

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ANALYSIS  
IN MAIN CHARACTERS OF “ENOLA HOLMES” MOVIE**

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo  
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement  
for the Degree of Sarjana in English Education**



**By:  
NUR AENI**

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING  
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO**

**2022**

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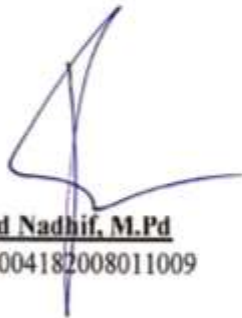
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**STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO**

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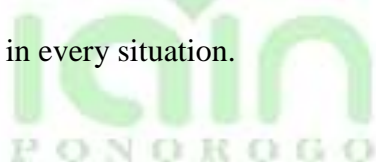
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(Nur Aeni)

## DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah hi rabbil alamin. With deep gratitude, and the completion of this thesis, the researcher presents it to :

1. The researcher's parents, Mr. Rabid Al-Aziz and Mrs. Watmah, who have supported everytime and praying for the good things to Allah SWT.
2. The researcher's extended family, especially Mr. Hasyim Asy'ari and Mrs. Sumarni as researcher's uncle and aunty, who always help the researcher when study in Ponorogo.
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6. People who help, support, and pray for the researcher in every situation.
7. Last but not least, the researcher want to thanks for herself, for struggling in any condition and keep her smile bloom in every situation.



## MOTTO

*“A good person is one who takes the advantage of his act and speech.”<sup>1</sup>*

(John R Searle)



---

<sup>1</sup> John R Searle, *Speech act: an Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, (London:Cambridge University Press,1969), page 4.



## ABSTRACT

**AENI, NUR.** 2022. *Illocutionary Act Analysis In Main Character's Utterances of "Enola Holmes" Movie*. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies of Ponorogo. Advisor : Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd.

**Key words : Speech act, Illocutionary act , Enola Holmes movie.**

Speech act is branch of pragmatics that relates to the meaning from utterances. It has one kind called illocutionary act. In illocutionary acts, acts performed by speakers says something with appropriate intention and context. People can find illocutionary act in daily life or through literature like movie. One of the movie that found illocutionary act is Enola Holmes. It tells about Enola's and Tewkesbury struggle in looking for identity without coercion from others. Because the movie is include in category as classic and adventure movie, many language teaching that can be learn.

The objective of this research is to classify the kind of illocutionary act and its context which exists from the main character's utterances. And the researcher only focused on two main character's in the movie, those are Enola Holmes and Marquez Tewkesbury.

This researcher applied a descriptive qualitative design. The data took from the movie script and the dialogue from the main characters there were 145 utterances selected. The theories used in this research for the speech act theory is from John R Searle, and the theory of context from Halliday.

Finding of the research shows that all the kinds of illocutionary act are found, those are Representative is 47 utterances or 32.43%, Declarative is 5 utterances or 3.44%, Commissive is 12 utterances or 8.28%, Directive 63 utterances or 43.44%, and Expressive 18 utterances or 12.41%. As the conclusion the Directive act is the dominant kind of illocutionary act that found in main characters utterances, and the minority act was Declarative act. This research also reveals the function of the illocutionary act through the context. Field is about the topic from the utterances. Tenor is about the relationship between speakers for example friends with friends, or children with parents and so on. Mode is about form of language that describes activities, it kind be written or spoken, formal or informal. Through this context analysis, the researcher wants the reader to also know the meaning of the utterance in its entirety.

PONOROGO

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise and gratitude only to Allah SWT, the lord of this universe. Because of his guidance and mercies, the researcher can finished the thesis. Peace and salutation to the messenger of Allah, Prophet Muhammad SAW, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon all of us.

The researcher would like to express her genuine gratitude to:

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2. Dr. H. Moh. Munir, Lc, M.Ag as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Institute of Islamic studies Ponorogo.
3. Dr. Dhinuk Puspita Kirana, M.Pd as the Head of English Education Department.
4. Mr. Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd, as researcher advisor, thanks for the guidance during write thesis and giving feedback for the thesis.
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The researcher realizes, there are still many mistakes in this thesis, so the researcher always receives suggestion and feedback to make the thesis better.



Ponorogo, June 28<sup>th</sup> 2022

The Researcher

Nur Aeni

NIM. 204180057

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, previous related study, research methods and organization of the study.

### A. Background of The Study

George Yule states, when humans want to convey something using language, is not only need grammatical structure only, but also needed context related to speech takes place and context<sup>2</sup>. But sometimes happend misunderstandings or misinterpretations of utterances, and usually caused by several factors such as social status, culture, or other<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, context is need in communication, it can be easier for people to understand the information conveyed, and in the daily communication activities of this context accompanied by action.

A study when used language also followed by action is called speech act. This theory was created by a linguist named J.L. Austin, speech act is a branch of linguistics that assumes the meaning and expression, which is explained by following the rules that apply when utterance accompanied by act<sup>4</sup>. Griffiths states, speech act is a meaning of speech that has a specific purpose and makes the listener perform an actions<sup>5</sup>. Speech act is often used in daily activities, there is a relation to utterances that uttered by people then followed by action, and it has spesific purposes, like describing something, giving a warning, greeting, expressing hapiness and other.

---

<sup>2</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic*, (New York : Oxford University Press, 1996), page 5.

<sup>3</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic fourth Edition*, (New York : Routledge, 2013), page 186.

<sup>4</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do Things with Words*, (New York : Clarendon Press, 1962), page 94.

<sup>5</sup> Patrick Griffith, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, (London : Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006), page 148.

There are three kind of speech acts<sup>6</sup>: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary is the utterances that have literal meaning with a certain sense and reference, sometimes is called speaker's utterance. It is full of meaning and has no specific purpose for the listener. Illocutionary act is utterances which has specific or social function like demanding, requesting, ordering, commanding, asking, promising and so on it also called speaker's intention. While Perlocutionary act is a speech act that represents the effect of saying something or influencing the hearer. It also aims to change feelings, thoughts, actions<sup>7</sup>. In perlocutionary an action arises due to the consequences of the listener spoken by the speaker.

John R Searle divided illocutionary act into five kinds those are<sup>8</sup> : Expressive, Directive, Commissive, Representative, And Declarative. Expressive act, it is used to express speaker's feeling about the things that has been uttered, such as thanking, congratulating, condolences and so on. Directive act is an utterances that make the hearer do an action. Commissives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future action. Representative is speech act used to express a factual truth, it can be from the opinion or from the observation sometimes the utterances used to believe about the proposition. Declarative is a speech act used to declare a condition.

