

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY
TOWARDS GRETA'S THUNBREG SPEECH: *SAVE THE
WORLD BY CHANGING THE RULES***

(A Thesis)



By :

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ARTS AND EDUCATION
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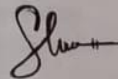
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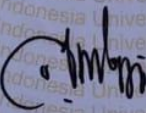
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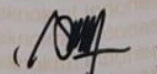

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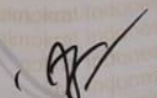
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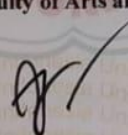
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DEDICATION

From the deepest of my heart, I sincerely dedicate this thesis to the dearest people who give me endless love, support, and motivation to the whole of my life:

To my beloved father and mother, who have raised me to be the person I am today

To my brother who always support and encourage me

To all my best friends and my beloved support system (Regy, Akbar, Intan, Jannah, Niken, Jefry, Murel, Kiki, Putri)

To all of my English Literature fellows Batch 2016

MOTTO

*“There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation,
Hard work, and learning from failure”
(Collin Powell)*

ABSTRACT

A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary towards Greta's Thunberg Speech: Save the World by Changing the Rules

By

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The use of language may achieve certain goals such as marginalizing certain social actors or choosing choice of words . Beside that, language plays an important role in safeguarding the listener or reader's emotions. Language is used as a strategic resource for politicians to maintain power to achieve political goals, create alliances and oppositions, and present an image that they want to have. In this research, the author takes Greta Thunberg's speech as an object of speech acts analysis. The writer is interested in analyzing speeches delivered at TEDx Stockholm because the writer wants to see the kind of illocutionary acts used by Greta Thunberg in his speech conducted by the audience. In this study, the authors used the illocutionary action based on Searle's theory and supported by Austin's theory of speech act.

The scope of this study is focused on analyzing the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act of speech act in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech. It is also to find out the types of illocutionary in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech. By applying the theory of speech act by Searle. After find out the illocutionary act the researcher tries to identifying the perlocutionary acts implied after the illocutionary acts uttered in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech using the theory of context by Austin's Theory because perlocutionary dealing with the context of the illocutionary.

The findings figure out when Greta talks about building awareness, she tends to use assertive acts. It also happens when Greta talks about climate change as existential crisis in which she tends to use assertive acts. In Greta's speech as well, it is found out that when she talks about youth generation, she tends to use assertive act. It can be concluded that she uses assertive acts when it is about informing the reader about climate change.

Keywords: Illocutionary, Pragmatic Analysis, Speech Act

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The use of language may achieve certain goals such as marginalizing certain social actors or choosing choice of words (Evayani & Rido ,2019). Beside that, language plays an important role in safeguarding the listener or reader's emotions. Language is used as a strategic resource for politicians to maintain power to achieve political goals, create alliances and oppositions, and present an image that they want to have. According to Rido (2020) he stated that language is a very strong way to communicate between one another and language can also be used to convey ideas and desires. Thus, language can also be used to convey an argument that can be stated in a text and speech (Unggul & Gulo, 2017). In a text and speech, we can see how they convey a meaning or a content through sentences (Kuswoyo & Siregar, 2019). Rais & Triyono (2019) added that speech act is pragmatics' branch which concentration is in the meaning of act performed by speaker. Therefore, it can be concluded that the changes in language shows a hierarchy in public relations (Amelia, 2016).

Greta Thunberg has become a famous and young environmental activist since 2018. This happened because of the way she gave her speech in the video with a very powerful way in using illocutionary utterances inside her speech which can be called as speech acts. From her speech, she creates phenomenon called Greta effect. According to Business Insider (2020) reported that UK media regulator Ofcom has identified what it calls "The Greta Effect," whereby British children's use of social media to engage in online activism has increased significantly. Therefore, Greta's

Speech is very impactful. Thus, it is very interesting to analyze how she construct the illocutionary act in which her speech is so impactful. According to Griffiths (2006: 148). Speech acts are included in aspects of linguistic such as greeting, warning and others.

Wardough (1986: 287) illocution should be done 'on purpose'. There are 2 things that must be understood to communicate something in language so that it can be understood by other listeners or speakers as a speech. Which is the language that is spoken with a clear meaning according to the agreement or conventionally, and the speaker must issue the language or speech in accordance with the existing truth.

In order to know the meaning of the illocutionary somehow audiences need to know the context of the speech to establish a good communication form. When a person is communicating, context is needed to help the listener understand the speaker's intentions. If there is no context in a communication, the listener will find it difficult to understand or interpret the meaning of the speaker's speech. Based on the description above, this study aims to analyze speech acts found in verbal communication in the form of speech, the utterances used by the public, in this case Greta Thunberg as a speaker who wants to convey his ideas to the public.

In this research, the author takes Greta Thunberg's speech as an object of speech acts analysis. The writer is interested in analyzing speeches delivered at TEDx Stockholm because the writer wants to see the kind of illocutionary acts used by Greta Thunberg in his speech conducted by the audience. In this study, the authors used the illocutionary action based on Searle's theory and supported by Austin's theory of speech act.

The researchers believe that illocution is an important part of understanding speech acts and has a significant influence on communication, namely the act of doing something is called as perlocutionary. To find out the types of illocutionary in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech the researcher use the theory by Scarle supported by Austin's Theory of speech act.

1.2 Research Question

In reference to the limitation of the problems above, the research questions are as follows:

What types of illocutionary acts uttered by Greta's speech?

1.3 Research Objective

To identify the types of Illocutionary acts uttered in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech.

1.4 Uses of the Study

The uses of this research are as follow:

1.4.1 Theoretical Uses

In order to give a clear description on the types of Illocutionary act in Greta's speech. Supporting the development of the subject dealing with speech act especially illocutionary act. Helping the students on understanding speech act, especially on illocutionary act on Greta's speech for those who are interested in it. This research is also beneficial for the linguistics lecturers and language learners since this research provides examples and analysis of illocutionary acts in speeches.

Therefore, this model of speech acts analysis may become linguistics learning sources.

1.4.2 Practical Use

This research will help the readers to enable the illocutionary on Greta's speech. Giving some reference for the other researcher for similar research. Improving the knowledge about the speech act especially the illocutionary.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is focused on analyzing the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act of speech act in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech. It is also to find out the types of illocutionary in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech. By applying the theory of speech act by Searle. The researcher hopes that the next researcher would like to talk about the others speech act such as locutionary

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explained the review related to the previous studies and conceptual frameworks.

2.1 Previous Study

To support this study concerning the field of speech act analysis, the researcher puts several previous studies as considerations to add and fill the gap of existing studies.

