

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
PERFORMED BY THOMAS
IN “MAZE RUNNER : THE DEATH CURE “ MOVIE**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Bachelor Degree
in English Department*

**BY
MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD
F211 15 507**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2019**

THESIS

DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS

PERFORMED BY THOMAS

IN "MAZE RUNNER : THE DEATH CURE " MOVIE

BY

MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD

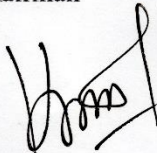
Student No : F21115507

It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination
on Wednesday 22nd January 2020 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirement

Approved by

Board of Supervisors

Chairman



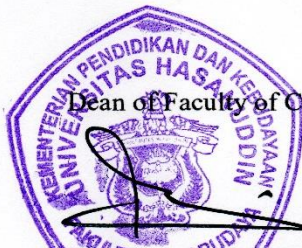
Dr. Kamsinah, M. Hum.
NIP. 195910281985032001

Secretary



Dr. Ayub Khan, m. Si
NIP. 196212311989031301

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, MA.
NIP:196407161991031010

Head of English Department



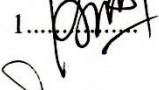


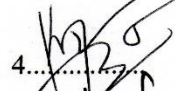

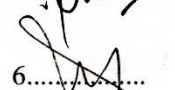
Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL
NIP:196012311986011071

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES**

Today, Wednesday 22nd January 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD (No.F21115507) entitled, **DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY THOMAS IN “MAZE RUNNER : THE DEATH CURE “ MOVIE**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 22nd January 2020

BOARD OF THESIS EXAMINATION

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. Kamsinah, M. Hum. | Chairman | 1.....  |
| 2. Dr. Ayub Khan, M. Si | Secretary | 2.....  |
| 3. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M. A., Dipl. TESOL | First Examiner | 3.....  |
| 4. Karmila Mokoginta, S. S., M. Hum | Second Examiner | 4.....  |
| 5. Dr. Kamsinah, M. Hum. | First Supervisor | 5.....  |
| 6. Dr. Ayub Khan, M. Si | Second Supervisor | 6.....  |

DECLARATION

The thesis by **MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD** (No. F21115507) entitled, **DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY THOMAS IN “MAZE RUNNER : THE DEATH CURE “ MOVIE**, has been revised as advised during the examination on 22nd January 2020 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners :

1. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M. A., Dipl. TESOL First Examiner

()

2. Karmila Mokoginta, S. S., M. Hum Second Examiner

()

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR

APPROVAL FORM

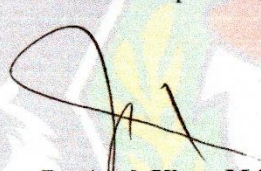
With reference to the letter of the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No: 1339/UN4.9.1/DA.08.04/2019 on the 4th of March 2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by Muh Rifandy A Mahmud (No. F21115507) to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 2nd July 2019

Approved by

First Supervisor,

Second Supervisor,



Dr. Kamsinah, M.Hum

Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si

NIP. 195910281985032001

NIP. 196212311989031301

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination by
the Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean

Head of English Department,



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A.Dipl.TESOL

NIP. 196012311986011071

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to give all praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the lord of the world, who always gives her strength, health, blessing, patience, and guidance in completing this study. May blessing, peace, and salutation be upon the most honorable prophet and messenger of God, Muhammad SAW, his descendant, and his followers.

This paper is written as a partial fulfillment of requirement for S1 Degree of English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences in Hasanuddin University. Foremost, the writer would express her deep gratitude to her supervisors Dr. Kamsinah M.Hum. and Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si. for their guidance, support, advice, and patience during writing this study. Without their guidance, this study would not be completed well.

The writer would like also to express the deepest gratitude to those who have helped her finishing this study, namely:

1. Prof. Dr. Dwia Aries Tina Pulubuhu, M.A, the Rector of Hasanuddin University.
2. Prof. Akin Duli, M.A, the Dean of Cultural Sciences Faculty.
3. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A,Dipl.TESOL, the Head of English Department and Sitti Sahraeny, S.S.,M.AppLing, the Secretary of English Department.
4. All of the lectures in English Department who have taught her a lot of things and educated her during her study.
5. All staff of English Department who have given her facilities and help during her stud

1. The writer's beloved parents, Ali Mahmud and Hadriani , her brother, and all her families who always give her spiritual and financial support, love, pray, attention, advice, and encouragement during the time of study and the process of making this study.
2. Deepest thanks also presented for him special best girlfriend ever (Mega) and my beloved best friend (Cimoneng), for they kindness, togetherness, sweet memories, precious moments, silly jokes, empty talk, and all the time and stories which have been spent and created together. The writer really appreciates them. and thanks to sholeh and all of my friends in my organization UKM Fotografi who always support me.

The writer hopes this study can become an inspiration for the readers and the following researchers. The writer realizes that this study is not fully perfect. Therefore, the writer hopes any constructive and supportive criticism, suggestion, and advice for a better improvement.

Makassar, 27 September

2019

The Writer

ABSTRACT

MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD. *Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used In Maze Runner : Dead Cure Movie (Pragmatic Analysis)*, supervised by **Kamsinah** and **Ayub Khan** .

The aims of this study are to explain the types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* movie and to describe the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* Movie.

The method of this study was qualitative descriptive. The researcher collected the data from the movie and movie script, then described context, types of illocutionary acts, and meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the main characters in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* movie based on theories provided. To focus on the study, the researcher limited herself to analyze thirty data.

From the analysis, the researcher write to conclusion that direct illocutionary acts only contain two types of illocutionary acts, assertive (asserting) and directive (ordering, asking) Meanwhile, in indirect illocutionary acts, there are 4 types of illocutionary acts, those are 4 assertive (informing, denying, predicting), 16 directive (warning, informing, rejecting, reminding, requesting, confusing, doubting, rushing), 4 commissive (threatening, offering, rushing, informing), and 4 expressive (blaming, offending, worrying). performed by main characters in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* movie. Moreover, the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts can be identified by referring to the context of utterance.

Key terms: Context, Illocutionary Act, Meaning, Utterance

ABSTRAK

MUH RIFANDY A MAHMUD. *Tindak Ilokusi Langsung dan Tidak Langsung yang digunakan dalam Film Maze Runner : Dead Cure (Studi Pragmatik),* dibimbing oleh **Kamsinah** dan **Ayub khan**.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tiap jenis tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan dalam film *Maze Runner : dead Cure* dan untuk mendeskripsikan makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Maze Runner : dead cure*.

Metode penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dari film dan naskah film, kemudian menjelaskan konteks, jenis tindak ilokusi, dan makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Maze Runner : dead Cure* berdasarkan teori yang disediakan. Fokus penelitian dibatasi pada tiga puluh data.

Dari analisis tersebut, peneliti menulis sampai pada kesimpulan bahwa dalam tindak ilokusi langsung hanya terdapat dua jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu asertif (menyatakan) dan direktif (menanyakan, memerintah). Sementara itu, dalam tindakan ilokusi tidak langsung, ada 4 jenis tindakan ilokusi, yaitu 3 asertif (informasi, menyangkal, memprediksi), 16 direktif (peringatan, menginformasikan, menolak, mengingatkan, meminta, membingungkan, meragukan, terburu-buru), 4 komisif (mengancam, menawarkan, bergegas, memberi informasi), dan 4 ekspresif (menyalahkan, menyinggung, mengkhawatirkan). yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Maze runner : Dead Cure*. Selain itu, makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung dapat diidentifikasi dengan mengacu pada konteks ujaran.

