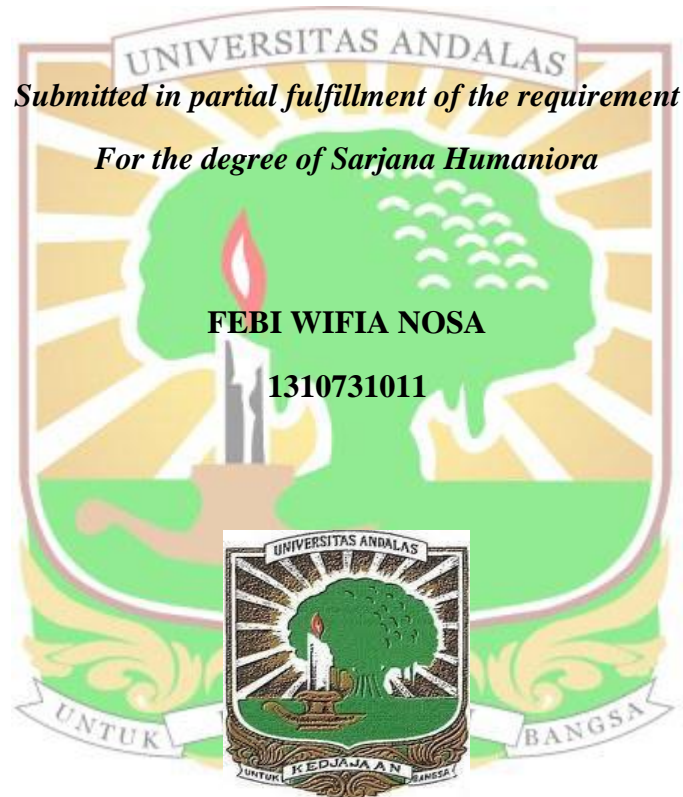


**THE PRAGMA- STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS AS DEVICE OF  
THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TRAITS OF THE MAIN  
CHARACTER AS FOUND IN *I, FRANKENSTEIN* MOVIE**

**A Thesis**



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT- FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY  
PADANG  
2018**

APPROVAL PAGE

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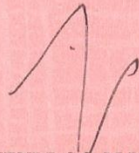
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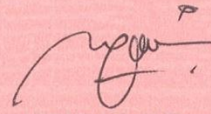
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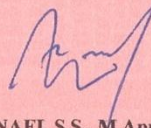


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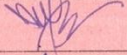

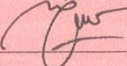
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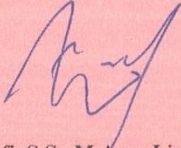
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted yet either in the same or different form. To my knowledge there has not been any form or idea written or published by others except, those who are referred to this thesis and mentioned in the references.



**Padang, November 2018**

**Febi Wifia Nosa**

## DEDICATION

Pertama-tama, skripsi ini dipersembahkan oleh penulis untuk keluarga tercinta, kedua orang tua penulis, Nofrizal dan Sri Anita atas segala cinta dan kasih sayang hingga saat ini. Terima kasih banyak untuk setiap kesabaran, dukungan yang sangat membantu menguatkan penulis, serta doa, dan motivasi yang tidak henti-hentinya. Untuk my only brother, Fajar Akbar, dan my only sister, Kanaya Fitria Nosa, terima kasih untuk setiap support dan doa untuk penulis. Semoga ini bisa menjadi motivasi. Untuk Andri Adrian, terima kasih atas pengertian, kesetiaan dan kesabaran dalam memberi dorongan, motivasi dan perhatian kepada penulis.

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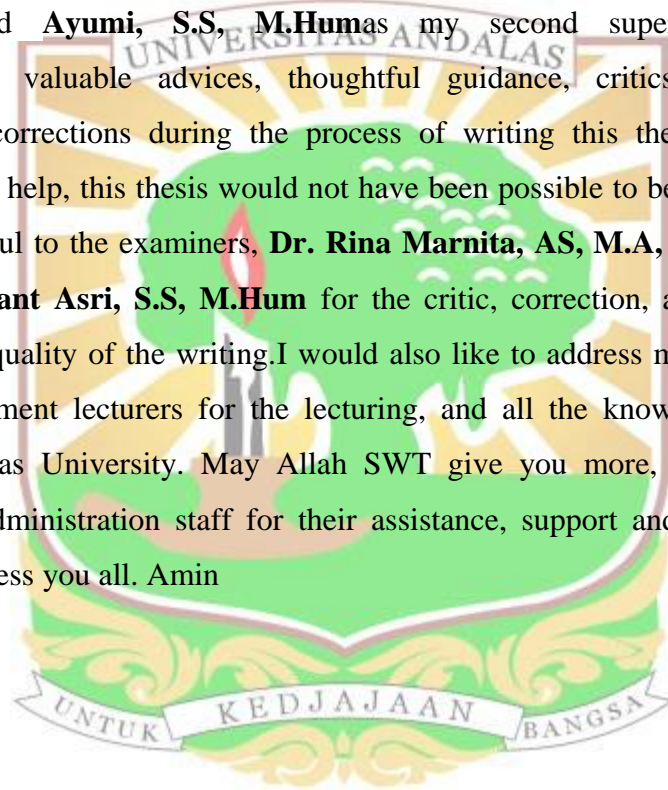
My cute thanks untuk Glade Girls : Sepupu dan sahabat sejak kecil, Cindy. Teman sejak semasa Sekolah Dasar hingga saat ini, Ghina. Dan Pinky girl yang selalu berbagi cerita bersama penulis, Hilda. Terima kasih karena selalu menyemangati dan menjadi pendengar yang baik bagi penulis. Terima kasih juga untuk Intan, yang hingga saat ini masih menjadi teman tersabar dalam menghadapi penulis, you are my best. Selanjutnya, My fat Trisha, terima kasih karena telah menjadi my neighbor yang kompak, dan tetap memberi support hingga skripsi ini selesai.

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Padang, November 2018

Febi Wifia Nosa

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tindak tutur di dalam film yang berjudul “*I, Frankenstein*”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan karakterisasi pada sifat Adam yang berperan sebagai pemeran utama yang terdapat didalam percakapan dan mengidentifikasi tipe khas dari tipe–tipe tindak tutur percakapan yang terdapat di dalam percakapan pada film “*I, Frankenstein*” berdasarkan teori Searle (1969) dan Austin (1962), yaitu tindak ujar dan karakterisasi. Penelitian ini mengikuti tahap–tahap sebagai berikut, yakni pengumpulan data, membuat transkrip dari dialog dalm film, analisis data dengan menggunakan teori pragmatik stylistik yang dikemukakan oleh Verdonk (2002:4), teori tindak ujar dalam menentukan sifat pada karakterisasi oleh Searle (1969), teori karakterisasi untuk menentukan karakter pemeran utama oleh Culpeper (2001) dan teori kontek oleh Leech (1989:6) dan melaporkan hasil analisis dengan menggunakan metode informal dan formal.

Dari keseluruhan hasil analisis ditemukan berbagai ekspresi dari tipe yang paling dominan berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (1969), yaitu *expressive* dalam ujaran pemeran utama yang mengandung tindak tutur dalam film “*I, Frankenstein*”, yaitu (1) keluhan secara langsung, (2) pertentangan, (3) ekspresi dukacita dan penderitaan, (4) keinginan, (5) ungkapan berterimakasih, (6) ungkapan maaf. Disamping itu, dari 80 tindak tutur, diidentifikasi sebanyak 21 bentuk tindak tutur *representative* (26,25%), 6 bentuk tindak tutur *directive* (7,5%), 3 bentuk tindak tutur *commissive* (3), dan 50 bentuk tindak tutur *expressive* (62,5%), sehingga *expressive* menjadi tipe dominan dan ditemukan berbagai tipe *expressive*, yaitu sebanyak 12 *expressive* pertentangan terhadap situasi yang dihadapi pemeran utama dan terhadap ajakan yang ditujukan kepada pemeran utama (24%), 3 *expressive* keinginan pemeran dan hal yang dituju oleh pemeran utama (6%), 1 *expressive* berterimakasih terhadap kebaikan yang diterima oleh pemeran utama (2%), 1 *expressive* ungkapan maaf dan rasa penyesalan terhadap kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh pemeran utama (2%), 24 *expressive* keluhan secara langsung dalam kemarahan, kebencian dan emosi yang dirasakan oleh pemeran utama (48%), dan 9 *expressive* dukacita dan penderitaan dalam masalah yang dihadapi pemeran utama (18%). Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa ekspresi keluhan secara langsung merupakan ekspresi dominan dari semua tindak ujar pemeran utama, dan menjadi sifat pemeran utama.

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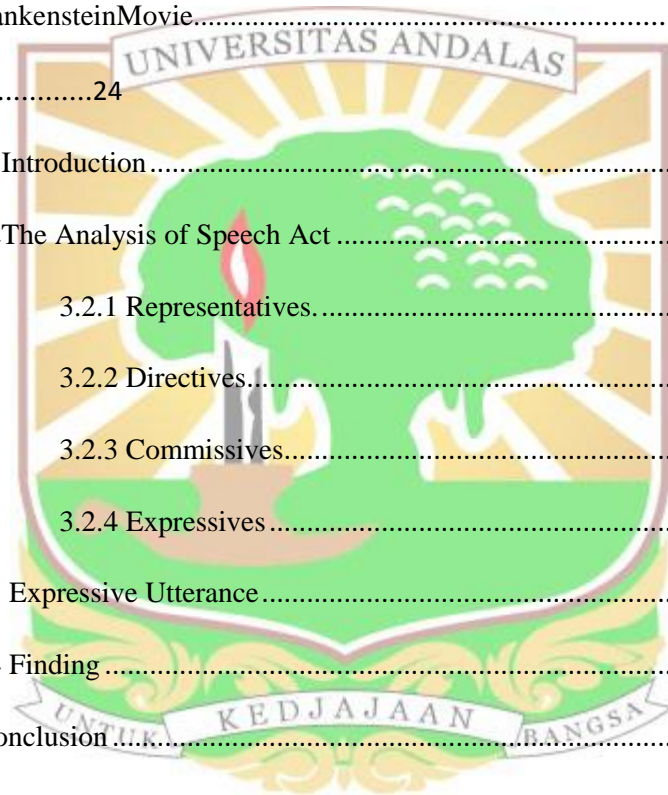
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Stylistics, or literary linguistics as it is sometimes called, is the study and analysis of the texts; it is in particular, although not exclusively, the study and analysis of literary texts. The origin of stylistics goes back to the poetics, and especially to the rhetoric, of the ancient classical world. Stylistics nowadays is a field of study that confidently has one foot in language studies and the other in literary studies (Bousfield,2014, pp. 1-2). In the other words, stylistic is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of style in texts, especially, but not exclusively, in literary works. Stylistic also called literary linguistics.

The study of Stylistics can be enigmatic, alluring and eclectic one. Stylistics, as originally envisaged and practiced, explored the linguistic construction of the style of writing of the literary author (Bousfield,2014:118).

Language itself is not straightforward or concise tool of communication. What we say in real life interaction is often very different from what we mean. Actually language is clearly not only a tool of communication, but a technique for making or forging, protecting and damaging interpersonal relationships, for challenging the power of relation, and for constructing ideas or of beliefs, self, and somebody identities.

This research focuses on analysis of movie according to the principles of pragmatic stylistic analysis. Analyzing a text according to the principles of pragmatic

and stylistic mean approaching of the text's meaning and the intention of the producer.

Pragmatics is meaning in context (cf. Levison, 1983 ; Leech 1983). According to Yule (1996 : 1) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." A more recent definition considers pragmatic as the study of meaning of words, phrase and full sentences that is more concerned with the meaning that words convey when they are used or with intended speaker meaning as it is sometimes referred to (Wisniewski, 2007). Again a more definition as far as this study is concerned by Crystal (1992) argued that : "the study of principles governing the communicative use of language, especially as encountered in conversations". (P. 271). The various definitions above appear to be saying the same thing, thus pragmatics studies how context influences our interpretation and utterances. Pragmatic is aspect of linguistics that attempts to analyse how it happens that often more is communicated than what is said.

The study of pragmatics, among other subjects, is intimately interested in how users of language skills, however pragmatic theories of speech acts meet and merge with stylistic theories of characterization. The speech act as a device of characterization is analyzed in this study, and speech acts adds to audience understanding about the characterization of the main character and describe the traits of the main character.

However, in this research, the speech act is analyzed as device of the characterization of the traits of the main character. Boufield in Roudledge(2014:121)

has identified different types of speech act. According to Searle (1976, pp. 10-16) There are six main types or categories of speech acts : representatives, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, declaratives.

The vast majority in movie, especially character movie, relies heavily on what character say, and how they say it to one another. With this principle in mind, it is important to recognise that it has long been understood that what characters say (and how they say it) is susceptible to, and analysable by, some of the same models and methods which are applicable to naturally occurring, real-life or day-to-day interactive language use. One of the most fundamental is the theory of 'Speech Acts' (Austin 1962, Searle 1975). A speech act in linguistics and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. According to Searle, speech are the minimal units of language communication or the minimal units of actual language use.

The speech act is chosen in this study, because speech act as the device to identify real action in the text or the dialogue. Speech act is not only about the meaning of utterance but also more about utterance's meaning of the act in the conversation. In the conversation especially in movie, it can be found many speakers talk implicitly through the utterance and speakers have to interpret and what the speaker actually what to say, and within speech act we can view what speakers means of their utterances. Most of the people in the world like to watch movies whether in action, fantasy, comedy, drama, horror and many others. Through movies, people as a listener and hearer, could express their thinking and meaning sense. The movie is an

object in this research because movie has an audio-visual aspect that can make the story becomes real and people can feel the real act of what the speaker is saying.

*I, Frankenstein* is chosen as the sources of data in this research. This is an American and Australian action-fantasy film that is written by Tom Rosenberg, Gary Lucchesi, Richard Wright, Andrew Mason, and Sidney Kimmel. This movie starred by Aaron Eckhart as the main actor. The film is based on the book “*I, Frankenstein*” by Kevin Greivoux in 2014, he is an American actor, screenwriter, and comic book writer. The movie is selected as the data in this study, because the movie that premiered in February of this able to achieve ratings to six of the ten movies released in 2014 in the United States. The movie is nominated ASSG Award (Australian Screen Sound Guild) in 2014, and is categorized as a Feature Film Soundtrack of the Year.

This movie attracted the attention of fans of the fantasy genre, as evidenced by the rating it obtained. In addition, this movie reminded at the movie are produced by the Universal Picture in the 1931 entitled *Frankenstein*, a monster created by Dr. Frankenstein with his assistant, a monster is made into abnormal with the murderer’s brain. In the *Frankenstein* ever made in 1931, the character of Frankenstein had big stature, slow, sluggish, and creepy, while in the film *I, Frankenstein*, the character made vivacious and has a built like a human beings but very strong, and have the body is filled with the wound stitches, in addition, in this movie, Frankenstein trying to find identity, and to help the gargoyle, troops under the leadership of an angel who collected power in a church, to fight against the devil that will destroy mankind and



make the earth like hell. This movie focus on the search identify of Frankeenstein and the war between a good and evil.

This movie tells about Adam, a creature by Dr. Victor Frankenstein. Dr Victor Frankenstein dies frozen to death and Adam buries him at the cemetery of his family. However he is attacked by demons but he kills one of them and Gargoyles save him and take him to a Cathedral where the Gargoyles Order gathers. The Queen of the Gargoyles Leonore keeps Dr. Frankenstein's journal together with the treasures of the Order. Then she explains to Adam that there is an ancient war between the Gargoyles that are angels and demons under the command of the Prince Naberius, the price of devil. She also invites Adam to join the Gargoyles in the war against demons, but Adam prefers to isolate in a remote place. Two hundred years later, Adam returns and finds a modern society. Soon he learns that Naberius has the intention of creating an army of soulless corpses to be possessed by demons. The scientist Terra is researching a process to create life and Adamis seeking Dr Frankenstein's journal to help Terra and raise his army.

In this main character dialogue, the writer can find out typical types of speech act based on the type of the most dominant of main character, accoding to Searle's theory that includes : Representatives, Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Ekspressives, And Declaratives.

According to the dialogue of the movie, the hearer is able to see and predict the meaning of the utterance from the speaker. Depend on the situation, the hearer tries to understand the meaning of utterance based on the context, the hearers involve the situation or the hearer's background. Therefore, this research is interesting to

analyzed in titled “The Stylistics Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act as Found in *I, Frankenstein* Movie”.

## 1.2 Identification Problem.

Based on the research background above, the writer decides to formulate the research question as follows :

1. What is the typical choice of speech act that reveals the traits of the main character in their dialogue as found in “*I, Frankenstein*” Movie?
2. What are the characterizations of the main character wanted to be revealed by the author based on the dominant type of the speech act used?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem above, this research is conducted to answer the research questions, they are :

1. To find out the typical choice of speech act that reveal the traits of the main character in their dialogue as found in “*I, Frankenstein*” Movie.
2. To reveal the characterization of the main character intended by the author.

## 1.4 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the main character utterances in dialogue that support the speech act to reveal the traits of the main character as found in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie, and also to analyze how the main character said the utterances

to reveal characterization of the traits of main character. In a movie, it can be seen the dialogue always has some acts. It cannot be avoided when the speakers talk and the hearers will try to interpret what intended by the speakers through their utterances. In addition, the hearers can catch the message what speaker want to say, and the traits of main character through to character uttered the sentences in their dialogue. In this research, the writer finds out the typical type of speech acts in “I, Frankenstein” movie based on Speech act theory by Searle, and also analyze the characterization of the traits of the main character that are produced by the characters in the movie’s dialogue.

## **1.5 Methods of the Research**

### **1.5.1 Collecting the Data**

The data are gathered by firstly, searching for the literary work that consist of speech act. After several work are found, it is identified which is the most suitable work for the study. The movie is known when the trailer appeared on *HBO TV*, the established from a friend who often to download the latest movies, then, the movie is copied through a flashdisk and stored in a personal computer. There are some steps in collecting the data, the first step is watching the movie in several times, and then make the transcript of the conversation in this movie, after that, noted all the utterances spoken by the main character, then find the types of speech act on the utterance and take it as data.

