INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF UTTERANCES IN THE INTERVENTION MOVIE

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

ILHAM LEO MAULANA
1113026000075

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
ABSTRACT


This research focuses to find the type of indirect speech acts and to know the function of each type of indirect speech acts that writer has found on the data. It is a qualitative research that used George Yule indirect speech acts theory (1996) as the main theory. After analyzing the data, the writer found 46 utterances which are identified as indirect speech acts. In conducting this research the writer watch the movie, read the script, identified the data. Then, the writer classified the data into indirect speech acts. There are two types of indirect speech acts they are directive speech acts and commissive speech acts. On the directive speech acts the writer found 32 (69.6%) indirect requesting acts which are realized in twelve declarative sentences and twenty interrogative sentences and 11 (23.9%) indirect questioning acts which are realized in declarative sentences. On the other hand, in commissive speech acts the writer found 3 (6.5%) indirect offering acts which are realized in one declarative sentence and two imperative sentences. The dominant type of indirect speech acts is directive speech acts. The characters on the movie use indirect speech acts to express requests, questions, and offering acts. It is realized by indirect speech acts to produce language more politely and keep hearers face in getting instruction or information indirectly.

Keyword: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Indirect Speech Acts
APPROVEMENT

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF UTTERANCES IN THE INTERVENTION MOVIE

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

ILHAM LEO MAULANA
NIM: 1113026000075

Approved by:
Alfi Svahriyani, M.Hum
NIP: 19890424 201503 2 006

Day/Date: Monday / October, 15th 2018

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
LEGALIZATION

Name : Ilham Leo Maulana

NIM : 1113026000075

Title : Indirect Speech Act of Utterances in The Intevention Movie

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 20th, 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 20th, 2018

Examination Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd</td>
<td>12/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum</td>
<td>26/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum</td>
<td>12/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd</td>
<td>22/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd</td>
<td>12/19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institutes of higher learning, excepted where due acknowledgement has been made in text.

Jakarta, December 2018

Ilham Leo Maulana
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In The Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

All praises to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala, the Lord of Universe, who amazingly guides the writer in the process of making this Thesis. Peace and blessing be upon the Prophet Muhammad Shallallahu ‘Alaihi wa Sallam, his family, companions, and adherents.

The writer wants to say many thanks to his family: his mother (Mrs. Samini) and father (Mr. Solaeman) who have taken care the writer and always support him morally and materially, their merits and sacrifice will never can be paid, and his beloved sisters (Lisa and Liana) who have given supports and kindness.

The writer also wants to give his gratitude to the thesis advisor Mrs. Alfi Syahriyani, M. Hum for her time, guidance, suggestions, kindness and patience in correcting and helping the writer in finishing this thesis. He thanks for all of her advice that have been delivered to him; may Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala bless her and her family.

In writing this thesis, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude to the following persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Sukron Kamil, M. Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities.

2. Drs. Saefudin, M. Pd., as the Head of English Letters Department.

3. Elve Oktaviani, M. Hum., as the Secretary of English Letters Department.
4. All lectures of English Letters Department for having taught and educate the writer as long as his study in State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah of Jakarta.


7. All friends and colleague that are not mentioned one by one.

May Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala bless and protect them all. Finally, may this thesis will be advantageous for the writer in particular and for the readers in general.

Jakarta, December 2018

The writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approvement</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legalization</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1: Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Background of Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Focus of the Study</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Research Questions</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Objectives of Study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Significances of the Study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Research Methodology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Method of Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Unit of Analysis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3. Technique of Data Collecting &amp; Processing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4. Technique of Data Analysis</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter II: Theoretical Framework</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Previous Research</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pragmatic</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Speech Act</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Locutionary act, Ilocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Speech Act Classification</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4. Sentence Structure and Sentence Function ............................................ 18
2.5. Direct Speech Act and Indirect Speech Act ........................................... 20

CHAPTER III ................................................................................................. 22
RESEARCH FINDING ..................................................................................... 22
1. Data Description ....................................................................................... 22
2. Discussion and Finding ............................................................................. 25
   2.1. Requesting ......................................................................................... 25
   2.2. Questioning ....................................................................................... 48
   2.3. Offering Act ....................................................................................... 56

CHAPTER IV .................................................................................................... 58
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ............................................................. 58
1. Conclusions ............................................................................................. 58
2. Suggestions .............................................................................................. 59

WORKS CITED .............................................................................................. 60

APPENDIX ..................................................................................................... 63
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Declarative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter.</td>
<td>Interogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imper.</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Study

The meaning of a language can be studied using two disciplines; semantics and pragmatics. The objective of semantics study is the meaning of language mark it is the relationship between the concept and symbolized language mark. At the same time, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of which is influenced by things outside of language. Or we can say that pragmatic study is about the meaning of the sentence whether spoken or written contextually.

Sometimes in communicating, a person may be hurting the other person through the words that they are said accidentally. So it is very important to keep the other person's feelings rather not hurt the hearer to avoid the estrangement in the relationship with the other person. A communication not only exists in our real-life, but in a movie that cannot be separated from the thing of communication. Film is a representation of everyday human life where the characters in it also use communication to interact with each other.
For this study, the researcher chooses movie as the data to prove that indirect speech act are used in society. The researcher used “THE INTERVENTION” film. Beside the film is interesting, it has utterances indicating indirect speech acts. It can be shown by the utterances that are categorized into interrogative, and, the function does not only give a question but also give request or command. Below is the example of a dialogue which researcher found in the movie:

Example (1)

(SHELTER – ANNIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Jessie wakes up a heavy drunk Annie in her bed.
Annie: Do you think anyone noticed that I was drunk?
Jessie: I think they may have had some idea, yeah.
Annie: Shit. Can I have a hug? Do y’know? Something that’s always just really hurt my feelings is you never tried to make out with me. Not even one time.
Jessie: Sorry.
Annie: Fine.

It is classified as indirect speech act as the requesting act that realized by interrogative sentence. Based on Yule’s classification, it is called directives because this utterance make the hearer do the actions mentioned in the speech. The utterance means that Annie request Jessie to hug her. Hence the utterance indicates a request.

Based on the example above, the researcher studies indirect speech act in “THE INTERVENTION” film. The film which earned $32,919 was directed by Clea DuVall. The film which was released on 26 August 2016 tells about some friends who have a vacation in a family home belongs to one
of them. Behind that, Annie as the initiator of this event has another purpose beside holiday. Annie wants to make the two of her friends get divorce because Annie sees there is no happiness in their marriage life. This film belongs to the category of comedy drama stared by; Cobie Smulders, Melanie Lynskey, Jasson Ritter, Clea DuVall, Natasha Lyonne, Alia Shawkat, Vincent Piazza and Ben Schwartz.

There is no direct relationship between the structure of the language and the function on *Indirect Speech Act* (Yule 54-55). Nadar (18) says that the direct speech act is a speech that corresponds to the sentence mode, for example a declarative sentence to give statement, interrogative sentence to give question, and imperative sentence to give an order or request. While the indirect speech act is a different utterance with the sentence mode, therefore the intent of the indirect speech act can vary according to the context (Nadar 19). The sentence that is used in the speech act is not being in accordance with the function conventionally. The utterance that spoken indirectly usually cannot be answered by the hearer directly, but the hearer has to do what the speaker intent by the utterance. Indirect speech act usually uses statement or question form to give an order so that the hearer does not feel that they are ordered to do something.

As we know that Indirect Speech Act has a different meaning from the uttered sentence. Moreover it has always been an interest of its own, especially for the researcher itself. The direct and indirect speech act theory of George Yule provides a fairly clear picture of the differences between
direct speech acts and indirect speech acts based on the relationship between language structure and function. Besides, in this research there are a lot of indirect speech act uttered by the characters in the THE INTERVENTION movie. Moreover, the writer is interested in the research about pragmatic study especially speech act. Besides that, the researcher also has the knowledge to conduct this research. Therefore the writer chooses the topic Indirect Speech Act of Utterances in THE INTERVENTION Movie as the title of this research and uses Indirect Speech Act theory by George Yule as the main theory.

2. Focus of the Study

According to the background of the study, the writer considers to focus on the main problem. The writer limits this research only on the types and the function of indirect speech act of utterances in THE INTERVENTION movie.

3. Research Questions

Based on the main problem of this research that has been outlined earlier, the writer has formulated the research questions as follow:

3.1. What types of indirect speech act of utterances in The Intervention movie?

3.2. Why do the characters use indirect speech acts in The Intervention movie?
4. Objectives of Study

In general, this research aims to describe indirect speech act of utterances in *The Intervention* movie that produced in 2016 by Samuel Goldwyn Films and Paramount Pictures which is viewed from George Yule’s speech act theory. In particular, this research aims to:

4.1. Identify the types of indirect speech act that are found in utterances in *The Intervention* movie.

4.2. Analyze the function of indirect speech act of utterances in *The Intervention* movie.

5. Significances of the Study

Based on the background of the study and the objective of the study, this research is expected to give benefits theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can be used for the development of speech act study. On the other hand, this research can enrich the previous research on indirect speech act.

