

**THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN “AIR FORCE
ONE” MOVIE SCRIPT**

GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)*
in the English Department of Education Faculty
State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga



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SALATIGA

2012



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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful.

Hereby the writer declares a graduating paper entitled **“THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN ‘AIR FORCE ONE’ MOVIE SCRIPT”** that made by the writer herself. It is not written or has been published by other people. The things related to other people works are written in quotation and included in bibliography.

Salatiga, September 10th 2012

The writer

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Setia Rini, M.Pd

The Lecturer of Educational Faculty

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE

Case: Siti Zumaroh's Graduating Paper

Salatiga, September 10th 2012

Dear:

The Rector of State Institute for
Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Siti Zumaroh's graduating paper entitled **"THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN 'AIR FORCE ONE' MOVIE SCRIPT"**. I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Consultant

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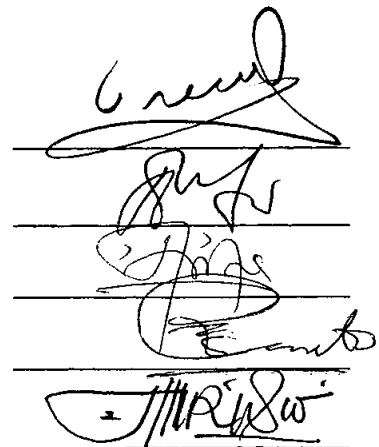
**GRADUATING PAPER
THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN “AIR FORCE
ONE” MOVIE SCRIPT**

**WRITTEN BY
SITI ZUMAROH
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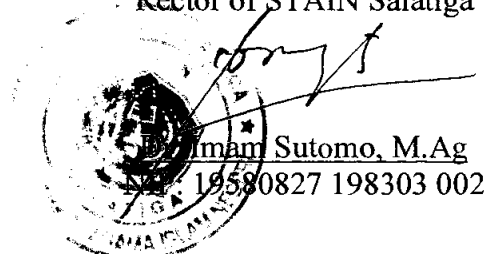
Has been brought to the board of examiners on August 31th 2012, and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education Department.

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Salatiga, September 10th 2012
Rector of STAIN Salatiga



Imam Sutomo, M.Ag
19580827 198303 002

Motto

Everything that is not started today will never finished tomorrow.

-Johan Wolfgang Van Goethe-

Affection and motivation from parents is the best arm in face of world challenge

-Laurel Schmidt-

Treat your friends as you do your pictures and place them in the best place

-NN-

DEDICATION

This work is sincerely dedicated for:

- ❖ My beloved parents who always pray for me to become better person in this life, I love you so much.
- ❖ My sibling Nida, my sisters, brothers and all family that always support me. May Allah always blessed us all.
- ❖ All of my friends in TBI E 2008

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Bismillahirrahmanrrahim,

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the kings of universe and space. Thanks to Allah because the writer could complete this graduating paper as one of requirement to finished study in English Department faculty of States for Institute Islamic Studies.

This graduating paper would not have been completed without support, guidance and help from individual's institution. Therefore, I would like to express special thanks to:

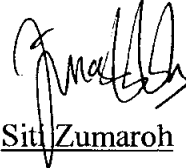
1. Mr. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag as the rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga.
2. Mrs. Mashlikhatul Umami, S.Pd.I. M.A the head of English Department of States Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of Salatiga
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9. Everybody who has helped me in finishing this graduating paper

Thanks for all supports, advice, suggestion and other helps that you all gives. The writer hopes that this graduating paper will useful for everyone.

Salatiga, September 10th 2012

The writer



Siti Zumaroh

113 08 143

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ABSTRACT

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Key Word: speech act, movie script, meaning

This study is mainly aimed to describe the speech acts form of the utterance among the character in Air Force One movie script. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method to classifying and analyzing the utterance. After investigating the utterance in this script, the writer found several findings on it. First, the utterances in this script can be analyzed in speech act types. Speech act itself has two main form; directness and literalness. Directness is about the syntactical form and the literalness about the meaning appropriate or not with the utterance. Second, those utterances also can be investigated according to the Searle’s category of illocutionary acts. The categories are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. The main reason people study about speech acts is to understanding what people means when they make utterances and to decrease miss understanding about the meaning.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Every person believes that communication makes us exist in life. This communication becomes main part in their life. Human uses language as the way to communicate. Language makes people enable to have more interaction with others to convey their ideas, feelings, or thoughts. The communications that happened around people must be said clearly so that others understand us. It means that someone says appropriately and the message accepted by someone who talk with us.

Common people make communication unstructured. This is not become problem because the most important of that is their speech can be understood and accepted by others. It is equally with the argument of Parker (1986:12) that what people have to do in communication is how they use language to communicate rather than the way of language is structured internally. Like what George Yule (1996:47) said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce grammatical structure sentences but they also produce or show actions in that language.

Language reflects not only in oral communication, but also in written, such as in magazine, newspaper, letters and others kinds includes manuscript on some documents in movie or history. Many people like watching movie,

but according to me not all of them understand about the form or the function of language that used there. Sometimes, they don't care about the form or the functions of communication used in the movie. Common people believes that the important is the story interest or not; or they watch film because of the actors or actress who plays in that movie.

Actually from a movie, we can learn another subject when we watched it. We can learn about the educational, moral or others value that implied there, or about the acting of the actors or actress includes of the social relations or the language and the dialogue or utterance they use, or learn about the literary elements in the movie. Those studies are the branch of interdisciplinary sciences such as pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and others. Both of those interdisciplinary sciences can help us understand about the language inside the conversation or inside the movie story.

In this occasion, the writer will investigate the script from a movie. The writer makes decision to discuss the utterance or the sentences that used with one of linguistics study, speech act. Austin (1975) says that an analysis of an utterance that we perform/ produce at every speech called as speech act. It is an act that a speaker performs at making speech. Speech act perform when people makes utterance such as an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. Studying speech act is important to make us comprehend what message that undiscovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to

convey the message in communication. According to Parker (1986:16) speech acts are highly delicate to the context of the utterances in particular to the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. We can study this speech act at many fields of studies that concern about this issue such as pragmatics and sociolinguistics, although in different point of discussion.

Pragmatics is closely related terms in language study. Pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context, it also cite to the study of meaning in use or meaning in interaction (Louise Mullany, 2010: 10). In other words, at pragmatics we study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and the hearer and also the meaning of their communication. Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation (Leech, 1983: 6). In Yule words, with pragmatics, people can talk people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they are speak (Yule, 1996: 4).

Others in sociolinguistics, it more studies about the implication between the languages itself with the impact to society. Janet Holmes (1992:1) writes that sociolinguistics learns about the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and the social functions of language and also the social meaning (Janet Holmes, 1992: 1). Both of pragmatic and sociolinguistic concern on linguistic meaning as determined in a speech community, which includes the linguistic act that involved speech act as the basic of linguistic communication (Searle, 1969: 16).

In this case, the writer will explain that this study focuses on analyzing the types of speech act and the illocutionary act/ forces in every utterance or the sentences which are used the actors and actress in movie script entitles "*Air Force One*". This movie told about US President's, Marshall fight Russian terrorist that hijack air force one. This Presidency plane, Air Force One brings president of US James Marshall (Harrison Ford), his family, crew and journalist from Kazakhstan back to United States. But there are terrorists that treat like journalist, it lead by Ivan Kurshunov (Gary Oldman) they want to their leader General Ivan Radek (Jurgen Prochnow) to be freed up. They hostage all of the passenger, Marshall tried to free up them and defeat the terrorist.

Therefore, the researcher looks for and analyzes the speech acts and the illocution force/types from the 'Air Force One' script. The writer gave this research title is "THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN THE AIR FORCE ONE MOVIE SCRIPT."

B. Problem of the study

1. What kinds of speech acts are used in "Air Force One" movie script?
2. What are the illocutionary forces/ types in "Air Force One" movie script based on Searle category?

C. Objectives of the study

Based on the problem of study, the research purposes are:

1. To find out the types of speech act used in “Air Force One” movie script.
2. To know the illocutionary forces/ types that found in “Air Force One” movie script based on Searle category.

D. Limitation of the Problem

The researcher analyzes speech acts taken from “*AIR FORCE ONE*” movie script. In this discussion to limit the analysis the researcher focuses on the types of speech act and the illocutionary act (force) the movie script.

E. Benefits of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will give some benefit as follow:

1. Theoretical benefit

In this research, the writer expects that this study is able to contribute in English studies material, especially in giving description about speech act.

2. Practical benefit

a. For writer

This research is able to improve the writer ability to comprehend this study and understand about the movie script and the story of the movie itself.

b. For reader

The result of this study is able to references to study speech act and it can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics, pragmatics and others.

c. For other researcher

The result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further researcher related with the field.

F. Explanation of Key Term

To make the title easily understood by the readers, the writer wants to give the definition and explanation of the terms used, they are as follows:

1. Speech act

Speech: the act of speaking: communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words (- is a means of producing in our hearers the images which are in us-Bernard Russell). (Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1981:2189). Then act is thing done or being done. (Webster's

third new international dictionary, 1981:20). Speech act is an act when we say a word.

2. Air Force One

Air Force One is a 1997 American action-thriller film written by Andrew W. Marlowe and directed by Wolfgang Petersen. It starting by Harrison Ford, Gary Oldman, and Glenn Close, and also features Xander Berkeley, William H. Macy, Dean Stockwell and Paul Guilfoyle (Wikipedia).

3. Movie script

From Webster's dictionary, movie is defined as motion pictures considered esp. as a source of entertainment or as an art form (*Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:1480*). Then script defined as something written: text (*Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:2040*). From this definition, we can conclude that movie script is the written text that used in a movie.

G. Review of Related Research

There are some related research's have been done previously. Among others are: the first research was conducted by Amalia (2011). Her graduating paper entitled "*Analyzing Types of Cohesion and Speech Act Used in Dilbert Comic Strip Issued in Newspaper*".

In that research, she analyzed and described sentences used in Dilbert comic strip based on the types of discourse and the speech act that found there. She found many kinds/ types of speech act there as follows: 98 direct speech act, 11 indirect speech act, 107 literal speech acts and 1 non literal speech act. While the analysis of cohesion, she found 15 utterances of substitutions, 3 ellipsis, 76 references, 30 conjunctions, 1 antonym and 4 collocations in Dilbert comic strip.

M. Sofiyul Hadi (2012) with her thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Buyers' and Sellers' Speech Acts in Daily Transactional Communication at Kebumen Market in Banyubiru*". In this thesis, he analyzed and described about the preview of language usage in that market and the form of speech acts found in daily transactional.

He founds that in the buyer and seller in that market used various nonstandard Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia in daily transactional. Those languages was enables the use of multiple speech acts with such adjustment and strategy to gain profit. In analyzing conversation, he used many kinds of theory speech acts from the experts, such as from; Austin with the locution, illocution and the perlocution theories; Searle with the illocution act theories; then Parker with directness and literalness speech act.

H. Graduating Paper Organization

In this section, the writer would like to discuss some terms in chapter one into last chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, it describes of background of study which include of the writers reason takes the topic as graduating paper, problem of statement that describes the problem of the research, purposes of the study that consists of the goal of the research, benefits of the study that explain about the advantages from the study, next is definition of key term, review of related research, and then the outline of the graduating paper.

Chapter II is theoretical framework. This chapter mentions the theory which used by the writer. Those are the speech acts definition, theory and the functions of the movie script.

Chapter III discusses about research method. It deals with research approach, type of the research, object of the study, unit of analysis, data collections method, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is discussion; it deals with delineates of data analyze based on the technique of data analysis and discussion of the finding.

In chapter V the writer states the study in summary that includes of conclusion and suggestion.

For the last part of this graduating paper is bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW OF SPEECH ACTS

In this chapter, the writer discussed about the theory that used on this graduating paper. These absolutely about speech act definition and also the theory. In addition, the writer also discusses about the definition of film or movie and the function in education. Then, the writer should find some related theories that concern to object of the study.

A. Pragmatics

Studying about language would be closely with two branches of language science, semantics and pragmatics. Both of that sciences concern at language but in different side. Semantics refers to the construction of meaning language, while pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context. In other explanation, semantic study of word meaning and sentence meaning without any relation to context whereas pragmatics also means as the study of meaning use or meaning interaction (Mullany, 2010: 11). Context is the thing that makes semantics and pragmatics different at their basic.

For some people learning about pragmatics is more challenging than others science of linguistic. It is because in pragmatics we studies not only about languages but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence/

utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker uttered (Yule, 1996:3). From those statements, the writer tried to study about pragmatics intensively for this graduating paper.

B. Movie

Movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form (Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:1480). It is produced by recording the picture or photographic images cameras, and some by creating images by animation techniques and visual effect, and also some music ([www.wikipedia .com](http://www.wikipedia.com)). For recent years, movie or film considered being an important art form, as a root of en vogue entertainment but now movie also became a source of education for citizens. Learned and got education from films was possible because of many messages that implied and founded there. Moreover, there are also insert values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

C. Speech Act Theory

Language is inseparable part in our everyday life. It is main device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moments we need to be understood language quite correctly.

