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ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER MOVIE

THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang dituturkan oleh karakter utama, Tom dan Edward, dalam film berjudul *The Prince and the Pauper* yang dirilis pada tahun 2000. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah menjelaskan tipe-tipe tindak ilokusi dan jenis tindak ilokusi yang dominan digunakan oleh karakter utama. Data dikumpulkan dengan menerapkan metode simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik catat (Sudaryanto, 1993). Disini ujaran disimak dan ditranskripsikan. Data dianalisis dengan menerapkan metode padan pragmatik (Sudaryanto, 1993). Data dianalisis dengan menerapkan teori tindak tutur (Searle, 1979), (Ibrahim, 2003) dan konteks (Leech, 1983). Hasil analisis data dilaporkan dengan menerapkan metode formal dan informal. Dari hasil analisis ditemukan lima jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, deklarasi. Dari 20 data asertif muncul sebanyak 4 kali (20%), direktif sebanyak 7 kali (35%), komisif sebanyak 2 kali (10%), ekspresif sebanyak 4 kali (20%) dan deklarasi sebanyak 3 kali (15%). Dengan demikian tipe ilokusi yang dominan digunakan dalam film ini adalah direktif. Hal ini disebabkan status pangeran di dalam kerajaan yang memiliki banyak pelayan, sehingga dia cenderung untuk meminta atau menyuruh orang lain untuk melakukan apa yang dia inginkan.

Kata Kunci: *tindak tutur, ilokusi, direktif*



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In communicate people use utterances with the implied meanings. The meanings can be guessed from the context. Without the context, people will have different interpretation on what are being said. According to Yule (1996: 47), “the action which is performed via utterance is called speech act”. Speech is the utterance that occur and act means an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of comunication or language through speech acts. Generally, in conversation people do not only say but also force the hearer to do something.

In speech act (Yule 1996: 48), there are three kinds of acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The first, Locutionary act means performing the act of saying something (Wijana 1996: 17). The purpose of locutionary act is just to inform the reader. Usually locutionary is considered as a linguistic meaning. The second, illocutionary act means that performing an act of doing something (Wijana 1996: 18). The illocutionary act is analyzed based on the context, it's about what is going on behind the text. The third, perlocutionary act is an effect of the feeling the listener to the speaker. It is the effect of what the speaker says. All kinds of the above speech acts will occur in conversation. However in this paper, the writer only analyzes illocutionary act.

According to Searle (1979: 12-17), Illocutionary act is used to accomplish some communicative purposes, such as asking, ordering, suggesting, requesting, informing, advising, greeting. He said that there are five categories of utterance found in illocutionary act. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. He also said, an assertive is an illocutionary act which is influenced by the speaker's belief, directive is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something, commissive is an illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do the action in the future, expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses his feelings about an event, and declaration is an illocutionary act which is uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world. Moreover, declaration is a kind of speech act which is changed the situation.

The writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary act as found in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper* was directed by Giles Foster released at 2000. The movie was adopted from Mark Twain's novel. In this movie, there are some illocutionary acts find in the character's convention. In general, this movie presents the story of the social life at that time (1881). The movie tells about several criminal cases when the accused people were punished unilaterally without adequate evidences. Usually, they were punished by getting boiled, decapitated or hanged.

The use of illocutionary act can be seen in the following dialogue:

Edward's servant 1 : **Johannes, may we begun**
Edward's servant 2 : (began to pull a chair)
Tom Canty : (he just stands up follow of servant to pull a chair)

The above conversation takes place in the dining room of the palace. Which table manner rules. In the situation, all of the servants had prepared food for Tom. When servant1 said **Johannes, may we begun**, the illocutionary of the utterance is ordering Tom to sit and to eat. Order is an act when the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Order is a part of directives. As Searle (1979: 13) said that, directive is intended to produce certain effect to the hearer through action. The servants had told Tom to eat, but he just stands up, and then follows the servant to pull a chair. Here, Tom cannot catch the meaning of what the servant said because he cannot get the illocutionary force so, miscommunication happens. It happens because Tom Canty does not have knowledge about manner in the palace.

This is one of the phenomena occurs in the movie. Thus, the writer is interested to analyze the types of illocutionary act as seen in the movie due to the fact that illocutionary act is the act which contains significant utterance used in social interaction or often found in daily conversation. Every time speakers say something, and want the hearer performs to an action behind their utterance.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

In this thesis, the writer analyzes two main problems. They are:

1. What are the types of the illocutionary act found in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie?
2. What is the dominant type of the illocutionary act found in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two primary purposes of this research. They are:

1. To find the types of the illocutionary act are found in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie.
2. To find of the dominant type of the illocutionary act used in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper* movie.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study analyzes the types of the illocutionary act which are found in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*. The types of the illocutionary act include assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. The writer also pays attention on the context of the utterance. In this analysis, the writer uses theory proposed by Searle (1979: 12-17), (Ibrahim, 2003: 17-37) and context (Leech, 1983: 13). Then, the writer investigates the dominant type of the illocutionary act that occurs in the data.

1.5 Method of the Study

In this research, the writer uses some steps which are proposed by Sudaryanto (1988: 57). They are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis.

The data of this research are taken from an England movie entitled *The Prince and the Pauper* directed by Giles Foster. This is one of the best movie at 2002. The data are the utterances which contain illocutionary act uttered by two main characters in movie. The reason for choosing the utterances in this movie as the data is since there are the dialogue in movie appears as real as daily

conversation. Moreover this story in this movie based on famous novel by Mark Twain.

In collecting the data, the writer applied non-participant observation method (Sudaryanto 1993: 14), in which the writer did not involve in conversation. The writer follows several steps in collecting the data. First, the writer watched the movie for several times and listened the conversation carefully. Then, the writer applied the note taking technique to write transcription. Finally, the writer chose several data that represent the whole data going to be analyzed.

