

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter elaborates in detail the result of the analysis about the use of speech acts. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Searle's theory of speech acts. There are five types of speech acts based on Searle's classification namely representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarations.

The following is the finding collected from the "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson, which has been arranged and analyzed based on Searle's theory of speech acts.

After analyzing the kinds of speech act contained in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson, the result of analysis can be summed in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Total Kinds of Speech Acts Used by the Characters in "Independence Day" Drama by Peter D. Wilson**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Kinds of Speech act</b>	<b>Total Data</b>
1.	Representatives	66
2.	Directives	47
3.	Expressive	21
4.	Commissives	11
5.	Declarations	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>145</b>

Based on the table of total data found in the drama script, it can be identified that there are 144 data or utterances containing speech acts. Among five kinds of speech act, representative act is the most commonly used by the characters in this drama, with 66 utterances. The second commonly used is directive act; it is used in 47 utterances. The most rarely used is expressive act. It is used 21 utterances and commissive used 11 utterances. The last is declaration, which is not found in the data.

#### 4.1 Speech Acts Used by the Characters

**Table 4.2 Total of Representatives Speech Acts Used by the Characters in “Independence Day” Drama by Peter D. Wilson**

No	Type of Speech Acts	Eric	Joan	Bob	Total
1	Representatives	28	29	9	66
2	Directives	27	17	3	47
3	Expressive	7	9	5	21
4	Commissives	3	7	1	11
5	Declarations	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>					<b>145</b>

Based on the table of total speech acts used by the characters in drama, it can be identified that there are 66 data or utterances containing representative speech acts. Representatives are mostly used by Eric, there are 28 utterances and

then Joan there are 29 utterances and the last is Bob there are 9 utterances. Eric, Joan and Bob used representatives because they commit honestly about the truth and they can state the utterance based on the fact. In directive speech act Eric used the most utterances, there are 27 utterances, Joan used 17 utterances and Bob used 3 utterances. They used directives because directives use language to get to do something as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising and suggesting. There are 11 utterances commissives speech act used by the characters in “Independence Day” drama by Peter D. Wilson. Eric used 3 utterances, Joan used 7 utterances and Bob 1 utterances. They used commissives speech act because they commit to do something in the future. Expressive are mostly used by Eric with 7 utterances, Joan also used 9 utterances and Bob used 5 utterances. They used expressive because expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking and welcoming. Declaration speech act is not found in the drama.

#### **4.1.1 Representatives**

Representative speech act or assertive speech acts is utterances which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular proposition. Representative speech act uses language to tell people how things are, as in concluding, telling, asserting, hypothesizing.

#### 4.1.1.1 Eric's Utterances

The analysis below is examples of representative speech act in “Independence Day” drama by Peter D. Wilson. Eric used representative act such as stating, informing, reminding, telling, denying, sure, guessing, predicting and asserting.

##### Turn 3-5

3. Eric: How's the day been?
4. Joan: Not bad.
5. Eric: *Not good, either, by the sound of it.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric informs to his wife that he isn't good by the sound, his wife worries about his son.

##### Turn 6-11

6. Joan: I've been worried.
7. Eric: About Bob?
8. Joan: Yes. It's the first time he's been away from home overnight.
9. Eric: About time, too. A lad of his age ...
10. Joan: Yes, but you never know what these lads get up to. You hear such dreadful stories ...
11. Eric: Look, dear, you fret too much. *He's a sensible chap, as they go, and for goodness' sake, he's only been staying with a friend after the concert.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric reminds his wife that their son was a sensible chap and their son only stayed with friend after the

concert. He gives information that his son was a sensible chap and he hopes his wife did not worry about his son.

**Turn 6-11**

6. Joan: I've been worried.
7. Eric: About Bob?
8. Joan: Yes. It's the first time he's been away from home overnight.
9. Eric: About time, too. A lad of his age ...
10. Joan: Yes, but you never know what these lads get up to. You hear such dreadful stories ...
11. Eric: Look, dear, you fret too much. He's a sensible chap, as they go, and for goodness' sake, he's only been staying with a friend after the concert. *You wouldn't have wanted him trailing right across the town at God knows what hour.* Let alone waking us up when he got in - or more likely keeping us up waiting.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric informs his wife that his son was a sensible chap, he didn't wake them up when he came in their home.

