

## **STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY**

I declare that the thesis I have written entitled speech acts analysis used by the main characters in “Non-Stop 2014” movie is truly my original work. This thesis is conducted to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. The content of this thesis does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible if there is any objection or claims from others.

Malang, August 13, 2015

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that M. Nurul Huda thesis entitled “Speech Acts Used by the Main Characters in Non-Stop 2014” has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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## MOTTO

يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ

Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is acquainted with what you do.



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, my brother, my sister,  
my niece and my friends.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, the great word for my God who has already given His Mercies and Blessings during I was writing my thesis. Sholawat and Salam are always given to our great prophet Muhammad SAW who has already given us much goodness for our future life. In finishing this thesis, I have already received so many suggestion, helps, supports, prays, and supervision from many people.

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Drs, H. Basri, M.A., Ph.D. my academic supervisor, who has been very patient to give his time, thoughts and ideas, therefore, I can completely finish this thesis. Second, I thank very much to my parents, sisters and brothers who have given support, prayer, care and help, so this thesis can be done well. Many thanks are to father and mother who have given me a lot of suggestions and prayer which keep my spirit to finish this thesis. Third, I would like to thank to the lecturers of English Language and Letters Department for being so kind and patient in teaching me the invaluable knowledge. Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank you for my true friends Tomi, Zacky, Arif and A 10 room members. Your smile, your jokes and your times have given a colorful atmosphere during my study time.

The writer, June 23, 2015

M. Nurul Huda

## ABSTRACT

**Huda, Nurul.** 2015. *Speech Acts Used by the Main Characters of “Non-Stop 2014” Movie*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs, H. Basri Zain, M.A., Ph.D

**Key Words:** Felicity Conditions, Speech Act Theory, Main Characters, Non-Stop.

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Basically, people produce an utterance as an action. It means that they can do anything through utterances such as requesting, commanding, asserting apologizing, thanking and etc. To express the idea, people do not only produce utterances consisting grammatical structure, but also they do an action via their utterances. Speech act is a field of linguistics which analyzes language phenomena. Speech act could be found in utterances of movie. Hence, the writer chooses film “Non-Stop” as object of research. The language is used by the main characters reflect social phenomena when they are angry, happy, sad or annoyed. In addition, the language used by the main character is simple. Yet, it has great effect to the hearer’s respond.

This research attempts to investigate the phenomena of speech acts to describe speech acts are used by the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie. The research question is how speech acts used by the main characters in the movie “Non-Stop”. The descriptive qualitative method was used to conduct this research. This research describes and explains speech acts used by the main characters of the film. The data were taken from “Non-Stop” movie. The writer analyzed the context of each utterance and felicity condition to know whether they are fulfilled or not. Then the data were presented and analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle, namely: utterance act, propositional act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Based on the research finding and discussion, directive speakers’ utterances of ‘Non-Stop’ consist of requesting, questioning, commanding, asserting and warning. Furthermore, commissive types used include such as promising and threatening. The types of expressive are such as getting pleasure (like), thanking, apologizing and annoying. Representative is found in the form of affirming, reporting and stating. Then, the declarative is found in prohibition and impressing. Based on the findings, it is concluded that mostly speakers (main characters)

use directive in performing speech acts. Finally, all of the types and the function of illocutionary acts are used by the characters of Non-Stop movie in their conversations, during the observation period of this study. These findings are recommended that the lecturers use these findings as the teaching materials of speech act theory, and for the students of English Language and Letters Department, to raise the pragmatic awareness in order that the students can really understand the speech act theory deeper. Furthermore, it is also recommended for the next researchers to complete the data in other areas relevant with speech act theory.





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## ABSTRACT

**Huda, Nurul.** 2015. *Tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh para karakter utama dari film "Non-Stop 2014"*. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Drs, H. Basri Zain, M.A., Ph.D

Kata kunci: Kondisi kebahagiaan, Teori tindak tutur, Karakter utama, Non-Stop.

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Pada dasarnya, orang menghasilkan ucapan sebagai tindakan. Ini berarti bahwa mereka dapat melakukan apa saja melalui ucapan-ucapan seperti meminta, memerintah, menegaskan meminta maaf, berterima kasih dan lain-lain Untuk mengekspresikan ide, orang tidak hanya memproduksi ujaran yang terdiri struktur gramatikal, tetapi juga mereka melakukan tindakan melalui ucapan-ucapan mereka. Tindak tutur adalah bidang linguistik yang menganalisis fenomena bahasa. Tindak tutur dapat ditemukan dalam ucapan dari film. Oleh karena itu, penulis memilih film "Non-Stop" sebagai objek penelitian. Bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama mencerminkan fenomena sosial ketika mereka marah, senang, sedih atau kesal. Selain itu, bahasa yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama sederhana. Namun, ia memiliki efek yang besar untuk merespon pendengar.

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menyelidiki fenomena tindak tutur untuk menggambarkan tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dari film "Non-Stop" film. Pertanyaan penelitian adalah bagaimana tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film "Non-Stop". Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggambarkan dan menjelaskan tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dari film tersebut. Data diambil dari "Non-Stop" film. Penulis menganalisa konteks setiap kondisi ucapan untuk mengetahui apakah konteks itu terpenuhi atau tidak. Kemudian data disajikan dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori tindak tutur yang diusulkan oleh John Searle, yaitu: ucapan tindakan, tindakan proposisional, tindakan ilokusi dan bertindak perlocutionary.

Berdasarkan temuan penelitian dan pembahasan, 'ucapan-ucapan dari penutur dari film Non Stop berupa direktif 'terdiri dari meminta, mempertanyakan, memerintah, menegaskan dan peringatan. Selanjutnya, jenis komisif jg digunakan termasuk seperti menjanjikan dan mengancam. Jenis-jenis ekspresif seperti mendapatkan kesenangan,

berterima kasih, meminta maaf dan menjengkelkan. Representatif ditemukan dalam bentuk menegaskan, pelaporan dan menyatakan. Kemudian, deklaratif yang ditemukan dalam bentuk larangan dan terkesan. Berdasarkan temuan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar penutur (karakter utama) menggunakan direktif dalam melakukan tindak tutur. Akhirnya, semua jenis dan fungsi tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh karakter dari Non Stop film dalam percakapan mereka, selama periode observasi penelitian ini. Temuan-temuan ini disarankan agar para dosen bisa menggunakan temuan ini sebagai bahan pengajaran teori tindak tutur, dan untuk mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris dan Departemen Sastra, untuk meningkatkan kesadaran pragmatis agar siswa benar-benar dapat memahami teori tindak tutur yang lebih dalam. Selain itu juga dianjurkan untuk peneliti selanjutnya untuk melengkapi data di lingkup lain yang relevan dengan teori tindak tutur



## ABSTRACT

**Huda, Nurul.** 2015. *Speech Acts Used by the Main Characters of “Non-Stop 2014” Movie*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs, H. Basri Zain, M.A., Ph.D

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their conversations, during the observation period of this study. These findings are recommended that the lecturers use these findings as the teaching materials of speech act theory, and for the students of English Language and Letters Department, to raise the pragmatic awareness in order that the students can really understand the speech act theory deeper. Furthermore, it is also recommended for the next researchers to complete the data in other areas relevant with speech act theory.



# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research method.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is one of the most important aspects in human daily life. It is used as a means to communicate with other people. Language, both spoken and written is used by human being to express his thought, ideas and emotion by using sounds, gestures and signals in various purposes and reasons. Austin (1962) points out that when people use language, they are performing a kind of action that is called speech acts. The use of the term speech act covers 'actions' such as requesting, commanding, questioning, and informing. In studying pragmatics, we concern on how to utter a speech so that the listener can interpret the meaning that is conveyed by the speaker.

When we communicate with others, we produce an utterance as type of action. It means that we can do many things through language such as ordering, requesting, apologizing, asserting, commanding and thanking. To express the idea, people do not only produce utterances grammatical structures, but also they do an action via their utterances. In addition, speech act is concerned with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language (Yule, 1996).

Speech act is part of pragmatics. According to Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, pragmatics is the utterances of specific events and the intention of the speaker to the hearer at times and places involving language. Pragmatics consists of several aspects including context, deictic, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts. In communication, we use utterances in acting that is known as speech acts. Speech act is the key concept in the field of pragmatics, the study of speaker's intentions and what the speakers mean when they use the particular linguistics in context (Hatch, 1992).

Pragmatics investigates how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation which is usually a conversation (Leech, 1983). The definition of pragmatics above relates to speech act which includes function such as requests, apologies, suggestions, commands, offers, and appropriate responses to those acts. Speech act themselves can be divided into three elements or aspects: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. People do not use language just to state things but to do things and to perform actions (Thomas, 1995). The writer realizes that in our daily life, we also always use the speech act function when we have communication with others. For example, we say the weather is hot today; it means there is some implicit meaning to request to do an action that is to switch on the fan or maybe open the window.

Researchers have investigated speech acts in previous studies, such as: Zumaroh (2012) The Analysis of Speech Act Used in "Air Force One" movie script. In her thesis about speech act types and categories of illocutionary act in



“Air Force One” movie script, the writer found that there are 127 direct speech acts, 35 indirect speech acts, 147 literal speech acts, 16 non literal speech acts, 121 direct and literal speech acts, 11 direct and non literal speech acts, 28 indirect and literal speech acts, and also 5 indirect and non literal speech acts in the movie.

Similarly, Faricha (2011) she analyzes Speech Acts Analysis Used by The Main Characters in "A Walk to Remember" Movie. The result shows that most of the utterances of speech acts used by the main characters in “A Walk to Remember” movie are commissives, directives, representatives, expressive and verdictives. The most dominant speech acts used by the main characters is directive. Declaratives are not found in this movie because the speaker does not have a special institutional rule. The function of the illocutionary act is competitive. Moreover, the speaker performs speech acts in direct and indirect.

Then, Kristiani (2012) analyzes An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in The Movie “Sleeping Beauty”. In her thesis, the writer concludes that directive speech acts are an action that always happens around us. Because directive speech acts are essential actions in social interactions, they are also applied in the movie. Directive speech acts cannot be separated from daily social interactions, therefore, Walt Disney uses them in their movie to show that the movie represents the social interaction of human life.

The researcher is interested in analyzing speech acts in Non-Stop movie because the movie best movie in box office in US and it presents complete forms of speech acts. The writer chooses movie “Non Stop” as the research object. The

researcher identifies the speech act utterances of the conversation used by the main characters to analyze the three levels of speech act and the felicity conditions. In this study the researcher focuses on how the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie produce speech acts in the dialogue. This research uses Searle’s speech acts theory to investigate and to describe the speech acts used by the main characters because Searle’s theory has been developed from the previous theory proposed by Austin.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

The researcher is interested in analyzing the phenomena of speech acts used in “Non-Stop” Movie. As mentioned background of the study, the research questions can be formulated as:

1. What are types of speech acts used by main characters in “Non-Stop” Movie?
2. How does the main characters perform speech act in “Non-Stop” Movie?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problems of the study, the main objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of speech acts used by the main characters in “Non-Stop”.
2. To describe how the main characters perform speech act in “Non- Stop”.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

The researcher expects this research can enrich the study about speech act especially in a movie as the object of the research. The findings of this research were supposed to give valuable inputs for some parts: First, English students. It is expected that this research would be useful for English students to improve

knowledge about speech act studies. Second, English lecturers. It is hoped that the result of this research would be useful for English lecturers, especially for the lecturers who concern about speech acts to give additional empirical data about speech acts. In addition, they can prove the speech acts theory on the data in the movie, so they will understand more about speech acts. It is expected that this research can give significant contribution for future researchers who are interested on speech acts. This research becomes a foundation for further research to indicate areas of speech acts that have not been investigated yet.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This study is focused on the aspects of speech acts of “Non-Stop” movie. The study on speech acts focused on the ways performing messages that produced by the main characters will be the main scope of this study. The writer limits his study on the utterances produced by the three main characters in the movie, namely: Bill Marks, Nancy and Bowen.

### **1.6 Definition of the Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms, the writer defines important related terms to this research as follows:

1. Felicity conditions are the conditions which must be in place for a speech act to be performed appropriately.
2. Propositional condition is a more meaningful type of utterance makes reference to or describes a real or imaginary object.

3. Preparatory condition is speaker or hearer must hold certain belief before a particular speech act can appropriately be performed
4. Sincerity condition speaker is responsible for what he or she is saying and is sincere.
5. Essential condition is utterance counts as, or must be recognized by hearer as counting as, the performance of a particular type of speech act
6. Main character is the character of “Non-Stop” movie which influences the whole story. The main characters are Bill, Nancy and Gwen.

### **1.7 Research Method**

The descriptive qualitative method was used to conduct this research. It is used to describe and explain the speech acts used by the main characters. The data were taken from the utterances of the main characters of “Non-Stop” Movie. Context of each utterance is determined to analyze the data. Context is provided to know whether they are fulfilled or not. Then the data were analyzed by using speech acts proposed by Searle (1969), namely utterance act, propositional act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

#### **1.7.1 Research Design**

To conduct this study the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research method. This research is categorized as qualitative research since the data are taken from words, phrases, clauses, and utterances. The data in “Non-Stop” movie are in the form of utterances and script. Furthermore, the utterances are analyzed

descriptively to describe and to explain in detail the phenomena of utterances based on speech act theory.

### **1.7.2 Research Subject**

The subject of this research is the main characters in “Non-Stop” movie namely Bill, Nancy and Bowen. These main characters are selected as subject because they are the most influential figures of the story. In addition, the language used by main characters is simple utterance but it has great effect to others.

### **1.7.3 Data and Data Source**

The data source is taken from “Non-Stop” movie starred by Liam Neeson, Scoot McNairy and Michelle Dockery. This film was released on June 2014. Meanwhile, the data are the main character’s utterances of “Non-Stop” movie which include speech acts. In this study, the researcher investigates the utterances produced by the main characters from first scene up to the last scene of the film which contain speech acts in accordance with Searle’s theory, in the purpose of achieving a deep analysis and understanding on speech acts on this movie.

### **1.7.4 Research Instrument**

Research instrument is important to obtain the data of this study. It is a set of methods which is used to collect the data. The key instrument of this research is the researcher himself, because it is impossible to analyze the data directly without any interpretations from the researcher himself since the data in form of utterances.