There are six previous studies reviewed by the researcher. They are:

Table 2. 1 Previous Study

Study	Title	Objective	Findings
Ardiansyah (2015)	Students Expressive Speech Acts Operated in Teaching Learning Conversation in ELTI GRAMEDIA Surakarta	The research aimed to describe the realizations of expressive speech acts used by students, to explain the students' strategies in their expressive utterances, to explain the students' intentions in performing expressive utterances.	Found that students were often unaware of their expressive act and they employed only common expressive speech acts in their talk. The types of expressive acts identified were thanking, congratulating, blaming, praising and apologizing.
Nadeak (2016)	<i>An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' Utterances in Zootopia Movie</i>	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts of Judy Hopps'	Found five categories of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' which include assertives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration and

		utterances, the main character of <i>Zootopia</i> movie	perlocutionary acts successful and unsuccessful affected Judy Hopps' hearers performing the perlocutionary acts from <i>Zootopia</i> movie
Lisnani (2017)	Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in <i>The Croods</i> Movie	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts in <i>The Croods</i> Movie.	Found total 38 samples of Grug's utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary acts. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances, and 6 commissive utterances.
Ramadhani (2019)	<i>Assertive Illocutionary Act Adapted in Donald Trump's Political Speech: A Pragmatic Study</i>	To find out the categories of assertive illocutionary act occurs in the utterances of Donald Trump's political speech in last America's general election.	The results showed that the data analysis revealed that the category of assertive illocutionary acts that mostly appeared in Donald Trump's political speeches was statement of facts and statements. Then the dominant category used in speech is statement of fact which contains a convincing statement
Putri (2019)	An Analysis of illocutionary act in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami	The results found four illocutionary act of the five classifications that exist in theory Searle. Four illocutionary acts there are assertives, desertives, commisives and expressive.
Larasati (2020)	An Analysis of The Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump Presidential	To find out the types of illocutionary acts and identifying	The finding shows that the type of illocutionary acts found in the Donald

	Candidacy Speech. An English Journal For English Education and Culture	about how utterances in the Donald Trump's speeches are able to be included into certain type of illocutionary act.	Trump's speeches were assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. Donald Trump produced mostly assertive type of illocutionary acts and also asserting category of illocutionary type in both of the speeches.
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The first research was conducted by Ardiansyah (2015). His research for the attainment of Master degree from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled "Students Expressive Speech Acts Operated in Teaching Learning Conversation in ELTI GRAMEDIA Surakarta". The research aimed to describe the realizations of expressive speech acts used by students, to explain the students' strategies in their expressive utterances, to explain the students' intentions in performing expressive utterances. The data of the research were collected from the teaching-learning conversation in ELTI GRAMEDIA Surakarta employed by students aged 19-23 years old. In reference to the research data, it was found that students were often unaware of their expressive act and they employed only common expressive speech acts in their talk. The types of expressive acts identified were thanking, congratulating, blaming, praising and apologizing. In terms of their strategy, the students barely made a direct expressive speech act in their utterances. This seems to imply their low level of English proficiency.

The Second research is *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' Utterances in Zootopia Movie* conducted by Magdalena Febriwati

Nadeak (2016) from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences Mulawarman University. She analyzed about speech acts especially illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts of Judy Hopps' utterances, the main character of *Zootopia* movie. The result of her analysis, she found five categories of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' which include assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Also, she found some perlocutionary acts successful and unsuccessful affected Judy Hopps' hearers performing the perlocutionary acts from *Zootopia* movie.

The next research is *Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in The Croods Movie* conducted by **Lisnani (2017)** from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies Mulawarman University. The results of this research, she found four types of illocutionary acts in Grug's utterances. The researcher found total 38 samples of Grug's utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary acts. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances, and 6 commissive utterances. Assertive and directive were the most frequent utterances performed by Grug.

The next reserch was conducted by Ramadhani (2019) discuss the categories of assertive illocutionary act occurs in the utterances of Donald Trump's political speech in last America's general election. This is a case study that employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. In this case, the data are analyzed based on the frequents words and the writer also reduces the data which are not categorized as assertive illocutionary acts. To analyze the data, the researcher uses the Searles and Cruse's theory. From the data analysis, it reveals that the categories of assertive illocutionary acts mostly appeared in Donald Trump's political speech

are statement of fact and assertion. Then, the dominant category used in the speech is a statement of fact containing a convincing.

Putri (2016) discuss the illocutionary act in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken by watching and observing the video of Hillary's speech and also reading through the transcript of speech. The theory used in this research is the theory of illocutionary act by Searle (1975). From the analysis that had been done, we found four illocutionary act of the five classifications that exist in theory Searle. Four illocutionary acts there are assertive, desertives, commissives and expressive.

Larasati (2020) discuss the types of illocutionary acts and identifying about how utterances in the Donald Trump's speeches are able to be included into certain type of illocutionary act. This research is use descriptive qualitative method. The primary data are taken from two transcripts of Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. While the secondary data are related theories obtained from literary books and journals. The procedure of analyzing the data starts by finding out the types of illocutionary acts in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches by using the illocutionary acts' classifications. The researcher use Searle's theory for identify the type of Illocutionary act in this study. The finding shows that the type of illocutionary acts found in the Donald Trump's speeches were assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. Donald Trump produced mostly assertive type of illocutionary acts and also asserting category of illocutionary type in both of the speeches.

To fill the gap of this study, the similarity of this research with the previous study is all of the previous study are trying to find out the illocutionary act using Searle's theory, the different of this study is about the object, and meanwhile the forth previous study used Cruse's theory to find out the illocutionary act. This research focuses on investigating the selected speeches performed by Greta at TED talks that is classified as persuasive speech.

2.2. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branches which was developed in the late 1970s. It studies how people understand and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation. There are many experts who provide a definition of Pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. In addition, he defines pragmatics as the study of speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said, and the expression of relative distance. Moreover, he says that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. He says that the benefits of studying language with the use of pragmatics is that one may know about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they perform when they speak.

Another expert has different definition of Pragmatics. Mey (1993) defines pragmatics as the science of language viewed from the relation to its user. In this case, pragmatics is seen as the science of language as it is used by real, live people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides

people greater understanding of how the human mind works, how human communicate, how they manipulate one another.

In reference to the definitions of pragmatics stated by some experts above, it can be summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intended meaning related to its context. It deals with how people use language within a context and why they use language in a particular way.

2.3 Austin's Categorization of Speech Acts

Speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. In simple word, speech act is the actions performed via utterances Austin (1962: 94). Speech acts according to Austin (1962) divided into three classes, which are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Acts.

2.3.1 Locutionary

Locutionary act is uttering certain utterances with particular sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense (Austin, 1962). In other words, locutionary acts perform the acts of saying something. Moreover, Leech (1996) makes a formula for this act into: s says to h that X. In this formula, s refers to the speaker, h refers to the hearer, and X refers to the words spoken with a certain sense and reference.

For example, *I just cried*. However the utterance purely descriptive statement, which does not change the universe employment of mine, only reports on such a

change. It refers to the fact that we must use words or sentences if we are to say anything at all.

