SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF MILLIE BOBBY BROWN'S SPEECH AT UNICEF FORUM 2019

A Thesis
Submited as Partial Fullfillment of Requairements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF MILLIE BOBBY BROWN'S SPEECH AT UNICEF FORUM 2019

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This research aimed to find out the kind of illucationary acts which were used in Millie Bobby Brown's speech script at UNICEF forum 2019. The research used two theories from Austin and Searle as base to fulfill the aim.

This research used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The research collected the data by downloading the script of the speech, reading the script, and watch the video. The instrument of this research was the researcher itself and this research used triangulation of theory.

The result of "Speech Act Analysis Of Millie Bobby Brown's Speech at Unicef Forum 2019" showed that the kind of illucationary which were being used in the speech based on Austin's theory as follows, execrative, commisive, behabitive, and expositive. Meanwhile, in Searle's theory showed that the kind of illucationary which were being used in the speech were assertive, directive, and expressive. The most used illucationary in this research was execrative (Austin) and assertive (Searle). Both theories Austin and Searle are mostly has similar definition but Searle's theory more eased to be understood than Austin.

Keywords: Illucationary, Pragmatic, Speech Acts.

DECLARATION

Hereby, I state this thesis entitled "Speech Act Analysis Of Millie Bobby Brown's Speech at Unicef Forum 2019" is completely my own work, I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, Juli 2022 Declared by,

Ebta Yuni Aribawanti
NPM.1611040353

iii

APPROVAL

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ADMISSION

A research proposal entitled: **SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF MILLIE BOBBY BROWN'S SPEECH AT UNICEF FORUM 2019**, by: **EBTA YUNI ARIBAWANTI, NPM: 1611040353, Study Program: English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, September 15th 2022.

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MOTTO

<div dir="rtl">﴿وَمَنْ جَاهَدَ فَإِنَّمَا يُجَاهِدُ لِنَفْسِهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللهَ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَلَمِينَ ٦﴾</div>

"And if any srive (with might and main), they do so for their own
souls: For Allah is free of all needs from all creations"
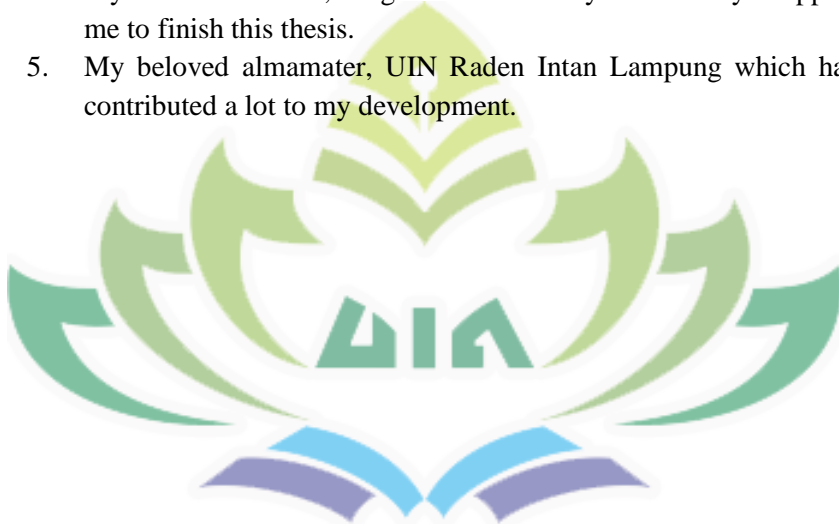(QS Al – Ankabut 6)[1]