### **1.7.5 Data Collection**

To collect the data, the following steps were done. Firstly, the researcher watched and tried to understand “Non-Stop” movie. He collected the data by watching the film from the beginning up to the end, to identify the utterance which is possible to be analyzed by using speech act theory and downloaded the script of “Mon-Stop” movie. Secondly, find the felicity conditions from the characters’ utterances. The researcher found what context, setting, scene and characters the phenomena of speech acts.

### **1.7.6 Data Analysis**

After the data had been collected from the data source, the researcher came to data analysis. The researcher began by determining the context of each datum. Felicity conditions were determined to ensure whether felicity conditions were fulfilled or not in each datum. Finally, the data were analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. The researcher focused on Searle’s speech act theory namely utterance act, propositional act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In addition, the illocutionary act was the main analysis. Here, the speaker’s utterances were classified into some categories such as directive, commissive, representative, and expressive.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the theories and references dealing with this study.

#### **2.1 Context**

Context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. Text and context are inseparable. A text is all of language form. We can find text in all of communication such as speech, debate, conversation, daily talking, etc. The context enters all of situation and many things in the out of text. Cook (1989) states that when we receive a linguistic message, we may pay attention to many other factors apart from the language itself. The example of context is when two people have a short conversation; A says “have you done your assignment?” B answers “yes, I have”. That is why; they have understood each other about the kind of assignment (probably English, Math, or Physics).

Speech act theory and pragmatics view context primarily as a “knowledge”: what speakers and hearers can be assumed to know (e.g. about social institutions, about others wants and needs, about the nature of human rationality) and how that knowledge guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances. Context as “situation” is critical to interactional sociolinguistics. In fact, one of the main features of this approach is that it provides a richly textured view of social interactions and social situations,

including the way participation frameworks and presuppositions arise from situated interaction. Language and context constitute one another: language contextualizes and is contextualized; language also forms and provides for these interactions.

## **2.2 Felicity Conditions**

Austin and Searle in Grundy (2000) state that felicity conditions are the conditions which must be in place for a speech act to be performed appropriately. There are certain expected or appropriate circumstances, technically known as felicity conditions, for the performance of speech act to be recognized as intended. For some clear cases, the performance will be infelicitous (inappropriate) if the speaker is not a specific person in a special context (in this case, a judge in courtroom) (Yule, 1996). e.g. "I sentence you to six months in prison". In this case, the speaker has authority to sentence an accused to enter in prison or jail because he is a judge.

There are four types of felicity condition according to John Searle as follow;

### **a. The propositional content**

The content of proposition of speech act must be appropriate to its illocutionary force. For example in the case of promising, the act which the speaker commits himself or herself to be a future act to be carried out by the speaker himself. One cannot make a promise for someone else or promise to do something that has already been done. Furthermore, a prediction must concern a future event, and a report concerns a present or past event.



#### b. The preparatory condition

Speaker and hearer must hold certain beliefs before a particular speech act can be appropriately being performed, and the speech act must occur in a conventionally recognized context or the appropriateness circumstances. In addition, speaker must be in an appropriate position to perform the speech act (Brinton, 1984). Furthermore, this condition concerns those circumstances that are essential for the uptake of an illocution. In the case of promising, these circumstances would require that the content of the promise is not a matter of course. Another preparatory condition is that promise must be advantageous of the addressee; one cannot promise something that is solely disadvantageous (Renkema, 1993)

#### c. The sincerity condition

The speaker must honestly be willing to fulfill the promise. Even he is not willing, he can be held to his promise (Renkema, 1993). In addition, Wardhaugh (1986) states that sincerity conditions require the promiser to intend to perform the act, that is, to be placed under some kinds of obligation.

#### d. The essential condition

This is the condition that separates the illocution in question from other illocutions. In the case of promising, this means, among other things, that the speaker takes upon himself the responsibility of carrying out the act stated in the content of promise (Renkema, 1993). Furthermore, Yule (1996) argues that the

essential condition, which covers the fact that the act of uttering a promise, the speaker thereby intend to create an obligation to carry out the action.

### **2.3 Kinds of Speech Acts**

Generally, every speech or utterance constitutes speech acts and automatically, speech acts of a certain utterance contain a certain type of speech act. Every action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996). These three acts are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act, it discussed clearly as follow:

#### **1. Locutionary Act**

Locutionary Act: The utterance of the sentence with determinate sense and reference (as called utterance act). It is description of what speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression and predicting expression. For instance “Mom, I am hungry”. The referring expression is ‘I’ (Sari 1988).

#### **2. Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, predicting, and requesting. According to Austin's preliminary informal description, the idea of an "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we do something", as when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, "I now pronounce you husband and

wife." (Austin would eventually define the "illocutionary act" in a more exact manner).

### 3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the production of effect on the hearer, it means of uttering the sentence that through locutionary acts illocutionary acts, such as promising, inspiring, intimidating, impressing, persuading, embarrassing, misleading, and irritating. For instance, the execution of an order by the addressee, Arda 'I ask nuts' then students B said 'I do not have' but he still eats some nuts. This action makes students B or listener angry also can make listener cry.

## 2.4 Types of Speech Acts

Searle (1976) in an article "A Classification of Illocutionary Acts" uses the three factors-illocutionary force, direction of fit, and expressed psychological state as the basis for classifying all speech acts. Searle identifies five classes:

### 1. Directives.

A directive speech act is an attempt by speaker to get hearer to do something. Example of directives are ordering, commanding, requesting, pleading, begging, entreating, daring, suggesting, inviting, questioning, insisting and permitting. Note that the action must be future and voluntary, because it is impossible to ask someone to perform an action in the past or to do something which is not a matter of human will.

The expressed psychological state is that speaker wants hearer to do something. The direction of fit is world-to-word, for speaker (S) is attempting to get the world resemble his or her words.

## 2. Commisives

In a commissives speech act, speaker commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. Examples of commissives are promising, pledging, threatening, guaranteeing, agreeing, consenting and refusing. Again, the promised action must be future and voluntary. The expressed psychological state is that speaker intends to do something. The direction of fit is world-to-word.

## 3. Representatives (also known as “Assertives”)

In this type of speech act, speaker represents a state of affairs. Examples of representatives are affirming, declaring, describing, claiming, stating, explaining, classifying, insisting, emphasizing, and predicting. A representative commits speaker to the truth of the proposition. The expressed psychological state is one of belief. The direction of fit is word-to-world.

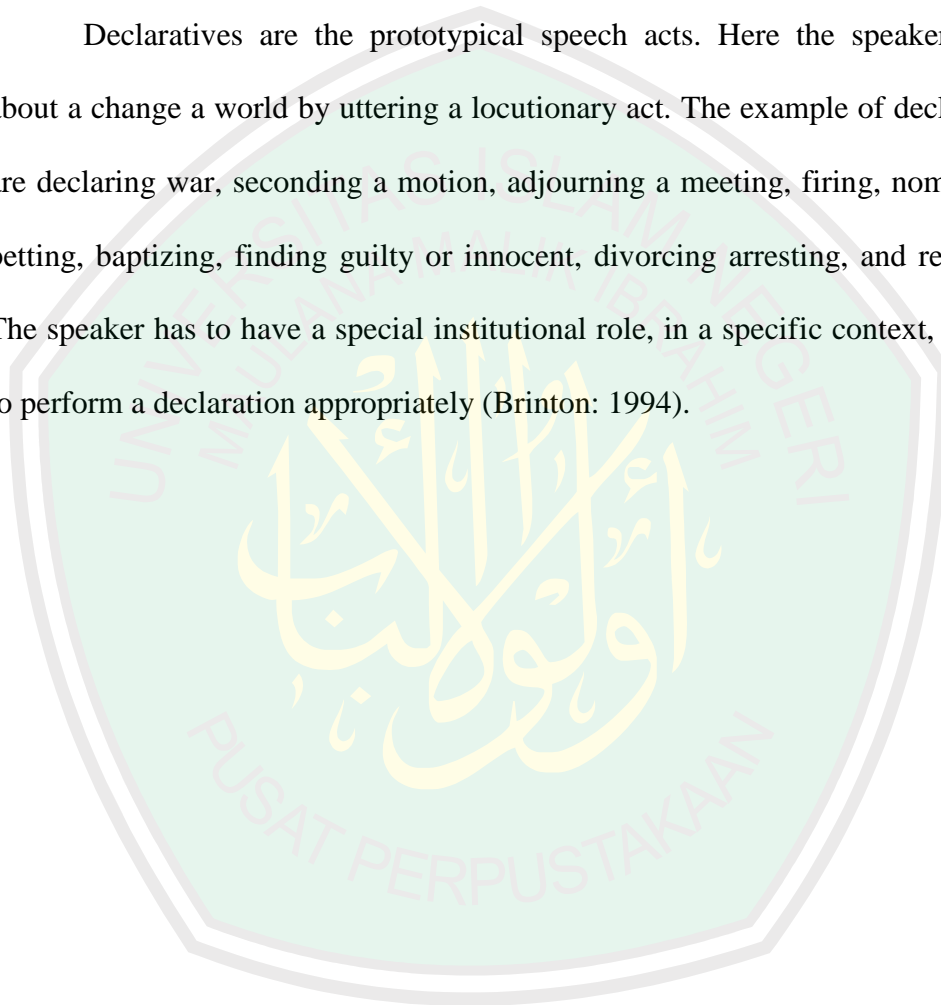
## 4. Expressives

In an expressive speech act, speaker expresses a psychological state about the situation or state of affairs denoted by the proposition. Examples of expressives are thanking, apologizing, consoling, congratulating, greeting, deploring, and welcoming. The propositional content is something which affects

speaker or hearer. In using expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (feeling).

## 5. Declaratives

Declaratives are the prototypical speech acts. Here the speaker brings about a change a world by uttering a locutionary act. The example of declaratives are declaring war, seconding a motion, adjourning a meeting, firing, nominating, betting, baptizing, finding guilty or innocent, divorcing arresting, and resigning. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately (Brinton: 1994).



## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter discusses the results of the data analysis of speech acts description in the movie “Non Stop” based on Searle’s theory. According to Searle, there are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. These five kinds of illocutions acts are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996).

#### **1.1 Findings**

There are some data obtained from the utterances of the main characters in “Non-Stop2014” when they were delivering their commands, requests and so on to other characters in the conversation. Those utterances can be classified into speech acts. Those are as follows:

##### **a) Representative**

In this type of speech act, speaker represents a state of affairs and a representative commits speaker to the truth of the preposition. Here, the researcher found 7 data of representative type.

##### **Datum (1)**

Jen : Fly much?

Bill : *All the time.*

Context:

Jen had a conversation with Bill when the plane was taking-off from the airport. Bill's body was trembling because he was afraid of taking-off; therefore Bill used a ribbon from his daughter and tied it on his hand. Knowing Bill act, Jen tried to make him calm with a conversation because Jen had many experiences of journey using a plane.

Analysis:

The propositional content is fulfilled because Bill answers Jen's question which is explicitly stated. It refers to a future act of the questioner Jen. Then, the preparatory condition is also fulfilled because speaker Bill can answer the Jen's question. Next the sincerity condition is also fulfilled because speaker Bill really answers Jen's question. The last is the essential condition. Speaker utterance is counted as an attempt to answer the hearer's question which is explicitly stated. Thus, the essential condition is fulfilled.

Now, the data is analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act could be defined as something said by the speaker. We can identify clearly the utterance act such as in "All the time". Whereas propositional act, where a speaker performs when referring or predicating in an utterance. In this case, Bill was showing his statement to Jen that he often using plane to go to anywhere. Then, Illocutionary act, Bill's utterance can be classified into representative of asserting because the speaker tried to express his statement through utterance "all the time". Finally, the perlocutionary act is the hearer became calm and did not worry again after knowing that the speaker had many experiences of flying.

## **Datum (2)**

Bill : *I was cop for 25 years. I know a man like you.*

Hammond : A man like me? A man like me follows the protocol.

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill as a Marshall had difficult situation because there was someone who sent him some threatening messages on the plane so that he met with his friend, namely agent Hammond and he speculated that agent Hammond was playing a game with him but agent Hammond disclaim it. In fact, Bill did not believe in him and tried to check agent Hammond's mobile phone.

Analysis:

The propositional condition refers to Bill's speculation to Hammond. It refers to a future act, which is carried out by the hearer. Then the preparatory condition is the speaker believes that the hearer is lie and hearer believes that the he has good reason because he does not doing an infraction of protocol. The sincerity condition, the speaker actually wants the hearer says the truth. In this case, Bill accuses of Hammond that Hammond is playing a game with Bill. Besides the essential condition, speaker's utterance is counted as an attempt to elicit a truth from the hearer. Finally, Bill got a truth from Hammond.

Then, the datum was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act could be defined as something said by the speaker. We can identify clearly the utterance act such as in "I was cop for 25 years. I know a man like you". Propositional act where a certain reference is made refers to Bill's warning to



Hammond to tell the truth. Then, Illocutionary act, Bill's utterance can be classified into representative of speculating because the speaker speculated that the hearer was playing on Bill. The perlocutionary act is the hearer responded the speaker with statement that the hearer was a clear man and he convinced the speaker by a sentence "A man like me? A man like me follows the protocol".

**Datum (3)**

Bill : *A threat is a threat!*

Hammond : Ok.

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill tried to investigate the threaten messages to Hammond. At the first, Bill thought that Hammond was someone who sent him the messages but Bill was wrong. Hammond did not do it. So Bill made a decision to land the plane but Hammond did not agree and they had small debate.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to present act done by Bill act that is convincing Hammond. Bill tries to convince Hammond that the threat is real and asks him to investigate it. It means that the act refers to the future event and the propositional condition is fulfilled. Preparatory condition is the speaker believes that hearer is able to believe in what the speaker said and the hearer is capable of believing Bill statement. Then, the sincerity condition is the speaker really wants

the hearer believes in his statement. Besides the essential condition, speaker's utterance is counted as an attempt to get the hearer believing in his statement.

