

## SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS IN DESMOND'S CONVERSATION IN "HACKSAW RIDGE" MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to describe the types and the functions of speech act performed by Desmond in his conversations in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The data sources of the research were taken from the movie script. After collecting the data, the data are selected, reduced and analyzed using Searle's theory of speech act in *Speech Acts Essay in the Philosophy of Language* book in 1977. The result of this research shows that there are five types of speech act act in 231 utterances consisting 78 utterances of directive, 165 utterances of representative, 10 utterances of expressive, 12 utterances of commissive and 2 utterances of declarative in the *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The functions of speech act are utterances of stating complaining, alerting, claiming, concluding, reporting, affirming, forecasting, insisting, asserting, questioning, ordering, begging, demanding, commanding, requesting, suggesting, promising, offering, refusing, apologizing, blaming, yelling, thanking, liking, praising, mocking, being ashamed, declaring war, and love. It can be concluded that the most kinds of speech act used by the main character is representative act of stating.

**Keywords:** Speech Act, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act

### Introduction

Language plays the basic role in human's communication and the smallest element of language is word. Words can be used by people to do many things and they can convey their thoughts, emotion and experience such as when describing elements, requesting, apologizing, etc. However, sometimes people do not accurately understand the purpose of the utterance and just say it without trying to find out the meanings or purpose behind it using words or sentences.

A sentence is a combination of some words that the people utter every day. People try to accomplish their thought using words in a sentence that sometimes conveys the unknown meaning or purpose of an abstract word. However, every sentence is designed to serve a specific function to inform and affects the listener.

When there is a communication between speaker and listener in society, sometimes the speaker not only using words in their utterance, but also using gesture to force or make sure the interlocutors understand or to do something. The utterance between the communicator is also called as speech act that is part of language that

concerns in what people say through the language. Speech act can be found not only in the society communication but also shown in a movie too.

Movie can be classified as one of media communications, as it gives a meaningful message to the audience. The communications of the characters reflect ordinary communication in real life. As a part of entertaining media most people in this world watch movie especially when they get bored or have free time. Movie not only entertained the audience but also give specific information. Through movie we can learn while watching, we can also improve our vocabulary, get moral values, educational values and so on especially for non-native language speaker who trying to studied the language used in the movie. As a literary work, a movie script contains dialogues with particular context. One of the contexts that always appear in the communication among the character in film that can be studied is speech act.

In reporting the data writer analyze speech act in conversations of the main characters in a movie entitled *Hacksaw Ridge*. The writer is interested to analyze and discuss the movie entitled *Hacksaw Ridge* because the movie is interesting and gives a lot of character education values that benefit to our life.

The aim of this research is to obtain answers to the following research question:

1. What types of speech acts are used in Desmond's conversation in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie?
2. What functions of speech act are used in Desmond's conversation in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie?

## **Theoretical review**

### **1. Language**

Based on William Rice – Johnston (2008: 1), language is the process or set of processes used to ensure there is agreement between the sender and receiver for meanings assigned to the symbols and the schema for combining them used for each communication. A communication takes place when one individual, a sender, displays, transmits or otherwise directs a set of symbols to another individual, a receiver, with the aim of changing something, either something the receiver is doing (or not doing) or changing his or her world view. This set of symbols is typically described as a message. However, the reader may appropriately question how such activities as the recitation of poetry, the performance of rock music or the delivery of a university lecture comply with it. Further to any pecuniary considerations, an individual recites, performs or deliver. (William Rice-Johnston, 2008)

### **2. Sociolinguistics**

Many sociolinguists have proposed some definitions of sociolinguistics. Some of those definitions are included in this chapter to give better understanding on this branch of linguistics.

Miriam Meyerhoff (2006: 26) stated that, Sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. The point of that is sociolinguistics can show the differences of language widely.

Wardhaugh (2006: 13) stated that, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure which better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistics features serve to characterize particular social arrangements. He also clearly believes in by highlighting that sociolinguistics is still clearly unified through its concern with how people use language to create and express identities, relate to one another in groups, and seek to resist, protect, or increase various kinds of power. (2005)

### **3. Speech Act**

Speech act theory deals with the idea that “words” have meaning. It is used widely in linguistics, to refer a theory which analyzes the role of the utterance in relation to the behavior of speakers and hearer in interpersonal communication.

