

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT CLASSIFICATION USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN “ONWARD” MOVIE

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Introduction: Film is a symbol of real life portrait. This can be a debatable choice for the subject of discourse analysis because it resembles real-life conditions. Onward film is one of the films that depicts the use of English as a dialogue and highlights speech that conveys the classification of speech acts. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of speech acts uttered by the main character. In addition, this study will also investigate the purpose of characters using speech acts. **Methods:** This study uses a qualitative research with a pragmatism approach. The author applies the pragmatism theory developed by Yule (1996) with the types of speech acts: Declaration; Representative; Instruction; Commissive and Expressive. **Results:** The results reveal that; 1) Five speech acts are found in the film Onward with a total of 14 dialogues; 2) there are several purposes, each of which is used by the characters, the use of statements is mostly spoken by the police because only the police have a special role in the Onward Film. **Conclusion:** The use of representative speech acts used by the characters is to state what the speaker believes to be true or not. Directive speech acts are used by characters to ask someone to do something by ordering, suggesting, ordering, or asking. Commissive is used by characters to commit themselves to doing something they will do later. Finally, the use of expressiveness in the film Onward is to express feelings of pain, pleasure, sadness, and pleasure.

Corresponding Author: Galuh Fitriana SaktiE-mail: galuh@stbatechnocrat.ac.id**INTRODUCTION**

Humans communicate for a variety of reasons. We use communication to share information, comment, express wants and needs, develop social relationships, etc. One of the prime tools of communication is language. Language is a medium of communication that helps us express and convey our thoughts, feelings, and emotions. Through language, people can communicate an expression of giving the command, expression of order, expression of request, even expression of giving suggestion.

Language is used to communicate with each other in order to share ideas, build social interactions, and influence others to feel, think, and act as he demands. Yule describes that the message from the speaker can have several interpretations so the listener should analyze the meaning in the speaker's utterances in accordance with particular circumstances rather than interpreting the words in the utterances (Yule, 2020). Messages are expressed not only

by words but also by behavior. Messages are intended to communicate and fulfill what the speaker demand from their partner.

The term speech act became popular when John R. Searle expressed his opinions and understanding about the speech act in a book titled *Speech Acts*. Searle defined the speech act as a theory that examined the meaning of language based on speech relations with the actions taken by the speaker. According to [\(Sintamutiani, Fitriani, & Inayah, 2019\)](#) speech act is an action happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs stated in [\(Zumaroh, 2012\)](#).

According to [\(Birner, 2012\)](#) speech act is an action happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs. Therefore, actions performed through words or utterance is called a speech act. For example, in movies, characters perform many types of speech acts. This means when the speaker expresses something called utterance. People can actually perform actions through words. Speech act has been used in a movie as part of a conversation or dialogue between the speaker and the listener. This happens because the main purpose of speech acts is to speak or talk. Every sentence in the conversation depends on the context and situation. In addition, the meaning of a sentence is related to any speech act that has the literal meaning of the sentence.

John Langshaw Austin repeatedly receives mentions as the one who firstly posited the analysis on speech act. Since speech acts are verbal actions that occur in the world [\(Rizki & Golubović, 2020\)](#), they can bring about changes in existing conditions, even if they are performed unintentionally. In order for that to happen as well as for the acts to be recognized one should consider three layers of acts. First, one simply needs an activity of saying something, which is called the *locutionary* act [\(Habiburrahim, Rahmiati, Muluk, Akmal, & Aziz, 2020\)](#).

There are some aspects of the speech act that are discussed in pragmatic. One of them is illocutionary acts, this was divided into five categories. Each classification has its own set of characteristics as well as its own set of circumstances. When examined, the difference is intriguing. Not only do you pay attention to the words spoken, but also to who said them and where they were spoken. As described in [\(Kissine, 2013\)](#), generally classification system lists five kinds of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Novel and movie become the option as the project of the analysis. In this research, the writer is more interested in analyzing speech act classification in the movie *Onward*. The location and environment are depicted in the movie in a simple and visual manner, making the research process easier. Meanwhile, the setting and environment in a novel are described in prose or words, which may lead to uncertainty during the research process. It's also easier to analyze when there's sound in the movie as the dialogue is spoken. This is due to the fact that the speech act is also dependent on the situation.