In analyzing the data, the writer applied pragmatic identity method. Pragmatic identity method is analyzing the intensity of the use of the language (Sudaryanto 1993: 14). After collecting the data and choosing several utterances, the data then classify into types of illocutionary act based on the theory of speech act proposed by Searle (1979: 12-17) and Ibrahim (2003: 17-37). The analysis of illocutionary act was also supported by the theory of context proposed by Leech (1983: 13). Then the writer grouped the data according to each type and find out the dominant type of the illocutionary act that occurs in the movie.

The result of the analysis is presented by using two methods; formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto 1993: 145). The formal method means the result was described by using the table. The informal method means presenting the finding by using verbal language and then gives some explanation based on the analysis of the data.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

The study of the illocutionary acts has been conducted by many linguistics. They have research on many aspects of communication, such as debate, talk show and movie. To support this research, the writer provides several researches on the illocutionary act from Akram (2008), Natri (2007) and Fahey (2005)

The first research by Akram (2008) analyzed the expressive speech act between Urdu and English. The study focuses on the intentions of the speakers and their utterances (illocutionary, locutionary and perlocutionary aspects of Speech Acts). He observes the expressive act by using Searle's (1975) and Austin's (1962) theories. Akram used questionnaire to find the speech act used in some colleges. The result of analysis find that expressive is an often used in English rather than in Urdu. It is caused by the factor of situation between the speakers.

The second research by Natri et al. (2007) analyzed five types of the illocutionary act in away messages of the instant messaging express informational and entertainment communicative goal. The data are classified to the types of illocutionary from Searle (1969) and that are related to perlocutionary aspects. Natri et al. use participant's method in their study. It means that they needed several people to verified their research. They took a part directly in the field to get the data. The results show that the messages were constructed primarily with

assertives, followed by expressives and commissives, but rarely with directives. This confirms that away messages tend to reflect both informational and entertainment goals.

The last researcher by Fahey (2005) who explored about a cross-cultural comparison of the speech act of apologising in Irish and Chilean soap operas. His analysis is focused on the speech act of apologising. The data were transcribed into an electronic corpus for qualitative and quantitative analyzed. The aim is to determine the choice of the preferred strategies for apologising in both sets of data which are affected by cultural context. As a result, intercultural communication became relevant to speech act the consideration of cultural values and pragmatic differences that could affect the choice of strategies for conveying particular speech acts.

In short, this research has similarity with those three researchs, in terms of the topic of analysis. However, this research is different in the data and the focus, the illocutionary acts which is found in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms in this study is used to help the readers understand what the writer wants talk about speech act, illocutionary act and context.

Speech act is actions perform via utterances (Yule 1996: 47). It means that someone expresses what she say to someone, it is stated in an utterance. It means she performed something through utterance.

Illocutionary act is the performance of an act in saying something (the general act of saying something) or speaker intention (Yule 1996: 48).

Context is any background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer (Leech 1983: 13)

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the writer applies three theories to analyze the data. They are speech acts, the illocutionary act, and context. These theories help the writer to figure out the illocutionary act from the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*.

2.3.1 Speech acts

Yule (1996: 3) said that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It means that when the speaker produces an utterance, the listener will be able to catch the meaning of what speaker uttered. When the speaker successfully delivers what he wants to say, it means that he succeeds to send the message through his utterance.

In discussing pragmatics, it is necessary to relate it with the speech acts. Speech act was firstly proposed by Austin (in Thomas 1948: 51). He used the term speech act to refer to an utterance and the total situation in which the utterance is issued. He stated that the attention to many functions performed by utterance as a part of interpersonal communication. It means that a language does not just to be said but also to be acted. It can be a promising, requesting, apologizing, etc.

According to Yule (1996: 47), speech act is the action performed via utterances. It means that when the speaker expresses what she says to the hearer, it is called an utterance. It means that she performed something through utterance. Yule (1996: 48) states that there are three types of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the

utterance that a speaker performs, Illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance, and the perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is uttered by the speaker to the hearer. It can be seen on the example "*It's hot in here*". The illocutionary of this utterance can be a request of doing something. It depends on how the listener can catch the meaning of what is said by the speaker. If the listener cannot catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, a miscommunication could happen. When the listener answers "*oh...yes, it is very hot today*". If the listener catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, listener answers "*ok, I will open the window*". In this reseach, the writer will focus only to the illocutionary acts.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is performing an act of doing something (Wijana 1996: 18). The interpretation of locutionary act concerns about the speaker says. The illocutionary act does not only convey information as the locutionary, but it also conveys force of an action.

In additional, (Levinson 1983: 236) "Illocutionary act is the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. In utterance a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase)". The quotation shows that every sentence which is produced by the speaker is followed by an explicit or implicit meaning which has a power (force) to give effect on the listener through the utterance. For example in the movie: Father Tom : knock...,knock.... Hi..., "**don't lock selfme from out door**"! (He pushed the door)

Tom : (Tom quickly ran and hides from his father).

This conversation occurs at Tom's house. One day his father persuade him to a beggar in the field. Then, his father robs one man and stabbed him. Tom is the only one witness who sees his father's deed. Tom runs and hides to the house and locked the door. He is afraid to meet his father. When his father came to the house he says that "**don't lock selfme from out door!**". Here, his father wants Tom to open the door. Tom's father contains implicit meaning which has a power to give an effect on the listener through the utterance.

In additional, Searle (in Leech 1983: 105) states that there are five types of the illocutionary act. Each type is very importat in communication because, in every function, the speakers always expect the hearer to recognize the meaning and the act as a response to the utterance that they make. As Searle (1979: 12-17), the five types of illocutionary act are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration.

1. Assertive

Assertive is comitting the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition such as stating, concluding, deducing and informing (Searle 1979: 12). In other word, assertive is the state of what the speaker believe to be the case or not. For example, "*The earth is flat*", (in Yule 1996: 53). The other example, "*I go to schol*". This utterance are a type of assertive, because the speaker asserts an information to the hearer.