Whereas, the practical benefits that writers expect is this research will have contributed in the development of science, especially in the field of linguistics and the study of speech acts in the formal educational environment and daily life, and especially for people who intend to study and focus on the field of linguistics. For the readers this research is expected to introduce the basic theories of pragmatics and its relation with the utterances of indirect
speech act. For the students and the next researcher, this research could be a reference for those who take similar fields of speech act analysis.

6. Research Methodology

6.1. Method of Research

In this study, the writers use qualitative research method, where the analysis in this study is using relevant methods in linguistics fields, theories or approach. Moreover, this research uses pragmatics approach in analyzing the utterances included into indirect speech acts. This study is also used a descriptive approach, with this approach the researcher can provide characteristics, properties, and image of the data which done at segmenting of data after data collected (Djajasudarma 17). In addition, this design will provide a clear, objective, systematic, and meticulous about the actual facts in the field of linguistic from the specific language phenomena. This research design helps writers to describe and explain the indirect speech acts that are contained in the utterances in The Intervention movie.

6.2. Unit of Analysis

The main data in this research are the movie dialogues in the The Intervention movie in 2015 which is directed by Peyton Reed and starring Paul Rud and the English subtitle of The Intervention movie. Besides, this research also uses the pictures of the movie when they
are talking to describe the situation from the dialogue to support the
main data. The source of the data is from Ganool
https://www.ganool.com/

6.3. Technique of Data Collecting & Processing

The writer does some steps to collect and process the data as follow:

6.3.1. Watching the movie and identifying the dialogue between
characters.
6.3.2. Justifying the main problem of the research by picking the
dialogue of the characters which is assumed containing
indirect speech acts.
6.3.3. Reducing the dialogue that is not appropriate with the
research problem.
6.3.4. Coding the dialogues which contain indirect speech act by
numbering the transcription.

6.4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer does some steps to analyze the data, as
follow:

6.4.1. Classifying the types of indirect speech act based on the
structure and the communicative function by using George
Yule theory.
6.4.2. Marking the selected sentences by giving a bold print.

6.4.3. Analyzing indirect speech act using George Yule indirect speech act theory as the main theories in this research.

6.4.4. Explaining the relationship between structure and communicative function of the utterances.

6.4.5. Drawing a conclusion about linguistic phenomena based on the analysis of the data.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Previous Research

The writer has observed some previous researches which correspond with this research in some aspects. The purpose of previous research is to know the researches in the same field. Therefore, the writers review some previous research that contains a theoretical approach relating to research to be conducted by the author.

The first previous research was titled “Analysis of Literal Indirect Speech Act In Deathnote Movie: The First Name” by Novita Chandra Dewi (2013) from Japanese Literature Program Faculty of Humanities Airlangga University. In the study the researchers analyzed the Japanese public speech acts with data taken from the Deathnote Movie movie dialogue: The First Name. The theory used is the theory of speech acts from Parker which focuses on Literal Indirect Speech Acts. The result found changes in the function of the sentence in the movie Deathnote Movie: The First Name.

The second previous research was titled “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman's Utterances in The Action Movie: The A Team” by Hairul (2014) in English Department Faculty of Adab and Cultural Science UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. This research uses speech act theory from Searly. The result of this research is the researcher can identify the act of
direct and indirect speech that contained in Faceman's utterance in action film The A Team.

The third previous research was titled “An Analysis of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts in Now is Our Time” by Ayu Imelda FB (2014) from the Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara. This study aims to find the types of sentences, functions and types of speech acts either direct speech acts or indirect speech acts. In this study found 103 speech acts direct speech and 16 indirect speech acts.

So, which makes this research different from the previous research above is this thesis only focuses on indirect speech acts that contained on the utterances in The Intervention movie.

2. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is a study that examines meaning based on context. In communicating, a speaker can easily understand what the speaker means by his utterance if the speaker understands the context contained in an utterance. According to Yule (3) pragmatics is a study that examines the meaning of spoken speakers to be interpreted by the hearers. This opinion is reinforced by Verhaar (14) who said that pragmatics is a branch of science that discusses what includes the structure of language as a means of communication between speakers and partners said as well as a reference language sign on the matter outside the language that became the topic of conversation. In addition, Nadar (2009) argues that context is a very important aspect in pragmatics. According
to him, context is the thing that hangs between the physical and social environment of a speech. Or in other words the context is the background of knowledge shared by both speakers and hearers and who help the partners to interpret the meaning of speech. Meanwhile, Wijana (1996:1) argue that “pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that study about language structure externally; that is how the linguistics unit is used”.

Leech argues that pragmatics is a part of linguistics that studies speech meanings and situations. Leech in Wijana (1996: 10-11) presents a number of aspects that need to be considered in pragmatics as follows:

a) Speaker and Hearer

The concept of speakers and hearers includes the writer and the reader if the related statement is communicated with the writing media. The aspects related to speakers and hearers are age, socio-economic background, gender, level of intimacy, and so on.

b) Speech Context

The speech context of linguistics research is the context in all of the physical aspects or relevant social settings of the relevant utterance. In the pragmatics, context it is essentially all of the background knowledge that is understood by speakers and hearers.

c) Aim of Speech

The aim of speech actually refers to the background of the speaker in expressing the form of speech. In this connection, various forms of speech are used to express the same intention.
d) Speech Act as An Acts or Activity

In this fourth component, speech as an action or activity means; speech act is also an action. According to Austin in Rustono (1999: 30) a speech can be seen as carrying out an action.

e) Utterance as Verbal Action

The utterance used by pragmatics is a form of speech act. Therefore, the utterance produced is a form of verbal action. Verbal actions are acts of expressing word or language (Rustono, 1999: 30)

The emergence of pragmatic study in relation to linguistics still has a connection with other sciences that examine the structure (syntax), the meaning of the word (semantics), and the sign of language (semiotic). These intercultural relationships cannot be separated because they (semantic, semiotic, syntactic, and pragmatic) are closely related to each other. In short, pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communicating and how pragmatics investigates contextual meaning.

Based on the argument above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a study that examines the meaning of a language based on things outside the language to help partners say in interpreting an utterance.

2.1. Speech Act

Yule (47) argues that speech acts or (Speech Act) is an entity that is central in pragmatic so that it is central in pragmatic. Speech acts are the
basis for the analysis of other pragmatic topics such as, presuppositions, principles of cooperation, and the principle of politeness.

Speech act theory originated from the works of the Oxford philosopher of ordinary language John Langsaw Austin (1911-1960). The first study of speech act theory was presented by Austin in the William James Lectures that he delivers at Harvard University in 1955. The American philosopher John R. Searle published his own version of the theory in 1969. Searle made a very influential systematization and development of Austin’s ideas, to the point that Searle’s interpretation of the theory is at times taken as the definitive view of speech acts. (De Gruyter Mouton, Wolfram Bublitz, Neal R. Norrick)

Speech acts have varied forms to express a specific purpose. In speech acts “by saying something, speakers also do something” (Austin 22). By uttering an utterance, the speaker has a goal to be achieved through his or her partner. Searly in Nadar (12) argues that the smallest element in communication is speech acts such as stating, making inquiries, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, and others. Austin in Cummings (8) reveals that language can be used to perform actions through the distinction between constantive speech and performative speech. Constant utterances describe or report events and conditions in the world. Austin (8) says that the uttering of the words is, indeed usually a, or even the, leading incident in the performance of the act. Yule (53) classifies speech acts into 5 types, namely declarations,
representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Meanwhile, based on the relationship between the structure and function of speech acts is divided into direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Yule 48).

2.2. Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act

Austin (109) identifies three different levels of action of the utterances into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act, as follows:

2.2.1. Locutionary acts

According to Yule (48) locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. It has factual meaning of the sentence, that is, the literal meaning of actual word. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance there is no intention of speaker. For example:

Example (2)

a. It’s cold here.

b. There is a food in the stove.

Based on the examples above, in (a) the sentence refers to the temperature in some places; (b) the sentence refers to the location of the food.

2.2.2. Illocutionary acts
Yule (48) says that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as stating, offering, explaining or for some other communicative purpose. It is the most significant level of action because the force, which has been desired by the speakers, determines this act. Illocutionary act can be the real description of interaction condition. For example:

**Example (3)**

a. *It’s cold here.*

b. *There is a food in the stove.*

Based on the example above, (a) the sentence shows a request to close the door; (b) the sentence shows an offer of something to eat.

