CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of data and the discussion of findings regarding to the research problem.

4.1 Findings

In conducting the research, there are found 22 data to be analyzed. The data then are classified into direct and indirect speech acts that have communicative function of requesting and commanding. As a result, there are 8 imperative sentences as direct speech acts, and there are 14 indirect speech acts which consist of 6 declarative sentences and 8 interrogative sentences.

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the data based on the relation between its structure and communicative function. Based on the relation between sentence structure and its communicative function, it is divided into two categories: direct and indirect speech acts. The data found are also analyzed based on context, whether it is cultural or situational context. On the other hand, the data appear in one context only. They do not occur at the same time.

4.2.1 Direct Speech acts

There is only 1 category that is classified into direct speech acts. It is imperative sentence. Imperative sentence includes as direct speech acts because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and the communicative function.

4.2.1.1 Command: Imperative sentence

Data 1

Cultural Context	Randy talk to Amy in the limp party concerning to the launching of Marybeth's book. The book is about Amy, but with some improvements on it. Randy said that her daughter should met some reporters and bloggers concerning with Marybeth books about Amazing Amy. At first Amy refused to talk to the reporters and bloggers, but her father keep pushing her. In the end, Amy fulfill her father's wish.
Conversation	RAND (to Amy): Hey, sweetheart, this is a big night for your mom. It would mean so much to her if you'd talk to a few reporters. Bloggers. **Give 'em a little "Amy" color.** Painful pause. RAND (CONT'D): People want to hear from you. AMY: We can't stay long- RAND: Fantastic! Fifteen minutes, tops! As Rand strides away, Nick gives Amy a look.

Table 4.1: Data 1

Analysis:

Grammatical structure in the sentence *Give 'em a little "Amy" color* in the conversation between Rand and Amy is an imperative sentence. It means that

Rand asked Amy to meet some bloggers and reporters since it relates to her mother's book. The sentence *Give 'em a little Amy color* has function of commanding.

Based on the speech event, it is identified that there are a conversation between Rand and Amy. Rand, Amy's father, is the speaker in the conversation above, and the hearer is Amy. Rand asks Amy to talk to some reporters and blogger in order to make her mother happy. That is the night where Amy's mother launched a new novel from Amazing Amy's sequel. Her mother makes that novel based on Amy's real life. However, she put some improvements on it. That is why, rand thinks that if Amy would like to talk to some reporters and bloggers about that book, it will be meaningful for her mother.

Therefore, Randy, as Amy's father uses imperative sentence to convey his command to Amy. Even Randy uses imperative sentence to convey his command, it does not mean like he gives a command to Amy. It is because they are close enough as a family.

Amy, as the hearer, can easily understand her father's command. It is shown when Amy finally fulfills her father command. Even though at first Amy wanted to reject her father command, but then she did it. Randy uses imperative sentence to convey his request because he has higher power than Amy. That is why, when Randy gives command to Amy, Amy have to do what Randy commanding for.

Moreover, the relation between grammatical structures and the communicative function of the sentence *Give 'em a little "Amy" color* is a direct

speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The grammatical structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is a command. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 2

Cultural Context	There are a conversation between Boney and Gilpin. Boney is a detective. She is handling Nick's case concerning with his missing wife. Boney invited Gilpin, an officer, to check some places that maybe have a relation with the investigation.
Conversation	She watches NICK head down the steps. GILPIN joins her. BONEY (CONT'D): **Let's check the mall**. Just because he says it's not drug related— GILPIN: Yep. BONEY: **Let's check Sawyer Beach.** Two hours there—someone had to have seen him. GILPIN: Will do. BONEY: **And let's check into our guy here.** See what kind of man he is. GILPIN: He's the kind of man who plays Tetris while his wife is missing.

Table 4.2: Data 2

Analysis:

The word *let's* in the sentences *Let's check the mall, Let's check Sawyer Beach,* and *Let's check into our guy here* are commonly used when someone try to ask someone else to do something together. Structurally, this word is used in imperative sentence which has a function to make command. In this case, the

speaker conveys the command by ask the hearer to check some places that has relation with their investigation.

Based on the speech event in the conversation above, the speaker is Boney and the hearer is Gilpin. Boney ask Gilpin to join with her to check some places that maybe relates with the case that they handle. Boney asked Gilpin to check the mall, Sawyer beach, and check into a guy. Gilpin, as a hearer, agree and fulfill what Boney asking for.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the speaker using the word *let's* in delivering her command. Boney chooses to use imperative sentence when she asked Gilpin to check some places relates to their investigation. The choices of using imperative sentence to convey her command is because Boney and Gilpin are close enough as partner. The speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her request because the speaker has a higher power than the speaker.

Thus, the speech acts form the sentences *Let's check the mall, Let's check Sawyer Beach,* and *Let's check into our guy here* are direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and communicative function from those sentences. The structures are imperative sentences, and the communicative functions are commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context and the using of the word let's.

Data 3

Cultural context	In the morning in living room, Andie and Nick had just wake up. It is already morning when Nick waking up Andie. Last night, they sleep in the living room. It

	because Nick sleep over in Margo's house because his house is under investigation since his wife, Amy, is missing. Nick and Andie are in hurry wear their clothes because Nick did not want Margo see them in this condition. After Andie finished wearing her cloth, Nick asked Andie to go home quickly. Before left the house, Andie want to make sure if Nick loves her, and he will talk to her every day. As result, Nick agrees with Andie in order she want to go home. They kissed before Andie left.
Conversation	INT. GO 'S LIVING ROOM - MORNING NICK jerks awake, discovers ANDIE still next to him asleep. They are both in total DISARRAY. NICK (shaking her): **You gotta go, you gotta go now**! He is DRESSING her as he hustles her to her feet... ANDIE: **Promise me we'll talk every day from now on. No matter what.** **toward the back door.** Hurry, hurry, hurry. ANDIE (CONT'D): Every day, Nick. Or I'll go crazy. NICK: I'll call you. Every day. Hurry. She gives him a KISS that is more meaningful for her ("farewell, my love") than him ("get out"). She leaves. He shuts the door, leans back.. .to see GO in the kitchen.