2. Directive

Directive is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. By uttering directive, the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something such as to offering, ordering, forbidding, commanding, requesting, advising, and asking. For example, *"Give me a cup of the coffee and make it back!"* (in Yule 1996: 54). This sentence is a kind of request, where the speaker wants the hearer to make a cup of black coffee. Another example, *"Please open the door!"* It's directive because the speaker requests the hearer to open the door.

3. Commissive

Commissive is committing the speakers to some future action such as threatening, vowing, and promising. In other words (Searle 1979: 14), commissive is used by speaker to commit them to some future action. For example, *"I'm going to get it right next time"* (in Yule 1996: 54). It means that as a promise the speaker will do the right for next time. Another example, *"I will come to your house tomorrow"*. The utterance of the speaker is promise, when the speaker come to friend's house in the next time. The type of utterance is commissive as promises of the speaker.

4. Expressive

Expressive has the function of expressive or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude toward a state of affair which the locution presupposes such as thanking, apologizing, congratulating, welcoming, condoling and blaming (Searle 1979: 15). In other word, expressive is state what the speaker feels. For example, the type of expressive is when the peaker says *"Congratulation for your*

success". Another example, "*Congratulation for your merried*". Both of the sentence are a kind of an expressive because it is indicates that the speakers express his or her feeling happy.

5. Declaration

Declaration is a speech act which is utteranced by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the word (Searle 1979: 16). In other word, declaration changes of the status in the world through the utterance. The utterance can be changed the situation. The utterances of declaration are appointing, nominating, sentencing, wedding, baptizing, resigning and pronouncing. For example, *Priest* : "*I now pronounce you husband and wife*" (in Yule 1996: 53). This sentence is a kind of a pronounce because the speaker has changed man and woman define status became married. Another example is: "*You are director now*" this utterance has change status of someone, from a manager to a director. It is the types of declaration, a pronounce to the hearer.

2.3.3 Context

In communication, context is important because context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker's intention. Thus, Leech explains "... any background knowledge assumed to be shared by S (speaker) and H (hearer) which contributes to H's interpretation of what S means by given an utterance "(Leech 1983: 13). It means that to know the context of an utterance the hearer need to have enough knowledge. Without context the hearer will difficult to interpret the meaning of the speaker's utterance. When there is no context in communication between the speaker and the hearer will be failed. The hearer may be confused or

misunderstood about the speaker's intention. Furthermore, Leech (1983: 13) proposes some contexts of situation. They are:

1. The utterance itself

A speaker tries to convey his intention by uttering an utterance. When the speaker says something, for example, in the classroom, Toni says to Rini *I forget to bring my pen*. Here, the utterance itself is "*I forget to bring my pen*".

2. The speaker of the utterance

The speaker is the participant who utters the utterance. Commonly, in a conversation, there are speakers and hearers. For example, in the classroom, Toni sits next to Rini. Then Toni says "*I forget to bring my pen*". In this case the speaker is Toni, because Toni is the speaker of the utterance.

3. The hearer of the utterance

The hearer is the participant to whom the utterance uttered. In the previous example, the hearer is Toni because when Rini says "*I lent you a pen*". So the hearer of the utterance is Toni.

4. The speech act

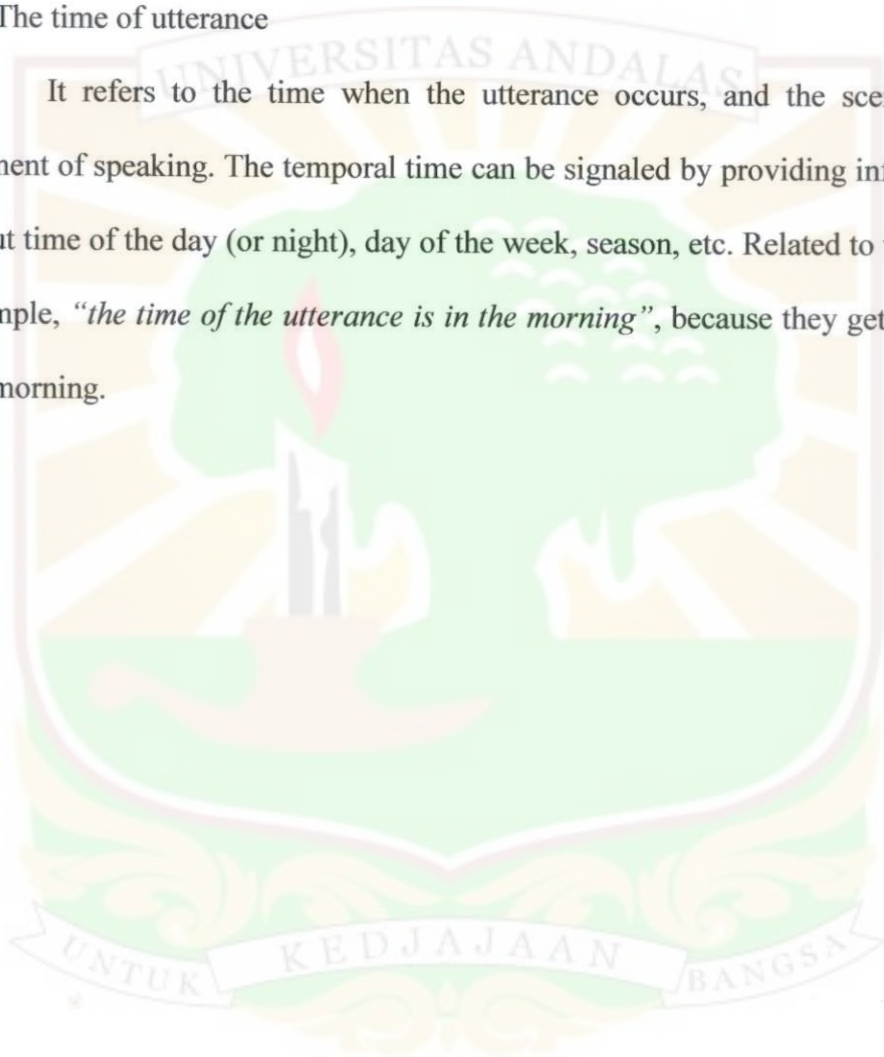
A kind of action perform through utterance. For example, in the school, when the students receive grades in the morning, Andi talks to Rika, "*Congratulations, you get good grades*". In this case, Andi expresses his happiness by congratulate Rika. The expressive is one category of the speech act.