2.3.2 Illocutionary

The second type of speech acts according to Austin (1962) is illocutionary acts. This is the act of informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, and etc. According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts is an utterance which has a particular conventional force. In other words, illocutionary act refers to what one does in saying something. This act can be formulated into: in saying X, s asserts that P in which P refers to the proposition or basic meaning of an utterance (Leech, 1996).

Example *shut the window!* Based on the example, it means people want somebody to close the window, on the other hand, it is called an order statement which the speaker intends to order people for the self-importance. The illocutionary act relates to the speaker's purpose. In other words, every speaker has certain purposes by uttering utterances.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary acts. This act deals with the effects of utterances. In other words, It tells what speakers want achieve in saying something such as to get hearers to know, to do something, to expect something, to show speaker's feeling and to praise (Austin, 1969).

Example of perlocutionary is if someone shouts, "*Fire!*" then it causes people to exit a room which is on fire, they have performed the perlocutionary act of getting hearers to exit the room.

Another example is “*I’ve just made some coffee*”, the speaker performs the act of causing the hearers to account for nice smell or to get the hearers to drink some coffee. In summary, the speaker utterances may not be meaningless but their utterances can give effects to the hearers in the form of the hearer’s reaction to the speaker’s utterances.

2.4 Searle’s Categorization of Speech Acts

The classification of speech acts is presented differently by Searle (2005). According to Searle (2005), someone performs three different acts when they are speaking, namely utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts refer to uttering collection of words. Meanwhile, propositional acts and illocutionary acts deal with uttering words in sentences in certain context, under certain conditions, and with certain intentions. Searle (2005) divides illocutionary acts into five main types.

2.4.1 Assertive

Assertive refer to the acts which commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. According Searle (2005), this act describes states or events in the world including assertions, descriptions, claims, and statements of fact, reports, and conclusions. With regard to this, testing this act can be carried out by simply giving questions whether a case can be classified as true or false. Kreidler (1998) adds that representative acts are performed by speakers and writers to tell what they know or believe. In other words, representative acts deal with facts. By performing representative acts, the speakers make the words fit the world or belief.

Example, *Today is a sunny day*, It represent the speaker assertions about the weather, the speaker assert that the weather today is sunny.

2.4.2 Directives

In speaking, speakers often intend to get hearers to do something. In this case, the speakers have performed directive acts. According to Searle (2005), directive acts deal with an attempt of the speakers to get the hearer to do something through language. He adds that directive acts may include some actions, namely commanding, forbidding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting. Meanwhile, Yule (1996) says that it expresses what the speakers want. By performing directive acts, the speakers try to make the world fit the words. With regard to directive acts, Leech (1996) defines it as the speaker's intention to produce some effects through an action by the hearer.

2.4.3 Commissive

Commissive deal with the acts which commit the speakers to some future course of action. The commissive acts include promising, vowing, offering, threatening, and refusing (Searle, 2005). In addition, Kreidler (1998) says that commissive acts can be expressed using some verbs such as agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear, all with following infinitives. A predicate for commissive is the verbs that can be used to commit or refuse to commit oneself to some future actions whereas the subject of the sentence is most likely to be I or We.

I'll make it for you. Means that the speaker commit some action by saying promise to the hearer it means that the speaker must do it for him/her because the speaker already promise based on what he/she uttered.

2.4.4 Expressive

Speakers of a language often express feelings to the hearers when they speak. By doing so, the speakers have performed the expressive acts. According to Searle (2005), expressive refer to acts that are performed to express a psychological state of the speakers. Statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow can be categorized into this act. In addition, the expressive verbs may consist of thank, congratulate, apologize, regret, deplore, and welcome.

Congratulations for your graduation! Means that the hearer express congratulations to the hearer.

2.4.5 Declaratives

The utterances produced in a particular context may be able to change the condition of the world immediately. That is the idea declarative acts. According to Yule (1996) and Cutting (2002), declarative refers to kinds of speech acts that can change the world via utterances. In order to perform declarative acts appropriately, some circumstances must be met including the speakers must have specific institutional roles and there must be a specific context. In addition, Leech (1996) states that declarative acts are the illocution of which successful performance brings about the correspondence between propositional content and reality. The declarative acts may consist of Christening or baptizing, declaring war, abdicating, dismissing, naming, resigning, and excommunicating.

I now pronounce you as husband and wife. Means that the speaker declare the hearer become husband and wife and at that moment status or condition changes directly from unmarried becomes married.

To find out the types of illocutionary in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech the researcher use the theory by Scarle, Therefore, the researcher uses the theory of Austin's theory to analyze the context of the perlocutionary acts implied after the illocutionary acts uttered in Greta Thunberg's *Save the World by Changing the Rules* speech.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of Research Method, Data and Data Source, Data Collecting Procedure, Data Analysis Technique

3.1 Research Method

Qualitative research studies something based on its original state, tries to interpret and understand phenomena in terms of the meaning brought to them (Rajasekar, 2013). In this thesis, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research methodology to analyze the result data from the object or data source selected by the researcher. This method also provides all the results that occur in the study. Descriptive qualitative also discusses understanding data collection, data analysis, data interpretation and conclusions that lead to the researcher's problem.

This method is the right method for researchers to address problems in research. The results can be further elaborated and compared with the researchers' findings during the study to provide sufficient evidence to support the researchers' conclusions. Thus, these conclusions were considered as parameters for future similar studies in register follow-up studies.

3.2 Data and Data Source

This research focuses on the illocutionary that is found in Greta Thunberg on save the world by changing the rules speech at TEDx event speech. The data of this research is the register that is found in the debate candidate. The researcher decided to take a transcription from the internet <https://singjupost.com/school-strike-for->

[climate-save-the-world-by-changing-the-rules-greta-thunberg](#)

[transcript/?singlepage=1](#) , the transcription was taken as the data source. This speech is generally about a climate change and the data that is used by the researcher is the primary data because all the data and data source are taken from the Greta's speech.

3.3 Data Collecting Procedure

The researcher uses analysis of document in collecting the data. Understanding that such data require some type of processing. Therefore, the procedures of data collection will be explained below:

1. The researcher took the speech transcription from the internet for the data, to get the valid data the researcher re-check the transcription from the video of Greta Thunberg's speech on YouTube.
2. The researcher identified the illocutionary in Greta's speeches. To identify the illocutionary in Greta's speeches, the researcher observed the data based on the context.
3. The researcher coded those sentence that become the illocutionary.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis which is identifying, classifying, analysing, and concluding. As follow :

1. Identified the data

The researcher identified each datum that have been collected that found in Greta's speech.

2. Classified the data

In this step the researcher classified the types of illocutionary by Searle's theory.

3. Analyzed the data

The researcher analyzed and discusses how these devices are created the illocutionary uttered in Greta Thunberg's Speech *Save the World by Changing the Rules*.

