

The Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used by the Main Character in The Nutcracker and The Four Realms Movie (2018)

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Abstract

In this research, there are two problem statements. Those are: (1) What types of illocutionary act found in The Nutcracker and The Four Realms movie (2018) and (2) How illocutionary force used in each of types of illocutionary acts found in The Nutcracker and The Four Realms movie (2018). The study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyse the movie entitled "The Nutcracker and The Four Realms" produced by Mark Gordon and Larry Franco 2018 in Sweden. The collecting data of the research includes watching and reading, identifying, classifying and selecting. The analysing data of the research method by used displaying, explaining and interpreting. The researcher analyses the data using speech act and illocutionary act by the theory of Yule and Searle. The result of the study: (1) The types of illocutionary act that are used by the main character of The Nutcracker and The Four Realms. There are 10 data of assertive acts, 8 data of directive acts, 4 data of declarative acts, 6 data of expressive acts and 2 data of commissive acts. (2) Illocutionary force used in each of types of illocutionary acts found in The Nutcracker and The Four Realms, such as complaining, informing, claiming and thanking.

Keywords: *illocutionary act, speech act*

Introduction

Language is the communication device that is used to interact between one and others language user. There are many kinds of languages in the world, such as English, Arabic, Spanish and others. Whatever the speaker uses some language, the speaker and the hearer should understand one and another. Furthermore, the conversation between speaker and speech partners are related with language and context. Both of these are the key to make understanding between speaker and speech partners.

According to Levinson (1983, 21) pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and also context that are basic to an account of language understanding. In addition, pragmatics is the study between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of language that used by the speaker and the partners of speech.

Nevertheless, there is one of the most popular entertainments for children till adult that is movie. Beside movie as the media of entertainment, watching movie could become the research material for the student who takes the English Literature major. The researcher takes a movie as the source data in this research.

The researcher decides to take one of the American adventure movies *The Nutcracker and The Four Realms* (2018). This movie was produced by Mark Gordon and Larry Franco 2018 in Sweden. There are so many movies in the world that bring the specific conversation similarly like the daily activities language. One of them is this movie which is used in this research. This movie has many conversations between the main character and the other characters that related to illocutionary act. Therefore, the researcher decides to do this research based on the theory of Yule, Searle and the other theory that relate to the research.

According to the background of the study above, the researcher would use the qualitative descriptive method. This study is closely explaining and describing illocutionary act which is represented by the main characters in *The Nutcracker and The Four Realms* movie. This is also become the reason why the researcher chooses the title "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act used by The Main Characters in The Nutcracker and The Four Realms movie*".

Literary Review

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that learns the meaning of particular language, which focuses on the external factors in the speech. There are many external factors which depend on the speaker, such as context, knowledge, communication and the situation, whether the speaker's situation or the hearer's ear as the receiver of information. In the pragmatics, it discusses about the

meaning and the message inside the speech. A speech has some goals in the speaker's utterance.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the word or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (George, Yule. 1996). Therefore, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (George, Yule. 1996).

According to Elite and Murcia (2000), pragmatics deals very explicitly with the study of relationship forms that they describe holding between linguistics forms and human beings who use these forms. In addition, pragmatics is concerned with people's intentions, assumption, belief, and the goal of the kind of action that perform while using language.

According to Yule (2006:12) pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. So that, the speaker must be able to depend on a lot of meanings, assumptions and expectations which provides us with some insight into how more is always being communicated than is said.

Pragmatics is very closely related to language user, language collateral and context of the speech. It can be introduced, that pragmatics is the study that learn about how people use a language in a certain context. Pragmatics is not only learning about the meaning of the language or speech, but the meaning inside it. In understanding the meaning of the speech, it needed an understanding of grammatical. Meanwhile, understanding the aim of the speech, it needed a fundamental understanding of experiences and knowing the background of the speaker.

Context

People use their language to communicate with their partners. At the time when people speak with their partners, people need to understand what they say. Therefore, the speaker and the partners should understand one and others, in order to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the partners of speech. In communication, people should recognize not only what the word of the utterance, but people should recognize what is the meaning inside the utterance. The

utterance meaning is not only about lexical meaning, but it is also about the situation, it is called context.