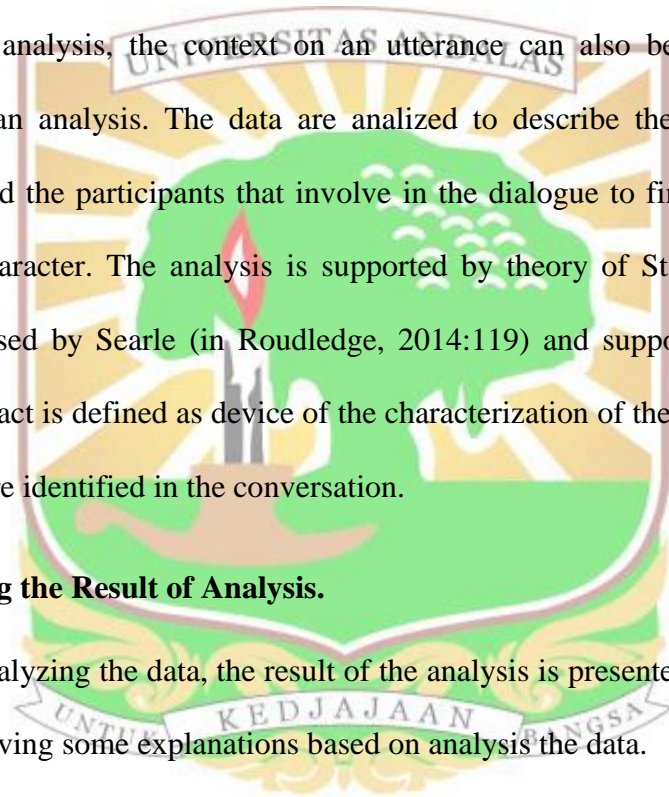
### **1.5.2 Analyzing the Data**

The analysis of speech act of I, Frankenstein movie, that is written in the word based on the theory described by Searle about speech act. The data are analyzed based on Stylistic Pragmatic framework. Then, identify based on the type of and counting the number of type of the most dominant to be analyzing the characteristics of the main character.

In this analysis, the context on an utterance can also be determinants in helping doing an analysis. The data are analyzed to describe the context such as setting, ends and the participants that involve in the dialogue to find out the speech act by main character. The analysis is supported by theory of Stylistic speech act which is proposed by Searle (in Roudledge, 2014:119) and supported with Austin (1962). Speech act is defined as device of the characterization of the traits of the main character that are identified in the conversation.

### **1.5 3 Presenting the Result of Analysis.**

After analyzing the data, the result of the analysis is presented by using verbal language and giving some explanations based on analysis the data.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

#### 2.1 Review of Related Study

The study of Pragma- stylistic related to speech act has been conducted by many linguists. The first research was conducted by Samuel Ayodele Dada (2012). His analysis is about “A *Pragma-stylistic Analysis of John 6:13*”. His data for his study was extracted from the quarterly edition of *Our Daily Bread* (December 2007, January, February 2008) owing to its graphological layout. The aim of the study is to examine how a major stylistic meaning inducing technique in text composition manifests at the graphological level. John 3:16 in this devotional edition had been re-arranged by Anne Cetas to carry a lot of stylistic significance. The graphological study of this text featured the use of gothic printed letters, re-arrangement (verse paragraph), capitalization, and punctuation marks. Gothic printed and capitalization were graphically fused together to coin VALENTINE out of this verse of the Scripture. Speech acts, presupposition, inference, implicature and mutual contextual beliefs (MCBs) were used to interpret the meaning of the text.

The present analysis has widened the scope of knowledge in the area of stylistics and even that of pragmatics. The graphic representation of John 3:16 and the obvious images contained in it are a clear testimony to the fact that stylistics study and practice could be more than an academic gymnastics. The study validates the thesis which states that both style/form and context contribute in equal measure to any knowledge gained in the course of reading a text.

In his analysis, he compared between pragmatic and semantic according to Leech and Thomas (1990). In addition, he analyzes the speech act and main types of acts, they are : (1) Representatives, which commit the speaker in varying degrees the truth of the expressed proposition and these are acts describing situation, (2) Directives, which are attempts with varying degrees of force to get addressee to do something and these acts direct somebody to do something, (3) Commissive, which commit the speaker to some future course in action, (4) Expressives, which express the psychological state of the speaker with respect to the proposition and simply express the feelings/inner state of the speaker.(5) Declaratives, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs.

The second research was conducted by Ibrahim Abushihab (2015). His analysis is about “*A Pragmatic Stylistic Framework for Text Analysis*”. His analysis is about the identification and analysis of a short story according to the principles of pragmatic stylistics and discourse analysis. The analysis focuses on text analysis and pragmatic stylistics is essential to text studies, comprehension of the message of a text and conveying the intention of the producer of the text. His paper presents a set of standards of textuality and criteria from pragmatic stylistics to text analysis. Analyzing a text according to principles of pragmatic stylistics means approaching the text’s meaning and the intention of the producer. In the other words, when we analyze a text according to principles of pragmatic stylistic, not only means approaching the text meaning, but also, what he feel, what he think and what producer want to say in his sentences, that all are shown in the text or his sentences.

In this paper, there are some explanation : historical background of the text linguistics like the traditional approaching of the text processing focuses on written words as an aid to teaching pronunciation and grammar. Explanation about text, style, and stylistic in language theory. Pragmatics and discourse analysis deal with the communicative use of language which on conceived asan intentional human action. The analysis of a short story based on a pragmatic stylistic framework. The writer discuss about the pragmatic stylistic focuses on the relation between text and style as the main objective of analysis.

In addition, his research has aim to Pragmatics also deals with written or spoken texts in terms of functions of their producers (writers and speakers), receivers (readers and hearers) and contexts of the text. Their analysis is intended to investigate the role of speech act theory in understanding dramatic texts through using pragma-stylistic approach, and also an attempt to examine the stylistic effect of using speech acts and their application in conveying the theme of the play and the intentions of the characters.

The last research was conducted by Riyadh Khalil Ibrahim and Khamail Ali Waheeb (2017). The title of their analysis is “A *Pragma- Stylistic of Hybrid Speech Act in Selected Dramatic Texts*”. Eight extract are selected from Harold Pinter’s Plays : A Night Out and The Birthday Party, to be the data analysis. Their analysis reveal the relation between stylistics and pragmatics is a vital tool or very important tool for analyzing dramatic text in terms of speech act theory. In this paper, speech act are grouped into systematic combination depending on the purpose of the speaker or the playwright. Besides that, the Pragma- stylistic analysis of hybrid speech acts

also reveals the importance of these speech acts in conveying in the intended message of the dramatist through the contextual details offered about the characters and events.

Their research aims at : (1) Presenting a comprehensive survey of the available literature on the phenomenon of hybrid speech act, (2) Applying a pragmatylistic model of analysis on the dramatic texts to detect the type and the realization of hybrid speech act used, (3) Giving some conclusions derived from the data analysis and suggesting some studies for future research. In this paper, they explain about speech act classification according to Justin (1962) and Searle (1969). In the other words, several times have been made to classify illocutionary acts into a limited number of types, Austin (1962) was distinguished five different groups of performatives. Besides that, Searle (1969) further develops a taxonomy, and attempt to systematize Austin theory of speech acts.

After reviewing the studies above, the information and knowledge of speech act more established. Comparing to those studies above, this research generally analyzes the speech act as device of the characterization of the main character's traits found in the conversation done by the main character in the movie and also identifies how the main character said the utterances to reveal the characterization of the main character's traits based on Brown and Levinson (in Roudledge 2014 :128). The analysis of typical type of speech act to reveal the traits of the main character supported by Searle theory about speech act (in Roudledge, 2014). Besides the writer's data which are taken from "I, Frankenstein" movie is different from those researchers above.



## 2.2 Definition of Key Term

**Pragmatics** is the study of language use which is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker, and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 1996, p. 1)

**Speech Act** is the minimal units of language communication or the minimal units of actual language use (Searle, 1969, p. 121)

**Representatives** is which commit the speaker in varying degrees the truth of the expressed proposition and these are acts describing situation (Searle, 1969, p. 121)

**Assertives** is speech acts that commit a speaker to believing the expressed proposition (Searle, 1969, p. 121)

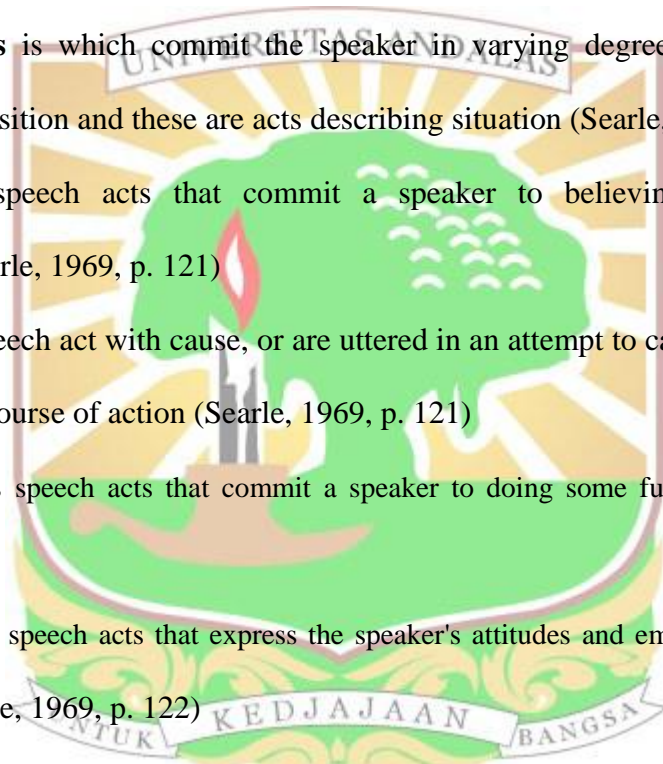
**Directives** is speech act with cause, or are uttered in an attempt to cause, the hearer to take particular course of action (Searle, 1969, p. 121)

**Commissives** is speech acts that commit a speaker to doing some future action (Searle, 1969, p. 122)

**Ekspressives** is speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition (Searle, 1969, p. 122)

**Declaratives** is speech acts that change the social sphere in accord with the proposition of the declaration (Searle, 1969, p. 122)

**Stylistics** is the study and analysis of the text; it is in particular, although not exclusively, the study and analysis of literary text. (Searle, 1969, p. 1)



**Pragma- stylistics** is part of the manifestation of linguistic stylistics. This variety of stylistic shows the meeting point between pragmatics and stylistics.

## **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.3.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of meaning and context. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 1996:1). In the other words, pragmatics is that aspect of linguistics which attempts to analyze how it happens that often more is communicated than what it say.

### **2.3.2 Stylistics**

Stylistics or literary linguistics, is the study and analysis of text, It is in particular, although not exclusively, the study and analysis of literary texts. The origin of stylistics goes back to the phoetics, and especially to the rhetoric of the ancient classical world. Stylistics nowadays is a field of study that confidently has one foot in language studies and the other in literary studies (Roudledge, p. 1-2).

According to Bousfield in Routledge (2014:118) given that literature itself exists primarily to literally or metaphorically, comment critically and creatively on what its means. It stands to reason that how you understand about the text, or the style of the text, and how the characters act to present linguistically to you as hearer or audience member.

With regards to main character, the style in which character or way characters described, the way by which characters themselves interact, all reveal to we as hearer, within the cultural context by the characters present we receive the information, invited us to see, to understand, to appreciate, emphasise, sympathise or antipatise with those characters.

### **2.3.3 Pragma- Stylistics**

Pragmatic stylistics is part of the form of the linguistic stylistics. This variety of stylistics shows the meeting point between pragmatics and stylistics, that is how pragmatic resources, such as performative and speech acts can be employed to achieve stylistic effects.

Stylistics is traditionally concerned with the study of style in language. Verdonk (2002:4) defines it as the analysis of a distinctive expression and description of its purpose and effect. The partnership between both are, interested in such features as are beyond the sentence boundary. The application of pragmatic and stylistic theories to text analysis refers a clear departure from how texts were analysed when modern linguistics began to develop.

Pragmatic stylistics is viewed as two in one theory of the text analysis, which focuses on the effects of contexts on the text.

### **2.3.4 Speech Act**

Speech act is the minimal units of language communication or the minimal units of actual language use (Searle in Roudledge:119). Speech act is not only about

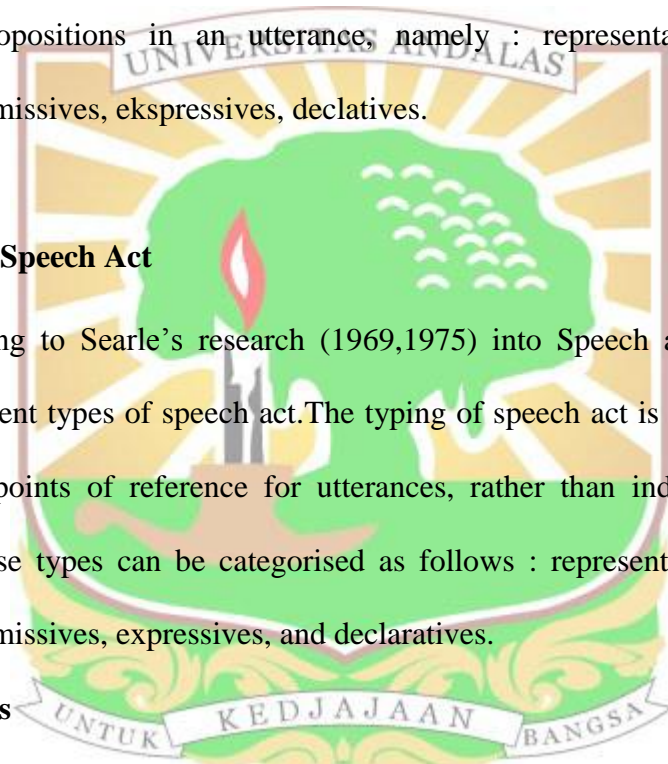
the sentence's meaning but also more about utterance's meaning of the act in conversation. **Speech act theory** has become an important branch of the contemporary theory of language thanks mainly to the influence of [J.R.] Searle (1969, 1979) and [H.P.] Grice (1975) whose ideas on meaning and communication have stimulated research in philosophy and in human and cognitive sciences. According to Searle (1976), there are only five types of speech act that speakers can achieve on propositions in an utterance, namely : representatives, assertives, directives, commissives, ekspressives, declatives.

### 2.3.5 Types Of Speech Act

According to Searle's research (1969,1975) into Speech act theory. It has identified different types of speech act. The typing of speech act is perhaps best seen as identifying points of reference for utterances, rather than indicating that each utterances. These types can be categorised as follows : representatives, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

#### **Representatives**

These are speech acts where the speaker or producer expresses or communicates their beliefs. The speaker represents their understanding base on fact, and their understanding of the world or reality in some way, as in the example : *My wife and I went to see our friends for a meal last night. They were in good spirit*(Searle, 1969, p.121)



This statement is describe to express what his belief about some reality that he see, He and his wife went to see their friends for a meal, and they were in good spirit, in the other words, his explanation based on the reality in some way and his understanding.

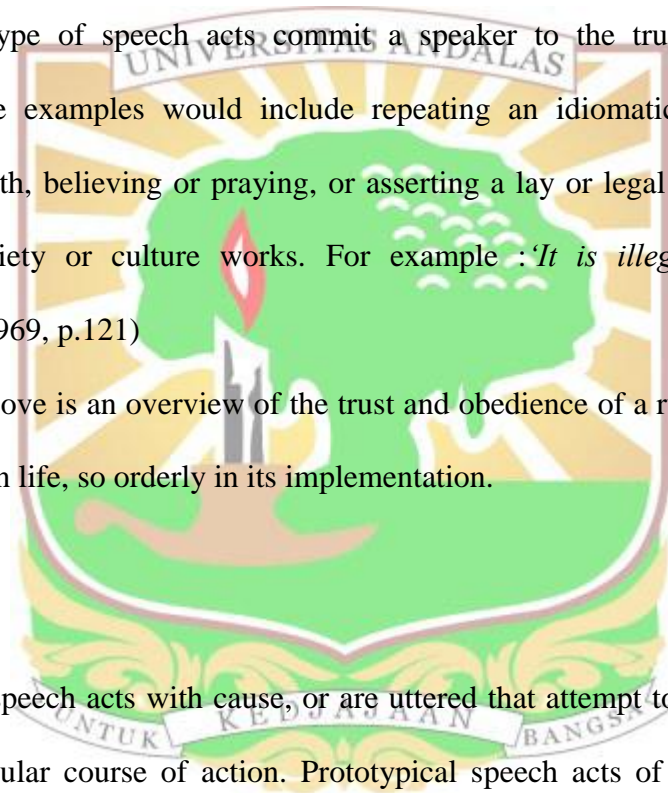
### **Assertives**

Those type of speech acts commit a speaker to the truth of the central propostion. The examples would include repeating an idiomatic lesson, reciting statement of faith, believing or praying, or asserting a lay or legal belief about how the world, society or culture works. For example : *'It is illegal to drink and drive'* (Searle, 1969, p.121)

The example above is an overview of the trust and obedience of a rule, where related laws and rules in life, so orderly in its implementation.

### **Directives**

This is speech acts with cause, or are uttered that attempt to cause the hearer to take a particular course of action. Prototypical speech acts of this type include requests, advice, commands, something that crucially for us, and conditional threats (as in, if you do/ don't do Act *a*, I will perform Act *b* which is detrimental to you). Example for conditional threats : *Girls, tidy your room or I will ring Santa to tell him to put you on the naughty list.* (Searle, 1969, p.121)



The example above, illustrates that if someone wants to do something, or don't want to do something, then, we would have acted or did something that made him distracted.

### **Commissives**

These are speech act which commit the speaker to some future action. Example commissives which include; promises, vowing, oaths, crucially, and threats.

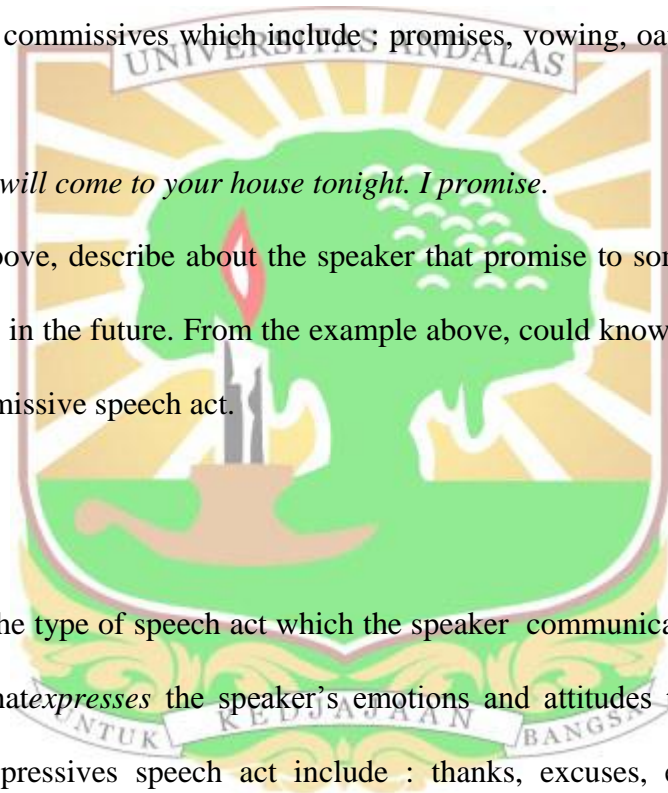
For example : *I will come to your house tonight. I promise.*

The example above, describe about the speaker that promise to someone to come to his or her house in the future. From the example above, could known that promises is the part of commissive speech act.