**Turn 12-15**

12. Joan: I suppose you're right. But I didn't sleep anyway.
13. Eric: *No, and you made sure I didn't either.*
14. Joan: Get away with you.  

You were snoring like a grampus.
15. Eric: I do not snore.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric was sure that his wife did not feel good about his son and that his wife didn't sleep.

**Turn 14-16**

14. Joan: Get away with you.

You were snoring like a grampus.

15. Eric: *I do not snore.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric denies action that he snored. When his wife reminds that he was snoring, Eric denies the state of his wife.

**Turn 16-17**

16. Joan: How do you know? You couldn't hear it. Anyway, how about you? Had a busy day?

17. Eric: *As always. Not over yet, either. More papers to deal with.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric tells action to his wife that his job didn't finish but he thinks with some papers his job can be finished and he can get holiday.

**Turn 18-19**

18. Joan: Oh, really, it's too bad. You let yourself be put upon.

19. Eric: *Well, it's got to be done. At least if I get these out of the way tonight, the weekend should be free.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric can guess that in the weekend he should be free from the job and he can have holiday with his wife.

**Turn 22-23**

22. Joan: You need a holiday.

23. Eric: *I know. Just haven't been able to take the time off, with so much going on. Still, there's light at the end of the tunnel. Things should slacken off for the summer in a week or two.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric predicts if he wants to get time off and he can do anything with his wife.

**Turn 33-38**

33. Eric: Who said anything about taking Bob?

34. Joan: We can't leave him behind, can we?

35. Eric: I don't see why not

36. But he's always taken his holidays with us.

37. Eric: *You mean we've always taken him on holiday with us.*

38. Joan: That's what I said.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric asserts to his wife that she means they have always taken him on holiday with them. His wife wants his son to go holiday with them because they never left his son alone in the home.

**Turn 37-40**

37. Eric: You mean we've always taken him on holiday with us.

38. Joan: That's what I said.

39. Eric: *No it isn't. It's a different thing altogether. You imply that he had a choice in the matter. If he did, I'm not at all sure that he'd have come. Most lads of his age are off with their own pals.*

40. Joan: Yes, and look what they get up to. Drink ... drugs ...you know.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric reminds his wife that his son will not go to holiday with them because most lads of his age are off with their own pals.

**Turn 37-42**

37. Eric: You mean we've always taken him on holiday with us.

38. Joan: That's what I said.

39. Eric: No it isn't. It's a different thing altogether. You imply that he had a choice in the matter. If he did, I'm not at all sure that he'd have come. Most lads of his age are off with their own pals.

40. Joan: Yes, and look what they get up to. Drink ... drugs ...you know.

41. Eric: *So that's what it's all about. Look, the longer you keep him on your apron strings, the more violently he's going to react when he gets the chance.*

42. Jan: Eric, I'm worried.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric reminds his wife that his son reacts when he gets the chance.

**Turn 49-54**

49. Eric: What sort?

50. Joan: You know ...

51. Eric: No, Joan. I don't know.

That's why I asked.

52. Joan: Vile pictures ...

53 Eric: *I see, I think I can guess.*

54. Joan: I threw them out, of course.



Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric state mean guess the opinion about his son.

**Turn 64-66**

64. Eric: Hello, son.

How was the concert?

65. Bob: Not bad. The amps could have done with pepping up a bit ...

66. Eric: *Yes, I thought it must have been a subdued affair. We couldn't hear it - and we're only six miles away.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric gives informs to his son that they couldn't hear it because they are only six miles away from the concert.

**Turn 71- 76**

71. Eric: You mean, permanently? Doing a Shirley Valentine?

72. Joan: That's a thought - I rather fancy Tom Conti.

73. Eric: Some hopes!

74. Joan: No, I suppose it'll have to be just the usual fortnight in bloody Sidmouth.

75. Eric: *It doesn't have to be bloody Sidmouth. Cornwall's quite nice ...*

76. Joan: Cornwall!

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric informs to his wife that it doesn't have to be bloody Sidmouth. Cornwall's quite nice.

**Turn 84-86**

84. Eric: I think you may find them in the dustbin.

Oh, don't worry - the liner was changed today.