Kata Kunci: Konteks, Tindak Ilokusi, Makna, Ujaran

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER.....	i
LEGITIMACY	ii
AGREEMENT.....	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
APPROVAL.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRACT.....	viii
ABSTRAK	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Identification of Problems	2
C. Scope of Problems.....	3
D. Research Questions	3
E. Objective of the Study	3
F. Significance of the Study	3
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
A. Previous Studies	5
B. Theoretical Framework	6
1. Pragmatics	6
2. Context.....	8
3. Meaning	9

4. Types of Meaning	10
5. Speech Act.....	10
6. Classification of Illocutionary Acts.....	11
7. Direct and Indirect Speech Act	13
8. Types of Illocutionary acts	15
9. The Illocutionary Functions	20
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	22
A. Type of Research	22
B. Source of Data.....	23
C. Population and Sample	23
D. Technique of Collecting Data	23
E. Technique of Analysing Data	23
F. Technique of Data Analysis	24
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	25
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	53
A. Conclusion	53
B. Suggestion.....	54
REFERENCES	56

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Data identification based on movie script of split.....58

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language has important role in human life especially to communicate among people in society. Communication is an activity of delivering information, includes messages, ideas, and elections from one person to another. This communication is usually practiced in verbal or oral way to make both of speaker and listener understand each other. Basically, every speech act is the fundamental part in communication. Speech acts may be as requests, warnings, promises, apologies, or greetings. It is the action that the speaker hopes an effect of what he/she say to whom they spoke. In addition, when people interact with others, it is not only about the structure of word but we have to know clearly the meaning of each utterance.

Based of the statement above, the writer is interested in analyzing speech acts that are more focused on illocutionary act. It is an important part of speech acts that contain intentions about people talk to whom, when and where the speech act was performed, etc. It means that the hearer will know the purpose of the speaker if he/she understands the illocutionary act of utterance.

Illocutionary can be found in the conversation. As the example of conversation in the movie script is a good conversation which can be taken as the object of the study. To study illocutionary act, the writer takes a movie entitled “Maze Runner : The Death Cure” it is a science fiction action movie directed by Wes Ball and written by T.S. Nowlin, based on The Death Cure novel written by James Dashner. This movie is one of the most awaited movie

in 2018. This movie is a sequel from 2015 movie, *The Maze Runner: Scorch Trials* and also is the third and final movie in the series of *Maze Runner*. *Maze Runner: The Death Cure* tells about the struggle of Thomas and his friends to save Minho from the hands of WCKD, an organization that has conducted experiments on children who are immune to The fare virus. This virus makes infected people crank, which is a kind of zombie creature.

In the movie there are many direct and indirect illocutionary utterances by the main character. This is the reason the writer are interesting in analyzing the type of direct and indirect illocutionary acts and the meaning which used in the movie. Since the writer believe that context can help to understand the meaning of each types of illocutionary acts.

Therefore the writer conduts research entitled *Direct and Indirect Illocutionary acts performed by Thomas in “Maze Runner : The Death Cure” movie*.

B. Identification of Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, problems can be identifying as a follows :

1. The main characters in this movie prefer to use indirect illocutionary acts in their utterances instead of saying what they actually intend to convey (direct illocutionary act).
2. The main characters in this movie make his interlocutors try to guess what meaning behind his utterances.

C. Scope of Problems

Based on the identification of the problems stated above, to limit the scope of the problems .this study is more focused and directed. Therefore, this research only focused on the types and meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary speech acts uttered by Thomas, the main character of this movie.

D. Research Questions

Based on the limitation of the problems, the writer determines the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What types of direct and indirect illocutionary are implied in Thomas utterances in “Maze runner : death cure” movie ?
2. What are the meanings of the direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by Thomas in “Maze runner : death cure” movie?

E. Objective of the study

The objectives of study agree with statement of problem, such as :

1. To identify the type of direct and indirect illocutionary acts implied in Thomas utterances in “Maze runner : death cure” movie
2. To explain the meaning implied in the direct and indirect illocutinary acts performed by Thomas in “Maze runner : death cure” movie

F. Significance of Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this study is expected to give information and contribution to the students of English Department who study pragmatics,

especially Illocutionary act, and also to give contribute to the readers who want to enrich their knowledge in linguistic.

2. Practical benefit

This study is expected to be useful for readers in understanding the content of the movie. It can help them to get knowledge of what the character means by his utterance. Beside that, it can be used by teacher to teach material about pragmatics especially in Illocutionary act.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to this topic.

The first is a conducted by Riska Rahman entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act in *Detective Conan* Comic” in 2015. This study aims to classify illocutionary acts of utterances used in *Detective Conan* comic and to see how the speaker gives perlocutionary effect to the hearer, whether it is successful or unsuccessful. The findings showed that *Detective Conan* comic contains all the types of illocutionary acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives, and also found that some perlocutionary effect are successful with body language’s assistance.

Second is a carried out by Rio Pradana Aquatama (2016) entitled “*Illocutionary acts that occur on Chris’s dialogue in Pursuit of Happiness movie*” The major focus of his study was about the type of illocutionary acts from utterances that were stated by Chris Gardner as the main character in Pursuit of Happiness movie. the finding and discussion of this study, there are several points are concluded from the analysis of illocutionary acts from the main character (Chris Gardner) in the Pursuit of Happyyness movie. There are the types of illocutionary acts as; representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Also it found the function of each type and the occurrence of illocutionary acts.

The third is a research conducted by Arfah Dzumillah entitled “The Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act in the *Reasonable Doubt*, A Movie Directed by Peter Howitt” in 2016. This study aims to find out types of illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Reasonable Doubt* movie and to analyze the effects of perlocutionary act expected by the speaker to be the hearer’s response. The findings of this study showed that all types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie, with representative as the most frequent type used. Furthermore, most of the perlocutionary acts expected by the speakers in the movie are fulfilled by the hearers, except in some cases where specific contextual factors do not allow the hearers to do what the speakers want.

The difference between this research and the previous studies stated above is the object and the movie of the research. In this research writer focused the utterances used by Thomas in “*Maze Runner:Death Cure*” movie as the object of the research, and this research will focus on analyzing not only types of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s theory but also the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts contained in.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

According to Levinson (1983:5) Pragmatics refers to the study of relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language. It means pragmatics is study of relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars.

Yule (1996:3) explains that pragmatics concern with some areas. They are:

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Yule (1996: 3) divides the definition of pragmatics into four:

a. Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning

Pragmatics deals with the study of meaning uttered by the speaker and interpreted by listener.

b. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning

In saying something, people also consider to whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. It is because a particular context may influence what is said by the speaker.

c. pragmatic is studying of how more gets communicated than what is said.

Pragmatics is study of “invisible meaning”. It explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated.

d. Pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance

People will not say anything to anyone whom they do not recognize well. Hence, closeness whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience.