4. Concluded the finding

In the last step the researcher drew the conclusion.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS

The chapter provides the analysis of the data in order to answer the research question in which has been stated in the previous chapter. The researcher applies the Searle's Categorization of Speech Acts (2005) which are about some acts of illocutionary act such as assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative to be able to analyze the illocutionary act spoken by Greta. The chapter examines the utterances produced by Greta's *Save the World by Changing the Rule* speech in order to categorize which utterances belong to assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. After each utterance are categorized and explained, the researcher would analyze how each utterance could affect the hearer. After careful examination of perlocutionary act, the researcher does not find any perlocutionary act in the speech.

In this part of the analysis, the researcher analyzes the illocutionary acts of the utterances to identify each utterance belong what types of illocutionary acts. The researcher groups the speech based on each topic in the speech. Then, the researcher analyzes the illocutionary acts that appear in each topic. The finding can be seen on the table below.

Table 4. 1 Types of Illocutionary Act

Types of Illocutionary Act	Frequency
Assertive	12
Directive	6
Commissive	2
Expressive	-
Declarative	-

From the table above, it can be seen that in Greta's speech *Save the World by Changing the Rules* the types of illocutionary act that appear are assertive, directive, and commissive. It is found that assertive appears 12 times, directive appears 6 times, and commissive appears 2 times. While, the researcher does not find any expressive act and declarative act used by Greta. From the table, it shows that assertive act is the most used types of illocutionary act.

In analyzing the data, the researcher divides the data into 5 main topics to summarize the findings and support the research objective. Further analysis, the researcher classifies it into 5 main topics, there are *building awareness, climate change as existential crisis, humanity, solution, and youth generations*. In talking about building awareness, it is found that she uses assertive act 5 times. In delivering the awareness about climate change directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive act is not used by Greta.

In discussing about solution, it is figured out that directive act is used 4 times. Besides, Greta does not use any commissive act, declarative act, assertive act, and expressive act. Further, when Greta talks about climate change as existential crisis,

it can be seen that assertive act appears 3 times while directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive act are not used by Greta. In delivering topic about humanity, it is figured out that directive and commissive act appear 2 time. While expressive, declarative, and assertive act are not used by Greta. When Greta discusses about youth generations, it is found that Greta uses assertive 4 times. While directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive are not used by Greta.

The findings figure out from these topics it is found that assertive, directives, and commissive are found in the speech. The findings find out that the most used illocutionary act that appears in Greta's *Save the World by Changing the Rule* speech is assertive act. Directive is in the second position and in the third position is commissive. While directive and expressive are not found in Greta's speech.

4.1 Assertive Act

Assertive act is about the speakers' belief when communicating. It is in the vein with Rais & Triyono (2019) states that assertive act is about something that is believed by the speaker. Setiani & Utami (2018) added that assertive can appear in the form of stating, informing, describing, complaining, claiming, boasting, asserting, etc. In analyzing assertive act, the researcher finds out that Greta uses assertive act 12 times. Further, the researcher finds that Greta uses assertive acts when she talks about climate change. Further analysis can be seen below.

From Greta's speech *Save the World by Changing the Rules*, Greta tries to deliver the message that climate crisis is important issue. She starts the speech by acknowledging her background and idea why climate change matters. In her speech, she wants the hearer to recognize that climate change is a serious situation, it is

emergency. In this state of topic, Greta also tells the audience how she becomes climate activist and tells her ideas about climate change. In building awareness topic, it is found that assertive act is used by Greta. From the finding it is figured out that assertive act is used 6 times. Assertive act is used by Greta to talk about the facts of the meaning utterance. Assertive is about assertions, descriptions, claims, statements of fact, reports, and conclusions (Searle, 2005).

Data 1

*When **I was about eight years old, I first heard about something called climate change or global warming.** Apparently, that was something humans have created by our way of living. I was told to turn off the lights to save energy and to recycle paper to save resources.*

The emboldened word in data 1 is categorized as assertive act. In the first emboldened sentence ***I was about eight years old, I first heard about something called climate change or global warming*** is classified as assertive act because according to Searle (2005) assertive act means an illocutionary act of describing a state of affairs. In this context, Greta aims to describe her experience of how she knew about climate change. The emboldened sentence above shows Greta's assertion of her background. Further, in the next sentence ***that was something humans have created by our way of living*** shows that Greta believes that human is the one who responsible to the earth. Further, the next sentence ***I was told to turn off the lights to save energy and to recycle paper to save resources*** shows that Greta is about to communicate her reason of being a climate activist. Therefore, data 1 is categorized as assertive act there is a condition where Greta gives information the hearer. From the data ***I was about eight years old, I first heard***

about something called climate change or global warming, the hearer could get the information in which Greta was first introduced to climate change when she was 8 years old. Thus, data 1 is classified as assertive act of informing in which Greta gives information to the hearer.

Moreover, the illocutionary act of assertive act from the data 1 is that Greta intends to inform the reader that climate change is substantial. From the data *I was about eight years old, I first heard about something called climate change or global warming*, it is implied that climate change has been a problem since a long way ago because it was year of 2020 when Greta was 8 years old and climate change is still the problem until today. Therefore, it is implied that Greta informs the reader that climate change needs to be solved and human is the only one who can solve the issue of climate change.

Assertive act is found in another statement uttered by Greta. It can be seen from the data 2 below.

Data 2

*Because if we were, and if it was really happening, **we wouldn't be talking about anything else. As soon as you'd turn on the TV, everything would be about that.** Headlines, radio, newspapers, you would never read or hear about anything else, as if there was a world war going on. But no one ever talked about it.*

Data 2 is about assertive act. The emboldened sentence *we wouldn't be talking about anything else* is categorized as assertive meaning because Searle (2005) states that assertive meaning is about a description of certain circumstances. In this case, it shows that Greta asserts the hearer that climate change is substantial by

stating *we wouldn't be talking about anything else*. The emboldened sentence *as soon as you'd turn on the TV, everything would be about that* strengthen the analysis of data 2. The sentence is classified as assertive act because it is in the line with Searle's theory of types of speech act (2005) in which it deals with the speakers' experience of certain event. The data is categorized as assertive act of stating because from the data it shows that Greta states her opinion towards climate change. The data *we wouldn't be talking about anything else* shows Greta's opinion towards climate change in which she thinks that climate change is important issue.

In this context, the illocutionary of assertive act from the data 2 is that Greta intends to inform the reader that climate change is substantial and Greta intends to make the hearer aware of it because there are a lot of people not aware of climate change. The sentence *we wouldn't be talking about anything else* implies that the reality that people do not care of the impact of climate change because they live as if there is no problem at all. Therefore, through her speech, Greta informs the reader that climate change is substantial.

When spreading the awareness of climate crisis, another assertive act uttered by Greta is found in the data 3.

Data 3

So when I was 11, I became ill. I fell into depression, I stopped talking, and I stopped eating. In two months, I lost about 10 kilos of weight. Later on, I was diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, OCD and selective mutism.