Those are the type of illocutionary act based from John R Searle, and researcher interested to analyse the illocutionary act. The importance studying illocutionary because utterances that produce by people in daily life is involving the illocutionary act in it, by analysing illocutionary act, perhaps it is not only understand the meaning in the utterances but also understand the context or know the intention of the speaker's utterance. Illocutionary act is not only can be found in written text, like novel, short story, and many

---

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., page 95.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., page 108.

<sup>8</sup> John R Searle, *Expression And Meaning Studies In The Theory Of Speech Acts...*page 58.

others. More over in this era, information can get and take easily and people can communicate not only face-to-face, but through media, one of them is using movie.

Movie is a series of images that move both to give off visual and audio displays<sup>9</sup>. It is also one of visual communication that loved by many people. The existence of this film also involves language, because in communicating we use language as a tool of interaction, and as an audience understanding of the information in the film<sup>10</sup>. From the explanation above, the researcher chooses Enola Holmes movie.

Enola Holmes is a movie adapted from Nancy Springer's novel mystery and action genre that premiered on September 23, 2020 through the Netflix app. The movie tells the story of a 16-year-old girl named Enola Holmes (Millie Bobby Brown) or the younger sister of Sherlock Holmes (Henry Cavill) and Mycroft Holmes (Sam Claflin) who has the intelligence and ingenuity of her brother, Enola is always together with her mother, but one day, her mother Eudoria (Helena Bonham Carter) disappears mysteriously and Enola intends to find her, but this is opposed by her two older brothers, because they assume that their mother disappeared for the mission and it so dangerous. Instead of finding her mother, Enola meets Lord Tewkesbury (Louis Partridge), and they gets into a political conflict.

In this film contains a moral message for the audience, such as always prioritizing knowledge, independence, and critical thinking. In addition, this film also has the concept of fourth-wall breaking, which is to make fictional characters as if viewer can interact with someone in the real world. So, the audience seems to come in and adventure in the story with Enola, and contains utterances that belong to illocutionary act and the specification that can be analysed. The utterances in this film are used in daily conversation so it would be interesting.

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<sup>9</sup> David Bordwell, *Film Art an Introduction tenth edition*, (USA : Mac Graw Hill, 2013), page 2 .

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, page 5.



In addition, the illocutionary act also applied in the curriculum of educational units of both Junior high school or Senior high school, as in basic competency 4.8 in the senior high school curriculum. Regarding the use of describing words in describing something<sup>11</sup>, it belongs to the type of representative act. Basic competence 4.10 in junior high school curriculum like oral prohibition<sup>12</sup>, it is included in the directive act. and basic competence 4.1 on offering something that teaches students to advise or offer something<sup>13</sup>, this material relates to the directive act of illocutionary act.

Based on the background above, the researcher interesting to explores about the utterances from main characters that included in illocutionary act based on John R Searle's theory and analysing the context also, so it can help the audience to understand the meaning from the utterances in the movie.

## **B. Statement of The Problem**

Based on the background study above, the researcher state the problem in this study What are the type of Illocutionary act and it's context, found in main character utterances of "Enola Holmes" movies?.

## **C. Scope of The Study**

Based on the statement of the problem, this research has scope of the study. The scope of this study is analysing the illocutionary act in "Enola Holmes" movie used from the dialogues of main characters.

## **D. Objective of The Study**

In line with the problem statement and the scope of the study, the objective of the study is to identify the type of illocutionary act and it's context found in main characters utterances of "Enola Holmes" movie.

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<sup>11</sup> Muhammad Luthfi, *Teaching instrument in SMAS Alhikmah Brebes*, (Brebes:2020),2

<sup>12</sup> Raimondus Angwarmase, *Teaching instrument in SMP Santa Maria Bandung*, (Bandung:2021), 1

<sup>13</sup> Saparwadi, *Teaching instrument in Smk Islam Plus Al Madani*, (Lombok timur:2021), 1.

## **E. Significances of This Study**

The researcher hope this result of the study will give some advantages as follows :

- **Theoretically**

The researcher hopes this study can be useful for gaining understanding and knowledge for people who are learn about illocutionary act.

- **Practically**

1. **For English Teacher**

This study hopefully can help teacher to gain understanding or information about illocutionary act while teaching.

2. **For Student**

The result of this study can help student to make student become easier to enrich their knowledge about illocutionary act and can distinguish the classification of illocutionary act that exist in their daily conversation and based in the context.

3. **For Next Researcher**

This research can be references for other researcher that analysing the same topic related to the field.

## **F. Limitation of The Study**

The limitation of this study only focused in illocutionary act that based on theory from John R Searle that classified illocutionary act those are Directive, Representative, Commisive, Declarative and Expressive and the context of situation based on Halliday's theory.

## **G. Previous Related Study**

There are several studies that have been conducted by other researcher that are relevant to this study.

First, thesis compiled by Riska Rahman entitled “*An analysis of Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act in detective Conan comic*” in 2015 from Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic State Jakarta<sup>14</sup>. Her research used qualitative descriptive as the methodology to classified the category of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act found in comic Detective Conan and the effect of perlocutionary to the speaker. The result of the study found all the categories of illocutionary act in Detective Conan comics, those are Declarative, Representative, Expressive, Directive, and Commissive and for the perlocutionary act it is found with body language of the character inside.

As the result of study from Riska Rahman, the researcher interested to analysing about illocutionary act, but in in the form of other research objects it is Enola Holmes movie, because film is one of the communication media that can convey the message for the audience and measure the percentage of illocutionary act appears in the film and finds the most dominant type.

The second is thesis from Hendrik Sulaksono entitled “*Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Miracle Worker Movie*” from State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo in 2018<sup>15</sup>. The result of his study shown there are only four kind of illocutionary act those are representative (at 7 times), directive (at 42 times), commissive (at 11 times) and expressive (at 10 times), in this occasion, directive illocutionary act which is dominant illocutionary that exist in the movie. His research used document analysis in analys the kind of illocutionary act in the movie assist with movie script, but the author only measure the percentage of illocutionary act in the movie.

According from the result of study that held by Hendrik Sulaksono, the researcher interested to analysing all types of illocutionary in Enola Holmes film those are directive,

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<sup>14</sup> Riska Rahman, *An analysis of Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act in detective Conan comic*, (Jakarta : UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2015).

<sup>15</sup> Hendrik Sulaksono, *Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Miracle Worker Movie*, (Thesis, Islamic States Institute Ponorogo , Ponorogo, 2018), 1-52.

expressive, commissive, declarative, and representative, and also know the context so that it can make it easier for the audience to understand the meaning of the utterance from the main character in the movie.