5. The place of utterance

It is where the speech event happens. This can be a physical place. In the above example, *“the place of an utterance is in a school”*, when the students receive their reports.

6. The time of utterance

It refers to the time when the utterance occurs, and the scene at the moment of speaking. The temporal time can be signaled by providing information about time of the day (or night), day of the week, season, etc. Related to the above example, *“the time of the utterance is in the morning”*, because they get report in the morning.



CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER* MOVIE

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the writer explains about the illocutionary acts which are found in the utterances in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie. The sources of the data are the conversations between the main characters in the movie. The movie itself tells about two young boys who substitute their life. Tom Canty and Edward Tudor. Tom is a boy from a poor family and his father is an abusive and an alcoholic in 19th century. Tom dreams of a rich life and adventure, while Prince Edward, son of King Hendry VIII, he dreams of being a normal child and being able to play freely. The conversations of these characters are analyzed then.

In analyzing 20 data in this writing. They are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration, as referred to Searle (1979 :12-17) and Ibrahim (2003 :17-37) theories. The analysis of illocutionary act was also supported by the theory of context proposed by Leech (1983: 13). They are arranged based on the sequence of their occurrence in the movie. In the discussion, firstly the writer describes the context of the utterances and also the reasons why the utterances belong to illocutionary act. Secondly, the writer classifies the utterance into the type of the illocutionary act and then investigates the meaning of the utterances. Finally, the writer concludes all of the illocutionary acts and finds the dominant type of the illocutionary act. In addition, the data are presented in bold.

3.2 The Analysis of the Data

Datum 1

Edward : Hi their, **it usually people takes a bow, but his mouth was opened already signifies is respect**

Tom : (Tom directly closes his mouth) forgive me (while a bow), I soon return it mud again

This conversation happens in the yard of the palace, when Edward meets Tom. Edward live in the palace. Edward is a son of the King. While Tom's life is poor, he is a son of the thief. Tom runs and hides into the palace because his father wants to catch him. Edward knows the rules of the palace while Tom does not. Here, Edward says Hi their, **"it usually people take a bow, but his mouth was open already signifies is respect"**.

Edward's utterance contains an implied meaning because his utterance has another implied intention. Edward wants Tom to do something toward his utterance because he wants Tom to respect him. This utterance is an order. As Ibrahim (2003: 31) said that ordering is the hearers give a respond of the speaker's utterance as a reason for action. Therefore, Edward's utterance is categorized into directive. According to Searle (1979: 13), ordering is included into directive. Directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In the movie, Edward wants Tom to do something to him because in the palace, everyone respects him. When the people did not have good manner, he will advice them.

Datum 2

- Edward : Stand here, what choice? What food do you want to choice?
Tom : Sir, I eat free found I get.
Edward : **My lord, found a meal and quickly too**
Edward's servant : Lord, found a meal (to another friend)

This dialogue occurs in the dining room of palace. Edward is a son of the King. In his life many servants are ready to serve him. One day Edward meets Tom in the yard, Edward invites Tom to come to the palace. Edward sees Tom is very hungry. Then Edward offers foods to him, but Tom says, *I eat free found I get*. Tom does not choose what he wants to eat, because of his poor life. Tom will eat anything that he get. Then, Edward calls the servants and says **“My lord, found a meal and quickly too”**.

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Edward's utterance has another meaning. The implied meaning of Edward's utterance is he wants the servants to prepare food. In this case, the type of the illocutionary act is a request. As Ibrahim (2003: 28) states that request is utterance of the speaker wants the listener to do something. This utterance is not only to inform but also to request the servant to do something. Therefore, Edward's utterance is categorized into directive. According to Searle (1979: 13), directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this movie, Edward wants the servants to prepare some foods quickly for him, because as a prince he tends to request directly what he wants to his servants.

Datum 3

- Edward : It is impossible? Your eyes, your mouth, even your voice, all similar for mine. **Tom Canty, you will be a Prince.**
- Servant : (Knock... knocks...)
- Edward : Quickly wash your face
- Edward : One moment

The above conversation involves Edward and Tom in the dining room of the palace. When Tom and Edward see themselves in the mirror, they have similar faces. They tell about what they want to do. Tom wants to live in the palace while Edward wants to play mud in the river. Since Tom and Edward have similar faces, they can switch only by changing their clothes. Before Edward leaves the palace, Edward says "**Tom Canty, you will be a Prince**".

The utterance contains the implied meaning because that utterance will change Tom status from a beggar to be a Prince. Now Tom live as Edward in the palace. Therefore, Edward's utterance can be classified as a pronounce, a kind of declarations. As Hornby (2000: 1057) pronounce is utterance of the speaker to give a decision about something. According to Searle (1979: 16), declaration is uttered of the speaker to change of the state of affair in the world. Before Edward leaves the palace, Edward's utterance changes Tom's status in the palace. Now Tom is a Prince. He will enjoy his life in the palace. He has servants who are ready to serve him. All of the people think that Tom is Edward, the son of King Henry.

Datum 4

Edward's servants : Go Johannes

Tom : Yes, **I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me**

Edward's servants : but, Johannes beef must taste by rule empire

Tom : Why must taste? cannot may taste my self

The above conversation occurs in the dining room of the palace. When Tom and Edward swap their life. One day, the servants have prepared some foods for Tom. They ask Tom to sit and start to eat. There are three servants who come to serve Tom. The first servant wants Tom to taste some foods in the court. When Tom takes some foods on the table, suddenly the second servant helps Tom to wear a napkin and the third servant also taste the food before Tom (the attitude to check the decent food). Tom confused, he does not know about the rule how to eat in the palace. Tom says, **"I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me"**.