Another definition of pragmatics comes from Finch (2000: 150). He says that pragmatics concerned with the meaning of utterances. He asserts that it focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how people interpret utterances in situational context. In addition, according to Mey (1993: 42),

pragmatics has to do with language and its users. It studies the condition of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society.

According to the explanation above, the writer can grasp pragmatics is study of contextual meaning and also considers the process of producing an utterance.

2. Context

Understanding what a speaker means, the listener had to consider it with its context. Context is the important part in understanding about pragmatic meaning because the listener can catch the actual meaning of a speaker when utter an utterance which has intended meaning. By knowing the context, we can assume what is meant by speaker utterance and how the hearer interprets what a speaker means in order to understand the intended meaning of a speaker. Leech (1983: 13) defines that context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes the hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance. Therefore, analyzing the meaning of an utterance cannot ignore the context since the meaning of an utterance will be different if the context is different.

Based on Yule (1996: 21) viewed context as the physical environment in which a referring expression is used. Similarly, Cutting (2002: 2) stated that context refers to the knowledge of physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. Meanwhile, Mey (1993: 39) argues that context is more than just

a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about; it gives a deeper meaning to utterances. From the definition above, it can be concluded that context is the basic knowledge of what speaker and hearer can interpret what the speaker means in his or her utterance. In pragmatics, context determined what is said by speaker and it does not refer to a single word or sentence but the speaker meaning.

In addition to context of situation, Holmes (1992: 12) states that in any situation, linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:

- a. **The participants:** who is speaking and whom he is speaking to,
- b. **The setting or social context of interaction:** where they are speaking (physical setting) and what psychological situation in which they are speaking (psychological setting),
- c. **The topic:** what is being talked about,
- d. **The function:** why they are speaking. Those are basic components in pragmatic explanation of why people do not all speak in the same way all of the time

3. Meaning

Meaning takes important role in communication. According to Blakemore (2002:3), meaning is idea or concept that a speaker intends to convey or does convey to the hearer in communication. It means that people try to inform something in the conversation. By learning about meaning, people will know how to interpret or understand someone's utterance. We

could know what is the intention or purpose of someone in uttering certain words. In addition, to understand each other the users of language should share background knowledge, so that they can develop communication.

4. Types of Meaning

Larson (1984 :44) divides meaning into two kinds, those are explicit meaning and implicit meaning.

1. Explicit Meaning

Explicit meaning is meaning which is stated clearly in the sentence or utterance. Larson states that “explicit meaning is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. It is a part of surface structure form” (1984:44). It means that we can understand the meaning of sentence or utterance by looking at its language structures.

2. Implicit Meaning

Implicit meaning is a hidden meaning which is included in language user’s sentence or utterance. According to Larson (1984:44), implicit meaning is unshown aim or purpose of the speaker which is he/she tries to deliver to the hearer in the conversation. Therefore, to understand implicit meaning the hearer have to interpret the speaker’s utterance by putting attention to the situation or context of the utterance.

5. Speech acts

John L. Austin on his book entitled How to Do Things with Words (1962:4) defines speech act as acts performed in saying something. Basically, when people say something, they also do something. Austin

(1962:4) stated that speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Another definition comes from Nuna (1993: 65), he stated that speech acts are simply things people do through language, for example, apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning. In line with Nuna's statement, Yule (1996: 47) says actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer. Further, Aitchison (2003: 106) defines speech act as a number of utterance behave somewhat like actions. He states that when a person utters a sequence of words, the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action. In addition, Austin (1962:4) identifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance. He distinguishes the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, and what one does by saying it, and dubs these a locutionary, an illocutionary, and a perlocutionary act. From the definition above, it can be concluded, speech act is utterance that replaces an action for particular purpose in a certain situation.

6. The Classification of Speech Act

Based on the concept of locution, illocution and perlocution in every utterance, Austin (1962: 101) divides the speech acts into three major, those are:

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance. It simply means the actual words that the speaker uses. When someone utters "It is going to

rain”, he/she simply refers to the weather which is cloudy so the rain is about to fall soon. Another definition comes from Yule (1996: 48). He asserts this kind of act as the basic act of utterances of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In line with Yule, Cutting (2002: 16) defines locutionary act as what is said; the form of the words uttered. There are three patterns of locutionary act according to which English sentences are constructed. They are declarative if it tells something, imperative if it gives an order and interrogative if it asks a question (Austin, 1962: 108).

b. Illocutionary Act

As mentioned earlier, however, people also use language to perform such actions. There must be an intention behind the utterance. This particular aspect of speech act is regarded as illocutionary act; what the speakers are doing with their words (Cutting, 2002: 16). Austin (1962: 108) defines it as an utterance which has a certain (conventional) force. It can also be said that illocutionary act refers to what one does in saying something. Yule (1996: 48) adds that the illocutionary act is performed via the communication force of an utterance which is generally known as illocutionary force.

e.g. It is going to rain.

Looking at the surface level, the utterance might only be interpreted as informing the hearer about the weather. The speaker may warn the hearer not to go outside since it is going to rain. Otherwise, he or she warns the hearer to bring an umbrella if the hearer wants to go outside.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. Austin (1962: 108) explained that perlocutionary act is what people bring about or achieve by saying something such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading. The consequences of illocutionary acts are described as perlocutionary acts or the effects of the utterance on the hearer (Cutting, 2002: 16). These ultimate effects are of course dependent on the particular circumstances of the utterance and are by no means always predictable. Using the same example of the utterance in the illocutionary act above, the perlocutionary effect of the utterance could be accomplished if the hearer recognizes the sentence as a warning. The perlocutionary act is that the hearer would not go outside or just stay at home. To put it simply, locutionary acts are the real words or utterances performed by the speaker. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts are the intentions behind the speaker's utterances and perlocutionary acts are the effects that the utterances have on the hearer.

7. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that an illocutionary act in its implementation has a certain communicative purpose. Moreover, an utterance can have more than one illocution, those are direct illocution and indirect illocution. It is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocutionary act. The following are the description of those two illocutions specifically:

a. Direct Speech Act

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:259), "the direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered". It means that the intended meaning of a speech uttered by the speaker is explicitly stated.

Based on that definition, we can also assume that direct illocutionary act shows direct relationship between the grammatical structure and the communicative function of the utterance. For instance, a declarative sentence is used to give a statement; an interrogative sentence is used to ask a question; an imperative sentence is used to give an order or command.

Sentence type	Typical linguistic act performed by uttering a sentence of this type
Declarative	Asserting
Interrogative	Asking
Imperative	Ordering

b. Indirect Speech Acts

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:259), "the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have". It means that indirect illocutionary act has any illocution implied behind the speech uttered. The sentence form of indirect illocutionary act is different from its sentence function.

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that behind the utterance of the speaker, there is a response or action expected. Beside that, in indirect illocutionary act, there is no direct relationship between its grammatical structure and its communicative function.

8. Types of Illocutionary acts

According to Searle's classification on his book, *Expression and Meaning* (1979:12), he categorizes illocutionary acts into five types as described below:

a) Assertives

Assertive is a kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to something being the case. It means that illocutionary acts are used to describe a state of affairs in the world, i.e. asserting, stating, predicting, boasting, describing, calling, classifying, identifying, claiming, concluding, and accusing.