Language is engaged in almost all fields of human life and maybe that's why language become a widely discussed among sciences.

According to one of language philosopher J R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin (1975) on his book *How to Do Things with Word* and developed by John R. Searle. Austin defined speech act as what actions we perform when we produce utterance.

At the beginning above, we have known speech act according to Searle. Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. From Yule (1996: 47)., he said that speech act is actions performed via utterance Then, Mey (1994: 111) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of fairs. In addition, Parker (1986: 14) defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact.

Definition about speech act almost same for those researchers. Whatever the definitions of speech act, briefly speech act is an act when we say a word and theoretically, it is the productions of the utterance in the aim of making things happen.

All utterance that said by speaker actually have particular function in communication. Speaker utters sometimes not only just an utterance, but it is also has a meaning outside the context. This function was became the object of speech act, the perspective of their function rather than their form.

In uttering sentences it is also doing things. To make it distinct, we must clarify in what ways the utterance said to be performing actions. Austin divided three basic senses in which in saying something one are doing something, and therefore three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: the locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act (Levinson, 1983:236).

1. A Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Acts

George Yule (1996: 48) writes on his book that in every occasion, speech act that produced action by performing some utterance, consists of three elements indeed. It is appropriate with Austin (1965) that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something. In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in their speech; locution, illocution, and perlocution act.

a. Locutionary Act

It is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterances. Locution is the description about what the speakers said. Peccei (1999:4) writes in his book that locution is the actual form of words used by the speakers and the semantic meaning. On the other word in locution act, speaker produces a meaningful linguistic expression. Same with my opinion that locution is the speaker's utterance. For examples someone said "*you can't do that*" it is a simply act that is performed in saying something in

this case the saying of the speaker. The locution was the utterances itself, “*you can’t do that*” (Levinson, 1983:237).

b. Illocution act

Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc (Peccei, 1999:44). It defines as the underlying force of the utterance or in the interpretation by the hearer. Then Yule (1996:48) said that we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. This means, in every utterance that we produced it is also another act that performed inside the utterance. In my assumption illocution act/ force are the speaker’s intention toward the utterance he says. The example, “*you can’t do that*” it said by someone in appropriate circumstances. It had illocution force protesting something that may hearer done (Levinson, 1983:237).

c. Perlocution act

Austin also distinguished the third part of speech act, the perlocution. It is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression, or the overall aim of the utterance (Peccei, 1999:44). It may or not may not be what the speaker wants but it is caused by the locution. For me, perlocution act is the hearer’s reaction toward the speaker’s utterance. In the same example with utterance “*you can’t do that*” the perlocutionary effect of the utterance may to checking the

addressee's action, or bringing him to his senses, or simply annoying him (depends on the hearer's reaction) (Levinson, 1983:237).

These are the example of the speech act with its component:

e.g. :

- Tomorrow is holiday

Locution : the utterance → tomorrow is holiday

Illocution : the meaning → an act of reminding not to go to school, campus, or office; or an act of inviting to go to out; depending on the context.

Perlocution : reaction → the hearer will not to go to school, campus, or office; or agree to go to out.

- Give me some cash (Peccei,1999: 44)

Locution : utterance → Give me some cash

Illocution : the meaning → it is may be performed an act of requesting some money.

Perlocution : reaction → the hearer may give some money or may not give some money to speaker.

2. Types of Speech Act

There are two dimensions of speech act found according to Parker (1986:17-20). The dimensions are directness and literalness.

a. Directness (Direct and Indirect speech act)

1) Direct speech act

This type has direct relationship between a structure and the function (Yule, 1996:55). A statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer that usually in the form of imperative sentence is defined of direct speech act. According to me direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence such as a declarative sentences is to informing something. For example an utterance "*move out that way!*" this utterance said by a speaker to hearer to move from his place. It is clear and appropriate that the speaker gives command to the hearer.

2) Indirect Speech Act

As George Yule (1996:55) says in his book that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function. In other words, this speech act is performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act. In my opinion, indirect speech act used utterance that the meaning was depends upon the context, such as an interrogative sentence used not to ask but to order some act or something to do. "*Can you pass the salt?*" this word was interrogative but it is no

answer for it, just an act that follows this utterance. Indirect speech acts are generally considered more polite than direct speech act (Yule, 1996: 56).

b. Literalness (Literal and Non literal Speech act)

1) Literal Speech Act

Some sentence uttered by people belongs to their meaning that they want, but sometimes their utterance is inappropriate. It was called literal speech act. The utterance has real meaning with the saying in my summaries (Parker, 1986:19). In my ideas, literal speech act has consequent meaning with the utterance itself. "*This car is the most expensive car I've ever saw*", this utterance said by someone after saw his friend's new car. It is suitable with the saying, and it has literal meaning that means the car's was very expensive.

2) Non Literal Speech Act

Non literal is the opposite of literal speech act. In this non literal the utterance said by speaker was inexact meaning of the communication (Parker, 1986:19). In my opinion, it deals with the meaning of the utterance inappropriate with the fact/ situation. For example an utterance "*I'm very happy to meet a cat*", this word said by a child who had an allergy with animal fur. He does not mean what he says, because exactly he does not happy meet a cat

that make his allergy came. So it constitute as a non literal speech act.

c. Interaction of direct-indirect with literal-non literal speech act.

In above, we have studied about two dimensions of speech act that was direct-indirect and literal-non literal speech act. From this dimensions, there are any other kinds of speech act to identify and studies: literal and direct speech act, non literal and direct speech act, literal and indirect speech act, non literal and indirect speech act (Parker, 1986:19).

1) Direct and literal speech act

This act was said directly (the illocution was direct) and the utterance appropriate with the meaning (Parker, 1986: 19). In my argument, this speech act has meaning that as the sum of substance itself. For example in a shinny day, you play a toy car in living room then, your father said "*turn off the lamp!*" this is a literal direct speech act. It is literal because your father says exactly what these words says (the day is shinny but the lamp still on). It's also direct because an imperative structure is being used to perform direct illocutionary act to making request.

2) Direct and non literal speech act

It deals with a direct illocutionary act but the meaning was inexact with the fact/ situation (Parker, 1986: 20). The example, "*that's good bicycle*" its utterance includes on non literal and direct speech act. Non literal speech acts because the utterance is not appropriate with the fact. The fact is hearer's bicycle is not good (bad). This is direct speech act because speaker use declarative word to inform the hearer.

3) Indirect and literal speech act

This utterance has appropriate meaning with the fact but have an indirect illocutionary act. This kind of speech act has appropriate meaning and indirect illocution act. "*The floor is dirty*" it's uttered by a father to his daughter, it includes on literal and indirect speech acts. Literal because he says exactly with the meaning and the fact that floor was dirty. Indirect because it has illocutionary acts, he uses a declarative sentence to ask (inform) his daughter to clean the floor (Parker, 1986:20).

4) Indirect and non literal speech act

In this kind acts, the words that said by speaker have inexact meaning and also have indirect illocutionary act. For example an employee said to his servant "*this floor is very clean*". This utterance not exactly with the fact, because the

floor is dirty in fact. Then its have indirect illocution act, because the words said asking the servant to clean the floor (Parker, 1986:20).

3. Illocutionary Act categories

To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking/ utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.

a. Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it represents external reality by making their utterance/ words fit with the world as they believe it to be. Searle used the term “assertive” in stating this category. In my point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: “*no one can makes a better cake than me*”, this utterance is a representatives that boasting about himself and disparage others. Other example is “*it's raining*”, that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999: 51).

b. Directives

This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess, Ed said to Fey "*clean it up!*" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess (Peccei, 1999: 52).

c. Commissives

In commissives, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). They express what speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). According to me in commissive the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. "*I'll take her to the doctor*" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her (Peccei, 1999:51).

d. Expressive

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive, which express a psychological state (Levinson, 1983:240). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, and

etc, produce in this category. In my opinion, expressive is kinds of speech act that expressing of feeling. “*I’m sorry*” is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer (Peccei, 1999:52).

e. Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words/ statement that in themselves change the world (Yule, 1996:53). Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983:236). I agreed with Yule ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, and etc. For example utterance: “*I pronounce you husband and wife*”. This utterance by a priest to declares a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996:53).

The table below shows the similarities and differences between the speech act categories that we have been discussing which was following Searle's ideas (Peccei, 1999: 53).

Speech Act Category	Relation between 'the words' and 'the world'	Who is responsible for the relation
Declarations	The words change the world	Speaker
Representatives	The words fit the worlds	Speaker
Expressive	The words fit the world	Speaker
Commissives	The world will fit the words	Speaker
Directives	The world will fit the word	Hearer

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The methodology that writer used in this study was descriptive qualitative. In this research method the writer analyzed the speech acts based on the data, movie script. Then the writer presented the fact systematically therefore it can be understood and concluded easily.

Henceforth the methodology is as follow:

A. Type of research

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative. This research deals as a kind of research procedure that generates descriptive data in words and languages form (Moleong, 2009:3). The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2009:31). The result of descriptive qualitative not shows with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. It is because of the data that collected was words and may pictures, not numeral data. Because of this, the report would consist of quotations to give the image of the report. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

B. Data source/ object of the research

Primary data in qualitative research have form as words and acts. Moreover of that is an addition data such as document and the others (Moleong, 2009:157). For me the data is information or topic which has correlation toward the research. The primary data of this research is the form of dialogue among all of the character that taken from “Air Force One” movie script. The secondary data is the movie itself and other books that related to this study.

C. Method and Technique of collecting data

The method that used for this research is documentation. According to Guba and Lincoln, document is all of written substance or film (Moleong, 2009: 216). This method used because it can be made to examine and interpreting something (Moleong, 2009: 217). The writer in this research used movie script document. From this script, the writer collected data that needed.

In this research, writer has done steps to collecting data. These steps were conduct by the writer with influence on the observation technique (‘simak’ technique) of Sudaryanto (1993:133). The steps as follows:

1. Reading and observing the dialogue from the script

2. Watching, trying to understand, finding any important details that supported this research and looking for all of utterances.
3. Collecting the data by classifying it into types of speech act
 - 1) Direct
 - 2) Indirect
 - 3) Literal
 - 4) Non literal
 - 5) Direct-literal
 - 6) Direct non literal
 - 7) Indirect- literal
 - 8) Indirect- non literal
4. Making table from the classifying
5. Collecting data by classifying it into categories of illocutionary act/force according Searle
6. Making the table which contains the illocutionary act above

D. Technique of analyzing data

In analyzing the data, the researcher has done the steps below:

- a) Identification step, the researcher identified the data which collected from the dialogue in script.

- b) From the identified, researcher categorized the data into types of speech act from *Air Force One* movie script
- c) The researcher defined appropriate and omitted inappropriate utterances from the data above.
- d) Described and analyzed the chosen utterances which include types of speech act and illocutionary act from *Air Force One* movie script

Then after the methodologies have done, the writer made the conclusion and suggestion based on the data of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the speech act found in the movie script of “Air Force One” film. This chapter consists of two main discussions; the first part is about the film identity and also the movie synopsis and the other one is discussion about the forms of speech act found in “Air force One” movie script.

A. Film Identity and Synopsis

1. Film identity (Wikipedia.com)

Director : Wolfgang Peterson

Producers : Arnyan Bernstein

Thomas Bliss

Gail Katz

Jonathan Shestack

Wolfgang Peterson

Writer : Andrew W Marlowe

Stars : Harrison Ford

Gary Oldman

Glenn Close

Dean Stockwell

Xander Barkeley
William H Macy
Paul Guilfoyle

Music : Jerry Goldsmith

Cinematography : Michael Ballhaus

Editor : Richard Francis – Bruce

Studio : Beacon Pictures

Distributors : Columbia Pictures
Touchstone Pictures
Buena Vista International

Running Time : 125 minutes

Country : United States

Language : English

2. The Synopsis of “Air Force One” movie

As a leader of a nation and chief of government, a president must get surveillance for his security and safety for himself and his family. Moreover if he is the president of the superior states likes United States of America. But, how if there are peoples that reckless want to hijack Air Force One- the presidential plane. It was the line of the Air Force One movie that the director bargained.

The president of United States James Marshall (Harrison Ford) will go home to his nation after give speech in a celebration of the Kazakhstan

insurgent leader Ivan Radek (Jurgen Prochnow) at Moscow Russia with his presidential air plane together with all crew and president's family. Subconsciously by the passenger, before the plane take off it was infiltrated by terrorists that masquerade as Russian television journalist.

Suddenly, Egor Korshunov (Gary Oldman) the leader of the terrorists and his crew attacked and controlling the entire plane's activity. The passenger held as a hostage includes president's wife Rose Marshall (Wendy Crewson) and their daughter Alice Marshall (Liesel Matthews). While the president James escape from the attack and hide at that plane, Egor contact the white house in Washington and demanding the liberation of their leader Radek from Prison.