2.2.3. Perlocutionary acts

Austin in Horn and Ward (55) says that perlocutionary acts consist in the production of effects upon the thoughts, feelings, or action of the addressee(s), speaker, or other parties. A perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all those effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause. For example:

**Example (4)**

a. *It’s cold here.* (such as someone actually close the door)

b. *There is a food in the stove.* (helping themselves to the food).
2.3. Speech Act Classification

According to Yule, speech acts are classified into five general functions as follows:

2.3.1. Declarations

The act of the declaration is a speech act intended by the speaker to create new things (status, circumstances, etc.). Speeches with the intention of endorsing, deciding, canceling, prohibiting, permitting, granting, lifting, classifying, forgiving, and forgiving include the type of speech acts. Examples of this type of speech act include:

   **Example (5)**
   a. Pastor : I pronounce you husband and wife.
   b. Umpire : You’re out!
   c. Judge : We find the defendant guilty! (Yule: 53)

2.3.2. Representatives

The act of representative speech is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of something being uttered. Included in this type of speech acts are the utterances of declaring, demanding, admitting, reporting, demonstrating, mentioning, giving, testifying, and speculating. Example:

   **Example (6)**
   a. The earth is flat.
   b. Chomsky didn’t write about peanuts.
2.3.3. Expressives

Expressive speech acts are speech acts spoken by speakers intended as an evaluation of what is mentioned in the speech. The types of speech acts are speech-praises, thanking, criticizing, complaining, blaming, congratulating, and flattering. Example:

**Example (7)**

a. I’m really sorry.

b. Congratulations!

c. Oh, Yes, Great, mmmm, ssah! (Yule: 53)

2.3.4. Directives

Directive speech acts is a speech act performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech. Speeches that include the type of speech act directive are: forcing, asking, ordering, billing, urging, pleading, suggesting, commanding, giving cue, and challenging. Example:

**Example (8)**

a. Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.

b. Could you lend me a pen, please?

c. Don’t touch that. (Yule: 54)
2.3.5. Commissives

Commissives speech acts is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out something mentioned in his speech. Speeches that include the type of commissives speech acts are promising, swearing, threatening, offering, declaring ability, and vows. Example:

**Example (9)**

a. I’ll be back.

b. I’ma going to get it right next time.

c. We will not do that (Yule: 54).

2.4. Sentence Structure and Sentence Function

According to Yule (54) there are three structural forms in English, namely declarative, interrogative, imperative, and the three general functions are statement, question, command or request.

2.4.1. Sentence structure

Based on the structure, sentence can be classified into:

2.4.1.1. Declarative sentence

Gerot and Wignel (38) says that declarative sentences is a sentence in which the subject precedes the finite.

**Example (10)**

*The bag is expensive.*

The sentence is declarative, it is showed by the subject “the bag” that precedes the finite “is”.

2.4.1.2. Interrogative sentence

Gerot and Wignel (39) says that interrogative sentence is a sentence in which the finite precedes the subject.

Example (11)

*Are you take out the garbage?*

The sentence is interrogative, it is shown by the finite “are” that precedes the subject “you”.

2.4.1.3. Imperative sentence

According to Gerot and Wignel (41), in imperative the mood element may consist of subject precedes finite, subject only, finite only, or they may have no mood element. There will always be a predicator.

Example (12)

*Close the door!*

The sentence is imperative, it is showed by the finite “close” which begins the sentence.

2.4.2. Sentence function

Based on the function, sentence can be classified into:

2.4.2.1. Statement

It is a sentence primarily used to convey information. The sentence function is statement.
Example (13)

*The bag is expensive.*

The sentence function is to give information that the bag is expensive.

2.4.2.2. Question

It is a sentence primarily used to elicit information.

Example (14)

*Are you take out the garbage?*

The sentence function is asking information. The speaker asks the hearer whether he or she take out the garbage or no.

2.4.2.3. Command

It is a sentence primarily used to tell someone to do something.

Example (15)

*Close the door!*

The sentence function is commanding someone. The speaker gives command to the hearer to close the door.

2.5. Direct Speech Act and Indirect Speech Act

Based on sentence structure and sentence function of the utterance, speech act can be classified into direct and indirect speech act, as follows:
2.5.1. Direct Speech Act

Yule (54-55) says that whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function of the sentences it is direct speech act. That is, the meaning spoken by the speaker is the same as what it says. In this case when the speaker speaks something, the speaker speaks it explicitly. Example:

Example (16)

a. You wear a seat belt (declarative)
b. Do you wear a seat belt? (interrogative)
c. Wear a seat belt! (imperative)

2.5.2. Indirect Speech Act

The relationship between the structure and function of language in speech acts does not directly occur indirectly. When the speaker speaks something, the true meaning of the utterance is different from what is spoken. The used of indirect speech in conversing affect the atmosphere around the community by giving it a friendlier vibe (Farkhan et al. 35). Usually the speech that is indirectly expressed cannot be directly answered by the hearer, but the implied intent in the utterance should be immediately implemented. The indirect speech acts commonly use a statement form or a statement to give a command that a person who is given a command does not feel given a command. Example:
Example (17)

- *It is cold outside* (situation: the door open when the weather cold)

Structurally, the sentence is a declarative sentence and it is called a directive speech act if it used to make a statement. But, if we take a look at the situation, the speaker requests the hearer to close the door because she is getting cold.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

1. Data Description

This chapter covers the analysis and the result of the study. The study analyzed the kinds of indirect speech act. The writer tried to find out the relationship between the structure and communicative function of speaker’s utterances on the movie “THE INTERVENTION” by Clea DuVall based on Yule’s theory.

The data is from the characters utterances which contain indirect speech acts. Below are the corpus data that the writer has obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Speech Acts</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Inter.</td>
<td>Imper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Requesting (Directive)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Questioning (Directive)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Offering (Commissive)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the Table 3.1, there are 46 Utterances containing indirect speech acts in “THE INTERVENTION” movie. Requesting acts are the dominant act which is identified as indirect speech act, with 32 (69.6%)
utterances. They are represented in 12 declarative sentences and 20 interrogative sentences. The second is questioning acts in 11 (23.9%) utterances which are realized by declarative sentences. The most rarely is offering acts in 3 (6.5%) which are represented by 1 declarative sentence and 2 imperative sentences. The utterances are identified to have indirect relationship between the sentence structure and sentence function. Therefore, it can be categorized into indirect speech acts.

Table 3.2 Indirect Speech Acts Produced by Each Characters in “THE INTERVENTION” Movie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Indirect Speech Acts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Matt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jessie</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lola</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Flight Attendance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, it can be concluded that Annie is the main character in this movie, who dominates the conversation.

2. Discussion and Finding

2.1. Requesting

In the result of this research, indirect speech acts of requesting acts can be found in 32 (69.6%) utterances which are realized by 12 declarative sentences and 20 interrogative sentences. The most common requesting acts are expressed by Annie in 12 (37.5%) utterances. Then it is followed by Jessie 5 (15.62%) utterances and Ruby 4 (12.5%) utterances. Requesting acts are produced by the other character; those are Sarah with 4 (12.5%) utterances, Peter with 3 (9.4%) utterances, and the last presented by Jack, Matt, and Lola in 1 (3.12%) utterances.

Table 3.3 Realization of Indirect Request Used by Each Character in “THE INTERVENTION” Movie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Inter.</td>
<td>Imper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Matt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lola</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jessie</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION**

Excerpt 1

(AIRPLANE)

**Situation**: Flight attendant came over and offered Annie a drink when Annie trying to get a little girl sitting in front of her to keep from watching her constantly.

(1) Flight Attendance: *Something to drink?*

(2) Annie: *I… Ummm... Yeah, can I have an orange juice? Actually, um, can you make that a scotch? Rocks. Double.*

The utterance is included in the act of indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and its function. The sentence can be structurally classified into interrogative sentences which are indicated by the finite "can" that precedes the subject "I". Although included in the interrogative sentence, it turns out that the sentence has another function that is as a request. Hence, this phrase goes into the category of indirect speech acts. In this case a stewardess offers a drink to Annie, Annie then asks an orange juice to the stewardess. The utterance is classified as directive indirect speech act because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.
Excerpt 2

(CAR RENTAL – FRONT DESK)
Situation: Sarah and Jessie were standing in front of the reception desk waiting for the car rental registration process
(1) Rick: Your first time in Savannah? Yeah.
(2) Jessie: My family has a house here from...
(3) Rick: Yeah, it's a beautiful city. I'd love to show you around.

The utterance is included in the act of indirect speech act, because in the utterance there is an indirect relationship between the structure and its function. The structure of the sentence is included in the declarative sentence, which is indicated by the subject "I" precedes the finite "had". However, it also indicates a request. On that case Rick invites Jessie to get around in the area. Yule classified the utterance as directive because the speaker performing the utterance with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 3

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Annie, Matt, Jessie, and Sarah got out of the car. Sarah watched in awe of the cottage.
(1) Jessie: It belongs to our whole family.
(2) Sarah: What are you, like, a secret Kennedy or something?

   Seriously, I really think that we should stay together. I've been thinking about it a lot since we got here.