Then, the datum was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act could be defined as something said by the speaker. We can identify clearly the utterance act such as in "A threat is a threat". Propositional act is the particular reference or prediction is made. It refers to an attempt of Bill to get an agreement from Hammond to land the plane. The type of illocutionary act is categorized into representative of conclusion because speaker concluded that the messages were a real threat. Then, the perlocutionary act is the hearer or agent Hammond agreed with Bill to have an idea to land the plane.

**Datum (4)**

Bill : *In 13 minutes, someone will die if I do not find the subject first.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Nancy was shocked after knowing that Bill killed agent Hammond in toilet. Bill explained the matters why he had to do it. The reason that agent Hammond saved heroin in his case and Bill knew it so that agent Hammond was panic and tried to kill Bill, but Bill killed him first. After knowing the truth from Bill then Nancy believed in him. Finally Bill told about the threaten messages and asked Nancy to find the suspect.

Analysis:

Propositional content: In this case, the speaker represents what he knows or the fact about the threatening messages. Preparatory condition of utterance is fulfilled because Bill believes that Nancy will be capable to believe in him. Sincerity condition, the speaker really wants hearer believe in him. Essential condition is Bill's utterance is counted as an attempt to get hearer to do action of believing him. It means that essential condition is also fulfilled.

Then, the datum was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act could be defined as something said by the speaker. We can identify clearly the utterance act such as in "In 13 minutes, someone will die if I do not the subject first". Propositional act is the particular reference or prediction is made. It refers to an attempt of Bill to convince Nancy to believe in him. While illocutionary act can be classified into representative of asserting because speaker's utterance was intended to convince the hearer in order to believe in him. The last is perlocutionary act. In this case, the hearer did respond speaker's statement and the hearer was able to believe in speaker words.

### **Datum (5)**

Bill : *I have a suspect, I need the background check!*

Marenick : Bowen is clean, Bill. He is a school teacher.

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill attempted to catch the suspect of threatening messages by identifying the suspect using mobile phone and at the time, one of the passengers' mobile phone was ringing. Afterwards, Bill caught someone who has name Bowen as the suspect of threatening messages in the plane and then Bill called Marenick as his superior to check Bowen's background immediately.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition is Bill demands Marenick to check Bowen's background. Speaker's utterance refers to the future action acted by hearer. Preparatory condition, speaker believes that hearer is able to do the action. Bill believes that Marenick is able to check Bowen's background to investigation and Marenick is capable to do it. In addition, sincerity condition, the speaker actually wants hearer to do the action. Bill really wants Marenick checking Bowen's background. Finally, the essential condition is the speaker's demand is counted as an attempt to get hearer to do action. Bill's demand is an attempt to demand Marenick to check the background of Bowen.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act can be found such as in utterances "I have a suspect, I need the background check". While propositional act refers to an attempt of Bill to get background check from Marenick to investigate the suspect Tom Bowen. The type of illocutionary act can be classified into representative. In this case, the illocutionary act which is

produced by the speaker is in the form of demanding. Perlocutionary act, after hearing Bill's demand, Merenick expressed the background of Bowen. Merenick said that "Bowen is clean, he is school teacher and he has family in London".

### **Datum (6)**

Bill : Why do you lie to federal agent?

Bowen : *Listen, I do not know that you are a federal agent.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill caught Bowen and he claimed that Bowen was the suspect of the threatening messages. Bill had checked the background of Tom Bowen to Merenick but Merenick said that Bowen was clean. After calling Merenick, Bill still investigated Bowen with many questions.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to any proposition or propositional function. In this case, the speaker convinces the hearer about the truth. It refers to the future act by the hearer. Preparatory condition, in this case the speaker believes the hearer is capable to trust to him. It is obvious to both conversational participants that the addressee will not perform the act without being convinced. Sincerity condition, Bowen really wants Bill to trust to his words. Besides the essential condition, speaker's utterance is counted as an attempt to get trust from hearer.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act (something is said by the speaker) can be found such as in utterance “Listen, I do not know that you are a federal agent”. While propositional act refers to Bowen’s misunderstanding about Bill as federal agent. Illocutionary act, the speaker’s utterances can be classified into representative of asserting because Bowen gave a statement to convince Bill that Bowen really did know about Bill job as federal agent. Finally, perlocutionary act is Bill did not believe in Bowen and asked Bowen by many other questions.

**Datum (7)**

Bill : *Well, Becca, I think Henry is quiet scare.*

**Context:**

This conversation happened when Nancy persuaded a little girl Becca to be not scare of flying and then Bill came and helped Nancy to persuade Becca using her doll namely Henry.

**Analysis:**

That utterance presupposes that the propositional content is the present act done by Bill that is giving a persuasion to Becca. The preparatory condition is that circumstances of giving a persuasion. The speaker believes that he is able to persuade the hearer. Then, the sincerity condition, in this case Bill really wants to persuade Becca, so that Becca will not be afraid of flying. The last

is essential condition; speaker's utterance is counted as an attempt to elicit the hearer's braveness by persuading her.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act can be found such as in utterances "Well, Becca, I think Henry is quiet scare". Propositional act refers to Bill's gibberish to persuade Becca to be not afraid to fly using air plane. Then, Illocutionary act, the speaker's utterances can be classified into representative of gibberish because Bill persuaded Becca using a gibberish of Becca's doll. The perlocutionary act is Becca as the hearer believed in Bill's gibberish and finally, she did not afraid to come in the air plane.

#### **b) Directive**

A directive speech act is an attempt by speaker to get hearer to do something. In this thesis the researcher found 9 data of directive type.

#### **Datum (8)**

Bill : *We have at least than 8 minutes.*

Zack : 8 minutes? Ok.

Context:

This conversation happened when Gwen introduced Zack to Bill that Zack is a programmer. Bill asked Zack how to make a silent phone became ringing when it received a message from other mobile phone. Here, Bill wanted to trace the suspect of a killer in the plane by using his mobile phone. Zack needed time

more than 20 minutes to do it but Bill requested him to do it in 8 minutes and Zack said he would try it.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to future act of hearer. In this case, Bill commands Zack to finish his request least than 8 minutes. Then, the preparatory condition is the speaker believes that the hearer is able to do his command and the hearer is capable of executing it. In addition, sincerity of speaker's utterance is Bill really wants Zack doing his command. Besides, essential condition, it is counted as an attempt to get Zack doing Bill's request.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act can be found such as in utterances "We have at least than 8 minutes". The propositional act refers to Bill's request to Zack to finish his job at less than 8 minutes. So the type of illocutionary act can be classified into directive of requesting because Bill requested Zack to program the mobile phone to check a mysterious suspect's mobile phone. Finally, the perlocutionary act is Zack accepted Bill's request to program a mobile phone in order to investigate to mysterious suspect.

### **Datum (9)**

Bill : *Give me the phone Jack.*

Jack : Bill looked me, I need this money

Context:



This conversation happened when Jack Hammond got a mysterious messages and he went to a toilet worriedly. Then, Bill sensed suspicious. So that Bill got into toilet also to check Jack Hammond act. Then, Bill forced to ask Jack Hammond's mobile phone.

Analysis:

Propositional content, the utterance of "give me the phone Jack!" refers to the future act of hearer. Preparatory condition, speaker believes that the hearer is able to do the action. Bill believes that Jack will give him the phone. Unfortunately, Hammond is worry and he disobeys Bill's instruction. In addition, sincerity condition, the speaker really wants the hearer to do the action. Bill wants Hammond to give the phone to him. Finally, essential condition is the speaker's command counted as an attempt to get hearer to do action. Bill's command is an attempt to force Hammond to give his phone. In contrast, Hammond did not do it.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterances "Give me the phone Jack". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's request to Hammond's mobile phone. Besides, Bill's utterances "Give me the phone Jack" can be classified into directive of force because it presents the expression of forcing. Finally, the perlocutionary act is Jack Hammond as the hearer responded Bill with a rejection and fight.

## **Datum (10)**

Bill : *Please, just do what I ask.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill wanted to investigate a mysterious man who sent him threatening messages to him, so that Bill asked his friend Nancy and Gwen to circle every passenger which have a phone or act like they have a phone from the monitor in the plane.

Analysis:

Propositional content, the utterances such as "Please, just do what I ask" refers to the future act of hearer. Preparatory condition, the hearer is capable of doing the request and the speaker believes that the hearer is able to do the action. Bill believes that Jen will do his instruction. In addition, sincerity condition, the speaker really wants hearer to do the action. Bill wanted Jen to do his instruction. Finally, essential condition is the speaker's order counted as an attempt to get hearer to do action. Bill's request is an attempt to ask Jen to do his instruction.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Please, just do what I ask". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's request to Gwen to circle every passenger who have a phone or act like they have a phone. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of requesting because it presents the

expression of Bill's request to Gwen to do something. Finally, perlocutionary act is Gwen as the hearer responded Bill by doing what Bill asked.

### **Datum (11)**

Bill : *Show me your ticket!*

Context:

Bill checked some passengers who were distrusted by him. Bill checked their phones, their bags and asked some questions. All passengers were confused with Bill's act; they did not know what actually happened and the situation was frightening. Then Bill got the mysterious massage again and Bill distrusts at Bowen, caught him and investigated to him.

Analysis:

Propositional content, the utterances such as "Show me your ticket!" refers to the future act of hearer. In this case, Bill asks Bowen's ticket. For preparatory condition, hearer is able to show his ticket and speaker believes that hearer is able to show his ticket. Sincerity condition, Bill really wants Bowen to do action of showing his ticket. Actually, Bill commands Bowen to show his ticket, but he rejects it. Finally, essential condition, Bill's utterance is considered as an attempt to get Bowen to do action of showing his ticket.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. the data is analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Show me your ticket".

Then, propositional act refers to Bill's command to Bowen to show him Bowen's ticket. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of forcing because Bill using forcing sentence to ask Bowen's ticket. Finally, the perlocutionary act is Bowen as the hearers did not show his ticket.

### **Datum (12)**

Bill : *Come on, look!*

Bowen : Right there, the glasses.

Context:

This conversation happened when Bowen said to Bill that someone who paid him trying to give Bill a surprise but Bill did not believe in Bowen and Bill commanded Bowen to look for someone he said among passengers in the plane.

Analysis:

Propositional content, the utterances such as "Come on, look!" refers to the future act of the hearer. For preparatory condition, hearer is able to do an act and speaker believes that hearer is able to do action. Here, Bill believes that Bowen is able to do the act of looking for someone in the plane. For sincerity condition, Bill really wants Bowen to do action of looking for someone. Finally essential condition, Bill's utterance is considered as an attempt to get Bowen to do action of looking for someone in the plane.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data is analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Come on look". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's command to Bowen to look someone who was intended by Bowen. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of forcing because Bill forced Bowen to see and look someone who was intended by Bowen. Finally, perlocutionary act is Bowen as the hearer saw and looked for someone that he told to Bill among passengers.

**Datum (13)**

Bill : *Nancy, watch the business class.*

Context:

This conversation happened when after Bill arrested Bowen and commanded Bowen to look for someone, but Bowen did not indicate that someone to Bill.

Analysis:

Propositional condition, the utterance "watch the business class" refers to future act of hearer. In this case, the hearer will watch the business class like what Bill asked. Preparatory content, hearer is able to do an act and speaker believes that hearer is able to do action. Here, Bill believes that Nancy is able to do the act of watching the business class. Sincerity condition, Bill really wants Nancy to do

action of watching business class. Finally, essential condition, Bill's utterance is considered as an attempt to get Nancy to do action of watching business class.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data is analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Nancy, watch the business class". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's order to Nancy to watch the business class. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of commanding because Bill commanded Nancy to do something. Finally, perlocutionary act is Nancy as the hearer responded Bill's order to watch the business class.

**Datum (14)**

Zack : What the hell is that?

Bill : *Sit, everything is under control.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill got message from the mysterious person and the messages told that the target was not the passenger only. Then, Bill thought that Nancy would be the next victims, but Bill was wrong, the victim was the pilot. The plane got shock and all the passengers were panic.

Analysis:

Propositional content is the future act acted by hearer. It refers to the command of speaker Bill to hearer Jack to sit down. Then, preparatory condition, speaker believes that hearer is able to do his command to sit. Sincerity condition, speaker wants hearer to sit. Bill commands Jack and all passengers to sit because he does not want they will be panic on the situation where the pilot was dead. Finally is essential condition, Bill's utterance is counted as an attempt to get hearer to do action. Bill's utterance is considered as the command to Jack and all passengers to sit and to be calm.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data is analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Everything is under control". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's command to all passengers to be calm. Illocutionary act of Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of commanding because Bill commanded all passengers to sit and be calm. Finally, perlocutionary act is all passengers as the hearers did not respond Bill's command to sit and be calm and they were still panic.

**Datum (15)**

Bill : *Doctor Nasir, go to cockpit now.*

Nasir : There was nothing I can do.

Context:

This conversation happened when the plane got shock then Bill went to cockpit and he knew that the captain of pilot was suffering because of a poison so that way Bill called Dr Nasir to check the pilot condition in cockpit.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition is when Bill asks Dr Nasir to go to cockpit for checking the pilot. Speaker's utterance refers to the future action acted by hearer. Preparatory condition, speaker believes that hearer can to do the action. In addition, sincerity condition, the speaker really wants hearer to do the action. Bill really wants Dr Nasir goes to cockpit to check the pilot health. Finally, essential condition is the speaker's order or command counted as an attempt to get hearer to do what Bill command.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Doctor Nasir, go to cockpit now". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's command to Dr Nasir to check up the pilot. Illocutionary act of Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of commanding because Bill commanded Dr Nasir to check up the pilot. Finally, perlocutionary act is Dr Nasir as the hearer responded Bill's command by checking up the pilot but he cannot do anything because the pilot was dead.



## **Datum (16)**

Zack : I will come out from this plane.

Bill : *Am I in your way, asshole?*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill fought with Bowen using their guns in the plane. The condition in the plane was uncontrolled. After fighting with Bowen, finally Bill can kill Bowen as the hijacker of the plane by shooting a bullet to Bowen's head and then Bowen's friend namely Zack tried to kill Bill.