For example:

“I am from Ternate.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of representative (asserting).

b) Directives

Directive is a kind of illocutionary act where the speaker try to get the hearer to perform an action. It means that illocutionary acts are used to make the other person to do certain action, i.e. ordering, asking, commanding, challenging, requesting, inviting, advising, suggesting, permitting, and warning.

For example:

“Open your book!”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of directive (ordering).

c) Commissives

Commissive is a kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to do something in the future. It means that the speaker commits himself or herself to do something through the illocutionary act he or she proposed, i.e. promising, vowing, and pledging.

For example:

“I’ll lend you my novel tomorrow.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of commissive (promising).

d) Expressives

Expressive is a kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feel. It means that illocutionary acts are used to express the emotion or the feeling of the speaker, i.e. apologizing, congratulating, and thanking.

For example:

“Congratulation on your graduation.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of expressive (congratulating).

e) Declarations

Declaration is a kind of illocutionary act that change the state of the world through utterance. The speaker alters the status or condition of person or

object by saying an utterance. It means that an utterance changes the institutional state of affairs i.e pronouncing, declaring, appointing, sentencing, and dismissing, so the speaker of this utterance must have special institutional role.

For example:

“I appoint him as marketing manager from today onward.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of declarative (appointing).

Similarly, Yule’s five classifications of illocutionary acts including their illocutionary force (1996: 53-55).

a) Representatives

Representatives are illocutionary acts that state what speakers believe to be factual (true) or not (false). Therefore, this speech act describes states or events in the world such as stating a fact, stating opinion, joke, questioning, assertion, conclude, describe, call, classify, identify, claim, predict and boast. By performing a representative, the speaker makes the words fit the world (belief) Yule (1996: 53). In using representative, the speaker makes the words fit the world. In addition, Kreidler (1998: 183) added that in the representative function speakers used language to tell what they know or believe; representative language is concerned with facts. The purpose is to inform. For examples:

- (i) The earth is flat.
- (ii) (ii) It was a warm sunny day.

The two examples represent the world's events as what the speaker believes. Example (i) the speaker asserts that he/she believed that the shape of earth is flat. Then, in example (ii) implies the speaker's assertion that the day is warm sunny day.

b) Directive

Directive is illocutionary acts that the speakers used to get something done by the hearers. According to Yule (1996: 54), directive express what the speaker wants and the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. Directive expressed what the speaker wants. They expressed ordering, requesting, demanding, begging, commanding, inviting, praying, permitting, begging, asking, advising, and challenging. The examples of directive are shown below:

- (i) Don't eat that!
- (ii) Could you buy me some foods, please?

Example (i) shows that the speaker gives command to get the hearer acts what the speaker wants. Meanwhile, in example (ii), in the form of interrogative, the speaker has an intention to perform a request that has a function to get the hearer to do what speaker want, it is to buy some foods for his/her.

c) Commissive

Commissive refers to a speech acts that commits the speaker to do something in the future such as promising, offering, swearing to do something, etc. Yule (1996: 53) states that commissive is a kind of speech

acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to do some future actions. He also adds that in using commissive, the speaker makes the world fit the words (via the speaker). It expressed what the speaker intends. They are promising, threatening, refusing, and pledging, offering vowing and volunteering are some category of commissive. The examples of commissive are as follows:

- (i) I will be right back.
- (ii) I'm gonna love you till the end.

The content of the commissives has something to do with a future and possible action of the speaker. The modal „will“ or to be „going to“ in certain rules, contexts, and situation signifies a promise in which it will do in the future. Therefore, these examples are considered as commissive.

d) Expressive

Expressives stated that what the speaker feels (Yule, 1996: 53). Leech (1983: 56) stated that the illocutionary force of these acts can be in the forms of apologizing, condoling, praising, congratulating, thanking, deploring and welcoming. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit the world, which incorporates his/her feeling. The examples of expressive are:

- (i) I thank you for giving me the money.
- (ii) I'm really sorry.

Example (i) is used to thank because someone give his/her money and example is an expression of apologizing.

e) Declaration

Declaration refers to a speech act which changes the state of affairs in the world such as pronouncing, declaring, resigning, sentencing, appointing, firing and christening. According to Yule (1996: 53) declarative is a kind of speech acts that change the world via the words (utterance). This is a very special category of speech acts. In order to perform a declaration appropriately, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in specific context that provides rules for their use. The examples of declarative are as follows: (Cutting, 2002: 16)

I now pronounce you husband and wife.

Utterance above can only be appropriate and successfully performed if it is said by the priest. Thus, the utterance has an effect in which it turns two singles into a married couple.

9. The Illocutionary Functions

Leech (1983:104) has proposed the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of arranging and setting up in a polite ways. There are four types of illocutionary act functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are described below:

- a. **Competitive** aimed at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. For example, “I ask your money, please” it is kind of asking.
- b. **Convivial** aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. For example, “Can I help you with this?” it is kind of offering.
- c. **Collaborative** aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For example, “I like this book”. It is kind of reporting.
- d. **Conflictive** aims at conflicting against the social purposes, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again “I will say to your father”. It is kind of threatening.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

In this research, the writer use descriptive qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2004: 3) in descriptive qualitative study, the data investigated by the researcher are in the form of oral or written words. It means that qualitative research method is a procedure of research which results of data in words form and non-numerical data. In addition, Creswell (1994: 171) stated that qualitative method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing them, and writing result. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that is studied (Moleong, 2004: 13).

According to the statement above, the researcher presented the result of analyzing data in written form without using statistical analysis or numeric display. Therefore, the author decided to use descriptive qualitative method to analyze Illocutionary act used by Thomas in “maze runner : the death cure” movie. Furthermore, those selected direct and indirect illocutionary acts are classified into types of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s theory and the meaning is described by referring to linguistic theories derived from related source.

B. Library Research

In this research the author takes data and information from read several books, articles, journals and internet sites that are relevant to this research. The writer also collected some published journal to support this research.

C. Source of data

The data of this study were thomas's utterances related to illocutionary acts. While the data source of this research was "maze runner : the death cure" movie scrip. The scrip was taken from internet.

D. Research Instruments

Research instrument is useful for collecting and analyzing data. The instrument the writer used, as follow :

1. Movie script : because movie scrip is a tool it can make writer easily to found illocutionary acts unnterences used by Thomas in selected movie.
2. Note taking : to help the writer coollect data from that movie

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data for this research, the writer took four steps in collecting the data:

1. Watching the movie
2. Reading the script
3. Watching the movie while reading the script and write important thing which found in the movie
4. Collecting Thomas's utterances from dialogues on the scrip

F. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data from the movie script, the writer analyzed the data in some steps as follows :

1. Analyzing the data related to Illocutionary acts utterances used by Thomas
2. Identifying the data based on the context. To do those steps the writer used table to classify Thomas's illocutionary acts and their context, then the result of the tabulation described in paragraph.
3. Drawing conclusion of the result of the data interpretation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presented findings found in *Maze runner: death cure* movie. Findings of this research consists of types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts by referring to Searle's classification and meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by Thomas in *Maze runner :death cure* movie by referring to relevant theory. The following were the discussion of the research findings.