The utterance contains an implied meaning because Tom's utterance wants the servants go away. As Yule (1996: 48) said that theory the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Tom's utterance has implicits a requests for the servants to go away. In this Tom's utterance there is force to the servants. As Ibrahim (2003: 28) states that request is utterance the speakers wants the listener to do something he/she says. Therefore, Tom's utterance is categorized into directive because there is Tom's intention to servants. Searle (1979: 13) proposed that directive is an attempt of the speaker wants to get the hearer to do something. Here, Tom asks the servants to go because, Tom does not have knowledge about table manner in the palace.

Datum 5

- Edward : Good day! How much those one apple?
Merchant : Good day! It your self, more you could found
Edward : **May I take today, and return tomorrow and double payment**
Merchant : take two?
Edward : In true, I am not a beggar boy
Merchant : In true, I am not fool live

The above dialogue occurs in the market. There are many people, but none of them knows that Edward is a prince of the Walles. When Edward goes out from the palace, he does not bring money. Edward looks like a beggar. When he wants to buy one apple, he says to a merchant, "**May I take today, and return tomorrow and double payment**". The seller is angry, and does not give him any apple.

The utterance contains the implied meaning because his utterance has another intention. Edward promises to a merchant to pay an apple in the future but the merchant does not believe him. The illocutionary act of the utterance above is promise because Edward makes a promise to pay in the future. According to Ibrahim (2003: 35), promising is utterance a speaker's promise to a listener to do something. Therefore, Edward's utterance is a kind of promises, a commissive. Commissive is commit the speaker to promise an action in the future (in Searle 1979: 14). In the movie Edward states, he will return in the future and give double payment.

Datum 6

Edward : On behalf of my father the king Henry, you listen to me.
Tom's mother : Tom
Tom's father : (angry)
Edward : **You must go the palace to meet your son**
Tom's mother : Tom....Tom (fainting)

The above conversation occurs in the small shop. Edward wants look for Tom's house. There are many persons in the small shop. Edward does not know that Tom's father is also there. When Tom's father sees Edward, he is very angry, he thinks Edward is his son namely Tom. Tom's father wants to give punishment to Tom because he runs away. Tom's father does not know that his son, Tom and Edward have changed their position. Tom's father thinks that Edward is his son, because both of them have similar face. Edward says "**You must go the palace to meet your son**".

Edward's utterance means that he asks Tom's father go to the palace to meet his son, because Edward is not his child, he only uses Tom's clothes. Here Edward's utterance directly expresses his feeling for Tom's father to go to the palace. As Ibrahim (2003: 31) said that ordering is the hearer give a respond of the speaker's utterance as a reason for action. Therefore, Edward's utterance is an order, it is categorized into directive. According to Searle (1979: 13), directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In the movie, Edward wants Tom's father to go to the palace to meets his son.

Datum 7

- Miles : Become helpful
Edward : I shall, **behind you!**
Miles : (miles avoid attack from enemy)

The dialogue happens in the small shop. Edward wants to find where is Tom Canty's house. Edward does not know Tom's father is also in the small shop. When Tom's father sees at Edward, he is very angry. Tom's father wants to give punishment for Tom, because he has run away and hide in the palace. Tom's father does not know that his child was swap with Edward. Tom's father thinks Edward is his child, because they are very similar. Tom's father wants to hit Edward. Suddently Miles comes to help Edward. Tom's father is very angry, he wants to stab Miles from behind. Edward sees Tom's father will stab Miles. He says "I shall, **behind you!**"

The utterance contains the implied meaning because his utterance has another meaning. Edward's utterance wants Miles to do something. Edward wants Miles to move, because Tom's father will stab him. Therefore, Edward's utterance is a kind of asks, it is categorized into directive. As Ibrahim (2003: 31) said that ordering is the hearers give a respond of the speaker's utterance as a reason for action. According to Searle (1979: 13), directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. After Miles hears Edward's utterance, he avoids an attack from Tom's father.

Datum 8

Edward : **I require water to wash**

Miles : That pumps outside

Edward : Outside?

Miles : Have you ever seen pump inside?

This conversation occurs in the old house when Edward and Miles take a rest at the house. Before they continue their journey to Spain. Where Edward is the prince of the Walles, while Miles is a common people. In the palace, Edward has many servants to serve him. Edward forget, that he goes out from the palace for some day. When he get up in the morning, he says to Miles **“I require water to wash”**.

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Edward's utterance has desire to ask Miles brings the water to him, because in the palace when he wants to take a bath his servants have been prepared the water. As a prince, Edward is always helped by the servants to prepare anything.

Edward's utterance categorizes as requests kind of directive. As Ibrahim (2003: 28) states that request is utterance of the speaker wants the listener to do something he/she says. According to Yule (1996: 54), states that directive is a kind of illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The writer concludes that Edward's utterance is a request which belongs to directive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 9

Merchant : Here last one, May you bring double payment tomorrow.

Edward : Good my lady, **I thank you**, I show

Merchant : Good my lady, you belong in palace you do

This conversation happens in the market. Edward wants to buy one apple, but he does not have money. Edward tries to ask an apple to a merchant in the market. A merchant does not want to give an apple to him. Edward is very sad, and then he goes to look at one show in another place. When Edward sees a show, suddenly a merchant come to give him an apple. A merchant asks Edward to bring double payment tomorrow. Edward is very happy and he says “Good my lady, **I thank you**”, I show.

The utterance contains the explicit meaning because Edward’s utterance, he is happy when he get an apple. In this case, Edward expresses his psychological state by thanking utterance (Searle 1979 :15) . This Illocutionary act occurs when Edward expresses thank to the merchant. Therefore, Edward’s utterance is a kind thanks, it is categorized into expressive. According to Ibrahim (2003 :37), thanks is one of the kinds of expressive illocutionary act that express gratitude for having received something. Meanwhile expressive is an illocutionary act where the speaker expresses his feeling about an event.