Analysis:

Propositional content, the utterances such as "Am I in your way, asshole?" refers to the future act of hearer. For preparatory condition, hearer believes that he has certain reason to do the action. Zack knows that negative effect will occur because of his action. Speaker believes that the action is hearer's best interest. Zack will come out from the plane. Sincerity condition: Bill really wants to challenge him to stop his action. Finally the essential condition is the speaker's utterance is considered as an action to stop Zack's action of coming out from the plane.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "Am I in your way, asshole". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's challenge to Zack to fight with

him. Even though, the form of utterance is in the form of question, speaker's intended meaning is challenging to have a fight. Illocutionary act of Bill's utterance can be identified as directive of challenging because Bill challenged Jack to perform act of fighting to him. Finally, the perlocutionary act is a fight; Jack was challenged by Bill to fight then Jack fight with Bill.

### c) Commisive

In a commissives speech act, speaker commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. In this research, the researcher found 4 data of commissive type.

#### Datum (17)

Jane : You will have seizure?

Bill : *I will be fine, I promise.*

Context:

This conversation happened when the plane was going to take off from the airport. Bill looked like nervous when the plan was taking off and Jane worried him, so that way Jane made a conversation to make Bill calm. Then, Bill took a ribbon and imbedded the ribbon to his left hand and he told Jane that the ribbon was a lucky thing from his daughter.

Analysis:

That utterance presupposes that the propositional condition is the present act done by Bill that is mentioning that he will be fine. The preparatory condition is that the circumstance of mentioning is appropriate to his condition. The sincerity condition is that speaker Bill also has appropriate belief and feeling in performing that utterance. The essential condition is that the hearer must intend that the utterance is true.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "I will be fine, I promise". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's promise that he will be fine. Illocutionary act of Bill's utterance can be identified as commissive of promise because Bill promised that he will be fine to Jane and indicated that Jane did not to be worry. The effect of perlocutionary act is Jane as the hearer responded Bill promise with a smile.

**Datum (18)**

Bowen : *I swear to God, I do not know that you are a federal marshal.*

Bill : Bullshit.

Context:

This conversation happened when Bowen was caught by Bill because Bill impeached him as the sender of mysterious messages. Bill asked many questions to Bowen to investigate him but Bowen always disclaimed everything.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to future event or state. The speaker convinces the hearer that he does not know about him. Bowen's utterances refer to the future action. The preparatory condition, the circumstance of convincing is appropriate. The speaker was accused by Bill as the suspect of mysterious messages sender. The sincerity condition is the speaker really wants the hearer believing in what he said. The essential condition is the speaker's oath counted as an attempt to get hearer to believe in him. In contrast, Bill does not believe in Bowen words.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bowen's utterance "I swear to God, I do not know that you are a federal marshal". Then, propositional act refers to Bowen's oath that he did not know about Bill job. Illocutionary act of Bowen's utterance can be identified as commissive of oath because Bowen swore in the name of God that he really did not know about Bill's job. The effect of perlocutionary act is Bill as the hearer responded to Bowen's oath with incredulity.

## **Datum (19)**

Bowen : *I never saw him get on the plane man, I swear.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bowen was caught by Bill because Bill impeached him as the sender of mysterious messages. Bill asked many questions to Bowen to investigate him but Bowen always disclaimed everything.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to future event or state. The speaker convinces the hearer that he does not know about the man intended by speaker. Here, Bowen's utterances refer to the future action. For the preparatory condition, the circumstance of convincing is appropriate as speaker was accused by Bill as the suspect of mysterious messages sender. The sincerity condition is the speaker really wants the hearer believing in what he said. The essential condition is that the hearer must intend that the utterance is true. In contrast, Bill did not believe in Bowen's words.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bowen's utterance "I never saw him get on the plane man, I swear". Then, propositional act refers to Bowen's oath that he did not know about a man Bill wanted. Illocutionary act of Bowen's utterance can be identified as commissive of oath because Bowen swore in the name of God that

he really did not know about a man Bill wanted. The effect of perlocutionary act is Bill as the hearer responded to Bowen's oath with incredulity.

### **Datum (20)**

Bill : *You can answer that question now or you are arrested when we land.*

Bowen: Look, ok, Jesus.

Context:

Bill caught Bowen when Bill investigated all of passengers in the plane. Bill had a trick to identify of the mysterious messages sender. At that time, when Bill sent a message, Bowen's mobile phone was ringing so that Bill arrested him and interrogated Bowen with many questions.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition is when Bill asks Bowen to answer his question. Speaker's utterance refers to the future action acted by hearer. Preparatory condition, in this case the speaker needs the answer from hearer and the speaker believes that the hearer is able to answer it. Sincerity condition, Bill really wants the information from Bowen. Finally the essential condition, speaker's utterances such as are counted as an attempt to elicit the information from hearer.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is

simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "You can answer that question now or you are arrested when we land". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's command to Bowen to answer Bill's questions. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as commissive or threatening because Bill threatened Bowen to be arrested if Bowen did not answer the question. Finally, perlocutionary act is Bowen as the hearer answered some questions from Bill.

**d) Expressive**

In an expressive speech act, speaker expresses a psychological state about the situation or state of affairs denoted by the proposition and the researcher found 5 data of expressive type.

**Datum (21)**

Bill : *No, thanks.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill was washing his face in the bathroom and Hammond came close to Bill and he offered eyewash to Bill but Bill did not accept it.

Analysis:

Propositional condition is fulfilled because the speaker answers the hearer's offer that explicitly stated. Here, Bill answers Hammond's offer by rejecting. For the preparatory condition is fulfilled because speaker believes he

does not need eyewash from Hammond. The sincerity condition is that the speaker really does need the eyewash from Hammond. Finally the essential condition is that utterance is an attempt to reject the Hammond's offer politely.

Then, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory. The data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bowen's utterance "No, thanks". Then, the propositional act refers to expression of speaker's rejection. The type of illocutionary act can be categorized as expressive of appreciating because Bill appreciated Hammond's offer politely. Finally, perlocutionary act is the hearer can understand to Bill rejection.

**Datum (22)**

Bill : *Good girl.*

Context:

This conversation happened when a little girl Becca was afraid of flying and then Bill persuaded her using a doll, so that way the girl was not afraid of flying. Finally, Bill was able to persuade Becca.

Analysis:

Propositional condition refers to the past action done by hearer. Bill's utterance "good girl" shows that Becca has done a good thing for him, namely she has made good decision to not be afraid of flying. Preparatory condition, the speaker believes that he will get good thing from Becca's act. Sincerity condition,



speaker feels happy and expresses his happiness by saying “good girl” to Becca. Finally, it is counted an expression of getting pleasure. Here, the essential condition is also fulfilled.

In addition, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory by Searle. It is very simply to identify utterance act such as in physical utterance “Good girl”. Then, propositional act refers to Bill’s expression of happiness (getting pleasure) of Becca decision. Illocutionary act of Bill’s utterance “Good, girl” can be categorized as expressive of praising. Finally, perlocutionary act, the effect on hearer’s response. The hearer (Becca) got smile and she finally wanted to get in the plane to fly.

**Datum (23)**

Bill : *It is not my lucky day.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill and Jen ordered gin and tonic to Nancy as a female attendant. Nancy only gave gin and tonic to Jen while for Bill, Nancy gave him only a bottle of water.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to the present act done by Bill that is that is expressing disappointment. Preparatory condition is fulfilled because circumstance of expressing his disappointment is appropriate to the condition. In addition sincerity condition states that Bill really felt disappointed after he knew

that what he ordered was not given. Finally is essential condition. Speaker's utterances counted as expression of getting disappointment.

In addition, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory by Searle. It is very simply to identify utterance act such as in utterance "It is not my lucky day". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's expression of disappointment. Illocutionary act of Bill's utterance "It is not my lucky day" can be categorized as expressive of disappointment. Finally, perlocutionary act, the effect on hearer's response. Here, the hearer Jen just kept nodding.

**Datum (24)**

Bill : *I am sorry.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill was suspicious to Jen and he accused Jen as the suspect of mysterious messages sender. Jen was very angry with Bill so that way Bill felt sorry after Jen explained the truth about her.

Analysis:

Propositional content condition refers to the past act done by speaker. Bill has accused Jen as the suspect of mysterious messages sender. Preparatory condition, the speaker believed that his past act had hurt Jen because Bill has made a mistake by accusing Jen. For sincerity condition, speaker really feels guilty because he has accused Jen. Bill's utterance is considered as an expression

of being guilty. Finally, essential condition is the speaker's apologizing is counted as an attempt to get hearer's sorry.

In addition, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory by Searle. It is very simply to identify utterance act such as in utterance "I am sorry". For propositional act, Bill expressed his regret and being guilty cause his accusation to Jen. Whereas Illocutionary act, Bill's utterance can be classified into expressive of apologizing, because he tried to express his regret through utterance "sorry". Finally, the perlocutionary act is the hearer became calm after the speaker apologized to her.

**Datum (25)**

Bill : I apologies to this disturbance.

Context:

Bill killed Hammond because Hammond saved heroin in his case and he was paranoid so that Hammond attacked Bill, but Bill can defeated him first. At that time Nancy was looking for agent Hammond and she saw agent Hammond was die in the toilet. She thought that Bill had killed Hammond so that way she was panic. Afterward, Bill explained what have been done between him and Hammond. After listening Bill's explanation, Nancy believed in him and helped him. Then, Bill announced an announcement to all passengers that he will investigate passengers at random.

Analysis:

Propositional content is it refers to future action done by the hearer. Bill asked apologize to all passengers because he will do random investigation. Preparatory condition is speaker believes his action of disturbance will make all passengers feel uncomfortable. In this case, Bill disturbs all passengers by his announcement to have a random investigation. Then, sincerity condition is speaker actually feels guilty for the act. The last is essential condition is the speaker's order counted as an attempt to get attention from the hearers.

Furthermore, the data was analyzed by using speech act theory proposed by John Searle. Utterance act is simply to identify utterance act such as in Bill's utterance "I apologies to this disturbance". Then, propositional act refers to Bill's apologies to all passengers. Besides, Bill's utterance can be identified as expressive of apologizing because Bill spoke a sentence of apologizing to all passengers in the plane. Finally, the perlocutionary act is all passengers as the hearers responded to Bill by giving their attention of Bill speaking.

#### **e) Declarative**

In declarative, speaker brings about a change a world by uttering a locutionary act and there are 3 data of declarative type in this thesis.

#### **Datum (26)**

Bill : *Do not do it Jack!*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill investigated Jack in toilet and he knew that Jack Hammond having a secret then Jack Hammond attacked him. Bill tried to prevent Jack attack but Jack did not care about Bill.

Analysis:

The propositional condition is fulfilled because Bill as the speaker forbids his friend Jack Hammond. Prohibition means any proposition or propositional function. In this case, the prohibition refers to future action. Then, preparatory condition can be identified that Bill believes that Jack is able to stop his attack because Bill do not want to hurt him. Again, sincerity condition is also fulfilled because Bill really wants Jack to stop his attack. Finally is essential condition. Bill's utterance is counted as an attempt to get Jack to stop doing his action or attack.

In addition, the data was also analyzed by using speech acts based on John Searle's theory. The utterance act is Bill's utterance "Do not do this Jack". Propositional act refers Bill's effort to get attention from Jack to stop his attack. The illocutionary act of speaker's utterance is classified into declarative of prohibiting because the speaker forbids the hearer to do his attack. The last, perlocutionary act is Jack did not respond Bill prohibition and Jack threaten by pointing with a pistol.

## **Datum (27)**

Nancy : *Would you like to see my phone agent Mark?*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill asked Nancy about “who is the crew that has access to the cockpit” and Nancy answered just me. Bill’s question offended Nancy, so that way Nancy impressed Bill by the utterance above.

Analysis:

Propositional condition is Nancy’s utterance refers to future act by the hearer Bill. Nancy was impressing Bill that she was not concerned in the problem of homicide. Preparatory condition is the Nancy believes that Bill will not distrust her only because Nancy is the only one who has access to the cockpit. Sincerity condition is the speaker really wants to impress the hearer that speaker has no involvement in homicide case. Essential condition is Nancy’s utterance is counted as an attempt to get Bill to stop distrusting her.

In addition, the data was also analyzed by using speech acts based on John Searle’s theory. The utterance act is Nancy’s utterance “would you like to see my phone agent Mark”. Propositional act, a particular reference or prediction is made. It refers Nancy’s effort to get attention from Jack to stop distrusting her. The illocutionary act of speaker’s utterance is classified into declarative of impressing because the speaker spoke the utterance to impress the hearer. The last, perlocutionary act is Bill responded to Nancy’s impress by trusting her.

## **Datum (28)**

Bill : *Do not switch the network off.*

Context:

This conversation happened when Bill talked to Kyle as the pilot to keep the network on because Bill still needed it to investigate the mysterious messages sender in the plane by using the network.

Analysis:

The propositional condition is fulfilled because Bill (speaker) forbids his pilot, Kyle. Prohibition means any proposition or propositional function. In this case, the prohibition refers to future action. Then, preparatory condition can be identified that Bill believes that Jack is able to keep the network on. Again, sincerity condition is also fulfilled because Bill really wants Kyle to keep the network on. Finally is essential condition. Bill's utterance is counted as an attempt to get hearer to turn on the network.

In addition, the data was also analyzed by using speech acts based on John Searle's theory. The utterance act is Bill's utterance "Do not switch the network off". Propositional act refers Bill's effort to get attention from Kyle to turn of the network. The illocutionary act of speaker's utterance is classified into declarative of prohibition because the speaker forbids the hearer to turn off the network. The last, perlocutionary act is the pilot as the hearer finally turned the network on again.

### 3.2 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing 28 data of utterances produced by the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie, namely: Bill, Bowen and Nancy, it is found that speech acts used by the main characters have illocutionary acts of directives, commissives, expressives, representatives, and declarative.

Directives are attempt of speaker to get someone else (hearer) to do something. The action must be future event due to impossible to ask someone to perform an action in the past. The expressed psychological state is that speaker is willing to do an action based on his or her directive. It is found that this type of illocutionary act is mainly produced by the main characters of “Non-Stop” because they produce an utterance to get hearer to do an action. It means that an utterance has made someone else to do an action based on speaker’s intention. There are several forms of directives, namely; request, forcing and commanding. The researcher found directive of request such as in data 8 and 10. Another form of directives found in this research is commanding. The data which consist of commanding are: 13, 14, and 15. Speaker commands someone else (hearer) to do an action based on his authority. Then, forcing found in data 9, 12, and 11. Another one is challenging (data 16).