The study of pragmatics cannot be completed without the context. According to Huang (2007:13): “context is one of those notions which are used very widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory neutral point of view, however, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used.” In addition, context is a text that accompanies other texts. The comprehensive of the something similar with text is not only written or spoken, it is also others un verbal occurrences whole the text’s entire environment. Context is the text has the meaning of the situation related to the occasion. In communication we should recognize what is the relationship and the social distance between them or relative status between them are.

Context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influences by the situation when the speaker receives some massagers, cultural and social relationship within the participant. From the definition above, the researcher can simplify that the context can support and recognize the meaning within the utterance, speak or written from by knowing about the context, it should be make the sentence clearer.

Speech Act

According to Searle (1969), in the practice of using language there are at least three types of speech. The three kind of speech act, among those are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Firstly, locutionary act are speech act with words, phrases and sentences which according to the meaning of those words, phrases and sentences. Secondly, illocutionary act which is the speech act to do something with a specific purpose and specific functions. Third, perlocutionary act produces effects to the speech partners.

There are three kind of speech act, among those are: (1) Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something. According to Austin (1975), a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense.

The utterance is one of the examples of illocutionary act, because locutionary act just producing a sentence. If an addresser says that utterance in the garden, an address gets a thought that he has to be careful. Therefore, this utterance include into locutionary act, because the context is not clear, (2) Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. Austin (1975) explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an illocutionary act. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered.

Based on the Yule's theory (1996), the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. In his book, Horn and Ward (2007:55) said that illocutionary act are act done is like speaking, including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using a performative sentence. For the example "I have made some cookies", that utterance are stated to make some statement, offer, explanation and many other which aimed to making communicate with the hearer.

Searle (1969) defined types of illocutionary act into five types, among them are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended the real meaning to the partner of speech based on the situation and the real condition. And (3) Perlocutionary act is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addresser. Perlocutionary act is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of address. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speaking, either intentional or not.

Classification of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act has many types. Here, the researcher took the theory from Searle. Searle (1969) defined types of illocutionary act into five types, among them are: (1) Assertive illocutionary acts are speech act that describe about the situation or incident which happened in that time (Searle, 2012). Furthermore, Croddy (2002)

said that assertive is one of the type of illocutionary act which has purpose to commit the speaker in varying degree in something being the case, also to the truth of the expressed proposition. It describe the utterance such as an assertion, description, claims, statements and many more are several example to be sure about assertive, (2) Yule (2002) said that directives illocutionary speech are intended to the speaker in order to the partners of speech would to do something. Furthermore, Searle gave some several examples of expressive acts: commanding, requesting, begging, advising and the like, (3) Declaratives illocutionary speech are speech act that can changes the situation of the speaker and the partners of speech (1969). There are some paradigm of declarative acts, those are: resign, dismiss, name, open, declare, consecrate, (4) Searle (1969) expressive illocutionary acts are speech act that used by the speaker to reveal the feeling, thinking and attitude for something. Thus, expressive illocutionary act is never need some reason about the area of the speaker and the hearer. It just happen based on the psychological of the speaker, such as like or dislike, happy, sad and many more, and (5) Commissive, Searle (1969) said that commissive illocutionary act are the speech act which use for state of promise or offering. He said that the example of commissive illocutionary acts is: promising, undertaking, contracting, offering and the like. Meanwhile, the other definition commissives illocutionary acts are speech act that has the function of stating something for the future. The example of this type is when there is someone who offers to their friend like ‘do you want to this coffee?’

Research Method

In this research, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research consists of the key concept, opinion or progress of the study core of the phenomenon. The researcher proposes to use qualitative methodology for the research. Furthermore, the researcher would use the qualitative descriptive methods because from the empirical context of the study, the researcher wants to describe and analyse the configuration of illocutionary act of the main characters in *The Nutcracker* and *The Four Realms* movie.

Data are the way researcher builds in the research. The data are taken by the researcher from the utterance of the dialogues which contains some utterances and related to illocutionary act, such as word, phrase, sentences and clause of the movie. The researcher analyse the main character of this movie, Clara. Clara is the main character who has many roles and contributions in the plot of the story.