DATUM 1

Thomas : Brenda, we're coming up behind. Keep 'em busy.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Brenda, we're coming up behind	Asserting	Informing
2	Keep 'em busy	Asserting	Requesting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Brenda. It takes place in Railway in afternoon. Thomas and Brenda are in a different car to chase a train, where Brenda first to pursue the train and Thomas follows her from behind, they follow the train to save their friend, Minho, Thomas speaks with Brenda by used walky - talky. In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. Thomas asserts that he coming from behind, The type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas

utterance are the act of **Informing and Requesting**, indirectly Thomas gives information to Brenda if he is behind the train, and request her to keep them busy with her. Because the guard on the train doesn't know Thomas follow them from behind. This type of illocutionary act are **Assertive and Directive**.

DATUM 2

Thomas : Hey, Brenda, you got company!

Brenda :Go, go, go!

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Hey, Brenda, you got company	Asserting	Warning

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Brenda. It takes place in Railway in afternoon. He is on the train that he chase, and he sees an airplane going to chase brenda, he is communicating with her by use walky - talky. In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He assert if there will be a plane hunt down her from behind and she has to be careful. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act of warning**, indirectly he warns her to be careful because the plane that pursue her will shoot at her. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 3

Thomas :Newt, how you doing?

Newt :Don't rush me.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Newt, how you doing?	Asking	Rushing

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in the train in afternoon .Newt is trying to release the iron that related with the wagon, Thomas sees soldiers from the top of the train coming to catch them. And he says to him how he is doing. In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking**. In direct he asks to him but actually he know what he is doing. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act of Rushing**. In his utterance to Newt, he indirectly asks him to rush and finish his work, because the army is getting closer to catch them. This type of illocutionary act is **Commissive**.

DATUM 4

Thomas : There, that's it. **It's a few hundred miles. Based on the railways, everything that Aris told us, that's gotta be where they're headed. That's where they're taking Minho.**We take everyone who can fight. Follow the roads where we can. **We can make it back within a week.**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	It's a few hundred miles	Asserting	Predicting
2	Based on the railways, everything that Aris told us, that's gotta be where they're headed.	Asserting	Predicting
3	That's where they're taking Minho	Asserting	Predicting
4	We can make it back within a week	Asserting	Predicting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Vince. It takes place in right army base at night. Thomas has a new idea to save Minho, because last time he failed to save him and he called Vince to listen his new plan, then he put a map on the table while pointing to a place on the map and explained a new plan to him for saving Minho. In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts that he have a plan to his friend and they still have a chance to save minho, he assert that they can return to base within a week after saving Minho. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Predicting**. He indirectly predicted he plan canbe work and they can return within a week after saving Minho. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**.

DATUM 5

Newt :Where do you think you're going then?

Thomas :Newt...

Newt :Don't be a twat about it. I'm already in. Come on.

Thomas :No. No, not this time. Look, even if we find Minho, there's no guarantee we make it back from this.

Newt :Well, you'll need all the help you can get then, won't you? Well, we started this together. May as well end it that way, too.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	No. No, not this time.	Asserting	Rejecting
2	Look, even if we find Minho, there's no guarantee we make it back from this.	Ordering	Warning

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in right army base at night. Thomas is packing his things, he wants to go save Minho alone. After Thomas hurried to walk away, he didn't realize that Newt was beside him and Newt said to him if he was ready to go with him to rescue Minho. But he rejects him to come with him because is dangerous, he does not want if he is in danger . In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance are **the act of Aserting and Ordering**. He asserts to newt do not follow him this time and he order to him even though they it works to save Minho there is no guarantee that they will success in returning safely. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance are **the act Rejecting and Warning** . In his utterance to Newt, indirectly he reject newt to follow him and he

warns Newt it will be very dangerous if he joins because they can have been caught or eaten by the crank (zombie). This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 6

Newt : You want us to go in there? I don't wanna come across as too negative, but if I was a Crank, that's exactly where I would be.

Thomas :**I don't think we have much of a choice.**

Newt :All right. I get shotgun.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	I don't think we have much of a choice	Asserting	Reminding

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place on road at afternoon. Thomas, Newt and Frypan use the car to get to the city for saving minho, they stop in front of the tunnel, they see many buildings that have been broken and have been left by people. Thomas checks the map in his hand to make sure the road they pass is correct. Newt stands in front of the tunnel and looking into the tunnel that is dark without the slightest light. Newt asked Thomas, do they have to go that way because there must be a crank inside, Thomas checked the map one more time and said if they had no other choice. In Thomas utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to newt if they have no other choice. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Remaining**. In

his utterance to Newt, indirectly he remaining to Newt there is no other way to get to the city than through the tunnel. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 7

Thomas : Fry, cover your eyes.

Oh, shit. You okay, man?

newt : yeah. you all right? –

frypan : Shit, my hand.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Oh, ship. You okay, man?	Asking	worrying

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas, Newt and Frypan. It takes place in tunnel at afternoon. Three of them continue their journey and enter the dark tunnel, they are intercepted by cranks hanging above their cars, frypan speeding the car. Frypan who is driving a car cannot see because of the crank that obstructs his view, eventually he hits a large rock and make their car flipped over. Luckily they all survived, Thomas and Newt get out of the car by breaking into the window and then they help Frypan with his hand pinched. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas’s utterance is **the act of Asking**. He asks to Frypan about his hand condition. . This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Worrying**. In his utterance to

Frypan, indirectly he worried about Frypan’s hand and he was worried if his friend's arm was broken or injured. This type of illocutionary act is **Expressive**.

DATUM 8

(CRANK SCREAMING)

Newt :Oh, shit.

Thomas :Frypan, I think we gotta move. Now!

Frypan : Wait a minute!

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Frypan, I think we gotta move. now	Asserting	warning

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas, Newt and Frypan. It takes place in tunnel at afternoon. After Frypan got out of the car, they heard the sound of a crank chasing them closer, Thomas told Frypan to hurry get his weapon and escape from the place because it is dangerous, In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas’s utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to him they must leave this tunnel immediately. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive** Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Warning**. . In his utterance to Frypan, indirectly he warns if the crank is still chasing them and must immediately run away from the place. . This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 9

Jorge :This place has really gone through hell.

Thomas :We just gotta stay together.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	We just gotta stay together	Asserting	Requesting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Jorge. It takes place in city of WCKD at afternoon. Thomas was on the edge of the city which is very crowded by people and armed rebels who tried to enter the city, they could not enter the city because there was a large wall around the city. They continued to walk past the crowd while searching the road to enter the city. Jorge said to Thomas if this place is a mess. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to walk together while finding entrance to the city. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive** Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Requesting**. He requests that his friends stay together and not split up. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 10

Jorge :Thomas! This is not what you're looking for. All these people trying to find their way in, you think you're gonna find something they can't?

Thomas :came this far. i'm not turning back now.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Came this far, I'm not turning back now	Asserting	Rejecting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Jorge. It takes place in city of WCKD at afternoon. Crowd stood in front of the city entrance and foisted to enter the city guarded by WCKD soldiers, they shouted to be allowed into the city, but the city gate is not open at all. WCKD soldiers flew armed drones to drive the crowd away from the city. Jorge also feels that if they will not be able to enter the city, he pulls Thomas's hand away from the place while trying to convince him by saying that if this is not what he is looking for and that Thomas will leave the place and find another way to enter the city. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Aserting**. He asserts if he has come this far to get to this city and he does not want to go back and stay here. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Rejecting**. He rejects Jorge's invitation to leave this place because he has to enter the city to save his friend and he will stay here until he can enter the city. The type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 11

Rebel : Everybody relax. We're all on the same side here.