[1] Abdullah Yusuf 'Ali, *The Holy Qur'an Arabic Text With English Translation*, New Johar Offset Printers, India, 2006, P.1219.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:
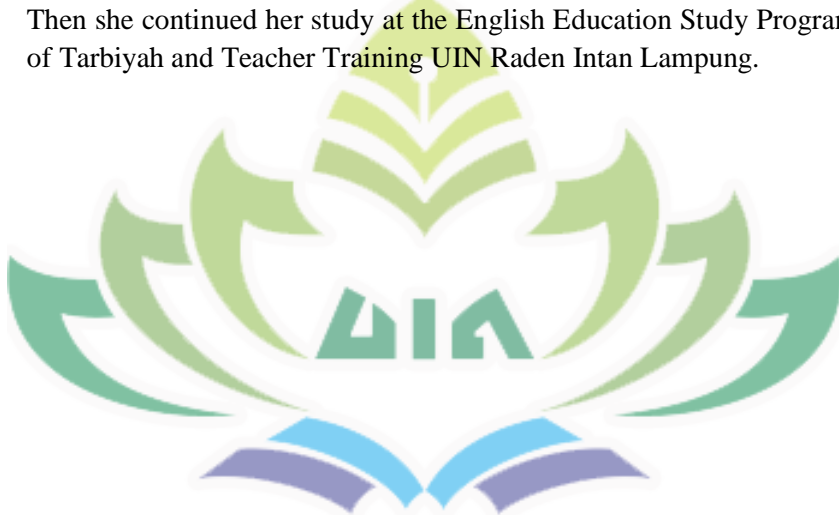
1.   My beloved parents, Mr. Sunarto Slamet and Mrs. Susilowati who always pray, support and guide me to be success in my study and in my life.
2.   My beloved Husband Imron Rosadi who always support me.
3.   My beloved brother and sister, Indra Septianto, Siti Maghfiroh, Restri Novianti and Ibnu Rafif Maulana Findra who always motivate me to success.
4.   My beloved friends, Hoghwart Univercity who always support me to finish this thesis.
5.   My beloved almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot to my development.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Ebta Yuni Aribawanti, she was born in Mulyosari Pasir Sakti East Lampung, on June 19th 1997, she is the second child of Alm Mr. Sunarto Slamet and Mrs. Susiowati.

The researcher started her study at the Kindergarten PWP School Mulyosari and graduated in 2004. After finishing her study at Kindergarten school, the researcher continued her study at the Elementari School of SDN 1 Mulyosari and graduated in 2009. In 2012 the researcher graduated from Junior High School of SMP N 1 Pasir Sakti and continued her study at Senior High School of MinhajutThullab Way Jepara East Lampung and graduated in 2015. Then she continued her study at the English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

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First of all, praise to Allah, the most merciful, the most beneficent, for His blessing and mercy given to me during my study and in completing this final project. Then, the best wishes and salutations be upon to the great messenger prophet Muhammad S.A.W, his family and followers.

This thesis entitled "Speech Act Analysis Of Millie Bobby Brown's Speech at Unicef Forum 2019" is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung. When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so much help, assistance, aid, support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with all staffs, who have given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the end of this thesis composition.
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7. English education class G has been being my biggest support since 2016 until now.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknesses in this undergraduate thesis. For this, the researcher truthfully expects criticizes and suggestion from the reader to enhance the quality of the thesis.

Bandar Lampung, July 30th 2022
The Researcher,

Ebta Yuni Aribawanti
Npm.1611040353

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

There are many Languages in this world, one of them is English. English is international Language which help internatiaonal people to communicate each other. Communication is very important in our life, because human used communication to establish a relationship with individuals or even groups. Human's communication also convey a message or information which is useful to others. When people want to convey the idea or the information in their mind they used speech to communicate it.

According to Christine, speech is ability to speak infront of the public to express their opinion or give an idea about something important.[1] An idea can be conveyed in speech to the right while using good language and easy to be understood by the audience. The purpose of speech is not only conveying word or sentences but it can also give an effect to the listener. When human deliver a speech they want to give benefit thing or information to the listener. When expressing speech its not only provide information but also at the same time the speaker take an action. Speech act include the function such as request, apologies, suggestions, commands, offers, and appopriate to those speech acts. Of course the speakers are not successfull yet before the intended meaning they convey are understood by the listener.

In the study of Language, what people do by saying word is called speech act. Speech act has three types included, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.[2] Locutionary act is the literal meaning of utterances, illocutionary act is the action behind the utterances, and perlocutionary act is

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[1] Kenneally, Christine, *The First Word,* New York: Penguin 2007, p. 7.

[2] Yule, George. *Pragmatics.* (New York: Oxford University Press), p.48

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the effect of utterances to the hearer. Illocutionary act is one of kinds of speech act that is complicated enough and has more devision than other types, in deciding the illocutionary act of an utterance is called for sufficient information about its illocutionary act. According to Searle there are five basic types of illocutionary act that can be used in speaking. Representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and deklarative. Representatives concentrates on what the speaker thinks to be the case or what the speaker consider to be the case directive concerns to the speaker, who wants the listener or someone else to do something, commisive concerns about speaker's dedication to future action expressive relate to how the speaker feels and declarative is correlated with act which immidiately changes.