They threaten to kill a passenger every a half hour, until their demand fulfilled. James that thought was run away by the terrorist, secretly tried to fight and freed up all of the hostages. They finally know James existence and tried to catch him. Terrorists underestimate James's ability that was an ex-military at Vietnam wars that had a "medal of honor" from national government and they thought it was easy to catch him.

With his fit and healthy body along with self defense ability, Marshall tried to fight terrorist one by one beside to release his wife, daughter and other passenger that become hostages. Meanwhile, plane situation become spookier, an erective situation also felt by the Kathryn

Bennett (Glen Close) the vice president of United States that held an emergency meeting with the cabinets to solve the problem.

In the United States policy, there's no compromise with terrorist or to coming up the expectation even ominously their leader. While the vice president confuses to make decision because of this policy, the defense ministry General Walter Dean (Dean Stokwell) pushes her to take over the authority. It is because of the president having an obstruction in technique situation as permanently. In that situation, Marshall succeeds to called white house and took communication with his vice president and cabinets. Then they made plans to free up all the hostages and defeated the terrorists.

B. Data Presentation

In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed in the speech acts fields. The data is the utterance at "Air Force One" movie script.

1. Tables of utterances that included kinds of speech act

This table consists of utterances that qualified in the kinds of speech acts.

It is also completed with the illocution acts according to the situation.

No.	Utterances	Minutes	Kinds of Speech act		Illocution act
			Directness	Literalness	
1	Check. Head count. Head count	00:04:04	Direct	Literal	Commanding
2	Let's move!	00:04:14	Direct	Literal	Commanding
3	We are hot	00:04:53	Direct	Non literal	Informing
4	Come on. Get out there!	00:04:58	Direct	Literal	Instructing
5	Package is wrapped	00:07:14	Direct	Non literal	Informing
6	What's he doing?	00:07:44	Indirect	Literal	Stating
7	How dare we?	00:09:12	Direct	Literal	Asking
8	Tell my mother. She wanted me	00:09:09	Direct	Non literal	Stating

	to study French				
9	Please present your equipment for inspection	00:09:25	Direct	Literal	Ordering
10	We were just inspected at the gate	00:09:28	Direct	Literal	Inform/stating
11	This plane carries the president of the United States	00:09:31	Direct	Literal	Stating
12	It is so nice to finally meet you in person	00:10:12	Direct	Literal	Thanking
13	So, if you boys are all cleared?	00:10:16	Indirect	Literal	Asking
14	The president's arriving. They should take their seats	00:12:42	Indirect	Literal	Command
15	How are you?	00:13:05	Direct	Literal	Asking
16	Anything you want. You're the president	00:13:13	Direct	Literal	Stating
17	Where's my bunch?	00:13:15	Direct	Literal	Asking
18	Please don't tell me, just for once let me be surprise	00:13:20	Direct	Literal	Requesting
19	Could you put the game on now?	00:13:32	Indirect	Literal	Ordering
20	There is no life in the White House	00:14:13	Direct	Non literal	Statement
21	Alice, one picture, please!	00:14:59	Direct	Literal	Ordering
22	Hey Mike, could you give me a Heineken?	00:16:56	Indirect	Literal	Requesting
23	How was the ballet?	00:15:02	Direct	Literal	Asking
24	You trying to kill me?	00:15:10	Direct	Non literal	Asking
25	That's what we call progress. You're missing the best part of the game	00:16:35	Direct	Non literal	Stating
26	How about hug for old man?	00:16:59	Indirect	Literal	Requesting
27	They hated your speech, didn't they?	00:17:09	Direct	Literal	Asking
28	Who was that kid, our volunteer?	00:18:00	Direct	Literal	Asking
29	It is an honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5	00:18:08	Direct	Literal	Thanking and informing
30	Sleeping on the job?	00:20:15	Indirect	Literal	Asking
31	Take a look at them	00:20:37	Direct	Literal	Commanding
32	Steward, there's smoke in the cabin	00:21:38	Direct	Literal	Warning
33	Smoke! Notify the cockpit!	00:21:44	Direct	Literal	Warning
34	Flight control, this is "Air Force One" declaring emergency.	00:22:25	Direct	Literal	Declaring – informing

35	Emergency pod has been deployed	00:24:36	Direct	Literal	Informing
36	Get this plane back in the air now or you die	00:27:23	Direct	Literal	Ordering
37	He will not negotiate	00:32:17	Direct	Literal	Informing
38	What arrogance to think you could ever understand my intentions	00:36:17	Indirect	Literal	Asserting
39	I want to understand, what it is that you want	00:36:25	Indirect	Literal	Offering
40	They're off!	00:38:06	Direct	Literal	Informing
41	We can't do anything in half an hour	00:38:19	Direct	Literal	Concluding
42	We found the escape pod. Its empty	00:38:35	Direct	Literal	Informing
43	Let's not bury him yet. He could still be alive in that plane	00:39:19	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
44	Let's not forget this president is a Medal of Honor winner	00:40:32	Indirect	Literal	Admiring
45	He knows how to fight	00:41:45	Direct	Literal	Concluding
46	He's a Radek loyalist. That tells us all we need to know, doesn't it?	00:41:53	Indirect	Literal	Stating
47	Bring back the old Soviet empire under a flag of genocide?	00:42:04	Indirect	Non literal	Stating
48	Radek with a nuclear arsenal?	00:42:18	Indirect	Literal	Asking
49	Even if one of them is the president?	00:42:26	Indirect	Literal	Offering
50	With respect, Mr. Secretary, we don't need more dramatics, we need options	00:42:35	Direct	Literal	Concluding
51	Madam Vice President, I'm sorry. I cannot release him	00:47:17	Direct	Literal	Apologizing
52	I am trying to save a nation!	00:47:29	Direct	Literal	Asserting
53	And you cannot tell me he's alive, can you?	00:48:05	Indirect	Literal	Stating
54	Patch me through to your fighter. Madame vice president, with your permission?	00:48:59	Direct	Literal	Asking
55	In the time we have?	00:49:15	Indirect	Literal	Asking
56	He's a very good negotiator	00:51:14	Direct	Literal	Concluding
57	That I would kill this man?	00:52:47	Indirect	Non literal	Asking
58	Tell her to answer	00:52:39	Direct	Literal	Commanding

59	Leave her alone!	00:53:58	Direct	Literal	Prohibiting
60	You know, your father, he has also killed	00:53:55	Direct	Literal	Claiming
61	Because he does it in a tuxedo with a telephone call and a smart bomb?	00:54:04	Indirect	Non literal	Asking
62	There's a connect fee of one dollar	00:55:05	Direct	Literal	Informing
63	How may I direct your call?	00:55:39	Direct	Literal	Offering
64	Follow your standard security procedure	00:55:48	Direct	Literal	Instructing
65	Don't move!	00:56:10	Direct	Literal	Warning
66	Put it through	00:55:49	Direct	Literal	Commanding
67	I'm the president of the United States	00:56:50	Direct	Literal	Claiming
68	Right, and I'm the First Lady	00:55:36	Direct	Non literal	Stating
69	Put your hands behind your head and move	00:56:51	Direct	Literal	Commanding
70	Tell the F-15s to fire at the plane?	00:57:07	Indirect	Literal	Ordering
71	If we're going to act, we must act now	00:57:31	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
72	Let's pray it works the way it's supposed to	00:57:55	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
73	We gotta get this plane on the ground	01:01:38	Direct	Literal	Planning
74	Sit down. Please	01:04:38	Direct	Literal	Welcoming
75	So you know everyone on the plane?	01:05:13	Indirect	Literal	Asking
76	Thank you, Melanie	01:05:58	Direct	Literal	Thanking
77	If you do not surrender, this nice woman will die	01:06:08	Direct	Literal	Threatening
78	Let me talk to him!	01:06:21	Direct	Literal	Ordering
79	I'll choose someone more important	01:07:08	Direct	Literal	Threatening
80	You want me dead?	01:07:40	Indirect	Non literal	Claiming
81	This isn't war!	01:07:45	Direct	Literal	Asserting
82	Pop it open. There should be a red switch. Toggle it up	01:08:46	Direct	Literal	Instructing
83	Sirs, it looks like "Air Force One" is losing fuel	01:10:27	Direct	Literal	Concluding
84	Tell me what I want to hear, or I will execute a member of the senior staff	01:12:47	Direct	Literal	Threatening
85	if you're hunting with one	01:08:17	Direct	Non literal	Warning

	bullet, you wait for a clean shot				
86	We need fuel. And we need it now	01:12:28	Direct	Literal	Ordering
87	If you'll land the plane, we'll trade fuel for hostages	01:12:35	Direct	Literal	Offering
88	It's simple physics. Without fuel, the plane crashes. Everybody dies	01:12:45	Direct	Literal	Warning
89	Watch the door	01:14:13	Direct	Literal	Commanding
90	We should try to retake the plane	01:14:22	Direct	Literal	Planning
91	Not while they've got Grace and Alice	01:14:28	Direct	Literal	Refusing
92	What about trying to disable the plane and force them to land?	01:14:37	Direct	Literal	Planning
93	We have emergency parachutes in the tail cone	01:14:40	Direct	Literal	Planning
94	Mr. President? Sir? The fax machines	01:14:57	Indirect	Literal	Offering
95	You want my interpretation of what the Constitution says about the situation?	01:16:44	direct	Literal	Offering
96	It doesn't settle it at all	01:16:59	Direct	Literal	Refusing
97	The president is not merely out of contact. He is also under duress	01:17:05	Direct	Literal	Concluding
98	It exists if a majority of the cabinet, including yourself, says it exists	01:17:25	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
99	Oh, my God! How did they get that?	01:17:38	Direct	Literal	Asking
100	Call the press room. We have to issue a statement	01:17:54	Direct	Literal	Planning
101	The president's plane, "Air Force One," has been hijacked	01:18:54	Direct	Literal	Informing
102	At this time, I would like to ask all Americans to pray for the safety of everyone on board "Air Force One."	01:19:39	Direct	Literal	Inviting
103	As soon as you clear the plane, give it a yank	01:20:57	Direct	Literal	Instructing
104	Drop to 15,000 feet and slow to 200 knots	01:21:59	Direct	Literal	Instructing
105	Okay, "Air Force One," you need to open your receptacle	01:22:00	Indirect	Literal	Requesting

	door				
106	All right, that's close enough	01:22:32	Direct	Literal	Informing
107	I can't hold her	01:23:05	Direct	Literal	Apologizing
108	Sir, take my hand!	01:24:08	Direct	Literal	Offering
109	We've lost the tanker?	01:25:22	Indirect	Literal	Stating
110	Losing hostages will make the terrorists more desperate	01:25:30	Direct	Literal	Concluding
111	If you violate our airspace, I will execute a member of the first family	01:25:57	Direct	Literal	Threatening
112	You said a presidential incapacity could be declared by a cabinet majority	01:26:13	Indirect	Literal	Confirming
113	I'm what you came for. Don't forget that	01:27:42	Direct	Literal	Showing
114	Don't ask something I can't give!	01:28:33	Direct	Literal	Asserting
115	Suddenly, there are things you can't do	01:28:40	Indirect	Literal	Asking
116	Petrov will never give up Radek	01:28:54	Direct	Literal	Informing
117	Of course he hates Radek. Radek is everything he is not	01:29:16	Direct	Literal	Boasting
118	You have taken everything from us	01:31:19	Direct	Literal	Claiming
119	He can't do that!	01:32:33	Indirect	Literal	Stating
120	Sign it and you can overrule him	01:32:46	Direct	Literal	Stating
121	Let her go!	01:37:53	Direct	Literal	Commanding
122	If anything happens to the general, your wife will die!	01:37:31	Indirect	Literal	Threatening
123	You made one mistake when you killed my pilot, Mr. President	01:38:39	Direct	Literal	Blaming
124	You all right?	01:40:18		Literal	Asking
125	They killed him	01:41:29	Direct	Literal	Informing
126	You got somebody that can help me fly this	01:42:22	Indirect	Literal	Asking
127	Turn that knob counterclockwise to 290	01:42:42	Direct	Literal	Instructing
128	This will take you out of Kazakhstan	01:43:23	Direct	Literal	Informing
129	General, send our fighters into Kazakhstan. Order them to use any and all means to protect the president	01:43:27	Indirect	Literal	Commanding