The utterance is indirect speech act because in the sentence there is an indirect relationship between the structure and function. Structurally, the sentence belongs to the declarative sentence, which is indicated by the subject "we" preceding the finite "should". But if in review of its function, the
sentence serves as a request. Sarah asks Jessie for the two of them to live together, this is included as directive speech act in Yule’s classification, because the utterance performed by Sarah with the intention that Jessie to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 4

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Jack arrives at the cottage. Jack approached his friends who had already arrived.
(1) Jack: It's far hotter in that car than anywhere else in the universe.
(2) Annie: Hot. Um, Jack, can we talk to you, please?

The utterance is indirect speech act because there is no direct relationship between structure and function of the sentence. Structurally, the sentence is categorized into an interrogative sentence indicated by the finite "can" preceding the "we" subject. However, if we look at the function, the sentence serves as a request, where Annie asks Jack to be willing to talk to her friends. Yule classified that act as a directive speech act because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something.

Excerpt 5

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Annie, Jessie, and Sarah stood around the dining table. Annie explained what they are planning for Ruby and Peter.
(1) Jack: What's up? Can you guys just give me a break, please?
(2) Annie: Well, excuse me, but this is a very delicate situation and I don't think having some baby stranger around is going to make Peter and Ruby feel very safe
The utterance is indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the sentence structure and its function. The sentence of the utterance is structurally a declarative sentence, indicated by the subject "we" preceding the finite "should". But the sentence has a function as a request, in which case Annie asks the hearer to do something that night. The utterance is called directive as Yule’s classification, because the utterance
performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 7

(COTTAGE - TERRACE)

Situation: Peter and Ruby's friends are talking about the marriage intervention they will be doing. Annie requested that marriage intervention be done that night.

(1) Annie: Peter has been your best friend for 20 years and Ruby is Jessie's sister and my mentee.

(2) Jack: She's your mentee?

(3) Annie: She's always looked up to me. I think we should do it tonight after dinner.

(4) Jack: Okay, I haven't seen him in a long time, but there's no way they could be that bad.

It is an indirect speech act, which is indicated by the existence of an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence.

Structurally, the utterance is a declarative sentence, which is indicated from the subject "we" preceding the finite "should". But the function of the sentence is to express a request. Annie asks her friends to do something after dinner by using declarative sentence. Furthermore, the utterance is called directive speech act based on Yule’s classification because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 8

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)

Situation: Annie and Jack are talking about the arguing Peter and Ruby.

(1) Jack: Everybody's grumpy after travel. It's not a big deal.
(2) Annie: No. Jack, you need to take off your blinders, okay? Just look at the situation.

The utterance is an indirect speech act, in which there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is a declarative sentence, which is indicated from the subject "you" precedes the finite "need". But the function of the sentence is to express a request. On that case Annie asks Jack to open his eyes to look at the situation. As we know, Yule’s classifying speech act into some classification and the utterance above is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone to do something.

Excerpt 9

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah and Ruby smoke together. They tell about life with their partner.

(1) Sarah: You can't tell Jessie I'm Smoking. We quit together.
(2) Ruby: Like I give a shit.
(3) Ruby: Today is mine and Peter's anniversary, so...
(4) Sarah: Congratulations.

The utterance is an indirect speech act, because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is a declarative sentence, indicated from the subject "you" preceding the finite "cannot". But the sentence has a function to express a request. On that case Sarah asks Ruby not to tell Jessie that she smokes. The utterance “You can't tell Jessie I'm Smoking” performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions
mentioned in the speech. Hence, based on Yule’s classification the utterance is called directive.

Excerpt 10

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation : Matt and Peter were talking. On the other side of the room, Jack and Lola were joking and laughing together.
(1) Matt : You still have that, um, BMW?
(2) Jack : Let me do it to you. I wanna put your entire nose in my mouth. I wanna suck everything out of your nose.
(3) Peter : Hey! Hello.
(4) Jack : What?
(5) Peter : You guys mind taking this inside or into traffic?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is a declarative sentence, indicated by the subject "you" preceding the finite "taking". But the sentence also has a function to express a request. On that case Peter asks Jack to stop his silly behavior with Lola. The utterance “You guys mind taking this inside or into traffic?” is identified as a request for someone to do something. Therefore in Yule’s classification that utterance is called directive.

Excerpt 11

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation : Ruby shows her children’s photos to her friends.
(1) Matt : Annie, look at this one.
(2) Annie : Oh, cute.
(3) Matt : Oh, my god. Will you send that one to me? How could you ever have a bad day when you get to look at that face! You gotta send me that one.
The utterance is an indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is an interrogative sentence, indicated by finite "will" preceding the subject "you". However, the sentence also has a function as a request. On that case Matt asked to send the photo they were viewing. “Will you send that one to me?” the utterance represent a request for someone to do the actions mentioned in the speech. According to Yule’s classification, the utterance is called directive.

Excerpt 12

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation : Lola came to the porch and watched the photos of Ruby’s children
(1) Lola : What is that, like, a little lion costume? What’re you guys all looking at?
(2) Jack : Looking at Pete and Ruby’s kids.
(3) Lola : Oh, can I see?
(4) Jack : Yeah, look.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The above sentence structure is an interrogative sentence indicated by finite "can" preceding subject "I". But the sentence also has a function of expressing a request. On that case Lola asks to see the photos that are being viewed by other friends. Yule categorize the utterance “Oh, can I see?” into directive because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.
Excerpt 13

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Annie, Jessie, and Sarah talk about the marriage intervention they will be doing. Annie asks Jessie to talk to Ruby that she should get divorced with Peter because Jessie is Ruby’s sister.

(1) Jessie: Why do I have to say it?
(2) Annie: Because she's your sister.
(3) Jessie: Yeah, but this is your plan. Why don't you say it?
(4) Sarah: Look, why don't you guys just both do it?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is an interrogative sentence, indicated by the finite "do not" preceding the subject "you". Despite it is an interrogative sentence, the sentence has a function as a request. On that case Jessie asks Annie to do something. This is a directive speech act, because the utterance “Why don't you say it?” performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech. Based on Yule’s classification, the utterance is called directive.

Excerpt 14

(COTTAGE – ANNIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Jessie wakes up a heavy drunk Annie in her bed.

(1) Annie: Do you think anyone noticed that I was drunk?
(2) Jessie: I think they may have had some idea, yeah.
(3) Annie: Shit. Can I have a hug? Do y’know? Something that's always just really hurt my feelings is you never tried to make out with me. Not even one time.
(4) Jessie: Sorry
(5) Annie: Fine
The utterance is an indirect speech act because there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence. The structure of the sentence is an interrogative sentence, indicated by finite "can" preceding the subject "I". Although it is an interrogative sentence, the sentence has a function as a request. On that case Annie asks Jessie to hug her. The utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech. Hence, Yule classify the utterance "Can I have a hug?" into directive speech act.

Excerpt 15

(COTTAGE – STAIR)
Situation : Lola walks over to Jessie as Jessie is coming down the stairs. Lola is flirting Jessie.
(1) Lola : Hey. You know, I've been with women before. Jack's cool with it.
(2) Jessie : Cool. We should get down there.

The utterance is indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship between the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act and it is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “we” preceding the finite “should”. On the other hand, the function of the utterance is indicated as a request. Hence, Jessie asks Lola to get down. The utterance “We should get down there.” represents a request for someone to do the actions mentioned in the speech. Therefore, Yule classified the utterance into directive speech act because the utterance performed by a speaker with the
intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 16

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Everyone is preparing to start the "charades" game. Ruby talked about Annie who was drunk, she argued that Annie was not allowed to drink anymore forever for her health.
(1) Ruby: *I mean, i just don’t think that she should be drinking.*
(2) Peter: *You should stay out of it. It’s... she’s an adult.*

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. It is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “should”. The utterance is represented by declarative but the function is a request to someone else. Hence, Peter asks Ruby to stay out of Annie’s business. Yule classified this act as directive speech act because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech. The utterance “You should stay out of it” represents a request for someone to do something.