85. Bob: You've no right! Meddling with my things ...

86. Eric: *May I remind you that this is a family home. It isn't a hotel - however much like one you may treat it - and your mother and I are responsible for what goes on here. We won't have that sort of muck under our roof! Is that understood?*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric reminds his son that this is a family home. Eric said to his son that it isn't a hotel - however much like one you may treat it - and your mother and he are responsible for what goes on here. He hopes his son respectful to his mother.

**Turn 98-100**

98. Eric: Steady on, old girl.

99. Joan: I've got to stop him.

100. Eric: *In any case, try to stop him now and you've lost him for ever. Let him go, and he'll probably come back.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric reminds his wife to try to stop his son now or she lost him forever and he will not come home again.

**Turn 103-106**

103. Bob: Sorry I blew my top.

I've just packed a few things for the night. I'll be back for the rest later. If you don't mind.

104. Eric: *Of course not.*

105. Bob: Oh - and here's the address.

106. Eric: Good luck, son.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric gives statement to his son. He feels happy if his son will be back to his home for rest.

#### **Turn 108-110**

108. Joan: He's gone. They all go sooner or later, don't they? Every family breaks up.

109. Eric: *He's gone, yes. He needs his own space. But he left his address*

He wouldn't have done that if he wanted to break with us, would he?

110. Joan: I suppose not.

Eric's italic utterance above uses representative act because Eric informs to his wife that his son has gone from home but he left his address.

#### **4.1.1.2 Joan's Utterance**

The analysis below is examples of representative speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Joan used representative act to stating, informing, reminding, telling and sure.

#### **Turn 1-2**

1. Eric: Hello, dear. Sorry I'm late.

2. Joan: *It's all right.*

There's no hurry.

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan gives statement to her husband. She feels right although her husband came late.

**Turn 7-8**

7. Eric: About Bob?

8. Joan: *Yes. It's the first time he's been away from home overnight.*

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan informs her husband that it's the first time he's been away from home overnight, and she worried about his son.

**Turn 9-11**

9. Eric: About time, too. A lad of his age ...

10. Joan: *Yes, but you never know what these lads get up to. You hear such dreadful stories ...*

11. Eric: Look, dear, you fret too much. He's a sensible chap, as they go, and for goodness' sake, he's only been staying with a friend after the concert. You wouldn't have wanted him trailing right across the town at God knows what hour. Let alone waking us up when he got in - or more likely keeping us up waiting.

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan reminds her husband that he hears such dreadful stories. Now a day, many teenagers have gone into free sex, drink and drugs which makes Joan afraid about it.

**Turn 12-15**

12. Joan: I suppose you're right.

But I didn't sleep anyway.

13. Eric: No, and you made sure I didn't either

14. Joan: Get away with you.

*You were snoring like a grampus.*

15. Eric: I do not snore.

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan reminds her husband that he was snoring but her husband denies the statement Joan's.

**Turn 22-26**

22. Joan: You need a holiday.

23. Eric: I know. Just haven't been able to take the time off, with so much going on. Still, there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Things should slacken off for the summer in a week or two.

24. Joan: Really? We can get away then?

25. Eric: Don't see why not. Anywhere you particularly fancy?

26. Joan: *Well, I was just looking at this brochure ... Here - "Special offer during July - two for the price of one. Cruise the coast of Asia Minor from Antalya to Kusadasi ..."*

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan tells her husband that there is special offer for the price of one. It is good offering for holiday.

**Turn 27-30**

27. Eric: Bit out of our league, isn't it?

28. Joan: Don't be such a stick-in-the-mud.

Spread your wings a little.

29. Eric: I don't know.

Isn't that the firm that was criticised when one of their cruises had to be taken by coach because the water wasn't deep enough for the boat?

30. Joan: *That was a river trip. No one's going to pull the plug out of the Med*

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan tells her husband about a river trip. No one's going to pull the plug out of the Med.

#### **Turn 32-37**

32. Joan: But what about Bob?

We'd have to pay full price for him.

33. Eric: Who said anything about taking Bob?

34. Joan: We can't leave him behind, can we?

35. Eric: I don't see why not.

36. Joan: *But he's always taken his holidays with us.*

37. Eric: You mean we've always taken him on holiday with us.

Joan's italic utterances above uses representative act because Joan reminds her husband that her son has always been taken to holidays with them.