130	Keep your moves smooth and steady	01:44:03	Direct	Literal	Instructing
131	That's right. Just like riding a bike	01:44:10	Direct	Non literal	Informing
132	We may not be here!	01:45:08	Indirect	Literal	Stating
133	Pull the fire handle overhead	01:46:29	Direct	Literal	Instructing
134	Bug out west. We'll cover you	01:46:36	Direct	Literal	Instructing
135	Not so fast, you son of a bitch!	01:47:15	Direct	Non literal	Stating
136	The last three MiGs are bugging out, sir	01:47:27	Direct	Literal	Informing
137	We got a problem up here. Sirs, "Air Force One" is badly hit	01:47:58	Direct	Literal	Informing
138	Thanks for your help	01:48:17	Direct	Literal	Thanking
139	Sir, You did great	01:48:21	Direct	Literal	Complementing
140	Is that our airstrip strike team?	01:48:53	Direct	Literal	Asking
141	I just had a wild idea	01:49:03	Direct	Non literal	Informing
142	Try to hold your heading, sir. They'll rejoin in about 25 minutes	01:49:14	Direct	Literal	Informing
143	Do you read?	01:50:11	Direct	Non literal	Asking
144	Get the door	01:50:15	Direct	Literal	Commending
145	"Air Force One," keep the wings level	01:50:46	Direct	Literal	Ordering
146	Take my arm! Pull me in!	01:51:30	Direct	Literal	Ordering
147	Where's the president?	01:51:48	Direct	Literal	Asking
148	I'll take care of that, sir. Got it.	01:52:12	Direct	Literal	Promising
149	Standing by for recovery.	01:52:44	Indirect	Literal	Stating
150	You'll be all right, honey	01:52:52	Direct	Literal	Promising
151	Close your eyes	01:52:57	Direct	Literal	Ordering
152	Ramp to pilot. We got her!	01:53:20	Indirect	Literal	Informing
153	You're sinking too fast. We only have time for one more retrieval	01:54:04	Direct	Literal	Stating
154	Get the president out of there!	01:54:14	Direct	Literal	Commanding
155	Get your arms ready. It's time to go	01:54:24	Direct	Literal	Commanding
156	There's no time	01:54:30	Direct	Literal	Refusing
157	Give me the strap!	01:55:11	Direct	Literal	Commanding
158	I trusted you with my life	01:55:14	Direct	Literal	Informing
159	I'm getting off this plane!	01:55:26	Direct	Literal	Stating
160	"Liberty 2-4," do you have the president?	01:56:25	Direct	Literal	Asking
161	We got him!	01:56:29	Indirect	Literal	Informing
162	"Liberty 2-4" is changing call	01:57:05	Indirect	Literal	Claiming

	signs. "Liberty 2-4" is now "Air Force One"!				
163	Mr. President, welcome aboard, sir	01:57:19	Direct	Literal	Welcoming

2. Tables of utterances that consist of illocution act categories

The second table is the list of utterances that divided based on the illocution act/ force of Searle categories.

No.	Utterances	Time	Searle Category	Illocution act
1	Check. Head count. Head count	00:04:04	Directive	Commanding
2	Let's move!	00:04:14	Directive	Commanding
3	We are hot	00:04:53	Representative	Informing
4	Come on. Get out there!	00:04:58	Directive	Instructing
5	Package is wrapped	00:07:14	Representative	Informing
6	What's he doing?	00:07:44	Representative	Showing
7	How dare we?	00:09:12	Directive	stating
8	Tell my mother. She wanted me to study French	00:09:09	Directive	Stating
9	Please present your equipment for inspection	00:09:25	Directive	Ordering
10	We were just inspected at the gate	00:09:28	Directive	Inform/stating
11	This plane carries the president of the United States	00:09:31	Directive	Stating
12	So, if you boys are all cleared?	00:10:12	Representative	Requesting
13	The president's arriving. They should take their seats	00:10:16	Directive	Commanding
14	How are you?	00:12:42	Directive	Asking
15	Anything you want. You're the president	00:13:05	Directive	Statement
16	where's my bunch?	00:13:13	Directive	Asking
17	Could you put the game on now?	00:13:15	Directive	Ordering
18	There is no life in the White House	00:13:20	Directive	Stating
19	Alice, one picture, please!	00:13:32	Directive	Ordering
20	How was the ballet?	00:14:13	Directive	Asking
21	You trying to kill me?	00:14:59	Directive	Questioning
22	That's what we call progress. You're missing the best part of the game	00:16:56	Directive	Stating

23	They hated your speech, didn't they?	00:15:02	Directive	Asking
24	Who was that kid, our volunteer?	00:15:10	Directive	Asking
25	It is an honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5	00:16:35	Representative	Informing
26	Sleeping on the job?	00:16:59	Directive	Asking
27	Take a look at them	00:17:09	Directive	Commanding
28	Steward, there's smoke in the cabin	00:18:00	Directive	Warning
29	Smoke! Notify the cockpit!	00:18:08	Directive	Warning
30	Flight control, this is "Air Force One" declaring emergency.	00:20:15	Representative	Declaring – informing
31	Emergency pod has been deployed	00:20:37	Representative	Informing
32	Get this plane back in the air now or you die	00:21:38	Directive	Ordering
33	He will not negotiate	00:21:44	Representative	Informing
34	What arrogance to think you could ever understand my intentions	00:22:25	Representative	Asserting
35	I want to understand, what it is that you want	00:24:36	Commissive	Offering
36	They're off!	00:27:23	Representative	Informing
37	We can't do anything in half an hour	00:32:17	Representative	Concluding
38	We found the escape pod. Its empty	00:36:17	Representative	Informing
39	Let's not bury him yet. He could still be alive in that plane	00:36:25	Directive	suggesting
40	Let's not forget this president is a Medal of Honor winner	00:38:06	Representative	Claiming
41	He knows how to fight	00:38:19	Representative	Concluding
42	He's a Radek loyalist. That tells us all we need to know, doesn't it?	00:38:35	Directive	Stating
43	Bring back the old Soviet empire under a flag of genocide?	00:39:19	Directive	Asking
44	Radek with a nuclear arsenal?	00:40:32	Directive	Asking
45	Even if one of them is the president?	00:41:45	Directive	Asking

46	With respect, Mr. Secretary, we don't need more dramatics, we need options	00:41:53	Representative	Concluding
47	Madam Vice President, I'm sorry. I cannot release him	00:42:04	Expressive	Apologizing
48	I am trying to save a nation!	00:42:18	Representative	Asserting
49	And you cannot tell me he's alive, can you?	00:42:26	Directive	Stating
50	In the time we have?	00:42:35	Directive	Asking
51	He's a very good negotiator	00:47:17	Representative	Concluding
52	That I would kill this man?	00:47:29	Directive	Asking
53	Tell her to answer	00:48:05	Directive	Commanding
54	Leave her alone!	00:48:59	Representative	Prohibiting
55	You know, your father, he has also killed	00:49:15	Representative	Claiming
56	Because he does it in a tuxedo with a telephone call and a smart bomb?	00:51:14	Direct	Asking
57	There's a connect fee of one dollar	00:52:47	Representative	Informing
58	How may I direct your call?	00:52:39	Commisive	Offering
59	Follow your standard security procedure	00:53:58	Representative	Instructing
60	Don't move	00:53:55	Directive	Warning
61	Put it through	00:54:04	Directive	Commanding
62	I'm the president of the United States	00:55:05	Representative	Claiming
63	Put your hands behind your head and move	00:55:39	Directive	Commanding
64	Tell the F-15s to fire at the plane?	00:55:48	Directive	Ordering
65	If we're going to act, we must act now	00:56:10	Directive	Suggesting
66	Let's pray it works the way it's supposed to	00:55:49	Directive	Suggesting
67	We gotta get this plane on the ground	00:56:50	Commisive	Planning
68	Sit down. Please	00:55:36	Expressive	Welcoming
69	So you know everyone on the plane?	00:56:51	Directive	Asking
70	Thank you, Melanie	00:57:07	Expressive	Thanking
71	if you do not surrender, this nice woman will die	00:57:31	Commisive	Threatening

72	Let me talk to him!	00:57:55	Directive	Ordering
73	I'll choose someone more important	01:01:38	Commisive	Threatening
74	You want me dead	01:04:38	Representative	Claiming
75	This isn't war!	01:05:13	Representative	Asserting
76	Pop it open. There should be a red switch. Toggle it up	01:05:58	Representative	Instructing
77	Sirs, it looks like "Air Force One" is losing fuel	01:06:08	Representative	Concluding
78	Tell me what I want to hear, or I will execute a member of the senior staff	01:06:21	Commisive	Threatening
79	Put your hands behind your head and move	01:07:08	Directive	Commanding
80	I'll choose someone more important	01:07:40	Commisive	Threatening
81	if you're hunting with one bullet, you wait for a clean shot	01:07:45	Directive	Warning
82	Melanie was shot because one of your men wouldn't show himself	01:08:46	Representative	Concluding
83	Watch the door	01:10:27	Directive	Commanding
84	We should try to retake the plane	01:12:47	Commisive	Planning
85	Not while they've got Grace and Alice	01:08:17	Representative	Refusing
86	What about trying to disable the plane and force them to land?	01:12:28	Commisive	Planning
87	if you're hunting with one bullet, you wait for a clean shot	01:12:35	Directive	Warning
88	We have emergency parachutes in the tail cone	01:12:45	Commisive	Planning
89	Mr. President? Sir? The fax machines	01:14:13	Commisive	Offering
90	You want my interpretation of what the Constitution says about the situation?	01:14:22	Commisive	Offering
91	It doesn't settle it at all	01:14:28	Commisive	Refusing
92	The president is not merely out of contact. He is also under duress	01:14:37	Commisive	Concluding
93	It exists if a majority of the cabinet, including yourself, says it exists	01:14:40	Representative	Concluding

94	Oh, my God! How did they get that?	01:14:57	Directive	Questioning
95	Call the press room. We have to issue a statement	01:16:44	Commisive	Planning
96	It's simple physics. Without fuel, the plane crashes. Everybody dies	01:16:59	Directive	Warning
97	The president's plane, "Air Force One," has been hijacked	01:17:05	Representative	Informing
98	At this time, I would like to ask all Americans to pray for the safety of everyone on board "Air Force One."	01:17:25	Directive	Inviting
99	As soon as you clear the plane, give it a yank	01:17:39	Representative	Instructing
100	Drop to 15,000 feet and slow to 200 knots	01:17:54	Representative	Instructing
102	Okay, "Air Force One," you need to open your receptacle door	01:18:54	Representative	Requesting
103	All right, that's close enough	01:19:39	Representative	Informing
104	I can't hold her	01:20:57	Expressive	Apologizing
105	Sir, take my hand!	01:21:59	Commisive	Offering
106	We've lost the tanker?	01:22:00	Directive	Stating
107	Losing hostages will make the terrorists more desperate	01:22:32	Representative	Concluding
108	If you violate our airspace, I will execute a member of the first family	01:23:48	Commisive	Threatening
109	You said a presidential incapacity could be declared by a cabinet majority	01:24:08	Representative	Confirming
110	I'm what you came for. Don't forget that	01:25:22	Representative	Showing
111	Don't ask something I can't give!	01:25:30	Representative	Asserting
112	Suddenly, there are things you can't do	01:25:57	Directive	Asking
113	Petrov will never give up Radek	01:26:13	Representative	Informing
114	Of course he hates Radek. Radek is everything he is not	01:27:42	Representative	Boasting
115	You have taken everything from us	01:28:33	Representative	Claiming
116	He can't do that!	01:28:40	Directive	Stating
117	Sign it and you can overrule	01:28:54	Directive	Stating

	him			
118	Let her go!	01:29:16	Directive	Commanding
119	If anything happens to the general, your wife will die!	01:31:19	Commisive	Threatening
120	You made one mistake when you killed my pilot, Mr. President	01:32:33	Expressive	Blaming
121	You all right?	01:32:46	Directive	Asking
122	They killed him	01:37:53	Representative	Informing
123	You got somebody that can help me fly this	01:37:31	Directive	Asking
124	Turn that knob counterclockwise to 290	01:38:39	Representative	Instructing
125	This will take you out of Kazakhstan	01:40:18	Representative	Informing
126	General, send our fighters into Kazakhstan. Order them to use any and all means to protect the president	01:41:29	Directive	Commanding
127	Keep your moves smooth and steady	01:42:22	Commisive	Instructing
128	That's right. Just like riding a bike	01:42:42	Representative	Informing
129	We may not be here!	01:43:23	Directive	Stating
130	Pull the fire handle overhead	01:43:27	Commisive	Instructing
131	Bug out west. We'll cover you	01:44:03	Commisive	Instructing
132	Not so fast, you son of a bitch!	01:44:10	Directive	Stating
133	The last three MiGs are bugging out, sir	01:45:08	Representative	Informing
134	We got a problem up here. Sirs, "Air Force One" is badly hit	01:46:29	Representative	Informing
135	Thanks for your help	01:46:36	Expressive	Thanking
136	Sir, You did great	01:47:15	Expreeisive	Complementing
137	Is that our airstrip strike team?	01:47:27	Directive	Asking
138	I just had a wild idea	01:47:58	Representative	Informing
139	Try to hold your heading, sir. They'll rejoin in about 25 minutes	01:48:17	Representative	Informing
140	Do you read?	01:48:21	Directive	Asking
141	Get the door	01:48:53	Directive	Commending
142	"Air Force One," keep the wings level	01:49:03	Directive	Ordering
143	Take my arm! Pull me in!	01:49:14	Directive	Ordering
144	Where's the president?	01:50:11	Directive	Asking

145	I'll take care of that, sir. Got it.	01:50:15	Commissive	Promising
146	Standing by for recovery.	01:50:46	Directive	Stating
147	You'll be all right, honey	01:51:30	Commissive	Promising
148	Close your eyes	01:51:48	Directive	Ordering
149	Ramp to pilot. We got her!	01:52:12	Representative	Informing
150	You made one mistake when you killed my pilot, no one left to fly the plane and no parachute.	01:52:44	Expressive	Blaming
151	You're sinking too fast. We only have time for one more retrieval	01:52:52	Directive	Stating
152	Get the president out of there!	01:52:57	Directive	Commanding
153	Get your arms ready. It's time to go	01:53:20	Directive	Commanding
154	There's no time	01:54:04	Representative	Refusing
155	I'm sorry, sir	01:54:14	Expressive	Apologizing
156	Thank you for coming, Andrew	01:54:24	Expressive	Thanking
157	Give me the strap!	01:54:30	Directive	Commanding
158	I trusted you with my life	01:55:11	Representative	Informing
159	I'm getting off this plane!	01:55:14	Directive	Stating
160	"Liberty 2-4," do you have the president?	01:55:26	Directive	Asking
161	We got him!	01:56:25	Representative	Informing
162	"Liberty 2-4" is changing call signs. "Liberty 2-4" is now "Air Force One"!	01:56:29	Representative	Claiming
163	Mr. President, welcome aboard, sir	01:57:05	Expressive	Welcoming

C. Data Analysis on The Forms of Speech Acts

In this part the discussion is about the speech acts forms that found in the analyzing the script. There are two kinds of analysis; the types of speech acts and the category of the illocution acts.