The third is a journal from Endang Sartika, Sari Marzuqoh, Khoirul Majid entitled “*The analysis of declaration of illocutionary act of the Korean english Drama I Hear Your Voice*” from Purwokerto State Islamic Institute in 2019<sup>16</sup>. The result from the study is analysing the types of declaration illocutionary act those are Resigning (5%) in 2 data, Demising (12,5%) in 5 data, Naming (17,5%) in 7 data, Appointing (20%) in 8 data, and Sentencing (45%) in 12 data. It can be conclude sentencing is the most dominant declarative act that exist in korean english drama and it also used descriptive qualitative as the research method and used subtitle as the primary data to found the type of declaration act in the korean drama.

After studying the journal from Endang Sartika, Sari Marzuqoh and Khoirul Majid. The researcher discusses not only the kind of declaration illocutionary act, but classification of illocutionary act based on John R Searle those are directive, expressive, commissive, declarative/declaration, and expressive that are found in main character of Enola Holmes movie and in observing the data, the researcher used movie script to help classifying the kind of illocutinary that found.

The last is thesis from Dini Azmillah entitled “*an analysis of illocutionary act in oliver Henry’s short stories*” Sunan Ample Islamic State Surabaya<sup>17</sup>. The result of this research is found all the kinds of illocutionary acts (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). The first story entitled “The Gift of Magi” found representative, directive, and expressive, and in the next story entitled “The Furnished

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<sup>16</sup> Endang Sartika., *The analysis of declaration of illocutionary act of the Korean english Drama I Hear Your Voice*, (Thesis, State Islamic Institute Studies Purwokerto ,Purwokerto, 2019), 1-23.

<sup>17</sup> Dini Azmillah, *An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In Oliver Henry’s Short Stories*, (Thesis, State Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel, 2021), 1-63.

Room” only found two kind of illocutionary act those are representative and directive. Dominant type of illocutionary act found in the research is representative and the minority type of illocutionary act is declarative act.

The result of Dini Azmillah’s research that illocutionary act is found in Oliver henry short story, in line with the prior research, the writer analysis illocutionary act in other forms of literature using the theory of John R Searle and also analys the context from the main characters utterances in the movie.

After read and observe all the previous studies, the researcher interested analysing the classification of illocutionary act based from John R Searle theory, not only classify the kind of illocutionary, the researcher also analysing the context of situation from the main character’s in Enola Holmes movie, perhaps it can be useful in understanding the utterances between those main characters.

## H. Research Method

The researcher explain about research methodology which consist of research approach and design, data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analysing data.

### 1. Research Approach and Design

In this study, the research approach used descriptive qualitative method, because the researcher wanted to analys the classification of Illocutionary based on the utterances from main character Enola Holmes Movie. Qualitative method focuses on deep observation about something without use numerical data<sup>18</sup>. It can representative of something and qualitative descriptive research aim to use everyday term events experienced by individuals or groups<sup>19</sup>. The researcher also used descriptive qualitative

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<sup>18</sup> John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 41.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 42.

because the data will be interpreted descriptively. Some of advantages of qualitative method are<sup>20</sup>: flexibility in elaborating unexpected ideas and explore the process during the research, the ability to study symbolic dimensions and social meaning, increase opportunities to develop new ideas and theories supported by experience.

For the research design is used library research, it is the technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data that has close relation with the problems from books, and theories<sup>21</sup>. And it is also used content analysis technique in analysing the utterances, content analysis is an analysis that focused in content of material or documents such as movie, book, song, novel and other. So this study, analysing utterances from the main character of Enola Holmes movie into classification of Illocutionary act.

## **2. Data and Source of Data**

In this section discusses about the data and source of data used in this research.

### **a. Data**

In this research the data taken from movie that consist conversation or utterances from the main character of Enola Holmes downloaded from Netflix, because it is one of the legal and paid website to download movie and many movie from foreign countries and various genres can be accessed.

### **b. Source of Data**

The source of data is taken from the movie script of Enola Holmes downloaded from [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) to make easier for researchers to observe what utterances categories into the illocutionary act by John R Searle theory.

## **3. Data Collection Technique**

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<sup>20</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education, ed.*, (USA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010), 29.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 30.

Since this study is descriptive qualitative, then in data collection activities using documentary techniques. Documentary techniques are written material such as books, films, magazines, newspapers or others that are used as research support and can provide specific details of information.<sup>22</sup>. The technique of collecting data as follows:

- a. Download the movie from Netflix and watch the movie.
- b. The researcher read and observe the dialogue in movie script download from [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) .
- c. After that, researcher recheck the subtitle with video is fit.
- d. After reading the dialogue in movie script, then the researcher watch and understand the meaning, context in utterances from the actor in the movie.
- e. Collecting data by classifying it into two kind of illocutionary act, by giving code for each type like :
  - Directives (Dir)
  - Expressive (Exp)
  - Commisive (Com)
  - Representative (Rep)
  - Declarative (Dec)
- f. Counting the number of utterances that have been classified with :

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\%$$

X : frequency of the classified utterances

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<sup>22</sup> Egon G Guba and Yvonna S Lincoln, *Effective Evaluation*, (San Fransisco: Jossey Bass Publisher, 1981), 228.



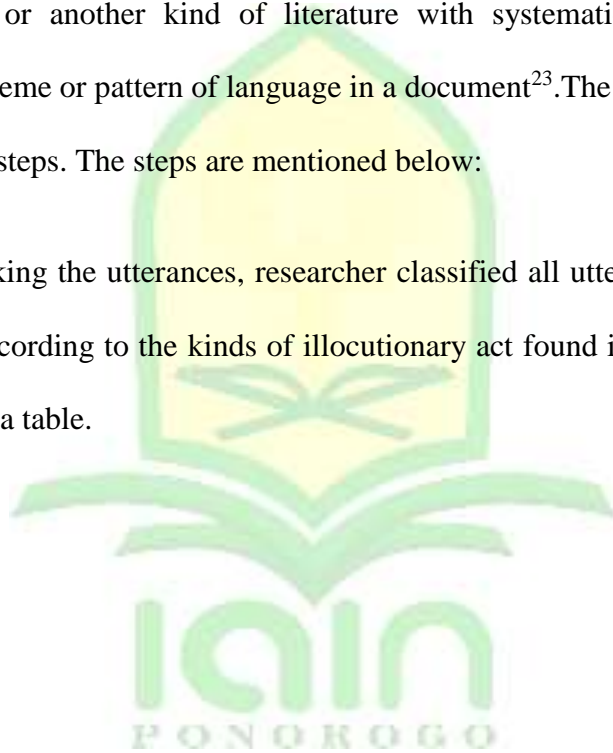
Y : total of utterances

- g. After counting the number of utterances, then elaborate the utterances with context.
- h. The researcher make finding and conclusion from the result.