In commissive speech act, speaker commits himself or to the performance of an action. The action must be future and voluntary. The expressed psychological state is that speaker intends to do something. It is found that commissive in data 17, 18, 19 and 20. After analyzing the data, it is found that



speaker commits himself to do an action through his utterances. For example in data 17 stated “I will be fine, I promise” means that Bill commits himself to be fine to Jen for making her calm. The expressive speech acts are found in utterances such as getting disappointment, praising, apologizing and appreciating. The expressive of getting disappointment is in data 23 while the expressive of praising in data 22, apologizing in 24 and the appreciating is in data 21.

In representative type, speaker represents a state of affairs. A representative commits speaker to the truth of the proposition. It is found that representatives such as affirming in data 1, 4, 6, then demanding in 5, speculating in 2 and boasting in 7. In addition is declaratives which are found in data 27 as imposing and in data 26, 28 as prohibiting. Finally, verdictives are not found in this study. After analyzing 28 data found in this movie, it is concluded that the majority speech acts used by speaker is directive. Generally, the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie often use the utterances which consist of requests, commands, and challenges.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, after analyzing the utterances produced by the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie, conclusions and suggestions are presented.

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

After conducting this study, it is found that speech acts used by speakers when they say an utterance, which means doing something. People can do anything through utterances such as requesting, commanding, apologizing and thanking. Then, it can be concluded that speech acts used by the main characters of “Non-Stop” movie have some illocutionary acts namely; directives, commissives, expressive, representatives and declarative. It is found that directive speakers’ utterances of ‘Non-Stop’ consist of requesting, questioning, commanding, asserting and warning. Furthermore, commissive types used include such as promising and threatening. The types of expressive are such as getting pleasure (like), thanking, apologizing and annoying. Representative is found in the form of affirming, reporting and stating. Then, the declarative is found in prohibition and impressing. Based on the findings, it is concluded that mostly speakers (main characters) use directive in performing speech acts.

## 4.2 Suggestion

It is found that speech acts produced by speaker in every utterance. People can do anything simply by using their utterances. As the result of the study, it is suggested to students of English to learn more about speech acts for the sake of enriching discourse studies. It is also hoped that this research gives empirical data to English lecturers about speech acts and encourage them to conduct the research of different objects of study. Furthermore, it is also suggested to future researchers to continue in conducting the research about speech acts because there are areas which is possible to be investigated. In this study, directive is the mainly type of speech act. Therefore, it is suggested for further researcher to investigate an object which might contains mostly other types of directive.

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## Non-Stop Movie Script ....

People have to realize,  
we cannot make everybody totally safe,  
even if we allocated the entire federal budget  
towards security.

I promise you there is not an easier job...  
in the whole federal government than riding  
first class in airplanes from...

Yeah. I know. I'm sorry.

No, no, you can trust me. I'm fine.

What? I can't hear you.

I can't hear you!

Hey, man, you got a light?

Sir. Excuse me.

Excuse me, sir. You got a light?

Yeah. Sorry.

May I have your attention, please?

So, where you off to?

Where you headed?

I'm headed to Amsterdam.

May I have your attention, please?

The white zone is for  
the immediate loading  
and unloading of passengers only.

Here you go, sir.

Enjoy your flight.

Everyone and their mother's  
in the game right now.

You got Korean phones, Japanese  
phones, Scandinavian phones.

OS is trying to keep up with the hardware  
from 15 different manufacturers.

Right!

That's what I've been saying.

No one listens to me!

Dude, you're preaching to the choir!

It makes absolutely no sense.

Really? I guess I'm in your way.

New Yorkers, man, I swear to God.

Give me two minutes.

Clear.

Right this way, sir. Please.

Listen to me. Listen to me. I cannot  
stay in London for three days.

Get me on the next flight back.

Please, look. This is...

This is a bad time for...

"You have to do what you have to  
do." Well, guess what? So do I.

Here.

Long flights are the worst.

No, thanks.

Hi, baby.

Good evening, passengers.

There's a mix-up

with my reservation.

I was supposed to have a window  
seat and they put me in an aisle.

Maybe you could move  
some people around,

'cause I was guaranteed  
the window seat.

I'm sorry about that, Ms. Summers.

At this time we are inviting  
passengers with small children,  
or who require assistance,  
to board at this time.

Once again, in the boarding area,  
we are ready to begin our priority  
boarding Flight 10 to London.

We'll begin general boarding  
in just a few minutes.

Are you all set to board?

So we have to go on the runway?

Come on, sweetheart.

Is this everything?

Yeah. My mom checked  
my big bag for me.

Have you flown by yourself before?

No. This is my first time.

You're gonna have a lovely time.

Welcome aboard. Yes, just through  
there and down to the left.

Nancy, this is Becca. It's her  
first time on an airplane.

Wonderful. Who's waiting  
for you in London?

My dad.

Well, we've a seat by the  
window all picked out for you.

Look, I know it may seem scary,  
but flying's really quite fun.

I believe this little  
guy made a run for it.

What's his name?

Henry.

Yeah, he looks like a Henry.

That's a good name.

- Well...

- Becca.

Becca, I think Henry's  
a little scared.

Maybe you can show  
him how it's done.

Good girl.

I'm sorry, am I in your way?

Again?

We are right up here.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

As a reminder, all carry-on luggage

must fit in the overhead bin  
or be safely stowed under  
the seat in front of you.  
If you're having trouble  
fitting your luggage,  
we'll be happy to check it for you.  
Thank you for choosing British  
Aqualantic. Enjoy the flight.  
Do you know, is there  
somebody sitting there?  
- Do you know who has that seat?  
- No, sorry.  
Is somebody sitting here?  
Hey, I'm on the plane. And guess what?  
They effed up my reservation.  
We land at 7:35.  
Did they book a car?  
Hang on. Hang on.  
Excuse me. Sir? I'm here in 3B.  
I was wondering if maybe  
you'd switch seats  
with me so I could have the window?  
Do you care?  
Do you speak English?  
Okay. Thank you.  
Excuse me. Excuse me. Sir?  
Hi. I'm right here, I'm in 3B  
and I was just wondering if maybe  
you would prefer the aisle,  
or if you don't care, if you would  
switch with me for the window seat?  
A lot of people just sleep  
anyway, so I was wondering if...  
Sure. Why not?  
Thank you so much.  
I really appreciate that.  
Sorry, let me get out of your way.  
Let me help you.  
There's room right up here.  
Aqualantic is pleased to offer  
extensive in-flight entertainment  
with hundreds of video and music  
programming at your fingertips.  
Oh, God.  
Hello? Are you there?  
Your phone.  
- What?  
- Hello?  
- Your phone.  
- Oh, shit.  
- Hello?  
- Hi. Hi, hi.  
I'll call you when we land, okay?  
All right, bye.  
Rough day, huh?

Yeah, you have no idea.  
Hi, excuse me.  
Could I get a gin and tonic,  
when you get a chance?  
- Of course.  
- Make that two, please.  
God.  
- Nancy, right? Gwen.  
- Yeah.  
Thank God for you.  
Girl doesn't show up and leaves me  
to handle two cabins.  
You're a lifesaver.  
If I pass out, just promise to  
catch me before I hit the floor.  
Not if I do first.  
Can I get you gentlemen  
anything before we taxi?  
No, thanks, Nance, I'm fine.  
What?  
Nothing.  
Ground, this is AQ-10, we're ready  
to disconnect ground power.  
You naughty boy.  
Naughty.  
Thank you.  
Didn't you order gin and tonic?  
Did I?  
'Cause she brought you a water.  
It's not my lucky day.  
Good evening, ladies and gentlemen,  
welcome aboard British Aqualantic  
Flight 10, non-stop service to London.  
I'm your captain, David McMillan,  
flying with First  
Officer Kyle Rice.  
And we expect a smooth  
ride this evening  
- with a flight time of just over six hours.  
- Seatbelts, thank you.  
We should have you in  
the air momentarily.  
This is a beautiful  
picture they took of her.  
Sir, could you move your  
seat-back forward? Thank you.  
Flight attendants, please  
be seated for takeoff.  
What's that for? Is that for luck?  
Something like that.  
My daughter gave it to me.  
Better than a gin and tonic, I bet.  
It is.  
I'm Jen.  
Bill.

- You fly much?  
- All the time, actually.  
Yeah, I can tell.  
It's just the takeoff.  
Once we're in the air, I'll...  
You'll have a seizure?  
I'll be fine. I promise.  
You actually fly all the time?  
Some things you never get used to.  
How old's your daughter?  
Now, she's, uh, 17.  
What's her name?  
Olivia.  
- That's nice.  
- Yeah.  
I like that name, it's a nice name.  
So, Why'd she give you the ribbon?  
Some kids have blankets, stuffed animals.  
Olivia had ribbons.  
This was hers when she was little.  
She'd tie it to a finger or  
toe before going to bed.  
And then in the morning,  
she'd make me guess.  
- Where she put it?  
- Yeah.  
That's cute. That's really cute.  
Yeah, and then she grew up.  
I suppose I need it  
more than she did.  
Anyway.  
So, what do you do for a living?  
Well...  
I fly a lot.  
Oh, yeah?  
Yeah, but I think that  
I'm gonna try to get some sleep.  
- Get some sleep, sure.  
- Yeah, it's gonna be a long flight.  
Yeah, yeah, yeah. Sleep well.  
- Stop!  
- Baby...  
- You're crazy!  
- You're so hot, baby, I can't stop it! I can't!  
People are watching!  
No, no, no. Nobody's  
watching. Nobody.  
Oh, my God.  
In front of my mom,  
with no pants on  
and half a Toblerone in his mouth.  
He didn't.  
Do you know him?  
Excuse me.  
What kind of tea do you have?

I'll have chamomile. Thanks.  
Certainly.  
- This your idea of a joke?  
- What're you talking about?  
If you have a problem with  
me, say it to my face.  
Don't play games on a  
flight in a secure network.  
You need to calm down, partner.  
I was a cop for 25 years.  
I knew men like you.  
Men like me?  
Men like me follow  
goddamn protocol.  
We're not even supposed  
to be talking right now.  
It's a secure network, Jack!  
Bill, what the hell are  
you talking about?  
Don't deny you sent these.  
Bill, I didn't send these.  
See for yourself.  
Then someone on this flight is  
threatening to kill a passenger  
unless \$150 million is transferred  
in the next 18 minutes.  
Who knows about this?  
You and me.  
I say no way. It's bullshit.  
Any threat to an aircraft  
requires immediate landing.  
Right, yeah, all right.  
If there is a threat.  
Come on, Bill.  
You wanna be the agent  
who lands an international flight  
because some asshole knows  
your personal problems?  
Sends you a couple of joke texts?  
Bill, I gotta ask you, how  
many have you had today?  
A threat's a threat!  
Okay.  
You really need to think this  
through, partner, all right?  
Listen, how do you  
kill somebody aboard  
a crowded plane and  
get away with it?  
Pretty hard to pull that  
off, don't you think?  
Bill, if there's not a  
situation, you don't create one.  
I'm going to see the captain.  
You keep your eye

on the main cabin.  
Bill? Don't panic  
the cockpit. Bill?  
I tell you, it's five hours in  
and then, out of nowhere, he  
suddenly sits up and he says...  
- How do we validate the threat?  
- We can't.  
Captain? TSA says a full cross  
check on the passenger manifest  
could take 25 to 30 minutes.  
We can divert the flight,  
if this is for real.  
The nearest airport?  
Well, it's 95 minutes  
back to Halifax,  
two hours to Iceland,  
three to London.  
We're midway over the Atlantic.  
You Okay?  
It's this juice fast I'm on.  
Gives me the shakes.  
It's your call, Bill.  
Do we have a situation?  
Can we review the footage?  
It's recorded directly  
to the black box.  
But I can watch all the camera  
feeds live from the galley?  
Yeah.  
Get back on the line with TSA.  
See if they can back trace  
this account number.  
In the meantime, I'll need  
the passenger manifest.  
I'll see if I can find him.  
But in 10 minutes, I'd like you  
to switch off the network system.  
We don't want him checking to  
see if a transfer's been made.  
Nancy, come with me.  
Two cameras in business,  
six in coach.  
We're gonna need more eyes.  
I'll get another attendant.  
How well do you know the crew?  
Not very well.  
- Excuse me.  
- Yeah?  
Will you come with me, please?  
Now?  
You want me to come right now?  
This is a bad idea.  
She was sitting beside  
me when this started.

The only two people I trust on  
this airplane are you and her.  
Trust me with what?  
What's going on?  
I text, you circle any  
passenger with a phone  
or acting like they have a phone.  
I'm not sure I understand what  
it is you want me to do...

Please, just do as I ask.  
Ladies and gentlemen, looks like  
we've hit some  
unexpected turbulence.  
Please return to your seats and  
keep your seatbelts fastened  
until it's safe to move about  
the cabin. Thank you.  
There. 9B.  
Seat 9B. David Norton.  
22C.  
Austin Reilly.  
2F.  
Jason Cole.  
14C.  
14C, Charles Wheeler.  
13B.  
Fahim Nasir.  
5B.  
5B. Iris Marianne.  
You better answer it.  
Hello?  
Bill?  
Bill?  
- Who is this?  
- This is Philip Marenick.  
I'm with TSA. I understand from  
the captain you have a situation.  
I need to speak to my supervisor.  
Listen, I'm calling from  
the DHS here in D.C.  
From here on out,  
I am your supervisor.  
Now, Agent Marks, I need you...  
I'm going to run seat numbers by you.  
I need red flags and priors.  
- That's a very serious request you put in.  
- 20G.  
Agent Marks, I need you to take me  
through the events  
from the beginning.  
And we're looking into tracing  
the account number you gave us.  
20G again.  
And as you know, protocol



dictates in these situations...  
we corroborate everything with  
the second officer on board.  
20G again.  
It's not him.  
It's not who? Look, I'd rather  
not jump to any conclusions.  
Listen, Bill, I don't think  
you're in a position to sort out  
who's a suspect or  
not at this point.  
Agent Marks?  
Bill?  
Agent Marks, I need some sort  
of acknowledgment from you.  
Bill?  
Agent Marks?  
Marks, you need to answer me.  
Hang on.  
Marks, are you there?  
Go back to your seat.  
You son-of-a-bitch!  
Keep your voice down.  
- Hand it over!  
- What're you...  
Bill, look at me, okay?  
I need this money.  
I can cut you in...  
- Give me the goddamn phone, Jack.  
- Just listen to me.  
Give me the phone...  
Jack! You son-of-a-bitch.  
- Give it up, Marks.  
- Stop it!  
- Give it up.  
- Stop it.  
Damn it, Jack!  
Stop it. Stop it!  
Stop fighting!  
Jack!  
Don't do this, Jack.  
Stop it!  
Don't.  
Don't.  
Don't do this, Jack!  
Don't!  
Ladies and gentlemen, this  
is your captain speaking.  
I apologize for the  
inconvenience...  
Shit.  
But our network is  
down for the moment.  
If you just bear with us, we'll  
attempt to restart the Internet.