Thomas : **what do you mean same side?** who the hell are you?

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	what do you mean same side?	Asking	Confusing

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Rebel. It takes place in Rebel base at afternoon. WCKD soldiers starts shooting at the crowd gathered in front of the wall, Thomas and his friends run away from the place, when they try to escape from the attack of WCKD army they are captured by the Rebels and they are taken to the rebel headquarters, Thomas rebelled so that he and his friends - the theme is released, the Jorge hits one of the rebels so they are released, but the rebel forces immediately point a gun at them, finally one of the rebel forces to calm them down to tell Thomas and his friends if they are on the same side, Thomas responds the words of the rebel. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking**. He asks the person what they mean by those on the same side. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Confusing**. In his utterance to rebel he is confused by the statements and intentions of the rebels who said they were on the same side. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**

DATUM 12

Newt :Minho. WICKED has him here. We're looking for a way in.

Galy :I can help with that. Follow me.

Thomas :I'm not going anywhere with you.

Galy :Suit yourself. But I can get you through those walls.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	I'm not going anywhere with you	Asserting	Rejecting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Galy. It takes place in rebel base at afternoon. The rebel forces that captured Thomas and his friends has the same goal as Thomas, namely to enter the city to destroy the WCKD from within, and one of the rebel troops is an old friend of Thomas named Galy who he thought was dead, Thomas hates him because he has killed one of his friends. , Galy also asks what they do in this place why they want to try to get into the city, Thomas explains the purpose and purpose of that is to help Minh, Galy who listens to Thomas wishes and asks them to follow him but Thomas who are still angry at Galy responds his words. . In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts if he won't go following Galy because he is still angry with Galy who killed his friend. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Rejecting**. In his utterance to Galy, indirectly he He reject Galy's invitation to follow him to find his way into the city, but Galy also convinced Thomas that he can bring them into the city. type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 13

Lawrence : Is that so? Do you know what I am... Thomas? I am a
 businessman. Which means that I don't take unnecessary risks. Why
 should I trust you?

Thomas :Cause I can help you, if you can get me through those walls... I can get you what you need.

Lawrance :What is it that you think I need?

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Cause I can help you, if you can get me through those walls... I can get youwhat you need.	Asserting	Offering

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Lawrence. It takes place in rebel base at afternoon. Galy takes them to meet the leader of the rebel forces led by a man infected with the virus named Lawrence, Galy explains to the leader he wants to bring Thomas to the city, but Lawrence says what he will get if he helps Thomas into the city. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts if Lawrence can help them get into the city he will provide what Lawrence needed. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Offering**. In his utterance to Lawrence, indirectly He offer Lawrence to take the antidote for the virus that spreads in his body, if he helped Thomas enter the city. Type of illocutionary act is **Commissive**.

DATUM 14

Thomas :no. there's gotta be another way.

Galy :Like what? You've seen the building. She is our only way in.

Thomas : **You really think she's gonna help us?**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	You really think she's gonna help us?	Asking	Rejecting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Galy. It takes place in rebel base at night. They gather to make plans to get into the city, Galy explains the plan to Thomas and his friends, he planned to use their first friend namely Teresa, who was a scientist in WCKD. Thomas asks Gally if he think she will help them get into the city . In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking** . He asks Galy if she will help us because before she betrayed them. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Rejecting**. In his utterance to Galy, indirectly He rejects Galy's plan to use teresa to enter the city which is heavily guarded by the army. The type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 15

Newt : What, are you afraid your little girlfriend's gonna get hurt?

Hmm? Because this has obviously never been just about rescuing Minho. Has it?

Thomas :**Wait, what are you talking about?**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Wait, what are you talking about	Asking	Denying

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in rebel base at night. Newt sees that if Thomas refuses Galy's plan to use Teresa, Newt is angry and immediately scolded Thomas by saying if he is afraid that she will be hurt. Newt knows that Thomas likes her so he rejects the plan he made by Galy. Thomas is confused about the purpose of the newt statement to him. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking** . He asks to Newt, he asks him the purpose of the statement he makes to him. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Denying**. In his utterance to Newt, indirectly he tries to deny the words of the newt to him that stated if he likes her, and does not want to hurt her so he does not approve of his plans. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**.

DATUM 16

Newt :Sorry about that. Back there. I guess I can't hide this anymore.

Thomas :Why didn't you tell me?

Newt :Didn't think it would make any difference. All I know is that WICKED must have put me in that maze for a reason.

Maybe it was literally just so they could tell the difference between immunes like you and people like me.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Why didn't you tell me?	Asking	Worrying

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in rebel base at night, after newt berated Thomas, then he goes out to calm himself. Thomas then come to him, Newt then apologize to Thomas for scolding him, and then he shows the ladder that has been infected by a virus, Newt has long hidden his infected hands. Thomas asks why he hid it. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking** . He asks to Newt why he didn't tell him if his hand was infected with a virus. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Worrying**. In his utterance to Newt, indirectly he worries about the condition of the Newt's hand which is getting worse. This type of illocutionary act is **Expressive**.

DATUM 17

Newt :Don't worry about me. This is about Minho. Now he needs us.
 So if there is even the slightest chance that we can save him,
 we can get him out of there, then we have to take that. No
 matter what the cost.

Thomas :**Okay. I hear you.**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Okay. I hear you	Asserting	Agreeing

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in rebel base at night. Thomas is worried that Newt has

contracted a virus that can turn him into a zombie. Newt tells him that he doesn't have to worry about him, what he has to think about is Minho because Minho needs their help. Thomas listens to what the Newt said to him. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting** . He asserts if he heard what Newt said, to save Minho first. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive** Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Agreeing**. In his utterance to Newt, indirectly, he agrees with Newt's opinion to save his friend first who needs more help. This type of illocutionary act is **Commissive**.

DATUM 18

Galy :Well, I don't know. We don't necessarily need her. Right? Not all of her. We just need her finger. –

Thomas :**That's not the plan.** Back off.

Teresa :It won't make a difference. Do whatever you want to me. You still won't get through the front door. The sensors will pick you up the...

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	That's not the plan	Asserting	Remainding

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Galy. It takes place in rebel base at night. They have captured Teresa and taken her to their base for interrogation. Galy starts asking how they can get into the laboratory without being noticed by the guards who are guarding the place. He also asks Minho's place in prison and the number of people they arrested. Teresa explained that if she entered the place, she need an employee's fingerprint, and then

Galy threatened to cut her hand to use it to enter the place. then Thomas said if that is not the plan. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas’s utterance is **the act of Asserting** . He asserts to Galy that his plan is not to cut Teresa's hand, and tells Galy to stay away from her. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Reminding**. In his utterance to Galy, indirectly He reminds Galy if the plan is to ask for help from Teresa to remove the property marks on their necks. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 19

Teresa :She's looking good. Healthy. How've you been getting her serum?

Thomas :What are you talking about?