Reavey (2011) said that the types of data in the research not only visual, verbal, codily, audio and spatial data, but also textual data such as utterance of dialogue in the movie. Therefore, the researcher decides to use the textual data that includes of illocutionary act, and then become the data source of the research. Therefore, the researcher prefers use textual data rather than numerical data because the objective of the present study is to understand the meaning of human attitude (Schwandt, 2001). The researcher use textual data for this research to analyse the utterance that uttered from the main character of *The Nutcracker and The Four Realms* movie.

The researcher had been completed the steps of the research to collecting the data. Creswell (2014) stated that qualitative research tends to collect the data by examining the documents, observing the behaviour and interviewing participant. These steps are conducted by the researcher with influence on the observation technique. These steps of collecting data are watching to understand content of the movie, reading the dialog of the main character of the movie, identifying to recognize the important data, classifying data based on its relevance to answer the problem statement and selecting data which are relevant to be displayed in data analysis. The researcher also used method to analysing the data by displaying, explaining, interpreting and concluding the data to answer the problem statement.

Finding and Discussion

Assertive Acts

Assertive Acts (complaining)

00.04.50 - 00.04.58 > 01.39.16

Fritz : “It’s just a silly egg that doesn’t open.”

Clara : “It’s not just silly egg, Fritz.”

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above happens in the situation when Benjamin as their father give the presents to his children in the Christmas Eve. Benjamin gives one by one presents from his wife to Clara, Fritz and also Louise. All of them were excited to open the present. Fritz was very happy because he gets the nutcracker soldiers. Louise was very glad because she gets the mother's favourite dress. One other side, when Clara opened the present, she found the egg. Clara trusted that it's not as usual egg, but Fritz was bragging until make she annoyed. The utterance above is the utterance by Clara and Fritz. The utterance it's not just silly egg, Fritz is the type of directives act. The data proved that the utterance belongs to complaining of assertive acts because the utterance by Clara who does not approve the Fritz's said. Clara decisively said it's not just silly egg, Fritz.

Assertive Acts (informing)

00.05.20 - 00.05.36 > 01.39.16

Father : "Clara.. Is everything all right?"

Clara : "No. This is a pin tumbler lock. It's impossible to open without a key."

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above happens in the Clara's room. It was seen, Clara took the letter from the present box and then she opened and read the letter. After that, Benjamin enters and come to Clara. Benjamin aimed to ensure Clara's condition. The utterance above consists of assertive acts by paradigm case informing which the speaker informed to the hearer about something in order the hearer knows about that. The utterance **This is a pin tumbler lock.** It's impossible to open without a key has intended meaning about the truth and information of something which the hearer did not know.

Assertive Acts (stating)

00.19.37 - 00.19.49 > 01.39.16

Clara : "Guess I'm not in London anymore"

Captain Hoffman : "London? What's London?"

Clara : "It's where I'm from."

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above happens in the Clara's trip to the Fourth Realms. Clara was accompanied by Captain Hoffman and Jingles (Captain Hoffman's horse). Clara felt the place was very different from her hometown, London. Clara tells to Captain about that feeling.

The utterance above proved that the utterance **It's where I'm from** is the type of assertive act. The data proved that the utterance belongs to complaining of directives act because the speaker informs to the hearer about something in order to some information to the hearer.

Assertive Acts (boasting)

00.19.37 – 00.19.49 > 01.39.16

Clara: "Bring back my key. Filthy mouse!"

Description of context and analysis:

It happen when Clara was stopped chasing the mouse because she arrived in the river which are covered by snow. Clara was very fed up with the mouse. The mouse brought the key. The utterance above consists of assertive acts by paradigm case boasting in which the speaker's boast would make the hearer to do some actions. Therefore the utterance **Bring back my key! Filthy mouse!** has intended meaning that the speaker have right to make the hearer stops and get back the key as well as the speaker wants.

Assertive Acts (claiming)

18.52-19.00 > 01.39.16

Clara : "That's mine!"