- Turn the network back on.  
- What?  
The network, turn it on.  
We'll keep you posted.  
I need the network system back on.  
Go ahead, Nance.  
The account number you gave us.  
It's in your name.  
What?  
TSA just confirmed it.  
That doesn't make any sense.  
You know me.  
You know I'd never do...  
I know, I know.  
Look, the 20 minutes are up.  
Has anything happened?  
No.  
It's probably just a hoax.  
Some elaborate middle finger  
to the airline industry.  
Excuse me. Are you waiting?  
No. Go ahead.  
Agent...  
Hi, ma'am.  
Agent Marenick, who you spoke with,  
will continue to handle the  
investigation from D.C.  
David...  
And they've asked me to take  
your badge and your gun.  
- No.  
- Bill.  
- No.  
- Bill...  
I don't have a choice here.  
I'm the air marshal.  
- Bill...  
- Okay. Okay.  
Look, just sit back, relax,  
- and...  
- Enjoy the flight.  
Enjoy the flight, yeah.  
Was it him? The guy in 20G?  
No, it was nothing.  
I dropped my stupid  
phone in the sink.  
Oh, God, I do that all the time.  
I lost like five  
phones in six months,  
and then I learned  
this little trick.  
Here we go.  
So, should I be worried?  
No, not at all.  
It was a mistake to

involve you, I'm sorry.  
So, if it's not him, then  
why do you have his phone?  
I have to be careful, even when  
there's nothing to  
be concerned about.  
It's my job.  
As a passenger, don't I have the  
right to know what's going on?  
- Listen... Jen, right?  
- Yeah.  
It's an innocent prank.  
Some kid with a cell phone.  
If it was on the ground,  
I'd catch him  
in two seconds flat, but up here,  
traveling at 500 miles an hour,  
I can't track his phone.  
There's nothing I can do.  
There's nothing you can do?  
Aren't you an air marshal?  
Ma'am, please return to your seat.  
Did you just call me "ma'am"?  
Please return to your seat.  
Seriously? Did you call me "ma'am"?  
Now.  
Okay, Bill.  
I'm going.  
- Thank you.  
- Ugh.  
Agent Hammond?  
Just a moment.  
Nancy.  
Sorry. The indicator  
must be broken.  
I was looking for Agent Hammond.  
What's wrong?  
Nancy, wait. Wait!  
Nancy, please.  
Calm down, calm down.  
Calm down.  
Please, I can explain this.  
Okay?  
This is a setup.  
The captain just told  
me that the account  
they want the money  
wired to is in my name.  
Do you think I would  
extort \$150 million  
using an account in my own name?  
He was transporting cocaine, Nancy.  
Whoever we're looking  
for knew that.  
He threatened Hammond,

made him paranoid.  
I found out, and Hammond  
tried to kill me.  
The person who's doing this,  
he wants it to look like this.  
Like two federal agents are  
the ones doing this, not him.  
Jack pulled a gun on me.  
I had no choice.  
Nancy?  
I had no choice.  
You know me.  
You know I could never  
do something like this.  
Look at me.  
I need you to believe me.  
  
I believe you.  
In 13 minutes, someone else will  
die, unless I find him first.  
I need you to help me.  
Ladies and gentlemen, may I  
have your attention, please?  
My name is Bill Marks.  
I'm the federal air marshal  
assigned to this flight.  
I apologize for the disturbance.  
The TSA has recently  
instituted a policy  
of random searches aboard  
international flights.  
Unfortunately, this is one of  
three lucky flights this month.  
I'm gonna be coming  
through the cabin.  
If I call your name  
and seat number,  
please stand up and  
move into the aisle.  
If you're in possession of an  
illegal substance, item or weapon,  
it's best to just step forward now.  
Captain, you might  
want to hear this.  
I need everybody to place both  
hands on the seat in front of you.  
What the hell is he doing?  
Right now!  
Contact TSA, tell them we  
have a possible hijacking.  
- Nancy, what's going on?  
- It's just a random search.  
Thank you.  
Excuse me.  
Jennifer Summers?

Should I have told you  
about the bomb in my bag?  
Let's not use that word  
on a plane, please.  
When I move on to the main  
cabin, you watch business class.  
If you see anything suspicious,  
anything at all, get my attention.  
- Scream, if you have to.  
- Okay.  
American paranoia.  
Iris Marianne, 5B.  
Stand up, please.  
Is that how older men  
pick up younger women?  
Fondle first, talk later?  
Phone.  
Why don't you enter your number?  
You're a little young for me.  
Who does this guy think he is?  
It's all right. Just calm down!  
- Just married?  
- Yesterday.  
- Congratulations.  
- Thank you.  
Sit down.  
It's nothing to worry about.  
Happens all the time.  
- 13B, Fahim Nasir.  
- Bullshit.  
- Stand.  
- Thank you, sir.  
Feeling okay?  
Flying is not my cup of tea.  
Tell me about it.  
- You're a doctor.  
- How do you know?  
Your bag. Can you  
fetch it up, please?  
Sure. It's right down here.  
What kind of doctor?  
Molecular neuroscience.  
Sounds interesting.  
Hey, look, man, some of us  
need to get some sleep.  
Sir, sit down. Be quiet.  
14C, Charles Wheeler? Stand.  
There was nothing in his bag?  
What's the purpose of your trip?  
I have a client in Brighton.  
I'm a bankruptcy attorney.  
Yeah? You any good?  
- Why? Oh, you need one?  
- Sit down.  
Sir, you need to keep your hands on

the seat in front of you. Thank you.  
This sucks.  
This is crazy. Are we next?  
Just relax.  
Okay, 22C. Austin Reilly. Stand.  
Hey, look. Can we move this along?  
Seriously, man.  
I'm not gonna tell you again.  
Mr. Reilly, what do  
you do for a living?  
NYPD.  
London your final destination?  
My fairy brother's getting married  
to a guy with a British accent.  
Mind if I take a  
look at your phone?  
Come on, man. Are you serious?  
This is some Big Brother-type shit.  
Take your seat.  
You, step into the aisle.  
Come on, up!  
Up! Right now!  
Nah, man, I'm good.  
I'm not asking. Shades off.  
Come on. What is it,  
like 2:00 a.m.?  
Why don't you go back up there  
so I can go back to sleep, man?  
- Shades.  
- No, dude!  
Come on, man! Yo, chill!  
Let me see your phone.  
I don't have a phone, man.  
Jesus.  
This isn't yours?  
Man, I ain't never  
seen that before.  
Looks a hell of a lot like the  
one you were using at the gate.  
This is ridiculous.  
Sit down.  
Gladly.  
What happened to Amsterdam?  
I'm connecting to London.  
Show me your boarding pass.  
What's your name?  
Tom Bowen. Why?  
Man, take it easy.  
Move!  
I didn't do anything!  
Look, I have rights!  
Come here.  
- Marenick?  
- Marks, what the hell is going on there?  
Listen to me. The threat is real.

I want you to stop doing whatever you're doing immediately.  
I have a suspect in custody.  
I need a background check.  
Seat 24E, Tom Bowen, B-O-W-E-N.  
You have unlawfully subdued innocent passengers, Marks.  
I don't have time for this.  
You called your supervisor before the flight and threatened him.  
- What?  
- He wouldn't book you an overtime flight and you said you'd do what you had to do.  
- I didn't threaten anyone.  
- Is that right? Marks?  
I need to run a full check on Tom Bowen, seat 24E.  
- Marks, damn you!  
- Now! You're wasting time.  
Marks... Agent Marks, you are hereby relieved of duty. Do you hear me?  
In three minutes, someone on this plane is gonna die. Do you hear me?  
Bowen is clean, Bill. He's a schoolteacher, for Christ's sake.  
He has family in London.  
Everyone on that flight is clean.  
Everyone except you.  
Marks?  
You said Amsterdam.  
I never asked you where you were going.  
You volunteered that information.  
Why would you lie to a federal agent?  
Look, I didn't know you were a federal agent.  
Why would you lie to a stranger?  
You can answer questions now, or in federal custody when we land.  
Look. Okay, Jesus.  
He said he'd give me \$100 if I asked you where you were flying. Okay?  
I don't know why I said Amsterdam.  
I swear to God, I didn't know you were a federal marshal.  
- Bullshit!  
- I swear to God!  
He said he wanted to play a prank on his friend. Will, right?  
Bill.  
Bill. Whatever, man.  
I did it for 100 bucks.  
- Who was he?

- I don't know!  
What does he look like?  
He was white with brown hair, a European accent, like 30, 35 years old...  
- Is he on this plane?  
- I don't know, I didn't see him.  
When I went back, he didn't pay me, he was already gone.  
- You'd know him if you saw him?  
- I don't know!  
I never saw him get on the plane, man, I swear!  
Humor me. Look!  
God damn it!  
Come on, look.  
I don't see him.  
Look.  
- Come on, look!  
- God damn it! I don't see him!  
- Right there.  
- Where?  
Right there. The glasses.  
Come on, move.  
This is crazy.  
You! You. Look at me.  
Look at me! What's your name?  
Michael. Michael Tate.  
- Well?  
- It's not him.  
- You're sure?  
- Yeah, God damn it, I'm sure!  
Look, if I'd seen him get on the plane,  
I would've gone and asked him for my money.  
What's going on?  
Nancy, watch business class.  
Turn around.  
- Are you serious?  
- Don't talk.  
Now, sit down.  
Don't move.  
Oh, God.  
Nancy!  
Everybody remain in your seats.  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
please remain in your seats  
and keep your seatbelts fastened.  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
please remain in your seats  
and keep your seatbelts fastened.  
Nancy, are you okay?  
- Yeah.  
- You sure?  
What's happened?

He started having chest pains, then he just collapsed over the yoke!

- Come on, come on!

- Wake up!

- Sit down!

- What the hell was that?

Everything's under control.

Excuse me. Excuse me.

Is the captain okay?

- Dr. Nasir?

- I didn't do anything, I...

Come with me, now.

Marshal! Is someone gonna tell

us what the hell is going on?

I need your help.

Hey! People are scared!

We have a right to know

why you searched us.

Why this plane almost went down!

Hey, Marshal, you and I are

gonna have a conversation.

Don't you walk away from me.

Doctor, cockpit, now!

You're letting that

guy in the cockpit?

Here's what's gonna happen. You're

gonna get back to your seat,

you're gonna sit down, and

you're gonna shut up.

Or what?

From one cop to another,

you know.

There was nothing I could do.

Excuse me, miss? You were sitting

next to that guy, the marshal?

You know what's happening?

I have no idea.

There's no evidence of assault.

It could be poison.

Induced anaphylaxis.

- What?

- Allergic reaction.

Without an autopsy, I...

Yeah.

Doctor, would you mind seeing

if any of the passengers in

coach need medical assistance?

This...

This stays between us. Please.

Nancy, go with him.

Kyle.

Kyle, did the captain leave the

cockpit since I last spoke with him?

- You?

- No.

Did anyone else enter?

No.

Has he had anything

to eat or drink?

I don't think so.

Have you or the captain had any

reason to unlock this door?

Of course not.

So you and he were both alone here,

on the flight deck, for

the past 20 minutes?

You bastard.

Don't get emotional.

I'm getting emotional? Look at you!

Rice, if you have a

problem with me...

I have a problem with my

friend dying next to me.

I have a problem with being accused

of not only murder,

but also hijacking.

I didn't accuse you of hijacking.

Christ, I've heard about you.

About your problems with money.

With drinking. TSA.

They gave a paranoid

alcoholic a gun and a badge

and they put him on my plane.

Brilliant.

You're gonna hit me?

Don't tell... Hey! Hey!

What are you doing?

This door stays locked until

this plane lands safely. Okay?

- Marenick...

- Marks, God damn it, I thought I told you...

The captain's dead.

Excuse me?

The cockpit was secured,

locked from the inside.

Let me guess, were

you inside, Bill?

The co-pilot said the man

just collapsed beside him.

It could be induced anaphylaxis,

I think it's called.

Induced... What are

you talking about?

Poisoning, I don't know how.

It was just he and the co-pilot,

and the co-pilot, I trust.

For now.

"For now"? I don't

know about this, Bill.

Marenick, you need to

transfer the money.  
Where is Agent Hammond?  
I need to corroborate  
everything you're telling us.  
Hammond's dead.  
What?  
- He had cocaine in his carry-on.  
- Jesus Christ!  
I confronted him, he pulled a gun.  
- Are you serious?  
- Marenick. Transfer the money.  
Buy me time. I'll find him.  
Transfer the money.  
\$150 million into your account?  
Is that something you're  
seriously asking me to do, Bill?  
The moment we land, arrest me,  
freeze the funds. Just transfer it.  
I can't do that, Bill.  
The airline believes  
paying the demand  
will set a dangerous and  
irreversible precedent.  
Christ, there are 150  
people on this plane.  
Which makes me wonder why you  
haven't cut the network.  
You have 150 people panicking,  
contacting their families, while we're  
trying to handle the situation.  
You attribute all  
this to a passenger,  
but you can give me no  
proof he actually exists.  
I won't cut the network. I need  
to communicate with this guy.  
Then, Agent Marks, I can't  
continue talking to you.  
What does that mean?  
It means we will not  
negotiate with a terrorist.  
Nancy.  
Who else in the crew has  
access to the cockpit?  
Just me.  
Would you like to see  
my phone, Agent Marks?  
Is your interview in the morning?  
Yeah. If we ever make it there.  
Yeah, if we ever land, right?  
Exactly. But it shouldn't...  
I'm sorry. I'll get up.  
No. Please, don't worry about it.  
Zack, this is Bill.  
Bill, Zack.