#### 4. Data Analysis Technique

This research used qualitative content analysis to analysing the data. Content analysis is a research method that used for analysing the text data, such as novel, short story, poem or another kind of literature with systematic process and usually identifying theme or pattern of language in a document<sup>23</sup>. The researcher analysed the data in some steps. The steps are mentioned below:

- a. After marking the utterances, researcher classified all utterances which had been marked according to the kinds of illocutionary act found in the movie and movie script into a table.



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<sup>23</sup> John W Creswell and J, David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition* , (London:Sage Publication, 2018), page 41.



**Table 1 Classification of Illocutionary Act Function  
based from John R Searle**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Classification of illocutionary act</b>	<b>Functions of the kinds of illocutionary</b>	
1.	Representative	a. Stating b. Informing c. Explaining d. Predicting	e. Complaining f. Claiming g. Describing h. Agreeing
2.	Directive	a. Requesting b. Inviting c. Asking d. Suggesting	e. Commanding f. Ordering g. Warning
3.	Commissive	a. Promising b. Refusal c. Pledging d. Threatening	
4.	Expressive	a. Thanking b. Greeting c. Congratulating d. Apologizing e. Welcoming	f. Happiness g. Sadness h. Regretting i. Expressing of like j. Expressing of dislike
5.	Declarative	a. Declaring status b. Declaring condition c. Declaring war	

**Table 2 Classification Data Into Illocutionary Act**

No.	Utterances	Illocutionary act					Context of Situation
		Rep	Dir	Com	Dec	Exp	

- b. After classified the utterances, the researcher analysed the data which contained illocutionary act based on speech act theory by John R Searle.
- c. After the data was classified, the researcher count the number of utterances to know the representative of total kind of illocutionary and the dominant categories off illocutionary act in Enola Holmes movie using the formula above:

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\%$$

X : frequency of the classified utterances

Y : total of utterances

- d. The last step is drawing conclusion as the result, it is helpful for the reader to understanding the result of this study.

## **I. Organization of The Study**

The organization of this research those are :

### **Chapter I : Introduction**

In this chapter consist about general description about the basic systematic pattern in writing the research such as background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, previous related study, research methodology, and organization of the study.

### **Chapter II : Review of related literature**

In this chapter consist the theory about related study used to support data in research. This chapter focus in the explanation about speech act, illocutionary act, movie and Enola Holmes movie.

### **Chapter III : Finding and Discussion**

In this chapter, the researcher shows the data which have been analysed in the form of illocutionary act types and it's context in utterances from the main character "Enola Holmes" and discusses the analysis results obtained from the data

### **Chapter IV : Conclusion and Suggestion**

This chapter include the conclusion from the study that will be conducted, it is useful to help the readers understand the point of the study.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In carrying out this study, the researcher needs a theoretical basis for analyzing the problem. In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theories to support the illocutionary act analysis, therefore this research presents the theory of pragmatics, then it specific in speech act. It also include with analysing context of utterances from main characters in “Enola Holmes” movie to understand the meaning, and it presents the theory of context.

#### A. Pragmatics

Kreidler defines “pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that concerned with the meaning”<sup>24</sup>. It means, the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or author) and interpreted by the listener (or reader) to communicate with each other according to the context or situation, and certain meanings of word. It is concerned with the meaningful communication between humans<sup>25</sup>. Another definition is stated by Levinson, “pragmatics is the relationship between language and context grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of the language”<sup>26</sup>. From the description above, the study of pragmatic is the interpretation from the speaker intention to convey something for the listener to get the purpose of communication.

Usually, pragmatics has two meanings contained in utterances, those are intended meaning and interpreted meaning<sup>27</sup>. Intended meaning is the speaker’s want to know the meaning directly when the speaker said the utterances. And interpreted meaning is a meaning that delivered indirectly to the hearer from the speaker. With this pragmatic, humans can use language and capture the intent of utterances based on context and social

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<sup>24</sup> Charles W Kreidler, *Introducing English semantic*, (New York : Routledge book, 1998), page 18.

<sup>25</sup> Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantic and Pragmatics*, (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 2006), page 1.

<sup>26</sup> Stephen C Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (London : Cambridge University Press, 1983), page 9.

<sup>27</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic*, (Newyork : Oxford, 1996), page 4.

conditions in a society. So that the words that are caused by two directions of meaning can be understood in their entirety<sup>28</sup>.

In pragmatics, all of the utterances are related to the context of the situation happened, when utterances are occurred in a time or place it can make the hearer more understand the meaning. According to Song, the context of a situation refers to the environment, time and place in which the dialogue takes place, and the relationship between participants. From the statement, it means that the context of the situation involves people and the environment where the utterances are spoken. It can give a different meaning than the speaker's speech<sup>29</sup>.

## **B. Speech Act**

In this point, the researcher discussed the definition of speech act, type of speech act, direct and indirect speech act, and felicity condition.

### **1. Nature of Speech act**

People when communicating with others, as the speaker, people not only says speech, but also takes action and based on context, this used to minimize the occurrence of misunderstandings meaning. The branch of linguistics that studies when there is a speech and in the speech accompanied by this action is called the speech act<sup>30</sup>. According to Sadock, the speech act in the utterance of a sentence contains the principle of the possibility of imprecisely stating what is meant by the speaker. This relates to strategies or tactics to make the speech partner do or not do something in accordance with the content of the speech conveyed by the speaker<sup>31</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, (USA : Blackwell Publishing, 2013), page 4.

<sup>29</sup> Lichao Song, *The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*, *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 1, No. 6, November 2010, page 877.

<sup>30</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do thing with words*, (London:Clarendon Press, 1962), page 12.

<sup>31</sup> J. M. Sadock, *Toward a Linguistic Theory of Speech Acts*, (New York: Academic Press,1974), page

The theory of speech act was founded by a linguist named John Austin in his book entitled "*How to do thing with word*". Speech act theory is a sub-field of pragmatics. This field of study deals with the ways in how words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. The speech act theory was developed again by John Searle. Based on the theory, when people communicate they also make an action, depending on the purpose or context of the conversation<sup>32</sup>. Kissine defines speech act as a piece of speech that is produced as part of social interaction by saying something is doing something, it used to make something happen<sup>33</sup>. Austin asserts that speech acts are related to speech analysis in relation to the behavior of speakers of a language with their interlocutors<sup>34</sup>.

Speech act theory assumes that the smallest unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but perform certain types of actions, such as making a statement, asking a question, giving an order, describing an explanation, apologizing, thanking congratulations etc.<sup>35</sup>. Another definition of speech act is presented by Aitchison, stated that speech act is a number of utterances that serve to give effect to the listener based on the condition<sup>36</sup>. In summary, Speech acts are utterances that are accompanied by actions that are affected by utterances and have certain functions based on the context that takes place.