In as much as movies become one symbolic representation of real-life phenomena in that they provide authentic and natural language practice, they can have a significant influence on the level of learner's comprehension, particularly English listening comprehension [\(Hatakeyama, 2012\)](#).

A study of pragmatic has been performed to scrutinize the speech act phenomena in various fields for example, magazines, newspaper, collaborative chats, daily conversation and movie. More precisely there are some previous studies have been conducted by researchers in analyzing the speech act classification. First, [\(Tabar & Malek, 2013\)](#) conducted a research on speech act that targeting certain Iranian Turkish Informants. They investigated the notion of indirectness in speech act of request among native speakers of Iranian Turkish.

Second a study about speech act analysis was also conducted differently by [\(Ghanbaran, Rahimi, & Rasekh, 2014\)](#). The study investigated the proportion of intensifiers used by Persian speakers in two speech acts of apology and compliment. Further this study attempted to examine whether using intensifiers ensures desirable appropriateness of Persian speakers and to investigate the reasons they use them.

Another study on speech act was carried out by [\(Bayat, 2013\)](#) who revealed about determining the strategies of 150 participants who were continuing their education in the preschool teacher education program regarding apologizing, complaining, refusing as well as thanking. Bayat applied the data through short memories analysis that were written by those participants.

The writer finds something different from those who have conducted speech act analysis on different perspectives. In its practice, speech act analysis indeed can be found and analyzed in many types of discourse media. Movie resembles everyday life conversation and depicts daily actions that make them seem vivid and deemed as a reflection of real-world phenomena. Even though the conversations in a movie are intentionally arranged in certain situations, the interesting fact is that every situation and the way characters talk are adapted from daily actualities.

Thus the phenomenon of speech act on movie considered being crucial to be revealed. Since movies nowadays become one of symbolic representation of real-life phenomena, they can pedagogically give contribution on the level of learners comprehension especially on analyzing the speech act classification on the characters portrayed in a movie. Therefore, this research attempts to reveal speech act phenomena at one paradigm example that is The Characters In “Onward” Movie.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In conducting this research, the writer uses library research and the approach that is used by the writer is descriptive qualitative. In addition, the researcher uses library research because the researcher uses the document to be analyzed that is in the form of a movie script. [\(Dawson, 2012\)](#) revealed that qualitative data analysis is a very personal process.

Related to the statement above, [\(Creswell & Poth, 2016\)](#) also mentions that a qualitative approach is an approach that aims to build a knowledge statement based on constructive or perspective, a perspective participatory. This result will be defined one by one, with clear explanations. As a consequence, we know how much moral meaning the film has, but the outcome would be different from other analyses. Meanwhile according to Bogdan and Taylor in [\(Moleong, 2021\)](#) descriptive qualitative research was a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words of people or observed behavior.

The object of this study is Onward an animation movie. Onward is a 2020 American computer-animated urban fantasy adventure film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The writer focuses on finding the Classification of speech act on dialogue and the purpose of each character using speech act. The writer will conduct the sentence from dialogue and will classify the classification of speech acts found in the movie. After that, the writer will explain the purpose of the characters in the movie using the speech act.

The method of supplying data is by referring to the reading technique with the advanced technique of note-taking. [\(Sudaryanto, 2016\)](#) states that the stage of data namely taking notes, selecting, and removing unnecessary data.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

There are two objectives of this research; the first is to describe the Classification of speech in the movie entitled “Onward”. The second is to know the purpose of using the Speech Act. Therefore, the analysis of the research is presented as follows.