### **Expressives**

This is the type of speech act which the speaker communicates or attempts to communicate that *expresses* the speaker's emotions and attitudes towards the main proposition. Expressives speech act include : thanks, excuses, explanations, and congratulations (Searle, 1969, p.121). The example of expressive : *I am sorry that I lied to you.*

From the example above, could known the expressive speech act, because the utterance is express the speaker's emotion, and attitudes towards the main proposition, that sentence shows that the speaker feels regret.



## Declaratives

Those speech act with change (others understanding of, or actual, scio-cultural) reality in line with the proposition being expressed.

Declarative speech acts include : *declarations* (naturally), christening, baptisms, or other naming ceremonies, admissions (e.g. of guilt, status, or belief) and suchlike. (Searle, 1969, p.122). Example of declarative speech act : *You are fired, I swear, I beg you*

The example above, could known that the speaker declare something naturally to someone, the speaker said a change and expressing feeling based on the reality that he felt. Trought the example above, could known that expressed something naturally based on a reality is a form of declarative speech act.

### 2.3.6 Characterization

According to Bousfield in Roudledge (2014 : 130), language as a stylistic characterisationdevice. Culpeper (2001) lead the contemporary field of research with respect to the analysis of fictional (or dramatised) characters based on their dialogue. Working from within both linguistic and psychological pradigms, Culpeper produces an easily applicable framework for analysis by taking awholly cognitive stylistic approach. In summary, he argues that readers or audiences of ddramatic fiction embark on a process of interfencing about or understanding characters based on both pre-existing expectation that they have about the character/character type in question,

and data driven, evidence that adds to, confirms, or fine-tunes our understanding of that specific character, or challenges it. From this process, Culpeper argues that we develop and apply a control system for reading of dramatic characters in texts or performance. Culpeper control system for comprehending character relies on PRIOR KNOWLEDGE (pre-existing information about a character or character-type that we hold already), TEXTBASE (character preposition or how the character says at any given point), and SURFACE STRUCTURE (how the character say and what the character say) to stylistically read, interpret, and understand character types and motivations.

### **2.3.7 Expressive Utterance**

According to Searle (1979:15) about expressive utterance, the speaker expresses the psychological state in sincerity condition about the affair. People express their feeling and attitude toward others. For example : Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, welcoming, like, dislike, pain, pleasure, sorrow, joy, etc.

### **2.3.8 Types of Expressive Utterance**

There are eight types of expressive utterances based on Ronan (2015:34-41), including: agreement, disagreement, volition, thanking, apologizing, non-directed complaints in exclamations, expressing sorrow, and greetings. The types are discussed below :

#### **1. Agreement**



Agreement is the more value of polite principle where the speaker express a positive attitude either toward a person or a proposition. Agreement is also as a compliment to an interlocutor.

For Example : *I agree with Frankenstein.*

## 2. Disagreement

Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

For Example : *I don't agree with it.*

## 3. Volition

Volition is an expression of a desire or hope for something to happen. The speaker's desire wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

For Example : *We want to see progressive politics here.*

## 4. Thanking

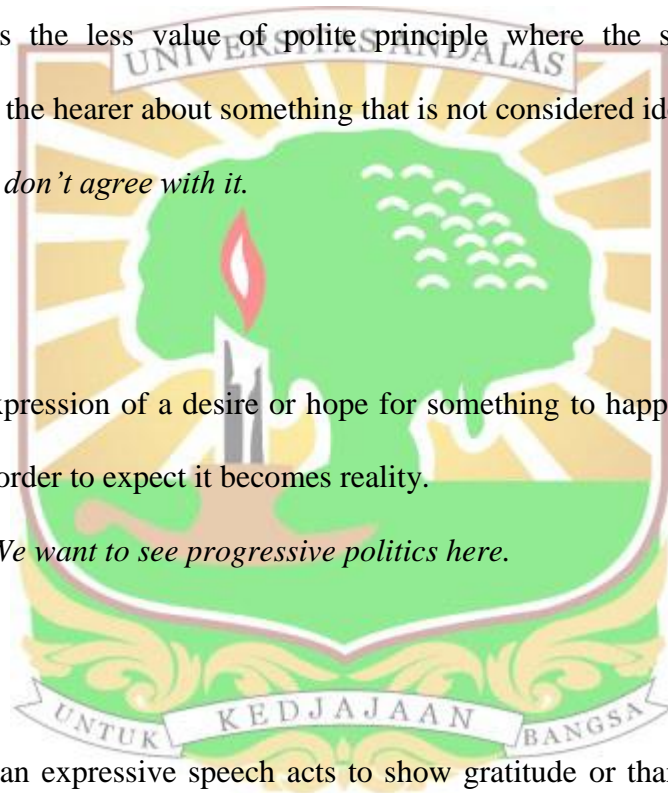
Thanking is as an expressive speech acts to show gratitude or thanks to the hearer.

Thanking as the positive feeling to the hearer who has done a service to the speaker.

For Example : *Sure, thanks very much Terra.*

## 5. Apologizing

Apologizing expresses the expression of being sorry. Apologizing shows the regret of the speaker for having done wrong or hurt someone's feeling.



For Example : *Terra, Sorry. I can't.*

#### **6. Non-directed complaints in exclamations.**

Non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

For Example : *Oh my god! I can't believe it!*

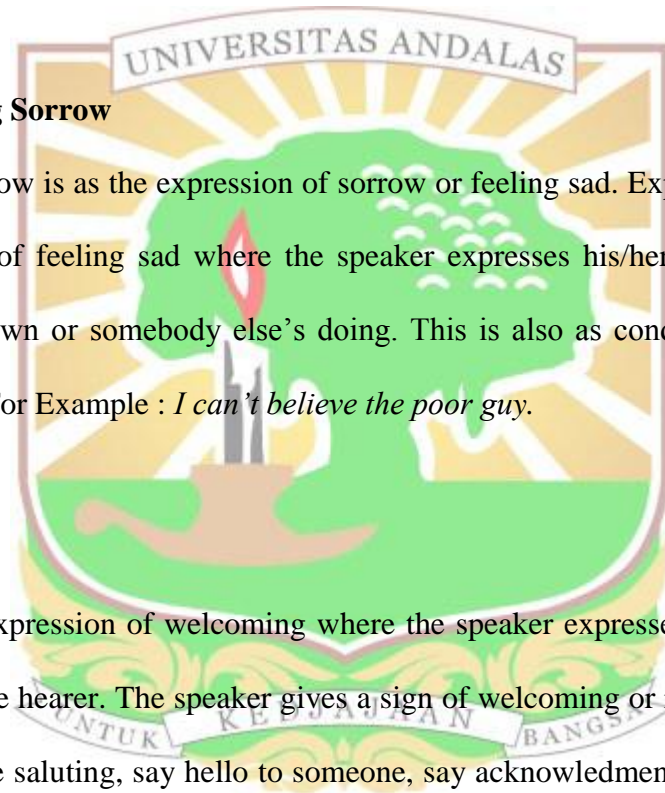
#### **7. Expressing Sorrow**

Expressing sorrow is as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. Expressing sorrow is the expression of feeling sad where the speaker expresses his/her own misfortune, either at their own or somebody else's doing. This is also as condoling, lamenting, sympathizing. For Example : *I can't believe the poor guy.*

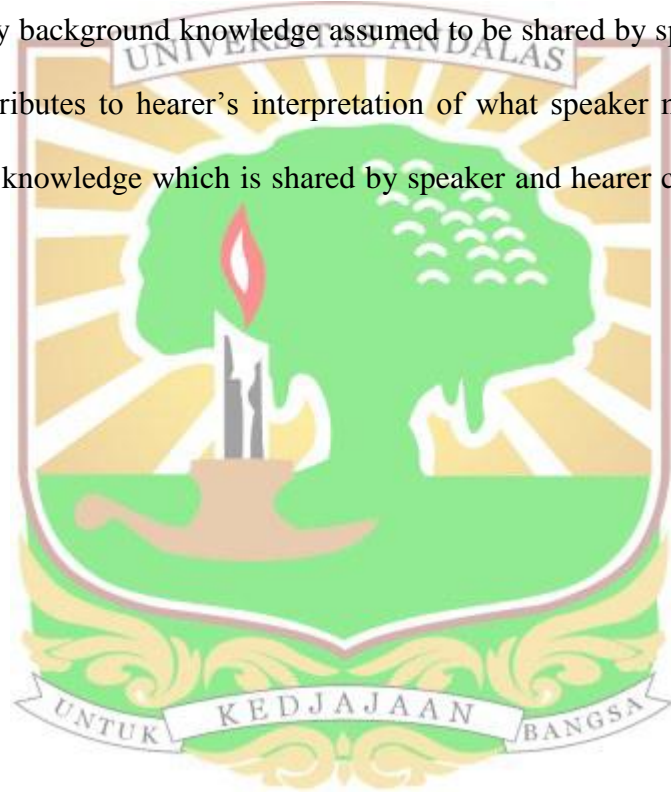
#### **8. Greetings**

Greetings are expression of welcoming where the speaker expresses positive toward the arrival of the hearer. The speaker gives a sign of welcoming or recognizing to the hearer. It can be saluting, say hello to someone, say acknowledgment to someone. For Example : *Welcome to my paradise, Adam.*

### **2.3.8 Context**



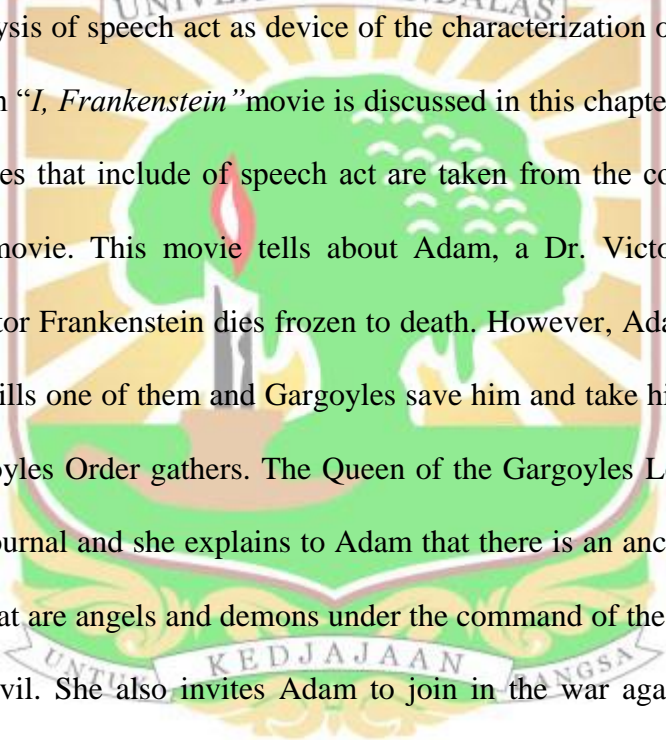
Utterances take important thing in communication, and context influences the understanding in communication. Speaker and hearer have to share the common knowledge in order to minimize the risk of misunderstanding in communication. Context helps people to build up in understanding of the utterance. It can be meant that context is important thing in the interpretation the messages of the utterance. There are many cases that can be in misunderstanding. According to Leech (1989:6), context is as any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterances. The knowledge which is shared by speaker and hearer can be understood in context.



## CHAPTER III

### THE PRAGMA- STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT AS DEVICE OF THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TRAITS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER AS FOUND IN *I, FRANKENSTEIN* MOVIE

#### 3.1 Introduction



The analysis of speech act as device of the characterization of the traits of the main character in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie is discussed in this chapter. The data in the form of utterances that include of speech act are taken from the conversation in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie. This movie tells about Adam, a Dr. Victor Frankenstein’s creature. Dr Victor Frankenstein dies frozen to death. However, Adam is attacked by demons but he kills one of them and Gargoyles save him and take him to a Cathedral where the Gargoyles Order gathers. The Queen of the Gargoyles Leonore keeps Dr. Frankenstein's journal and she explains to Adam that there is an ancient war between the Gargoyles that are angels and demons under the command of the Prince Naberius, the prince of devil. She also invites Adam to join in the war against demons, but Adam prefers to isolate in a remote place. After two hundred years later, he learns that Naberius has the intention of creating an army of soulless corpses to be possessed by demons. The scientist Terra is researching a process to create life and Adam is seeking Dr Frankenstein's journal to help Terra and raise his army.

Furthermore, the data are analyzed to find out the speech act in the conversation and to identify the typical types of speech act in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie.

The steps in analyzing the data are as follow :

1. The writer finds out and describes the situation such as setting, and the participants that involves in the conversation to find out the types of speech act done by the main character sentences. The analysis is supported by theory of speech act by Searle (in Roudledge, 2014:121).
2. Then, she decides what typical types of speech act are identified based on types of speech act as found in the conversation to reveal the traits of main character based on the theory which is proposed by Searle (1975).

### 3.2 The Analysis of Speech Act

After find out the types of speech act done by character sentences, the writer analyzes and describes the situation such as setting in the dialogue between the main character with other characters in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie.

#### 3.2.1 Representatives.

##### Dialogue 1

##### Datum 1

(ENCHANTING MUSIC PLAYING)

(PANTING)

Adam (Frankenstein’s Monster) :“**It was cast into being in the winter of 1975, a living corpse without a soul, stitched, jolted, bulgeoned back to life by**

**amadman.Horrified by his creation, he tried to destroy me.But I survived, and found my way back to him.”**

In the beginning of this movie, the main character named Adam speak about his story since his corpse was bulgeoned back to life by Victor Frankenstein in the winter of 1975, he was forced back to life with electricity current by eel, and he was jolted, in the other words he was tortured to back to life by his creator, Victor Frankenstein. However, the creator was afraid by his creation, so he tried to destroy Adam and throws the corpse it into a ravine. But, Adam could survive and still was alive as a Victor Frankenstein creation, Adam find away to return to the Frankenstein’s house and back to Frankenstein to ask for accountability.

Adam’s utterances are included in type of speech act. From the sentence, the main character told about his story back to life based on the reality that happened, he tries to describe his situation how he became the Frankenstein monster. Adam also told about what he believed Victor Frankenstein did to him.He forced him like an madman when tries to make a corpse back to life with the really bad things until using the electricity of the eel. In addition, Adam as the main character also told that Victor Frankenstein destroyed him because Frankenstein feltaffraid of his creation, and Adam found a way to back to Victor Frankenstein’s place.

According to the utterances, **“It was cast into being in the winter of 1975, a living corpse without a soul, stitched, jolted, bulgeoned back to life by a madman. Horrified by his creation, he tried to destroy me.But I survived, and found my way back to him.”**we can found the type of speech act based on Searle’s theory, that

is classified as **representative** since categorized as the type of speech act, these are speech act that the speaker believes of the situation. One of characteristics of representative utterances is describing. In this sentences, Adam as the main character triesto describe his story and expresses or communicates his belief about what Victor Frankenstein did to his corpse. As Searle in Roudledge (2014: 121) these are speech acts via which the speaker or producer expresses or communicates their belief. The speaker represents their understanding of the world or reality in some way.

### 3.2.2 Directives

#### Dialogue 2

#### Datum 39

Terra : Mr. Wessex?

Adam:He's not who you think he is.

There's a war.A war humans don't know about.

It's been going on for centuries.It could mean the end of all mankind.

(STAMMERS)

Terra : Between who?

Adam : Gargoyles and demons.I think your boss is a demon prince called Naberius.

Terra : A demon prince?

Adam:**Been hunting me for over 200 years.Now, I think I know why. We haveto get off the streets.**

(BANGING)

**Come on!**

This dialogue occurs between Adam and Terra. After entering Naberius office to take the Frankenstein's journal, Adam tried to understand the contents of the journal, but failed because Adam was not the experts of field of Frankenstein written. Adam was trying to find the scientist that he met when he took the journal

from Naberius office, namely Terra. Adam tried to follow Terra out the Naberius office where Terra work. Initially Terra was surprised and afraid because she felt Adam was stalking her, but Adam tried to be calm and be good, so Terra would be not afraid of him. Adam explained to Terra that the man Terra working for, was not a good person. Terra did not know that Mr. Wessex, her boss, was the Prince of the demon. In addition, Adam told Terra that there would be war between gargoyles and demons. That's why Adam was searched by Naberius to joint with his army devil, and Naberius had tried to find Adam for over 200 years because Adam is one of the evidence of corpses that back to life, undead and strong as a monster frankenstein creature. Naberius was trying to collect thousands of corpses that back to life like Adam to be his Army. When he finished explaining it to Terra, Adam invited Terra to get out of the street and find a safe place, to avoid being noticed by the demon. In addition, the purpose of Adam looking for Terra was to invite Terra to figure out Naberius plans. Adam was sure only Terra could help him.

Adam's utterances contains speech act. Through the utterance, we can know that Adam invited Terra to hide and come with him because Adam desperately needed Terra to know the plan of Naberius and help her understand the contents of the journal written Victor Frankenstein. In such sentences, there is an invitation and command that is made by Adam as the main character. The sentence is addressed to Terra, because he want Terra to follow him where he went, that out of the way where they pass through or walk towards the intended place of Adam, because Adam already knew where he could find out things planned Naberius.



According to the sentences “**Been hunting me for over 200 years. Now, I think I know why. We have to get off the streets. Come on!**” we can find the type of speech act based on Searle’s theory, that is classified as **directives** since categorized as the type of speech act, these are speech act that the main character gives advice and commands to his friend. As Searle in Roudledge (2014: 121) These are speech acts which cause, or are in an attempt to cause, the hearer to take a particular course of action. Prototypical speech acts of this type include request, advice, commands, and crucially for us.

### 3.2.3 Commissives

#### Dialogue 3

#### Datum 74

Adam : I have seen the bodies. There are tens of thousands of them.

Gideon : Where?

Queen Leonore : We are your friends, Adam. We will never try to control you again. But if you have Victor Frankenstein's journal, surely you see now that it must be destroyed.

Adam: **My circumstances have changed. I have someone with me now, a human. A scientist. I have to protect her.**

Queen Leonore : What would you have us do?

Adam: Get us out of here. Then I will tell you where to find him.