Table 4.3: Data 3

Analysis:

There are two sentences in the conversation above that have a function to make a command. They are *You gotta go, you gotta go now!* and *Promise me we'll talk every day from now on. No matter what.* The first sentence clearly shows that the speaker tries to give command something to hearer. It is also can be seen by the structure. Structure from sentence *You gotta, go now!* is an

imperative sentence. Imperative sentence, as common knowledge, has a function to make a command. The speaker tries to make the hearer go from a place.

Similar with the first sentence, the second sentence includes as command. The sentences above have a function to make a command. Since there is a direct relationship between the grammatical structure and the communicative function, then the sentences above include in a direct speech acts.

Therefore, the speaker chooses to use imperative sentence to convey her command. It because between the speaker and the hearer has a close relation as cheater. The hearer gets the message conveyed because the speaker delivers her command through imperative sentence. The speaker also conveyed her command straightly. The speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her request because the speaker has a relationship with the hearer, so she can convey her command through imperative sentence.

Thus, it is clear that the speech acts from the sentences *You gotta go, you gotta go now!* and *Promise me we'll talk every day from now on. No matter what.* are direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is command. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 4

Situational context	There is a conversation between Noelle and Ellen. Ellen is a host of a show. Ellen asked Noelle to tell her about Amy. It because Noelle said that she is Amy's friend. In response, Noelle tells Ellen about

	Amy in front of some cameras.
Conversation	NOELLE, clearly enjoying her day in the sun, appears. NOELLE: Thank you so much, Ellen, and let me say this: Amy would have loved you, and all you do for women. ELLEN: **Tell us about your friend.** NOELLE: Amy was so nurturing. So maternal. She was just an angel.

Table 4.4: Data 4

Analysis:

The grammatical structure from the sentence *Tell us about your friend* is an imperative sentence. That sentence has function to make a command. From the conversation above, it can be identified that the speaker tries to make the hearer do what the speaker wanted. The speaker wanted the hearer to tell her about what the hearer knows. As result, the hearer did what the speaker wanted.

Based on the speech event, there are a conversation between Noelle and Ellen. Ellen, as a host of news, is trying to find some information about Amy. Since Amy missing, people were trying to find out about Amy. As result, Noelle tells Ellen about Amy.

Therefore, the choice of imperative sentence is because the speaker wants to convince Noelle if she did not need to hesitate tells about Amy to public. It is also because the speaker wants to make hearer understand the command easily.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the speaker delivers her command straightly. The speaker uses imperative sentence to makes the speaker understand the message easily. As result, the hearer does what the speaker commanding for. In this case, Noelle tells to people what she knows about Amy.

The speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her command because the speaker has that job to ask everything to the hearer.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Tell us about your friend* is a direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is command. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 5

Cultural Context	It is the conversation between Nick and Tanner. They are practicing before Nick the show in a TV show. It is all about his missing wife. Tanner, as Nick lawyer teach Nick how to answer the questions that maybe asked. When Nick wrong in answer that question, Tanner will throw a jelly belly at him. After they finished practicing, Tanner asked Nick about what his feeling. Nick said that he is okay. After that, Nick asked Margo to toss him a watch box. As result, Margo tosses that box to Nick.
Conversation	Go whizzes a jelly belly at him, he catches it in his mouth. NICK (CONT'D): Rootbeer. TANNER (checking his watch): How do you feel? NICK: I feel good. **Go, toss me that box.** Go picks up a vintage watch box, tosses it.

Table 4.5: Data 5

Analysis:

The grammatical structure from the sentence *Go, toss me that box* is an imperative sentence. This sentence commonly uses to convey a command. This sentence is used by the speaker to the hearer to convey his command.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above is between Nick and Margo. The speaker is Nick and the hearer is Margo. When Nick said *Go, toss me that box,* as result, Margo tosses that box to Nick. It means that Margo understand the command that Nick aimed to her.

Therefore, Nick choose imperative sentence to convey his command to Margo. It is because they have a close relationship as a twin. Thus, Nick gives a command to Margo by using imperative sentence.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the speaker uses imperative sentence to deliver his command. The speaker also conveys his command straightly. Therefore, the hearer gets the message easily. As result, the hearer does what the speaker commanding for. The speaker uses imperative sentence to convey his command because the speaker has a higher power than the speaker.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Go, toss me that box* is direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

4.2.1.2 Request: Imperative

Data 6

Cultural Context	One night in a bedroom, Nick prepare himself to come out with his friends,. Amy who looks at her husband is trying to stop him. Amy wants to make Nick stay at home. It because Amy did not want to be alone at home, even the real character of Amy is not like that. So, she blames herself quietly. However, Nick decided to still go out. Then Amy asked whether

	she can come with Nick or not, but Nick refused her wife wish. As result, Nick still go out and leave Amy alone.
Conversation	INT. DUNNE BEDROOM — NIGHT NICK is primping in front of the mirror. AMY (V.0.): Last night, I went from desperate to pathetic. I became someone I don't even like. The kind of woman I used to mock. AMY: You're out so much. **Stay with me.** NICK: I'm already late, Aim. AMY: Well, then can I come? NICK: It's just a bunch of dumb high- school buddies. He kisses her on the cheek. AMY gets in front of the door.