1) The finding speech act classification in Onward Movie

The section will explain the results of the analysis classification of speech acts that are used in the movie. [\(Yule, 2020\)](#) classifies five types of general functions performed by speech acts. They are declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissive.

Declaration

According to [\(Yule, 2020\)](#), declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. A declaration is said to bring about a change in reality. They have

both directions of it, words to world and world to words. In using declaration, the speaker must have a special institutional role.

Dialogue 1

Time : 00:48:20 → 00:48:23
 Setting : Lonely streets
 Participants : Ian, Barley and Police
 Situation : Ian and Barley drive fast with their car
 Police : **Step out of the vehicle**
 Ian : What are we gonna do?
 Barley : I don't know

This conversation took place on a deserted street. Ian and Barley were speeding through the streets, Then the police stopped them. The words spoken by the police were categorized as declarations. This point fills the requirements of the declaration where the speaker must have a special institutional role

Dialogue 2

Time : 01:03:32 → 01:03:39
 Setting : Path of Peril
 Participants : Barley, Ian, and Colt
 Situation : Colt tries to take them home because their mom was worried about them
 Colt : I'm not letting you upset your mom anymore. **Now you get in the vehicle, I'm escorting you home.**
 Barley : No, no way
 Colt : **I'm giving you to the count of three**
 Ian : Okay, we'll go

This conversation took a place in Path of peril. Barley and Ian went there to find a way how to restore his father's body. In the middle of the journey, Colt came to take them home because the place was very dangerous. Furthermore, their mother was worried about them.

The statement from Colt is categorized as a declaration because he has a special role as police. Based on his utterance colt warn them to follow what he said. It is said as a declaration because his utterance can change the world.

Representative

(Yule, 2020) described that the members of representative are said to have points or uses to express belief about something, whether it is true or not. In using representative, the speaker expresses how something has become in accordance with what he believes. Examples of representative are a statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description. These sentences are used to indicate problems such as belief, commitment, conclude, complain, and boast.

Dialogue 3

Time : 00:22:48 → 00:22:54
 Setting : Bedroom
 Participants : Ian and Barley
 Situation : Ian and Barley try to summon their father
 Ian : Well. We'll just do the spell again
 Barley : **You mean you have to; a person can only do magic if they have the gift, and my brother has the magic gift.**

This conversation took place in the bedroom when Ian tries to do some magic spells. Ian recites a magic spell to hope to see his father again. Despite the fact that he was effective in summoning his father, his body was not fully intact. Barley was surprised to see what Ian was doing, and he believed that Ian could do magic.

The statement from Barley is categorized as representative where the sentence matches the situation that he sees the magic for the first time. Barley assumes his brother can do

more magic. The sentence also expresses the sincerity condition of belief, with emphasis on the use of the word belief in the sentence

Dialogue 4

Time : 00:06:04 → 00:06:09

Setting : Barley's house

Participants : Barley and officer Colt

Situation : Colt sits on Barley's toys

Barley : ***Did you know in old days, centaurs could run 70 miles an hour?***

Colt : I own a vehicle, don't need to run

This conversation happened between Barley and Colt in the living room where Colt visits Barley's house. Colt is a centaur (half human-half horse). Barley tells Colt if centaur in 70 miles an hour. He is the one who really believes it; therefore, it expressed the sincerity condition of belief.

The sentence uttered by Barley who tells Colt (the listener) the information is categorized as representative because it depends on the listener's perspective whether he believes it or not.

Directive

Based on (Yule, 2020) directives are those kinds of speech acts in which the utterances are aimed to make the hearer do something. Those directives express what the speaker wants. They are commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting. In another word, directive relates to the speaker's intention to ask the hearer to do something.