1. Types of speech acts

a. Direct Speech Acts

This type has direct relationship between a structure and the function (Yule, 1996:55). The statement in this speech acts said

directly from the speaker to hearer. Direct speech acts also have direct illocutionary acts for the utterance. In direct speech act, the syntactic form of sentence is appropriate with the function itself. Such as in conventional declarative form used to informing something, an interrogative used for asking, and an imperative used to give command or request.

There are some dialogues that have direct speech act and the analysis in “Air Force One” movie script.

1) Dialogue between the soldier and the control station on radio.

(00:05:30)

Soldier : “This is Low Boy, the package is wrapped.”
Control station : “Roger restitution, we’re standing for delivery”

This dialogue is about the operation to catch a terrorist. The operation was clear and the air force will send the terrorist to air force quarter. The soldier’s utterance above includes on direct speech act because the syntactic form of an utterance reflects direct illocutionary act. The soldier used declarative sentence to informing control station that the terrorist was get caught and they on the way to bring him to the prison.

2) Dialogue between Gibbs and Korshunov (00:09:25)

Gibbs : “Please present your equipment for inspections.”
Korshunov : “We we’re just inspected at the gate.”

That dialogue took place on the plane, Gibbs as security head wanted to Kurshonov and his crew that became journalist to give their equipment for inspection. This procedure was for the securities of the president and the entire passenger of the plane. Gibbs's sentences that said by Gibbs was an imperative sentence. This function was to make an order or an instruction to Kurshonov. This form make this utterance includes at the direct speech acts form.

3) Dialogue between Aide and Marshall (00:13:21)

Aide : "It's waiting on the plane. The ending was pretty"

Marshall : "Please don't tell me, just for once let me be surprised".

That dialogue between Aide and president Marshall talked about baseball Game. Marshall that very busy can't watch live, so he asked his assistance to record it. Marshall's utterance was direct speech act because it reflects direct illocutionary act. The syntactic utterance was an imperative form function to make a request or order.

4) Dialogue between Kurshonov with Mitchell (minutes 00:11:35)

Kurshonov : "And all the rooms here?"

Mitchell : "Conference rooms, though some have other functions. The one up front doubles as an emergency medical center"

That dialogue between Mitchell and Kurshonov took place on the plane. Mitchell brought Kurshonov and his crew walked around

the plane and gave them explanation about the whole plane. Kurshonov utterance was a direct speech act because it has a direct illocution act. That was interrogative sentences that function to asking something, in this situation he ask about part of the plane.

5) Dialogue between General Northwood and vice president.

(minutes 00:57:39)

General Northwood: "Patch me through to your fighters.
Madame Vice President with your
permission?"

Vice President : "Do it."

Dialogue between vice president and General Northwood above was happened in White House. General Northwood asked permission to vice president as the person who in highest position at the time to take an operation. General Northwood's utterance was direct speech act. It because the utterance has direct illocution act and the General Northwood's sentences was interrogative that function for asking something.

b. Indirect speech act

George Yule (1999:55) says in his book that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function. This speech act is performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act, and it has an indirect illocutionary acts. Indirect speech act use any syntactic form to

make sentence. Usually it is use declarative form or interrogative form to make request.

There are some examples of indirect speech act found complete with the analysis.

1) Dialogue between Marshall and Shepherd (minutes 00: 13:13)

Marshall : “Hey Mike, could you give me a Heineken?”

Shepherd : “No, wait. Get him one of Russian beer”.

That dialogue actually with Marshall and Mike, then Shepherd, Marshall’s assistant get on the dialogue. Marshall feel tired after have a visitation on Russia, he wants to drink Heineken but Shepherd forbid that and require another. Marshall’s utterance is indirect speech acts because the syntactic form is an interrogative sentence to making a request.

2) Dialogue between Kurshunov and Melanie (minutes 00:10:14)

Kurshunov :”It is so nice to finally meet you in person”

Melanie :”The president and I were delighted we could accommodate your news crew. So, if you’re boy cleared?”

Melanie Mitchell meet the news crew, she would take the crew interviewed president at the plane. Melanie’s utterance in last part is indirect speech act because the syntactic form is interrogative which the function is not to ask but to clarify that the security check was done and any problem to them.

3) Dialogue between Marshall and Lewis (minutes 00:13:32)

Marshall :”Could you put the game on now?”

Lewis :”Yes, sir”.

Marshall always asked her assistance to record baseball game to watch. At this time, he asked Lewis to record it and after arrived at the plane, he wants to watch it. Then he required Lewis to put the game. Marshall’s utterance was indirect speech act because it has an illocution indirect act and the syntactic form of the utterance used an interrogative form not for to asking a question but as a request from to Lewis to put the game to president’s room.

4) Marshall utterance to Alice (minutes 00:15:29)

Marshall: “How about a hug for the old man?”

Alice and Rose ware arrived at the plane. They meet with Marshall and then get on together. Afterword, Marshall said above utterance to his daughter, to wish a hug for him. Actually, this utterances answered by a reaction. That utterance include of indirect speech act. It is because the syntactic that used was interrogative form to making a request to hug him.

5) Dialogue between Mitchell and crew of the plane (minutes 00:12:44)

Crew :” The president's arriving. They should take their seats”

Mitchell :”Right away”

Mitchell still with the Russian news crew and took them to look around of plane. Then a crew of the plane came to her and informs that president was arrived. Gibbs's utterance include of indirect speech act. It is because the syntactic form is a declarative sentence which is used as a command or ordering.

c. Literal speech act

Some sentence that uttered by people belongs to their meaning that they wants, but sometimes their utterance is in appropriate. Literal speech act has real meaning suitable with the saying (Parker, 1986:19).

These are some of literal speech act found in the script complete with the analysis.

1) Dialogue between Marshall with Aide (minutes 00:13:18)

Marshall : "Rose and Alice back yet?"

Aide : "No, Mr. President. The ballet ran late".

Marshall arrived at Air Force One at night, and then he meet with all of his crew includes Aide. They are chatted each other, Marshall then ask about Rose and Alice (his family) to them. Aide answered Marshall's question that they are not back yet. Aide's utterance was literal speech act, because Aide answered is fact that Rose and Alice was late because of ballet. So the Aide utterance is appropriate with his saying.

2) Dialogue between Doherty and Marshall (minutes 00:07:05)

Doherty: "It was good ad-lib, sir"

Marshall: "Thanks, wrote it last night"

This dialogue took part after president Marshall had speech at Russian parliament. Marshall's speech was written before but in half of his speech, he ignored it then speech in ad-lib. Marshall's utterance of "thanks" include of literal speech act, because it have appropriate reaction to Doherty sentence. Marshall said thanks to Doherty compliments.

3) Dialogue between Denny and Marshall (minutes 00:13:13)

Marshall: "Change in plan Denny. Let's go to Barbados"

Denny : "Anything you want, you're the president"

Marshall had come to the plane talked with the crew include the pilot, Denny. He then said to change the plane route to Barbados to Denny. Denny's word was a literal speech act because Denny reacted was appropriate with Marshall's statement before. Denny means in his utterance is anything that Marshall's wish is possible because he was the president, he can give any order and it may fulfill. Denny utterance is right and it is fact.

4) Dialogue between tower of Moscow airport and pilot of Air Force One (minutes 00:18:06)

Tower : "United State 'Air Force One' it is an honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5"

Pilot : "Air Force One cleared for takeoff. Thank you for your hospitality, Moscow".

All the passenger of Air force One was arrived and the plane is ready to go. They are waiting for tower's instruction to takeoff. Then tower gave an instruction to Air Force One to take off. The Pilot of Air Force One received that instruction and said thanks to tower. Both of those utterances were literal speech act because tower's instruction was right and pilot's responses also appropriate with the instruction.

5) Dialogue between Steward and crew of the plane (minutes 00:21:38)

Crew : "Steward, there's smoke in the cabin"

Steward : "Everybody move to the back of the plane, now! Please!"

Few times after plane takeoff, there is one person who shoots peoples in the plane and he made something smoked. All the passengers in cabin rioted then one of the plane's crew informed it to Steward what happened at cabin. Steward then gave command to all the passengers to go back. The first sentences in this example includes of literal speech act because the information was fact and appropriate with the meaning.

d. Non literal Speech Act

Non literal is the opposite of literal speech act. In this non literal the utterance said by speaker was inexact meaning of the communication, what people mean is not exactly with words that they say (Parker, 1986:19).

These are some examples of non literal speech act found and the analysis use in "Air Force One" script.

1) Dialogue between Marshall and one of his assistance (minutes 00:19:45)

Marshall: "Why the hells he sending tanks to the border?"

Assistance: "Maybe he's got a son in-law up there"

Marshall and his cabinet that followed on the plane had meeting and discussed about government and politics. Marshall's assistance word were includes on non literal speech act, because the utterance was not appropriate with the question before that Marshall intention, and it is not suitable with the fact.

2) Dialogue between Marshall and Alice (minutes 00:16:32)

Marshall: "I'd be having children of my own"

Alice : "That's what we call progress. You're missing the best part of the game"

Alice and Marshall have talked each other in plane. They chat about their life and other things. Alice word in last part was non literal speech act. It because in the beginning they talked

about their relation between dad and child and also their life, but at the last sentence Alice said about another think that irrelevant.

3) Dialogue between Vice President and Kurshunov (minutes 00:37:15)

VP Kathryn : "What are your intentions?"

Kurshunov : "If he wants them back, he will prevail after the puppet regime in Moscow to release General Radek, fifty for one, it's a good deal. How's your blouse?"

That dialogue between Kurshunov and Vice President Kathryn talked about what Kurshunov wanted to hijack the plane. Kurshunov demand General Radek release while vice president Kathryn wants to the terrorist to set the passenger free. Kurshunov's question in last part word was a non literal speech act, it because Kurshunov said about his demand before but in the last utterance he said inappropriate word with the situation to vice president.

4) Dialogue between Marshall and telephone operator (minutes 00:55:31)

Operator : "Who did you say you calling?"

Marshall : "This is the president"

Operator : "Right, and I did the first lady"

Marshall tried to call white house in emergency situation.

He calls the operator of white house. Marshall said that he is the president, and the operator said that she was the first lady. This

utterance of the operator said was non literal speech act, because the operator means didn't appropriate with the means, and that was not the fact.

5) Dialogue between Doherty and Marshall (minutes 00:09:09)

Doherty: "The Russian was a nice touch."

Marshall: "Tell my mother. She wants me to study French."

Doherty said his utterance after Marshall gave speech at Russia. He said about Russian impression to Marshall's speech. Marshall's reaction to him was includes of non literal speech act because he said it without any relation to sentences before and not exactly with the meaning.

e. Direct and literal speech act

This utterance in this kind of speech act is said directly and has real meaning with the saying from the speaker to hearer. There are some examples of dialogue in 'Air Force One' movie script which contain direct and literal speech act.

1) Dialogue between Gibbs and Kurshunov (minutes 00:09:25)

Gibbs : "Please present your equipment for inspections."

Korshunov : "We we're just inspected at the gate".