Table 4.6: Data 6

Analysis:

Grammatically, the sentence *Stay with me* is an imperative sentence. Imperative sentence usually has a function to make a request. In relation with data above, the sentence *Stay with me* shows that the speaker request the hearer to stay with her. The sentence *Stay with me* has meaning that Amy asked Nick to stay at home with her.

Based on the speech event, the speaker, Amy, said that Nick should stay at home with her. Amy stated her request to Nick because Nick wanted to go out. However, Nick, as the hearer, refused Amy's request and he still go out. At first, Amy asked Nick whether she can come out with him or not, but Nick refused what Amy's requesting for.

Therefore, Amy uses imperative sentence in convey her request. It is because Nick and Amy have a relationship as a husband and wife. That is why, it is no problem if Amy uses imperative sentence to convey her request.

The hearer gets the message conveyed by the speaker because the speaker conveyed her request straightly. The speaker says *Stay with me* which means the hearer should stay with her. The speaker conveys her request through imperative sentence because the speaker has a close relationship with the hearer.

Thus, it can be seen that the sentence *Stay with me* is an imperative sentence and it has a function to make a command. Since the speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her request, there are a direct relationship between the grammatical structure and its communicative function. Thus the sentence *Stay with me* classifying into direct speech acts. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 7

Situational Context	One night, Amy and Nick are in Amy's place. Amy's parent held a party. In that party, Amy feel so boring because there are no one who Amy known, so Amy just stand and looking around. Knowing Amy who looks bored, Nick comes to Amy and he decided to make a conversation with Amy. Nick introduced himself to Amy as a Missouri guy. After Nick introduced himself, then Amy also introduce herself but in different way. She makes three options consist of jobs. Amy chooses that way to make Nick choose one of those options, and then he will know who is Amy.
Conversation	AMY : And what type are you? NICK: Corn-fed, salt-of the earth Missouri guy. AMY: Missouri?! How cute. NICK: Ah: native New Yorker!

	AMY: World ends at the Hudson. I'm Amy. NICK: So tell me, Amy. Who are you? AMY: **A. I am an award—winning scrims hander. B. I am a moderately influential warlord. C. I write personality quizzes for magazines.** NICK (taking her hand): A. Your fingers are far too delicate for real scrimshaw work. B. I am a charter subscriber to Middling Warlord Weekly—I'm sure I'd recognize you. So: C.

Table 4.7: Data 7

Analysis:

Grammatical structure in the sentence *A. I am an award—winning scrimshander. B. I am a moderately influential warlord. C. I write personality quizzes for magazines* in the conversation between Nick and Amy in the conversation above are imperative sentences. Amy uses those sentences as an option to introduce herself to Nick who already introduced himself.

The sentences in the conversation above have a function to make a request. It can be seen when there are three options that the speaker gives to the hearer. Indirectly, the hearer knows exactly that they have to choose one of them. In this case, Amy give three options to Nick in order Nick choose one of those options to answer the question that Nick gave before.

Based on the speech event above, it is identified that Nick asks Amy about who she is. Instead of answer the question that Nick gave, Amy give three options to Nick. Those options are given in order Nick get the answer about his question before. Indirectly, Amy asks Nick to choose through the options that Amy give.

Therefore, Amy uses imperative sentence in options form. Even Amy and Nick just met in that party, but Amy uses imperative sentence because Nick

already introduced himself first. Besides, Amy also did not use imperative sentence in common way, it is because Amy wanted to show to Nick that she is interested to talk with him. She also wanted to continue the conversation.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because finally Nick chooses one of the options that Amy gave. Even Amy did not say that Nick has to choose one of the options that Amy gave, but Nick already get the message of it. The speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her request because the speaker and the hearer only met for the first time. So, even the hearer get the message conveyed, he can still refused the speaker's request.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentences *A. I am an award—winning scrimshander. B. I am a moderately influential warlord. C. I write personality quizzes for magazines* are direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is to make request. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 8

Cultural Context	In a bedroom, Amy looked outside the window. She saw people outside the window. After saw them, Amy said to Nick that she did not want to be a couple like them, people outside the door. At first, Nick was agreeing Amy's idea, but in the end, he chooses to lie off.
Conversation	INT. BROOKLYN BROWNSTONE BEDROOM-PRE-DAWN AMY and NICK, post-sex, in a big Victorian bedroom—BEAUTIFUL. AMY: **Let's swear we will never be like them.** NICK: Who?

	Amy makes a sweeping gesture: everyone outside their window. AMY: Every other couple we know. Wives who treat their men like hapless puppies: to be trained and broken. Nick knows this game—defining themselves by who they aren't. NICK: Husbands who treat their wives like eccentric dictators: to be appeased and contained. ANY: Couples whose conversations revolve around to-do lists. NICK : Couples— (pause in game) I think I may be laid off.

Table 4.8: Data 8

Analysis:

The structure from the sentence *Let's swear we will never be like them* is an imperative sentence. Similar with data 3, the sentence in data 8 also consists of word *let's* which is usually used in imperative sentence. The word *let's* has a meaning that the speaker asked the hearer to do something that the speaker also do that thing. The communicative function from this sentence is to make request.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a bedroom. Amy looked outside to the window and saw a couple out there. Amy thinks that people outside the window are not happy, so she decided to talk to Nick. Amy asked Nick to promise that they would not be like the couple outside there, who are not happy. Instead of promising that thing to Amy, Nick prefer to lay off.