Dialogue 5

Time : 00:03:51 → 00:03:55

Setting : Kitchen

Participants : Ian and Laurel

Situation : Ian wants to take the cake to the fridge

Laurel : ***Ah, hands-off, Mister. Those are for your party tonight***

Ian : It's not a party mom, It's just us

This conversation took place in the kitchen when Ian wants to eat the cake for breakfast. His mom prevents him not to take the cake. She ordered Ian to wait until the party begin.

The sentence uttered by Laurel asked Ian (the listener) to do something to not eat the cake. So, we can conclude the sincerity condition is suggesting. Ian has to wait to eat the cake until the party begins at night.

Dialogue 6

Time : 00:09:08 → 00:09:14

Setting : Classroom

Participants : Ian and Gorgamon

Situation : Gorgamon put his feet on Ian's chair

Ian : ***Ah, Gorgamon, would you mind not putting your feet on my chair today?***

Gorgamon : Sorry dude, got to keep them elevated

Dialogue between Ian and Gorgamon occurred in the classroom. When Ian entered the classroom, Ian saw Gorgamon put his foot on his chair then he ordered Gorgamon to put his leg away. Dialogue between Ian and Gorgamon is categorized as a directive. The ordering sentence by Ian is a directive category that is related to requests.

Dialogue 7

Time : 00:09:49 → 00:09:53

Setting : In the Car

Participants : Ian and Examiner

Situation : Ian has to pass a driving test

Ian : Oh, okay. I'm super ready for that

Examiner : ***Just merge into traffic***

Ian : Yep, any minute. Ahh I’m not ready
 Examiner : Pullover

This conversation took place in the car. Ian has a driving test at the time. Even though He is not ready to drive in the crowded area, but he has to do it. The examiner commanded Ian to get into traffic if Ian wants to pass the driving test.

The sentence uttered by the examiner who commands Ian to get into traffic is a directive speech act. The speaker (examiner) asks the listener (Ian) to do something. The sentence is categorized as a commanding sentence

Dialogue 8

Time : 00:14:56 → 00:15:01

Setting : In the house

Participants : Laurel and Barley

Situation : Laurel stepped on Barley’s toy

Laurel : ***Barley, keep your soldier off my land or our kingdoms will go to war***

Barley : Sorry, Mom

Dialogue between Barley and Laurel took place in the house. Laurel accidentally stepped on Barley’s toy so she gets mad. She ordered Barley to get rid of his toy. In the conversation above the sentence was used by Laurel is classified as a directive because she wanted Barley to get rid of his toy. It showed the sincerity condition of ordering.

Commissive

Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express the speaker’s intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker) (Yule, 2020). When people perform commissive, they may say their speech by using performative verbs such as promise, swear, guarantee, and vow.

Commissive is illocutionary acts that the point is to make the speaker commit to taking action in the future. Commissive have the same direction of fit as directives. World to words directions of it, where the word or action must be in accordance with speech. Even though they have the same direction fit. Those who carry out the action are different.

Dialogue 9

Time : 01:13:13 → 01:13:19

Setting : Path of Peril

Participants : Barley and Colt

Situation : Barley and Ian wants to find a way how to restore his father's body

Colt : You guys... are in trouble, big time.

Barley : No no no Colt, we found a spell. If we finish it before sunset, ***we’ll get to see our father.***

The dialogue above occurred in Path of Peril. Barley and Ian found go to the path of peril to see their father again. Suddenly, Colt as a police attempt Barley and Ian to go back because that place seems dangerous. However, they still believe that they will see their father again.

Barley’s sentence above contained the intention because it will be done later, not right now. So, it can be concluded that they commit to taking any action in the future. It can be said that this sentence is commissive as a pledge action.

Dialogue 10

Time : 00:29:37 → 00:29:49

Setting : Manticore’s Tavant

Participants : Barley, Ian, Manticore

Situation : Barley and Ian are looking for the Map in Manticore’s Tavant

Manticore : What are you doing? you can’t take this.

Barley : We have to.

Ian : It’s our dad, and we have a chance to meet him, but...