Data 3 is a part of assertive act. The emboldened sentence *I was 11, I became ill* is classified as assertive meaning because according to Ardiansyah (2015) when the speaker states something, it is categorized as assertive act. In this context, Greta states tries to communicate the reader that she suffers from Asperger Syndrome. Therefore, data 3 is classified as assertive act. The data shows that Greta tries to inform the hearer that she suffers an ill. The hearer could get the information that she is diagnosed with Asperger syndrome. Therefore, data 3 is categorized as assertive act of informing the hearer. From the statement in data 3 *I was 11, I became ill*. The researcher could not get the information of the intention of why she gives information of her condition. However, the data 4 shows her intention why she informs her condition.

Data 4

That basically means I only speak when I think it's necessary. Now is one of those moments.

Further emboldened sentence *That basically means I only speak when I think it's necessary. Now is one of those moments* is categorized as assertive act because according to Ardiansyah (2015) assertive act deals with the fact of statement uttered by the speaker. In this context, Greta states her opinion that climate change is important issue. Data 3 shows that Greta suffers an Asperger Syndrome. Thus, she became speak less because of the syndrome. Therefore, data 4 is categorized as an assertive act of stating because it can be seen the tendency of Greta showing her idea of that climate change is important issue to discuss by stating *Now is one of those moments*.

Thus, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 4 is that Greta intends to make people aware of climate change. From the data, Greta mentions her illness to inform the reader that she only speaks when she thinks it is necessary by stating *That basically means I only speak when I think it's necessary*. It means that Greta wants the hearer to realize that human civilization is in danger if the climate change is not solved.

Further analysis finds out another use of assertive act in building awareness topic.

It can be seen from the example below.

Data 5

*especially when it comes to the sustainability crisis, where everyone keeps saying climate change is an existential threat and the most important issue of all. **And yet they just carry on like before***

Data 6

There are no gray areas when it comes to survival. Either we go on as a civilization or we don't.

Data 5 is about assertive act. The emboldened sentence ***And yet they just carry on like before*** is classified as assertive act because Nadeak (2016) defined assertive act as a form of opinion or fact based on the observation or experience. In this context, Greta tries to inform the hearer about that many people are not aware of climate change whereas people know that climate change is dangerous for human's civilization. The phrase ***carry on like before*** means that many people are still using plastic and many business are not eco-friendly that it quicken climate change.

The use of illocutionary of assertive act when Greta intends to make people aware of climate change is supported by data 6. The emboldened sentence ***There are no gray areas when it comes to survival*** is included as assertive act because Searle (2005) refers assertive act as any opinion or fact or argument delivered by the speaker. In this context, Greta is about informing the reader that climate change is really substantial for human's civilization. Greta uses metaphor term to describe the issue of climate change. The phrase ***gray areas*** imply that people need to be serious in dealing with climate change or human's civilization will end. Data 6 is about Greta's own opinion about climate change. The sentence ***There are no gray areas when it comes to survival*** shows that she believes that in dealing with climate change people cannot be half-hearted. She means that people cannot say they care about climate change and still use plastic bottle. She intends that there is no double standard when dealing with climate change. Thus, data 6 is classified as assertive act of stating. Thus, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 5 & 6 is Greta intends to make people aware of climate change and change their way of living.

When talking about building awareness, Greta tends to use assertive act because in this state, Greta tries to assert the hearer to be more aware to climate change. It is in the vein with Searle (2005) assertive act happens when the speaker aims to describe a state of affairs.

It is also found that when Greta talks about climate change as existential threat for civilization. Greta tends to use assertive act as well. The next analysis is about climate change as existential crisis. In Greta's speech, it is found that the point of her speech is about climate change as existential crisis. She talks about what is the

impact of climate change. In delivering the topic, it is found that assertive act is used by Greta 4 times.

Data 7

*Nor does anyone ever mention **the greenhouse gases already locked in the system.***

Data 7 is about assertive act. The emboldened sentence ***the greenhouse gases already locked in the system*** is classified as assertive meaning because assertive act is about fact or opinion of the speaker in expressing certain phenomenon (Ramadhani, 2019). In this context, Greta informs the reader about the sign of climate crisis that threaten the civilization. From the sentence ***the greenhouse gases already locked in the system***, the hearer could get the information that the climate change in the world has been already in a high level and it could lead to extinction. Thus, data 7 is classified as an assertive act of informing because Greta gives information of the sign of climate change. Moreover, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 6 is that Greta wants the hearer realize that climate change is important issue and need to be solved.

Further, it is found the use of assertive act when Greta talks about climate change as existential crisis. It can be seen from the example below.

Data 8

*Nor that air pollution is hiding a warming so that when we stop burning fossil fuels, **we already have an extra level of warming perhaps as high as 0.5 to 1.1 degrees Celsius.***

Data 8 is assertive act. The emboldened sentence ***we already have an extra level of warming perhaps as high as 0.5 to 1.1 degrees Celsius*** is categorized as a part

of assertive act because when a sentence, phrase, or clause explains the fact and opinion of the speaker is assertive act (Ardiansyah, 2015). In this context, Greta informs the reader another sign of climate crisis in which the temperature is increasing and it has already been beyond normal. Therefore, data 8 is classified as an assertive act of informing. Because the hearer could get the information from the statement *we already have an extra level of warming* that the world is in the high level of global warming where the heat temperature is increasing. Moreover, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 7 is Greta wants the hearers become sensitive to climate crisis issue so that climate change can be solved.

Another assertive act is found when Greta discusses about the issue of climate change as existential crisis.

Data 9

*Furthermore, does hardly anyone speak about the fact that **we are in the midst of the sixth mass extinction, with up to 200 species going extinct every single day, that the extinction rate today is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than what is seen as normal.***

Data 9 is the example of assertive act. The emboldened sentence *that we are in the midst of the sixth mass extinction* is classified as assertive act because according to Searle (2005) assertive act means the statement of fact or opinion delivered by the speaker. In this context, Greta informs the reader about the fact that climate change is threaten the civilization which can be seen from the following statement *that the extinction rate today is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than what is seen as normal.* Data 9 is classified as an assertive act of informing as well. Because from the statement *we are in the midst of the sixth mass extinction*, the

hearer could know that the impact of climate change can do extinction to all species in the world. Greta gives information that the worst impact of climate change is that extinction which means there is no future for the next generation. Thus, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 9 is Greta wants the hearer to aware of climate crisis in which it dangers the earth.

From the analysis in the topic of climate change as existential crisis, it is found out that when talking about climate change as existential crisis, Greta tends to use assertive act. Assertive act means stating a fact or opinion (Searle, 2005). The tendency of Greta using assertive act when discussing about climate change as existential crisis is because Greta tries to inform the reader about the fact of climate change's signs and want people become sensitive of climate change issue.

Moreover, assertive act is used by Greta as well when she talks about youth generation. The researcher finds out that Greta also talks about young people that will be future citizens. She talks about the future of young people is unclear. It is about if the climate change is not stopped, young people will lose hope to live their future. In talking about youth generations, Greta tends to use assertive act to affirm the fact to the reader about the climate change that happen and that will affect the future of young people. It is found that assertive act is used by Greta 4 times. Further explanation can be seen from the example below.