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<sup>32</sup> John R Searle, *Speech Act an essay in the philosophy of language*, 34th printing, (California: Cambridge University press : 2011), page 28.

<sup>33</sup> Mikhail Kissine, *From Utterances to Speech Acts*, (Newyork: Cambridge University press : 2013), page 79.

<sup>34</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do things with words*, (London : Clarendon Press, 1962), page 90.

<sup>35</sup> Manfred Bierwisch, *Speech act and Pragmatic*, (Holand : Reidel Publishing Company, 1980), page 156.

<sup>36</sup> J.Aitchison, *Teach Yourself:Linguistic*, (London:Hodder and Stoughton Ltd, 2003), page 24.

## 2. Type's of Speech act

Austin divided the type of speech act into three categories those are<sup>37</sup> :

### a. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is an utterance that produces literal meaning<sup>38</sup> . It means the utterances that produce meaningful expression and use referential expression. Yule said that illocutionary act is used by the speaker to achieve something with a complete meaning<sup>39</sup>. Speakers are usually used recognizable expressions to produce utterances that are meaningful to the listener so it can be understood by the people. Locutionary act it is also often referred to as the act of saying something, because in a locutionary act, usually the speaker only intends to convey information or message without being accompanied by a specific purpose.

Austin then divided the locutionary act into three parts, namely phonetic act, phatic act, rhetic act<sup>40</sup>, which explained more bellow :

- 1) **Phonetic act**, is the act of saying a particular sound. Austin said that language could not be separated from its empirical element, namely the sound of language formed by spesific phonemes or symbols to have lexical meaning.
- 2) **Phatic act**, is a speech that is formed by pronunciation of a certain vocabulary, and assembled into sentences, and uses grammar. It also is essentially mimicable and reproducible (intonation, wink, gesture and etc). Example: He said, "*the cat is on the mat*". The sentence is reported a phatic act.

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<sup>37</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do things with words...*page 93.

<sup>38</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic...* page 47.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.,page 48.

<sup>40</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do thing with words...*page 95-97.

3) **Rhetic act**, It is the appearance of an act of language using certain vocabulary that exists in the phatic act, with definite references and understandings. Example : “**He said that the cat was on the mat.**” Based on these examples, it can be concluded that phatic act is a direct sentence, while rhatic act is an indirect sentence (reported speech).

#### b. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is an utterance that has social function in mind or specific purposes. It has communicative objective, the speaker are communicate with some particular intention. Austin states, illocutionary act is what the people say means the expression to do something to the listener<sup>41</sup>. It means in the speaker has intended meaning to ask the hearer to do some action. Another definition stated by George Yule, states illocutionary act is a communicative act that is brought about by a speech<sup>42</sup>.

The illocutionary act is tough to identify because it must first consider who the speaker and opponents of speech, when and where the speech action occurred, and so on. Thus the illocutionary act is a central part of understanding speech<sup>43</sup>. It appears when the speech takes place in a particular context and situation, they are like: thanking, greeting, informing, asking, promising, ordering, and others. For the example :

1) “*show me your passport please!*”

The security performs the illocutionary act of requesting the passenger to show his passport before the flight. The function of the action shows the passport as the illocutionary act of utterance.

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid.,page 98.

<sup>42</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic...*page 49.

<sup>43</sup> John R Searle, *EXPRESSION AND MEANING Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2005), page 1.



### c. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is an action or utterances that evoked as a consequence of, saying something. Phyllis states perlocutionary acts are what we produce or achieve by say something such as persuade, hold back, surprising or misleading<sup>44</sup>. This action is also often called the act of affecting someone, because it is an effect that is caused to the listener after the speech is spoken.<sup>45</sup>

In line with Phyllis, Levinson also definite, the perlocutionary act performed by the speaker to produce further effects on the state of speech<sup>46</sup>. The effect or power of this influence can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. There is an example of perlocutionary act. “*show me your passport please!*”. The utterances in a situation when the security requests the passanger to show his passport considered as an illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act is the effect from the passanger, the pessenger can performed an effect gives the passport or reject the request from the security to show his passport.

### 3. Direct and Indirect Speech act

In addition to classifying the types of speech act, Austin also divides the speech act into other features, namely direct and indirect speech act<sup>47</sup>. Direct speech is utterances that exist because of the purpose<sup>48</sup>. It means, direct speech is an utterance that has direct meaning from the speaker. And direct speech explicitly describes the

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<sup>44</sup> Phyllis Kaburise, *Speech Act Theory and Communication*, (British : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2011), page 15

<sup>45</sup> Manfred Bierswisch, *Speech act and Pragmatic...*page 157.

<sup>46</sup> Stephen C Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1983), page 256.

<sup>47</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do thing with word...*page 71.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., page 72.

meaning in question without making the listener perform an action. Speakers who use direct speech want to communicate literal meaning conventionally<sup>49</sup>, so that the listener more easily understands the meaning as a whole because it has direct meaning. Example of direct speech :

1) a declarative used to make statement

*“you wear a seat belt”*

2) an interrogative used to ask question

*“ do you wear a sealt belt?”*

3) an imperative to make a command

*“ wear a sealt belt”*

However, Indirect speech is different from direct speech, Indirect speech is speech that is delivered based on the context and situation that takes place<sup>50</sup>. It means the utterances consist of meaning intended by speaker<sup>51</sup>. Someone who uses indirect speech wants to communicate different meanings or tends to be different from a speech in words, instead people want to show functions that are not directly related, such as: asking, ordering, requesting and etc. Moreover, Indirect speech act is considered more polite than direct speech act<sup>52</sup>. Example :

1) *Go away!*

2) *Do you have to stand in front of me?*

From the utterances, the speaker want to the hearer not stand in front of the speaker, so the hearer could move away from the speaker. The (1) is a command, and (2) is question.

#### 4. Felicity Condition

<sup>49</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 28.

<sup>50</sup> George Yule, *Study Of Language*, (UK : Cambridge university Press, 2006), page 118.

<sup>51</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 31.

<sup>52</sup> George Yule, *Study Of Language*....page 50.

In the speech act, there is also a condition where this condition refers to the effectiveness of the use of speech act, in using speech act, someone must meet certain conditions to perform the action said this is called felicity condition<sup>53</sup>. There are five types of felicity condition :

- a) **General condition**, the participants of the conversation understand the language, and they should not play roles. Example: Someone in the movie promises to do something.
- b) **Content condition**, is about the future action, when someone says something, in the future something should happen. Example: When I make a promise, I should do something in the future.
- c) **Preparatory condition**, is a condition, when someone promises to do something, then something will not happen by itself but has an effect.
- d) **Sincerity condition**, is condition, When the speaker has to say the word honestly. When the word is in the form of a promise, it must be delivered honestly.
- e) **Essential condition**, there should be an obligation for the speaker, in essential condition, it combines the utterance content, context, and speaker's intention.