This dialogue happened at the security check of Air Force One plane. Gibbs has to inspect the entire passenger and their equipment. It is time for Kurshunov and his crew to inspect.

Marshall's sentence is called direct and literal speech act because a declarative form is used to make a statement that they are inspected at the gate before. So there is direct relationship between the structure and the function was exactly with the meaning.

2) Dialogue between Mitchell and Kurshunov (minutes 00:11:38)

Mitchell: "Never try to get past them without an escort or you'll be very sorry"

Kurshunov: "Thanks for the warning"

This dialogue happened when Mitchell invites Kurshunov and his crew to walk around the plane. She described every place of Air Force One to them. Kurshunov utterance was includes of direct and literal speech act. It is because the utterance has direct illocution act and also the meaning was appropriate with the utterance.

f. Direct and Non Literal Speech Act

This kind of speech act saying from speaker to hearer which has direct illocution act but in appropriate meaning with the fact. There are some examples of direct and non literal speech act from the script.

1) Dialogue between Mitchell and Marshall (minutes 00:14:11)

Mitchell: "The Russian news crew's with us. I told them you'd give them a sound bite about life in the white house".

Marshall: "There are no life in white house".

Mitchell told to Marshall that the Russian news would interview him about the white house life. Marshall's utterance is called a direct and non literal speech act. It is direct because a declarative form used to make statement and non literal because Marshall's utterance is not appropriate with the fact. He said that no life in white house, it was absolutely wrong because there must be life at white house.

2) Dialogue between Marshall and Alice (minutes 00:15:06)

Marshall: "You trying to kill me?"

Marshall just met her daughter he asked about the ballet that she watched, after answered her father question Alice hug and heckling her father. That utterances includes a direct and non literal speech act because it used correct syntactic form which is appropriate with the function and it is non literal because Marshall didn't mean what he said, that just reacted to Alice done to him.

3) Dialogue between Air Force Colonel and Vice President
(minutes 01:30:09)

Colonel: "National Command Authority. All previous launch codes have been cancelled. You are carrying the ball now."

VP : "Thank you Colonel, have a seat."

Vice president and her cabinet had meeting to save the entire passengers of the hijacked plane. Colonel's sentence in last part includes direct and non literal meaning. It because the syntactic form used declarative form to make statement and actually the colonel utterance was not exactly with the meaning.

g. Indirect and Literal Speech Act

In this kind of speech act, the utterance has a real meaning that suitable with the saying but it stated indirectly form. There are the examples of indirect and literal speech act from "Air Force One" movie script.

1) Dialogue between vice President and Air Force Colonel
(minutes 00:31:02)

Colonel : "Mrs. Vice President?"

VP : "Colonel"

White house situation still strained, Vice President asked her cabinet to search any solution to release Air Force One from hijacked. Colonel's sentence includes indirect and literal speech act. It indirect because the syntactic form is interrogative which is used to call someone, usually an interrogative is used to

asking. Then actually it means exactly with the saying that Colonel called Mrs. Vice president.

2) Utterance by Doherty (minutes 00:07:14)

Doherty: "What's he is doing? That's not the speech.

Presidents Jim Marshall gave his speech at Russian cabinet. After few minutes gave speech, Doherty an assistance of US presidents say something in his chair about Marshall's speech. Doherty question was indirect and literal speech act. It because the syntactic form of the utterance is interrogative used to make statement and those utterances are literal that appropriate with the meaning that president's speech was different from before.

h. Indirect and Non Literal Speech Act

This kind speech act has meaning that inappropriate with the saying and it is expressed indirectly from the speaker to hearer. There are the examples of indirect and non literal speech act at "Air Force One" movie script.

1) Dialogue between Mrs. Vice president and Dean (minutes 00:39:23)

Dean : "Maybe he's alive on that plane and those bastards don't even know about it."

VP : " Mr. Dean, may I remind you that the president is not 19th anymore?"

US army can't find president on the rescue pod that send from Air Force One. All people at white house made supposition about president's existence. Marshall's utterance includes of indirect and non literal speech act. It is because the syntactic of interrogative form used to reminding someone and actually vice president's utterance was inappropriate with the fact.

2) Dialogue between soldiers (minutes 00:04:53)

Soldier 1:"Let's move"

Soldier 2:"We are hot?"

Soldier 1:"Clear"

That dialogue happened when they have operation catch terrorist. The soldiers gave information each others. The utterance that said by soldier 2 is indirect and non literal speech act. It is because the syntactic of the utterance is interrogative form that to make statement and it actually he didn't mean they are hot, it was inappropriate meaning.

2. Illocution Forces/ Act According to Searle

There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking/ utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. These five kinds of illocutions acts are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996:53).

a) Representative

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In my opinion representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc.

There are some examples of illocution act in representative category.

- 1) Dialogue between Marshall and phone operator (minutes 00:55:03)

Marshall: "Can you connect me to the number?"

Operator: "There is connect fee of one dollar"

Marshall: "Fine"

This is example of representative category that have act to informing. Marshall wants to connect with white house and the operator said that that need fee to connect.

- 2) Dialogue between vice President Kathryn and Russian President (minutes 00:47:29)

Russian President : "I'm trying to save a nation!"

Vice president : "As am I"

Vice president wants help to Russian president.

They debated each other, and then Russian president said his utterance above. That utterance includes of

representative category that have asserting paradigm. The Russian president asserting that his effort is to save nation.

3) Kurshunov utterance to Alice (minutes 00:53:55)

“You know, your father, he has also killed”

That utterance implied such claiming from speaker to hearer about something. In this case speaker claimed that hearer father was dead. So it was representative in claiming paradigm.

b) Directives

Directive is perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc.

There are some examples from “Air Force One” movie script that contain of directive:

1) Dialogue between Gibbs and kurshunov (minutes 00:09:25)

Gibbs : “Please present your equipment for inspections.”

Korshunov : “We we're just inspected at the gate.”

That dialogue was includes of directive category.

Illocution forces at above is ordering. Gibbs gave an order for Kurshunov to check his equipment.

2) Dialogue between soldiers (minutes 00:04:12)

Soldier 1: "Demo set"

Soldier 2: "Let's move"

Soldier 1: "Clear"

In this dialogue, directive illocution seem at the italic utterance. In that's dialogue soldier 2 gave command to soldier 1 to move. So, the illocution in this dialogue is commanding.

3) Dialogue between Marshall and his people (minutes 00:57:31)

Marshall: "If we're going to act, we must act now"

Someone: "It's too risky"

Marshall gave suggestion to his people something that must do. He suggested to act now without washing time. So the illocution act of this dialogue is suggesting.

c) Commisives

In commissives, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). They express what speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). According to me in commissive the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc.

There are some examples of utterance which are commissives category in the script:

- 1) Utterance said by Marshall (minutes 01:52:55)

“It’s gonna be all right, honey.”

That utterance said by Marshall to promising her daughter that everything will be all right. A promising is includes of illocution forces on commissives category. The illocution in that dialogue was promising.

- 2) Marshall utterance to Kathryn (minutes 60th)

“We gotta get this plane on the ground”

Illocution force in this utterance was planning. Marshall said it to Kathryn and whatever happens, they will put the plane landing. Planning is one of act in commissives.

- 3) Kurshunov sentence to Marshall (minutes 01:06:08)

“If you do not surrender, this nice woman will die.”

Another act in commissive category of illocution act is threatening. Utterance above is example of illocution force that performs threatening. Kursunov in that situation threatening Marshall that he would kill a woman.

d) Expressive

In this category, speaker produces utterance which expresses a psychological state (Levinson, 1983:240). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling,

and etc, produce in this category. In my opinion, expressive is kinds of speech act that expressing of feeling. In “Air Force One” script, there are found utterance that include in this category, there are:

1) Utterance by Russian president (minutes 00:06:30)

“Today we are honoring this brave man. Ladies and gentlemen, my friend... the president of United States of America”.

The illocutionary act in that utterance is welcoming. It was belongs to expressive category. It expressed by Russian president that welcoming US president to give his speech.

2) Kurshunov utterance to Melanie (minutes 00:10:12)

“It is so nice to finally meet you in person”

In that utterance we also find an expressive category of illocution act. The illocutionary act was complementing. Kurshunov in that utterance said nice to meet her.

3) Dialogue between Aide and Vice president (minutes 00:39:23)

Aide :”Let’s not forget this president is a medal honor winner. In Vietnam, he flew more helicopter missions than any man in my command”

VP :”He’s know how to fight”

Both of those utterances include of expressive category of illocution act. The illocutionary act is admiring. Aide and

vice president gave those admire to president that a winner of medal honor and he know to survive.

e) Declaratives

Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983:236). The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, christening, and etc. There is no declaratives category of illocution act found in “Air Force One” movie script.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

After reviewing and explaining some terms relating to speech act types and categories of illocutionary act in “Air Force One” movie script, the writer comes into last discussion. In this chapter the writer presents two terms that includes of conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

From the analysis about speech act types and categories of illocutionary act in “Air Force One” movie script, the writer would like to draw the conclusion as follows:

1. Based on the analysis the script of “Air Force One” movie, the writer found many kinds of speech act there. Kinds of speech acts can be separate in two dimensions, directness (direct-indirect speech act) and literalness (literal-non literal speech act). Direct speech act has direct illocution force while indirect speech act has indirect illocution force. Literalness speech act can be defines that the message of the utterance appropriate or not with the meaning. Literal speech act has appropriate meaning with the utterance whereas non literal has meaning that inappropriate with the utterance. Furthermore, from those kinds of speech acts (directness and literalness) we could be able to identify another four kinds of speech act as follows: direct and literal speech

act, direct and non literal speech act, indirect and literal speech act, and indirect and non literal speech act.

In this research, the writer found that there are 127 direct speech acts, 35 indirect speech acts, 147 literal speech acts, 16 non literal speech acts, 121 direct and literal speech acts, 11 direct and non literal speech acts, 28 indirect and literal speech acts, and also 5 indirect and non literal speech acts.

2. Utterances in this script have another intention from the speaker. It is the meaning of illocution acts. According to Searle, there are five categories of illocution force/ acts. There are: representative that talk about the truthfully, directive try to make addressee perform an action, commissives that commit the speakers to doing something in the future, expressive the one that expresses speaker feels about the situation, and declaratives that attempt to change the world.

The writer found that kinds of illocution act in the script that had been analyzed. There are five categories of illocutionary act from the movie script as follows: 53 representatives, 64 directives, 29 commissives, 17 expressives, and there are not found declarative categories at the “Air Force One” movie script.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposes the suggestion as follows:

1. For the readers

The writer hopes the readers would not be confused about what people means when they make conversation with others. It is because sometimes people have implied intentions in their speech.

2. For the other researcher

This research could be one of the references in studying about speech act and the writer hopes that there will be other researchers who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field.

3. For learning process

The writer hopes by studying speech act may help students to reduce misunderstanding of the meaning or intention that may appear in the process of learning at the class.

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APPENDIXES

Air Force One Identify

Directed by Wolfgang Peterson

Written by Andrew W Marlowe



Cast of the Air Force One Movie



Harrison Ford as James Marshall



Gary Oldman as Ivan Kurshunov



Glenn Close as Kathryn Bannet



Wendy Crewson as Rose Marshall



Liesel Matthews as Alice Marshall



Paul Guilfoyle as Jack Shepherd



Xander Berkeley as agent Gibbs



William H Macy as Mayor Caldwell



Dean Stockwell as Walter Dean



Tom Everet as Jack Doherty



Jurgen Porschow as General Radek

Types of Speech Act Found in "Air Force One" Movie Manuscript

No.	Utterances	Time	Kinds of Speech act		Illocution act
			Directness	Literalness	
1	Check. Head count. Head count	00:04:04	Direct	Literal	Commanding
2	Let's move!	00:04:14	Direct	Literal	Commanding
3	We are hot	00:04:53	Direct	Non literal	Informing
4	Come on. Get out there!	00:04:58	Direct	Literal	Instructing
5	Package is wrapped	00:07:14	Direct	Non literal	Informing
6	What's he doing?	00:07:44	Indirect	Literal	Stating
7	How dare we?	00:09:12	Direct	Literal	Asking
8	Tell my mother. She wanted me to study French	00:09:09	Direct	Non literal	Stating
9	Please present your equipment for inspection	00:09:25	Direct	Literal	Ordering
10	We were just inspected at the gate	00:09:28	Direct	Literal	Inform
11	This plane carries the president of the United States	00:09:31	Direct	Literal	Stating
12	It is so nice to finally meet you in person	00:10:12	Direct	Literal	Thanking
13	So, if you boys are all cleared?	00:10:16	Indirect	Literal	Asking
14	The president's arriving. They should take their seats	00:12:42	Indirect	Literal	Command
15	How are you?	00:13:05	Direct	Literal	Asking
16	Anything you want. You're the president	00:13:13	Direct	Literal	Stating
17	Where's my bunch?	00:13:15	Direct	Literal	Asking
18	Please don't tell me, just for once let me be surprise	00:13:20	Direct	Literal	Requesting
19	Could you put the game on now?	00:13:32	Indirect	Literal	Ordering
20	There is no life in the White House	00:14:13	Direct	Non literal	Statement
21	Alice, one picture, please!	00:14:59	Direct	Literal	Ordering
22	Hey Mike, could you give me a Heineken?	00:16:56	Indirect	Literal	Requesting
23	How was the ballet?	00:15:02	Direct	Literal	Asking
24	You trying to kill me?	00:15:10	Direct	Non literal	Asking
25	That's what we call progress. You're missing the best part of the game	00:16:35	Direct	Non literal	Stating
26	How about hug for old man?	00:16:59	Indirect	Literal	Requesting
27	They hated your speech, didn't they?	00:17:09	Direct	Literal	Asking
28	Who was that kid, our volunteer?	00:18:00	Direct	Literal	Asking