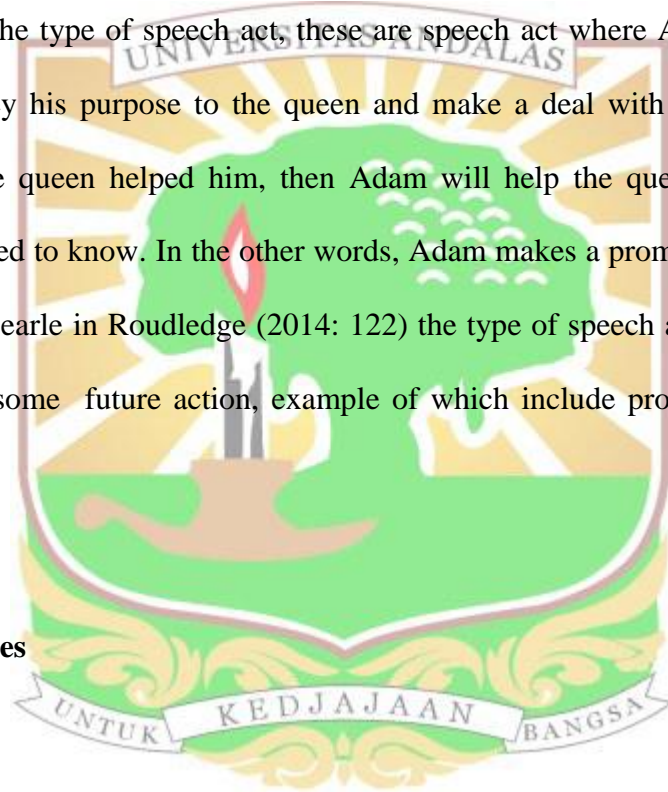
This dialogue is between Adam and Queen of gargoyles. After Adam and Terra agreed that they would ask for help to the gargoyles, Terra went to the lab to look for Carl and his rescue of Naberius, their boss who it turns out is Naberius, a demon prince. In the same time, Adam came to the castle the gargoyles, to tell the queen and gargoyle about the plans of Naberius he had known, Naberius collect about

ten thousand corpses to be revived as a demon army and destroy the human race. The gargoyles are very surprised, they tried to discuss with Adam, and said that they would not control Adam's life again. The queen of gargoyles asked Adam to destroy the journal that used Frankenstein to make him back to life, so could not be used by Naberius to create demon army, and also persuade Adam in order to tell them where Naberius hide corpses will back to life. But, Adam refused and gave another answer, Adam said that he had another goal because of the situation has changed. Adam now have a friend, a scientist, Adam wanted to protect her from Naberius, so that the her safe try would not be threatened and became victim of Naberius. The queen of gargoyle replied that she agreed and asked what help she could give Adam. Hearing that, Adam replies immediately if the queen would save him and his friend from the demons, and bring them to a place where he and the scientists can take shelter from the battle between the devil and gargoyles, In return, Adam would show where Naberius live and where he hid thousands of the bodies will revived to be the devil by Naberius.

Adam's sentences was create a speech act. Through the sentence, we can know that Adam made an appointment with the queen. To tell that has had other plans, Adam wanted to protect his friend, a scientist working with Naberius, Adam shows that in addition to take the journal he had to protect a human being so as not to be the victim of Naberius and his army, the queen will offer help, with the help, Adam and his friend can be protected from Naberius and the battle between the angels and the demon, if the queen protect he and his friend, then Adam will tell where the Naberius live and housand of the bodies will back to life in his laboratory

to be the devil armies. In the other word Adam make promise or ake adeal with the queen. If the queen protect them and pulled out Adam and his friend of the problem is, then Adam will pay by telling where Naberius hide his corpses.

According to the sentences **“My circumstances have changed. I have someone with me now, a human. A scientist. I have to protect her.”** We can found the type of speech act based on Searle’s theory that is classified as **commissive** since categorized as the type of speech act, these are speech act where Adam as the main character convey his purpose to the queen and make a deal with the queen of the gargoyles if the queen helped him, then Adam will help the queen by telling the things she wanted to know. In the other words, Adam makes a promise or a deal with the queen. As Searle in Roudledge (2014: 122) the type of speech act which commit the speaker to some future action, example of which include promises, oaths, and threats.



### 3.2.4 Expressives

#### Dialogue 4

#### Datum 4

(GASPS)

(PANTING)

(OPHIR SHUSHES)

Keziah : Your Majesty.

Gideon : No more than a wildbeast, Your Majesty. Destroy it and be done with this.

Queen Leonore : So you understand reason. (speak to Adam)

Adam : **Where am I? How did I get here?**

Queen Leonore : The creatures that attacked. You, what did they want?

Adam : I don't know!

Ophir : We heard them speak of Naberius.

Keziah : Seems he wants this thing alive.

Gideon : If Naberius wants it alive, all the more reason to destroy it.

Adam: No!

The bolded utterance was spoken by Adam when he was arrested by the Gargoyles. After Adam fell in the middle of the battle with the demons, the gargoyles came and tried to destroy the demons and the gargoyles won the battle. The gargoyles are very curious about who Adam was and thought that Adam was not human, but a special creature because Adam could kill one of the devils that attacked in the cemetery. One of the gargoyles tried to check out Adam who was unconscious by checking Adam's coat pocket, and the gargoyle finds a journal belonging to the Victor Frankenstein. After that, the gargoyles agreed to bring Adam to their castle to meet the queen of the gargoyles. In the castle, Adam woke up and was shocked because his hands had been tied by the chain and sitting right on top of the iron chair in the detention room of the castle. In front of Adam had stood three gargoyles watching over him, and in the same time the queen of the gargoyles entered into the detention room because she heard Adam had been up. Adam was shocked with the situation that had happened in front of him, and asked where he was and how he could be in that place. The queen tried to say hello and talk to Adam, and she asked Adam why the devil attacked Adam, but Adam was still restless and not being quiet like a monster who is angry, making one of the gargoyles almost hit him, at the same time, Adam screamed and tried to avoid a blow from the gargoyles that would hit Adam, but the queen prevented the gargoyle from hitting Adam.

Adam's sentences was create a speech act. From the sentences, Adam was expresses his emotions or what he feel about something and express his feelings state with respect to the proposition. Adam was shocked because he woke up already is in a place like the the detention room where his hand tied with a chain, and there are some gargoyles in front of him stood watching his self. Adam shocked, frantically, and asked where he now. In addition, although his hands on belt with the chain, Adam asked with with a full of emotion who took him to this place. Even when the queen of gargoyle greeted and asked why Adam attacked the demon, Adam just replied angrily and snapped at the queen. When one of the gargoyle was about to hit Adam because he would not calm down and looked like a dangerous monster. Adam was shouting and trying to avoid frombeing attacked when his hands in chained.

From Adam utterances, we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act. His utterances "**Where am I? How did I get here?**" Is classified as **expressive**. The utterances is considered as expressive because the main character was trying to express his emotions, and feelings of the main character with respect to the proposition. As Searle in Roudledge (2014: 122) speech act by which the speaker or producer communicates (or attempts to communicate) or otherwise *expresses* the speaker's emotions and/or attitudes towards the main proposition.

## **Dialogue 5**

### **Datum 7**

Queen Leonore : You have now been drawn into this war.  
(SCOFFS)

Adam: **I care not for the world of man.**

Queen Leonore : Yes, we've heard the stories of you. Shunned by your human creator, lost and alone. You would be welcome here.

Until we learn why Naberius wants you, I ask that you stay with us, safe within these hallowed walls.

Adam : I go my own way.

This bolded sentence was uttered by Adam as the main character. He was in the castle of the gargoyles. After the queen of gargoyles spoke nicely to Adam to calm him because when he woke up in a state of shocked. Adam is released from the chains that bounded him, and were invited to walk around the castle by the queen. She told about herself, the gargoyles order and what they do to protect mankind from Naberius demons, who want to rule the world. In addition, the queen told Adam about an important war that may one day determine the very fate of allmankind, and that Adam have now been drawn into this war. Surprisingly, Adam actually refused and said he didn't care about humanity with an expression full of hatred. But, the queen continued to try to persuade Adam, and said that she understood how Adam had been shunned by his human creator, Victor Frankenstein, lost and alone.

From the Adam's sentences above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. From his utterance, the main character expresses his emotions or what he feel about something and express his feelings state with respect to the proposition. In addition, the main character also expresses his emotions and attitudes towards the proposition. Adam as the main character has refused and balked that he did not care about what happens to the mankind, when the queen of gargoyles said that Adam had been destined to join in the war to fight the demons and save the mankind.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences "**I care not for the world of man.**"Is

classified as **expressive**. This sentences is considered as expressive because the main character trying to express his emotions, and express the feelings state of the main character with respect to the proposition. And also, Adam as the main character express his attitudes towards the proposition.

## Dialogue 6

### Datum 13

Adam : (But some things had not changed. If the demons could find me in the wilderness, it was only a matter of time before they found me here, which is why I had to find them first).  
(CAR HORNS HONKING IN DISTANCE)  
(SNARLS)

Adam : **Naberius, where is he?**

Policeman : Police! Put down your weapon!  
(GROWLS)  
(CRACKING)

Adam had been hiding for many years. He tried to hide as far away as possible so nobody including the naberius demons could find him. Adam do not know how long he has been hiding because he was still alive, not aging and die. Adam feels that this is the curse of Victor Frankenstein, Adam thinks that the Naberius demons had forgotten him, but they are still looking for him and now they have found him. Adam managed to beat them with all the power that he had.

After hiding for a long time, he returned to hunt and kill Naberius and his demons. Adam found one of the Naberius demon sitting and drinking with some people. The Naberius demon was able to change form to be human. When he saw Adam, the devil was immediately went and tried to ran away. Adam chased after the demon, until they met behind a building. When the devil was in front of him, Adam

attacked and managed to strangle the demon. Furiously, Adam asked where Naberius was. He would kill the devil if he did not say where Naberius was staying. When Adam was choking the demon, a policeman who were working in the building came and ordered them to stop and pulled out his pistol.

From the sentence, we can know the emotions and objectives of the main character. The situation that happening is he came to the place to find Naberius, Adam wanted revenge to Naberius and the demons with the way killing them. When met with one of the devil, Adam immediately attacked and tried to drop the devil so he could know where he could find Naberius. Through the sentence, the main character show and express his emotions.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences "Naberius, where is he?" is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as **expressive** because the main character is trying to convey something that felt and showed emotions that he felt. In the other words, the main character trying to communicates and express his emotions towards the main proposition.

## **Dialogue 7**

### **Datum 14**

Queen Leonore : Ours is a war that must be fought in the shadows.

It is not an open battle field for you to do as you please.

Adam : **I'm descending demons, aren't I?**

Queen Leonore: Do not pretend that you are doing this for us or mankind!

You care only about yourself, Adam.

Gideon: Do you know a human was killed in that alley tonight?

Adam : I didn't kill him!

Gideon : Your actions led directly to his death.



Adam : I will be more careful next time.

This dialogue is between Adam as the main character, Gideon as the one of the gargoyles, and Queen Leonore as the queen of the gargoyles. The battle between Adam and one of the devil, make a police officer who served in the near the building is killed. The gargoyles who heard the news directly looking and caught Adam, he was taken to the castle and tied with chains are strong in a castle jail. Adam tied up and guarded by some gargoyles, a moment later, the Queen came into the prison where Adam detained. The queen was upset and blaming Adam because the assault that he did alone without any strategy, it has done Adam can damaging to plan the queen and his army who attacked the devil is hidden. But Adam defends himself calmly as no matter what make the queen upset, adam said that he attack and he wants to kill is the demon, so Adam did not feel made a mistake.

The queen of gargoyles are very upset about the mistakes made Adam, the queen said loudly to Adam so don't act like that its done now to save humanity, it is precisely his actions will only bring problems. But not only that, the others who made the queen angry was a battle adam made a human being killed, the queen spoke with a loud and increasingly blamed Adam, Adam is very upset and does not accept blame for death of the man, Adam shows his anger to the queen, he said, that not he who killed the police, Adam spoke with a loud and yell at the queen who stood before him. Actually, the police trying to hold back will catch the devil trying to get away from Adam after the strangled and held Adam with Adam's body which is also strong. But, the devil managed to kill that cop by strangling him, Adam too late to

help the police, because of the power of the devil are very strong, the devil is able to make the police die quickly, a quarrel happened between Adam and the queen of the gargoyles. Gideon, one of the gargoyles that stood behind the queen come to blame Adam, and insist that the action of Adam who attacked the demon which makes the police was dead, although it was not Adam who killed. What is said of the gargoyles actually made Adam jolt and a little bit calm, suddenly Adam said that he would be more careful in the act at the next time.

From the Adam's sentence above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. Through these sentences can be seen that the main character shows what he feels and he thinks spontaneously, from the sentences, Adam as the main character communicates, and also respond to what was said to him, in addition, he also showed that he was angry and annoyed even defend himself from the queen blame him, Adam not only angry, but also defend him and talk to hard to show that it was not he who did wrong, not Adam who killed that police, but instead one of the demonic forces belongs to Naberiis. Speaking like that, Adam showed that he deserves no blame, and the goal is to kill the demon, but when the devil managed to run away from Adam, the devil was instantly killed by police when going to catch him. In addition, in the sentence Adam also shows the expression that he will understand the words of one of the gargoyles, that though Adam did not kill the man, but, he was killed because of the actions of Adam that he did without careful.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences "**I'm descending demons, aren't I? I didn't kill him! I will be more careful next time.**" Is classified as **expressive**.

These sentences is categorized as **expressive** because the main character is trying to express emotion that he felt, he showed the self defense, a sense of anger, and when he tried to explain about a case.

## **Dialogue 8**

### **Datum 17**

Gideon : There will not be a next time. You will remain here until the Queen decides what to do with you.

Adam: **You cannot keep me here, Leonore.**

Queen Leonore: I can hardly risk unleashing you on the streets of this city.

Adam: My life is my own. You will not take it from me!

Queen Leonore: Your life was not granted to you by the grace of God!

It was fabricated in a laboratory! And until you learn to use it wisely, I will do what I must!

Adam : Then you are no better than Naberius!

This dialogue between Adam, Gideon as the one of the Gargoyle, and Queen Leonore as Queen of the Gargoyles. This sentences spoken by Adam in the castle of gargoyles. After being taken by one gargoyles to the castle forcibly, Adam tied with chains are strong. The gargoyles hold Adam because knowing Adam fight with one of the devil, but a fight they make a human being killed, a police was in work of near where they fight. The gargoyles blame Adam against the death of the police, the gargoyles are very angry because there is a man who died because become victims of a fight between Adam and the demon. Although not Adam that have been killed the police, but it happened because Adam attacked the devil is of a sudden. The queen of the gargoyles want to hold Adam in the castle prison and that Adam don't do the mistake that can make a human being killed again. But, Adam did not accept it

made him is and very angry at the queen, Adam confirmed and said loudly that the queen was unable to hold him in the castle prison, because no one can control of his life than himself. Adam and the queen gargoyles arguing with full of anger, the queen said roughly that Adam's life wasn't created on the power of god, but in the laboratory, so, adam must learn to use his life wisely. When Adam listening to the queen of the gargoyles that insulting, Adam very angry and also insulting back the queen, Adam said loudly that the queen is no better than Naberius, the prince of the devil.

From the Adam's sentence above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. Though the sentence, we can know that Adam as the main character show the frustrated and angry, Adam and the queen of the gargoyles fight and each insulting with emotion. Between Adam and the queen nobody gave up in the debate, they suggest thinking each other. In this sentences, we can know that the main character is very angry, Adam as the main characters showed his anger with confirmed about things that he did not accept, which will be done by gargoyles to him, in addition, he showed that he was angry because Adam feel the queen of the gargoyles has up his life with the rules that the Queen is made, and Adam don't want to obey the rules or directions from the queen of the gargoyles.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **"You cannot keep me here, Leonore."** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as **expressive** because the main character express emotion that he felt. In this sentences, would be known that the main character felt angry and denied anything that gargoyles do to

him. He showed a sense of disgust and what he think will be a problem sentences that he had said.

## Dialogue 9

### Datum 20

Queen Leonore : When I met you, my first thought was to have you destroyed.  
But then I looked into your eyes, and do you know what I saw there?  
Not a soul, but the potential for one. Now, all I see is darkness.

Adam : **I know of no other way. I am not human, nor a gargoyle, nor a demon. I am like none other.**

Adam: (TURNED TO OPHIR) **Ophir.**  
(DOOR CLOSES)

This dialogue between Adam and queen Leonore, queen of the gargoyles. After going quarrel between Adam and the queen of the gargoyles because of Adam attack the demon suddenly and make a man become a victim in a such of fight, the queen was very upset with Adam because he did not want to listen to the advive of the queen not to roam around in the city and don't act careless, the queen and her forces leave Adam in the jail of the castle. After some step the queen walked toward the door, Adam suddenly showed a gesture of despair and said to the gargoyles that he does not know the actions which are proper to do. Every creature knows what he should do and know their respective roles, it made Adam feel hopeless because he is not human, or demons, or gargoyles, he is not any creature that does not know to do. Instatly, the queen stopped to hear the speech of Adam, but the queen back walked toward the door, Adam trying to call Ophir, one of the gargoyles, Adam called with the look on a sad face and a voice that softly hoping Ophir do not close the door and

set him free, but Ophir does not listen and keep a close prison doors made of iron, so that Adam being cooped up alone in there.

From the Adam's sentence above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. Though the sentence, we can know that Adam as the main character shows the feeling that he felt, Adam tried to express the despair and the grief he felt, in the sentence we would know that Adam was confused by his circumstances, so he can't do the right actions, as he faced today, he learned how the role of human, he learned how the roles of gargoyles, they must protect humanity from the demon, and the demon that aims to control the human race. But Adam is not one of a human, or gargoyle or demon, the actions that Adam did only cause problems for himself, the human, and the gargoyle. In the Adam's sentences, Adam as the main character trying to express the confusing and despair to the Queen of the gargoyles and the legions of gargoyles, Adam said honestly and tell her sadness, but, the gargoyles actually ignore and remain locked Adam in the castle prison.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on feelings. Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **"I know of no other way. I am not human, nor a gargoyle, nor a demon. I am like none other. Ophir."** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences are categorized as **expressive** because the main character expressing his feelings. In the sentences above, the main character shows how confusion and despair that he felt, he said how the sorrow of the circumstances he faced, and confusion to act. The main characters shows that he can't help and do anything because he did not want to have issues more and make things worse. The main character tried to tell honestly about his feelings.

## Dialogue 10

### Datum 24

(GRUNTS)

Adam : Where is Naberius?

Demon : They are expecting you.

Adam : **What do you mean, expecting me?**

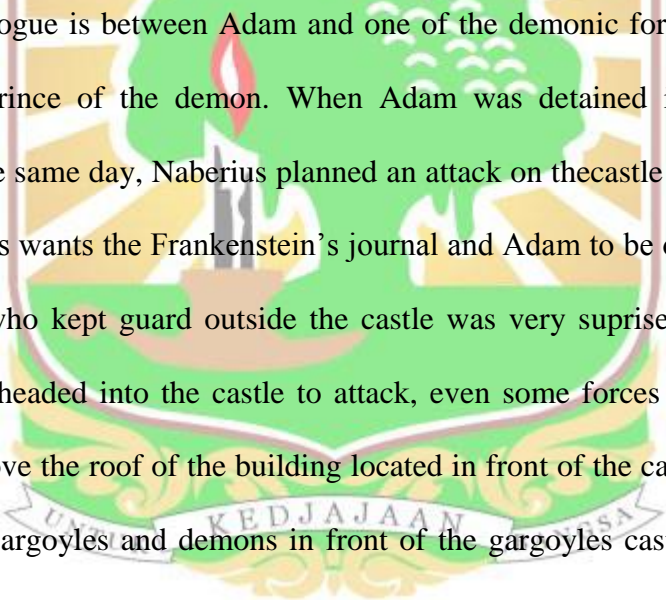
Demon : We knew the gargoyles would do everything they could to keep you out of Naberius' hands. But in the heat of battle, they left unprotected their greatest treasure.