#### **Turn 37-40**

37. Eric: You mean we've always taken him on holiday with us.

38. Joan: That's what I said.

39. Eric: No it isn't. It's a different thing altogether. You imply that he had a choice in the matter. If he did, I'm not at

40 Joan: *Yes, and look what they get up to. Drink ... drugs ...you know.*

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan informs her husband to look what they get up to. She feels fear to her son if he does something like drink and drugs. So, she tells to her husband.

**Turn 43-45**

43. Eric: So, what's new?

44. Joan: *I was tidying his room today ...*

45. Eric: Joan!

You know how he hates that.

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan states the truth to inform her husband that she was tidying his room that day.

**Turn 45-47**

45. Eric: Joan!

You know how he hates that.

46. Joan: *Yes, but he left the door open ... I couldn't help seeing what a mess it was in.*

47. Eric: You might have just closed the door.

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan informs her husband that she couldn't look room of her son in a mess.

**Turn 77-79**

77. Bob: Mum!

You've been messing about with my room again!

78. Joan: *I've tidied it, yes. It was such a pigsty*

79. Bob: I can't find anything now.

How the hell do you expect me to put up with it?

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan informs her son that she tidied his room but her son was angry to his mother.

#### **Turn 108-109**

108. Joan: He's gone. They all go sooner or later, don't they?

*Every family breaks up.*

109. Eric: He's gone, yes. He needs his own space. But he left his address.

He wouldn't have done that if he wanted to break with us, would he?

Joan's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan gives opinion that she reminds her husband that every family breaks up.

#### **4.1.1.3 Bob's Utterance**

The analysis below is examples of representative speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Bob used representative act such as stating, informing, reminding, telling and asserting.

#### **Turn 64-65**

64. Eric: Hello, son.

How was the concert?

65. Bob: *Not bad. The amps could have done with pepping up a bit*



Bob's italic utterance above uses representative act because Bob tells his parents about concert. He tells that the concert is not bad because he could have done with pepping up a bit.

**Turn 77-79**

77. Bob: Mum!

You've been messing about with my room again!

78. Joan: I've tidied it, yes. It was such a pigsty ...

79. Bob: *I can't find anything now.*

How the hell do you expect me to put up with it?

Bob's italic utterance above uses representative act because Bob asserts to his mother that he can't find anything, he didn't like his mother's attitude.

**Turn 80-81**

80. Eric: Bob!

That's no way to speak to your mother!

81. Bob: Oh, don't be so bloody pompous.

*There are some books I borrowed from Tubby Gordon - he wants them back tonight ... or else.*

Bob's italic utterance above uses representative act because Bob reminds his mother that he borrows books from Tubby Gordon and he wants them back that night.

**Turn 93-95**

93. Bob: Joe Billings suggested weeks ago I should move in with him.

94. Joan: Move?

95. Bob: *I should have had the sense to take him up on it then. Well, better late than never*

Bob's italic utterance above uses representative act because Bob gives statement to his parents, he should have had the sense to take him up on it then.

### **Turn 103-106**

103. Bob: Sorry I blew my top.

I've just packed a few things for the night. I'll be back for the rest later. If you don't mind.

104. Eric: Of course not.

105. Bob: *Oh - and here's the address.*

106. Eric: Good luck, son.

Bob's italic utterance above uses representative act because Joan informs his parents about the address. He hopes his parents didn't worry with his decision to leave home.

### **4.1.2 Directives**

Directive speech act is utterance which attempts to get someone to do something. The point of which is to direct the hearer towards doing something, which have a world-to-word direction of fit, in which a wish is expressed, in which the proposition is a future act done by the hearer. In other word, directives use language to try to get someone to do things as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting.

#### 4.1.2.1 Eric's Utterance

The analysis below is examples of directive speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Eric used directive act such as questioning, proposing, asking, ordering and requesting.

##### Turn 3-4

3. Eric: *How's the day been?*

4. Joan: Not bad.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

##### Turn 11-13

11. Eric: *Look, dear, you fret too much.* He's a sensible chap, as they go, and for goodness' sake, he's only been staying with a friend after the concert. You wouldn't have wanted him trailing right across the town at God knows what hour.

Let alone waking us up when he got in - or more likely keeping us up waiting.

12. Joan: I suppose you're right. But I didn't sleep anyway.

13. Eric: No, and you made sure I didn't either.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric order to his wife that she don't fret to much about his son.