Therefore, the speaker uses imperative sentence to convey her request. It because between the speaker and hearer has a close relationship as wife and husband. Thus, it does not matter if the speaker conveys her request directly by using imperative sentence.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the speaker uses imperative sentence which there is a word *let's* on it. The word *let's* also become the key that the speaker request for something. Even the hearer get the message conveyed, the hearer did not do what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *let's swear we will never be like them* is direct speech acts. It is because there is a direct relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is imperative sentence and the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context and the using of word let's.

4.2.2 Indirect Speech Acts

There are two categories in indirect speech acts. They are declarative and interrogative sentence. Declarative and interrogative speech acts include in indirect speech acts because the relation between grammatical structure and the communicative function are indirect. In this research, declarative and interrogative sentence are used to convey request and command.

4.2.2.1 Command

4.2.2.1.1 Declarative

Data 9

Cultural Context	In a bar, Margo and Nick are in a conversation. Margo feels there is something wrong with her twin brother. Thus, Margo decided to ask Nick about that thing. However, Nick did not tell her anything. So, Margo said that she will tell about a story in order she can fill the silence. Even Margo already tell that story before, she still tell it. She tells about the customer that looked like her friend, Monica. That customer also has the same name as her friend. As result, Nick still did not say anything.
Conversation	GO: What's up, Jitters? He shrugs. She tries to wait him out. Fails. GO (CONT'D): **If you don't talk, I'll fill the silence with: an Excruciating Story by Margo Dunne.** He smiles. This is an old, reliable routine. GO (CONT'D): I could tell you about my customer—service experience while changing Internet providers. NICK: I do like that one. GO: Or the time I saw a woman who looked exactly like my friend Monica but it wasn't Monica, it was a stranger— NICK: —whose name was.. .Monica. GO: Made it kind of interesting. She gives a look: Talk.

Table 4.9: Data 9

Analysis:

The grammatical structure from the sentence *If you don't talk, I'll fill the silence with: an Excruciating Story by Margo Dunne.* is a declarative sentence. In common usage, declarative sentence is used to make a statement or giving information. However, in the conversation above the communicative function of declarative sentence is not a statement or giving information, but the communicative function from the sentence above is command.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a bar. The bar is their. Nick entered to the bar with a sad face. Knowing her twin brother thinking about something, Margo decided to ask Nick about what he thinking about. Instead of tell his twin sister the problem, Nick keep silent and did not say anything about his problem. Instead of using imperative sentence to make Nick tell her about his problem, Margo decided to use declarative sentence. The using of declarative sentence because Margo did not want to look like she gives a command to Nick, even Margo means it.

Therefore, Margo uses declarative sentence to convey her command to Nick. It is because at first Margo already asked Nick to tell his problem, but it fails. To make Nick still tell her about his problem, Margo decided to use declarative sentence, in order to make Nick did not forced.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the speaker already asked the hearer to tell her about the problem that the hearer face. However, the hearer did not do what the speaker commanding for. That is why, the speaker decided to

ask again but in different sentence. The speaker uses declarative sentence to convey her command because the speaker know that the hearer thinking about something. That is why the speaker uses declarative sentence.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *If you don't talk, I'll fill the silence with: an Excruciating Story by Margo Dunne* is an indirect speech act. It is because there is a direct relation between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative but the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 10

Cultural Context	The conversation between Nick and Margo took place in Nick's house. Nick was in trouble because his wife is missing. Moreover, there is a gossip that his wife is pregnant. Nick sure that his wife did not pregnant, he can prove it. He took a box from the cupboard, he give it to Margo. In that box, Nick put all the stuff that make him mad, such as the letter from Desi to Amy. Margo who thinks that Nick lied to her. That is why Margo asked Nick to tell her about everything.
Conversation	She sets the box down, backs away. GO (CONT'D): Nick, why have you kept this stuff? It's like a little box of hate. NICK : I did, Go. I hated her. GO: I love you. No matter what. **But you need to tell me.** NICK: What are you asking, Go? She exits, heads down the steps.

Table 4.10: Data 10

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *but you need to tell me* in the conversation above is a declarative sentence. In common usage, the communicative function from declarative sentence is to make statement or giving information. However, the communicative function from the sentence above is to make a command. The speaker wanted the hearer to tell her about anything he needs to tell.

Based on the speech event from the conversation above, the speaker is Margo and the hearer is Nick. Margo said that Nick should tell her about everything. It is because Nick is in a trouble now, his wife is missing. Meanwhile, nick, who is the wife missing, he had a box where he can put everything that he hate. That is why Margo said if that box is like a box of hate. Because of that, Margo thinks that Nick is hiding something relates to his trouble.

Thus, the speaker uses declarative sentence to convey her command to hearer. It is because they were not in a good mood when they talk. In order to make the situation not getting worse, the speaker uses declarative sentence.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the hearer and the speaker know the topic they were talking about. When the speaker said that the hearer should tell her about everything, instead of put all the stuff he hated. That is why the speaker thinks that the hearer is hiding something from her. Speech event helps that hearer to understand the message conveyed. The speaker uses declarative sentence to convey her command because the speaker knows that the

hearer is in a bad mood, to avoid conflict between them, the speaker uses declarative sentence to convey her command.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *you need to tell me* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

4.2.2.1.2 Interrogative

Data 11

Situational Context	The sentence took place in a police station. There was an old man in that office. He ran off from the resident. The old man is Nick's father. Nick blames the female officer because he thinks that the female officer did not tell him that his father was there. Knowing that situation, Boney who received a phone outside that room, said to Nick that he have to drive his father home.
Conversation	Nick holds up his phone. No bars. NICK: I have zero reception. But I've been right goddam next door. FEMALE OFFICER: Sir, please don't take that tone with me. BILL DUNNE: Stupid, dumb bitch. BONEY is revealed to be in the doorway, listening. BONEY: **You want to drive him home?**

Table 4.11: Data 11

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *You want to drive him home?* is an interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative is used to convey question. However, the communicative function from the sentence above is to

make a command, not question. The speaker commands the hearer to drive his father home.