The researcher tried to analyze Illocutionary act based on some reasons such as, first the study of Illocutionary act is relevance with the condition of people nowdays especislly young generation like to make some new words thats was confusing by using different words for different meaning. Second because Illocutionary act is the the study about indirect meaning or the sentences that have been spoken in different meaning with intended meaning. It was proofed by what people say or speak is actually different from what they want. The third because Illocutionary act is frequently used in daily conversation so it will be useful to learn about it. Fourth when the researcher at english departement of UIN Raden Intan Lampung at sixth semester the researcher found that the reasercher and many students else difficult to learn about speech act and many of them still dont understand about what actually speech act is thats why by this research the researcher hope the students can learn more about speech act.

Language is used by someone to convey who they are in social realtionship, it refers to the strong identity of social group and is represented by speech acts. Speech acts appear in society as if they are a mode and most people choose to use them and they are usually found everywhere. When it comes to speech act

we should remember that they are a form of literature, and literature is a form of languange education that has a significant impact of students ability to think critically about language and to understand the culture of society when communicating.

In human life, speech plays an important role. When there are no ways to write, people who want to be the leader of an organization will transfer knowledge or at least share a lot of information. Not only for those who want to lead an organization, but also for those who want to communicate crucial information.[3] Talking about speech act we should to know that speech act is part of literature and literature is a part of language education that has a big effect for students who can think critically about language and challenge the students to understand the culture of society in communicating. In this study the researcher was interested in analyzing a speech delivered by Millie Bobby Brown.

The equalition this research with previous research is the same research study of speech act used, but on the basis of different subject. In this research the researcher is interested in analyzing speech by Millie Bobby Brown. Millie Bobby Brown is an actress and goodwill ambassador of UNICEF. She was born in Marbella, Malaga, Andalusia, Spain. She is the 3rd child of four. She was announced as the youngest-ever goodwill ambassador on world's children's day 2018. In her role as a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Brown will use her global platform to help raise awareness of children's rights and issues affecting youth, such as lack of education, safe places to play and learn, and the impact of violence, bullying and poverty. Brown has supported UNICEF's work since 2016, hosting its 70th anniversary celebrations at the United Nations, championing the inaugural World Children's Day in 2017 and launching UNICEF's Brown is best known for

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[3] Purwadi Dede.*Speech acts in Julia Gillard's Speeches*. 2009. *Masaryk University In*

*Brno Faculty Of EducationDepartment Of English Language And Literature.*Brno. p.12

her performance as the iconic "Eleven" in the Netflix series *Stranger Things*, for which she garnered international attention, critical praise and awards recognition for her performances in Season 1 and 2. Brown has received two individual Emmy Award nominations, as well as two individual Screen Actors Guild Award nominations, for her work in the series. Born in Spain to British parents and raised globally, Brown has been able to captivate viewers with her engaging performances at such a young age.[4] The researcher choose her because in hers young age she can voice ideas that can inspire many people and researcher hope it can inspire today's young generation to be more courageus in voising their opinions.

In doing this research the reseacher already read some previous study that is related to this research. There are some researches related to this study. The first study was done by student of Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Paswasari Yuani Kiuk, Imam Ghozali entitled *Speech Acts Analys in Demond's Conversations in "Hacsaw Ridge" Movie.* From result of analysis the data sources of the research were taken from the movie script. After collecting the data, the data are selected, reduced and analyzed using Searle"s theory of speech act in *Speech Acts Essay in the Philosophy of Language* book in 1977. The result of this research shows that there are five types of speech act act in 231 utterances consisting 78 utterances of directive, 165 utterances of representative, 10 utterances of expressive, 12 utterances of commissive and 2 utterances of declarative in the *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The functions of speech act are utterances of stating complaining, alerting, claiming, concluding, reporting, affirming, forecasting, insisting, asserting, questioning, ordering, begging, demanding, commanding, requesting, suggesting, promising, offering, refusing, apologizing, blaming, yelling, thanking, liking, praising, mocking, being ashamed, declaring war, and love. It can be

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[4] https://www.unicef.org/people/people_103374.html

concluded that the most kinds of speech act used by the main character is representative act of stating.[5]