Data 10

When you think about the future today, you don't think beyond the year 2050.

Data 11

What we do or don't do right now will affect my entire life and the lives of my children and grandchildren.

Data 12

What we do or don't do right now, me and my generation can't undo in the future.

In discussing about youth generation, Greta mostly mention about the future. The researcher finds the similar characteristic in data 10, 11, and 12 in which she talks about the life of the future generation. Data 10, 11, and 12 is categorized as assertive act. The research takes one of the representatives of the data to be analyzed. The emboldened sentence ***What we do or don't do right now will affect my entire life and the lives of my children and grandchildren*** is categorized as assertive act because assertive act is about the speaker's opinion or the speaker's belief towards something (Searle, 2005). Data 10, 11, 12 is categorized as an assertive act of stating. Because Greta states her thought, idea, and opinion about what will happen if the climate change is not solved. From the data, it is implied that Greta is worried about her or future generation because adult people are still not aware of climate change. Thus, this is why she speaks her thought ***When you think about the future today, you don't think beyond the year 2050*** to make people realize that climate change is very substantial especially for the future generation.

In this context, the data shows what is believed by Greta that people have to do revolutionary because if they are not it will ruin the future of youth generations. Thus, the illocutionary of assertive act of data 10, 11, and 12 is Greta wants to

affirm the reader to make revolutionary of their way of living in order to save the future of the youth generation.

The next analysis is about the use of assertive act when Greta talks about youth generation.

Data 13

*But I think that if a few children can get headlines all over the world just by not coming to school for a few weeks, **imagine what we could all do together if you wanted to.***

Data 13 is about assertive act. The emboldened sentence ***imagine what we could all do together if you wanted*** is categorized as assertive act because it shows what the speaker's belief (Searle, 2005). In this context, Greta informs the hearer that youth can make difference in which Greta believes that they can become a spotlight from over the world. Data 13 is classified as an assertive act of stating. Greta states that even though they are children but they also have power. Greta wants the hearer know that youth also can make difference so that people do not underestimate them. From the statement ***imagine what we could all do together if you wanted to*** Greta wants the people also to be aware of climate change issue because the impact of climate change issue will affect the future. It is supported as well from the previous sentence ***But I think that if a few children can get headlines all over the world.*** Thus, the illocutionary of assertive act in data 13 is Greta wants to affirm the hearer of youth generation to be more sensitive to social issues because it will affect their future.

When talking about youth generation, Greta tends to use assertive act. The tendency to use assertive act when discussing about youth generation because Greta wants to

affirm the hearer about what she believes which is youth can make difference and the danger of climate change. Assertive act means describing a fact or opinion of the speaker (Searle, 2005).

Thus, from the analysis of assertive act, it is found that Greta uses assertive act in her speech 13 times. Then, assertive act becomes the most used speech act in Greta speech. Greta uses assertive act when she talks about building awareness. In building awareness, she intends to make people realize that climate change is real. According to NASA and IPCC, research found that the global temperature has increased by 1.4 °F since 1880, CO₂ levels has reached 400.71 parts per billion, loss of world's forest cover between the period 2000 and 2012 is 1.5 million square km, reduction of land ice 287 billion metric ton per year, sea level rise is 3.2 mm per year and loss of arctic ice cover at the rate of 13.3% per decade. Greta wants the hearer to be sensitive about climate change because it is a global issue. Further, Greta also uses assertive act when she talks about climate change as existential crisis. In talking about climate change as existential crisis, Greta intends to make people aware of climate change by stating the fact of the effect of climate change such as greenhouse effect where heat is trapped in the earth and it causes the world become heater and mass extinction. It is supported by the research by IPCC (2007), The use of fossil fuel cause 30% increase in the greenhouse gases' concentration. Therefore, earth's surface temperature has risen by 0.18 °C. In the period ranging 1750-2001 increase in CO₂ was by 31%, 150% for methane and 16% for nitrous oxide in the atmosphere. Moreover, Greta also uses assertive act when talking about youth generation. Youth generation is also essential in Greta's speech because she fights for the future of young people. She speaks up about the climate change so

that people of young generation can have place in the earth for their future. She uses assertive act to make people aware of climate change because if the world ends, there will be no future for the young generation. Thus, from her speech, Greta hopes that people become aware of climate change and change their way of living.

4.2 Directive Act

Directive act means the aim of the speaker in making activity done by the hearer (Cruse, 2000). According to Setiani & Utami (2018), directive act appears in the form of commanding, asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, suggesting, forbidding, etc. In analyzing directive act, it is found that Greta uses directive act 6 times in her speech. Further finding shows that Greta tends to uses directive act when she is about giving solution. Further analysis can be seen below.

From Greta's speech, it can be seen that she is trying to give solution to the reader about what people need to do in dealing with climate crisis. From the finding, it is found that when giving solution to the audience, the types of act that commonly appears is directive act. The finding finds out that directive act appears 4 times. It can be seen from the example below.

Data 14

We have to change.

Data 15

So we can't save the world by playing by the rules, because the rules have to be changed.

Data 16

Everything needs to change, and it has to start today.

Data 17

But the climate crisis has already been solved. We already have all the facts and solutions. All we have to do is to wake up and change.

The emboldened sentences *We have to change, because the rules have to be changed, everything needs to change, it has to start today, all we have to do is to wake up and change* is categorized as directive act. According to Searle (2005) directive act is used to make people to do something. The sentences above have similarity in which they talk about revolutionary. From these data, the writer takes one of the representatives to represent the data. In this context, the sentence *Everything needs to change* means that Greta asks the hearers to do revolutionary in their way of living and also the rule to organize human's civilization. Further data *it has to start today* means that there is no time left to save the world. Data 14, 15, 16, and 17 is classified as a directive act of asking. Because from the statement, it is clearly seen that Greta ask the hearer to change their way of living in order to save the world. Greta insists that the only way to stop the climate change is by doing revolutionary in our way of living. Because according to BBC (2020), climate change is caused by human activities such as the use of emission fuel, greenhouse that trapping the heat in the earth, and deforestation. The effect of this climate change is the world become heater. Even it is predicted that the Arctic ocean will become ice-free. Climate change also gives massive impact to the society in many sectors such as human health, agriculture, and transportation. Thus, the illocutionary of

directive act in data 14, 15, 16, and 17 is Greta asks the hearer to change their way of living and be aware of climate change because it threatens all species' lives.

From the finding, it is found out that when Greta offers solution, she tends to use directive act. Directive act is about commanding someone to do something (Searle, 2005). Greta uses directive act when offering solution because from her statement *All we have to do is to wake up and change* implies that revolutionary is the one and only solution to save the world from climate crisis.

Further analysis shows that Greta asks people to reduce emission. In this case, it is found that Greta uses directive act.