We were just talking and  
Zack was telling me  
that he's a programmer  
for smart phones.  
Is that right?  
Yeah. I'm interviewing  
at Paige in the morning  
for a software analytics position.  
Which, technically, isn't  
programming. But...  
Look, I'm sorry for being  
such an asshole earlier...  
Yeah, but you were a  
programmer, right?  
I was telling him that I  
keep losing my phone,  
and because I keep my ringer off...  
It'd be nice if there  
was a way to find it.  
Yeah, but apparently, it's  
pretty simple, right?  
- I didn't say it was simple...  
- GPS?  
Carrier signal triangulation?  
No.  
Basically, you just send an intrusion  
virus attached to a picture text  
that switches the phone  
from silent to ring.  
Most phones load images  
automatically, so if you...  
What if there's no  
cell phone coverage?  
If it's two phones on  
a smaller network?  
It's the same protocol.  
Even over Wi-Fi.  
How fast could you do  
something like that?  
What, like right now?  
Yes.  
There are variables.  
The phone and the network.  
If the other phone is  
even turned on or not.  
It's on. But the target  
number is anonymous.  
You have to send it  
from this phone.  
Jesus.  
Marshal, I don't know about this.  
Can you do it?  
This dude is talking about killing people.  
Can he see us right now?  
I'm here.

I guess I can give it a shot.  
But I can't guarantee...  
How fast?  
Thirty minutes?  
Twenty?  
You can do it. That's why  
they want to hire you, right?  
Eight minutes.  
Okay.  
Tell me when it's ready.  
Thanks, ma'am.  
Hey, hey.  
What did you see up there?  
I'm really not at liberty to say.  
What, are you like a  
doctor or something?  
What the hell?  
Ladies and gentlemen, if I  
can have your attention.  
The business cabin is now closed.  
I repeat, the business cabin  
is now closed to everyone.  
Flight attendants, if  
you could do your best,  
please, to accommodate  
all passengers.  
Thank you.  
I have a family, for Christ's sake!  
We have a situation.  
Hey, man, you gonna tell us what  
the hell is going on or not?  
Is the captain all right or not?  
The... The situation  
is quite complicated.  
Complicated? Come on!  
But I can assure you...  
This is bullshit!  
Everything's in hand!  
Everything is under control!  
Everyone, calm down!  
I want to see the captain.  
I'm gonna head up there myself.  
That's it. Move aside, Marshal.  
Wait, wait. Free travel.  
Free flights!  
Free travel.  
The airline company will guarantee  
one year's international  
free travel.  
If you sit down, remain  
quiet, and do what I say.  
Free international travel.  
Thank you.  
Twelve months.  
Free.

Guaranteed.  
One year. Free travel. Thank you.  
Kyle, it's Bill.  
Why are we turning?  
I've been instructed not to  
communicate with you, Marks.  
Did they tell you to cut  
the network? Listen to me.  
The men who issued those  
instructions are not on this plane.  
This is your plane. These  
are your passengers. Rice!  
Kyle!  
We've been diverted north.  
55 minutes.  
Did they tell you  
to cut the network?  
I have orders, Marks.  
Give me five minutes. Five minutes.  
Land the plane wherever you want,  
but do not switch that network off.  
Do you hear me? I have a plan.  
I can find this guy.  
Five minutes.  
I hope we can trust this guy.  
I trust him.  
Yeah, well, I'd rather not end  
up an accessory to a hijacking.  
- Okay.  
- Zack.  
It's done.  
Here it is.  
Good man.  
You think the captain's still  
in control of the plane?  
The plane almost goes down,  
there's a guy waving his gun  
around, tying people up.  
I'd say he pretty  
much took control.  
So you think the thing about free  
international flights was bullshit, or...  
At what point do we do something?  
Gentlemen, would you please  
return to your seats?  
You don't know what's  
going on either, do you?  
So, what's the air  
marshal up to now?  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
I need every passenger to raise  
their hands above their heads  
and remain silent for  
the next 60 seconds.  
This is not a request.

Up.  
Flight attendants, too.  
Up!  
- Hands behind your head.  
- What the fuck...  
Hands behind your goddamn head!  
Remove the phone. With one hand.  
I've never seen that phone before.  
Miss, undo his seatbelt.  
Stand up, now.  
You searched me.  
My phone was in my bag.  
Into the aisle.  
Whatever you think I've done...  
Shut up. Front of the plane. Move!  
You're making a mistake.  
Turn around.  
Take it easy!  
What's going on?  
Listen to me, please!  
That's not my phone!  
Who are you?  
Just a passenger!  
Why did you open the  
account in my name?  
I don't know what  
you're talking about!  
Answer the question, or  
I will break your arm.  
You got the wrong guy!  
We found him, Nancy. We got him.  
Why me? Why?  
Why me?  
Why?  
Nancy, get the doctor. Now!  
Bill? Bill?  
Bill? Bill?  
Okay, let's break this down.  
First, he ties up that guy, then he takes  
another guy and brings him out back.  
What, is he gonna pick  
us off one by one?  
That's the doctor right there. Hey.  
You want to let us all  
know what's going on?  
- And the captain?  
- Dead.  
The co-pilot is flying.  
Behind locked doors.  
- Are you all right?  
- Me? Fine. I'm great.  
You shouldn't be seeing all this.  
All right, Doc. So, we got a  
dead passenger and a dead pilot.  
The plane took a hard

turn 15 minutes ago.  
That doesn't happen mid-flight.  
The marshal closed  
off business class,  
moved all the  
passengers to the back.  
Does this scenario ring any bells?  
You think he's gonna  
crash the plane?  
Flight 10, this is  
Royal Air Force 114,  
call sign Jackrabbit. How copy?  
Excuse me.  
I was told I could stay  
here with my husband.  
Of course.  
You used the lavatory about an  
hour ago. Do you remember that?  
I don't have Alzheimer's.  
Do you know if someone else  
went in there after you?  
Yes, she was standing  
there blocking the aisle.  
Who?  
The redhead.  
The woman you were sitting next to.  
What are you doing in here?  
I'm drinking. I'm sorry, I shouldn't.  
That's just terrible.  
I've been wondering.  
Why the window seat?  
What? Why the window seat?  
Why did you sit next to me?  
- What?  
- I found a hole  
in the first class toilet,  
clear shot to the captain.  
The guy who died had one of  
these imbedded in his skin.  
Ever seen one before?  
No.  
The toilets were locked 10  
minutes before the captain died.  
Five minutes before that,  
I saw a woman enter.  
She's 70 years old.  
She said you went in after her,  
and she doesn't have Alzheimer's,  
if you're wondering.  
Are you asking me if I  
saw someone else go in,  
or if I killed the captain?  
Did you see someone else?  
No.  
Then answer the question.



You're a dick.  
You switched seats to be next to  
me, which made you trustworthy.  
You engaged me in conversation.  
To relax you because  
you were scared...  
Yet you evaded personal questions.  
You mean, like where I work. Yeah,  
that's a great personal question.  
You inserted yourself  
into the investigation.  
Are you serious?  
Tracking the phone,  
that was your idea.  
Are you kidding me?  
I am the only person on this  
plane who has stood by you.  
You've been lying to  
me this entire time.  
You've been lying to me since the  
second you boarded this plane.  
Oh, God! Okay, fine, fine!  
Seven years ago my heart failed,  
and I was dead for like 43 minutes.  
Aortic arch aneurysm.  
They tried to fix it,  
but when I woke up,  
they told me it was  
something they couldn't fix  
and that one day it would fail  
again and I would just die.  
And that's okay with me because  
we're all gonna die someday,  
and none of us know when  
it's gonna be, right?  
But when I fly, which is a lot,  
I like to look out the  
window instead of  
at the back of the  
seat in front of me  
or a folding tray table, because  
one day might be today.  
Why do you like the aisle?  
Dick.  
Wait a second.  
Here.  
Let me pour you a real drink.  
Thanks.  
I'm sorry.  
I hate flying.  
Really?  
I always kind of  
liked it, you know?  
Six hours in the same spot,  
nobody can get to you.

Nothing to do but just  
be present, you know?  
You have no control.  
Control is an illusion.  
There is no control.  
Over anything.  
You need to listen to this.  
Where a federal bomb squad and  
investigators are searching  
a car that allegedly  
belongs to Bill Marks.  
Sources tell us that Marks parked  
his car here at the airport today  
before boarding British  
Aqualantic Flight 10,  
the way he had boarded  
so many flights before,  
in the guise of an  
everyday passenger,  
but carrying a mandate  
from the United States  
Department of Homeland Security.  
His job, to protect the flight.  
And he was also, as always,  
carrying a concealed handgun.  
Well, we know this is the hijacker's  
phone. Can it tell us anything?  
It's password protected.  
I can't get in.  
Did you try guessing?  
This is a transatlantic flight  
from New York to London,  
the airline now confirming this is,  
in fact, a hijacking in progress.  
- What did you do?  
- I didn't do anything, I swear to God.  
I just was messing around with it.  
I didn't do anything.  
Open every bag in this cabin.  
And the horrific twist  
is that the hijacker  
is now believed to be  
the one person who  
was authorized to carry  
a gun onto the plane.  
You're looking for a package.  
You'll know if you find it.  
- Every bag. Go! Now!  
- Okay.  
Marenick.  
- Marks?  
- Order this plane down to 8,000 feet.  
Marks, listen to me.  
I have reason to believe  
there's a bomb on the plane.

- Agent Marks, just listen to me.  
- We need to drop altitude now.  
A bomb at this height would  
tear this plane apart.  
and questions already  
swirling around  
Bill Marks and his state of mind  
as he boarded the flight...  
Bill, when you send  
me a text and you say  
that you're out of options, you and  
I both know that's not the case.  
Who else received that message?  
Clearly, we got it here at TSA.  
We're getting calls from  
the FBI, the White House,  
and now the press is involved.  
You have our attention. There's no  
need to take this any further, Bill.  
No one else has to die. I know it feels  
like no one is listening, but I am.  
We'll work it out together.  
Marenick, you're not getting this!  
Bill, listen to me.  
Let's talk this through.  
You're talking to me  
like I'm a terrorist.  
You know how this works.  
If you try to bring that plane any  
lower into civilian airspace,  
you will be shot down.  
You're a threat to ground, Bill.  
Just wait for your  
money and sit tight.  
A stark picture of a man in a  
dangerous psychological state.  
Bill, stay with me. I need  
you to cooperate with us...  
What now?  
Officials say he was originally  
from Northern Ireland.  
He became a decorated New York City  
police officer with a young family.  
He became distraught when his  
8-year-old daughter, Olivia,  
passed away from cancer.  
Over the next decade, sources  
say he became withdrawn,  
got divorced in 2003.  
Suspended and later  
fired from the NYPD,  
it was then, in the summer of 2003,  
that he transferred to the  
Federal Air Marshal Service.  
And there, his

colleagues and neighbors  
saying he's a quiet man who  
kept mostly to himself.  
This is a costly program, as well.  
There's no question. This is what  
happens when you put an unstable,  
angry man in a position of power.  
This guy wasn't even  
born in the U.S.  
He could be IRA, for all we know.  
Thank you.  
Since 9/11, we've put 4,000  
air marshals in the sky.  
Where do these people come from?  
I've seen these guys myself.  
They walk right past  
the security line  
and they're barely qualified  
to carry a badge.  
Walked right past security.  
There's controversy around the  
air marshal program already.  
Is this the final blow?  
We give these people  
absolute power in the sky.  
We give these people  
absolute power in the sky.  
We give them guns and  
we put them on planes,  
and we're surprised when we have  
incidences of drug smuggling.  
Oh, God.  
Now!  
Go, go, go!  
Grab him! Grab him! Get the gun!  
- Help me, man!  
- Wait!  
Hey, stop it!  
Stop it!  
No, no, no, no.  
Stay down!  
- Take him down! Kick his ass!  
- Somebody stop him.  
Stop it!  
Oh, my God!  
Stop!  
Help me, man!  
Let go of him!  
Stop!  
Get him to the ground!  
Hold him steady!  
Get his legs!  
Hold him, God damn it!  
- Grab his legs!  
- Listen to me!

- Listen to me!  
- Shut up!  
Listen to me, please!  
Please, go into the bathroom!  
- Pin him down!  
- In the bathroom!  
- You're done, Marshal!  
- There's a dead body!  
Shut the hell up! Shut up!  
There's a dead body  
and a briefcase!  
In the briefcase  
you'll find a bomb!  
Bullshit, you're lying!  
There is a bomb on this plane.  
Believe me, please!  
Get off of him.  
I said get off of him! Get off him!  
Do it now. Get back, back!  
Back away, all of you.  
You don't know what you're  
doing with that gun.  
Come on. What is he doing?  
Bowen, give me the gun.  
- Tom, please.  
- No, stay where you are.  
I'm NYPD, we got it covered!  
Put it down!  
Is there a bomb on this plane?  
I want you to tell me what  
the hell is going on.  
- Relax.  
- Don't tell me to relax!  
A passenger on board  
this flight has  
threatened to kill  
someone every 20 minutes  
unless they're paid \$150 million.  
And now, three people are dead.  
The bomb will explode in  
less than half an hour.  
Now, they want you to believe  
that I'm responsible.  
Everything you've heard  
about me is true.  
I've lost my family, my job.  
I'm an alcoholic.  
My daughter was diagnosed with  
acute leukemia at the age of five,  
and I spent my days at work  
instead of being at home,  
looking after her, because I was  
afraid of watching her die!  
I'm not a good father.  
I'm not a good man.