All we had to do was lure Gideon and the others away.

Adam: Tell me where Zuriel took her!

Demon : What do you care? Hmm? You going to rescue her?

She locked you up! She despises you. You are nothing to her, but another grand human mistake!



This dialogue is between Adam and one of the demonic forces of the Prince Naberius, the Prince of the demon. When Adam was detained in prison by the gargoyles, on the same day, Naberius planned an attack on the castle of the gargoyles, because Naberius wants the Frankenstein's journal and Adam to be one of his troops. The gargoyles who kept guard outside the castle was very surprised to see a lot of demonic forces headed into the castle to attack, even some forces of the devil was seen waiting above the roof of the building located in front of the castle. There was a battle between gargoyles and demons in front of the gargoyles castle. Some demon managed to get into the castle, but, the majority of them successfully killed by the gargoyles who guard in the castle. When a battle occurs, one of the gargoyles unleash Adam, Adam managed to make one of the demons in the fight to give up and fall.

At the same time, Adam kicked the demon while asking where Naberius, their leader. Instead of answering Adam's question, the demon says that they are

waiting for him. Adam is confused as to whom the demon are referring to. Adam continue to hit the demon and asked what does he means.

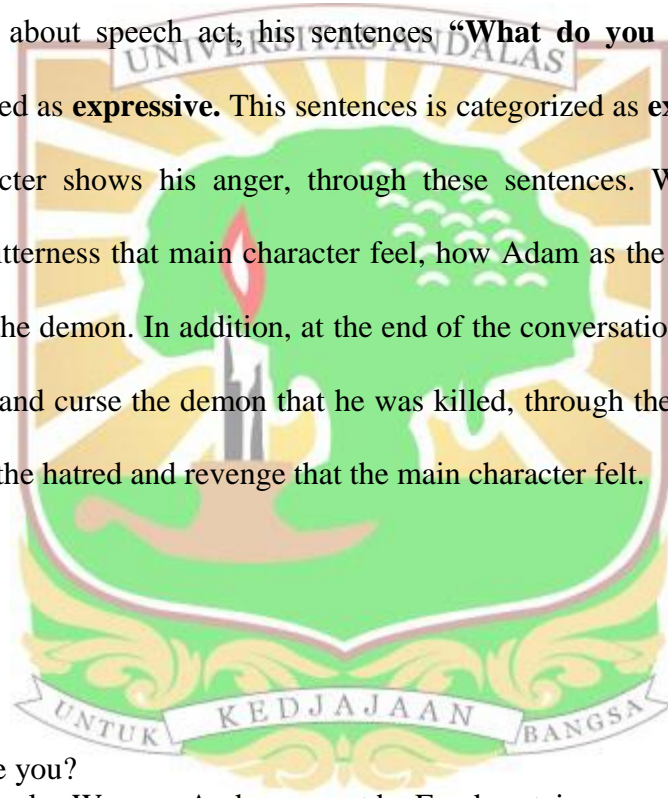
As it turns out, when Adam and legions of gargoyles fight against the demon, the queen of the gargoyles has been kidnapped by the demon. Adam is very angry and increasingly hit the demon while wondering where the Queen is hidden, but the devil that makes Adam hit increasingly hard, and continue to ask with rough where the Queen is hidden, until the demon gave up said that the Queen of the angels is hidden away in a studio, walton studio. After saying where the queen is hidden, the demon would not cease to make Adam upset saying why is Adam upset saying why is Adam looking for the Queen of the gargoyles, whereas the Queen has locked the creature that became the biggest mistake a man like Adam, Adam was very angry and dragged the demon to the toward the holy water that is nearby and enter the head of the demon into it, the demon screamed and burned, with full anger and hatred, Adam condemning and cursing the demon to suffer in hell.

Adam's utterances creates a speech act. Through the Adam's sentences above, we would know that Adam as the main charater shows some action and an expression of anger against the demon who met him, until the demon gave up and fell away, Adam still hitting while he asking with full anger the whereabouts of their leader, Naberius. But, the words of the demon who say that they are waiting for Adam, making Adam confused and increasingly angry. After Adam know the Queen of the gargoyles have been kidnapped, Adam and legions of gargoyles fight against the demon, Adam getting hit and asked aloud where they hide the Queen. After the demon give up and tell, Adam killed the demon. Through the sentence of Adam



above, we would know that Adam cuss the demon burned with the holy water is filled with hate and anger. Adam shows any feelings of anger and frustation through the sentence that he say, and with a sentence that we can know the emotion pceived Adam when he hit, killing, and cursed the demon. Adam as the main character reveal hatred and revenge which he felt to the demon through his sentences.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **“What do you mean, expecting me?”** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as **expressive** because the main character shows his anger, through these sentences. We can know the emotions and bitterness that main character feel, how Adam as the main character is very hateful to the demon. In addition, at the end of the conversation above, the main characters cuss and curse the demon that he was killed, through the sentence that we can understand the hatred and revenge that the main character felt.



## Dialogue 11

### Datum 30

Adam : Who are you?

Mr. Wessex: Charles Wessex. And you must be Frankenstein.

Adam : My name is Adam!

Mr. Wessex : We are all the sons of our fathers, are we not?

Denying who we are only means that we are lost.

I am a journeyman, a partisan of progress. Like your father, I too seek to unravel the mortal coils of life.

This is Dr. Wade. She is one of the world's most respected electrophysiologists.

Terra : Hello.

Mr. Wessex: I have been trying to replicate Victor Frankenstein's stunning triumph for quite some time.

(STAMMERS)

Terra: What I have read of the journal has already been extremely helpful.

Mr. Wessex: Be reasonable, Adam. You are a living miracle. You contain the answers so many seek.

Adam: **I seek my own answers!**

This sentences spoken by Adam as the main characters when he barging into the Prince Naberius Laboratory. After knowing the Queen of gargoyles taken by demon to walton studio to be used as a guarantee that the gargoyle give Frankenstein's journal, Adam came into the studio, at the same time, came one gargoyle and give a journal about how to revive the corpse is their Queen released. The journal is journal used by Frankenstein to make Adam back to life. After the journal was submitted, the demon let go of their Queen, Adam was very surprised and tried to follow where the demon is gone, Adam tried secretly went into the Naberius office, and found a laboratory that in which there are two scientists are working in which, Adam can see it because of the wall of the made of glass. One of the scientists are in the laboratory is woman scientist who is studying the Frankenstein journal, Adam tried in and solve a glass of the wall with his strong body and Adam managed to get into the laboratory, instantly the alarm went off and two scientist is shocked, the women scientist who was reading the journal was very scared and his hand shake when Adam approached her to take the journal in her hand, she was very scared to see Adam action and his face that is creepy full of scars stitches. But, the Naberius guards that is the demonic forces were able to change the form of like a human being suddenly came, they will be caught Adam because of the action, but, when they began to approach Adam, Naberius showed up and stop the actions of the bodyguard. Naberius broach and say hello to Adam with a friendly, Naberius apologized for his bodyguard actions that

makes the situation become tense, but, it happened because Adam that barging, Adam immediately respond with rigid and unkindly, who men to greet him. Adam asked as if confused with the attitude of the man, Naberius immediately introduced himself and woman scientists standing curtains who was reading the Frankenstein's journal. In the same time, Naberius immediately guess that men talk to him and has a barging the laboratory is Frankenstein, corpses revived by Victor Frankenstein, but, Adam replied firmly and roughly that his name is Adam, the name given the Queen of the gargyle of him. Even so, Naberius still continue the conversation will be the goal revive tens of millions of the bodies and took Adam joined him. In spite of, the Naberius invitation to bring Adam join in destroy the life of humanity, Adam is evidence of a real man who revived by scientists, Adam has long searched by Naberius, because heard he was the first corpses and only managed to revived by Frankenstein. Naberius kept trying to invite Adam prove and answering things unsolved in creating a lot of troops and make immortal life, but, Adam hard and with the founding of astrong continue to refuse the Naberius invitation, he said that he was able to solve their own every thing he wanted to know, Adam able to find answers to these things without having to join with Naberius and the demons.

Adam's sentence was creates an speech act. From the sentences above, we can know that Adam as the main character show confusion against a speech of Naberius, however, he remain vigilant against Naberius because his greeting friendly, Adam showed that he felt strange because not ever know Naberius before, but, Naberius of a sudden good against him. We can know alertness that is the main character, through the sentence that ask Naberius when Naberius came and gave a speech, he asked who

greet him is with full of alertness and suspicion. Trought the sentence, we would know that Adam more confused and vigilant because Naberius know, that Adam is being created by Victor Frankenstein, when Naberius guess the name of Adam, Adam immediately tell the name given by the Queen of the gargoyles, Adam said it as if he did not want to tell or honest about the truth who himself, and he did not want to other eople discuss that he is the corp that revived by the legend scientist, Victor Frankenstein. On the conversation above, the main character shows the expression and an attitude toward the talk about by Naberius. Even when Naberius with a friendly offer Adam to join in with him in breaking any problem about the revive the bodies, and be any real evidence as corpses managed to revived, Adam refuse the invitation, Adam said firmly and hard that he could find know the answers of all the things that he wanted to know without the aid anyone.

According to the sentences **“I seek my own answer!”** We can found the type of speech act based on Searle’s theory that is classified as **expressive** since categorized as the type of speech act, these are speech act where Adam as the main characters showed an attitude and the expression of people who suddenly greeted and have known who Adam, whereas Adam never know the person. Through the sentences above, the main character show alertness and suspicion on Naberius, people be friendly him. The main character showed that he did not receive a speech friendly from people who was talking to it, even when Naberius trying to guess who Adam like he has know, that Adam is being Naberius creation, but, Adam actually eludes with the name any given by the Queen of the gargoyles for him, it can be known

through the main character who mention who himself with the firm, it showa alertness and suspicion against Naberius.

## Dialogue 12

### Datum 46

Adam :This ends tonight!  
(GROWLING)  
(YELLING)  
(METAL CLANGING)  
(PANTING)  
(ROARS)

Adam :**I have seen the bodies. You will never be able to control them!**

Zuriel : Control has never been the problem. There are millions of demon spirits trapped in hell waiting for the chance to possess a human body and return to ourworld.

Adam :What's this got to do with me?What's in hell that'sgot to do with me?

Zuriel : You have no soul, and a demon spirit can only possess a body that has no soul.

Adam :No! No!

This dialogue between Adam as the main character, Zuriel as the one of the demon. After Adam get back Frankenstein's journal, he tried to read and understand the contents of the journal. However, Adam difficult to understand the journal because what written in it is not expertise that Adam have. Adam trying to find Terra, woman scientist who was met with Adam while reading the the journal in the laboratory, Adam stalking Terra out of Naberius office and follow where Terra go. Adam just need the help of Terra. Adam tells about what happened, in addition, Adam tell and tried to make Terra believe about the war between the demons and the gargoyles, and Terra's boss, Charles Wessex is a Prince of Demon named Naberius. When Adam and Terra was walking, one of Naberius demon came and

attacked Adam, Terra ran and Adam fight with the demon, Adam carrying weapons getting ready to kill the demon, Adam intend to this day the demon is to be successful he killed. Amid the fight Adam said that he had seen thousand of the bodies, and with sure Adam said on the demon is that they would not be able to control the thousands of the bodies and create the demonic forces as planned Naberius. However, the demon id replied that only control is not a problem, but, there are millions of spirit of the demon is trapped in the hell, and they waited for an opportunity permeate the human body, only the body without the soul, such as tens of thousands of corpses saved by Naberius. Heard it Adam asked with angry and shouting, that's what the link between Adam with the demons who caught up in the hell, why all this connected with Adam, and the demon wanted Adam. The demon is immediately replied, because Adam body revived by Frankenstein, but, without the soul. Adam do not have the soul and the spirit of the demon can only entered the body without soul. The demon is managed to drop Adam and strangled him. the demon is trying to take Frankenstein's journal in Adam's pocket coat, At the same time, Adam issued a knife had been in sculpture with a symbol of sacred, and piercing the demon's stomach, instantly the demon was ablaze and die.

From the Adam's sentences above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. In the sentences were spoken by Adam above, Adam as the main character showed that he was preparing to kill the demon, when the demon is over and attacked him. Adam showed that he was sure the demon is going to die and won't come to attacked him anymore. In addition, Adam with sure said that the demon is not will be able to control the tens of thousands of the bodies that they have gathered and they

would not be able to create troops, Adam uttered these sentences with full confidence and resentment against the demons. When the devil said that the thousands of the corpse is going on enter by demon spirits who were caught in the hell, Adam with annoyed and asked loudly about what to do with the demon spirits, why Adam involved in this problem. What has Adam said, showing that he was very angry againts what he experienced during this time.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **"You will never be able to control them!"** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as expressive because the main characters shows the expression of emotion that he felt, he shows the confidence that he can kill the demon, he did it with a full of hatred against the demon. Adam also show and say firmly about his conviction that demons that would not be able to fulfil their plans. Through the sentences were spoken by Adam, we would find out of hatred and his desire to destroy the demons. Adam as the main characters show expressions against what the contents of felt such as hate, confusion, and alertness through the sentence.

### **Dialogue 13**

#### **Datum 57**

Adam : First thing they will do is wipe out the Gargoyle Order.  
There's so few gargoyles left,they won't stand a chance.  
Then Naberius will launch a war on humans. Kill most, enslave the rest. Your world will end.

(GASPS)

Terra: And what will you do?

Adam:It has nothing to do with me.

Terra: Of course, it does. You are as much a part of this world as anybody.

Adam :No, I'am different!

Terra : You're not that different.

Adam :**I'am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses.I'm a monster!**

Terra: You are only a monster if you behave like one.

This dialogue is between Adam and a woman scientist, Terra. After Adam managed to kill the demon that attacked him, and take back the journal, Adam's body hurt badly because of these fights, then, terra brings Adam to Adam's place to treat his wounds. When Terra treat Adam's wound, Adam tells a lot of things to Terra, one of them that after they will be hunted by the demon, because Terra has seen the form of the demon when the demon is attacked Adam, and Terra to be searched by the demon is because they need Terra to revive tens of thousands of the bodies to be the devil forces. Adam said that the only the Queen of the gargoyles that can help to protect Terra from the demon. In addition, Adam said that all the demon will annihilated all the gargoyles, and kill human beings, a human being left will be used as slave. Heard what adam say, Terra was very scared and ask Adam, what whould Adam do to help solve this problem, but, Adam just said that the problem is no regard to him, Terra who heard the answer is said that this is also a problem that Adam face, because Adam also part of this world. Adam just replied with aloud and with an expression filled indifference, Adam said that he was different, Adam just blend eight mortuary, and then Adam said with a sad, that he is a monster. For a moment, Terra silent and then immediately said that Adam will only be called a monster, if he acted asa monster, heard it, Adam snapped and silent as the words were spoken by Terra make Adam realized thathe was not as bad as he thinks.



Adam's sentence was creates an speech act. From the sentences above, we can know that Adam as the main character showing expressions where he was trying to say the truth of what will be faced by mankind, one of the problems that will be faced by Terra, Adam explained to her about what will happen, and who can help to protect Terra. In addition, through the sentences above, Adam shows a hard stance and dodge when Terra asked what he was doing in helping the human race, Adam precisely dodge and said that he had nothing to do with this problem, Adam reveals the sad feelings, and what she had been thinking, he showed that he is not the essential being that is able to help against the demon attacks, Adam said that he was just a monster that was created with a combination of eight bodies. Though what he says, Adam as the main character shows sadness and despair will be the case, he felt not a creature worth fighting to defeat the demonic forces to save humanity.

According to the sentences **“I am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses. I'm a monster!”** We can found the type of speech act based on Searle's theory that is classified as **expressive** since categorized the type of speech act, these are speech act where Adam as the main character shows a lot of expression to what he was talking about, and communicate with the emotions that he felt. Through the sentence above, the main character tries to explain to his friend about the problems happens, the main character shows that he is willing to tell about what it wants to be know by his friends. However, the main character also shows the despair and sadness when dicussiing about the actions that should be done, through the sentences, he describes his feelings and tell that he is not a creature that deserves help human defeat the demon forces.

## Dialogue 14

### Datum 58

Adam : I' am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses. I'm a monster.

Terra : You are only a monster if you behave like one.

Adam : **I have never had to thank a human for anything before.**

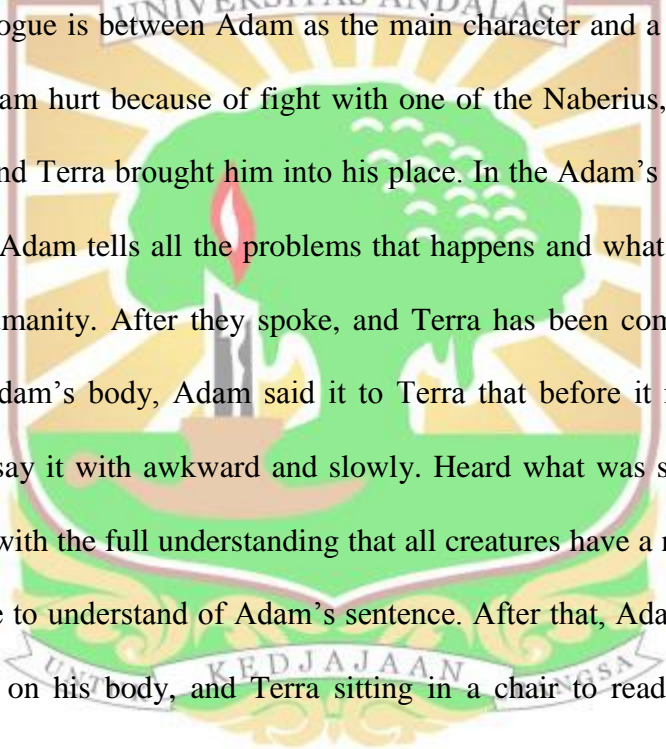
Terra : Well, we have our uses, I suppose.

(GROANS)

(SIGHS)

Terra : How are you feeling?

Adam : I have been through worse.



This dialogue is between Adam as the main character and a woman scientist, Terra. When Adam hurt because of fight with one of the Naberius, Adam tell Terra where he lives and Terra brought him into his place. In the Adam's place, Terra treat his wounds and Adam tells all the problems that happens and what will be faced by Terra and all humanity. After they spoke, and Terra has been completed stitch the wound in the Adam's body, Adam said it to Terra that before it never thanked to humans, Adam say it with awkward and slowly. Heard what was spoken by Adam, Terra answered with the full understanding that all creatures have a nature of its own, and Terra is able to understand of Adam's sentence. After that, Adam tried to rest to recover wounds on his body, and Terra sitting in a chair to read the journal, she continued the part which she had ever read in the laboratory. When Terra finished reading, Adam woke up and Terra to greet him, Terra asks whether the conditions and the wound of Adam's body has improved, however, Adam replied with a firm and rigid that he never experienced what is worse and more severe than he experienced at this time.