The second related study is thesis by Ardita Dylgjerii Aleksander Xhuvani University, Elbasan, Albania. *The Identification of Speech Acts Types in Political Speeches Go a Long Way in Ascribing Meanings to the Content Given*. In other words, the speech acts bring to the fore meaning in speeches. As observed, in the process or act of *saying something; other speech acts are performed. The speech acts in a work portray the personality of the speaker. The analysis of the victorious Edi Rama speech reveals that his speech is* characterized by the use of commissive speech acts, especially after a long political campaign, which filled the hearts and minds of the people with great expectations and hopes and promises for a brighter future. What is left now to him is to show enthusiasm, to be thankful, promising and encouraging the people to work harder to completely fulfill his electorate project. As a result, the biggest percentage of illocutionary acts performed is commisive acts, then assertive and expressive acts.The Speech Act Theory as a framework in the analysis of the selected speech enables us to explore the language use of this political leader.[6] The difference of the related study and this research is the different subject. The researcher focus on identifying the illocutionary act in the speech delivered by Millie Bobby Brown at UNICEF Forum 2019.

Teaching and learning in school can be done successfully through the appropriate use of langue (communication). Language plays an important role in teaching and learning process. In relation to classroom speech acts, Searle (1969)

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[5] Yuani Kiuk, Imam Ghozali *2018 SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS IN DESMOND'S CONVERSATION IN "HACKSAW RIDGE" MOVIE* English Journal Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa

[6] Ardita Dylgjerii, 2017 *ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN POLITICAL SPEECHES* European Journal of Social Sciences Studies Aleksander Xhuvani University, Elbasan, Albania.

maintais that directives is a speech act that is frequently used in classroom interaction. The teacher use it to make students do something. Furthermore, speech acts and education have a very close relationship, because in everydays students' learning process the teacher and students used it as their commucation role.

Speech act is also occur in everyday talk in every society, with various rangers of explicitness. For second language learners, it is important to know which speech acts are different and what is not appropriate to say. According the explanation above it becomes the background of the writer to chooses a title **"Speech Act Analysis of Millie Bobby Brown's Speech at Unicef Forum 2019"**

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer identifies the problems as follows:

1. The researcher found many students of English Education In UIN Raden Intan Lampung still hard to understand what speech act actually is.
2. The researcher seen some speech acts in utterances by Millie Bobby Brown speech script at UNICEF forum 2019.
3. Illocutionary act is difficult to understand.

C. Problem Limitation

This study focused on analyzing the kinds of the illocutionary act used by Millie Bobby Brown's Speech at UNICEF Forum. To avoid a broader discussion and make this research manageable, the writer limited this research only on the analysis of Millie Bobby Brown's Speech. The writer in this research only focused in Illocutionary act of

her speech at UNICEF, because illocutionary act is relevance with the condition of people nowdays especially young generation who like to make some new words thats was confusing by using different words for different meaning,but many students of English Departemen of UIN Raden Intan Lampungdont know about what Illocutionary act is even they often use in their daily activity, thats why the researcher limit this research to focus on Illocutionary act.

D. Statement of the Problem

1. What kind of illocutionary act that used in Millie Bobby Brown's speech at UNICEF forum 2019?

2. What are the simmiliarities between Austin's Theory and Searle's Theory of Illocutionary Act?

E. Objective of the Research

To limit the scope of the research, the researcher only discussed as the following :

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts which are produced by Millie Bobby Brown in her speech at UNICEF Forum 2019.

F. Use of the Research

The significant use of the study is divide into :

1. Theoretically

This research can be used by other writers who conduct similiar research as one of their references. Also this study will contribute in linguistic especially in speech act.

2. Pratically

    a. The researcher hope that this research would be useful for the readers to give them the new knowledge about speech act.

    b. Teacher

       The teacher can give the information about speech act for the student.

    c. Student

       The student can get the information about speech act from the teacher.

G. Scope of Reseach

A. Subject of research

Subject of this reseacrh is Millie Bobby Brown's speech script at UNICEF forum 2019.

B. The object of research

Object of this research Millie Bobby Brown's speech script at UNICEF forum 2019.

C. The place of the research

The research is conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

D. The time of the research

The research is conducted in the academic year 2022.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. THEORY

1. Definition of Pragmatic

According to Paltridge, pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co- operate in their communications.[7]

In the grammatical study, there is no relevancy between language and context of utterance, but in the pragmatics, absolutely, there is relevancy between language and context. The meaning and purpose of the language can interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context.