Based on the speech event, the speaker is Boney and the hearer is Nick. The conversation above took place in police station. There are female officer who talking with Nick. It is because Nick's father was in there. His father was run off from a resident. Because of Nick and the female officer talks in a high tone, Boney, who received the telephone outside that room, she heard the conversation between Nick and the female officer. Boney finds out the way to close the conversation between Nick and female officer by saying that it will be good if Nick drive his father home. Boney uses interrogative sentence to convey her command since the situation the conversation takes place is bad. Both Nick and the female officer is in a bad mood. That is why, Boney convey her command through interrogative sentence.

Thus, the speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey her command to the hearer. It is because the speaker did not want to make the situation getting worse. The speaker knows that the hearer is in a bad mood, so the speaker decided to use interrogative sentence.

The hearer get the message conveyed because when the speaker said *You want to drive him home?* the hearer's father is in the office. Speech event helps the hearer to understand the message conveyed. As result, the hearer do what the speaker commanding for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *You want to drive him home?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 12

Cultural Context	In a police station, after Nick and Amy's parent talked with detective Boney, they leave the room. However, Boney has something to do with Nick. That is why Boney call Nick to come over and continue the conversation.
Conversation	INT. POLICE STATION MAIN ROOM - DAY BONEY is walking them out. Reporters are closing in like curious sharks. As RAND and MARYBETH answer a few nibbles, BONEY grabs NICK. A bit clandestine. BONEY: **Got a minute?**

Table 4.12: Data 12

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *Got a minute?* is interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative sentence is used to convey question. However, in the sentence above, interrogative sentence has communicative function of commanding. The speaker uses interrogative sentence to give command to the hearer so they can talk.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a police station. The speaker is Boney and the hearer is Nick. It can be seen in the conversation above, Nick and Boney already talked before. However, Boney ask Nick to talk again. The sentence *Got a minute?* is not a question. Even the structure it is a question, but the function is to make a command.

Therefore, the speaker chooses to use interrogative sentence to convey her command. It is because they already talked before. So, it will be okay if the speaker uses interrogative sentence. They also already close since Nick got that problem.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the speaker said *Got a minute?* it not only means that the speaker asked whether the hearer has minute or not. It means that the speaker would like to talk with the hearer. As result, the hearer does what the speaker commanding for. The sentence '*Got a minute?'* is a command. The hearer could not refuse what the speaker commanding for, because the speaker has a higher power than hearer.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Got a minute?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 13

Situational Context	The conversation was took place in Nick house. Detective Boney was doing investigation when the doorbell ringing. The doorbell was keep ringing and that annoy Boney. So, Boney talked to one of the police to escort Noelle who keep push that doorbell. After the police receive the command from Boney, the doorbell then stop. The police already escort Noelle.
Conversation	The doorbell rings. And rings and rings: INSISTENT. BONEY speaks into her walkie. BONEY (CONT'D) :**Will you please escort Ms. Hawthorne and her children behind the police line?** The doorbell rings and rings and then stops.

Table 4.13: Data 13

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *Will you please escort Ms. Hawthrone and her children behind the police line?* is an interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative sentence is used to convey question. However, in the sentence above the communicative function is not question, but commanding. The speaker command to hearer to escort Ms. Hawthrone from the place where the speaker does her job.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a house. The speaker is Boney and the hearer is someone across her walkie. Boney ask someone across that walkie since Ms. Escort continue push the doorbell, and it makes Boney feel uncomfortable. Thus, Boney decided to ask someone to escort Ms. Hawthrone. Instead of using imperative sentence to convey her command, Boney prefer to use interrogative sentence.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the speaker has higher status that the hearer. It means that when the speaker said *Will you please escort Ms. Hawthrone and her children behind the police line?* it is not a question, but it is a command. As result, the hearer does what the speaker commanding for. The hearer does what the speaker commanding for because the speaker has a higher power than the hearer. That is why, even the speaker uses interrogative to convey her command, the hearer still do and understand the message conveyed.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Will you please escort Ms. Hawthrone and her children behind the police line?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is commanding. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

4.2.2.2 Request

4.2.2.2.1 Declarative

Data 14

Situational Context	There is a conversation between Nick and Amy in a night. They walked in front of a bakery. There was a car which parked in front of that bakery, and there are some men who move some sugar powder from that car into the bakery. Then, the sugar powder fell into them. They face are full of sugar powder. Looking at the sugar powder in Amy's lips, Nick decided that he have to kiss Amy. He convey his purpose to Amy. As result, Nick kissed Amy.
Conversation	EXT. BROOKLYN - NIGHT They are huddling together, walking to hail a cab.

	NICK: I love New York parties because I get to leave and walk out into New York. The Great What Next? They turn the corner and step into a cloud of powdered sugar as it's funneled into a bakery. A SUGAR SNOWSTORM. Nick grins: Like this! NICK (CONT'D): **You know I have to kiss you now.** AMY: Is that right? NICK: I would be a fool to let you walk through a sugar storm unkissed. The sugar floats all around them. A fairytale. They lean in. NICK (CONT'D): Hold on. Nick brushes her lips clean. They kiss.