Excerpt 17

(COTTAGE – SARAH AND JESSIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Jessie and Sarah who are lesbian couples are making love in their bed. Because of her jealousy with Lola, Sarah asks Jessie if Lola is the kind of woman Jessie likes or no.
(1) Sarah: *Can I ask a question?*
(2) Jessie: *Yeah.*
(3) Sarah: *Okay. Ruby said uh, Lola’s your type. Your type’s younger people? That’s what that means, right?*
The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. It is a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “I”. The utterance is represented by interrogative sentence but the function is a request to someone else. Sarah asks a chance to give a question for Jessie. Sarah’s utterance “Can I ask a question?” is called directive in Yule’s classification, because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 18

(COTTAGE – DINING ROOM)
Situation : Jessie took Annie from the kitchen into the dining room to speak privately.
(1) Annie : Okay. So what’s the problem?
(2) Jessie : The problem is, you are one mimosa away from getting this whole thing turned around on you. If you wanna do the intervention with them, you can’t drink okay? You have to keep it together.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this acts indirectly containing another intention. It is a requesting act which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding finite “cannot”. The utterance is represented by declarative sentence but the function is a request to someone else. On that case Jessie ordering Annie to not drinking again. If we take a look at Yule’s classification, the utterance “you can’t drink” is called directive which is produced to make someone do something.
Excerpt 19

(COTTAGE – DINING ROOM)
Situation: Jessie asks Annie not to drink again if she wants to intervene on Ruby and Peter’s marriage
(1) Annie: *Do you think I can’t not drink?*
(2) Jessie: *I don’t really know. Can you not drink?*
(3) Annie: *The wording is so confusing.*
(4) Jessie: *Okay, simple. No drinking. Okay?*

The utterance is indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a requesting act and it is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “you”. The function of the utterance is not as a question but it is indicated as a request. On that case, Jessie asks Annie to stop drinking alcohol. Yule classifies the utterance “*Can you not drink?***” as directive speech act because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 20

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Everyone is getting ready to play a game. Annie asks Matt and Jessie to move a bucket of mineral water into the backyard.
(1) Annie: *Um... Game time is in 10 minutes.*
(2) Jack: *Ten minutes!*
(3) Annie: *So, yes, be ready. And Matt and Jessie, can you please help me move this, uh, bucket?*
(4) Jessie: *Sure.*

The utterance is indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is classified as a
requesting act and it is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “you”. The function of the utterance is not as a question but it is indicated as a request. On that case, Annie asks Jessie and Matt to move the bucket. Annie’s utterance “can you please help me move this, uh, bucket?” is identified as a requests for Matt and Jessie to move a bucket. According to Yule’s classification, the utterance is called directive because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 21

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation : Annie, Peter and Ruby are warming up before playing kickball.
(1) Annie : Hey, would you two mind, after the game, going into town to get some corn, corn on the cob, for tonight?
(2) Peter : Sure.
(3) Annie : Great.

The utterance is an indirect speech acts because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in interrogative sentence which can be shown by the finite “would” preceding the subject “you”. The utterance has the function as a request. It is different with the general interrogative sentence function. On that case, Annie asking for Peters help to go to the town to buy some corn. Annie’s utterance “would you two mind, after the game, going into town to get some corn, corn on the cob, for tonight?” in Yule’s classification is called directive, because the utterance
performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 22

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Everybody is warming up before playing kickball.
(1) Sarah: Oh, shit, babe. **Would you go to the kitchen and grab my sunblock?**
(2) Jessie: Yeah.
(3) Sarah: Thanks.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “would” preceding the subject “you”. On that case, Sarah asks Jessie to grab her sunblock in the kitchen. Based on Yule’s categories, the utterance is identified as a directive because the utterance performed by a speaker to make the hearer do something.

Excerpt 23

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Ruby cannot play kickball well because his legs were injured and he uses a walking stick to walk.
(1) Ruby: **Sorry.. It's been a while since I had any balls flying at my face, so...**
(2) Sarah: **Matt! Mattie! Mattie!**
(3) Ruby: **Here. Here, here, here! Why didn't you just throw it to me?**

The utterance is an indirect speech acts because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the
structure and the function. The utterance is categorized in interrogative sentence which can be shown by the finite “didn’t” preceding the subject “you”. The utterance has the function as a request. It is different with the general interrogative sentence function. On that case, Ruby asks to the other to throw the ball to her. According to Yule’s classification, Ruby’s utterance is called directive because her utterance “Why didn't you just throw it to me?” is identified as a request for someone to pass the ball to her.

Excerpt 24

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation : Ruby is upset because she never gets the ball.
(1) Ruby  : Here, here, here! Right here, right here, right here! Right here. Right...
(2) Matt  : I caught it any...
(3) Ruby  : **Will you pass me the ball, Peter?**

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is classified as requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “will” preceding subject “you”. The utterance has a function as a request. It is different with the general function of interrogative sentence. On that case, Ruby asks Peter to pass her the ball. Based on Yule’s categories, the utterance is indicated as directive because the utterance performed by a Ruby with the intention that her husband Peter to pass the ball to her.
Excerpt 25

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Sarah is helping Ruby to treat her wound from being hit by a throw from Peter at the game. Peter came up to Ruby to take him to town to buy a barbeque needs.
(1) Peter: *Hey. You ready to go to the store?*
(2) Ruby: *I don’t really feel like going to the store right now.*
(3) Sarah: *All right. Um... I’m just gonna be outside if you need anything.*
(4) Peter: *Hey. I'm sorry. Will you please come to the store with me?*

The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships so that it can be called indirect speech act. It is classified as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by finite “will” preceding subject “you”. The utterance has a function as a request. It is different with the general function of interrogative sentence. On that case, Peter asks Ruby to come to the store with him. According to Yule’s classification, Peter’s utterance is called directive because Peter requests Ruby to come to the store with him.

Excerpt 26

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Everyone was talking about the marriage interventions they would make to Peter and Ruby. But Jack felt that the idea of intervening Ruby and Peter's marriage would not work out and he would not do that.
(1) Jack: *No, no. No, we’re not doing that.*
(2) Annie: *What do you mean, "no"?*
(3) Jessie: *I actually don't think this is a terrible idea.*
(4) Jack: *No, you guys heard Peter last night. This will not go over well.*
(5) Annie: *I think that it will go over just fine.*
(6) Jack: *How would you know? You were passed out during the whole conversation.*
(7) Annie: *Okay, Jack?*
(8) Jack: *Yeah?*
(9) Annie: You have now spent 24 hours with them. Can you honestly say that you feel happy about them being together?

The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships so that it can be called indirect speech act. It is classified as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by finite “can” preceding subject “you”. Usually, it has a function to give a question. But in this situation, the utterance is identified as a request which is realized by interrogative sentence. On that case, Annie requests Jack to say that Ruby and Peter are happy being together. Based on Yule’s categories, Annie’s utterance is identified as directive because the utterance performed by Annie with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 27

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter and Ruby entering the cottage, they just finished shopping barbeque needs for tonight.
(1) Annie: Here we go.
(2) Ruby: What’s this?
(3) Annie: Would you guys please take a seat?

The sentence structure and the sentence function in the utterance have indirect relationships so that it can be called indirect speech act. It is classified as a requesting act which is realized by interrogative sentence. It can be shown by finite “would” preceding subject “you”. Usually it has a function to give a question. But in this situation, is identified as request which
is realized by interrogative sentence. On that case, Annie commands her friends to take a seat. According to Yule’s classification, the utterance “Would you guys please take a seat?” is called directive because the utterance performed by Annie with the intention that the all of her friends to take a seat.

Excerpt 28

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah ran away from Jessie because of jealousy with Lola who had been kissing with Jessie.
(1) Jessie: I’m gonna tell you what happened. Babe, will you please stop?
(2) Sarah: What?
(3) Jessie: She kissed me, okay?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized as an interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “will” preceding the subject “you”. But it has a function as a command. It is different from the general function of interrogative sentence to give a question. On that case, Jessie asks Sarah to stop running away because she wants to tell what really happened. Based on Yule’s categories, Jessie’s utterance is indicated as directive because the utterance performed by Jessie with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.
Excerpt 29

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Jessie and Sarah were arguing each other because their jealousy. Jessie and Sarah ran to her friends while yelling at each other. Annie tried to separate them both.
(1) Annie: Oh, cut the shit! Lola? Jessie? Do the two of you want to run off together?
(2) Jessie: I didn’t do anything...
(3) Annie: Can you just answer my question?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized as an interrogative sentence. It can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “you”. But it has a function as a request. It is different from the general function of interrogative sentence to give a question. On that case, Annie commands Jessie to answer her question. According to Yule’s classification, Annie’s utterance “Can you just answer my question?” is called directive because the utterance is used to get someone else to do something.

Excerpt 30

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter and Ruby were arguing about their home life.
(1) Peter: Come on. Please. Come on, Ruby. Please!
(2) Ruby: I need you to leave. Just fucking leave, okay? Just get the fuck outta here!

The utterance is an indirect speech act because the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized as a declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “I” preceding the finite
“need”. But it has a function to give a request. It is different with the general function of declarative sentence to give a statement. On that case, Ruby commands Peter to leave her because of her anger. Based on Yule’s categories, the utterance is called directive because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.