Data 18

*Rich countries like Sweden **need to start reducing** emissions by at least 15% every year.*

Data 19

*That means that rich countries **need to get down to zero emissions** within 6 to 12 years, with today's emission speed.*

Data 18 is about directive act. The emboldened sentence *Rich countries like Sweden need to start reducing emissions by at least 15% every year* is directive act because directive act means asking people to do something (Searle, 2005). In this context Greta asks people of developed countries to reduce the use of emission in order to reduce the impact of climate crisis. Data 19 is about directive act. The emboldened sentence *That means that rich countries need to get down to zero emissions within 6 to 12 years, with today's emission speed* is classified as directive act because there is an act of asking someone to do something (Ramadhani, 2019). In this case, Greta

asks the people of developed countries once again to reduce the use of emission. Data 18 and 19 is categorized as a directive act of asking. Because it is clearly stated that Greta asks developed country to reduce the use of emission in order to save the world from climate change. It is implied that Greta insists people to be more eco-friendly because it is known that the use of emission is one of human activities that cause climate change. Therefore, the climate change that happens right now is caused by human. Thus, from the speech it is implied as well that human is the only one who is responsible for the climate change. From data 18 and 19, the illocutionary act that can be implied is that Greta wants the hearer to be realize that climate change is real and to do something on it.

Thus, from the analysis of directive act, it is found out that Greta uses directive act 6 times. She uses directive acts when she is about giving solution. Thus, it implies that climate change can only be solved when people unite. The use of directive act when Greta offers solution is to asks the hearer to change their way of living because this is the only way to stop the climate change. Because the use of emission is one of the major causes of climate change which also has role in the greenhouse effect. Greta asks the hearer to reduce the use of emission because it can stop or slower the climate change. It is supported by UNDP (2018), we need to reduce global emissions by 2030, and have carbon-neutral economies by 2050, if we are to avoid an irreversible climate crisis. Further, UNDP has climate change mitigation portfolio in which they schedule to reduce greenhouse emission. Deforestation and forest degradation accounts for more than 10 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, it is now clear that the stabilization of global temperatures cannot be achieved without reducing emissions from the forest sector (UNDP). Greta also intends that

human is the cause of climate change and the one who responsible to solve the problem. It is in the vein with Acciona, Experts agree that the **Industrial Revolution** was the turning point when emissions of greenhouse effect gases entering the atmosphere began to soar. The Industrial Revolution was itself borne out of smaller revolutions: agricultural, technological, demographic, and transport since 1750 when there was a massive population growth. Because of the population growth, the demand of energy from fossil fuel and production increase. That is why human is responsible for the global climate change.

4.3 Commissive Act

Commissive act means getting a transformation in the world by making an agreement (Mey, 2001). The speaker commit himself/herself to do somethings in the future. According to Setiani & Utami (2018), commissive act appears in the form of promise, vow, guarantee, refusal, threat, etc. The writer found commissive act of guaranteeing 2 times in Greta's speech. Greta uses commissive act when she talks about humanity, human civilization, and ethic. She talks about the what can humans do in order to save human civilization. When deliver the topic of humanity, Greta tends to use commissive act. Further finding shows as well that commissive act is used by Greta after she offers solution which means she uses directive act. It can be seen from the example below

Data 20

And that is so that we can stay below a two-degree warming target.

The emboldened sentence ***And that is so that we can stay below a two-degree warming target*** is classified as commissive act because the function of commissive

act is the speakers commit about some future (Ardiansyah, 2015). In this context, Greta commits to the hearer that in the future the temperature can decrease. The sentence *so that we can stay below a two-degree warming target* is classified as a commissive act of guarantee. The preceding statement from data 20 is a directive act of asking *Rich countries like Sweden need to start reducing emissions* stated by Greta shows what is needed to do to stop the climate change. After stating that developed countries need to reduce the use of emissions fuel, Greta guarantee the hearer that the temperature can be stable and will not get heater. Thus, the illocutionary of directive act followed by commissive act is to ask the hearer to change their way of living because it can save the earth from climate crisis.

Another finding of the use commissive when talking about humanity is found.

Data 21

*And that is so that **people in poorer countries can have a chance to heighten their standard of living** by building some of the infrastructure that we have already built, such as roads, schools, hospitals, clean drinking water, electricity, and so on.*

It is found that when Greta talks about humanity, she uses commissive act. Data 20 is about commissive act. The emboldened sentence *And that is so that **people in poorer countries can have a chance to heighten their standard of living*** is categorized as commissive act because there is an act of committing something for the future action (Ardiansyah, 2015). In this state, Greta commits to the hearer about the possibility that bright future for poorer countries. Data 21 is included as a commissive act of guaranteeing because Greta guarantees the hearer that people in developing country could have a change to have a better life. The preceding

statement of a directive act of asking *That means that rich countries need to get down to zero emissions within 6 to 12 years, with today's emission speed* stated by Greta in data 19. By asking people to reduce the use of emission, Greta guarantees the hearer that people in developing country can have better life. It is supported by the following statement *building some of the infrastructure that we have already built, such as roads, schools, hospitals, clean drinking water, electricity, and so on* that if the use of emission is reduced people could have better education, health, infrastructure, and other access to ease their life. Thus, the illocutionary act is Greta asks the hearer to change their way of living because it is not only save the world but also save other human's lives to get proper life which can be seen from the statement *building some of the infrastructure that we have already built, such as roads, schools, hospitals, clean drinking water, electricity, and so on.*

When talking about humanity, Greta tends to use directive act and the it is followed by commissive act. Directive act means giving command or asking someone to do something (Searle, 2005). Commissive act is committing something the course of future action (Searle, 2005). In this case, the tendency of Greta uses directive act and followed by commissive act because she wants to show that we still have hope to save the world from the climate change as it can be seen from the statement *That means that rich countries need to get down to zero emissions within 6 to 12 years, with today's emission speed*, Greta uses directive act to ask people to do something about climate change. Later she added *And that is so that people in poorer countries can have a chance to heighten their standard of living*, Greta guarantees that by doing so people can stop the world from climate change. Because climate

change is real and it threaten the world. Further, Greta uses commissive act when she is about talking about humanity, because she wants to give hope that climate change can be solved so that people can have better life.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, language use has variation of goal. Through language, people can marginalize certain social actor or choosing the choice of words. Further, language is an vital part in safeguarding the listener or reader's emotion. Language is a tool that is used by people to achieve their goal. There is an implicit meaning in the use of language. Language is spoken to maintain power, achieving goal, and etc. The research is about Greta's speech. It is found out that Greta's speech has great impact to the audience. Therefore, the researcher took Greta's speech as the resource of the research.