From the Adam's sentences above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. In the sentences were spoken by Adam above, Adam as the main character trying to show a phrase in his own way, he tried to say thank you. Even after receiving the aid of the main characters says to his friend that he never thanked before, in the other hand, by the way was Adam uttered his thanks, although the thanks spoken by Adam is not as clear as usual a lot of people, but, that's how the main characters express his gratitude. In addition, through the sentence above, Adam as the main character also communicate rigid and ignorant when his friends ask about the wound on his body. Adam as the main characters communicate and convey his feelings in his own way, even in conveying the thanks and the circumstances.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **"I have never had to thank a human for anything before."** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as expressive because the main characters trying to say thank you. Through the sentence above, the main character shows the way to thank, even though it this way different than usual made, but, in a way that's the main character express his gratitude.

## **Dialogue 15**

### **Datum 63**

Terra : Carl, listen to me. I want you to leave Wessex right now.

Carl : Leave?

Terra : And I want you to meet me at the train station.

Carl : I have still got all the data crunching to do.

Terra : Carl, please. Please just trust me, it's about the journal.

Carl : All right, I will be there in 20.

Terra : Okay. Bye.

Adam :**You shouldn't have done that!**

Terra : Well, he knows as much about there-animation process as I do.

If what you say is true, then he's in danger as well.

Adam :We don't need him!

Terra : This isn't about whatyou need right now.

Adam :I will go with you, look after you.

This dialogue is between Adam and Terra, a woman scientist. When Adam was talking to Terra in the Adam's place, Terra's phone was rang and and Carl, a scientist also working in the same lab called her, spontaneously, she said to Carl about the boss of them, Charles Wessex. Terra have learned that they boss are Prince Naberius, Terra trying to make Carl believe and left the laboratory, they agreed met in the train station, and Terra end her conversation. After hearing Terra's conversation, Adam surprised and and warned Terra that she shouldn't do it, Terra defending herself and criticized her opinion, instantly, Adam angry and said that Carl not needed to this problem, Adam said with a loud and disgust. Terra don't care about what has been warned by Adam, she said that Carl in dangerous and put on her coat. Adam closer and yelling to stop Terra, but, she still wanted to go.

Adam's sentence was creates an speech act. From the sentences above, we can know that Adam as the main character showed some expression in communicate, we would know the meaning and what Adam feel through what Adam say as the main characters. When Terra talking to his friend, Carl, and said about the problem, Adam surprised and gave Terra warning, that she shouldn't do that, Terra's friend not supposed to be involved in this problem, what Terra do will only worsen the situation, and even dangerous Carl. Though this sentence, main characters shows the way he give a warning and fear he felt, the main character said with a loud and

commemorating his friend repeatedly to listen to what he said, even he called out the name of his friend hard, he showed caring and a sense of worry about his friend.

According to the sentences “**You shouldn't have done that!**” We can found the type of speech act based on Searle’s theory that is classified as **expressive** since categorized as the type of speech act, these are speech act where Adam as the main characters revealed the feeling and emotions felt through a sentence that he would say. In the sentence spoken by the main character, we can understand about feelings and the meaning of the main character. The main character trying to express his feelings, the way he warned, his anger, and a sense of concern he felt.

### Dialogue 16

#### Datum 69

Queen Leonore : Release him!

Adam : You lied to me!

Queen Leonore : Yes, I did. But I had a higher duty to protect the human race.

Adam : **Do you understand what that journal is to me? It's the chronicle of how I came to be! Who I am. What I am!**

Queen Leonore : You are a unique, lonely being rejected by both your maker and the rest of humanity. And, as a result, you are filled with rage.

You do not need a book to tell you that.

This dialogue between Adam as the main character and Queen Leonore, Queen of the Gargoyle. After Terra moved away to meet Carl, Adam went to the castle of the gargoyles to meet Queen Leonore. When entering the castle, Adam directly to the queen Leonore sit, but, Adam was ambushed by some of gargoyle, the queen immediately ordered a few gargoyle to let go of Adam, Adam immediately snapped the Queen and said that the Queen had been lie to him. At the same time, Queen Leonore responded with a calm that he was lie to Adam, because he had to

protect mankind. Adam very peevisish after hearing what Queen Leonore say, then, Adam said loudly whether the Queen don't know how the importance of the journal, the journal is the historical record in creating Adam, and about who Adam. Although Adam upset and very dissapointed, but, he tried to explain to Queen Leonore how the journal is very important. The Queen trying to respond with calm, he said that Adam is unique creatures that loneliness, Adam had been rejected by his creator. Victor Frankenstein, and also by humans. Therefore, Adam filled of anger.

From the Adam's sentences above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. In the sentences were spoken by Adam above, Adam as the main character showed his anger to come to the castle of gargoyle and went directly to the Queen, Adam immediately snapped the Queen and said the Queen had been lie to him, Adam said with a full of pique. Through the sentence above, we would know that Adam tried to show emotion he felt, Adam very disappointes and angry because they hand Frankenstein's journal to the demon, when the journal is very important, the journal is a not how Adam created by Victor Frankenstein.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences **“Do you understand what that journal is to me? It's the chronicle of how I came to be!Who I am. What I am!”** Is classified as **expressive**. This sentences is categorized as expressivebecause the main characters tried to show emotion he felt, through the sentence, we can find out how dissapointment and anger has felt by the main character. In the sentence above, the main characters tried to explain something based on the feeling that he felt.

## Dialogue 17

### Datum 76

Queen Loenore : Follow him, Gideon. As soon as you have the journal in sight..destroy him!  
(GLASS BREAKING)  
(GRUNTS)  
(BREATHING HEAVILY)  
(GASPS)  
Adam : Terra?  
(SNARLS)  
(GROANS)

Adam : **Remember, I have no soul!**

Gideon:God will surely damn you!

Adam : He already did.

This dialogue between Adam as the main character and Gideon, one of the gargoyle. After Adam met with Queen Leonore, the Queen of the gargoyles, tell that there are tens of thousands of corpses saved by Prince Naberius to be the troops, Adam asked the queen to protect himself and Terra of the war will happen, and the queen granting his request. However, after Adam left the castle, queen Leonore ordered Gideon, one of the gargoyle to follow Adam. The Queen asked Gideon to kill Adam after getting the journal that always taken by Adam wherever he went.

When Adam walked toward the residence, he felt there followed him. Adam immediately entered the building to the room, he heard a voice in the room, Adam immediately take away guns and solve the storage weapons, then enter the place where the voice came, Adam call Terra because wary if the voice came from Terra that went into the room. When Adam tried to find the source of the sound, Gideon attacked Adam and beat him. Adam and Gideon fought. In the fight is full force, Gideon not careful, so that the ax was taken by Gideon stuck to his chest. Gideon

trying to breathe, instantly Adam said with a full of hatred and revenge, Adam said as he reminded him, that should Gideon remember that Adam do not have the soul, so Adam cannot be dead. Gideon has shed and dying, reply to what Adam said, Gideon hoping to god cursing Adam, but, Adam quickly answered with hateful that God has indeed been cursed him.

Adam's sentence contains an speech act. From the sentences above, we can know that Adam as the main character show hatred and revenge he felt, through the sentence, Adam describe his anger when Gideon attacked him, although Gideon has been injured by an axe. Through the sentence spoken by Adam, Adam showed that he is not being able to be killed by Gideon, Adam say with full of hatred, Adam as if to challenge Gideon and showed that would be Gideon doing is just useless.

According to the sentences **"Remember, I have no soul!"** It can be found the type of speech act based on Searle's theory that is classified as **expressive** since categorized as the type of speech act. These are speech act where Adam as the main character showing an expression of hatred, and through the sentence, the main character said that he would not be destroyed with as he gives warning with full of emotions. In the sentence above, we can see the revenge and hatred that the main character felt.

## Dialogue 18

### Datum 79

Adam : Gideon...

Queen Leonore : I know.

Adam: **Then, why did you save me?**



Queen Leonore : Because you finally found your higher purpose.

Terra : Where's the journal?

Adam : I don't need it anymore.

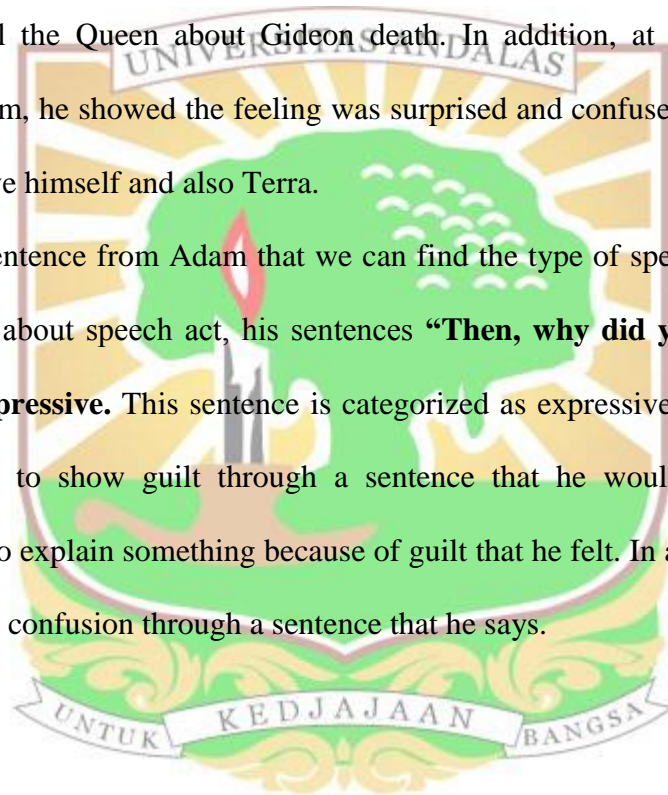
This dialogue between Adam as the main character, Queen Leonore as the Queen of the Gargoyle, and Terra, a woman scientist. After Adam defeated Gideon, one of the gargoyle, Adam hide and burn Frankenstein's journal, Adam feel that the journal is causing a lot of problems. At the same time, Terra captured by Naberius and forced to revive the thousands of corpses has Naberius kept. After contemplating all of the problem and burn journal, Adam immediately act to distract the gargoyle and queen Leonore, he was standing resident castle, it makes Queen Leonore and the gargoyles gathered and follow Adam. Adam ran while followed by Queen Leonore and the gargoyles, Adam guides them to the Naberius place. The demons who saw Adam came and took a gun, directly out and prepared to be fought.

Queen Leonore was very surprised when knowing that Adam has guide them to the Naberius, the Queen immediately ordered the troops to help Adam to annihilate demonic forces. When the gargoyle troops and the demon armies fought, Adam find where Naberius and tried to kill him, after a fight, Naberius lost and dead, it makes the rest of the building be destroyed at the same time, queen Leonore and the gargoyle troops save Adam and Terra. When they in the castle, Adam immediately began the conversation with the Queen about Gideon, gargoyle the most powerful, Adam want to sat that Gideon has killed when fight with him. However, when Adam have finished talking, Queen Leonore said if he already know about Gideon death. Adam confused and wonder after hearing what Queen Leonore say, and asked why the Queen save Adam and Terra, whereas Adam has killed Gideon, the Queen smiled

and said, that she save Adam because Adam have done thing that are very good, and had to do the right.

From the Adam's sentences above, we could identify it into the type of speech act. In the sentences were spoken by Adam above, Adam as the main characters show feeling guilty towards the gargoyle troops, since the death of Gideon, one of the gargoyle. Through the conversation above, Adam trying to explain and tell the Queen about Gideon death. In addition, at the sentence that spoken by Adam, he showed the feeling was surprised and confused, because Queen Leonore has save himself and also Terra.

The sentence from Adam that we can find the type of speech act, based on Searle's theory about speech act, his sentences "**Then, why did you save me?**" Is classified as **expressive**. This sentence is categorized as expressive because the main characters tried to show guilt through a sentence that he would say. The main character tried to explain something because of guilt that he felt. In addition, the main character shows confusion through a sentence that he says.



### 3.3 Expressive Utterance

#### 1. Expressive Utterance

Keziah : Your Majesty.  
Gideon : No more than a wildbeast, Your Majesty. Destroy it and be done with this.  
Queen Leonore : So you understand reason.  
Adam : **Where am I? How did I get here?**  
Queen Leonore : The creatures that attacked. You, what did they want?  
Adam : I don't know!

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because the utterance above shows an expression of shocked and anger. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 2. Expressive Utterance

Adam: Where am I? How did I get here?  
Queen Leonore : The creatures that attacked. You, what did they want?  
Adam : **I don't know!**  
Ophir: We heard them speak of Naberius.  
Keziah : Seems he wants this thing alive.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because the utterance above shows an expression of anger. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 3. Expressive Utterance

Ophir : We heard them speak of Naberius.  
Keziah : Seems he wants this thing alive.  
Gideon : If Naberius wants it alive, all the more reason to destroy it.  
Adam : **No!**  
Queen Leonore : Gideon.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because the utterance above shows an expression of shocked and

anger. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 4. Expressive Utterance

Queen Leonore : You have now been drawn into this war.  
(SCOFFS)

Adam: **I care not for the world of man.**

QueenLeonore :Yes, we've heard the stories of you. Shunned by your human creator, lost and alone. You would be welcome here.  
Until we learn why Naberius wants you, I ask that you stay with us, safe within these hallowed walls.

Adam :I go my own way!

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, it can be seen that the main character shows the expression do not agree and refuse things offered to him. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

#### 5. Expressive Utterance

Adam : I care not for the world of man.

QueenLeonore :Yes, we've heard the stories of you. Shunned by your human creator, lost and alone. You would be welcome here.  
Until we learn why Naberius wants you, I ask that you stay with us, safe within these hallowed walls.

Adam :**I go my own way!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, it can be seen that the main character shows the expression disagree and refuse things. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the

less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

## 6. Expressive Utterance

Ophir: Demons, however, remain strong. To help you survive against them, the Queen has asked us to provide you with weapons.

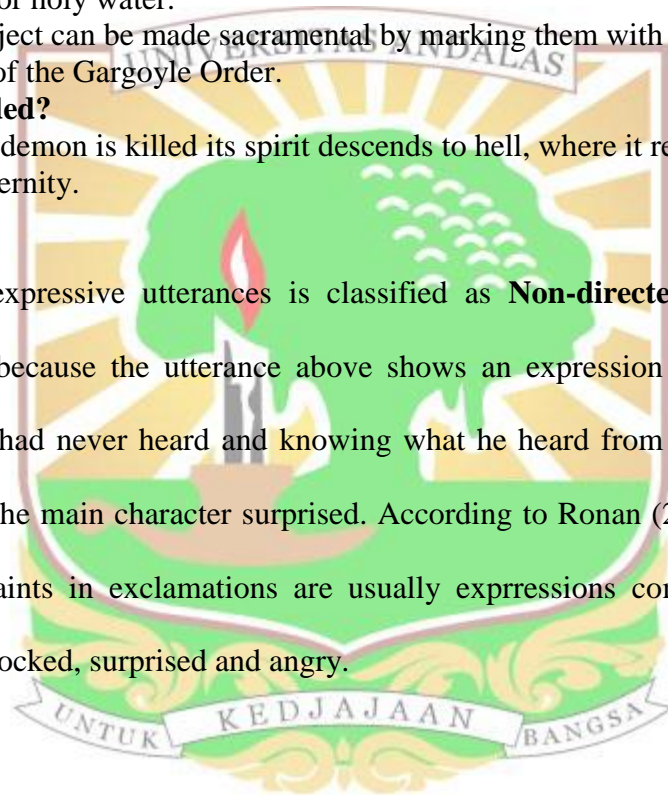
Demons can only be descended by sacramentals, blessed objects such as the crucifix or holy water.

Keziah: Any object can be made sacramental by marking them with the blessed symbol of the Gargoyle Order.

Adam: **Descended?**

Ophir: When a demon is killed its spirit descends to hell, where it remains trapped for all eternity.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because the utterance above shows an expression of surprised, the main character had never heard and knowing what he heard from the angels it was before, so that the main character surprised. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.



## 7. Expressive Utterance

Keziah: Any object can be made sacramental by marking them with the blessed symbol of the Gargoyle Order.

Adam: Descended?

Ophir: When a demon is killed its spirit descends to hell, where it remains trapped for all eternity.

Adam: **How do you descend a gargoyle?**

Keziah: We are sacramental beings of light and good. We ascend!

Ophir: And only at the hands of godless creatures that have no souls.

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main characters show disapproval or hatred against the gargoyles, the main character purposely ask these questions, as want to know also how to make the gargoyles descend. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 8. Expressive Utterance

(But some things had not changed. If the demons could find me in the wilderness, it was only a matter of time before they found me here, which is why I had to find them first).

(CAR HORNS HONKING IN DISTANCE)  
(SNARLS)

Adam : **Naberius, where is he?**

Policeman : Police! Put down your weapon!

(GROWLS)  
(CRACKING)

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character showed an angry expression and asked with full of emotions. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 9. Expressive Utterances

Queen Leonore : Ours is a war that must be fought in the shadows. It is not an open battle field for you to do as you please.

Adam : **I'm descending demons, aren't I?**

Queen Leonore: Do not pretend that you are doing this for us or mankind!

You care only about yourself, Adam.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamation**, because in the conversation above, the main character showed an angry expression, and tried to explain that he had to do a thing worth he do. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 10. Expressive Utterance

Gideon : Do you know a human was killed in that alley tonight?

Adam: **I didn't kill him!**

Gideon : Your actions led directly to his death.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamation**, because in the conversation above, the main character showed an angry expression, and tried to show with hard that he does not make mistakes. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 11. Expressive Utterances

Gideon : There will not be a next time. You will remain here until the Queen decides what to do with you.

Adam: **You cannot keep me here, Leonore!**

Queen Leonore: I can hardly risk unleashing you on the streets of this city.

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main characters tried to show disapproval against what he

received. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

## 12. Expressive Utterance

Queen Leonore : I can hardly risk unleashing you on the streets of this city.

Adam: **My life is my own. You will not take it from me!**

Queen Leonore : Your life was not granted to you by the grace of God! It was fabricated in a laboratory! And until you learn to use it wisely, I will do what I must!

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character tries to show the anger that he feels and show it that he does not like with full of anger. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 13. Expressive Utterance

Adam : My life is my own. **You will not take it from me!**

Queen Leonore : Your life was not granted to you by the grace of God!

It was fabricated in a laboratory! And until you learn to use it wisely, I will do what I must!

Adam : **Then you are no better than Naberius!**

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the anger and resentment against the opposite talking. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-



directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 14. Expressive Utterances

Queen Leonore : When I met you, my first thought was to have you destroyed. But then I looked into your eyes, and do you know what I saw there? Not a soul, but the potential for one. Now, all I see is darkness.

Adam : **I know of no other way. I am not human, nor a gargoyle, nor a demon. I am like none other.**

Adam: Ophir.