Datum 10

- Edward : I am not Tom Canty, I am Edwar Prince of Wales and **one day, I shall be King and you shall give some reward.**
- Miles : And I looks for reward
- Edward : You believe me?
- Miles : Yes, of course.

The above conversation occurs between Edward and Miles in the market. When Edward lives outside the palace, he finds Miles. Miles believe that Edward is a prince. Miles protects Edward and brings him to Spain. When they are in the journey to Spain. They take a rest in the market. Miles wants to buy some foods and clothes. Suddenly Edward talks about his self to Miles. Edward says "I am not Tom Canty, I am Edward Prince of Wales and **one day, I shall be King and you shall give some reward**".

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Edward utterance's does not only have a function to inform Miles that he is a Prince in the Wales, but also his utterance has another meaning to make a promise to Miles. Edward promise to give reward to Miles. The utterance can be included into illocutionary act, that commit the speaker to do an action in the future. As Ibrahim (2003: 34) promises is utterance of the speaker in conversation will to do something to the hearer in the future. Therefore, Edward's utterance is a promising, it is categorized into commissive. According to Searle (1979: 14), commissive is commit the speaker to some future action. In the movie, Edward's utterance states his promise to Miles, if he is a King, he will give some rewards to Miles.

Datum 11

Kitchen's boy : Good bye, Johannes

Tom : **Thank you**

The above conversation happens in the palace. Tom wants to play in the palace but he does not have friends. In other hand, outside the palace Tom has many friends to play. Tom asks assistants to bring a child. The assistant brings a kitchen's boy. Tom and kitchen's boy are playing together. Tom is very happy because during stay in the palace he does not have friends to play. When kitchen's boy go home, Tom says "**Thank you**".

The utterance contains the explicit meaning because Tom's utterance is an expression of his feeling because he can play with kitchen's boy. According to Ibrahim (2003: 37), thanking is one kinds of the expressive illocutionary act that express gratitude for having received something. Therefore, it can be clasified as an illocutionary act that performed in an expressive action, because there is an action in that utterance. Yule (1996: 48) proposed that illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. According to Searle (1979: 15), expressive is an illocutionary act where the speaker express his feeling about an event. In the movie Tom express his feeling is very happy. In this datum, Tom's utterance is explained as a thanking which is kind of expressive type of the illocutionary act.

Datum 12

Tom : **The majesty there man be hanged, I have to believe he doesn't done.**

King : You have done well, I have forgot strength amnesty, when I am gone, if you thing the people in the England the best, the people remember you well.

This dialogue occurs in the palace. One day the king asks Tom comes into his room. The king knows that Tom has give strength amnesty to that man. Tom is afraid to meet the King, because he has give strength amnesty to man before the King dead. Tom says, "**the majesty there man be hanged, I have to believe he doesn't done**".

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Tom's utterance wants to state to a King that the truth of his statement in expressing the man does not wrong. Tom knows that of the man does not wrong, because before Tom swap their position with Edward, he knows that what is happening with the man. Tom knows that a man does not fault. The wrong in the incident of his own father mistake, his name Jhon Cauty. Tom says to King, **the majesty there man be hanged, I have to believe he doesn't done. Therefore,** Tom's utterance is stating, it is categorized into assertive. As Ibrahim (2003: 17) said that state occurs when utterance of the speaker give a reason of the truth about something to other. Acoording to Searle (1979: 12), assertives is commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. In this movie, Tom wants to make a state of his utterance to the King.

Datum 13

Tom : **Fast take horse drawn carriage**
Edward's servant : Sir where are you go?
Tom : I am going traffic business on Offal Court

The above dialogue occurs in the palace. Tom occupies of the Edward's room. In Edward's room there are many servants ready to serve him. All of the servants do not know about Edward and Tom change position. They think, Tom as prince of Wales. One day Tom wants to go to Offal Court, he wants to meet his family. Tom says to the servant "**Fast take horse drawn carriage**".

The utterance contains the another meaning because Tom's utterance wants to order the servants to bring him to Offal Court. Tom wants to meet with his family. Here, Tom's utterance has implicit an order for Miles to bring him to Offal Court. Ibrahim (2003: 31) said that ordering is the hearer give a respond of the speaker's utterance as a reason for action. Therefore, Tom's utterance is an order, it is categorized into directive. According to Searle (1979: 13), directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this movie, Tom's utterance means that he wants the servants to bring him to Offal Court.

Datum 14

Servants : Johannes, the king is sleep

Tom : **I had enough, do you hear me, in this a prison look at palace**

The above conversation happens in the palace. Tom knows that the King is sick, he wants to meet with the King to talk about who is he really before the King dead. Tom asks permission to servants to meet with a King, but the servants do not give him permission, because the King sleep. Tom is angry to servants, he says **“I had enough, do you hear me, in this a prison look at palace”**.

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Tom's utterance state that he does not have freedom in the palace. The illocutionary act is the force or intention behind the words. In this datum, Tom wants to state to the servants that he does not wants his life under pressure like in the prison. As Ibrahim (2003: 17) said that state is indicates that the speaker expresses a truth to the hearer. Therefore, Tom's utterance is state, it is categorized into assertive. According to Searle (1969: 66), assertive is commit the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In the movie, Tom states to the servants that he does not want, his life under pressure like in the prison.

Datum 15

Tom : The majesty, lets me speak

King : I am tired

Tom : **Sir, I knew I had sworn I would not deny your son and I also has swear never to submit Lord Hertford. Sir , I am not your son, he know Sir. I can't be king, I am Tom Canty. I have my father and I must peace my family, somehow and Sir, I miss my mother. I wants to back to her.. Sir...sir...sir...**

The above dialogue occurs in the bed room of the king. When Edward wants to meet the king. Tom sees the king is sick, he is very tired but Tom wants to say important thing for him. Tom wants to say who is he to the king. Tom says **Sir, I knew I had sworn I would not deny your son and I also has swear never to submit Lord Hertford. Sir, I am not your son, he know Sir. I can't be king, I am Tom Canty. I have my father and I must peace my family, somehow and Sir, I miss my mother. I wants to back to her.**

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Tom's utterance, he wants state the truth who he is the reall King. It can be said as an assertives because Tom state the truth about who is he. Therefore, Tom's utterance is a state, it is categorized into assertive. As Ibrahim (2003: 17) said that state is utterance of the speaker to express a truth for the hearer. While assertives is commit to the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition by (Searle 1979: 15). In this datum above, Tom wants the King to believe in him. He is not his son and he is Tom Canty, he has father and he has his own family.