Barley : We can't do that without phoenix gem.
 Manticore : ***No! My days of sending people on dangerous quests are over.***

This conversation took place in Manticore's tavern. Barley and Ian are seeking the map that can lead them to find the phoenix gem. They have to gain the phoenix gem because they want to restore their father's body.

Manticore's sentence above contained the intention to refuse to give the map to them. She commits to doing it because that place is so dangerous. In the conversation above Manticore as the speaker did not help them because she has considered everything if they would go to that place. It can be concluded that the sentence of rejection from Manticore is a commissive as refusal action.

Dialogue 11

Time : 00:41:39 → 00:41:44
 Setting : Supermarket
 Participants : Buyer and a gang of fairies
 Situation : A buyer accidentally bumps into one of the fairies' member
 Fairy : Hey! Did you just bump into me?
 Buyer : Oh, I'm terribly sorry, I didn't see you there
 Fairy : ***Do it again, you'll see me in your nightmares***

The dialogue occurred in the supermarket; a group of fairies who look like gangsters stops by the shop to pillage the stuff in the shop. Because the fairy's body is so tiny, a buyer who came out of the door bumped the fairy by accident. because of his actions, the fairy was angry and he gave a threat to someone who had bumped into him.

Fairy's sentence as speak contains the intention that if the buyer does it again, he would get a nightmare from the fairy. Based on fairy's sentence it can be concluded that the sentence is kind of commissive as a type of threat.

Expressive

Based on (Yule, 2020), expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states and it can be the statement of pleasure, pain, joy, sorrow, like and dislike such as thanks, apologies, appreciates, compliments, etc. Expressive is an illocutionary act that the point is to express feelings. In performing an expressive, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of an expressed proposition.

Dialogue 12

Time : 00:07:30 → 00:07:38
 Setting : Cafeteria
 Participants : Ian and half-elf
 Situation : Ian is going to buy a meal for breakfast and suddenly they come across

Half-elf : ***Boy, I was so sorry to hear that he passed away***
 Ian : ***Yeah, Thanks***
 Half-elf : You know, your dad was a great guy, he is so confident.

This conversation happened between Ian and half-elf. He knows Ian's father because they were in the same school when they were young. Half-elf as speaker feels sorry for the death of Ian's father. Ian as a listener responds to his feeling to him by saying “okay, thanks”, Ian wants to show his gratitude to him. It can be concluded that the sentences above contained expressive feelings.

Dialogue 13

Time : 01:29:01 → 01:29:13
 Setting : Wide field
 Participants : Ian and Barley
 Situation : Barley wants to give last words from their father to Ian
 Ian : What did he say?

Barley : He said he always thought his wizard's name would be Wilden the Whimsical.

Ian : ***Wow, that's really terrible***

The dialogue took place in wide-field, after finished beating the monster their father's body returned to normal even only for a moment. Father gave his last words to Barley before his body disappear after that Barley convey them to Ian. They were talking about proper names for a wizard. Ian as the speaker express his thought when he hears a weird name. Ian's sentence contained expressive about dislike. Ian seems doesn't like the name of his father.

Dialogue 14

Time : 00:42:14 → 00:42:19

Setting : minimarket

Participants : Barley and Ian

Situation : Barley and Ian buy some snacks in minimarket

Ian : What are you doing?

Barley : I'm getting us food

Ian : And a couple of these. **Thank you**

Cashier : That will be 12.99

This conversation took place in the minimarket. At the first, they just stop to refuel gas in gas stations and they see minimarket across from gas stations. They decided to buy snacks and go to the bathroom inside the minimarket. Statement of thank you were categorized as expressive because it is considered as an expression of thank from Ian. In performing expressive, Ian neither tries to match his words with the situation nor match the situation with his words.