##### Turn 29-30

29. Eric: *Isn't that the firm that was criticized when one of their cruises had to be taken by coach because the water wasn't deep enough for the boat?*

30. Joan: That was a river trip. No one's going to pull the plug out of the Med.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 44-46**

44. Joan: I was tidying his room today ...

45. Eric: *Joan! You know how he hates that.*

46. Joan: Yes, but he left the door open ... I couldn't help seeing what a mess it was in.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 47-48**

47. Eric: *You might have just closed the door.*

48. Joan: I suppose I might. But, anyway, I didn't. I found some magazines - horrible magazines.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric proposes to his wife, if she can just close the door.

**Turn 48-50**

48. Joan: I suppose I might. But, anyway, I didn't. I found some magazines - horrible magazines.

49. Eric: *What sort?*

50. Joan: You know ...

Eric's italic utterances above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 61-62**

61. Eric: *What else could you call it? And another thing, suppose anyone goes rooting in our dustbin, do you want them found?*

62. Joan: Oh, really!

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 80-81**

80. Eric: Bob!

*That's no way to speak to your mother!*

81. Bob: Oh, don't be so bloody pompous.

There are some books I borrowed from Tubby Gordon - he wants them back tonight ... or else.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric requests to his son in order that he is respectful when speaking to his mother.

**Turn 84-85**

84. Eric: I think you may find them in the dustbin.

*Oh, don't worry - the liner was changed today.*

85. Bob: You've no right! Meddling with my things ...

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric asks his wife to not worry about his son's attitude.

**Turn 97-98**

97. Bob: Stuff your ruddy dinner! And I hope it chokes you!

98. Eric: *Steady on, old girl.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric requests his son to be steady on his mother, he must be respectful to his mother.

**Turn 100-102**

100. Eric: *No, dear. How can you?*

In any case, try to stop him now and you've lost him for ever.  
Let him go, and he'll probably come back.

101. Joan: You think so?

102. Eric: Probably not to live here. He's got to leave the nest some time.  
This may be as good as any.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 108-112**

108. Joan: He's gone. They all go sooner or later, don't they? Every family breaks up.

109. Eric: He's gone, yes. He needs his own space. But he left his address.

He wouldn't have done that if he wanted to break with us, would he?

110. Joan: I suppose not.

111. Eric: *Come on, cheer up. Let's think about that holiday.*

112. Joan: All right. I'll try.

What do you think?

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric order to his wife that she must think and cheer about their holiday.

**Turn 113-114**

113. Eric: *Where's that brochure?*

114. Joan: Here.

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

**Turn 113-115**

113. Eric: Where's that brochure?

114. Joan: Here.

115. Eric: *Let's see. Antalya to Kusadasi. Two for the price of one. We could do it now.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric order his wife to look the brochure and they could go holiday that price the budget two for the price of one.

**Turn 115-117**

115. Eric: Let's see. Antalya to Kusadasi. Two for the price of one. We could do it now.

116. Joan: So we could.

117. Eric: *Yes, after all that, there's something to be said for being independent, isn't there?*

Eric's italic utterance above uses directive act because Eric gives question to his wife and she must answer the question.

#### 4.1.2.2 Joan's Utterance

The analysis below is examples of directive speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Joan used directive act such as questioning, proposing, suggesting and requesting.

##### Turn 12-15

12. Joan: I suppose you're right.

But I didn't sleep anyway.

13. Eric: No, and you made sure I didn't either.

14. Joan: *Get away with you.*

You were snoring like a grampus.

15. Eric: I do not snore.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.

##### Turn 16-17

16. Joan: *How do you know? You couldn't hear it. Anyway, how about you? Had a busy day?*

17. Eric: As always. Not over yet, either. More papers to deal with.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.



**Turn 27-30**

27. Eric: Bit out of our league, isn't it?

28. Joan: *Don't be such a stick-in-the-mud.*

Spread your wings a little!

29. Eric: I don't know.

Isn't that the firm that was criticised when one of their cruises had to be taken by coach because the water wasn't deep enough for the boat?

30. Joan: That was a river trip. No one's going to pull the plug out of the Med.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan asks her husband to not be such a stick-in-the-mud.

**Turn 32-35**

32. Joan: *But what about Bob?*

We'd have to pay full price for him.