Excerpt 31

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation : Peter and Ruby entered the cottage after they went to a park to talk about their problems.
(1) Annie : Guys, I'm so sorry. I think that...
(2) Ruby : You don't have to apologize okay? You guys were right.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized as a declarative sentence which can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “do”. But, the function of the utterance is to give a command. On that case, Ruby commands Annie to not apologizing. According to Yule’s classification, the utterance is indicated as directive because the utterance “You don't have to apologize” performed by Ruby with the intention that Annie to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.
Excerpt 32

(AIRPLANE)
Situation : Annie was sitting on the plane on the way home.
(1) Flight attendance : Can I get you anything to drink?
(2) Annie : Yeah. Can I please have an orange juice?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has indirect relationship of the structure and the function. The utterance is categorized as an interrogative sentence which can be shown by the finite “can” preceding the subject “I”. The utterance has a function as a request. It is different with the general function of interrogative sentence to give a question. On that case, Annie requests an orange juice after the flight attendance offering her for a drink. Based on Yule’s categories, the utterance “Can I please have an orange juice” is indicated as directive because the utterance performed by a speaker with the intention that the spoken partner to perform the actions mentioned in the speech.
2.2. Questioning

The result of questioning act is dominated by Peter with 4 (36.3%) utterances. Questioning acts contains indirect speech acts because they are represented with declarative sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Inter.</td>
<td>Imper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jessie</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Matt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION**

Excerpt 33

**CAR RENTAL**

Situation : Jessie and Sarah meet Matt and Annie at a car rental.
(1) Annie : *Lesbians!*
(2) Jessie : *Hey.*
(3) Sarah : *Hello.*
(4) Annie : *This is where the subarus are.*
(5) Jessie : *Hi.*
(6) Jessie : *You love that Subaru joke, huh?*
(7) Annie : *I love it. It's my favorite.*
The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance is classified into declarative sentence which can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “love”. Although it is a declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function to give a question. On that case, Jessie asks Annie whether she loves the jokes or not. According to Yule’s categories, the utterance is called directive because it perform a questioning act to ask information.

Excerpt 34

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation : Annie, Matt, Jessie, and Sarah got out of the car.
(1) Sarah : *Jessie, this is your family's little summer house?*
(2) Jessie : *It belongs to our whole family.*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance is classified into declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “This” preceding the finite “is”. Although it is declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function to give a question. On that case, Sarah asks Jessie about her little summer house. Based on Yule’s classification, the utterance “*this is your family's little summer house*” is indicated as directive because it performs a questioning act to ask information.
Excerpt 35

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah and Ruby smoke together. They tell about life with their partner.
(1) Sarah: And they really hit it off. She went like this, "we really hit it off. You know what I mean? Not my type.
(2) Ruby: Yeah, but she's Jessie's type.
(3) Sarah: Ah, come on, please. What is she, like, 12?
(4) Ruby: Well, she's early-20s. That's Jessie's type.

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance is classified into declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “know”. Although it is declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function to give question. On that case, Sarah asks Ruby about her understanding for the topic they are talking. According to Yule’s classification, Sarah’s utterance “You know what I mean?” is called directive because it perform a questioning act to ask information.

Excerpt 36

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation: Matt and Peter were having a chat. On the other side of the room, Jack and Lola were joking and laughing together.
(1) Matt: You still have that, um, BMW?
(2) Jack: Let me do it to you. I wanna put your entire nose in my mouth. I wanna suck everything out of your nose.
(3) Peter: Hey! Hello
(4) Jack: What?
(5) Peter: You guys mind taking this inside or into traffic?

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The
utterance is classified into declarative sentence. It can be shown by subject “you” preceding the finite “have”. Although it is declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function to give question. On that case, Matt asks Peter about his BMW, but Peter cannot answer that because Jack offending him with a silly thing. Based on Yule’s categories, Matt’s utterance “You still have that, um, BMW” is indicated as directive because it presents a questioning act which is produced to ask information.

Excerpt 37

(COTTAGE – SARAH AND JESSIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation : Sarah and Jessie were making love. Then Sarah asks about the type of couple Jessie likes, because Sarah is jealous of Lola.

(1) Sarah : Okay. Ruby said uh, Lola’s your type. Your type's younger people? That’s what that means, right?
(2) Jessie : You are my type. Okay?
(3) Sarah : So how young are we talking?
(4) Jessie : Good night.
(5) Sarah : Jessie. *I can't have a conversation with you?*

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance is classified into declarative sentence. It can be shown by subject “I” preceding the finite “can”. Although it is declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function to give question. On that case, Sarah asks Jessie is she cannot have a conversation with her. Sarah’s utterance “I can't have a conversation with you?” presents questioning act which is produced to ask information. Furthermore, according to Yule’s classification it is called directive speech act.
Excerpt 38

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Ruby asks Peter to pass the ball to her.
(1) Peter: You want me to pass you the ball? I'll pass you the ball.
(2) Sarah: Okay. Ready to rumble.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is classified as questioning act which is realized by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding finite “want”. The utterance has a function as a question. It is different with the general function of declarative sentence. On that case, Peter asks Ruby whether she want Peter to pass the ball or not. The utterance “You want me to pass you the ball?” used to express a questioning act. Hence, based on Yule’s categories, the utterance is called directive, it is used by Peter to get information.

Excerpt 39

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Sarah is helping Ruby to treat her wound from being hit by a throw from Peter at the game. Peter came up to Ruby to take him to town to buy a barbeque needs.
(1) Peter: Hey. You ready to go to the store?
(2) Ruby: I don't really feel like going to the store right now.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. Indeed, the utterance has also indirect relationship of the structure and the function. It is classified as questioning act which is realized
by declarative sentence. It can be shown by the subject “you” preceding finite “ready”. The utterance has a function as a question. It is different with the general function of declarative sentence. On that case, Peter asks Ruby about her readiness to go to the store. Peter’s utterance “You ready to go to the store?” used to express a questioning act. Furthermore, according to Yule’s classification the utterance is indicated as directive, it is used to get information.

Excerpt 40

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Everyone was talking about the marriage interventions they would make to Peter and Ruby. But Jack did not want to interfere in it and Annie thought that Peter blamed Ruby for the unhappiness of Peter and Ruby’s household.
(1) Jack : But I’m not gonna tell Peter what he should be doing.
(2) Annie : Are you... You think that Ruby is the problem?

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization the function is not as a statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “think”. The function of the utterance is asking act. On that case, Annie wants to get information from Jack that Ruby is the problem or not. The utterance “You think that Ruby is the problem?” used by Annie to express a questioning act. Therefore, based on Yule’s classification, the utterance is called directive.
Excerpt 41

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter gets angry when his friends ask for him and Ruby to divorce.
(1) Peter: Well, our marriage is none of your business.
(2) Matt: Man, we're just trying to help you. Both of you.
(3) Peter: You wanna help?
(4) Matt: Yeah.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization the function is not as a statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “want”. The function of the utterance is asking act. On that case, Peter asks Matt whether he really want to help him or no. The utterance “You wanna help?” used to express a questioning act. Furthermore, according to Yule’s categories, the utterance is called directive, it is used by Peter to get information.

Excerpt 42

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter gets angry when his friends ask for him and Ruby to divorce.
(1) Jack: Peter, you gotta calm the fuck down.
(2) Peter: I need to calm down?
(3) Jack: Yes, you have to calm the fuck down!

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization the function is not as a statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject “I” preceding the finite “need”. The function of the utterance is asking
act. On that case, Peter asks Jack is he need to calm down or no. Peter’s utterance “I need to calm down?” used to express questioning act. It is used the speaker to get information. Hence, based on Yule’s categories, the utterance is called directive.

Excerpt 43

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation : Peter and Ruby entered the house with happy faces. Annie apologizes for hurting both of them. Then Annie thinks that they are going to divorce, but apparently they chose to stay together.

(1) Annie : You’ll just move out in the night?
(2) Peter : No. Nobody’s moving out. We’re... we are gonna work things out.
(3) Lola : Oh, yay!
(4) Annie : You’re staying together?
(5) Ruby : Yeah.

The utterance is an indirect speech act because this act indirectly contains the other intention. The structure of utterance is declarative but in the realization the function is not as a statement. Declarative can be shown by the subject “you” preceding the finite “will” and “are”. The function of the utterance is asking act. On that case, Annie wants to get information from Ruby and Peter. The utterance “You’ll just move out in the night?” and “You’re staying together?” used to express a questioning act. Annie used it to get information. Furthermore, according to Yule’s classification, the utterance is called directive.
2.3. Offering Act

The result shows 3 (6.5%) utterance of offering by indirect speech acts. The characters express offering act in 1 interrogative sentence.

Table 3.5 Realization of Indirect Offer Used by Each Character in “THE INTERVENTION” Movie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Inter.</td>
<td>Imper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flight Attendance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lola</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

Excerpt 44

(AIRPLANE)

Situation: Annie was sitting then a flight attendant came over to her and asked if she wanted to drink or not.