I'm not hijacking this plane.  
I'm trying to save it!  
And I will save it!  
If you work with me.  
You're NYPD. So was I,  
and you look as if you were  
a better officer than I was.  
Cut him loose. Nancy.  
We need to start moving all  
the luggage towards the back.  
And move the women and children,  
move them up to the  
front of the plane.  
That's your plan?  
My job is to prepare for the  
worst possible outcome.  
Well, my job is to prevent it.  
Women and children, no exceptions.  
Men move up in coach.  
What the hell are you thinking?  
There's a plan of  
action that exists  
called the Least Resistant  
Bomb Location Protocol.  
You place the bomb  
against the rear door  
and stack anything and  
everything against it.  
Every bag, blanket, every pillow.  
Nullify it as best you can.  
At this height a bomb would  
tear this plane apart,  
but we descend to 8,000  
feet, pressure equalizes,  
and then we have a chance.  
So you're just gonna  
let the bomb go off?  
Of course not, I'm gonna stop it.  
But if I can't, I'd rather  
be prepared, wouldn't you?  
The man who brought this bomb  
on the plane may try something.  
Can I trust you to stop him?  
You're damn straight you can.  
Hey, Reilly, sorry about the nose.  
It was never my best feature.  
Can't you get them to wire the money?  
Just try something?  
This was never about the money.  
Then what's it about?  
I'm not sure. They used  
an account in my name.  
They want an air marshal  
to take down a plane  
with 150 people on board,

and they want the whole world to see it.  
I was never supposed to find that bomb.  
Look.  
That's not good.  
Do you know what that means?  
Aqualantic Flight 10, this is Royal Air Force 114, call sign Jackrabbit. How copy?  
Copy, Jackrabbit.  
We will be your escorts to the designated landing zone.  
Do not deviate from your current course or altitude without authorization.  
- Do you copy?  
- Copy.  
Kyle.  
- Kyle.  
- Yes, Marks?  
We have a new situation.  
Yeah, no shit.  
I need you to drop the plane to 8,000 feet.  
Get to the lowest pressure deferential you can.  
One PSI, 1.5 at most.  
Wait, Bill, that's explosives protocol.  
Yes, we have 16 minutes, give or take.  
You know we have company, right?  
Two typhoons are flanking me right now.  
They're watching, and you want me to...  
Kyle, we need to drop altitude now.  
Look, I have orders, Marks. Any suspicious activity and they...  
Rice!  
There is a bomb on this plane. We have to descend to 8,000 feet.  
All right, give me 10 minutes.  
If we drop now, I lose speed.  
Ten minutes at this altitude, maybe I can get us close enough, close enough to land in Iceland.  
Ten minutes. Thanks.  
It's an RDX explosive. Very professional. Maybe military.  
Is that blow?  
Are you positive it can't be disarmed?  
This is a calibrated

pressure trigger.  
The only way to disarm a bomb is to remove the trigger.  
But remove the trigger, the pressure releases, the bomb goes off.  
- Well, can't we just dump it?  
- Same principle in reverse.  
The low pressure outside the plane won't hold the trigger.  
You try to dump it...  
The bomb goes off.  
- Isn't there like a wire you can cut?  
- No.  
So, if this guy doesn't get his money, he's gonna kill himself and everyone aboard?  
I can't believe this.  
This is crazy.  
- Why aren't we looking for this guy?  
- We're out of time.  
That's a bullshit answer, Marshal, you know it.  
Take it easy.  
There's 150 passengers and crew.  
It could be anyone.  
Let's find him! Let's pay him, let's do something.  
It's not about the money, and even if I find him...  
I don't think he ever intended to get off this plane.  
My God, we're all gonna die.  
No!  
We gotta place the bomb here. Stack all available luggage over it.  
And direct the explosion outward.  
At 8,000 feet, the pressure will equalize. Then we land.  
- With a hole in the fuselage?  
- And this has worked before?  
It's never been tried before.  
- That you know of.  
- You're not being helpful, Doctor.  
We're so screwed.  
It could work! We've got to try!  
Come on! Grab every able hand!  
Let's get this done!  
Marshal, if they're setting this thing off, no matter what, what are they waiting for?  
Just grab what you can, go to the back.  
All right, you guys form a chain,

send those bags back  
as fast as you can.  
Please remove all luggage  
from the overhead bins.  
Kyle, how close are we?  
We need to descend, now!  
No, give me three minutes.  
Three minutes, okay.  
Look at your watch. Three minutes  
from now, not a second longer.  
No matter what happens,  
drop down 8,000 feet.  
Okay.  
- Take this.  
- Lighter luggage up front.  
Keep piling please. Bring  
the heavier luggage down.  
Keep them going.  
Sir, keep that with  
you, I just need...  
Your nose.  
Yeah, it's bleeding, thanks.  
You have a displaced fracture.  
Look, it's a broken nose, it's  
normal, I don't need you to fix it.  
Look, I'm going to set your nose.  
Here, hold this.  
Just make it quick, all right?  
Apply some pressure.  
Okay.  
On three. One...  
Sweetheart, you've got to come out.  
It's all right, I'll hold your hand.  
But it's not safe.  
- Gwen, what's going on?  
- Please.  
We need to hurry.  
Sorry. I'm sorry, I need your help.  
She won't come out.  
What's wrong? Are you scared?  
I wanna see my daddy.  
I know you do, sweetheart.  
I know you do.  
You know, I was a daddy once to  
a little girl just like you,  
and when she was scared,  
you know what she'd do?  
She had a magic ribbon,  
very powerful.  
It'll protect you,  
just like your daddy.  
You wanna see it?  
I have it in my pocket.  
I carry it all the time.  
Here it is. Here.

You wrap it around your  
hand, just like that.  
That's it, hold on to it now.  
Are you bribing me?  
Yes, I am.  
This is my friend, Jen.  
She's gonna look after you.  
- Jen, this is Becca.  
- Hey.  
Don't worry, you'll see your  
father soon. I promise.  
Can I have the window seat?  
You mean this old seat?  
Mm-hm.  
Ladies and gentlemen, we're  
about to begin our descent.  
I need you to return to your  
seats and fasten your seatbelts.  
Please stay calm. Everyone,  
please get back to your seats.  
Yeah?  
Marks, we transferred the money,  
150 million US into your account.  
It's too late for the money.  
Whatever he's doing...  
You can stop now, Marks.  
You have your money.  
The jets will escort you in.  
I have to bring this plane  
down to 8,000 feet.  
You will not descend  
into civilian airspace.  
You think he wants the money?  
You think that will stop him?  
If you transferred  
the money, prove it.  
You want proof? Here's your proof,  
\$150 million was transferred  
to account CH-1000-23000-A-10982.  
Confirmation code R48940.  
We'll escort you into  
a military air field,  
you will not be arrested,  
no questions will be asked.  
There is a bomb on this plane.  
It isn't mine. It will go off!  
- And we have to prepare...  
- You're in command of a hijacked vessel  
and you will not dive that  
plane into civilian airspace.  
I will!  
Then, Marks, God damn it,  
we will shoot you down!  
Someday, they'll fish this plane's  
black box out of the Atlantic Ocean,

and the world will know these people could have been saved. The world already knows what's going on in that plane, Bill. You are hijacking it.

- That's what you're telling them.

- No, no, no, no, no.

That's what your hostages are telling them.

That video is playing on every major news network on repeat, Bill.

- What video?

- One of your hostages uploaded a video. You're taking a man, dragging him around at gunpoint, stumbling over terrified passengers. How do you expect us to believe anything that you're saying when you clearly are abusing those hostages? We've seen everything we need to know. But we're trying to negotiate... Your phone, now! The phone! Show me the video that you uploaded! Come on! I apologize for my son. Humor me. Look!

- Look.

- I don't see him.

Come on, look.

- Right there.

- Where?

Glasses.

Come on, move.

God damn it!

You. Look...

God damn it!

Stay where you are.

Bill, don't test me!

Bill.

Reilly, drop!

Reilly, get down!

You gave me an unloaded weapon? Overhead bin, 4B!

Everybody, down! Stay down!

- Hey, get out of there, move!

- What?

Hey, man!

You looking for this?

Give me that.

What are you doing?

- Get back!

- Okay, okay.

Jackrabbit, I have shots fired outside this cockpit, need to descend.

That's a negative, Flight 10, do not deviate from your current course or altitude.

Turn around.

I need all of you to put your hands on the seat-back in front of you.

Do it now!

- Move.

- Don't test me.

Step back!

Put your hands up!

Sit!

Sit, sit!

He was supposed to be in the seat next to mine.

Yeah. He was close enough.

Listen, whatever I've done to you, whatever it is, I'm sorry.

Stay down!

Bill, I'm not mad at you.

You're my hero.

People everywhere are gonna remember the name Bill Marks. An alcoholic, self-destructive, suicidal man with a gun and a federal badge who changed everything. What do you think doing this is gonna change?

Two minutes outside the window. Suit up.

Every one of these people boarded this plane believing their country would protect them.

That you would protect them.

Everyone!

We're gonna be okay!

There's an air marshal on board.

Do you have any idea how easy this was?

You're right, I failed.

You've made your point.

No, Bill, you failed miserably!

Three thousand people died that day, including my father!

So I joined up 'cause I wanted to go fight the cowards that did it. But I just ended up fighting in a war that I still don't understand and came home to a country where nothing had changed.

Until now.

Security is this  
country's biggest lie.  
In our homes, in our cities,  
in our planes, no one's safe,  
and one day somebody worse than  
me is gonna expose that lie,  
and the last thing our  
children will see  
is our failure as it destroys them.  
You, Bill, you are that lie!  
You should just have  
handed out pamphlets.  
It would have been a lot easier.  
You can't change the  
world with words, Bill,  
unless you write those words in  
the evening news with blood.  
We gotta go.  
You're military. These are the  
people you fought to protect.  
I swore to protect my country,  
and that's what I'm doing.  
- You believe that?  
- I do.  
I also believe we'll be  
\$150 million richer.  
You'll never get that money.  
It's in an account in my name.  
It's in a trust in your name.  
I die, the money moves.  
To 100 accounts, 27 countries, each  
of those into 100 other accounts.  
When do you think  
you're gonna jump?  
35,000 feet? You'll be  
dead in four seconds.  
We'll jump when the pilot  
follows explosive protocol  
and drops us down to 8,000 feet.  
Anything you think of, we've  
thought of a thousand times.  
They've been instructed to shoot  
us down if we try to descend.  
That's bullshit!  
They're not gonna kill  
all these people.  
This is a hijacked flight. We're  
a classified threat to ground.  
If you don't disarm that bomb, everyone  
on board will die, including you.  
Did you think of that?  
- Look, I'm prepared to die.  
- We're not gonna die.  
Say again, Jackrabbit.  
I need to descend.

That's a negative,  
I'm gonna stick with the plan.  
We descend, we jump.  
The plane goes down,  
we have enough money.  
We can do whatever we want.  
Think about it, Tommy. We can  
disappear and never come back.  
You hear me? Never be found, ever.  
Mission accomplished, right?  
But right now we need to get  
the hell off this plane.  
Zack, you and I both know we were  
never getting off this plane.  
Zack, whatever your name  
is, you don't have to die.  
If you won't save these  
people, save yourself.  
Disarm the bomb.  
Come on, do it.  
He was a martyr,  
like you and me, Bill.  
Real heroes don't need to be  
remembered or recognized.  
Real heroes do  
whatever's necessary.  
I guess I wouldn't understand.  
- Fuck it!  
- I guess you wouldn't.  
No!  
20,000! Come on, you wanker!  
8,000 feet! Come on, come on!  
Bill!  
8,000!  
- There's a bomb on board!  
I need to get this  
plane on the ground.  
Nancy, move, move!  
Everybody down, heads down!  
Hey. Bill!  
I'm getting off this plane!  
Am I in your way, asshole?  
Get down!  
Do it quick! Heads down!  
Get down!  
Come on, Kyle! You can do this!  
You can do this, come on.  
Severe damage to your fuselage.  
Are you able to maintain control?  
Shit!  
Fuel dump in progress.  
- Copy that, Flight 10.  
- Come on, damn it!  
A little longer, come on!

Oh, God!  
Get the belt! Get the belt!  
- Hang on!  
- Bill, help me!  
Becca, I have you!  
Hang onto me! Hang onto me!  
You okay? Are you okay?  
- Door is disarmed.  
- Release your seatbelts!  
- Take her. Everybody.  
- Come on with me.  
Undo your seatbelt!  
Move to the front, quickly.  
Leave everything. Come  
this way, up to the front.  
One at a time, please.  
Leave everything.  
Leave everything.  
Up to the front.  
Leave everything.  
All passengers and  
crew accounted for.  
And you, are you all right?  
That was a hell of a landing.  
Less than one hour ago,  
British Aqualantic Flight 10  
made an emergency landing after  
a bomb exploded mid-air.  
This following an attempted hijacking,  
yet in an unbelievable twist,  
the suspected hijacker, U.S.  
Air Marshal Bill Marks,  
turned out to be the hero.

It was Marks who confronted  
and killed the hijackers,  
saving the lives...  
- Yeah?  
- It's Marenick.  
It's my turn to break  
protocol, Agent Marks.  
I'm calling from my personal line  
and I'll deny this  
conversation ever took place.  
Listen, Bill, what you did on that  
plane, what you were up against,  
I want you to know I  
was wrong about you.  
And you'll have my full support.  
Appreciate that.  
And, Bill,  
we're gonna need that money back.  
What money?  
Take care, Agent Marks.  
Marshal!

Reilly, you son of a gun.  
Next time, give me a loaded weapon.  
Next time, don't get shot.  
Deal.  
I'm gonna give you  
back your ribbon.  
I don't need it anymore.  
That-a-girl.  
It's your dad.  
Daddy.  
- Hey, I was looking for you!  
- Hey.  
- Do you know where we are?  
- Iceland.  
Ah! Well, never been to Iceland.  
I mean, I've seen it, few times  
from plane windows, but...  
Thank you.  
For what?  
You stood by me, even  
after all that happened.  
Why?  
You're a good man.  
I bet your daughter would  
have been proud of you.  
Thanks, ma'am.  
So...  
Mm-hm.  
Where you headed?  
Depends.



## CURRICULUM VITAE (CV)

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