33. Eric: Who said anything about taking Bob?

34. Joan: We can't leave him behind, can we?

35. Eric: I don't see why not.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.

**Turn 55-57**

55. Eric: Joan! Do you really think that was wise?

56. Joan: *Why ever not?*

57. Eric: For a start, they aren't your property ...

58. Joan: You're not going to let a technicality like that bother you, surely!  
 Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.

**Turn 80-83**

80. Eric: Bob! That's no way to speak to your mother!

81. Bob: Oh, don't be so bloody pompous.

There are some books I borrowed from Tubby Gordon - he wants them back tonight ... or else.

82. Joan: *And what sort of books would they be?*

83. Bob: Well ...

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her son and he must answer the question.

**Turn 93-95**

93. Bob: Joe Billings suggested weeks ago I should move in with him.

94. Joan: *Move?*

95. Bob: I should have had the sense to take him up on it then. Well, better late than never.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her son and he must answer the question.

**Turn 96-98**

96. Joan: *What about your dinner?*

97. Bob: Stuff your ruddy dinner! And I hope it chokes you!

98. Eric: Steady on, old girl.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her son and he must answer the question.

**Turn 100-102**

100. Eric: No, dear. How can you?

In any case, try to stop him now and you've lost him for ever. Let him go, and he'll probably come back.

101. Joan: *You think so?*

102. Eric: Probably not to live here. He's got to leave the nest some time. This may be as good as any.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.

**Turn 111-114**

111. Eric: Come on, cheer up. Let's think about that holiday.

112. Joan: All right. I'll try.

*What do you think?*

113. Eric: Where's that brochure?

114. Joan: Here.

Joan's italic utterance above uses directive act because Joan gives question to her husband and he must answer the question.

#### 4.1.2.2 Bob's Utterance

The analysis below is a part of example of directive speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Bob used directive act such as questioning, proposing and suggesting.

##### Turn 77-79

77. Bob: Mum!

You've been messing about with my room again!

78. Joan: I've tidied it, yes. It was such a pigsty ...

79. Bob: I can't find anything now.

*How the hell do you expect me to put up with it?*

Bob's italic utterance above uses directive act because Bob gives question to his mother and she must answer the question.

##### Turn 77-81

77. Bob: Mum!

You've been messing about with my room again!

78. Joan: I've tidied it, yes. It was such a pigsty ...

79. Bob: I can't find anything now.

How the hell do you expect me to put up with it?

80. Eric: Bob!

That's no way to speak to your mother!

81. Bob: *Oh, don't be so bloody pompous.*

There are some books I borrowed from Tubby Gordon - he wants them back tonight ... or else.

Bob's italic utterances above uses directive act because Bob asks to his father that he should not be pompous.

### **Turn 91-95**

91. Bob: Right, that's it. You don't want these under your roof. You won't want me under it, either.

92. Joan: Bob!

93. Bob: *Joe Billings suggested weeks ago I should move in with him*

95. Bob: I should have had the sense to take him up on it then. Well, better late than never.

Bob's italic utterance above uses directive act because Bob suggests that weeks ago he should move in the house with Joe Billings, making his mother shocked with his decision to move from their home.

### **4.1.3 Expressive**

The main point of expressive that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is express the speaker's inner state toward a certain thing. It is in which have no direction of fit; in which the proposition ascribes a property or act to the speaker or the hearer. In other word expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking, welcoming.

#### 4.1.3.1 Eric Utterance

The analysis below is a part of example of expressive speech act in “Independence Day” drama by Peter D. Wilson. Eric used expressive act such as greeting and apologizing.

##### Turn 1-2

1. Eric: *Hello, dear. Sorry I'm late*
2. Joan: It's all right. There's no hurry.

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric expresses his certain psychological condition that is greeting and apologizing to his wife.

##### Turn 30-32

30. Joan: That was a river trip. No one's going to pull the plug out of the Med.
31. Eric: I suppose not. Let's have a look. Hm, might be quite interesting.

*And at that price ... yes, the budget would just about run to it. Two for the price of one. I like that.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric feels cheer that the budget two for the price of one, he likes with offering to holiday.

##### Turn 63-64

63. Bob: Hello, Mum ... Dad.
64. Eric: *Hello, son.*

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric expresses his certain psychological state that he gives greeting to his son.