Mouse : (*it's running*)

Clara : "My key!"(*she is chasing*)

Description of context and analysis:

The situation of the quotation above happens in the Christmas Tree Forest. Firstly, Clara just follow the cord which was became clue from Godfather. Clara so amazed when she comes out from the tree. Clara saw the beautiful Snow Forest and the Christmas Tree. There was a bright Christmas tree that made her curious. Clara came to the tree and fine the key. Unfortunately, when Clara will take the key, mouse took, brought the key and run. The utterance is the type of directives act. It is proved the utterance above belongs to claiming directive acts because Clara demanded her right on the key. Clara was chasing the mouse to get the key while occasionally said **That's mine! and My key!**

Assertive Acts (suggesting)

01.09.44 - 01.09. > 01.39.16

Clara : "we should be able to ride the wheels. Up to the Engine Room."

Captain Hoffman : "All right. I'll go first."

Clara : "No! You have to warn Mother Ginger."

Description of context and analysis:

It happens when Clara decided to go to the Engine Room. Clara gives her thought to Captain Hoffman about the way to enter the Engine Room. So that Captain gets what Clara's thought. The utterance above consists of assertive act. The data is the utterance that belongs to suggesting in which the speaker give the suggestion to the hearer. The utterance we should be able to ride the wheels. Up to the Engine Room which uttered by the speaker means that the speaker wants to give the suggestion to the hearer in order to the hearer does what the way that the speaker's suggestion.

Directive Acts

Directive Acts (commanding)

00.01.30 - 00.01.41 > 01.39.16

Clara : "Sst! Fritz. Now, be very still. This is how we will do it. With science, mechanics...and a bit of luck".

Description of context and analysis:

Clara has a young brother, Fritz. In the conversation above, Clara and her young brother wanted to catch the mouse. So, they decided to hide out themselves under the table. Suddenly, the mouse fall down to the floor, then Clara commanded her young brother to be quite. Afterwards, they catch the mouse. The utterance above is the utterance by Clara as the main character. The utterance is uttered by Clara in the beginning of the movie. The utterance of **now, be very still** are the type of directives. It is proved that the utterance above belongs to commanding of directives act because the direct situation of Clara and Fritz, when they will catch the mouse. The mouse fall down to the floor, then Clara directly commanded Fritz to be quite with said **now, be very still**.

Directives Acts (asking)

12.21-12.47 > 01.39.16

Clara : "I need your help with something with this."

Godfather : "Aah.. I haven't seen this in a very long time. I made it for the another clever girl who came to live with me after she was orphaned at a very early age."

Clara : "Mother?"

Godfather : "Mmmm.. You know, when she first arrived, she wouldn't leave her room. Spent day and night locked away her head buried in her books.

Clara: "So, what did you do?"

Godfather : "I left this outside her door. And, over time, she came to trust me. The most importantly herself. And now she's given it to you.

Description of context and analysis:

The long conversation between Godfather and Clara happen in Drosselmeyer's workshop. Clara was very curious about her mother, so she listened carefully what Godfather said about mother. Clara trusted that the information from Godfather should answer her question about the egg which was given by mother.

The utterance above consists of directives act by paradigm case asking in which the speaker wants to the hearer to do something. It can be proved by saying **Mother?** and **So, what did you do?** In this case, to do something means the hearer should explain more about what the question from the speaker.

Directive Acts (requesting)

00.21.20– 00.21.30 > 01.39.16

Clara : “Captain Hoffman, I'd like to cross the river.”
Captain Hoffman : “But the fourth Realm is a very...”
Clara : “I have to go, Captain Hoffman.”
Captain Hoffman : “Is that an order Princess Clara?”
Clara : “Yes. I suppose it is.”

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation between Clara and Captain Hoffman happen in the side of bridge. Clara decided to cross the bridge. Captain Hoffman actually didn't want to obey, but he knew that Clara is Princess. Therefore, Captain obeyed what Clara ordered. The utterance above is uttered by the speaker who wants to request with the hearer. The data above belongs to be type of requesting in directives act, because it has hidden meaning to make the hearer do some actions that the speaker want. It proved by the speaker when she was saying **Captain Hoffman, I'd like to cross the river and I have to go, Captain Hoffman.**

Directives Acts (commanding)

00.21.36 – 00.21. 41 > 01.39.16

Clara : “And you can call me Clara.”
Captain Hoffman : “Is that an order, too.”
Clara : “Yes.”
Captain Hoffman : “Very well. Call me Captain.”

Description of context and analysis:

It happened when Clara and Captain Hoffman would like to cross the bridge. Clara asked Captain Hoffman to call her name 'Clara'. Clara felt more comfort than Captain Hoffman called her 'Princess'.