Table 4.14: Data 14

Analysis:

The grammatical structure from the sentence *You know I have to kiss you now* is a declarative sentence. If there is no violation, declarative sentence is used to give information or make a statement. However, in the conversation above, the function is not statement or giving information but it is a requesting. The speaker conveys his request to kiss the hearer.

Based on the speech event above, Nick said that he have to kiss Amy. Nick and Amy were walking in the front of a bakery. There was a car which is parked in the front of that bakery. Some people are trying to move some sugar powder from the car into the bakery. Because of the night was snowy and windy, some sugar powder then fall into Amy and Nick. Seeing Amy's lips that full of sugar powder, Nick said that he has to kiss her. And then Amy decided to kiss by Nick. But before Nick kiss Amy, he leaned his finger in Amy's lips.

Moreover, Nick uses declarative sentence to convey his request that he wants to kiss Amy. He uses declarative sentence because he did not want to be rude. It is because they had just met for the first time.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the hearer knows that what the speaker said is not a statement or information. The hearer and the speaker also have the same reference about it. It is also based on the place and the situation where is the conversation takes place. The hearer can refused what the speaker requesting for, because between the speaker and the hearer has the same status.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *You know I have to kiss you now* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is requesting.

Data 15

Cultural Context	Amy and Nick are in a bookstore. They were looking for Jane Austen's book. When they found that book, Nick read an envelope inside that book. Inside that envelope, Amy put a "clue". They always do that for their anniversary. After read that clue, Amy said that they have to fuck in the next stop. However, they do that in that bookstore.

Conversation	INT. NEW YORK BOOKSTORE - STACKS - DAY Nick is wearing a backpack, holding an Amy-blue CLUE as he makes his way; Amy follows, all grins. AMY (V.0.): And compromise.. .and more work. Abandon all hope, ye who enter. Nick is going past Z, past T, past 0, past H. AMY (V.0.): Well it's not true. Not for me and Nick. With us, two years—it's just good. NICK: I'm not crazy: "When young Amy's hope did wane, she wandered here in search of Jane." Austen right? They arrive at the A's. NICK (CONT'D): You were an alienated teen. . . and only Elizabeth Bennet understood you. He pulls out Pride and Prejudice. A BLUE ENVELOPE inside. She kisses him. He reads the next clue. NICK (CONT'D): You naughty minx. She kisses him again, deeply. Looks around. Stacks are empty. AMY: **Technically we're supposed to fuck at the next stop.** NICK: In keeping with tradition. She's already undoing his belt. Hand inside his jeans. AMY: We've never fucked in a bookstore. NICK: God bless Jane Austen.

Table 4.15: Data 15

Analysis:

The grammatical structure from the sentence *technically we're supposed to fuck at the next stop* is declarative sentence. In common usage, declarative sentence is used to make a statement or giving information. However, the

communicative function from declarative sentence in the sentence above is not a statement but it is a requesting.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a book store. Amy and Nick are trying to find Jane Austen's book. When they found that book, he read a clue inside the envelope. After Nick read that clue, Amy said that they should fuck in the next stop. The intention from Amy's statement is not information, but it is a request. Even the speaker said that they should fuck in the next stop, but they did it in the bookstore.

Therefore, Amy uses declarative sentence to convey her request. It is because Amy thinks that they should not do that in the bookstore. The hearer gets the message conveyed because both the hearer and the speaker know that it is not only a statement. The place where the conversation takes place also helps the hearer to understand the message convey. As result, the hearer do what the speaker requesting for. The hearer can refused what the speaker requesting for, because both the speaker and the hearer has the same social status. However, the hearer chooses to fulfill what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *technically we're supposed to fuck at the next stop* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 16

Situational Context	In a bar, Nick and Tommy met for the first time. Nick met Tommy to find out about Amy. it is because Tommy is one of Amy's ex-boyfriend. When Nick greets Tommy, Tommy asked him to drink.
Conversation	INT. BAR - DAY Nick scans the crowd for TOMMY O'HARAs: Irish Tough. The actual TOMMY O'HARA waves: a gangly, math-rock un-rapey nerd. NICK: Tommy O'Hara? TOMMY: **We should drink.** INT. BAR - LATER Two healthy bourbons in hand.

Table 4.16: Data 16

Analysis:

Grammatical structure in the sentence *We should drink* is a declarative sentence. In common usage, declarative sentence is used to make a statement or giving information. However, in the conversation above, the communicative function is not statement or giving information, but it is to make request. The speaker asked the hearer to drink together, in the bar.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a bar. The participants of the conversation above are Nick and Tommy. They are in a bar to talking about something. Nick talked to Tommy to find out about Amy. It is because Tommy is one of Amy's ex-boyfriend. After Nick arrived in the bar, Tommy said that they should drink. It means that Tommy invited Nick to drink and talk about Amy.

The speaker chooses declarative sentence to convey his request. It is because they had just met for the first time, and they do not know each other before. The choosing of declarative sentence also to makes the request become not rude.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the place where they make conversation is in the bar. That is why, when the speaker said that they should drink is not just a statement. The speaker invites Nick to drink. As result, the hearer does what the speaker requesting for. The hearer can refuse the speaker's request, but the hearer choose to fulfill what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *We should drink* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 17

Situational Context	One day in Casino, in the afternoon, Amy and Desi met again after a long time. They met accidentally. Desi was so happy because he can meet Amy again. Desi is one of Amy's ex-boyfriend. However, Desi still loves Amy. That is why, Desi asked Amy to his house lake. Desi asked Amy to his house lake because he know that Amy have a problem with her husband.
Conversation	INT. CASINO - AFTERNOON MUSTACHED MAN (to Amy): You're one of the Nolan girls, right?