Datum 16

- Lord Harford : Sir, everything ready hopes king, your robes and your crown.
Tom : Yes
Lord Harford : Amazing had could you fit it is enough
Tom : **I am not being your puppet.**

This conversation occurs in the palace. Lord Harford as King's assistant, he wants to take the power of King after the King died. Lord Harford curious to Tom because he never admitted who is him self in front of the King. Lord Harford find out who is Tom's family, before Tom become a King, Lord Harford asks Tom to obey his orders. Tom says for him "**I am not being your puppet**".

The utterance contains the implied meaning because his utterance has another meaning. The implicit meaning of Tom's utterance, he does not want his life is controlled by Lord Harford. Here, Tom states that he does not want to follow the orders of Lord Harford, he says **I am not being your puppet**. As Ibrahim (2003: 17) said that state is utterance the speaker to expresses a truth for the hearer. Therefore, Tom's utterance is categorized into assertive. According to Searle (1969: 66), assertive is commit to the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In the movie. Tom wants says he does not want his life be controlled by Lord Harford.

Datum 17

- People in prison : King Henry had dead man, he has boy, king next, Edward be crowned king
- Edward : **King is dead..., the king is dead..** (while he is crying). Miles if my father is dead and I am a king. We have take away here and to London.

This conversation occurs in the prison, when Miles and Edward are accused to kill Hugh Hendon. Hugh Hendon asks of the people to punish Miles and Edward into the prison. There are many people in the prison. There is someone in prison says that the King Henry has been dead. Edward does not know that his father has been dead. Edward is very sad to hear about that. He wants to return to the palace soon. He says "**King is dead..., the king is dead**" (while he is crying).

The utterance contains the implied meaning because Edward's utterance expresses his sad feeling. The illocutionary act is the force or intention behind the words. In this datum include an illocutionary act which is performed in condole categories of expressive. Condole is expressing sympathy of the speaker because he/she gets unfortunate (Ibrahim 2003: 37), while expressive is a kind of speech act where the speaker express his fellings about an event (Searle: 15). Here, Edward felling is very sad because his father dead. He can not meet his father again. The writer concludes that Edward's utterance is an condole which belongs to expressive type of illocutionary act.

Datum 18

- Tom : The majesty
Edward : **Forgive me**, I go long for back
Tom : This is not should be forgiven, of your raiment

The above conversation occurs in the palace, when Tom will be crowned as King. There are many people come to witness. The people do not know that Edward and Tom have changed the place by switching their clothes. All of the people think that Tom as Edward, son of the King Henry, because they are very similar. Suddenly Edward come to the palace, all of the people do not believe about that, but Tom asserts that he is a true prince, he is son of King Henry VIII, he will change of the position of his father as the king in the Wales. Edward says “**forgive me**”, I go long for back.

The utterance contains the explicit meaning because Edward’s utterance, he wants to ask appologize to Tom because he has go for long time. According to Ibrahim (2003: 38) appology is expressing regret for having hurt or disturb of listener. Therefore, Edward’s utterance is kind of apology, a expressive. According to Searle (1979: 15), exprssive is utterance the speaker his fellings about an event. Edward’s utterance wants Tom to give him forgiveness because he had leaves the palace for so long. Edward knows that Tom is common people he does not know a lot of rules in the court. Edward feels Tom will get many problems in the palace.

Datum 19

Edward :**John Canty, you have gone exiled to England never to turn.You might thank you to son your life**

John Canty :(He brings by guards palace to exile)

Outside the palace, Edward gets information that his father dead. He returns to the palace to meet Tom soon. He wants to be a King after his father dead. He will replace the position with Tom. Edward wants to give punishment to the people who have make a mistake, because when he life outside the palace he knows many criminals case. When Edward become a King in the Walles, he says **“John Canty, you have gone exiled to England never to turn. You might thank you to son your life”**. Edward says this utterance in front of the Palace, there many people see the incident.

The utterance contains the implied meaning because his utterance has another intention. The implied meaning of Edward’s utterance, he wants give punishment to John Canty. As Hornby (2000: 1212) sentence is utterance of the speakers to give someone punishment by a court of law. Therefore, Edward’s utterance is a kind of sentence, a declaration. According to Searle (1979: 16), declaration is a speech act which is utterrd by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the word. In this movie, Edward’s utterance belong to declaration type of illocutionary act because his utterance make John Canty exit to England never to turn, it is a punishment for him.

Datum 20

- Edward : **Sarah, you free to marry, whoever you choose**
Sarah : (smile)
Person : (many persons see in around the palace)

When Edward stay outside the palace he knows many people. He knows about people's view on the court and the rule of the law outside the palace. Edward learns how to live like a common people. Edward can differentiate where is good man and a cruel man. Edward knows his father dead, he returned to the palace soon to replace his father as a King. After Edward be a King at the Walles, in front of the palace, he will appointing who the people has make a mistake and good people. He says "**Sarah, you free to marry, whoever you choose**".

The utterance contains the implied meaning because his utterance has another intention. The meaning of Edward's utterance, he wants to give some choices to Sarah before married. As Searle (1979: 17) appointed is utterance of the speaker for the hearer to arrange or decide something. Therefore, Edward's utterance is kind of appointing, a declaration. He also said that declaration is a speech act which is utterance by the speaker to change the state of affair in the world. Edward give opportunity to Sarah, which one who become her husband because there are two man. They are Miles Hendon and Hugh Hendon. They want to make Sarah as their wife. In the movie Edward wants Sarah chooses her husband to her life.