### C. Classification of Illocutionary act

Austin is a linguist who created the theory of speech act, then divides the illocutionary act into five types, including verdictive, exercitive, commissive, behabitives, and expositive<sup>54</sup>. But the taxonomy of this type of illocutionary act according to Searle is less suitable and still contains weaknesses, then he develops more details.

#### 1. Austin's Classification of Illocutionary act

According to Austin, there are five types of illocutionary act those are :

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<sup>53</sup> J.L Austin, *How to do things with words...*page 80.

<sup>54</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning...*page 150.

- a. **Verdictive**, is an illocutionary act that expresses the results of decisions or assessment results based on specific facts. Examples of actions: assessing, diagnosing, predicting.
- b. **Exercitive**, is utterances that are spoken based on the influence, power, or position of the speaker. Examples are appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning and etc.
- c. **Commissive**, is an illocutionary act in which the speaker makes a promise or commitment for a reason, it has obvious connection with verdictive and exercitive, examples: promising, betting.
- d. **Behabitive**, is a speech that expresses the attitudes and behavior of people and social conditions in the past, present, or future. Examples are : commanding, apologizing, congratulating and so on.
- e. **Expositive**, They explain how our words match the course of an argument or conversation, how we use words, it is generally expository. Examples : postulate and agree.

## 2. Searle's Classification of Illocutionary act

Another classification is created by John R Searle<sup>55</sup>, they are :

### 1. Directive

Directive act is a type of illocutionary act in which the speakers use to get someone else to do something<sup>56</sup>. It expresses what the speaker wants to ask the hearer to act as the utterances from the speaker. In this kind of illocutionary act it can utter both negative statements<sup>57</sup>. Here is the example of directive illocutionary act :

1) *"Would you open the window, please"*

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<sup>55</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 13-16.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., page 13.

<sup>57</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic*...page 54.

The utterance represents the speaker's request that the hearer does something which is to open the window. Here is directive act that categorized :

**a. Requesting**

Requesting is an action that make people do something politely, it usually used to ask people previously unknown.

**b. Asking**

Asking is the act when someone is asked a question, and it can be done to search for information or get the answer as the goal. Asking can be done when any situation and can be done for a stranger even people who have a close relationship.

**c. Suggesting**

Suggesting is an action to give advise or good idea for someone to doing something.

**d. Ordering**

Ordering is utterances that make the hearer to do something and for the speaker it has function to give instruction in doing something.

**e. Commanding**

Commanding is a kind of illocutionary act that has a function to give instruction, and the people who are giving the instrcutio have authority over the situation. It also has to be done immediately.

**f. Warning**

Warning is the action that has a purpose to warn or not allow someone to do something that dangerous, it is usually used in public places intended for many people and the wider community.

**g. Begging**

Begging is kind of illocutionary act that used to ask for something.

#### **h. Insisting**

Insisting is the act that has purpose to demand what is said must happen and can make the listener sympathize.

### **2. Representative (Assertive)**

Representative is a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses belief about the proposition<sup>58</sup>. It could be an expression or a statement of fact and description about something based on the speaker's belief. Representative represent the value of "true" or "false" are in the word.<sup>59</sup> Here are example of representative act :

1) *"The earth is flat"*

It represents the speaker's assertions about the earth, the speaker has opinion that the earth is flat.

2) *"it is rain outside"*

It represents the speaker's assertion to make the hearer believe that it was rain outside. Representative act also have many kinds act like :

#### **a. Stating**

Stating is utterances that have purpose to the hearer to delivering something clearly and carefully. It can also be used when someone wants to talk about what their brain fills using sentences.

#### **b. Informing**

<sup>58</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 14.

<sup>59</sup> Jacob L Marley, *Pragmatic an Introduction*, (United Kingdom : Blackwell Publishing, 2001), page

Informing is the type of illocutionary act that has function to give the information or facts to the hearer. Since the movie used theme is as if the main cast is talking to the audience.

**c. Explaining**

Explaining is kind of illocutionary that has purpose to give explanation or reason in doing something or activities.

**d. Describing**

Describing is illocutionary act that describes how looks like something or someone.

**e. Claiming**

Claiming is the action that show the speaker are able doing something and want to prove it.

**f. Complaining**

Complaining is the illocutionary act when people feel dissatisfied about what has been happened or unsatisfied and annoying with something.

**g. Agreeing**

Agreeing is the act when there are two people discussing about something and one of people agree about the idea or decide something.

**h. Deducing**

Deducing is the act that has purpose to get the answer or decision by carefully considering known facts.

**3. Commissive**

In commissive act, the utterances are used to commit to doing something in future action<sup>60</sup>. When people utter a commissive act, the speaker is made by itself, not created from the listeners<sup>61</sup>. Here the example of commissive act :

1) *"I'll be back"* (promising)

In that utterance the speaker used "promise" indicating the illocutionary acts of commissive (promising). It represents the speaker's promise that he/she will be back. Commissive also has many kinds of act, those are :

**a. Refusing**

Refusing is act in refusing someone act like offering, giving something or asking for information or something but the speaker is refuse.

**b. Offering**

Offering is when someone offer help, food or anything to other people.

**c. Threatening**

Threatening is related with utterance that stated when someone fell in danger or harm.

**4. Expressive**

Expressive illocutionary act is the utterance that used to express based on psychological condition and situation that related with the context<sup>62</sup>. Example: *"Congratulation on your achievement as the general manager in this company."* In that utterances, the speaker expresses her happiness to the hearer about her achievement. Here some expressive act :

**a. Greeting**

<sup>60</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 14.

<sup>61</sup> Jacob L Marley, *Pragmatic an Introduction*...page 121.

<sup>62</sup> John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*...page 15.



Greeting is act when the speaker wants to greet or call someone when they meet.

**b. Congratulating**

Congratulation is the action when people express their happiness, their pride of someone's success or achievement.

**c. Regretting**

Regretting is an act that expresses the speaker's sadness because they may not finish their activity or there is an unwanted event going on and then they feel guilty.

**d. Expressing Happiness**

Expressing happiness is when people are feels happy or satisfied because of something.

**e. Expressing Sadness**

Expressing sadness is the act that has opposite or feeling unhappy about something, sometimes it also used when someone hear bad news.

**f. Embarassing**

Embarassing expression is kind of act that shows someone feels shame over something or an utterances.