According to Levinson in Ilham, there are several definitions of pragmatic related to context:

a. Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of language.

b. Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding.

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[7] Paltridge, Brian (2006). *"Discourse Analysis"*. British Library Cataloguing-in- Publication Data, New Yo

2. Speech Act Theory

Austin starts his widely cited work by distinguishing between statements which he prefers to call "constative" and another type of utterances which he calls "per formatives"[8] Later on, Austin has abandoned the constative-per formative distinction to conclude that all utterances (i.e. constative and per formative) have both a doing and a saying element at the same time, and their meaning is wholly dependent on the context in which they are issued. As such, he designs a new architecture of the acts employed in issuing per formatives: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Summarizes what Austin attempts to clarify about these:

1) Locutionary acts: They are roughly equal to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference.

   Example: "it's hot in here", it's mean that the illocutionary act is referring to the temperature.

2) Illocutionary acts: These are conventional social acts recognized as such by both speaker and hearer. They happen in uttering something, for instance, issue a command or a request, etc.

   Example: "it's hot in here". It has mean that a request for someone to turn on the air conditioning.

3) Perlocutionary acts: They refer to the effects of the utterance on the listener, that is, the change in the mind or behavior of the listener because of producing locutions and illocutions.

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[8] Al-Hindawi, F. H., Al-Masu'di, H. H., & Fua'd Mirza, R. (2014). "*The Speech Act Theory in English and Arabic*". Open Journal of Modern Linguistics

Example: "it's hot in here ", such as someone getting up and turning on the air conditioning.

Besides, Austin also classifies an illocutionary force into the following types:

a) Vindictive: Typified, as the name suggests, by the giving of a verdict by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. They need not be final; they may be, for instance, an estimate, reckoning or appraisal. Their main gist is giving a finding as to something, a fact or value, which is for different reasons hard to be certained.

b) Execrative: Refer to the exercising of powers, rights, or influence. Examples: appoint, dismiss, nominate, veto, declare closed, declare open, as well as announce, warn, proclaim, and give.

c) Commisive: Taxonomies as such by committing someone to doing something (such as promising or undertaking), but include also declarations or announcements of intention, which are not promises, and also rather vague things which Austin calls espousals, as in siding with. Commisive have obvious connections with the two previous classes. Examples: agree, pledge, engage, swear, favor, plan, and the like.

d) Behabitives: These are a very miscellaneous group, which has to do with attitudes and social behavior. Examples: apologize, thank, deplore, commiserate, congratulate, felicitate, welcome, applaud, criticize, bless, curse, toast and drink. Also, curiously: dare, defy, protest, and challenge.

e) Expositive: These are difficult to define, as Austin himself admits. They make plain how our utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation, how we are using words, or, in

general, are expository. Examples: affirm, deny, emphasize, illustrate, answer, report, accept, object to, concede, describe, class, identify and call.

Searle is one of Austin's students. Searle is a major proponent of the speech act theory inherits his ideas from Austin. The speech act or acts performed in the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means.

Searle says that when an illocutionary act is successfully and nondefectively performed there will always be an effect produced in the hearer, the effect of understanding the utterance. But in addition to the illocutionary effect of understanding, utterances normally produce, and are often intended to produce, further effects on the feelings, attitudes, and subsequent behavior of the hearers. These effects are called perlocutionary effects and the acts of producing them are called perlocutionary acts. For example, by making a statement (illocutionary) a speaker may convince or persuade (perlocutionary) his audience, by making a promise (illocutionary) he may reassure or create expectations (perlocutionary) in his audience. Perlocutionary effects may be achieved intentionally, as, for example, when one gets one's hearer to do something by asking him to do it, or unintentionally, as when one annoys or exasperates one s audience without intending to do so. There are five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are (Assertives), we try to get

them to do things (Directives), we commit ourselves to doing things (Commissives), we express our feelings and attitudes (Expressives), and we bering about changes in the world through our utterances (Declarations).

These are three kinds of speech acts that row can be described as follows:

(1) Locutionary acts, Illocutionary acts, and Perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary acts are a speech act with words, phrases, and sentences, according to the meaning contained by words, phrases, and sentences that. This speech act may be cited as the act of saying something. In a Locutionary acts are not question the purpose and function of the speech delivered by the speaker, so the speech of my hands itch for example, solely intended to inform the partner said that at the time at hand speaker said that the speech is in a state of itching.