The term ‘speech act’ is derived from the work of the Cambridge Philosopher J. L. Austin in the series of William James lectures he delivered at Harvard in 1955, speech act theory believes in identifying utterances and turns as actual actions. This theory not only considers language used by the speaker but studies change in the state of behavior of the speaker as well as the listener at the time of communication.

Yule (1996:47) states that speech act is action performed via utterance. In speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting thus serves a function in communication. The point of that is language form of communications that performed as speech act via utterance.

### **4. Speech Act Terminology.**

#### *a. Locutionary Acts*

According to Austin (1965), a locutionary act is an act where the speaker says something and produces certain noise or utters words in proper order that must carry meaning, sense and reference with them.

#### *b. Illocutionary Acts*

The illocutionary act is closely connected with speaker’s intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, and giving commands, threatening and many others. Austin (1965) observed: “Illocutionary act is an act, which is uttered by the speaker with intention, by keeping motive in mind. It includes asking or answering a question, giving information, warning, announcing a verdict, or an intention pronouncing sentence, appointing, appealing, criticizing, describing, and many more suggestions.” (p.98)

#### *c. Perlocutionary Act*

Perlocutionary acts, Austin's last element in the three-fold definition of speech acts, are performed with the intention of producing a further effect on the hearer. It is an act having an effect on those who hear a meaningful utterance

### **5. Classification of speech acts**

There are five basic kinds of speech act of utterance that one can perform in speaking which are promoted by Searle in Levinson (1983: 240), they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

#### *a. Representative Act (Assertive)*

Assertives or representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition. It is an illocutionary act which states the facts. The class involves: asserting, concluding, affirming, believing, concluding, denying, reporting, etc.

#### *b. Declarative Act (Declaration)*

Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. In declarations the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object or situation, solely by making the utterance.

#### *c. Commissive Act*

Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of action. The class involves: promising, offering, guarantee, pledging, swearing, vowing, undertaking, warrant, etc.

#### *d. Directive Act*

Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. It is an illocutionary force that gets things done by the addressee. The class involves: ordering, requesting, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, daring, inviting, insisting, etc.

#### *e. Expressive Act*

Expressives express a psychological or mental state of the speaker. The class involves: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, appreciating, deploring, detesting, regretting, thanking, welcoming, etc.

### **Research method**

This research used discourse analysis as one of the research type to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written text in widely used. Brown and Yule (1983: 1), discourse analyst is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for. It is concerned with language used in social context and in particular with interaction or dialogue between the speakers.

In collecting the data, the researcher did the following steps:

1. The researcher watched some movies to find appropriate movie in her study
2. The researcher choose the movie for her study
3. The researcher taken subtitle from google and transformed the data into written form before analyzing them.

In analyzing the data, the researcher takes the following procedures:

1. The researcher classified the types of speech act used in Desmond's conversations.
2. The researcher identifies the speech act functions in Desmond's conversations.
3. The researcher drew the conclusion.

## Findings

The researcher focused her analysis on 233 utterances done by the main character from the beginning until the end and discusses 231 utterances of illocutionary. The types of illocutionary acts that found used by the main character are: representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives and declaratives and there are 10 functions of representatives in 129 utterances, 7 functions of directives in 78 utterances, 3 functions of commissives in 10 utterances, 8 functions of expressives in 12 utterances and 2 functions of declaratives in 2 utterances.

Table 1: Data of types and functions of speech act used by Desmond in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie

No	Types	Functions	Number
1	DIRECTIVE	QUESTIONING	28
		ORDERING	10
		COMMAND	3
		DEMAND	4
		BEGGING	8
		REQUESTING	11
		SUGGESTING	14
2	REPRESENTATIVE	STATING	91
		COMPLAINING	8
		REPORTING	11
		ALERTING	4
		AFFIRMING	1
		ASSERTING	1
		CLAIMING	2
		CONCLUDING	4
		INSIST	5
		FORECASTING	2

3	EXPRESSIVE	APOLOGIZING	3
		BLAMING	1
		YELLING	1
		MOCKING	2
		THANKING	1
		LIKE	1
		PRAISING	2
		ASHAMED	1
4	COMMISSIVE	OFFERING	2
		PROMISING	3
		REFUSING	5
5	DECLARATIVE	LOVE	1
		WAR	1
TOTAL :		30	231

## Discussion

In this analysis the researcher has found five types of illocutionary acts in the movie, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, declaratives and the functions speech act. This is some analysis types of illocutionary acts and strategies used to realize the illocutionary acts are presented as follow:

### Directive Act

Directive as a term to describe those speech acts that are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to carry out an action, then a suggestion would carry a weak force whereas a command would carry a stronger force. Directives perform asking or questioning, suggesting, ordering, commanding, ordering and etc. This quotations or utterances bellow is the analysis of directives act which includes of questioning, ordering, command, demand, and begging:

#### Questioning

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>Ready?</i>
2	SERGEANT HOWELL	Uh-huh
3	DESMOND	<i>Get on.</i>

*Ready?* Is the questioning question of directive act that Desmond asked to confirm Sergeant Howell's preparation

#### Ordering

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY :	Hold on here. What is this?
2	DESMOND :	<i>Give me that.</i>

*Give me that* is the ordering statement of directive act that Desmond uttered to Smitty to give his back.

### **Command**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>Quick!</i>
2	JOSHUA	Okay.

*Quick!* is a demand utterance of directive act in Desmond conversation for directed Joshua to be quickly.

### **Demand**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	HAL	Wait up.
2	DESMOND	<i>Catch up.</i>

*Catch up* is an utterance of demand directive due to it demanded ordering the addressee allegation'.

### **Begging**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY :	Please.
2	DESMOND :	<i>Please.</i>

*Please* is the begging statement of expressive act that Desmond repeated.

### **Suggesting**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SERGEANT HOWELL :	Keep climbing.
2	DESMOND :	<i>Here, come on.</i>

*Here, come on* is the suggesting statement of directive act that Desmond stated to Army to climbing with showing the directions performed with *here* utterance.

### **Requesting**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND :	<i>Keep your greasy paws off</i>
2		<i>of me.</i>

*Keep your greasy paws off of me* is the requesting statement that Desmond requested to his brother to didn't hugs him with his greasy paws.

### **Representative Act**

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In my opinion, representatives are statement or utterance that performed how the things are. This type performs action such as: stamen, affirming, stating, alerting etc.

### **Stating**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY	Hey, beanpole, what did you
2		say your name was?
3	DESMOND	<i>Desmond Doss.</i>

The illocutionary act based on the manuscript film is a statement therefore the italic dialogue included “Representative” type especially stating utterance which contained a statement. It is showed Desmond’s utterance that introduced his name to Smitty.

### ***Complaining***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	HAL :	Race you to the top.
2	DESMOND :	<i>Hey! Cheater!</i>

*Hey! Cheater!* Is the utterance of representative of complaining due to Desmond complained about the addressee act.

### ***Reporting***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SERGEANT HOWELL	Where the hell are you
2		going, Doss?
3	DESMOND	<i>Still more wounded out</i>
4		<i>there, Sarge.</i>

The illocutionary act based on the manuscript film is a statement therefore the italic utterance includes “Representative” type especially report utterance which contained a statement from the third lines to the fourth lines. It is showed Desmond’s utterance that he informed the sergeant about the war victims.

### ***Alerting***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY	I'm an asshole sometimes.
2	DESMOND	<i>Sometimes?</i>

The illocutionary act based on the manuscript film is a statement therefore the italic dialogue includes “Representative” type especially alerting utterance which contained a statement in the second lines. It is showed Desmond’s utterance that he alerted Smitty based on Smitty utterance performed by question mark to make sure about Smitty’s utterance.

### ***Affirming***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DOROTHY	I think you need to practice
2		your boy/girl dating talk at
3		home before you come out.
4	DESMOND	<i>Yeah, I probably do.</i>

The illocutionary act is an affirming statement because actually Desmond asserted to Dorothy about his plan about dating. The italic sentence is included “representative” categories of illocutionary acts because it contained an affirming utterance performed in fourth line that Desmond probably want to make the dating.

### ***Asserting***



<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY	What'cha got there, Dessie?
2	DESMOND	<i>You know what that is.</i>

*You know what that is*, is the asserting statement of representative act that Desmond asserted to Smitty about what Desmond has that he already know that is.

### ***Claiming***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	TOM DOSS :	What, you figure this war is
2		just going to fit in with you,
3		your ideas?
4	DESMOND :	<i>Well, I don't doubt it's</i>
5		<i>going to be hard.</i>

*Well, I don't doubt it's going to be hard* is the claiming statement of representative act that Desmond uttered to his father to claimed Tom Doss opinion's.

