

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research findings, this research proposes to find and explain out the types of Illocutionary Speech Acts found in *Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery* (2022) By Rian Jhonson movie script. In this research, I conclude that illocutionary speech acts has a function as one of the tools for communication. The illocutionary speech act implicates a specific goal or purpose from the speaker when using utterances in a language to achieve a specific response or effect from the hearer. In the context of communication, illocutionary speech acts are very useful for conveying information, expressing feelings, giving instructions, asking for help, and doing various other communication purposes. In the movie script *Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery*, the dialogue between each character contains many illocutionary speech acts. In the utterances they convey, they have a certain intention for what they convey to the listener.

In this research, I conclude that the data collected in the movie script *Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery* (2022) By Rian Jhonson, there are five types of illocutionary speech acts based on Searle's theory, namely representative (assertive) which has 14 data, directive 10 data, commissive 9 data, expressive 10 data, and declarative 8 data. There are 51 data that I analyze.

The first type of illocutionary acts found is representative (assertive), which amounts to 14 data. The function of telling facts is 4 data, the function of stating 1 data, the function of demanding 1 data, the function of giving opinion 3 data, the function of giving information 4 data, and the function of denying 1 data. This data are the most dominant in this research. The reason why the representative (assertive) is the most dominant type is because the characters in this movie script use their dialogue contains many utterances that state a fact of truth, opinion, and information in solving a murder mystery. Furthermore, this script gives rise to an action containing demands and denials to reveal the real killer.

The second type of illocutionary acts found is directive which amounts to 10 data. The function of requesting 2 data, the function of questioning 3 data, the function of ordering 3 data, the function of suggestion 1 data, and the function of

offering 1 data. The characters in this movie script use directive speech acts because, in this dialogue, they involve speakers' efforts to influence the hearer to act in carrying out requesting, questions, suggestions, offerings, and orders.

The third type of illocutionary speech act is commissive, which amounts to 9 data. The function of threatening 3 data, the function of declaration of intention 1 data, the function of commitment to business 2 data, the function of rejection 2 data, and the function of promising 1 data. The characters in this movie script use commissive speech acts because, in this dialogue, they involve a commitment from the speaker to do a specific action or not to do something after uttering an utterance in the future, such as stating an intention to act, making a business commitment, promising, threatening, and making a refusal.

The fourth type of illocutionary speech acts found is expressive, which amounts to 10 data. The function of expressing anger is 2 data, the function of expressing loss is 2 data, the function of expressing apology is 1 data, the function of expressing shock is 1 data, the function of expressing feelings of irony, disappointment, panic, or fear, praise are each found 1 data. The characters in this movie script use expressive speech acts because this type of speech act aims to express or show a situation or a specific psychological attitude towards something that happened.

The fifth type of illocutionary speech acts found is declarative, which amounted to 10 data. The function of announcing 3 data, the function of statement fact 2 data, the function of announcing the death, resignation, declaration, deliberate, and evidence each found 1 data. The characters in this movie script use declarative speech acts because the function is to change a specific condition expressed by the speaker.

This research is hopefully helpful for a theoretical benefit that contributes to the development of language, especially in analyzing illocutionary acts through pragmatic studies, providing new references for people, especially students who are interested in researching illocutionary acts, and adding deeper insights to other researchers who want to research the same topic. This research is also helpful in

recognizing the types of illocutionary speech acts to explore the meaning when we speak and solve problems in our daily communication.