	DESI: We're from Winnepeg. Excuse us. DESI throws money on the table. The man peevishly withdraws, but keeps an eye on Amy. DESI (CONT'D): **We should leave.** He starts hustling her through the casino. They are almost to the door when Amy looks up.

Table 4.17: Data 17

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *We should leave* is a declarative sentence. In common usage, declarative sentence has communicative function to make statement or giving information. However, the communicative function from the sentence above is not to make statement or giving information, but it is to make request. The speaker asked the hearer to leave the casino.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a Casino. The participant include in the conversation above are Desi and Amy. Desi is the speaker and Amy as the hearer. Desi asked Amy to leave the Casino since Desi know that Amy has a problem with her husband and Amy did not want to back home. In order to make Amy safe, Desi decided to invite Amy live in his house lake.

Therefore, Desi uses declarative sentence to convey his request. It is because he did not want to be rude by taking Amy away. Even they already know each other for a long time, but he still uses declarative sentence. It is because they had only met after a long time ago.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because they already talked about Amy's problem before. Amy said that she did not want to back home because her

husband will angry to her. Understanding that situation, Desi decided to invite Amy to his house lake. As result, the hearer does what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *We should leave* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

4.2.2.2.2 Interrogative

Data 18

Cultural Context	The conversation took place in a bar. There is Nick and Margo. They are twin sister and brother. Nick came to the bar while he brings a game master in his hand. The bar is theirs. After he entered that bar, he gave that game to Margo. Margo, who was washing some mugs received that game and put it in the game box. After Margo put that game, Nick asked Margo to pour him a bourbon.
Conversation	INT. THE BAR - DAY 5 Nick's twin sister, GO, 30s, nerdy-hot, is washing mugs. The bar is packed with '80s kitsch: board games, toys, posters. Their very own CLUBHOUSE. GO: Ah, the Irish prince graces us with his presence. He sits on the bar's customer side. She flicks suds at him. NICK: Brought you a present. He sets a decrepit '70s—era Master Mind on the bar. GO (sweet smile): Master Mind! I hated this game! NICK: You loved it. GO: You loved it. Thanks.

	She places it behind the bar alongside SORRY!, CLUE, LIFE. NICK :**Pour me a bourbon, would ya?** GO glances pointedly at the clock: 11:09 a.m. She pours two bourbons. Settles in.

Table 4.18: Data 18

Analysis:

Grammatical structure in the sentence *pour me a bourbon, would ya?* is an interrogative sentence. In Usage, interrogative sentence has communicative function to make question. However, in the sentence above the communicative function is not questioning, but it is requesting. The speaker asks the hearer whether she want to pour him a glass of bourbon or not. However, the answer supposed to be an act, not only yes or no.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a Bar. The speaker is Nick and the hearer is Margo. Nick came to the Bar bringing a Master Mind in his hand. He gave it to Margo. Margo is Nick's twin sister. The Bar is their bar. After Margo put the game behind the bar, Nick said *Pour me a bourbon, would ya?*It means that Nick asked Margo to pour him a bourbon. Even structurally the sentence *Pour me a bourbon, would ya?* is an interrogative sentence, but the function of this sentence is to make a request. Whereas, we know that the function of interrogative is to make a question.

Therefore, the speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey his request to the hearer. It is because the speaker did not want to make the request rude, because he talks to his twin sister.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because the hearer knows that it is not only a question, but the request. It is also based on the place where the conversation takes place. The conversation takes place in a bar, that is why when the speaker said *Pour me a bourbon, would ya?* is not a question, but a request. As result, the hearer does what the speaker requesting for, pour the bourbon.

Thus, the sepeech acts from the sentence *Pour me a bourbon, would ya?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 19

Situational Context	The conversation between Nick and Shawna happens when Nick asked Shawna to delete the picture that she had taken in her phone. Nick Asked that picture to be delete because Shawna took that picture accidentally. Nick also did not want if Shawna saves that picture. Moreover, Nick is in a trouble now. His wife is missing and everyone are thinking if Nick killed Amy.
Conversation	NICK—just wanting to leave—reflexively grins. CLICK. She shows him the photo: The two of them, cheek to cheek, Shawna's glossed lips pouty. Without context (and even with), the photo is wildly inappropriate, a little sleazy. NICK: Oh. You know what? **That's-please delete that would you?**

	SHAWNA: It's a nice photo. NICK: It's just not appropriate. Do me the favor, would you?

Table 4.19: Data 19

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *That's please delete that would you?* is an interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative is used to convey a question. However, in the sentence above, the communicative function is not questioning, but requesting. The speaker wants the hearer to delete the picture in her phone.

Based on the speech event, it can be identified that the speaker and the hearer had took a picture on hearer's phone. Unfortunately, the speaker feels not comfortable with that picture, because that picture taken very sudden, without the speaker's permission. Thus, the speaker asked the hearer to delete that picture. The speaker uses interrogative sentence in order the request do not rude.

Thus, the speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey his request to the hearer. It is because they had only met for the first time and they did not know each other. So, Nick uses interrogative sentence in order the request become more polite.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the speaker asking very clear. Even the speaker using interrogative sentence, but the intention is to make request. Even though the hearer gets the message, but the hearer did not do what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *That's please delete that would you?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is declarative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 20

Situational Context	Nick was pretend to be a reporter when Amy talk to some reporters and bloggers in Amy's mother party. Her mother held a party because she already finished her book about Amazing Amy. Nick pretend to be a reporter because he want to propose Amy. As result, Amy received his propose.
Conversation	Amy chokes on her drink. NICK (CONT'D): However my colleagues inform me that as yet you are not married. AMY: I am not. NICK: **Isn't it time we fixed that?** AMY (V.0.): Then the night wasn't so bad anymore.