Illocutionary act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function anyway. Speech acts can be considered as the act of doing something. Speech my hands itch spoken speakers is solely intended to inform the partner said that said the speech was itching was lodged in the hands of the speaker, but the speaker wants hearer to perform certain actions associated with itching on his hands.

Perlocutionary act is a follow-growing influence (effect) to the hearer. This speech act can be called by the act of affecting someone. Speech my hands itch, for example, can be used to regenerate the effect (effect) the fear of the hearer. Fear arises, for example, because the speech said it works as a bouncer who in their daily

activities very closely with hitting and injuring others.[9]

Furthermore, classifies the communication function in illocutionary act devided into five kinds. The fifth forms of speech that shows the functions that can be summarized as follows:

1) Assertives, the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed. Such as:

   Stating is something that someone says or writes officially, or an action done to express an opinion, for example: "it aims to develop students skill in art".

   Suggesting is to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider, for example: "Why don"t you sit down and relax for awhile? It must be tiring day for you".

   Boasting is to speak too proudly or happily about what you have done or what you own, for example: "And I don't know if I'm going to be boasting now, but in 2006 alone, we won three international awards".

   Complaining is to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory, for example: "Tom is complaining to the manager".

   Claiming is to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it, for example : "They claim that they are battling a dastardly conspiracy".

2) Directives, namely the form of speech intended speakers to create the effect that the hearer takes action. Such as:

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[9] Searle, John R (1985). "*Introduction to the Theory of Speech Acts*". Cambridge University Press.

Ordering is a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods, for example: "I order you to report to the commanding officer".

Commanding is having the authority to give orders, for example: "Be sure you have already shopped around for the best price before you make your purchase".

Requesting is the act of politely or officially asking for something, for rxample: "Please lend me your book".

Advising is to give someone advice, for example: "Meanwhile he had been appointed physician advising on the establishment of a silk factory".

Recommending is to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done, for example:"We recommend that all application letters be submitted before December 2012".

3) Expressives is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation. Such ast:

Thanking is to express to someone that you are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done, for example: "After thanking his benefactor and dropping off his bike for repairs, he stopped for a quick bite to eat".

Congratulating is to praise someone and say that you approve of or are pleased about a special or unusual achievement, for example: "Congratulations on the birth of your lovely baby son".

Pardoning is to forgive someone for something they have said or done. This word is often used in polite

expressions, for example: "Pardon sir, Could you explain again?".

Blaming is to say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening, for example: "I think you are to blame".

Praising is to express admiration or approval of the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing, for example: "Your dress is beautiful".

Condoling is to express sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief, for example: "I was heartbroken by this sad news".

4) Commissives, namely, the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer. Such as:

Promising is something that is promising shows signs that it is going to be successful or enjoyable, for example: "I'm not promising any miracles. We got a lot to do to prepare the world for Hazel".

Vowing is to make a determined decision or promise to do something, for example: "Tom vowed to do everything within his power to protect the local wildlife".

Offering is something that you give or offer to someone, for example: "To be fair, his father hadn't made things any better by offering money to Alex and not his sister"

5) Declaration is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact. Such as:

Resigning is to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving, for example: "I would be grateful if you confirm the acceptance of my resignation".

Dismissing is to decide that something or someone is not important and not worth considering, for example: "We'll dismissing class early today".

Christening is a Christian ceremony at which a baby is given a name and made a member of the Christian Church, for example: "Six weeks after her christening the princess was vaccinated, this being the first occasion on which".

Naming is the activity of saying publicly that a person, company, etc. has behaved in a bad or illegal way, for example: "He readily backed the naming of underperforming schools".

Appointing is to choose someone officially for a job or responsibility, for examle: "They appointed Mr. White as manager".

Excommunicating is When the Christian Church, especially the Roman Catholic Church, excommunicates someone, it refuses to give that person communion and does not allow them to be involved in the Church, for example: "He was excommunicated".

Sentencing is a group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written, for example: "I sentence you to ten years in prison".[10]

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[10] Rahardi, Kunjana. (2005). "*PRAGMATIK Kesatuan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*".Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga

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