**Turn 71-74**

71. Eric: You mean, permanently? Doing a Shirley Valentine?

72. Joan: That's a thought - I rather fancy Tom Conti.

73. Eric: *Some hopes!*

74. Joan: No, I suppose it'll have to be just the usual fortnight in bloody Sidmouth.

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric expresses his certain psychological condition about some hope to his son.

**Turn 85-88**

85. Bob: You've no right! Meddling with my things ...

86. Eric: May I remind you that this is a family home. It isn't a hotel - however much like one you may treat it - and your mother and I are responsible for what goes on here. *We won't have that sort of muck under our roof!* Is that understood?

87. Eric: Pompous!

88. Joan: Well, you were just a shade.

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric expresses his certain psychological condition that he disappointed with his son's attitude.

**Turn 86-88**

86. Eric: May I remind you that this is a family home. It isn't a hotel - however much like one you may treat it - and your mother and I are responsible for what goes on here. We won't have that sort of muck under our roof! Is that understood?

87. Eric: *Pompous!*

88. Joan: Well, you were just a shade.

Eric's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Eric expresses his certain psychological condition that he disappointed with his son's attitude.

#### 4.1.3.2 Joan's Utterance

The analysis below is a part of example of expressive speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Joan used expressive act such as apologizing and fear.

##### Turn 6-8

6. Joan: *I've been worried*
7. Eric: About Bob?
8. Joan: Yes. It's the first time he's been away from home overnight.

Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses his fear to her son's attitude.

##### Turn 16-19

16. Joan: How do you know? You couldn't hear it.  
         Anyway, how about you? Had a busy day?
17. Eric: As always. Not over yet, either. More papers to deal with.
18. Joan: *Oh, really, it's too bad.*

You let yourself be put upon.

19. Eric: Well, it's got to be done. At least if I get these out of the way tonight, the weekend should be free.



Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses his fear to her husband about his job.

**Turn 40-43**

40. Joan: Yes, and look what they get up to. Drink ... drugs ...you know.

41. Eric: So that's what it's all about. Look, the longer you keep him on your apron strings, the more violently he's going to react when he gets the chance.

42. Joan: *Eric, I'm worried.*

43. Eric: So, what's new?

Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses his fear to her son's attitude.

**Turn 57-62**

57. Eric: For a start, they aren't your property ...

58. Joan: You're not going to let a technicality like that bother you, surely!

59. Eric: and more practically, he'll know you've been snooping.

60. Joan: Snooping?

61. Eric: What else could you call it? And another thing, suppose anyone goes rooting in our dustbin, do you want them found?

62. Joan: *Oh, really!*

Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses his fear to her son.

**Turn 88-90**

88. Joan: Well, you were just a shade.

89. Eric: It's no laughing matter.

90. Joan: *Sorry, dear.*

Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses that she apologizes to her husband.

### **Turn 91-93**

91. Bob: Right, that's it. You don't want these under your roof. You won't want me under it, either.

92. Joan: *Bob!*

93. Bob: Joe Billings suggested weeks ago I should move in with him.

Joan's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Joan expresses called the name of her son because her son's want moved from their home.

### **4.1.3.3 Bob Utterance**

The analysis below is a part of example of expressive speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Bob used expressive act such as apologizing and greeting.

### **Turn 63-64**

63. Bob: *Hello, Mum ... Dad.*

64. Eric: Hello, son.

How was the concert?

Bob's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Bob expresses his greeting to his parents.

**Turn 77-79**

77. Bob: *Mum! You've been messing about with my room again!*

78. Joan: I've tidied it, yes. It was such a pigsty ...

79. Bob: I can't find anything now.

How the hell do you expect me to put up with it?

Bob's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Bob expresses he angry to his mother because she cleaned up his room and he didn't like that.

**Turn 103-104**

103. Bob: *Sorry I blew my top.*

I've just packed a few things for the night. I'll be back for the rest later. If you don't mind.

104. Eric: Of course not.

Bob's italic utterance above uses expressive act because Bob apologizes to his father.

**4.1.4 Commisives Utterance**

Similar to directives, commissives operates a change in the world by means of creating an obligation. In this case, the speaker creates the obligation. In other words, commissives is act, which commits the speaker to do something in the future which has a world-to-word direction of fit; in which an intention is expressed; in which the proposition is a future act done by the speaker. It includes promise, offer, swear, plague.