Table 4.20: Data 20

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *Isn't it time we fixed that?* is an interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative sentence is used to convey question. However, in the sentence above, the communicative function is request. The speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey his propose to the hearer.

Based on the speech event above, the speaker is Nick and the hearer is Amy. Nick said that Amy has not married yet and Amy answers that honestly, that

she is not married yet. As result, Nick asked Amy to married with him. Nick uses sentence *Isn't it time we fixed that?* to convey his propose. This sentence has a meaning that Nick request Amy to married with him. That sentence does not mean that Nick asking whether Amy want to marry with him or not. The speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey his request because he want to propose the hearer, that is why he makes it in a interrogative sentence. Besides, the hearer also can choose to refuse or accept the speaker's request.

Thus, the speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey his request to hearer. It is because the speaker wants to propose the hearer. That is why the speaker uses that sentence to make the request more polite.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the speaker delivers his propose in a polite way. The hearer also understands why the speaker uses that sentence. It is because the speaker wants to propose her. As result, the hearer fulfills what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Isn't it the time we fixed that?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 21

Cultural Context	The conversation between Andie and Nick took place in Margo's house. Andie come to the house because Nick was there. She came quietly, because she did not want people, especially Margo knows that she came to met Nick. Nick became panicked but Andie keep

	calm and she always kiss Nick. Andie asked Nick to say that he loves Andie, so that she will sure that Nick really love her.
Conversation	They kiss; she wraps herself around him. Nick pulls away. She kisses him again. He pulls away. ANDIE (CONT'D): **Can you at least say you love me?** NICK: I love you. But, sweetheart, we have to be real careful right now. She pulls him toward her.

Table 4.21: Data 21

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *Can you at least say you love me?* is interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative sentence is used to convey question. However, in the sentence above, the communicative function is not question, but request. The speaker request to the hearer in order the hearer says that he loves her.

Based on the speech event, the speaker is Andie and the hearer is Nick. They are in a room where they meet after a long time. There, Andie was trying to kiss Nick, but Nick rejected her kiss. Andie was afraid because Nick always push her away, then she asked Nick to say that Nick love her. Andie uses interrogative sentence to convey her request. She said *Can you at least say you love me?* The expected answer is not yes nor no, but the answer supposed to be Nick said that he loves Andie. The answer then will be an act, not a word yes or no.

Therefore, the speaker uses declarative sentence to convey her request. It is because the speaker wants to make the hearer do what she wants. The using of interrogative also to make the request polite, it is because the speaker know that the hearer were in a bad mood.

The hearer gets the message conveyed because they are lover. So, when the speaker said *Can you at least say you love me?* it means that the speaker wanted the hearer to say that he love her. As result, the hearer does what the speaker requesting for.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *Can you at least say you love me?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.

Data 22

Situational Context	The conversation between Amy and Greta took place beside a swimming pool. Amy was telling her story to Greta when Amy saw Nick and Andie exit the bar one night. Amy saw Nick did what he done to Amy in front of the bakery a long time ago. Nick leaned Andie's lips from the snow and then he kissed Andie. Greta felt so disgusting when she knew that Nick did that.
Conversation	EXT. THE BAR - NIGHT We see Amy walking across the Bar parking lot as the Bar goes dark and NICK and ANDIE tumble out, tipsy, their body language similar to Nick and Amy's on their Meet Cute. SNOW is falling like the POWDERED SUGAR of their first kiss. AMY (V.0.): I went to the bar where he works. To surprise him. And out he comes with this girl who had

	no business being in a bar. Amy follows, stunned. AMY (V.0.): On our very first night together, we walked by a bakery, and they were getting their sugar delivered—it was in the air everywhere. A sugar storm. And before he kissed me, he did this: EXT. POOL - AFTERNOON AMY runs a finger over her lips just as we've seen Nick do. AMY : So he could taste me. EXT. DOWNTOWN NORTH CARTHAGE - NIGHT NICK stops ANDIE. He takes a finger and wipes her lips clean of SNOW. Then kisses her. Amy watches in pure shock. EXT. POOL - AFTERNOON AMY: Well, I followed them—**and guess what?** GRETA: No. AMY: He did the same thing to her. GRETA: That's the most disgusting thing I've ever heard. AMY: Thank you.

Table 4.22: Data 22

Analysis:

Grammatical structure from the sentence *and guess what?* is an interrogative sentence. In common usage, interrogative is used to convey question. However, in the sentence above the communicative function is not question, but requesting. The speaker wanted the hearer to guess what happens related to her story.

Based on the speech event, the conversation above took place in a pool. There is Amy who tells her story to Greta about her bad experience. Amy told

Greta how she watched his husband, Nick, did the same thing as he done to her to his girlfriend. It is about how Nick kisses his girlfriend in the same way as he kissed Amy before. Nick kissed his girlfriend when the snow fall, and then he leaned his hand on his girlfriend lips, and the he kissed her.

Therefore, the speaker uses interrogative sentence to convey her request to hearer. It is because the speaker wants the hearer involved in her story. It is also to make sure that the hearer still listening to the story.

The hearer get the message conveyed because the hearer already know that when the speaker said *and guess what?* in the middle of her story, it is not a question. That is why, when the speaker say *and guess what?* the hearer reply that sentence. It is because the hearer indicates that she listening to the speaker.

Thus, the speech acts from the sentence *and guess what?* is an indirect speech acts. It is because there is an indirect relationship between grammatical structure and its communicative function. The structure is interrogative sentence but the communicative function is requesting. Factor triggering hearers' understanding is the context.