29	It is an honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5	00:18:08	Direct	Literal	Thanking and informing
30	Sleeping on the job?	00:20:15	Indirect	Literal	Asking
31	Take a look at them	00:20:37	Direct	Literal	Commanding
32	Steward, there's smoke in the cabin	00:21:38	Direct	Literal	Warning
33	Smoke! Notify the cockpit!	00:21:44	Direct	Literal	Warning
34	Flight control, this is "Air Force One" declaring emergency.	00:22:25	Direct	Literal	Declaring – informing
35	Emergency pod has been deployed	00:24:36	Direct	Literal	Informing
36	Get this plane back in the air now or you die	00:27:23	Direct	Literal	Ordering
37	He will not negotiate	00:32:17	Direct	Literal	Informing
38	What arrogance to think you could ever understand my intentions	00:36:17	Indirect	Literal	Asserting
39	I want to understand, what it is that you want	00:36:25	Indirect	Literal	Offering
40	They're off!	00:38:06	Direct	Literal	Informing
41	We can't do anything in half an hour	00:38:19	Direct	Literal	Concluding
42	We found the escape pod. Its empty	00:38:35	Direct	Literal	Informing
43	Let's not bury him yet. He could still be alive in that plane	00:39:19	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
44	Don't forget this president is a Medal of Honor winner	00:40:32	Indirect	literal	Admiring
45	He knows how to fight	00:41:45	Direct	Literal	Concluding
46	He's a Radek loyalist. That tells us all we need to know, doesn't it?	00:41:53	Indirect	Literal	Stating
47	Bring back the old Soviet empire under a flag of genocide?	00:42:04	Indirect	Non literal	Stating
48	Radek with a nuclear arsenal?	00:42:18	Indirect	Literal	Asking
49	Even if one of them is the president?	00:42:26	Indirect	Literal	Offering
50	With respect, Mr. Secretary, we don't need more dramatics, we need options	00:42:35	Direct	Literal	Concluding
51	Madam Vice President, I'm sorry. I cannot release him	00:47:17	Direct	Literal	Apologizing
52	I am trying to save a nation!	00:47:29	Direct	Literal	Asserting
53	And you cannot tell me he's alive, can you?	00:48:05	Indirect	Literal	Stating

54	Patch me through to your fighter. Madame vice president, with your permission?	00:48:59	Direct	Literal	Asking
55	In the time we have?	00:49:15	Indirect	Literal	Asking
56	He's a very good negotiator	00:51:14	Direct	Literal	Concluding
57	That I would kill this man?	00:52:47	Indirect	Non literal	Asking
58	Tell her to answer	00:52:39	Direct	Literal	Commanding
59	Leave her alone!	00:53:58	Direct	Literal	Prohibiting
60	You know, your father, he has also killed	00:53:55	Direct	Literal	Claiming
61	Because he does it in a tuxedo with a telephone call and a smart bomb?	00:54:04	Indirect	Non literal	Asking
62	There's a connect fee of one dollar	00:55:05	Direct	Literal	Informing
63	How may I direct your call?	00:55:39	Direct	Literal	Offering
64	Follow your standard security procedure	00:55:48	Direct	Literal	Instructing
65	Don't move!	00:56:10	Direct	Literal	Warning
66	Put it through	00:55:49	Direct	Literal	Commanding
67	I'm the president of the United States	00:56:50	Direct	Literal	Claiming
68	Right, and I'm the First Lady	00:55:36	Direct	Non literal	Stating
69	Put your hands behind your head and move	00:56:51	Direct	Literal	Commanding
70	Tell the F-15s to fire at the plane?	00:57:07	Indirect	Literal	Ordering
71	If we're going to act, we must act now	00:57:31	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
72	Let's pray it works the way it's supposed to	00:57:55	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
73	We gotta get this plane on the ground	01:01:38	Direct	Literal	Planning
74	Sit down. Please	01:04:38	Direct	Literal	Welcoming
75	So you know everyone on the plane?	01:05:13	Indirect	Literal	Asking
76	Thank you, Melanie	01:05:58	Direct	Literal	Thanking
77	If you do not surrender, this nice woman will die	01:06:08	Direct	Literal	Threatening
78	Let me talk to him!	01:06:21	Direct	Literal	Ordering
79	I'll choose someone more important	01:07:08	Direct	Literal	Threatening
80	You want me dead?	01:07:40	Indirect	Non literal	Claiming
81	This isn't war!	01:07:45	Direct	Literal	Asserting
82	Pop it open. There should be a red switch. Toggle it up	01:08:46	Direct	Literal	Instructing
83	Sirs, it looks like "Air Force One" is losing fuel	01:10:27	Direct	Literal	Concluding

84	Tell me what I want to hear, or I will execute a member of the senior staff	01:12:47	Direct	Literal	Threatening
85	if you're hunting with one bullet, you wait for a clean shot	01:08:17	Direct	Non literal	Warning
86	We need fuel. And we need it now	01:12:28	Direct	Literal	Ordering
87	If you'll land the plane, we'll trade fuel for hostages	01:12:35	Direct	Literal	Offering
88	It's simple physics. Without fuel, the plane crashes. Everybody dies	01:12:45	Direct	Literal	Warning
89	Watch the door	01:14:13	Direct	Literal	Commanding
90	We should try to retake the plane	01:14:22	Direct	Literal	Planning
91	Not while they've got Grace and Alice	01:14:28	Direct	Literal	Refusing
92	What about trying to disable the plane and force them to land?	01:14:37	Direct	Literal	Planning
93	We have emergency parachutes in the tail cone	01:14:40	Direct	Literal	Planning
94	Mr. President? Sir? The fax machines	01:14:57	Indirect	Literal	Offering
95	You want my interpretation of what the Constitution says about the situation?	01:16:44	direct	Literal	Offering
96	It doesn't settle it at all	01:16:59	Direct	Literal	Refusing
97	The president is not merely out of contact. He is also under duress	01:17:05	Direct	Literal	Concluding
98	It exists if a majority of the cabinet, including yourself, says it exists	01:17:25	Direct	Literal	Suggesting
99	Oh, my God! How did they get that?	01:17:38	Direct	Literal	Asking
100	Call the press room. We have to issue a statement	01:17:54	Direct	Literal	Planning
101	The president's plane, "Air Force One," has been hijacked	01:18:54	Direct	Literal	Informing
102	At this time, I would like to ask all Americans to pray for the safety of everyone on board "Air Force One."	01:19:39	Direct	Literal	Inviting
103	As soon as you clear the plane, give it a yank	01:20:57	Direct	Literal	Instructing
104	Drop to 15,000 feet and slow to 200 knots	01:21:59	Direct	Literal	Instructing
105	Okay, "Air Force One," you need to open your receptacle door	01:22:00	Indirect	Literal	Requesting

106	All right, that's close enough	01:22:32	Direct	Literal	Informing
107	I can't hold her	01:23:45	Direct	Literal	Apologizing
108	Sir, take my hand!	01:24:08	Direct	Literal	Offering
109	We've lost the tanker?	01:25:22	Indirect	Literal	Stating
110	Losing hostages will make the terrorists more desperate	01:25:30	Direct	Literal	Concluding
111	If you violate our airspace, I will execute a member of the first family	01:25:57	Direct	Literal	Threatening
112	You said a presidential incapacity could be declared by a cabinet majority	01:26:13	Indirect	Literal	Confirming
113	I'm what you came for. Don't forget that	01:27:42	Direct	Literal	Showing
114	Don't ask something I can't give!	01:28:33	Direct	Literal	Asserting
115	Suddenly, there are things you can't do	01:28:40	Indirect	Literal	Asking
116	Petrov will never give up Radek	01:28:54	Direct	Literal	Informing
117	Of course he hates Radek. Radek is everything he is not	01:29:16	Direct	Literal	Boasting
118	You have taken everything from us	01:31:19	Direct	Literal	Claiming
119	He can't do that!	01:32:33	Indirect	Literal	Stating
120	Sign it and you can overrule him	01:32:46	Direct	Literal	Stating
121	Let her go!	01:37:53	Direct	Literal	Commanding
122	If anything happens to the general, your wife will die!	01:37:31	Indirect	Literal	Threatening
123	You made one mistake when you killed my pilot, Mr. President	01:38:39	Direct	Literal	Blaming
124	You all right?	01:40:18		Literal	Asking
125	They killed him	01:41:29	Direct	Literal	Informing
126	You got somebody that can help me fly this	01:42:22	Indirect	Literal	Asking
127	Turn that knob counterclockwise to 290	01:42:42	Direct	Literal	Instructing
128	This will take you out of Kazakhstan	01:43:23	Direct	Literal	Informing
129	General, send our fighters into Kazakhstan. Order them to use any and all means to protect the president	01:43:27	Indirect	Literal	Commanding
130	Keep your moves smooth and steady	01:44:03	Direct	Literal	Instructing
131	That's right. Just like riding a bike	01:44:10	Direct	Non literal	Informing
132	We may not be here!	01:45:08	Indirect	Literal	Stating
133	Pull the fire handle overhead	01:46:29	Direct	Literal	Instructing

134	Bug out west. We'll cover you	01:46:36	Direct	Literal	Instructing
135	Not so fast, you son of a bitch!	01:47:15	Direct	Non literal	Stating
136	The last three MiGs are bugging out, sir	01:47:27	Direct	Literal	Informing
137	We got a problem up here. Sirs, "Air Force One" is badly hit	01:47:58	Direct	Literal	Informing
138	Thanks for your help	01:48:17	Direct	Literal	Thanking
139	Sir, You did great	01:48:21	Direct	Literal	Complementing
140	Is that our airstrip strike team?	01:48:53	Direct	Literal	Asking
141	I just had a wild idea	01:49:03	Direct	Non literal	Informing
142	Try to hold your heading, sir. They'll rejoin in about 25 minutes	01:49:14	Direct	Literal	Informing
143	Do you read?	01:50:11	Direct	Non literal	Asking
144	Get the door	01:50:15	Direct	Literal	Commending
145	"Air Force One," keep the wings level	01:50:46	Direct	Literal	Ordering
146	Take my arm! Pull me in!	01:51:30	Direct	Literal	Ordering
147	Where's the president?	01:51:48	Direct	Literal	Asking
148	I'll take care of that, sir. Got it.	01:52:12	Direct	Literal	Promising
149	Standing by for recovery.	01:52:44	Indirect	Literal	Stating
150	You'll be all right, honey	01:52:52	Direct	Literal	Promising
151	Close your eyes	01:52:57	Direct	Literal	Ordering
152	Ramp to pilot. We got her!	01:53:20	Indirect	Literal	Informing
153	You're sinking too fast. We only have time for one more retrieval	01:54:04	Direct	Literal	Stating
154	Get the president out of there!	01:54:14	Direct	Literal	Commanding
155	Get your arms ready. It's time to go	01:54:24	Direct	Literal	Commanding
156	There's no time	01:54:30	Direct	Literal	Refusing
157	Give me the strap!	01:55:11	Direct	Literal	Commanding
158	I trusted you with my life	01:55:14	Direct	Literal	Informing
159	I'm getting off this plane!	01:55:26	Direct	Literal	Stating
160	"Liberty 2-4," do you have the president?	01:56:25	Direct	Literal	Asking
161	We got him!	01:56:29	Indirect	Literal	Informing
162	"Liberty 2-4" is changing call signs. "Liberty 2-4" is now "Air Force One"!	01:57:05	Indirect	Literal	Claiming
163	Mr. President, welcome aboard, sir	01:57:19	Direct	Literal	Welcoming