#### 4.1.4.1 Eric's Utterance

The analysis below is a part of example of commissives speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Eric used commissives act such as promising and offering.

##### Turn 22-24

22. Joan: You need a holiday.

23. Eric: I know. Just haven't been able to take the time off, with so much going on. Still, there's light at the end of the tunnel. *Things should slacken off for the summer in a week or two.*

24. Joan: Really? We can get away then?

Eric's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Eric commit to his wife that he want rest for summer in a week or two.

##### Turn 57-60

57. Eric: For a start, they aren't your property ...

58. Joan: You're not going to let a technicality like that bother you, surely!

59. Eric: *...and more practically, he'll know you've been snooping.*

60. Joan: Snooping?

Eric's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Eric promises that he will know Joan has been snooping.

### Turn 103-106

103. Bob: Sorry I blew my top.

I've just packed a few things for the night. I'll be back for the rest later. If you don't mind.

104. Eric: Of course not.

105. Bob: Oh - and here's the address.

106. Eric: *Good luck, son*

Eric's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Eric offers his hand and says Good luck to his son.

#### 4.1.4.2 Joan's Utterance

The analysis below is a part of example of commissives speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Joan used commissives act such as promising and committing.

### Turn 11-13

11. Eric: Look, dear, you fret too much. He's a sensible chap, as they go, and for goodness' sake, he's only been staying with a friend after the concert. You wouldn't have wanted him trailing right across the town at God knows what hour.

Let alone waking us up when he got in - or more likely keeping us up waiting.

12. Joan: *I suppose you're right.* But I didn't sleep anyway.

13. Eric: No, and you made sure I didn't either

Joan's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Joan commits to do something in future that she supposes they are will be right.

**Turn 24-26**

24. Joan: Really? We can get away then?

25. Eric: Don't see why not. Anywhere you particularly fancy?

26. Joan: Well, I was just looking at this brochure ... Here - "*Special offer during July - two for the price of one. Cruise the coast of Asia Minor from Antalya to Kusadasi ...*"

Joan's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Joan offers his wife that there is special offer in cruise the coast of Asia Minor from Antalya to Kusadasi, the budget for two with the price of one.

**Turn 73-76**

73. Eric: Some hopes!

74. Joan: *No, I suppose it'll have to be just the usual fortnight in bloody Sidmouth*

75. Eric: It doesn't have to be bloody Sidmouth. Cornwall's quite nice ...

76. Joan: Cornwall!

Joan's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Joan promises that it will be usual just two week in Sidmouth.

**Turn 98-100**

98. Eric: Steady on, old girl.

99. Joan: *I've got to stop him.*

100. Eric: No, dear. How can you?

In any case, try to stop him now and you've lost him for ever. Let him go, and he'll probably come back.

Joan's italic utterance above uses commissives act because Joan commits to do something in future that she have to stop her son.

#### **4.1.4.3 Bob's Utterance**

The analysis below is a part of example of commissives speech act in "Independence Day" drama by Peter D. Wilson. Bob used commissives act such as promising.

#### **Turn 103-104**

103. Bob: Sorry I blew my top.

*I've just packed a few things for the night. I'll be back for the rest later. If you don't mind.*

104. Eric: Of course not.

Bob's italic utterances above uses commissives act because Bob promises that he will be back home for a rest.

#### **4.2 Speech Act Interpretation**

In this drama there are three characters: Joan, Eric and Bob. Joan is an over-solicitous Mum. Eric is her husband, a harassed minor functionary, with a pedantic manner, inclined to clichés. Bob is their teenage son, at the rebellious stage. The drama tells about a teenage son at the stage of leaving home, but his parents find advantages in his independence.

Joan is dominant in using representative act because he gave statement and informed based on the truth to other characters. Joan used directive speech act because he attempted to get someone to do something especially by using “question”. Joan used expressive act because he felts fear about son’s attitude and she apologized to her husband. Joan used commisive act because the speaker committed to do something in the future and in last Joan didn’t use declaration because in this drama the character not found used declaration.

Bob is the least in using the five kinds of speech act because his utterances are rarely shown in the drama. Bob used representative act because he gave statement, told and informed based on the fact to other characters. Bob used directive because he attempted to get someone to do something and he suggested to other characters. Bob used expressive act because he apologized and greeted to other character. Bob used commisive act because he promised to other characters. In the last Bob didn’t use declaration too.