relieved of duty.	Declarative	dismissal

Wall-E **Movie Script**
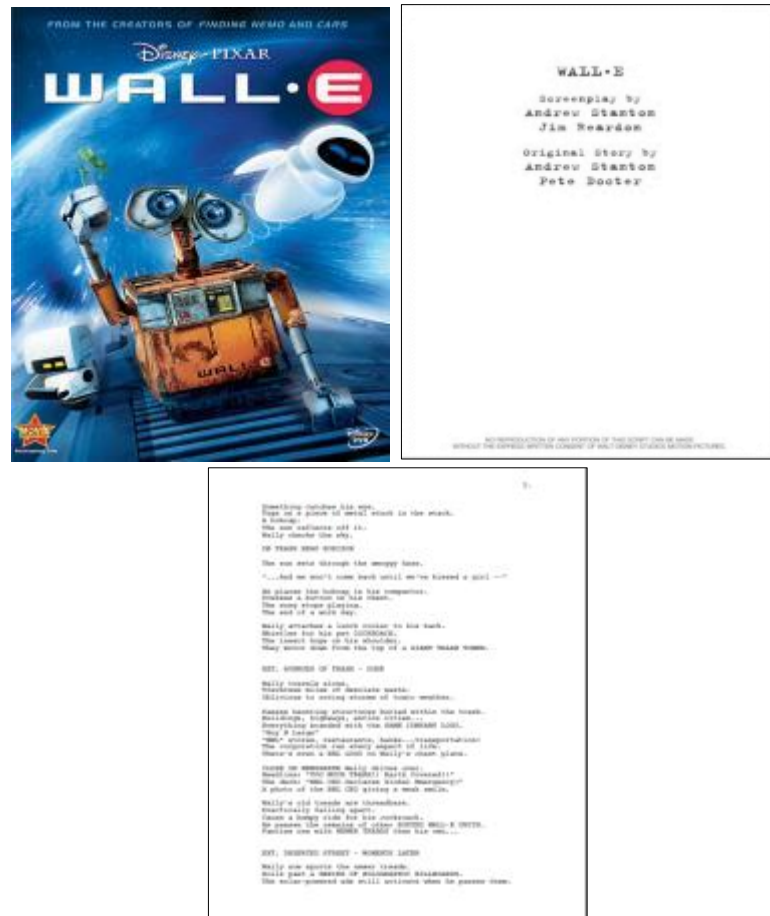
Synopsis of Wall-E

Wall-E is an American animated film directed by Andrew Stanton, produced by Pixar Animation and released on June 27, 2008 by Walt Disney Pictures. Actors: Ben Burtt as Wall-e, Elissa Knight as Eve, Jeff Garlin as Captain B. McCrea.

Wall-e depicts a future in which mankind have abandoned the planet due to its contamination with waste from things sold by the international corporation Buy N Large. And Wall-e is the last solar-powered garbage collecting robot remaining on the planet to clear up the mess. He is the only person on Earth. Wall-e is followed by a pet cockroach who follows him quickly.

One day, Wall-routine e's is disrupted when a surveillance robot, Eve, is dispatched to Earth in search of a plant that proves there is still hope for humans to return to Earth. Wall-e, who adores Eve, ultimately shows him a little green plant that Eve is seeking for. The plant transports the two on a fantastic adventure on a spacecraft. The fate of humanity will be decided through space exploration.

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor   : B-4165/In.28/J/TL.01/10/2021
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN PRASURVEY**

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO
di-
    Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Tugas Akhir/Skripsi, mohon kiranya Saudara berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami, atas nama :

Nama	:	**TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA**
NPM	:	1701070206
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

untuk melakukan prasurvey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi.