To conclude, assertive act refers to the acts which commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. While, directive acts deal with an attempt of the speakers to get the hearer to do something through language. Commissive act means getting a transformation in the world by making an agreement. The findings figure out when Greta talks about building awareness, she tends to use assertive acts. It also happens when Greta talks about climate change as existential crisis in which she tends to use assertive acts. In Greta's speech as well, it is found out that when she talks about youth generation, she tends to use assertive act. It can be concluded that she uses assertive acts when it is about informing the reader about climate change. Further, the researcher finds out that when Greta is about offering solution of what can people do about climate change, she tends to use directive act because she is asking people to change their way of living in order to save the earth. The researcher figures out as well that when it comes about humanity, Greta tends to use directive and commissive act. It is because she tries to give solution and pledge

the reader what will happen if we reduce the emission, in this context it will save the earth. The next analysis concludes that the implied meaning in Greta's speech is encouraging youth generation to be more sensitive and making people change their way of living to save the earth.

To this end, the researcher does not have the capability to judge whether the interpretation in this thesis is right or not since within the same set of data the result of the analysis still might be different each researcher. Thus, the role of the readers is important in order to decide whether the research is plausible or not.

After analyzing the data and summarizing the conclusions, the researcher suggests that for linguistic students who want to do research in a pragmatic approach, they can explore more deeply about speech act theory. In addition, other researchers can observe other media or cues such as body language to see if perlocutionary measures are fulfilled or not. In addition, the researchers hope that this research will contribute to a better understanding of speech acts, and can be an additional reference for those interested in learning more about speech acts. . Based on this research, the writer hopes that there will be other researchers who will carry out the same topic to complete this research for linguistics development although in a different field.

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APPENDICES

Greta's Speech

When I was about eight years old, I first heard about something called climate change or global warming. Apparently, that was something humans have created by our way of living. I was told to turn off the lights to save energy and to recycle paper to save resources. I remember thinking that it was very strange that humans, who are an animal species among others, could be capable of changing the Earth's climate. Because if we were, and if it was really happening, we wouldn't be talking about anything else. As soon as you'd turn on the TV, everything would be about that. Headlines, radio, newspapers, you would never read or hear about anything else, as if there was a world war going on. But no one ever talked about it. If burning fossil fuels was so bad that it threatened our very existence, how could we just continue like before? Why were there no restrictions? Why wasn't it made illegal? To me, that did not add up. It was too unreal. So when I was 11, I became ill. I fell into depression, I stopped talking, and I stopped eating. In two months, I lost about 10 kilos of weight. Later on, I was diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, OCD and selective mutism. That basically means I only speak when I think it's necessary - now is one of those moments. (Applause) For those of us who are on the spectrum, almost everything is black or white. We aren't very good at lying, and we usually don't enjoy participating in this social game that the rest of you seem so fond of. (Laughter) I think in many ways that we autistic are the normal ones, and the rest of the people are pretty strange, (Laughter) especially when it comes to the sustainability crisis, where everyone keeps saying climate change is an existential threat and the most important issue of all, and yet they just carry on like before. I don't understand that, because if the emissions have to stop, then we must stop the emissions. To me that is black or white. There are no gray areas when it comes to survival. Either we go on as a civilization or we don't. We have to change. Rich countries like Sweden need to start reducing emissions by at least 15 percent every year. And that is so that we can stay below a two-degree warming target. Yet, as the IPCC have recently demonstrated, aiming instead for 1.5 degrees Celsius would significantly reduce the climate impacts. But we can only imagine what that means for reducing emissions. You would think the media and every one of our leaders would be talking about nothing else, but they never even mention it. Nor does anyone ever mention the greenhouse gases already locked in the system. Nor that air pollution is hiding a warming so that when we stop burning fossil fuels, we already have an extra level of warming perhaps as high as 0.5 to 1.1 degrees Celsius. Furthermore does hardly anyone speak about the fact that we are in the midst of the sixth mass extinction, with up to 200 species going extinct every single day, that the extinction rate today is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than what is seen as normal. Nor does hardly anyone ever speak about the aspect of equity or climate justice, clearly stated everywhere in the Paris Agreement, which is absolutely necessary to make it work on a global scale. That means that rich countries need to get down to zero emissions within 6 to 12

years, with today's emission speed. And that is so that people in poorer countries can have a chance to heighten their standard of living by building some of the infrastructure that we have already built, such as roads, schools, hospitals, clean drinking water, electricity, and so on. Because how can we expect countries like India or Nigeria to care about the climate crisis if we who already have everything don't care even a second about it or our actual commitments to the Paris Agreement? So, why are we not reducing our emissions? Why are they in fact still increasing? Are we knowingly causing a mass extinction? Are we evil? No, of course not. People keep doing what they do because the vast majority doesn't have a clue about the actual consequences of our everyday life, and they don't know that rapid change is required. We all think we know, and we all think everybody knows, but we don't. Because how could we? If there really was a crisis, and if this crisis was caused by our emissions, you would at least see some signs. Not just flooded cities, tens of thousands of dead people, and whole nations leveled to piles of torn down buildings. You would see some restrictions. But no. And no one talks about it. There are no emergency meetings, no headlines, no breaking news. No one is acting as if we were in a crisis. Even most climate scientists or green politicians keep on flying around the world, eating meat and dairy. If I live to be 100, I will be alive in the year 2103. When you think about the future today, you don't think beyond the year 2050. By then, I will, in the best case, not even have lived half of my life. What happens next? The year 2078, I will celebrate my 75th birthday. If I have children or grandchildren, maybe they will spend that day with me. Maybe they will ask me about you, the people who were around, back in 2018. Maybe they will ask why you didn't do anything while there still was time to act. What we do or don't do right now will affect my entire life and the lives of my children and grandchildren. What we do or don't do right now, me and my generation can't undo in the future. So when school started in August of this year, I decided that this was enough. I set myself down on the ground outside the Swedish parliament. I school striked for the climate. Some people say that I should be in school instead. Some people say that I should study to become a climate scientist so that I can "solve the climate crisis." But the climate crisis has already been solved. We already have all the facts and solutions. All we have to do is to wake up and change. And why should I be studying for a future that soon will be no more when no one is doing anything whatsoever to save that future? And what is the point of learning facts in the school system when the most important facts given by the finest science of that same school system clearly means nothing to our politicians and our society. Some people say that Sweden is just a small country, and that it doesn't matter what we do, but I think that if a few children can get headlines all over the world just by not coming to school for a few weeks, imagine what we could all do together if you wanted to. (Applause) Now we're almost at the end of my talk, and this is where people usually start talking about hope, solar panels, wind power, circular economy, and so on, but I'm not going to do that. We've had 30 years of pep-talking and selling positive ideas. And I'm sorry, but it doesn't work. Because if it would have, the emissions would have gone down by now. They haven't. And yes, we do need hope, of course we do. But

the one thing we need more than hope is action. Once we start to act, hope is everywhere. So instead of looking for hope, look for action. Then, and only then, hope will come. Today, we use 100 million barrels of oil every single day. There are no politics to change that. There are no rules to keep that oil in the ground. So we can't save the world by playing by the rules, because the rules have to be changed. Everything needs to change, and it has to start today. Thank you. (Applause)