(1) Flight Attendance: **Something to drink?**

(2) Annie: **I... Ummm... Yeah, can I have an orange juice?**

**Actually, um, can you make that a scotch? Rocks. Double.**

The utterance is indicated as an indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance classified as an imperative sentence because there is no mood in the sentence. But it has a function to offer something. It is different with the general function of an imperative sentence to give a command. On that case,
the flight attendance offering Annie a drink and Annie accept it. According to Yule’s classification, the utterance can be called commissive because the speaker carried out something mentioned in his speech.

Excerpt 45

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Peter and Ruby just arrived at the cottage. Annie offers peter for a drink.
(1) Annie: Ah, so, just so everyone knows, there are delicious drinks being served just out in back on the porch, so... Wanna come have a drink?
(2) Peter: Uh, I think we should settle in first before we...

The utterance is indicated as indirect speech acts because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and sentence function. The utterance is categorized as an imperative sentence because there is no mood in the sentence. The function of the utterance is to offer something. It is different with the general function of imperative sentence to give a command. On that case, Annie offering Peter a drink but he refused it. Based on Yule’s category, it can be called commissive because the speaker carried out something mentioned in his speech.

Excerpt 46

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Jessie was cooking with Matt and Peter. Lola came with a beer can and went to Jessie and asked if she wanted a beer or not.
(1) Jessie: Does it need to be...
(2) Lola: You want some? Here, have some.
(3) Jessie: Oh, yeah.
(4) Lola: I'll show you how.
The utterance is indicated as indirect speech act because it has indirect relationship between the sentence structure and the sentence function. The utterance is classified into declarative sentence. It can be shown by subject “you” preceding the finite “want”. Although it is declarative sentence, in fact, it has a function as an offering act. On that case, Lola offers Jessie for some beer and she accepted it. Lola’s utterance “You want some?” is used as an offering act. Furthermore, according to Yule’s classification, the utterance is called commissive because the speaker carried out something mentioned in his speech.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusions

After analyzing indirect speech acts in the dialogues of *The Intervention* movie, writer can draw some conclusions as follows:

First, there are 46 utterances of indirect speech acts in *The Intervention* movie. There are two types of indirect speech acts. They are directive speech acts and commissive speech acts. Directive speech act are used by the characters as requesting act in 32 (69.6%) utterances and as questioning act in 11 (23.9%) utterances. Moreover, commissive speech acts are used by the characters as offering act in 3 (6.5%) utterances.

Second, indirect speech act of requesting acts are used in 32 (69.6%) utterances which are realized in 12 declarative sentences and 20 interrogative sentences. Then questioning acts are realized in 11 (23.9%) declarative sentences. The other indirect speech acts are offering acts in 3 (6.5%) utterances which are realized in 1 (2.2%) declarative sentences and 2 (4.3%) imperative sentences.

Third, based on the result of this research, it can be concluded that the characters of *The Intervention* movie used indirect speech acts to express request, question, and offering acts. The characters realized their utterances by indirect speech acts. It shows that they can produce language more politely and keep hearers face in getting instruction or information indirectly.
2. **Suggestions**

   This study is expected to give reference for further studies, especially pragmatics study. The writer suggests for further on the indirect speech act study to analyze another kind of verbal communication. Moreover, it is also suggested to analyze the natural speech that used in daily life. By using natural dialogues as the research object, the writer can find the tangible using of indirect speech act in real life.
WORKS CITED


Websites:

https://www.ganool.com/ Accessed on June 16th, 2017

http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=the-intervention
Accessed on November 28th, 2017
APPENDIX

Excerpts of The Intervention Movie Dialogues

Excerpt 1

(AIRPLANE)
Situation: Flight attendant came over and offered Annie a drink when Annie trying to get the little girl sitting in front of her to keep from watching her constantly.
Flight attendance: Something to drink?
Annie: I... um... Yeah, can I have an orange juice?
Actually, um, can you make that a scotch?
Double.

Excerpt 2

(CAR RENTAL – FRONT DESK)
Situation: Sarah and Jessie were standing in front of the reception desk waiting for the car rental registration process.
Rick : Your first time in Savannah? Yeah.
Jessie : My family has a house here from...
Rick : Yeah, it's a beautiful city.
I'd love to show you around.

Excerpt 3

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Annie, Matt, Jessie, and Sarah got out of the car. Sarah watched in awe of the cottage.
Jessie: It belongs to our whole family.
Sarah: What are you, like, a secret Kennedy or something?
Seriously, I really think that we should stay together.
I've been thinking about it a lot since we got here
Excerpt 4

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Jack arrives at the cottage. Jack approached his friends who had already arrived.
Jack: It's far hotter in that car than anywhere else in the universe.
Annie: Hot. Um, Jack, can we talk to you, please?

Excerpt 5

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Annie, Jessie, and Sarah stood around the dining table. Annie explained what they are planning for Ruby and Peter.
Jack: What's up?
Can you guys just give me a break, please?
Annie: Well, excuse me, but this is a very delicate situation and I don't think having some baby stranger around is going to make Peter and Ruby feel very safe.

Excerpt 6

(COTTAGE - TERRACE)
Situation: Peter and Ruby's friends are talking about the marriage intervention they will be doing. Annie requested that it be done that night.
Annie: I think we should do it tonight.
Matt: Tonight?
Annie: That way they have the weekend to process while they're amongst friends.
Sarah: Yeah, or it could mess up the whole weekend.

Excerpt 7

(COTTAGE - TERRACE)
Situation: Peter and Ruby's friends are talking about the marriage intervention they will be doing. Annie requested that marriage intervention be done that night.
Annie: Peter has been your best friend for 20 years and Ruby is Jessie's sister and my mentee.
Jack: She's your mentee?
Annie: She's always looked up to me. I think we should do it tonight after dinner.
Jack: Okay, I haven't seen him in a long time, but there's no way they could be that bad.
Excerpt 8

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Annie and Jack are talking about the arguing Peter and Ruby.
Jack: Everybody's grumpy after travel. It's not a big deal.
Annie: No, Jack, you need to take off your blinders, okay? Just look at the situation.

Excerpt 9

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah and Ruby smoke together. They tell about life with their partner.
Sarah: You can't tell Jessie I'm Smoking. We quit together.
Ruby: Like I give a shit.
Ruby: Today is mine and Peter's anniversary, so...
Sarah: Congratulations.

Excerpt 10

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation: Matt and Peter were talking. On the other side of the room, Jack and Lola were joking and laughing together.
Matt: You still have that, um, BMW?
Jack: Let me do it to you.
I wanna put your entire nose in my mouth.
I wanna suck everything out of your nose.
Peter: Hey! Hello.
Jack: What?
Peter: You guys mind taking this inside or into traffic?

Excerpt 11

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation: Ruby shows her children’s photos to her friends.
Matt: Annie, look at this one.
Annie: Oh, cute.
Matt: Oh, my god. Will you send that one to me?
How could you ever have a bad day when you get to look at that face!
You gotta send me that one.
Excerpt 12

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation: Lola came to the porch and watched the photos of Ruby's children.
Lola: What is that, like, a little lion costume?
Jack: Looking at Pete and Ruby's kids.
Lola: Oh, can I see?
Jack: Yeah, look.

Excerpt 13

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Annie, Jessie, and Sarah talk about the marriage intervention they will be doing. Annie asks Jessie to talk to Ruby that she should get divorced with Peter because Jessie is Ruby's sister.
Jessie: Why do I have to say it?
Annie: Because she's your sister.
Jessie: Yeah, but this is your plan. Why don't you say it?
Sarah: Look, why don't you guys just both do it?

Excerpt 14

(COTTAGE – ANNIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Jessie wakes up a heavy drunk Annie in her bed.
Annie: Do you think anyone noticed that I was drunk?
Jessie: I think they may have had some idea, yeah.
Annie: Shit. Can I have a hug? Do y'know? Something that's always just really hurt my feelings is you never tried to make out with me. Not even one time.
Jessie: Sorry.
Annie: Fine.

Excerpt 15

(COTTAGE – STAIR)
Situation: Lola walks over to Jessie as Jessie is coming down the stairs. Lola flirting Jessie.
Lola: Hey. You know, I've been with women before. Jack's cool with it.
Jessie: Cool. We should get down there.
Excerpt 16

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Everyone is preparing to start the "charades" game. Ruby talked about
Annie who was drunk, she argued that Annie was not allowed to drink
anymore forever for her health.
Ruby : I mean, i just don't think that she should be drinking.
Peter : **You should stay out of it.** It's... she's an adult.

Excerpt 17

(COTTAGE – SARAH AND JESSIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Jessie and Sarah who are lesbian couples are making love in their bed.
Because of her jealousy with Lola, Sarah asks Jessie if Lola is the kind
of woman Jessie likes or no.
Sarah : **Can I ask a question?**
Jessie : Yeah.
Sarah : Okay. Ruby said uh, Lola's your type. Your type's younger people?
That's what that means, right?