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	What are you talking about?	Asking	Confusing

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in rebel base at night. Teresa begin to put out the mark on the neck of Thomas and his friends using knife. He then sees Brenda who looked healthy the last time he is treated with zombie bites about three months ago, he is surprised by the healthy condition of Brenda and then he asked Thomas where he gets the drug from the virus. Thomas also asks the purpose of what Teresa said. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas’s utterance is **the act of Asking**. He asks Teresa what is meant by Teresa's words about Brenda's health. This type of

illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Confusing**. In his utterance to Teresa, indirectly He is confused about the meaning of the questions. Teresa asks him about where they can get medicine for Brenda all this time. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 20

Teresa :But that was three monts ago. Thomas, that's not possible. She should have turned by now. There's no way she could possibly still...

Thomas :All right, that's enough.

Teresa :You don't believe me?

Thomas :Do you really expect me to? You made your choice.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Do you really expect me to?	Asking	Rejecting
2	You made your choice	Asserting	Rejecting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in rebel base at night. Teresa explains to Thomas that Brenda should have become a zombie now because of the last three months she is treated and it can not be cured. Thomas asks if you do not believe me, Thomas turned to ask what he expects from Thomas. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance are **the act of Asking and Asserting**. Thomas asks Teresa what he hopes for. And she have made her choice This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Rejecting**. In his utterance to Teresa, indirectly he reject to believe what Teresa is trying to tell him about Brenda who should have turned into a zombie. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 21

Brenda :You were in love with her, weren't you?

Thomas :I don't know.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	I don't know	Asserting	Denying

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in rebel base at night. Thomas approaches Brenda who is cleaning his weapon, then he too helped Brenda. Brenda then asked Thomas whether he likes Teresa, Thomas answers if he doesn't know. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts if he does not know the question raised by Brenda. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Denying**. In his utterance to Brenda, indirectly he tries to deny if he likes Teresa, Thomas also does not want if his other friends know if he likes Teresa. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**.

DATUM 22

Newt :Frypan, we're in. How you doing?

Frypan :Yeah, I'm getting there. Tell Minho "Hi," for me.

Thomas : Hang in there, buddy.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Hang in there, buddy	Asserting	waring

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Frypan. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. Thomas, Newt, Galy and Teresa has entered into WCKD's laboratory in their city while holding Teresa hostage, they go to where Minho was detained with other prisoners, then Newt contacted Frypan who is climbing the stairs to get to a high place to let them know if they have been in the laboratory and asked for the current frypan position. Frypan replies that he will soon get to the top. Thomas also said to him to stay up there. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to Frypan stay up there. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Warning**. In his utterance to Frypan, indirectly Thomas warns Frypan who is up there so that he is careful when going up the stairs because he could have fallen from the stairs. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 23

Thomas :Brenda, what's your status?

Brenda :Status is, I'm working on it.

Thomas : Copy. Just make sure you're ready on your end.

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Copy, just make sure you're ready on your end	Ordering	Reminding

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Brenda. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Brenda. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. Brenda who is sneaking into a bus to steal foam to be used to escape with the prisoners they are going to save. Thomas called Brenda through a walky-talky and asked if his mission is going well or not. Brenda answered that he is still trying to sneak into the place. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Ordering**. He orders that Brenda enter the bus station as soon as possible. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Reminding**. In his utterance to Brenda, indirectly he reminds Brenda that he must immediately go inside to steal one of the buses. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 24

Teresa :Somebody's moved him up to the medical wing. Thomas, that's on the other side of the building.

Thomas :Okay, take me to him. Right now.

Newt :All right. I'm coming with you.

Thomas :Newt, no, you're not. **You have to stay here, wait with Gally for the serum.**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	You have to stay here, wait gally for the serum	Asserting	Rejecting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. they have made it to the place where Minho and the other children are being held. they release all the children captured by WCKD. Then they searched for Minho in that place but Minho is not in that place. Teresa said to Thomas if Minho has been moved to the next building. Thomas finally asks Teresa to take her to Minho immediately. Newt asks to go to Thomas where Minho is, but Thomas does not ask that Newt stay here with Gally. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Aserting**. He assert Newt to stay here to accompany Gally to get the serum. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Rejecting**. In his utterance to Newt, indirectly Thomas, reeject newt's request to follow him to where Minho.. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 25

Teresa :If you let me run some tests... I promise I can protect you.

Thomas :Yeah? Like you protected Minho?

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Yeah ? like you protected Minhó?	Asking	Offending

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. the three of them were inside the building and headed for where Minhó is. On the way to where Minhó Teresa asks Thomas to examine his blood, and he promises to protect Thomas. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking**. He asked whether her will protect him like protecting Minhó. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Offending** . In his utterance to Newt, indirectly. he offended Teresa with his question because Teresa could not protect him. . This type of illocutionary act is **Expressive**.

DATUM 26

Thomas :**How many people is it gonna take? How many more people do they have to round up, torture, kill? Huh?** When the hell does it stop?

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	How many people is it ginna take ?	Asking	Offending
2	How many more people do they have to round up, torture, kill?	Asking	Blaming

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. Thomas is still angry at Teresa for betraying him first and Thomas was angry at what Teresa is doing now, which sacrificed many people. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asking**. He asks Teresa, thinking there are more people he has to sacrifice and torture for him to stop. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance are **the act Offending and Blaming** . In his utterance to Teresa, indirectly he offend her for people her steal and blames her for many children who die and were tortured because they were all sacrificed for their research in order to get drugs to treat people affected by the virus. This type of illocutionary act is **Expressive**.

DATUM 27

Thomas :Back up. Tell them to back off. Tell them to back off!

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Back of, tell them to back off, tell them to back off	Asserting	Threatening

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Teresa. It takes place in laboratory of WCKD at night. Janson knows that Thomas is there and he come with the laboratory guards and pointed a gun at Thomas, he also tell him to surrender and drop his weapon, but Thomas immediately pointed his weapon at Teresa's head and tell the guards to back of. Janson knows that Thomas is there and he come with the laboratory guards and pointed a gun at

Thomas, he also tell him to surrender and drop his weapon, but Thomas immediately pointed his weapon at Teresa's head and told the guards to retreat. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to Janson and the soldiers to retreat. This type of illocutionary act is **Assertive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Threatening**. In his utterance to Teresa, indirectly, He threatened Janson and his guards. If they don't retreat he will shoot Teresa, one of the researchers in the laboratory. This type of illocutionary act is **Commissive**.

DATUM 28

Thomas : Okay, it's doable. **Just need a little running start.**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Just need a little running start	Asserting	Doubting

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas Minho and Newt. It takes place in room of wckd at night. Newt and Thomas have found Minho but they are being chased by Janson and the WCKD guards. They enter a room and locked it so that Janson can not enter but it keeps them trapped in the room, finally Thomas has the idea to jump into the pool under the building, Thomas said they only need to run before jumping down. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to both of his friend to take a little running before jump out from the room. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act**

Doubting. In his utterance to his friend, indirectly he doubted his words because the idea could have failed. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 29

Thomas : Newt? Newt? Hey! Hey! Newt! Hey! We're gonna try this. Okay?
 We gotta move, now. **Let's get you up, come on. Let's go, come on.**

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	Let's get you up, come on. Let's go, come on.	Asserting	Rushing

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place on road of city at night. Thomas, Minho Galy and Newt are trying to go to a place that supports them, there Brenda is waiting for them and brings serum to Newt. Thomas helps the Newt who is unable to run which involved the virus that was there. Newt falls down and it is hard to stand up. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserts to the Newt stand up and continue their journey to the place of Brenda. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act Rushing**. In his utterance to his friend, indirectly, he told Newt to rush and continue walking if he doesn't get to where the virus was going to make the newt become a crank (zombie). This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**.