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya prasurvey tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 21 Oktober 2021
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004

SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.103/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/12/2021

Berdasarkan Surat Ketua Jurusan Nomor : B-4165/In.28/J/TL.01/10/2021 tanggal 21 Oktober 2021 tentang Permohonan izin prariset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama	:	TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA
NPM	:	1701070206
Semester	:	9 (Sembilan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan prariset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL E MOVIE" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin prariset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 07 Desember 2021
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH
NIP. 197505052001121002

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN

Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; Website: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; e-mail: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

Nomor   : B-1031/In.28/D.1/TL.00/03/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO
di-
    Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-1032/In.28/D.1/TL.01/03/2022, tanggal 24 Maret 2022 atas nama saudara:

Nama   : **TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA**
NPM   : 1701070206
Semester : 10 (Sepuluh)
Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada saudara bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL E MOVIE".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 24 Maret 2022
Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,

Dr. Yudiyanto S.Si., M.Si.
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003

SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.25/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/03/2022

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-1031/In.28/D.1/TL.00/03/2022 tanggal 24 Maret 2022 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama	:	TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA
NPM	:	1701070206
Semester	:	10 (Sepuluh)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL E MOVIE" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 04 April 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197505052001121002

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: B-1032/In.28/D.1/TL.01/03/2022

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:
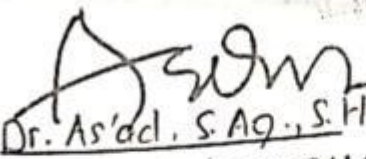
Nama	:	**TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA**
NPM	:	1701070206
Semester	:	10 (Sepuluh)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk :

1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL E MOVIE".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 24 Maret 2022

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH
NIP. 19750505 200112 1 002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan,

Dr. Yudiyanto S.Si., M.Si.
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini. Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama	: Tio Arief Tiananda
NPM	: 1701070206
Jurusan	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada Jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 06 April 2022
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd.
NIP. 1987 1102 201503 1 004

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-260/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/03/2022

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	:	Tio Arieftia Nanda
NPM	:	1701070206
Fakultas / Jurusan	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2021 / 2022 dengan nomor anggota 1701070206

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 31 Maret 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan
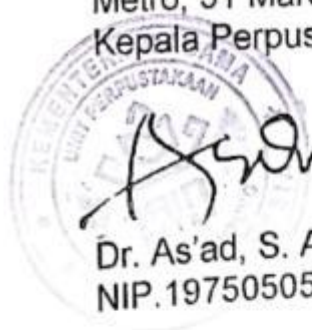
Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H.
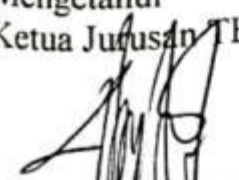NIP.19750505 200112 1 002

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

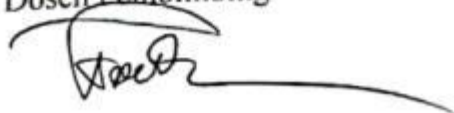Nama : Tio Arieftia Nanda
NPM : 1701070206
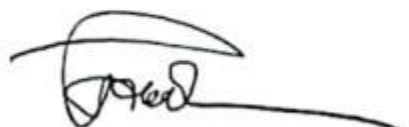
Jurusan : TBI
Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing 1	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Senin, 19 April 2021	☐	- Konsultasi teknik penulisan proposal - Konsultasi prosedur bimbingan skripsi	
2.	Jum'at 15 Oktober 2021		Menambahkan Cover	
3.	18/10/20		- Lampiran Pra - survey data - Pertanyaan hrs brkaitan dg mslh pnltian. - Pernyataan hrs brkaitan dg mslh pnltian.	
4.	29/10/20		- Data Prasurvey - menggunakan what, why, flow - objctiv sesuaikn dg RQ - prioresrch miniml 3 - tdk mgnkn focus of study	
	18/10/20			

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 0014

Dosen Pembimbing

Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd
NIP. 19620215 199503 1 001

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Tio Arieftia Nanda
NPM : 1701070206
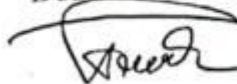
Jurusan : TBI
Semester : IX

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1	2/11/2021		Acc bab I Lanjut bab II	
2	18/11/2021		Menambhkn Cover & halmn	
3	19/11/2021		Judul Bab.	
4	23/11/2021		Acc Bab II Lanjut BAB III	
5	26/11/2021		- Data Collecting technique - Tampilkan gambar teknik analisis data dr ahli br Jlskn Inglchnya.	
	2/12/2021		Acc Seminar	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd.
NIP. 19871102 2015 03 1004