(DOOR CLOSES)

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows sadness and despair of his life. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. Expressing sorrow is the expression of feeling sad where the speaker expresses his/her own misfortune, either at their own or somebody else's doing.

#### 15. Expressive Utterance

Adam: Ophir, give me a weapon! Let me fight for my life!

(THUDDING CONTINUES)

(GRUNTS)

(GROANS) (OPHIR WHIMPERED)

Keziah : No!

(GASPING)

Adam : **Keziah. I will do what I can.**

Keziah : No! I wish to be with Ophir. It was forbidden by the Order, it will not be so anymore.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the form of sympathy and compassion against what he saw. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing

sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

## 16. Expressive Utterances

Queen Leonore :Quickly, go help the others!  
(GRUNTS)

Adam : **Where is Naberius?**

Demon : They are expecting you.

Adam : What do you mean, expecting me?

Demon : We knew the gargoyles woulddo everything they couldto keep you out of Naberius' hands. But in the heat of battle, they left unprotected their greatest treasure.

All we had to do was lure Gideon and the others away.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the sentences above, the main character showed a anger. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 17. Expressive utterance

Adam : Where's Naberius?

Demon : They're expecting you.

Adam : **What do you mean, expecting me?**

Demon : We knew the gargoyles would do everything they could to keep you out of Naberius' hands. But in the heat of battle, they left unprotected their greatest treasure.

All we had to do was lure Gideon and the others away.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the sentences above, the main characters tried to show the anger and asked with a full of emotion to opponents talking. According to Ronan

(2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 18. Expressive utterance

Adam : Where's Naberius?

Demon : They're expecting you.

Adam : What do you mean, expecting me?

Demon : We knew the gargoyles would do everything they could to keep you out of Naberius' hands. But in the heat of battle, they left unprotected their greatest treasure.

All we had to do was lure Gideon and the others away.

(GRUNTS)

Adam : **Tell me where Zuriel took her!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the sentences above, can be known that the main character is very angry and full of emotion. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 19. Expressive Utterance

Monster : Tell me where Zuriel took her!

Demon: What do you care? Hmm? You going to rescue her?

(GROANING)

She locked you up! She despises you. You are nothing to her, but another grand human mistake!

(SCREAMS)

Adam : **Where is she?**

Demon : Walton Theater! Gideon is to bring you therein exchange for Leonore.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the sentences above, the main characters tried to show the anger and asked with a full of emotion to opponents talking. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 20. Expressive Utterance

Adam : Where is she?

Demon : Walton Theater! Gideon is to bring you there in exchange for Leonore.

(YELLS)

(SIZZLING)

(SCREAMING)

Adam : **Descend in pain, demon!**

(SNARLS)

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the sentences above, can be known that the main character shows the anger and resentment, the main character cursing with full of pique.. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 21. Expressive Utterance

(GASPS)

(ALARM BLARING)

(GASPS)

(DOOR OPENS)

Prince Naberius: Leave him be!

My apologies for the zealous nature of our security.Perhaps if you had simply knocked on the front door,this unfortunate awkwardness might have been avoided.

Adam : **Who are you?**

Prince Naberius : Charles Wessex. And you must be Frankenstein.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because through the sentence above, we can know that the main character surprised and felt annoyed against the devil's sudden come about him. Besides the main character surprised and felt annoyed against the demon's sudden come to him. In addition, the main character surprised and suspicion on someone greet him but he did know. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

## 22. Expressive Utterance

Adam : Who are you?

Prince Naberius: Charles Wessex. And you must be Frankenstein.

Adam : **My name is Adam!**

Mr. Wessex : We are all the sons of our fathers, are we not?

Denying who we are only means that we are lost.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Disagreement**, because in the sentences above, the main character shows the expression disagree against what he listen and try to deny it when someone tried to guess who himself. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 23. Expressive Utterance

Prince Naberius: I have been trying to replicate Victor Frankenstein's stunning triumph for quite some time.

(STAMMERS)

Terra: What I have read of the journal has already been extremely helpful.

Mr. Wessex: Be reasonable, Adam. You are a living miracle. You contain the answers so many seek.

Adam : **I seek my own answers!**

Mr. Wessex : Of course you do.

Stay with us. Help us understand your father's work, and, together, we can unlock those answers and more.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Disagreement**, because in the sentences above, the main character shows the expression of disapproval and refusal to something offered him. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 24. Expressive Utterance

Adam: I'm not going to hurt you. Come with me.

(PANTING)

Terra : Why are you following me?

Adam : **How close are you to re-animating a human corpse?**

(STUTTERS)

Terra : I can't tell you that.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Volition**, because in the conversation above, the main character asked something to someone, because he expects the person to help him to solve a problem, and tell how to solve these problems. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), volition is an expression of a desire or

hope for something to happen. The speaker's desire wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

## 25. Expressive Utterance

Adam : How close are you to re-animating a human corpse?

(STUTTERS)

Terra : I can't tell you that.

Adam : **Would this help?**

Terra : Oh, I haven't had the chance to finish it yet.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Volition**, because in the conversation above, the main character asked something to someone, because he expects the person to help him to solve a problem, and the main character offers something that people can use to help the main character solve the problem. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), volition is an expression of a desire or hope for something to happen. The speaker's desire wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

## 26. Expressive Utterance

Terra : I can't tell you that.

Adam : Would this help?

Terra : Oh, I haven't had the chance to finish it yet.

Adam : **What if you examined me?**

Terra : Back at the Institute?

Adam : Not there. Somewhere away from it.

Terra : But all my equipment's there. My notes, my research!

This expressive utterance is classified as **Volition**, because in the conversation above, the main character asked something to someone, because he

expects the person to help him to solve a problem, According to Ronan (2015:34-41), volition is an expression of a desire or hope for something to happen. The speaker's desire wants in order to expect it becomes reality.

## 27. Expressive Utterance

Adam : What if you examined me?

Terra : Back at the Institute?

Adam : **Not there. Somewhere away from it.**

Terra : But all my equipment's there. My notes, my research!

Adam : You don't know who it is you're working for.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Disagreement**, because in the sentences above, the main character shows the expression disapproval and refusal to something. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

## 28. Expressive Utterance

Terra : Back at the Institute?

Adam : Not there. Somewhere away from it.

Terra : But all my equipment's there. My notes, my research!

Adam : **You don't know who it is you're working for.**

Terra : Mr. Wessex?

Adam : He's not who you think he is.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show a form of sympathy and trying to tell a state that is not known by his interlocutor. According to Ronan



(2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and sympathizing.

### 29. Expressive Utterance

Terra : What did you say that your name was? Adam?

Adam : That's the name the Gargoyle Queen gave to me.

Terra : Look, I understand you probably suffered severe brain damage during the reanimation process given the level.

Adam : **This is real! All of it!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because through the sentence above, the main character is angry and resentful to his interlocutor because the person does not believe what he was saying. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 30. Expressive Utterance

Terra : I'm sorry. I...I just don't believe in gargoyles and demons.

Demon : Frankenstein!

Terra : Oh, shit.

Adam: Run!

Adam : **This ends tonight!**

(GROWLING)

(METAL CLANGING)

(PANTING)

(ROARS)

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character showing an angry expression and full of emotions. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-

directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 31. Expressive Utterance

Adam : This ends tonight!

(GROWLING)

(METAL CLANGING)

(PANTING)

(ROARS)

Adam : **I have seen the bodies. You'll never be able to control them!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character showing an angry expression and full of hatred. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 32. Expressive Utterance

Adam: I have seen the bodies. You'll never be able to control them.

Demon : Control has never been the problem. There are millions of demon spirits trapped in hell waiting for the chance to possess a human body and return to our world.

(SNARLING)

Adam : **What's this got to do with me? What's in hell that's got to do with me?**

Demon : You have no soul, and a demon spirit can only possess a body that has no soul.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character showing an angry expression and said with full of emotion. According to Ronan (2015:34-41),

non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

### 33. Expressive Utterance

Adam : First thing they will do is wipe out the Gargoyle Order.  
There's so few gargoyles left,they won't stand a chance.  
Then Naberius will launch a war on humans. Kill most, enslave the rest.  
Your world will end.  
(GASPS)

Terra: And what will you do?

Adam:**It has nothing to do with me!**

Terra : Of course, it does.You are as much a part of this world as anybody.

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show the disagreement of someone opinion. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 34. Expressive Utterance

Terra: And what will you do?

Adam: It has nothing to do with me.

Terra : Of course, it does.You are as much a part of this world as anybody.

Adam :**No, I'am different!**

Terra : You're not that different.

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show the disagreement an rejection of an opinion. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of

polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 35. Expressive Utterance

Adam : No, I'am different!

Terra : You're not that different.

Adam : **I' am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses. I'm a monster!**

Terra : You are only a monster if you behave like one.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show the grief which he felt, and explain the situation. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

### 36. Expressive Utterance

Adam : I' am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses. I'm a monster.

Terra : You are only a monster if you behave like one.

Adam : **I have never had to thank a human for anything before.**

Terra : Well, we have our uses, I suppose.

This expressive utterances is classified as **thanking**, because in the conversation above, the main character tried to say thank you in his own way. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Thanking as an expressive speech acts to show gratitude or thanks to the hearer. Thanking as the positive feeling to the hearer who has done a service to the speaker.

### 37. Expressive Utterance

Terra : How are you feeling?

Adam : **I have been through worse.**

Terra : What happened to Victor Frankenstein?

They say he vanished after his... Wife died.

Adam : I killed his wife. He hunted me. I would've killed him, too.

But he froze to death. I hated him.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show sorrowing and grief his life. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

### 38. Expressive Utterance

Terra : I finished reading it. Seems he refined the process significantly after you.

I mean, his science is still incredibly, wildly out of the box, but, um, I think I can reproduce it. Perhaps even improve on it.

Frankenstein promised to make you a companion, didn't he?

Adam : **A promise he broke.**

Terra : Is that why you came to me? You want me to fulfill Victor Frankenstein's promise?

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character show suffering and dissapointments against what he ever get. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

### 39. Expressive Utterance

Terra : Carl, listen to me. I want you to leave Wessex right now.

Carl : Leave?

Terra : And I want you to meet me at the train station.

Carl : I have still got all the data crunching to do.

Terra : Carl, please. Please just trust me, it's about the journal.

Carl : All right, I will be there in 20.

Terra : Okay. Bye.

Adam : **You shouldn't have done that!**

Terra : Well, he knows as much about the animation process as I do. If what you say is true, then he's in danger as well.

This expressive utterance is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the expression do not agree on a course of action. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

#### 40. Expressive Utterance

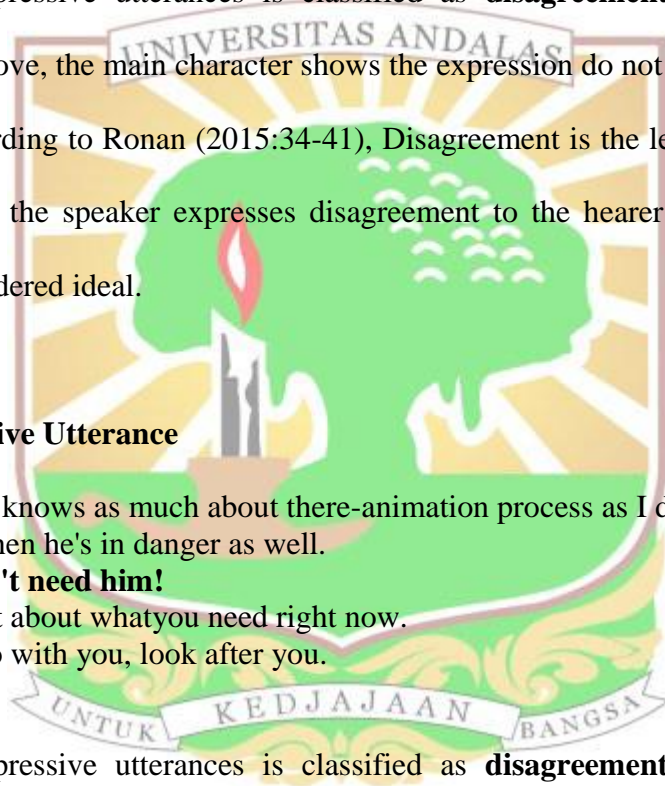
Terra : Well, he knows as much about the animation process as I do. If what you say is true, then he's in danger as well.

Adam : **We don't need him!**

Terra : This isn't about what you need right now.

Adam : I will go with you, look after you.

This expressive utterance is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the expression do not agree on a course of action. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.



#### 41. Expressive Utterance

Adam : We don't need him!

Terra : This isn't about what you need right now.

Adam : **I will go with you, look after you.**

Terra : You go talk to the Gargoyle Queen. I will meet you back here in an hour.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show a form of sympathy and and a sense of anxiety against opponents talking. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

#### 42. Expressive Utterance

Adam : I will go with you, look after you.

Terra : You go talk to the Gargoyle Queen. I will meet you back here in an hour.

Adam : **Terra!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main characters shows the expression of angry and annoyed to someone who didn't want to listen to say.. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 43. Expressive Utterance

Terra : You go talk to the Gargoyle Queen. I will meet you back here in an hour.

Adam : Terra!

Terra : That way you can just look after yourself. You are good at that.

Adam :**Here!**

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to shows the form of sympathy and tried to help someone who will be faced dangers. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

#### 44. Expressive Utterance

Queen Leonore : Release him!

Adam : **You lied to me!**

Queen Leonore : Yes, I did. But I had a higher duty to protect the human race.

This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the anger and resentment. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

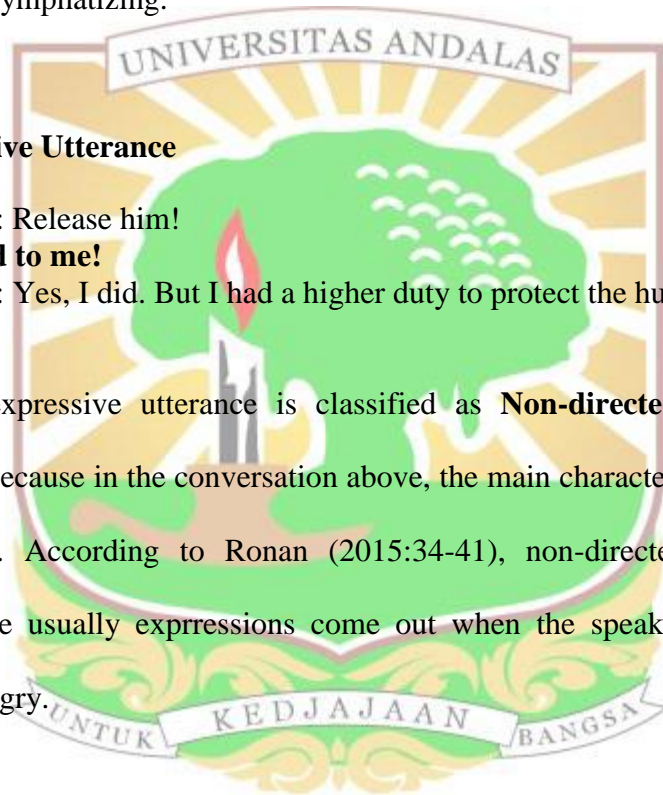
#### 45. Expressive Utterance

Adam : You lied to me!

Queen Leonore : Yes, I did. But I had a higher duty to protect the human race.

Adam : **Do you understand what that journal is to me? It's the chronicle of how I came to be! Who I am. What I am!**

Queen Leonore : You are a unique, lonely being rejected by both your maker and the rest of humanity. And, as a result, you are filled with rage. You do not need a book to tell you that.





This expressive utterance is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the anger, resentment, and the form of protest against a problem. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 46. Expressive Utterance

Queen Loenore : Follow him, Gideon. As soon as you have the journal in sight..destroy him!  
 (GLASS BREAKING)  
 (GRUNTS)  
 (BREATHING HEAVILY)  
 (GASPS)  
 (SNARLS)  
 (GROANS)

Adam : **Remember, I have no soul!**  
 Gideon :God will surely damn you.

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the anger and resentment against something was happening. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 47. Expressive Utterance

Adam : Remember, I have no soul!  
 Gideon :God will surely damn you.  
 Adam : **He already did!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **Non-directed complaints in exclamations**, because in the conversation above, the main character shows the anger and resentment against the state of he experienced. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry.

#### 48. Expressive Utterance

Adam : **Gideon...**

Queen Leonore : I know.

Adam : Then, why did you save me?

Queen Leonore : Because you finally found your higher purpose.

This Expressive Utterances is classified as **Apologizing**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show a form of apologize and guilt against what he was done. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Apologizing expresses the expression of being sorry. Apologizing shows the regret of the speaker for having done wrong or hurt someone's feeling.

#### 49. Expressive Utterance

Adam : Gideon...

Queen Leonore : I know.

Adam : **Then, why did you save me?**

Queen Leonore : Because you finally found your higher purpose.

Expressive Utterances is classified as **Expressing Sorrow**, because in the conversation above, the main character trying to show a form of sympathy and guilt against what had happen. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Expressing sorrow as

the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This also as condoling, lamenting, and symphatizing.

### 50. Expressive Utterance

Adam : Then, why did you save me?

Queen Leonore : Because you finally found your higher purpose.

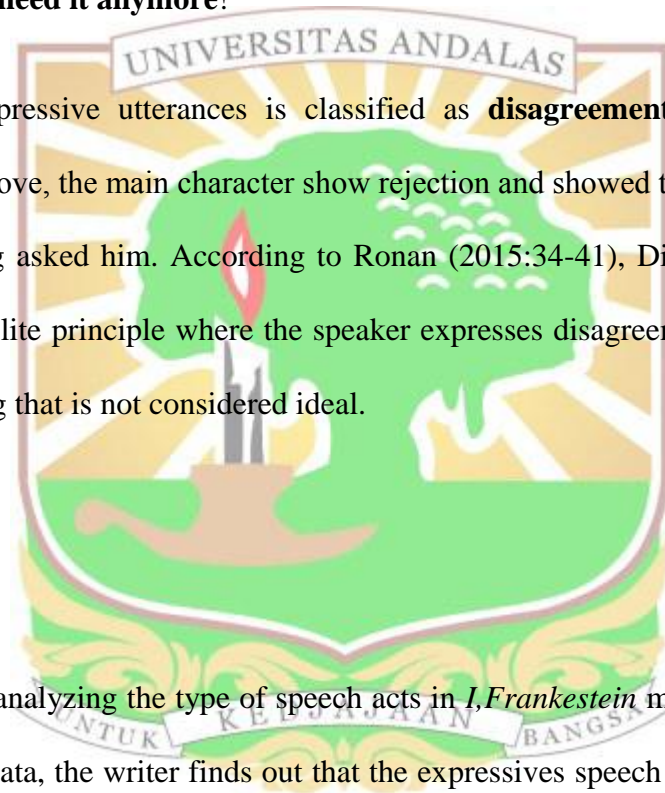
Terra : Where's the journal?