The utterance above consists of types of directives act. It can be proved by saying **And you can call me Clara.** The data proved that the utterance belongs to

commanding of directives act, because the speaker wants to ask the hearer to do different action.

Directives Act (begging)

00.24.05 – 00.24.16 > 01.39.16

Clara: “Let me go!”
: “Put me down!”
: “Captain.”
: “Captain! Help me.”

Description of context and analysis:

It happen when Clara went alone to look at the key. Furthermore, Clara and Captain were separated. Clara was caught up by Mouse rinks, then she screamed and asked help to Captain Hoffman. Captain Hoffman directly runs to help Clara.

The utterance above consists of directives acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked to the beg to the hearer in order to make the hearer to do something. The utterance **Let Me Down!, Put Me Down! and Captain! Help Me** has intended meaning to do what the speaker hope. In this case, the speaker was begging for Captain to help her and also for Mouse rink to let her go.

Declaratives Act

Declarative Acts (resign)

01.01.02 – 01.01.19 > 01.39.16

Sugar plum : “Prepare to march on the Fourth Realm.”
Clara : “March on the..... I thought this army was to defend us.”
Sugar plum : “Well, attack is the best form of defence, my dear.”
Clara : “My mother wouldn’t have wanted this.”
Sugar plum : “I don’t care what your mother wanted. She’s not here.”
Clara : “I order you to stop.”

Description of context and analysis:

The situations of the conversation above happen when Sugar Plum kept makes the armies to attack the Fourth realm. Clara tried to stop it, but Sugar Plum did not care about that.

The utterance above consists of declaratives acts by paradigm resign in which the speaker wants to stop and dismiss the hearer. It proved by the speaker’s say **I order you to stop**. The utterance has intended meaning that the speaker is Princess who resigned Queen of Flower because Queen’s mistakes.

Declaratives Acts (name)

01.01.19 – 01.01. > 01.39.16

Sugar Plum : “You see.. There’s a funny little park to your mother’s invention. It works both ways.”
Clara : “You are horrible!”
Sugar Plum : “How dare you speak to your queen that way!”

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above tell about Clara who was angry with Sugar Plum. Sugar Plum took exploit Clara’s key to attack Mother Ginger. Clara tried to stop it but Sugar Plum did not care about Clara.

The utterance **You are horrible** has intended meaning of the speaker who give the name to the hearer. The data is the utterance that belongs to declaratives acts by paradigm name in which the speaker’s name the hearer in order to the hearer to do something. In this case, the speaker is the Princess who gives the order to stop Sugar Plum by name her as horrible.

Declaratives Acts (declare)

00.48.25 – 00.48.37 > 01.39.16

Clara : “Attention!”
Stupid Captain: “pick up the dagger! The gagger!”
Clara : “By the right...”
Stupid Captain: “Sorry..”
Clara : “Squad march.”

Description of context and analysis:

It happen when Clara led the Squad March to invade Mother Ginger in the Fourth Realms. Many squads were immediately moved on to the Fourth Realm. The aim of Clara is take the key from Mother Ginger.

The utterance above consists of declarative acts by paradigm case declare. The utterance **Attention, By the right and Squad March** has intended meaning that the speaker’s order to the hearer to do something. In this case, Princess decided to lead all the squad marches to attack the fourth realm. Furthermore, Princess declares to all of squad marches.

Expressive Acts

Expressive Acts (apologizing)

00.29.12 – 0029.20 > 01.39.16

Clara : “I’m sorry”
: “I didn’t ever know this place existed before today.”
: “You see, I was looking for a Christmas present.”

Description of context and analysis:

The quotation above is Clara’s said that happen in the Realms. Clara met Hawthorne (the regent of the Land of Flowers), Silver (the regent of the Land of

Snowflakes) and Sugar Plum (the regent of the Land of Sweet). All of them asked to Clara about Clara's mother, Marie. Unfortunately Marie was death.

The utterance above consists of expressive act. The data is the utterance that proved apologizing expressive acts because the speaker wants to sorry to the hearer. The utterance **I'm sorry** has intended meaning that the speaker really apologized to the hearer because the speaker did not can help anymore.