3.3 Recapitulation for Types of the Illocutionary Acts in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie.

There are five types of illocutionary act are found in the movie. There are: (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) commissive, (4) expressive, and (5) declaration. All of these categories are found in the data. Assertive occurs 4 times, in data 12, 14, 15 and 16. Directive occurs 7 times, in data 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 13. Commissive occurs 2 times, in data 5 and 10. Expressive occurs 4 times, in data 9, 12, 17 and 18. Declaration occurs 3 times, in data 3, 19 and 20. The writer finds that the directive is the dominant type occurs because the movie tells about the people live in the palace. As a Prince and a King, they have many assistants who are ready to serve them whatever they want. They tend to asks other people to do something.

The occurrence of each type of the illocutionary acts from twenty conversations are.

Table 1. The Percentage and the Occurrence of Illocutionary act.

No	The types of illocutionary acts	Datum	Frequency	Percentage
1	Assertives	12, 14, 15, 16	4 times	20%
2	Directive	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13	7 times	35%
3	Commissive	5, 10	2 times	10%
4	Expressive	9, 11, 17, 18	4 times	20%
5	Declarations	3, 19, 20	3 times	15%
	Total	20	20 times	100%

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the conversation in the England movie *The Prince and the Pauper*, the writer can conclude that there are five types of illocutionary act found in the utterances existing in this movie. They are, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Each occurrence of these five types of illocutionary act in the conversation has each context. Based on analysis of twenty data in previous chapter. The writer find out some conclusions the explanation below.

In this writing, the writer discusses twenty data about the illocutionary acts of Tom and Edward utterances in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie. The result of analysis shows that there are five types of the illocutionary act. They are, (1) assertive, occurs four times (20%); (2) directive, occurs seven times (35%); (3) commissive, occurs two times (10%); (4) expressive, occurs four times (20%); (5) declaration, occurs three times (15%).

The writer finds out that directive is the dominant type of the illocutionary acts in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*. It occurs in data 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 13. The writer sees that a directive is dominant due to the condition of the palace. In the palace, there are various positions, from the low to the high, from the commom people to the King. The high also, in this case, is great possibility to ask a sevants to do something. For example, Edward as the prince is often to ask the servant to do what he wants to do.

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APPENDIX

Datum 1

- Edward : Hi their, **it usually people takes a bow, but his mouth was opened already signifies is respect**
Tom : (Tom directly closes his mouth) forgive me (while a bow), I soon return it mud again

Datum 2

- Edward : Stand here, what choice? What food do you want to choice?
Tom : Sir, I eat free found I get.
Edward : **My lord, found a meal and quickly too**
Edward's servant : Lord, found a meal (to another friend)

Datum 3

- Edward : It is impossible? Your eyes, your mouth, even your voice, all similar for mine. **Tom Canty, you will be a Prince.**
Servant : (Knock... knocks...)
Edward : Quickly wash your face
Edward : One moment

Datum 4

- Edward's servants : Go Johannes
Tom : Yes, **I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me**
Edward's servants : but, Johannes beef must taste by rule empire
Tom : Why must taste? cannot may taste my self

Datum 5

- Edward : Good day! How much those one apple?
Merchant : Good day! It your self, more you could found
Edward : **May I take today, and return tomorrow and double payment**
Merchant : take two?
Edward : In true, I am not a beggar boy
Merchant : In true, I am not fool live

Datum 6

- Edward : On behalf of my father the king Henry, you listen to me.
Tom's mother : Tom
Tom' father : (angry)
Edward : **You must go the palace to meet your son**
Tom's mother : Tom....Tom (fainting)

Datum 7

Miles : Become helpful
Edward : I shall, **behind you!**
Miles : (miles avoid attack from enemy)

Datum 8

Edward : **I require water to wash**
Miles : That pumps outside
Edward : Outside?
Miles : Have you ever seen pump inside?

Datum 9

Merchant : Here last one, May you bring double payment tomorrow.
Edward : Good my lady, **I thank you**, I show
Merchant : Good my lady, you belong in palace you do

Datum 10

Edward : I am not Tom Canty, I am Edwar Prince of Wales and **one day, I shall be King and you shall give some reward.**
Miles : And I looks for reward
Edward : You believe me?
Miles : Yes, of course.

Datum 11

Kitchen's boy : Good bye, Johannes
Tom : **Thank you**

Datum 12

Tom : **The majesty there man be hanged, I have to believe he doesn't done.**
King : You have done well, I have forgot strength amnesty, when I am gone, if you thing the people in the England the best, the people remember you well.

Datum 13

Tom : **Fast take horse drawn carriage**
Edward's servant : Sir where are you go?
Tom : I am going traffic business on Offal Court

Datum 14

Servants : Johannes, the king is sleep

Tom : **I had enough, do you hear me, in this a prison look at palace**

Datum 15

Tom : The majesty, lets me speak

King : I am tired

Tom : **Sir, I knew I had sworn I would not deny your son and I also has swear never to submit Lord Hertford. Sir , I am not your son, he know Sir. I can't be king, I am Tom Canty. I have my father and I must peace my family, somehow and Sir, I miss my mother. I wants to back to her.. Sir...sir...sir...**

Datum 16

Lord Harford : Sir, everything ready hopes king, your robes and your crown.

Tom : Yes

Lord Harford : Amazing had could you fit it is enough

Tom : **I am not being your puppet.**

Datum 17

People in prison : King Henry had dead man, he has boy, king next, Edward be crowed king

Edward : **King is dead..., the king is dead..** (while he is crying). Miles if my father is dead and I am a king. We have take away here and to London.

Datum 18

Tom : The majesty

Edward : **Forgive me, I go long for back**

Tom : This is not should be forgiven, of your raiment

Datum 19

Edward : **John Canty, you have gone exiled to England never to turn. You might thank you to son your life**

John Canty : (He brings by guards palace to exile)

Datum 20

Edward : **Sarah, you free to marry, whoever you choose**

Sarah : (smile)

Person : (many persons see in around the palace)