Searle Category of Illocution Act/ Forces

No.	Representatives	Directives	Commissive	Expressive
1	We are hot	Check. Head count. Head count	I want to understand, what it is that you want	Madam Vice President, I'm sorry. I cannot release him
2	Package is wrapped	Let's move!	How may I direct your call?	Sit down. Please
3	What's he doing?	Come on. Get out there!	We gotta get this plane on the ground	Thank you, Melanie
4	We were just inspected at the gate	How dare we?	if you do not surrender, this nice woman will die	I can't hold her
5	This plane carries the president of the United States	Tell my mother. She wanted me to study French	Tell me what I want to hear, or I will execute a member of the senior staff	Ladies and gentlemen, my friend the resident of the United States of America
6	So, if you boys are all cleared	Please present your equipment for inspection	I'll choose someone more important	It is honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5
7	Anything you want. You're the president	The president's arriving. They should take their seats	We should try to retake the plane	Sir, You did great
8	That's what we call progress. You're missing the best part of the game	How are you?	What about trying to disable the plane and force them to land?	Mr. President, welcome aboard, sir
9	It is an honor to clear you for immediate takeoff on runway 2-5	where's my bunch?	We have emergency parachutes in the tail cone	You made one mistake when you killed my pilot. No one left to fly the

				plane and no parachutes
10	Flight control, this is "Air Force One" declaring emergency.	Could you put the game on now?	You want my interpretation of what the Constitution says about the situation?	Thank you for coming, Andrew
11	Emergency pod has been deployed	There is no life in the White House	It doesn't settle it at all	I'm sorry, sir
12	He will not negotiate	Alice, one picture, please!	Mr. President? Sir? The fax machines	Thanks
13	What arrogance to think you could ever understand my intentions	How was the ballet?	The president is not merely out of contact. He is also under duress	You did great.
14	They're off!	You trying to kill me?	Call the press room. We have to issue a statement	Thank to the support of one of the world's greatest leaders.
15	We can't do anything in half an hour	They hated your speech, didn't they?	Sir, take my hand!	Gentlemen, welcome to the "Air Force One"
16	We found the escape pod. Its empty	Who was that kid, our volunteer?	If you violate our airspace, I will execute a member of the first family	Sorry to interrupt, everybody's assembled, sir
17	Let's not forget this president is a Medal of Honor winner	Sleeping on the job?	If anything happens to the general, your wife will die!	Thanks for your help
18	He knows how to fight	Take a look at them	If anything happens to the general, your wife will die!	
19	He's a Radek loyalist. That tells us all we need to know, doesn't it?	Steward, there's smoke in the cabin	Keep your moves smooth and steady	
20	With respect, Mr.	Smoke! Notify	Pull the fire	

	Secretary, we don't need more dramatics, we need options	the cockpit!	handle overhead	
21	I am trying to save a nation!	Get this plane back in the air now or you die	Bug out west. We'll cover you	
22	He's a very good negotiator	Let's not bury him yet. He could still be alive in that plane	I'll take care of that, sir. Got it.	
23	Leave her alone!	Because he does it in a tuxedo with a telephone call and a smart bomb?	I just get the wild idea	
24	There's a connect fee of one dollar	Bring back the old Soviet empire under a flag of genocide?	Sir, time to go	
25	Follow your standard security procedure	Radek with a nuclear arsenal?	You're next, sir	
26	I'm the president of the United States	And you cannot tell me he's alive, can you?	You can do it.	
27	You want me dead	In the time we have?	I'm getting off this plane	
28	This isn't war!	That I would kill this man?	I'll take care of that	
29	Pop it open. There should be a red switch. Toggle it up	Tell her to answer	You'll get more details en route	
30	Sirs, it looks like "Air Force One" is losing fuel	Don't move		
31	Melanie was shot because one of your men wouldn't show himself	Put it through		
32	It exists if a majority of the	Put your hands behind your		

	One," has been hijacked	plane?		
34	As soon as you clear the plane, give it a yank	If we're going to act, we must act now		
35	Drop to 15,000 feet and slow to 200 knots	Let's pray it works the way it's supposed to		
36	Okay, "Air Force One," you need to open your receptacle door	So you know everyone on the plane?		
37	All right, that's close enough	Let me talk to him!		
38	You said a presidential incapacity could be declared by a cabinet majority	Put your hands behind your head and move		
39	I'm what you came for. Don't forget that	if you're hunting with one bullet, you wait for a clean shot		
40	Don't ask something I can't give!	Watch the door		
41	Petrov will never give up Radek	if you're hunting with one bullet, you wait for a clean shot		
42	Of course he hates Radek. Radek is everything he is not	Oh, my God! How did they get that?		
43	You have taken everything from us	It's simple physics. Without fuel, the plane crashes. Everybody dies		
44	They killed him	At this time, I would like to ask all Americans to pray for the safety of		

		everyone on board "Air Force One."		
45	That's right. Just like riding a bike	He can't do that!		
46	The last three MiGs are bugging out, sir	Sign it and you can overrule him		
47	We got a problem up here. Sirs, "Air Force One" is badly hit	Let her go!		
48	I just had a wild idea	You all right?		
49	Try to hold your heading, sir.	You got somebody that can help me fly this		
50	Ramp to pilot. We got her!	General, send our fighters into Kazakhstan. Order them to use any and all means to protect the president		
51	There's no time	Not so fast, you son of a bitch!		
52	I trusted you with my life	Is that our airstrip strike team?		
53	I'm getting off this plane!	Do you read?		
54		Get the door		
55		"Air Force One," keep the wings level		
56		Take my arm! Pull me in!		
57		Where's the president?		
58		Standing by for recovery.		
59		Close your eyes		
60		You're sinking		

		too fast. We only have time for one more retrieval		
61		Get the president out of there!		
62		Get your arms ready. It's time to go		
63		Give me the strap!		
64		"Liberty 2-4," do you have the president?		



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SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) SALATIGA

Jl. Tentara Pelajar 02 Telp.(0298) 323706 Fax323433 Salatiga 50721
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Nomor: Sti.24/K-1/PP.00.9/I-1.3.19/2012

15 Februari 2012

Tempat : Proposal Skripsi
Alamat : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Setia Rini, M. Pd

Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.I). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : Siti Zumaroh
NIM : 11308143
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN AIR FORCE ONE MOVIES SCRIPT

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

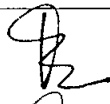


Wassalamualaikum w.w.

a.n. Ketua,
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Dr. Rahmat Hariyadi, M.Pd.
NIP. 19670112 199203 1 005

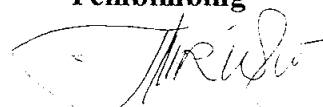
LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA: SITI ZUMAROH
NIM : 113.02.143
PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M.Pd
JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN "AIR FORCE ONE" MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	12/4/12	Proposal	Revise!	
2.	26/4/12	Proposal	Dictions, grammar,	
3.	22/5/12
4.	28/5/12
5.	20/6/12	Chapter 1	Chapter 1 had a manuscript with the same of the manuscript	

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing



Setia Rini, M.Pd

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA: SITI ZUMAROH

N I M : 11308143

PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M.Pd

JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN AIR FORCE ONE MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
6.	25/6/12	Script Underline the speech act!	OK	
7.	30/6/12	Chapter 1 Script	OK - OK continue to chapter 2	
8.	4/7/12	Chapter 2	Give each point examples	
9.	11/7/12	Chapter 2	Review	
10.	23/7/12	Chapter 2	OK Go on 3	

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

Setia Rini, M. Pd

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : SITI ZUMAROH

N I M : 11308143

PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M.Pd

JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN AIR FORCE
ONE MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
11.	26/7/12	Chapter 3	Revise some & clarify	
12	30/7/12	Chapter 3	OK. Continue to 4	
13.	6/8/12	chapter 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete data analysis with "minute = ...?" - Revise grammar - Complete the script also need to be enclosed 	

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

Setia Rini, M.Pd

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA: SITI ZUMAROH

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PEMBIMBING : SETIA RINI, M. Pd

JUDUL : ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT USED IN AIRFORCE ONE
MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
14.	7/8/12	Chapter IV	OK - V please	
15	8/8/12	Chapter V	OK	
16.	9/8/12		Revise	
17.	11/8/12	Chapter V	OK	

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

SETIA RINI, M. Pd

DAFTAR NILAI SKK

Nama : Siti Zumaroh

Progdi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

NIM : 113 08 143

Dosen PA: Miftahuddin, Drs, M.Ag

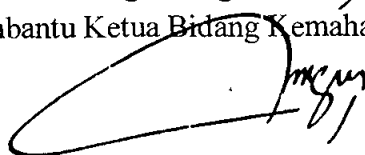
No.	Jenis Kegiatan	Tanggal	Jabatan	Nilai
1.	Piagam Penghargaan Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK)	27 Agustus 2008	Peserta	3
2.	Piagam Penghargaan LDK Darul Amal STAIN Salatiga Bedah Film dan Buka Bersama "Perjumpaan Indah dengan Ramadhan Penuh Berkah"	15 September 2008	Peserta	2
3.	Certificate Communicative English Club (CEC) had participated in English Friendship Camp.	16 November 2008	Peserta	3
4.	Piagam Seminar Nasional PMII "Kajian Gender dalam Perspektif Islam, Demokrasi, dan Budaya"	24 January 2009	Peserta	6
5.	Certificate of Practicum Program Intensive Course, Unit Pelayanan Bahasa (UPB)	20 January 2009	Peserta	3
6.	Sertifikat Kursus Pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga	14 February 2009	Peserta	5
7.	Piagam Seminar (DEMA) Pembiayaan Pendidikan Kota Salatiga "Efektifitas dalam mengaplikasikan Anggaran Pendidikan dari APBD Kota Salatiga"	25 Maret 2009	Peserta	3
8.	Piagam Penghargaan (DEMA) Bedah Film Laskar Pelangi "Penggalangan Dana Untuk Korban Situ Gantung"	04 April 2009	Peserta	2
9.	Certificate Communicative English Club (CEC) with IWC entitled	08 April 2009	Peserta	3

	“Around the World with Voluntary Services”			
10.	Sertifikat Seminar Regional Entrepreneur Goes to Campus (FKUM-Dinamika) ”Mencetak Wirausaha handal Melalui Inkubator Kampus”	03 June 2009	Peserta	4
11.	Certificate Reporter Seminar for Everyone “Reporter and Newscaster Class”	31 July 2009	Peserta	3
12.	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Regional SEMA “Peran Lembaga Publik Sebagai Alat Kontrol Pemerintahan Demi Terciptanya Good Governence”	22 Maret 2010	Peserta	4
13.	Piagam penghargaan LDK Darul Amal STAIN Salatiga dalam Bedah Buku “Jalan Cinta Para Pejuang”	24 April 2010	Peserta	2
14.	Sertifikat Seminar Regional HMJ Tarbiyah “Peran Pendidikan Islam Dalam membentuk Jati Diri Mahasiswa”	17 Mei 2010	Peserta	4
15.	Piagam Penghargaan Mapala Mitapasa dalam Seminar Lingkungan Hidup	24 Mei 2010	Peserta	3
16.	Piagam Public Hearing tema “Membangun Demokrasi Kampus yang Harmonis”	15 Mei 2010	Peserta	3
17.	Piagam Penghargaan Seminar Nasional Pendidikan “Aktualisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Dalam Upaya membentuk Karakter dan Budaya Bangsa”	02 June 2010	Peserta	6
18.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Profesionalisme Penulisan dan Penerbitan Buku UPT Perpustakaan Salatiga	03 Agustus 2010	Peserta	6
19.	Sertifikat Praktikum pelatihan ILAik Unit Pelayanan Bahasa (UPB)	27 Agustus 2010	Peserta	3
20.	Sertifikat Praktikum Pelatihan	27 Agustus 2010	Peserta	3

	TOEFL Unit Pelayanan Bahasa (UPB)			
21.	Certificate of Practicum Program "Pronunciation, Intensive Course, Magazine Writing, public Speaking, Book Proceeding, and Drama"	1 September 2010	Peserta	3
22.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional HMI Tarbiyah "Membudayakan Sebuah Pendidikan berkarakter Ke-Indonesia-an dalam Pendidikan Formal"	06 November 2010	Peserta	6
23.	Certificate of Practicum Program "Discourse Analysis"	01 March 2011	Peserta	3
24.	Piagam Penghargaan Sarasehan Keagamaan DEMA "Membedah Pemikiran dan Gerakan di Indonesia"	06 June 2011	Peserta	3
25.	Certificate Attended a Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop on "Motivating Your Students" focusing on Speaking Skills from IALF Bali	15 July 2011	Peserta	3
26.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Entrepreneurship 2012 Kopma Fatawa "Tren Bisnis Berbasis Multimedia dan Teknologi Informatika Sebagai Wujud Pasar Modern"	21 April 2012	Peserta	6
27.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional DEMA "Mewaspadaai Gerakan islam Garis Keras di Perguruan Tinggi"	23 June 2012	Peserta	6
Jumlah Nilai				101

Salatiga, 1 Agustus 2012

Pembantu Ketua Bidang Kemahasiswaan



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NIP: 197501112000031 001

Curriculum Vitae

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E-mail : zumemail@gmail.com

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- RA Al-Barokah Kenteng Susukan 1995-1996
- SD N Kenteng 02 1996-2001
- SMP N 1 Tengaran 2001-2004
- SMA N 1 Tengaran 2004-2007
- STAIN Salatiga 2008-2012