Excerpt 18

(COTTAGE – DINING ROOM)
Situation: Jessie took Annie from the kitchen into the dining room to speak
privately.
Annie : Okay. So what's the problem?
Jessie : The problem is, you are one mimosa away from getting this whole
thing turned around on you. If you wanna do the intervention with them,
**you can't drink,** okay?
You have to keep it together.

Excerpt 19

(COTTAGE – DINING ROOM)
Situation: Jessie asks Annie not to drink again if she wants to intervene on Ruby
and Peter's marriage.
Annie : Do you think I can't not drink?
Jessie : I don't really know. **Can you not drink?**
Annie : The wording is so confusing.
Jessie : Okay, simple. No drinking. Okay?
Excerpt 20

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Everyone is getting ready to play a game. Annie asks Matt and Jessie to move a bucket of mineral water into the backyard.
Annie: Um... Game time is in 10 minutes.
Jack: Ten minutes!
Annie: So, yes, be ready. And Matt and Jessie, can you please help me move this, uh, bucket?
Jessie: Sure.

Excerpt 21

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Annie, Peter and Ruby are warming up before playing kickball.
Annie: Hey, would you two mind, after the game, going into town to get some corn, corn on the cob, for tonight?
Peter: Sure.
Annie: Great.

Excerpt 22

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Everybody is warming up before playing kickball.
Sarah: Oh, shit, babe. Would you go to the kitchen and grab my sunblock?
Jessie: Yeah.
Sarah: Thanks.

Excerpt 23

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Ruby cannot play kickball well because his legs were injured and he uses a walking stick to walk.
Ruby: Sorry.. It's been a while since I had any balls flying at my face, so...
Sarah: Matt! Mattie! Mattie!
Ruby: Here. Here, here, here! Why didn't you just throw it to me?

Excerpt 24

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Ruby is upset because she never gets the ball.
Ruby: Here, here, here! Right here, right here, right here! Right here. Right...
Matt: I caught it any...
Ruby: Will you pass me the ball, Peter?

**Excerpt 25**

*(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)*

Situation: Sarah is helping Ruby to treat her wound from being hit by a throw from Peter at the game. Peter came up to Ruby to take him to town to buy a barbeque needs.

Peter: Hey. You ready to go to the store?
Ruby: I don't really feel like going to the store right now.
Sarah: All right. Um... I'm just gonna be outside if you need anything.
Peter: Hey. I'm sorry. Will you please come to the store with me?

**Excerpt 26**

*(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)*

Situation: Everyone was talking about the marriage interventions they would make to Peter and Ruby. But Jack felt that the idea of intervening Ruby and Peter's marriage would not work out and he would not do that.

Annie: The point is, I think that we should all write something saying why we think they should break up, and as their closest friends saying that we want them to stop doing something
Jack: No, no. No, we're not doing that.
Annie: What do you mean, "no"?
Jessie: I actually don't think this is a terrible idea.
Jack: No, you guys heard Peter last night. This will not go over well.
Annie: I think that it will go over just fine.
Jack: How would you know? You were passed out during the whole conversation.
Annie: Okay, Jack?
Jack: Yeah?
Annie: You have now spent 24 hours with them. Can you honestly say that you feel happy about them being together?

**Excerpt 27**

*(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)*

Situation: Peter and Ruby entering the cottage, they just finished shopping barbeque needs for tonight.

Annie: Here we go.
Ruby: What's this?
Annie : Would you guys please take a seat?

Excerpt 28

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah ran away from Jessie because of jealousy with Lola who had been kissing with Jessie.
Jessie : I'm gonna tell you what happened. Babe, will you please stop?
Sarah : What?
Jessie : She kissed me, okay?

Excerpt 29

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Jessie and Sarah were arguing each other because their jealousy. Jessie and Sarah ran to her friends while yelling at each other. Annie tried to separate them both.
Annie : Oh, cut the shit! Lola? Jessie? Do the two of you want to run off together?
Jessie : I didn't do anything...
Annie : Can you just answer my question?

Excerpt 30

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter and Ruby were arguing about their home life.
Peter : Come on. Please. Come on, Ruby. Please!
Ruby : I need you to leave. Just fucking leave, okay? Just get the fuck outta here!

Excerpt 31

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter and Ruby entered the cottage after they went to a park to talk about their problems.
Annie : Guys, I'm so sorry. I think that...
Ruby : You don't have to apologize, okay? You guys were right.
Excerpt 32

(AIRPLANE)
Situation: Annie was sitting on the plane on the way home.
Flight attendance: Can I get you anything to drink?
Annie: Yeah. Can I please have an orange juice?

Excerpt 33

(CAR RENTAL)
Situation: Jessie and Sarah meet Matt and Annie at a car rental.
Annie: Lesbians!
Jessie: Hey.
Sarah: Hello.
Annie: This is where the subarus are.
Jessie: Hi.
Jessie: You love that Subaru joke, huh?
Annie: I love it. It's my favorite.

Excerpt 34

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Annie, Matt, Jessie, and Sarah got out of the car.
Sarah: Jessie, this is your family’s little summer house?
Jessie: It belongs to our whole family.

Excerpt 35

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Sarah and Ruby smoke together. They tell about life with their partner.
Sarah: And they really hit it off. She went like this, "we really hit it off." You know what I mean? Not my type.
Ruby: Yeah, but she's Jessie's type.
Sarah: Ah, come on, please. What is she, like, 12?
Ruby: Well, she's early-20s. That's Jessie's type.
Excerpt 36

(COTTAGE – TERRACE)
Situation: Matt and Peter were having a chat. On the other side of the room, Jack and Lola were joking and laughing together.
Matt: You still have that, um, BMW?
Jack: Let me do it to you. I wanna put your entire nose in my mouth. I wanna suck everything out of your nose.
Peter: Hey! Hello.
Jack: What?
Peter: You guys mind taking this inside or into traffic?

Excerpt 37

(COTTAGE – SARAH AND JESSIE’S BEDROOM)
Situation: Sarah and Jessie were making love. Then Sarah asks about the type of couple Jessie likes, because Sarah is jealous of Lola.
Sarah: Okay. Ruby said uh, Lola's your type. Your type's younger people? That's what that means, right?
Jessie: You are my type. Okay?
Sarah: So how young are we talking?
Jessie: Good night.
Sarah: Jessie. I can't have a conversation with you?

Excerpt 38

(COTTAGE – BACKYARD)
Situation: Ruby asks Peter to pass the ball to her.
Peter: You want me to pass you the ball? I'll pass you the ball.
Sarah: Okay. Ready to rumble.

Excerpt 39

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Sarah is helping Ruby to treat her wound from being hit by a throw from Peter at the game. Peter came up to Ruby to take him to town to buy a barbeque needs.
Peter: Hey. You ready to go to the store?
Ruby: I don't really feel like going to the store right now.
Excerpt 40

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Everyone was talking about the marriage interventions they would make to Peter and Ruby. But Jack did not want to interfere in it and Annie thought that Peter blamed Ruby for the unhappiness of Peter and Ruby's household.
Jack: But I'm not gonna tell Peter what he should be doing.
Annie: Are you... **You think that Ruby is the problem?**

Excerpt 41

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter gets angry when his friends ask for him and Ruby to divorce.
Peter: Well, our marriage is none of your business.
Matt: Man, we're just trying to help you. Both of you.
Peter: **You wanna help?**
Matt: Yeah.

Excerpt 42

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter gets angry when his friends ask for him and Ruby to divorce.
Jack: Peter, you gotta calm the fuck down.
Peter: **I need to calm down?**
Jack: Yes, you have to calm the fuck down!

Excerpt 43

(COTTAGE – LIVING ROOM)
Situation: Peter and Ruby entered the house with happy faces. Annie apologizes for hurting both of them. Then Annie thinks that they are going to divorce, but apparently they chose to stay together.
Annie: **You'll just move out in the night?**
Peter: No. Nobody's moving out. We're... we are gonna work things out.
Lola: Oh, yay!
Annie: **You're staying together?**
Ruby: Yeah.
Excerpt 44

(AIRPLANE)
Situation: Annie was sitting then a flight attendant came over and asked if she wanted to drink or not.
Flight attendant: Something to drink?
Annie: I... um... Yeah, can I have an orange juice? Actually, um, can you make that a scotch? Rocks. Double.

Excerpt 45

(COTTAGE – FRONT YARD)
Situation: Peter and Ruby just arrived at the cottage. Annie offers peter for a drink.
Annie: Ah, so, just so everyone knows, there are delicious drinks being served just out in back on the porch, so... Wanna come have a drink?
Peter: Uh, I think we should settle in first before we...

Excerpt 46

(COTTAGE – KITCHEN)
Situation: Jessie was cooking with Matt and Peter. Lola came with a beer can and went to Jessie and asked if she wanted a beer or not.
Jessie: Does it need to be...
Lola: You want some? Here, have some.
Jessie: Oh, yeah.
Lola: I'll show you how.