DATUM 30

Newt :I'm sorry, Tommy.

Thomas :It's okay. It's okay. No!

NO	Utterance	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1	It's okay. It's okay	Asserting	Forgiving

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation above are Thomas and Newt. It takes place on road of city at night. Thomas and Newt do not make it to Brenda's place, slowly the Newt turned into a crank (zombie) because the virus has spread to all of Newt's body. Newt loses his consciousness and starts attacking Thomas and want to bite him, but finally he comes back to his senses, although he is not fully conscious and apologized to Thomas for attacking him. In Thomas utterances, he performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. The direct illocution of Thomas's utterance is **the act of Asserting**. He asserted that if what the newt did it was okay. This type of illocutionary act is **Directive**. Meanwhile, the indirect illocution of Thomas utterance is **the act Forgiving**. In his utterance to his friend, indirectly, he forgives the actions of the Newt who tried to attack him, because he knows it is not what Newt want. This type of illocutionary act is **Expressive**.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes the findings of this research as described below.

1. The researcher has analyzed 30 data which contain direct and indirect illocutionary acts from the utterances of main character in *Maze runner : Dead Cure* movie. Direct and indirect illocutionary acts can be differentiated after analysis the grammatical structure and the communicative function of the utterance. Direct and indirect illocutionary acts that have been identified in the movie are classified into types of illocutionary acts by referring to Searle's theory. The research findings show that in direct illocutionary acts, there are two type of illocutionary acts, those are assertive (asserting) and directive (ordering, asking). Meanwhile, in indirect illocutionary acts, there are 4 types of illocutionary acts, those are 4 assertive (informing,denying, predicting), 16 directive (warning, informing, rejecting, reminding, requesting, confusing, doubting, rushing), 4 commissive (threatening, offering, rushing, informing), and 4 expressive (blaming, offending, worrying). From the findings of this research, the researcher concludes that direct illocutionary acts only contain two types of illocutionary acts, whereas indirect illocutionary acts contain 4 types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle.
2. Furthermore, the researcher has analyzed the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts which occurs in *Maze runner : Dead cure* movie. This research aims to know the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts by

Thomas through the contexts as one of the speech situation's aspects which is significant in study of pragmatics. Context is influential because it describes the situation where illocutionary act of utterances occurs. The researcher analyzes context as the background knowledge to assume the utterances shared by the main character in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* movie. By understanding the context, the researcher can interpret the meaning of the illocutionary act of utterances performed by the main characters in *Maze Runner : Dead Cure* movie.

B. Suggestions

From the conclusion above the researcher proposes suggestion to anyone who wants to make the same analysis. Firstly, for the students who are interested in studying speech acts especially illocutionary acts, may use another theory beside Searle's theory which is used by the researcher to enrich the knowledge in many theories. Beside that, the researcher suggests others who want to study illocutionary acts to require their analysis with context material because it is important in studying speech acts especially in interpreting the meaning behind the utterance. Whereas, for the other researchers who interested in pragmatic study beside illocutionary act, may identify the other speech acts, such as locutionary act and perlocutionary act or other pragmatic study. They also can use different object from what the researcher used this research, such as social media's status, comic, novel, advertisement, and so on.

Based on this study, the researcher hopes that this study will be beneficial and will be as additional reference for the readers and the following further

researchers to get better understanding related to speech acts material, especially illocutionary act.

REFERENCES

- Aitchison, Jean. 2003. *Linguistics teach yourself*. London : Hodder&Stoughton
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Blakemore, Diane. (2002). *Relevance and Linguistic Meaning: The Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse Markers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatic and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge: London and New York
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Hurford, J. R., Heasley, B. (1983). *Semantics: A Coursebook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Lanham (Md.): University Press of America.
- Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, Jacob L.1993. *Pragmatics-An Introduction*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers.
- Nuna, David. 1993. *Introducing Discourse Analysis*. London: Penguin English.
- Searle, J. R. (1976). A Classification of Illocutionary Acts. *Language in Society*, 5(1), 1-23.
- _____ (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wess, B. 2018. Maze runner : dead cure <https://gudangmovies21.website/maze-runner-death-cure/> (accesed 2 February 2019) .

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=maze-runner-the-death-cure (accesed 2 February 2019)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 2 (Table of data Analysis)

NO	UTTERANCE	DIRECT ILLOCUTION	INDIRECT ILLOCUTION
1	Thomas : Brenda, we're coming up behind. Keep 'em busy.	Asserting	Informing
2	Thomas : Hey, Brenda, you got company!	Asserting	Warning
3	Thomas :Newt, how you doing?	Asking	Rushing
4	Thomas : There, that's it. It's a few hundred miles. Based on the railways, everything that Aris told us, that's gotta be where they're headed. That's where they're taking Minho.We take everyone who can fight. Follow the roads where we can. We can make it back within a week.	Asserting	Predicting
5	Thomas:No. No, not this time. Look, even if we find Minho, there's no guarantee we make it back from this.	Asserting	Warning

6	Thomas :I don't think we have much of a choice.	Asserting	Remainding
7	Thomas: Fry, cover your eyes. Oh, shit. You okay, man?	Asking	worrying
8	Thomas :Frypan, I think we gotta move. Now!	Asserting	Warning
9	Thomas :We just gotta stay together.	Asserting	Requesting
10	Thomas :came this far. i'm not turning back now.	Asserting	Rejecting
11	Thomas :what do you mean same side? who the hell are you?	Asking	Confusing
12	Thomas:I'm not going anywhere with you.	Asserting	Rejecting
13	Thomas:'Cause I can help you. You see, if you can get me through thosewalls... I can get you what you need.	Asserting	Offering
14	Thomas : You really think she's gonna help us?	Asking	Rejecting
15	Thomas:Wait, what are you talking about?	Asking	Denying
16	Thomas :Why didn't you tell me?	Assking	Worrying
17	Thomas :Okay. I hear you.	Asking	Agreeing
18	Thomas :That's not the plan. Back off.	Asserting	Remainding
19	Thomas :What are you talking about?	Asking	Confusing

20	Thomas :Do you really expect me to? You made your choice.	Asking	Rejecting
21	Thomas :I don't know.	Asserting	Denying
22	Thomas : Hang in there, buddy.	Asserting	Warning
23	Thomas : Copy. Just make sure you're ready on your end.	Ordering	Remainding
24	Thomas :Newt, no, you're not. You have to stay here, wait with Gally forthe serum.	Asserting	Rejecting
25	Thomas :Yeah? Like you protected Minho?	Asking	Ofending
26	Thomas:How many people is it gonna take? How many more people do they have to round up, torture, kill? Huh? When the hell does it stop?	Asking	Blaming
27	Thomas :Back up. Tell them to back off. Tell them to back off!	Asserting	Treatening
28	Thomas : Okay, it's doable. Just need a little running start.	Asserting	Doubting
29	Thomas : Newt? Newt? Hey! Hey! Newt! Hey! We're gonna try this. Okay? We gotta move, now. Let's get you up,	Asserting	Rushing

	come on. Let's go, come on.		
30	Thomas :It's okay. It's okay. No!	Asserting	Forgiving