Dialogue 15

Time : 00:28:49 → 00:28:54

Setting : Manticore's Tavern

Participants : Barley and Manticore

Situation : Barley is praising Manticore

Barley : **Oh, great and powerful Manticore**

Manticore : Whoa Sir. You're right in the hot zone

The dialogue took place in Manticore's tavern, Barley and his brother go there to meet the Manticore, as they are looking for a map to guide them to meet his father again. Barley expresses his thought and praise to the manticore when he sees Manticore for the first time. Barley's sentences contained the expressive speech act as compliments.

2) The purpose of using speech act

The writer has defined the types of classification speech acts that can be found in each character's dialogue in the first section. The writer will illustrate the purpose of using speech acts by the characters in the movie in the second chapter. This explanation will be based on Yule's classification of the Speech Act.

Declarations

Declarations are kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterances. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In other words, declarations can affect the changes of institutional role. In this case, the speaker changes the world via words.

In dialogue 1, the scene took a place in a lonely street. Barley and Ian drove his car so quickly because they were chased by a group of gangsters, but the police saw and chased them because they make some trouble in the road. Police have a special role; therefore, the purpose of the police used the declaration sentence to tell them to get out of the vehicle because the police want to check if the driver has a driver's license or not. His utterance can change reality.

In dialogue 2 the scene took a place in Path of Peril. The application of declaration is used by Colt. Colt is also a policeman; the declaration sentence was performed by Colt to ask Barley and Ian to go back to their house. As a person who has a special role and always

protects society, Colt intends to take them home because that place is dangerous. Colt sentence above indicates a declaration.

Representative

Representatives are speech acts that bind the speaker to the reality of the statement being expressed. The speaker's utterances are based on his or her observations of certain objects, accompanied by a statement of fact or opinion based on the observation. When someone says "she is beautiful," the speaker may be stating a fact or simply expressing his or her personal opinion about a person's physical appearance. It also expresses whether the speaker considers anything to be true or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

There is a statement that contains representative in dialogue 3. The representative was performed by Barley. Barley believes that his brother can do a magic thing, actually, he wasn't sure about magic still exist or but after he saw his brother do a magic spell, he believes his brother could be a witch. From this situation, it can be concluded that Barley's purpose uses representative to express his belief and also to convince his brother that his brother can do magic.

In dialogue 4, the speaker uses representative still with the same person. Barley is a very imaginative person; he likes things related to fantasy. He always believes in a story that he never heard or read. Based on the fantasy book that he read, the centaurs could run 70 miles an hour. So, he asks Colt who is a centaur if he could do the same thing with the centaur that he read in a storybook. The purpose of the sentence is to tell what he believes from the book that he read in a storybook.

Directive

Directives express the speaker's wish that the hearer does such a thing and are uttered with the presumption that the hearer is under some obligation to do something after hearing what the speakers say. The directive is spoken by the speaker, the listener has the right to choose to accept or reject it. It means that the audience's response to what has been spoken by the speaker can be rejected or accepted. The utterances that can be included in directives acts are commands, warnings, requests, suggestions, and they can be positive or negative.

In dialogue 5 the conversation took a place in the kitchen. Laurel as a mother uses directives to her son, Ian. The condition is that they will celebrate Ian's birthday tonight, and Laurel asks Ian to invite all of his friends to come to his party, but in the morning, Ian wants to eat those cakes. Laurel swiftly prohibited Ian to not taking the cake until tonight. The purpose of the sentence is to prohibit Barley not to eat the cake by making someone do something by suggestion.

In dialogue 6 the purpose of the sentence is to make someone do something by request. The scene took place in the classroom where Ian came late to arrive in his classroom. When Ian wants to sit in his chair, Ian saw his friend put his feet on his chair. The purpose of the directive sentence by Ian to his friend is to ask him to put his feet away from Ian's chair.