**5. Declarative**

Declarative act is utterances that describe a new process<sup>63</sup>, the performance brings the correspondence between the content of the proposition and reality. Example of declarative act are: resignation, death, baptism, naming, expulsion, appointment. The utterance from declarative act example: "*dont be*

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<sup>63</sup> Ibid.,page 16.

*brave, today I will ask your kingdom to do this war*”, this utterance expresses declaring war on the hearer.

#### D. Context

Context is a part of pragmatics, it is related to the meaning of a vocabulary or sentence spoken by the speaker while interacting. According to Yule, context is the state in which the language is used<sup>64</sup>. It means everything related to utterance, whether the meaning, or purpose of the text depends on the background of the speech event. According to Halliday and Ruqaiya, context is divided into two, those are context of situation and context of culture<sup>65</sup>, and it describes below.

##### 1. Context of Situation

Context of situation is referred to something around the speaker when the communication was taking place. It includes verbal and non-verbal actions<sup>66</sup>, and it can be surrounding objects that bring changes or effects to the utterances from the speaker. With context of situation it can make the speaker more easily to recognize and interpret the expression to be delivered to the listener<sup>67</sup>. There are three features of context of situation :

- a) **Field**, it refers to the event that happens when the utterances take place, the nature of social action that is taking place, the relationship among the participants of communication, and manners of language that are used by participants.
- b) **Mode**, it is the symbol of the utterances like language or text, in other words it is like the form of the language that will be uttered it can be spoken or written, and the purpose of utterances being conveyed.

<sup>64</sup> George Yule, *Study Of Language*... page 90.

<sup>65</sup> M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, *Language, context, and text : Aspect of Language in a social-semiotic perspective*, (Australia : Deakin University, 1985), page 5-7.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., page 8.

<sup>67</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatic*...page 21.

- c) **Tenor**, is the element that states the context refers to the person who are included in the conversation were taking place, like their status and roles, what kind of role relationship among the participant.

Holmes add there many factor that can affected context of situation, following<sup>68</sup> : 1) the participant, 2) the setting or context of interaction, 3) the topic, 4) the function of communication

## 2. Context of Culture

Context of culture is the context produced because of the speaker's background, and how culture affects the speaker's language behavior such as beliefs, customs, ideas, language, and norms. It refers to an institutional and ideological background that provides value and contains interpretations of the speaker. For example, when someone say "dhahar" in Javanese especially in east java, and central it means eat, and it is polite to use for elder people. But it is different in sundanese language, "dhahar" is impolite vocabulary if used to older people. This is due to cultural differences, even though the vocabulary or utterances have the same meaning but the context is different in each region.

## E. Enola Holmes Movie

In this point described about the identity of Enola Holmes movie and the synopsis of Enola Holmes Movie.

### 1. Identity of Enola Holmes Movie

Enola Holmes was released on September 23, 2020 by Netflix. It is American mystery film based on the first book in the series of the same title by Nancy Springer, the film was directed by Harry Bradbeer and written by Jack Thorne. Millie Bobby Brown plays the main character, as Enola Holmes, Louis partridge as the main

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<sup>68</sup> J.Holmes, *An introduction to Sociolinguistic*, (London : Longman Group, 1992), page 45.

character also being Marquez of Basillwether lord of Tewkesbury. Her first brother Mycroft played by Sam Claflin, Henry Cavill as Sherlock Holmes and Helena Bonham Carter as Enola's mother or Eudora. This movie has a duration of 123 minutes with a plot that seems to make the audience in the storyline. It has been watched by 76 billion people in four weeks and it is a favorite movie on Netflix.

## 2. Synopsis

This film has a background in 1880 and tells the sister of famous detectives Sherlock Holmes and Mycroft Holmes, named Enola. Enola is a smart but rebellious 16-year-old girl. She refuses to attend girl's personality school because she wants to find her identity. On her 16th birthday, her mother mysteriously disappeared. Instead of wanting her two brother to help find her mother, they wanted Enola to return to her nature as a woman. And want to send him to the Mrs. Harison's girl's personality school.

But Enola is reluctant and wants to find her own mother, But on the way, she meets lord of Bassilwether (Louis Patridge) who is on the escapes because he refuses to be sent abroad for conscription instead he wants to build his grandmother's fiefrship into a dock. And on the way, there is a hired killer of Tewkesbury's grandmother so that he fails to occupy the throne of the House of Lords owned by his late father. Eventually Enola helped solve Basilwether's political problems with various obstacles and was nearly killed.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analysis the illocutionary act and it context from the main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie. The object of this research is utterances taken from the movie script that consist of the conversation of main character's in "Enola Holmes" movie. And the data was analysed using John R Searle's theory about the type of illocutionary act and it is context based on Halliday's theory, the analysis will discuss below.

#### A. Data finding of Illocutionary Act type's from main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie.

The data was taken from the movie script that consist of main character's utterances (Enola Holmes and Marquess of Bassil Wether). The researcher found, there are five types of Illocutionary act that consist in the main character's utterances of "Enola Holmes" movie, those are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Details of data analysis as the type illocutionary act in utterances of the main character's "Enola Holmes" movie drawn in this table below :

<b>Function of Representative act</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Precentage</b>	<b>Data</b>
Stating	9	6.20%	1,7,10,14,20,22,69,72,80
Informing	18	12.41%	2, 3,4, 10, 13, 15, 42, 44, 51, 52, 52, 65, 78, 80, 86, 89, 90, 92, 115
Predicting	-	-	-
Explaining	8	5.5%	43, 48, 64, 97, 100, 103, 119, 123
Describing	3	2.06%	14, 101, 146
Complaining	2	1.37%	32, 39
Claiming	5	3.44%	18, 33, 101, 104, 127
Agreeeing	1	0.68%	133
Deducing	1	0.68%	94
Total		47	
		32, 43%	

The table above shows the number of utterances included in the representative act, it is 32.43% from 145 data, the types that appears most often are informing is 12.41%, then stating is 9 times or 4.23%, explaining 5.5% or 8 times, claiming 3.44% or 5 times, describing 2.06% or 3 times, complaining 1.37% or 2 times, and the least is agreeing and deducing, it is 1 time or 0.68%.