### ***Concluding***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	SMITTY	But you didn't kill him?
2	DESMOND	<i>In my heart, I did.</i>
3		<i>So that's why I made my</i>
4		<i>promise to God, I ain't</i>
5		<i>never going to touch a gun</i>
6		<i>again.</i>

Based on the conversation, the illocutionary act can be taken that the italic sentence is included concluding utterance due to Desmond concluded that he made promise to God to never going to touch a gun again. It is “representative” of illocutionary act because Desmond’s utterance concluded his promise it’s performed from the third lines to fifth lines.

### ***Insisting***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	(DREAM)	(dream) Get away from me,
2		woman!
3	DESMOND	<i>That's enough. No more.</i>
4		<i>Do you hear me?</i>

The illocutionary act from Desmond’s utterance indicates that Desmond insisted to stop something from his dream performed in line three showed by *that’s enough* utterance. The italic sentence is included “representative” category because the utterance contained an insist utterance.

### ***Forecasting***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	FRANK	Medic! Help! Help.
2	DESMOND	<i>I figure if we can't see</i>

3		them, then they can't see
4		us                      neither.
5	FRANK	Help!
6	DESMOND	<i>I got you, Frank. Where</i>
7		<i>you hit?</i>
8	SMITTY	I think they can see us,
9		smart ass!
10		Doss, come on, come on.

Desmond's utterance that is marked in the second and third line sentence predicted that "them" (Japan Army) can't see them if they can see the Japan too. The category of the speech acts of the sentence is included a "representative" illocutionary act because Desmond's utterance contained a forecasting about Japan's Army showed by the word *figure* on the second line.

### Expressive Act

In this category, based on Leech's opinion (1991; 106) assumes that expressive has the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocutionary presupposes. In *Hacksaw Ridge* movie script, the writer found utterances that include in this category. Such as:

#### Apologizing

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>I'm sorry.</i>
2		<i>I didn't think you'd mind.</i>
3	DOROTHY	You didn't ask.
4	DESMOND	<i>I thought you might have</i>
5		<i>liked it.</i>
6	DOROTHY	Well, I might have if you'd
7		asked.

The illocutionary act from Desmond's utterance is apologetic sentence because Desmond apologized to Dorothy about what was he done. The italic sentence in the first line is included "expressive" type of illocutionary act because it contained an apologizing utterance showed by *I'm sorry* utterance.

#### Blaming

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>I could have killed him.</i>
2	BERTHA DOSS	Yes, you could have.

*I could have killed him.* is a blaming utterance of the speaker due to the speaker acted that almost killed his brother.

#### Yelling

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND & HAL	<i>For Pete's sake.</i>

The italic sentence on the first line is included “expressive” type of illocutionary act because it contained a yelling utterance showed *For Pete’s sake* utterance performed by Desmond and Hal.

### ***Mocking***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>See you later, slowpoke.</i>
2	HAL	Hey!

The italic sentence on the first line is included “expressive” type of illocutionary act because it contained a mocking utterance showed by *slowpoke* utterance performed by Desmond to his brother, Hal.

### ***Thanking***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DOROTHY	Are you all right?
2	DESMOND	<i>Oh, no, that's not mine. I'm</i>
3		<i>fine.</i>
4		<i>Thank you for asking</i>
5		<i>though, ma'am.</i>

Desmond’s utterance points out that he said thankful statement because Dorothy’ sympathy by asking his conditions. The type of illocutionary act from italic sentence in line four is an “expressive” because it contained thanking utterance.

### ***Like***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>Okay. Well, I love you.</i>
2	DOROTHY	Shh!

The italic sentence is an “expressive” type of illocutionary act because it contained likes utterance. It is showed by Desmond’s expression that he love Dorothy his girlfriend.

### ***Praising***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	BERTHA DOSS	How'd we sound, Desmond?
2	DESMOND	<i>Like a heavenly host of</i>
3		<i>angels, Mom.</i>

The illocutionary acts from Desmond’s utterance showed that Desmond praised his mother choir that sang beautifully. The type illocutionary act of utterance is an “expressive” because it contained a praising utterance showed by *like a heavenly host of angel* utterance that performed in the second and the third line.

### ***Being Ashamed***

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DOROTHY	I never heard that one
2		before.
3		It's pretty corny.

4	DESMOND	<i>It is?</i>
5		<i>That's a shame,</i>
6		<i>I done practiced that all</i>
7		<i>night.</i>

Desmond's utterance showed his repentance because his unknown quotations metaphor. The italic sentence in the fifth line is included "expressive" type of illocutionary act because it contained a blaming utterance showed by *that's a shame* utterance performed by Desmond.