Adam : **I don't need it anymore!**

This expressive utterances is classified as **disagreement**, because in the conversation above, the main character show rejection and showed that he didn't need more something asked him. According to Ronan (2015:34-41), Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal.

### 3.4 Finding

After analyzing the type of speech acts in *I, Frankenstein* movie based on the analysis of 80 data, the writer finds out that the expressives speech act takes a bigger percentage (62,5%), with the result that, expressive are the most dominant type of the main character.



**Table 1: The Numbers and Percentages the Types of Speech Act.**

No	Types of Speech Act	Number	Percentages
1	Representatives	21	26,25%
2	Assertives	0	0%
3	Directives	6	7,5%
4	Commissives	3	3,75%
5	Expressives	50	62,5%
6	Declaratives	0	0%
	Total :	80	100%

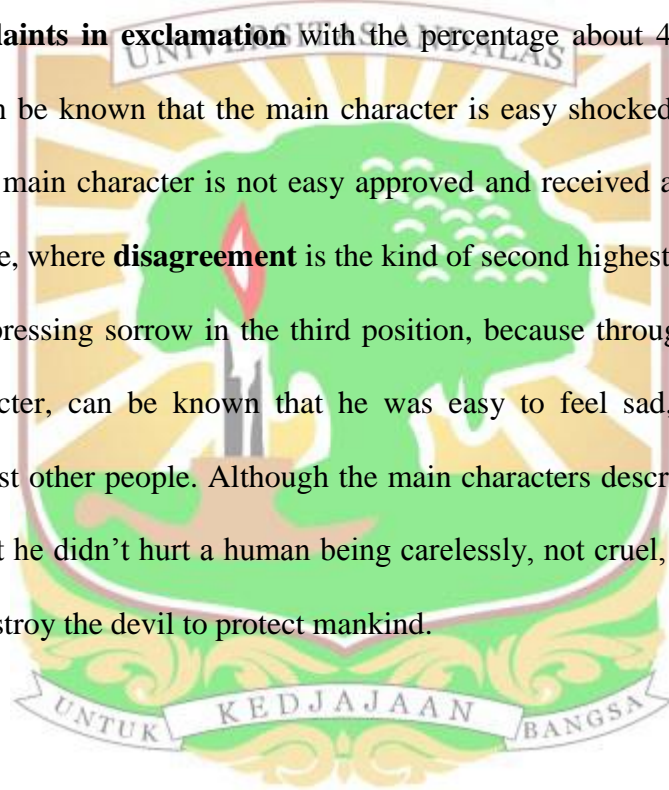
The most dominant type of the speech act sentences in this research is expressive with the percentage about 62,5%. The main character is very expressive, in a sad situation, dissapointed, angry, and disgust. The main character always showed his feelings in each utterances.

**Table 2: The Numbers and Percentages the Types of Expressive speech act.**

No	Types of Expressive	Number	Percentages
1.	Agreement	0	0%
2.	Disagreement	12	24%
3.	Volition	3	6%
4.	Thanking	1	2%
5.	Apologizing	1	2%

6.	Non-directed complaints in exclamation	24	48%
7.	Expressing Sorrow	9	18%
8.	Greetings	0	0%
	Total :	50	100%

The most dominant type of the expressive speech act in this research is **non-directed complaints in exclamation** with the percentage about 48%. Through the table above, can be known that the main character is easy shocked, full of emotion, and angry. The main character is not easy approved and received a bid, can be seen through the table, where **disagreement** is the kind of second highest, with percentage 24%. Then, expressing sorrow in the third position, because through the analysis of the main character, can be known that he was easy to feel sad, worry, and feel sympathy against other people. Although the main characters described as a monster and corpses, but he didn't hurt a human being carelessly, not cruel, even able to help the gargoyle destroy the devil to protect mankind.



## CHAPTER IV

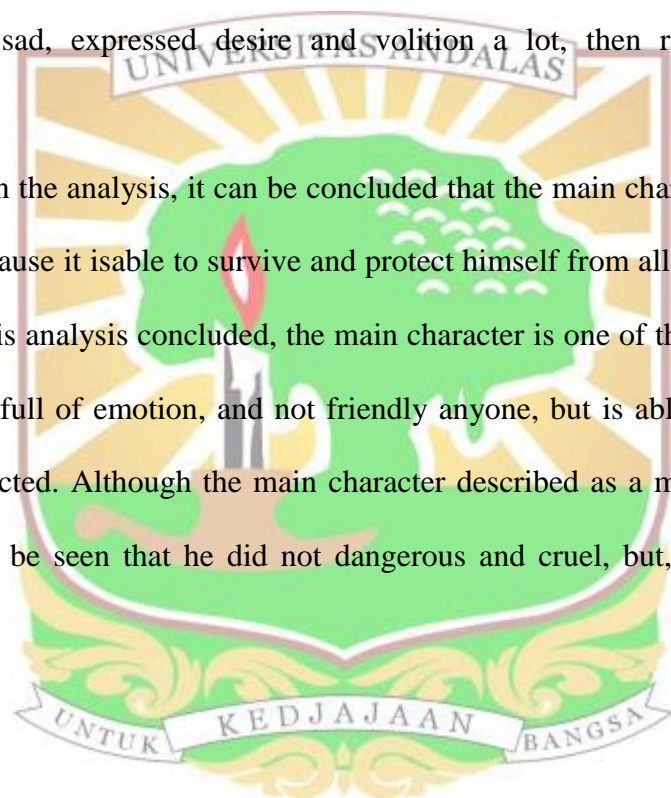
### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of 80 data in the previous chapter, it is concluded that there are many speech act done by the main character in his conversation in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie, they are (1) representative, (2) Assertive, (3) Directive, (4) Commissive, (5) Expressive, (6) Declarative. It is found, expressive with the biggest presentation on the main character utterance (62,5%), and representative with the second biggest presentation (26,25%) of the main character utterances in “*I, Frankenstein*” movie. Therefore, expressive is the type that mostly found in the data. It means, that the main character many express every utterance in a different situation, the main character express his utterances based on what he felt and showed it clear throught his utterances. In addition, representative as the type most commonly found after expressive that can be seen through presentation above, so it can be known that the main character always say something in reality happened.

Furthermore, in the analysis, it is found that the types of expressive are (1) Agreement, (2) Disagreement, (3) Volition, (4) Thanking, (5) Apologizing, (6) Non-directed complaints in exclamation, (7) Expressing sorrow, (8) Greetings. On this analysis, it is found that non- directed complaints in exclamation is the kind found to be the most dominant expressive types (48%), because commonly found in the main character expressive utterances. In the second order is disagreement being the type to be dominant of the expressive type on the main character utterances (24%), Disagreement being the third type of expressive (12%), then expressing sorrow being

the fourth type of expressive (9%), then volition (3%), and type of expressive with the lowest percentage is thanking (1%) and apologizing (1%). With the result that, non- directed complaints in exclamation is the most dominant of expressive types that shown by the main character. Therefore, it can be concluded that the main character like to oppos and complain about one thing, the main character easily upset, often have different opinions with others, often refused the invitation for him, yet easy feels symphaty and sad, expressed desire and volition a lot, then rarely grateful or apologize.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the main character has a strong personality, because it is able to survive and protect himself from all things dangerous in his life. In this analysis concluded, the main character is one of the characters who are hard, rigid, full of emotion, and not friendly anyone, but is able to protect what should be protected. Although the main character described as a monster, a revived corpse, but can be seen that he did not dangerous and cruel, but, he helps protect kindness.



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## Appendix

### The Types of Speech Act done by the Main Character Utterances based on the context in “*I, Frankenstein*” Movie

	Utterances	Representative	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
1.	It was cast into being in the winter of 1975, a living corpse without a soul, stitched, jolted, bulgeoned back to life by a madman. Horrified by his creation, he tried to destroy me. But I survived, and found my way back to him.	✓					
2.	A life for a life, that’s what I wanted. I took that of his beloved new bride, he persued me to the far north. I was immune to the cold, he was not.	✓					
3.	I burried him in his family cemetery. It was more than he deserved. I thought it was end, but it was actually, just the beginning.	✓					
4.	Where am I? How did I get here?					✓	
5.	I don’t know!					✓	
6.	No!					✓	
7.	I care not for the world of man!					✓	
8.	I go my own way!					✓	
9.	Descended?					✓	
10.	How do you descent a gargoye?					✓	

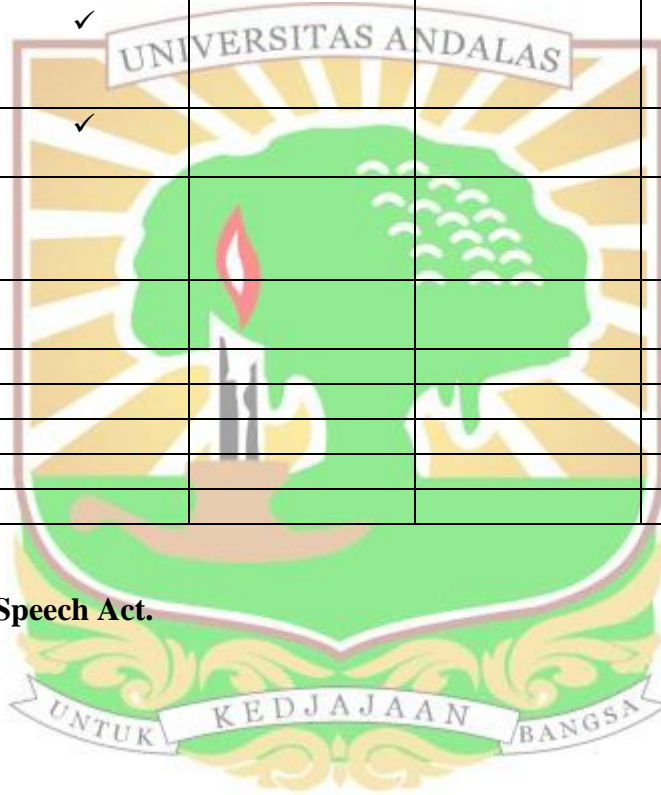
	<b>Utterances</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Assertive</b>	<b>Directive</b>	<b>Commissive</b>	<b>Expressive</b>	<b>Declarative</b>
11.	Trusting others is a mistake you only make once. And so I resolved to seek out the farthest corners of the earth, where no human, demon or gargoyle would ever find me. So many years passed I lost track of time, yet I did not grow old and die, as humans do, Victor Frankenstein final curse. I thought Naberius has forgotten me, but it was wrong. And I unleashed all my rage upon them.	✓					
12.	I had hidden long enough. Now I would hunt those, who were hunting me. I returned to the place I had left so long ago. The human world changed in the time I had been gone, but some things had not changed, if the demons could find me in the wilderness, it was only a matter of time before they found me here, which is why I had to find them first.	✓					
13.	Naberius, where is he?					✓	
14.	I'm descending demons, aren't I?					✓	
15.	I didn't kill him!					✓	
16.	I will be more careful next time.				✓		
17.	You cannot keep me, Leonore!					✓	
18.	My life is my own, you will not take it from me!					✓	
19.	Then you are no better than Naberius!					✓	

	<b>Utterances</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Assertive</b>	<b>Directive</b>	<b>Commissive</b>	<b>Expressive</b>	<b>Declarative</b>
20.	I know of no other way. I not human, nor a gargoyle, nor a demon. I am like none other. Ophir!					✓	
21.	Ophir, give me a weapon! Let me fight for my life!			✓			
22.	Keziah, I will do what I can.					✓	
23.	Where's Naberius?					✓	
24.	What do you mean, expecting me?					✓	
25.	Tell me where Zuriel took her!					✓	
26.	Where is she?					✓	
27.	Descend in pain, demon!					✓	
28.	Who are you?					✓	
29.	My name is Adam!					✓	
30.	I seek my own answer!					✓	
31.	I'm not going to hurt you, come with me!			✓			
32.	How close are re-animating a human corpse?					✓	
33.	Would this help?					✓	
34.	What is you examined me?					✓	
35.	Not there, somewhere away from it.					✓	
36.	You don't know who it is you are working for.					✓	
37.	He's not know who think he is. There's a war, a war humans don't know about. It's been going on for centuries, its could mean the end if mankind.	✓					

	<b>Utterances</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Assertive</b>	<b>Directive</b>	<b>Commissive</b>	<b>Expressive</b>	<b>Declarative</b>
38.	Gargoyles and demons. I think your boss is a demon prince called Naberius.	✓					
39.	Been hunting me for over 200 years. Now, I think I know why. We have to get off the streets, come on!						
40.	Naberius is storing human corpses underneath the Wessex Institute.	✓					
41.	I have seen the bodies. There's enough to animate an entire army of monsters like me.	✓					
42.	That's the name the Gargoyle Queen gave to me.	✓					
43.	This is real! All of it!					✓	
44.	Run!			✓			
45.	This ends tonight!					✓	
46.	I have seen the bodies. You will never be able to control them!					✓	
47.	What's this got to do with me? What's in hell that's got to do with me?					✓	
48.	The journal!			✓			
49.	Look in the cabinet!			✓			
50.	We can't stay here long.	✓					
51.	Demon will be looking for us everywhere. We have to get to Leonore, the Gargoyle Queen. She's the only one who can help us. You saw thing, you saw what it was.	✓					
52.	The will come for you. They need you to help them.	✓					

	<b>Utterances</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Assertive</b>	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Commissive</b>	<b>Expressive</b>	<b>Declarative</b>
53.	Corpses possessed by demon.	✓					
54.	First thing they'll do wipe out the Gargoyle Order. There's so few garole left, they won't stand a chance, then Naberius will launch a war of humans. Kill most, enslave the rest, your world will end.	✓					
55.	It has nothing to do with me.					✓	
56.	No, I'am different.					✓	
57.	I'am dozen used parts from eight different corpses, I'am a monster!					✓	
58.	I have never had to thank a human for anything before.					✓	
59.	I have been through worse.					✓	
60.	I killed his wife, he hunted me. I would have killed him too, but he froze to death, I hate him.	✓					
61.	Only demon.	✓					
62.	A promise he broke.					✓	
63.	You shouldn't have done that!					✓	
64.	We don't need him!					✓	
65.	I will go with you, look after you.					✓	
66.	Terra!					✓	
67.	Here!					✓	
68.	You lied to me!					✓	
69.	You don't understand what that journal is to me? It's chronicle of how I came to be, who I am, what I am.					✓	
70.	Naberius has found a way to summon every demon you have ever descended.	✓					

	Utterances	Representative	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
71.	Possesion, in bodies that have no souls.	✓					
72.	There is none, unless you could animate that corpse. Naberius has been planning for centuries, Victor Frankenstein just made it possible.	✓					
73.	I have seen the bodies. There are tens of thousands of them.	✓					
74.	My circumstances have changed, I have someone with me now, a human, a scientist. I have to protect her.				✓		
75.	Get us out of here, then I will tell you where to find him.				✓		
76.	Remember, I have no soul!					✓	
77.	He already did!					✓	
78.	Gideon..					✓	
79.	Then, why did you save me?					✓	
80.	I dont't need it anymore.					✓	



**Recapitulation : The numbers the types of Speech Act.**

- a) **Representatives : 21**
- b) **Assertives : -**
- c) **Directives : 6**
- d) **Commissives : 3**
- e) **Expressives : 50**
- f) **Declaratives : - +**
- Utterances : 80**

## Appendix

### The Types of Expressive Speech Act done by the Main Character Utterances in “I, Frankenstein” Movie

	<b>Expressive Utterance</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Disagreement</b>	<b>Volition</b>	<b>Thanking</b>	<b>Apologizing</b>	<b>Non-directed complaints in exclamation</b>	<b>Expressing Sorrow</b>	<b>Greetings</b>
1.	Where am I? How did I get here?						✓		
2.	I don't know!						✓		
3.	No!						✓		
4.	I care not for the world of man.		✓						
5.	I go my own way!		✓						
6.	Descended?						✓		
7.	How do you descend a gargoyle?		✓						
8.	Naberius, where is he?						✓		
9.	I'm descending demons, aren't I?						✓		
10.	I didn't kill him!						✓		
11.	You cannot keep me here, Leonore!								
12.	My life is my own. You will not take it from me!						✓		
13.	Then you are no better than Naberius!						✓		

	<b>Expressive Utterance</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Disagreement</b>	<b>Volition</b>	<b>Thanking</b>	<b>Apologizing</b>	<b>Non-directed complaints in exclamation</b>	<b>Expressing Sorrow</b>	<b>Greetings</b>
14.	I know of no other way. I am not human, nor a gargoyle, nor a demon. I am like none other.							✓	
15.	Keziah, I will do what I can.							✓	
16.	Where is Naberius?						✓		
17.	What do you mean, expecting me?						✓		
18.	Tell me where Zuriel took her!						✓		
19.	Where is she?						✓		
20.	Descend in pain, demon!						✓		
21.	Who are you?						✓		
22.	My name is Adam!		✓						
23.	I seek my own answers!		✓						
24.	How close are you to re-animating a human corpse?			✓					
25.	Would this help?			✓					
26.	What if you examined me			✓					
27.	Not there. Somewhere away from it.								
28.	You don't know who it is you're working for.							✓	
29.	This is real! All of it!						✓		
30.	This ends tonight!						✓		



	<b>Expressive Utterance</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Disagreement</b>	<b>Volition</b>	<b>Thanking</b>	<b>Apologizing</b>	<b>Non-directed complaints in exclamation</b>	<b>Expressing Sorrow</b>	<b>Greetings</b>
31.	I have seen the bodies. You'll never be able to control them!						✓		
32.	What's this got to do with me? What's in hell that's got to do with me?						✓		
33.	It has nothing to do with me!		✓						
34.	No, I'am different!		✓						
35.	I' am a dozen used parts from eight different corpses. I'm a monster!							✓	
36.	I have never had to thank a human for anything before.				✓				
37.	I have been through worse.							✓	
38.	A promise he broke.							✓	
39.	You shouldn't have done that!		✓						
40.	We don't need him!		✓						
41.	I will go with you, look after you.							✓	
42.	Terra!						✓		
43.	Here!							✓	
44.	You lied to me!						✓		
45.	Do you understand what that journal is to me? It's the chronicle of how I came to be! Who I am. What I am!						✓		
46.	Remember, I have no soul!						✓		

	<b>Expressive Utterance</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Disagreement</b>	<b>Volition</b>	<b>Thanking</b>	<b>Apologizing</b>	<b>Non-directed complaints in exclamation</b>	<b>Expressing Sorrow</b>	<b>Greetings</b>
47.	He already did!						✓		
48.	Gideon...					✓			
49.	Then, why did you save me?							✓	
50.	I don't need it anymore!		✓						

**Recapitulation : The Numbers of the Types of Expressive Speech Act**

- a) Agreement : -
  - b) Disagreement : 12
  - c) Volition : 3
  - d) Thanking : 1
  - e) Apologizing : 1
  - f) Non-directed complaints in exclamation : 24
  - g) Expressing Sorrow : 9
  - h) Greetings : - +
- Utterances**