Expressive Acts (thanking)

01.09.55– 01.10.38 > 01.39.16

Clara : "I can handle this. You have to trust me. Please"

Captain Hoffman : "I do."

Clara : "Can you take the Captain to Mother Ginger?"

"Thank you." (say to mouse)

Be careful. That's an order, Captain."

Clara : (When Clara fall Captain directly help) "Thank you, Captain."

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above happens in the Realms. There are Clara, Captain and the mouse. They planned to stop Sugar Plum. Suddenly, Clara decided to handle all alone without Captain. Therefore, Clara asked the mouse to accompany Captain to Mother Ginger. The speaker of the utterance above consists of expressive acts by paradigm case thanking in which the speaker's grateful to the hearer. It can be proved by the speaker's saying **thank you**. In that case, thank you means how Clara's grateful because the mouse helps her to accompany Captain to meet Mother Ginger.

Expressive Acts (refusing)

00.58.26 – 00.58.20 > 01.39.16

Mother Ginger: "Queen Marie is dead?"

Clara : "As if you care! You're trying to destroy everything my mother ever created."

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation between Mother Ginger and Clara happen in the Fourth Realm. Clara decided to take the key from Mother Ginger. Mother Ginger was so kind person. Mother Ginger wanted to give the key for Marie. Furthermore, Clara explained that she is Marie's girl.

The utterance of the speaker **As if you care! You're trying to destroy everything my mother ever created** consists of expressive acts by paradigm refusing. It is because the speaker refused what the hearer asked before. The speaker's utterance is uttered in order to the hearer does not do the some actions.

Commissive Acts

Commissive Acts (promising)

01.27.18 – 01.27.41 > 01.39.16

Benjamin : “I lost the love of my life, and you lost your mother.”

Clara : “And I will miss her every day of my life. But I don’t want to miss one more minute with you, or Louise, or Fritz.”

Description of context and analysis:

The conversation above happens in the Godfather’s House. Benjamin and Clara felt sad because lost Marie. However, Clara felt peace of herself because Marie gave her the most present in this life. Clara knew that what are you looking for in this world is inside herself.

The utterance above indicates that the speaker’s promise to the hearer by saying **And I will miss her every day of my life**. So, the utterance consists of commissive acts by paradigm promising. In this case, Clara promised to Benjamin that she will miss her mother every day.

Commissive Acts (offering)

01.27.50 – 01.27.58 > 01.39.16

Benjamin : “Shall we go home?”

Clara : “Don’t you owe me a dance first?”

After all, it’s what’s expected of us.”

Benjamin : “I suppose I do.”

Description of context and analysis:

It happens when Benjamin decided to invite Clara to go to home but Clara remembers that Benjamin had been invite Clara to dance together. At that time, Clara did not want because she was angry with the situation about losing her mother. So, after all be fine Clara reminded her father with offering dance first before go home. The utterance **Don’t you owe me a dance first?** consists of commissive acts by paradigm offering in which the speaker’s offer to the hearer. The speaker offered the hearer in order to the hearer does something in the future. In that case, Clara decided to offer dance with Benjamin as well as what’s expected of them.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study discusses about illocutionary act that is used in the main character in *The Nutcracker and The Realms* movie. The data that are used

in this research are taken from the utterances of the main character of this movie. The first objective of the research is to describe the types of illocutionary act that are used by the main character in *The Nutcracker and The Realms* movie. The researcher concludes that the main character uses some types of illocutionary act. Based to the research findings, there are assertive acts, directive acts, declarative acts, expressive acts and commissive acts.

After classifying the types of illocutionary act, the researcher concludes illocutionary force that is used by the main character in *The Nutcracker and The Realms* movie. The researcher uses the Searle's Theory which is defined illocutionary act to five types. The researcher finds that there are five types of illocutionary force. Furthermore, every type of illocutionary forces has paradigm cases. There are some paradigm cases of assertive acts, those are: complaining, informing, claiming, stating, and boasting. There are some paradigm case of directives acts, those are: commanding, asking, requesting and begging. There are some paradigm case of declaratives acts, those are: name, resign and declare. There are some paradigm case of expressive acts, those are: apologizing, thanking and refusing. There are some paradigm case of commissive acts, those are: promising and offering.

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