In dialogue 7, the scene took a place in the car where Ian takes his driving test. In the beginning, Ian isn't ready to take his driving test when they are entering the crowded road the examiner uses directive sentences to Ian. She ordered Ian to merge into traffic if he wants to pass the test. But Ian is still afraid to drive in a crowded area. So, the examiner asks Ian to pull over the road. The purpose of a directive that the examiner uses is to ask Ian to merge the car in the traffic if he wants to pass the driving class.

In dialogue 8 the scene took a place in the house where Laurel as the speaker uses directives to Barley. Laurel accidentally stepped on the toy. She realizes that it is Barley's toy. She asks him to keep his toy and put it in the right place. The purpose of Laurel's sentence is to make Barley get rid of his toys and put the toys in his bedroom.

Commissives

Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats,

and pledges. In other words, commissive are dealing with commitment. In this case, the speaker makes his words fit the world of intention.

In dialogue 9, the scene took place in Path of Peril where Barley and Ian want to find a way how to restore his father's body. Colt chased them and asked them to come back because the place was dangerous. But Barley him if she finds a spell who can restore his father's body. He promises that they can meet his father again. The sentence was categorized as commissive, the purpose of the sentence is to promise to Colt if they can see their father someday.

In dialogue 10 the scene took place in the Manticore's tavern. Ian and Barley are looking for the map in Manticore's tavern. They know that the map will give them the way how to get the phoenix gem. Because the phoenix gem is one of the things needed to restore his father's body, but Manticore didn't give them the map because the place was very dangerous. She knew that the place had lots of traps and was not easy to pass. Based on Manticore's sentence, the purpose that she uses is commissive because she does not want to give any help to Barley and Ian.

In dialogue 11, the scene took place in the house. When Ian turns 18 years old, his mom gives some relics from their father. Inside the relic, there is a letter and a magic wand from their father. After reading the letter Barley assumed that they might be able to see their father again. Based on Barley's sentence, the purpose of the sentence is to commit to if they can know the magic spell their father will be back again.

Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states and it can be the statement of pleasure, pain, joy, sorrow, like and dislike such as thanks, apologies, appreciates, compliments, etc.

In dialogue 12, the conversation happened between Ian and half-elf. The conversation took place in the cafeteria. When Ian is waiting for his food, he sits next to the half-elf because they are of the same race. That man heard about the news that happened to Ian's father. He expressed his condolences to Ian. The purpose of using expressive is to express the condolences by hearing the news about Ian's father's death.

In dialogue 13, The conversation happened between Ian and Barley, Ian sees his father talk to Barley for a while before his father disappears. Ian wants to know what they were talking about, Barley said that their father reveals his wizard's name. Ian responded he seems he does not really like it. The purpose of using expressive to express the dislike about the wizard's name given by their father.

In dialogue 14. The conversation took place in minimarket, they want to buy some snacks. Ian as a speaker using expressive to express his gratitude, because they buy some snacks and they got good service from the cashier. The purpose of the sentence is to give some gratitude of thanks because the cashier gives them a good service.

In dialogue 15. The conversation took place in Manticore's tavern. Barley and his brother try to look for a way how to restore their father's body. They have to meet Manticore because she has a map that could guide them to meet their father again. The purpose of expressive from Barley is to praise Manticore so that she might give him a map that they are looking for.

CONCLUSION

As a result of this analysis for the first problem formulation, the writer found out all speech act classification based on Yule theory, namely declaration, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive was found in the Onward movie. There are 14 dialogues that the writer attaches in chapter IV and all the classifications of speech acts are found in the movie.

In using speech act, there is some respective purpose that used by the characters, the use of declaration most of them uttered by the police because there are only police who have a special role in Onward Movie. The use of representative speech act that is used by the characters is to state what the speaker believes to be true or not. The use of directive by the characters is to ask someone to do something by commanding, suggesting, ordering, or

requesting, the writer found all types of directive speech acts that uttered by the characters. With the use of commissive, the characters aim to commit themselves to do something they will do later. The use of expressive in Onward's movie is to express a feeling of pain, joy, sorrow, and pleasure.

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