### Commissive Act

In commissives, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). There were found some parts of commissives in examples in the dialogues from *Hacksaw Ridge* the movie. Such as:

#### Offering

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DOROTHY	Okay. I'm just here to take
2		blood.
3	DESMOND	<i>I'll give mine.</i>

Desmond's utterance has meaning that he offered his blood to be donor by Dorothy. The italic sentence is included a "commissive" type of illocutionary act because it contained an offering utterance showed by *I'll* utterance performed on the third line.

#### Promising

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>You're going to be fine</i>
2		<i>now.</i>
3		<i>You're going to be fine.</i>
4		<i>You're in good hands.</i>

Desmond's utterance refers to a promising to the injured people that he will going to be fine. The italic sentence is included a "commissive" type of illocutionary act because it contained a promising utterance performed on the first line until the fourth showed by *you are going to be fine* repeating utterance.

#### Refusing

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	TOM DOSS	You won't be able to live
2		with yourself if you go.
3		<i>No, I won't be able to live</i>
4	DESMOND	<i>with myself if I don't.</i>
5		<i>I'm going to be a medic.</i>
6		<i>That's going to be my way</i>
7		<i>to serve.</i>

The illocutionary acts from Desmond's utterance indicates that he refuse his father statement about Desmond conditions latter if he join the Army. Tom Doss

believes that Desmond will not be able to live with himself if he goes. The italic sentence is included “commissive” type of illocutionary act because it contained the refusing utterance showed by *I won't be able to live with myself if I don't* utterance performed by Desmond on the third line.

### Declarative Act

Leech (1991; 105), mentions that declaration is illocution whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the proportional content and reality. In this film is found some examples directives in the *Hacksaw Ridge* the movie. They are:

#### Love

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DOROTHY	Well, I wouldn't know, you
2		haven't asked.
3	DESMOND	<i>Well, I'm asking you, with</i>
4		<i>all my heart and then some.</i>
5		<i>Will you marry me?</i>
6	DOROTHY	Then, yes. Yes, I will.

The italic sentence on the fifth line showed a declaration of love. Desmond's utterance express that he wanted to marry Dorothy. The utterance on the fifth line mean to asked Dorothy willingness. The type of italic sentence is included a “declarative” because it contained a love utterance.

#### War

<u>Line</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Utterances</u>
1	DESMOND	<i>We just lost our cover.</i>
2		<i>They're stirrin', we got to</i>
3		<i>move. Come on.</i>

The italic sentence on the first line showed a declaration of war. Desmond's utterance expressed that they just lost their cover. The utterance on the first line means that they have to moved. The type of italic sentence is included a “declarative” because it contained a declaration of war utterance.

### Conclusion

From result of analysis, the researcher can draw conclusion that there are five types of speech act and thirty examples of functions of speech act. In this chapter the writer would like to present the conclusion as follows:

There are 231 expressions according to Searle's categories of illocutionary acts into five categories and 30 kinds from each function. First, representative has ten parts. They are 91 utterances of stating, 8 utterance of complaining, 5 utterances of alerting, 2 utterances of claiming, 4 utterances of concluding, 11 utterances of reporting, 3 utterances of affirming, 2 utterances of forecasting, 5 utterances of insist, and 2 utterance of asserting. The examples are *The Lord is the everlasting God, the*

*Creator of the ends of the Earth, Virginia, etc.* Second is directive. It has seven parts. They are, 28 utterances of questioning, 10 utterances of ordering, 8 utterances of begging, 4 utterances of demand, 1 utterances of command, 11 utterances of requesting and 14 utterances of suggesting. The examples are *Ready?, Be quiet. Just be quiet. Hold still now.* Third is commissive. It is divided into three parts. They are 3 utterances of promising, 2 utterances of offering, and 5 utterances of refusing. The examples are *I'll give mine, I'll help you.* Fourth is expressive. It is divided into eight parts. They are 2 utterances of apologizing, 1 utterances of blaming, 1 utterance of yelling, 1 utterance of thanking, 1 utterance of likes, 2 utterances of praising, 2 utterances of mocking and 1 utterance of ashamed. The examples are: *I'm sorry. I didn't think you'd mind, See you later, slowpoke.* The last is declaration. It is divided into two parts. They are 1 utterance of declaring war, and 1 utterance of love. The examples are *Will you marry me?, We just lost our cover. They're stirrin', we got to move.*

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