Dosen Pembimbing
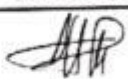
Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd.
NIP. 19620215 199503 1 001

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Tio Arieftia Nanda
NPM : 1701070206

Jurusan : TBI
Semester : IX

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
	22/02 2022		Bimbingan APD.	
	24/02 2022		Acc APD.	
	22/03 2022		Bimbingan Bab 4 dan 5	
	25/03 2022		-hasil data analisis - Sugession tdk ada kaitan dg hsl pnlitian	
	29/03 2022		Acc Munaqosha	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd.
NIP. 19871022015031004
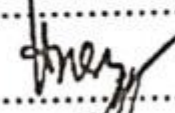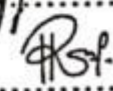
Dosen Pembimbing

Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd.
NIP. 19620215 199503 1 001

RATIFICATION PAGE

The Research Proposal entitled AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE.

Written by: TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA, Student Number 1701070206, English Education

Department, had been examined (Proposal Seminar) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

Faculty on Wednesday, January 5th 2020 at 09.00 –10.30 a.m.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairperson	: Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd	(................................)
Examiner I	: Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum	(................................)
Examiner II	: Andianto, M.Pd	(................................)
Secretary	: Rika Dirtiara, M.Pd	(................................)

Head of English Education Department

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 19760222 200003 1 003

NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number   :

Appendix   : -

Matter   : **In order to hold the Seminar of Tio Arieftia Nanda**

To:

The Honorable the Head of Tarbiyah Department
of State Institute For Islamic Studies of Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

    We have given guidance and enough improvement to research proposal script which is written by:

Name   : Tio Arieftia Nanda

Students Number   : 1701070206

Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

Department   : English Education

Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training in order to be discussed on the seminar.. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Metro, 4 Desember 2021

The Head of English Education Department

Sponsor,

Andianto, M. Pd.
NIP. 19871022015031004

Drs. Kuryani Utih, M.Pd.
NIP. 196202151995031001

APPROVAL PAGE

Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

Name   : Tio Arieftia Nanda

Students Number   : 1701070206

Department   : English Education

Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED BY:

To be discussed in the proposal (seminar) in Tarbiyah Faculty and Teachers Training of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Metro.

Metro, 4 Desember 2021
The Head of English Education Department

Andianto, M. Pd.
NIP. 198711022015031004

Sponsor,

Drs. Kuryani Utih, M.Pd.
NIP. 196202151995031001

NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   : -
Perihal   : **Mohon di Seminarkan Proposal Tio Arieftia Nanda**

Kepada Yth,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

AssalamualaikumWr.Wb.

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Nama	: Tio Arieftia Nanda
NPM	: 1701070206
Jurusan	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Fakultas	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK)
Judul Skripsi	: AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

Sudah kami setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk diseminarkan, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Metro, 4 Desember 2021
The Head of English Education Department

Andianto, M. Pd.
NIP. 198711022015031004

Sponsor,

Drs. Kuryani Utih, M.Pd.
NIP. 196202151995031001

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

by Tio Arieftia Nanda 1701070206

A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

By:

TIO ARIEFTIA NANDA

Student Number: 1701070206

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1442 H / 2021 M

CHAPTER I

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN WALL-E MOVIE

CURRICULUM VITAE

The writer was born on January 12th, 1999 in Metro City His name is Tio Arieftia Nanda. He is the First child from Mr. Atrif and Mrs. Lusmiarti. Young brother name is Agil Putra Arieftia and Two young brother is Habib Mirza Arieftia, and Asel Hafiz Zafaraz.

In 2006, he was enrolled his graduated from kindergarten of At ABA Aisyiyah. At the time 2011, he graduated from SD Negeri 4 Metro Pusat. Then, he continued his study to SMP Negeri 3 Metro and graduated in 2014. After graduating from SMP Negeri 3 Metro, He continued her study in SMA Negeri 5 Metro for three years (2015-2017). And then He entered S1 English Education Department of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Metro.