<b>Table 2 : Illocutionary act of Directive</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Function of directive act</b>	<b>Frequen cy</b>	<b>Percentages</b>	<b>Data</b>
1	Requesting	15	10.34%	31, 35, 46, 57, 59, 66, 68, 73, 91, 93, 102, 107, 126, 142, 145.
2	Ordering	1	0.68%	41
3	Asking	29	20.0%	17, 24, 25, 37, 38, 50, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69, 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 85, 98, 111, 112, 113, 116, 118, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136)
4	Suggesting	5	3.44%	70, 71, 88, 108, 110
5	Commanding	8	5.5%	29, 49, 55, 96, 105, 120, 107, 126
6	Warning	1	0.68%	20
7	Begging	2	1.37%	28, 40
8	Insisting	2	1.37%	53, 137
<b>Total</b>		63		
		43.44%		

The directive act table, shows a percentage of 43.44% or 63 times the data that appears in the main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie. With the following details, it is requesting 10.34% or 15 times, asking 20% or 29 times, commanding 5.5% or 8 times, suggesting 3.44% or 5 times, ordering 1 times or 0.68%, begging and insisting has the same number of occurrences, 2 times or 1.37% and the last is warning 1 time or 0.68%. The dominant data that appears is asking, and kind of illocutionary act that rarely appears is warning.

<b>No</b>	<b>Function of expressive act</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages</b>	<b>Data</b>
1	Thanking	4	2.75%	87, 95, 106, 143
2	Greeting	2	1.37%	45,58
3	Congratulating	1	0.68%	139
4	Apologizing	2	1.37%	63, 76
5	Welcoming	-	-	-
6	Happiness	1	0.68%	144
7	Sadness	1	0.68%	22
8	Regretting	4	2.75%	7,11,81,132
9	Expressing of like	2	1.37%	6,114
10	Expressing of dislike	-	-	-
11	Embarassing	1	0.68%	36
<b>Total</b>		18		
		12.41%		

Expressive act found 12.41% of the 145 data, the types of expressive acts found include thanking 2.75% or 4 times, greeting 2 times or 1.37%, congratulating 1 times or 0.68%,

apologizing 2 times or 1.37 times, happiness 1 times or 0.68%, sadness 1 times or 0.68%, and embarrassing 0.68% or 1 times.

<b>Function of commissive act</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentages</b>	<b>Data</b>
Promising	-	-	-
Refusal	7	4.84%	26, 27, 30, 47, 84, 121, 141
Pledging	-	-	-
Threatening	3	2.06%	34, 122, 125
Offering	2	1.37%	83, 84
Total	12		
	8.28%		

The following table is the commissive act table, in the table above there is 12 times or 8.28% of utterances included in the commissive appears in the main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie. The type of commissive act that most often appears in the data is 4.84% or 7 times, and threatening 3 times or 2.06%, the least is offering, it is 2 times or 1.37%. Meanwhile, the type of commissive act that does not appear is promising, and pledging.

<b>No</b>	<b>Function of declarative act</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentages</b>	<b>Data</b>
1	Declaring status	-	-	-
2	Declaring condition	5	3.44%	9,16,54,56,60
Total		5		
		3.44%		

The last is a table of declarative acts. In this table the researcher only find the type of declaring condition, which is 3.44% of the total 145 utterances or 5 times. This type of declarative act is the type of illocutionary act that least exists in the data.

The data was count using the formula :



$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\%$$

X : frequency of the classified utterances

Y : total of utterances

From the table above, the dominant type of illocutionary act found in the main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie is directive act, is 63 times or 43.44%. In this type of illocutionary act the utterances has purpose to tell the reader about present or fact of the situation where the information is taking place. While the least common type of illocutionary act is declarative act, it appears in 5 times or 3.44% utterances. And for other type of illocutionary act such as Representative is 47 times or 32.43%, Expressive is 18 times or 12.41%, and Commissive is 12 times or 8.28%.

## **B. Analysis classification of Illocutionary Act and the context from Main Character Utterances of "Enola Holmes" movie.**

The data above shows the classification of Illocutionary Act from the main character utterances of Enola Holmes, and in this point discusses the analysis of illocutionary act and also the context of illocutionary act. In analysing the context of illocutionary act, the researcher used Halliday's theory about context of situation those are, mode, it is how communication happens, and how a context is conveyed either in the form of language used formally or informally, it also called textual meaning. Field is what the utterances talked about or the purpose, it also called experiential meaning. Tenor is the relationship between the people who are included in the conversation was taking place, like teacher and student, parents and children, police and public. It is also called interpersonal meaning. For the illocutionary act, the analysis used Searle's theory as described on the table above.

### **1. Representative**

Representative act is a kind of illocutionary act that has a purpose of conveying something based on the fact, it means the speaker states some information in the case.

The kind of representative acts are : explaining, stating, informing, predicting, deducing, complaining, claiming, agreeing, and describing, there are 47 representative act or 32.43% consist in the main character's utterances of Enola Holmes movie.

#### a. Stating

Stating is use when someone wants to talk about what their brain fill using sentences. In the table above, stating is 6.20% or appears 9 times, and here is an example of analysis of the main character utterances of "Enola Holmes" movie.

##### **Datum 1 (Rep/stat/ 5)**

Enola : **"Mother said we were free to do anything at Ferndell and be anyone, oh sorry Grandpa, ...and be anyone."**

This utterance is a monologue states by Enola as the main character to the viewer. It has functions that Enola stated to the viewer, which is her mother asks Enola to do anything she likes at Ferndell or her house, so it also shows that Enola is a strong and independent character. The field of this utterance is to tell the viewer that Enola is independent in doing anything in her house. Mode or language use in spoken and informal, while the tenor is a common relationship between the characters and the viewer.

##### **Datum 2 (Rep/stat/ 21)**

Mycroft : "Tell me, she at least saw that you had an education? She valued education."

Enola : "She taught me herself. She made me read every book in Ferndell Hall's library. Shakespeare, Locke, and the encyclopedia, and Thackeray, and the essays of Mary Wollstonecraft. **And I did it on my own account. For my own learning. Which, Mother said, was the best way to become a young... woman**".

This dialogue says by Enola to Mycroft as the eldest brother, Enola says to her brother, and it has a function to clarify being a woman is not only being feminine, because Enola has been do a lot of activity and increasing her knowledge as her mother teach to herself, so she wants to her brother does not

force her do feminism activity, like go to finishing school. The field of these utterances is to ask her two brother does not force her sister become a feminine young woman, because her mother will not force Enola. The mode is spoken and informal, the tenor is family relationship between brother and sister.

**Datum 3 (Rep/stat/ 8)**

Enola : **“Mother believed privacy was the highest virtue, and the one most frequently violated.”**

This monologue utterance exists when Enola tells her mother she likes to hide secrets with members of his mother's mysterious group. When Enola sneaks up and accidentally sees her mother and friends planning something. The utterance has a function to state that privacy is important thing, but she warns it. The field of the utterance is something personal can not be know by anyone. Tenor is the actress and the viewer, for the mode is spoken and informal.

**Datum 4, (Rep/stat/99)**

Linthorn : I will ask you this only once. Where is the marquess?  
 Enola : Now, who would that be? **We went our separate ways, I have nothing to do with him.**

The dialogue says by Linthorn or a murder which is a command by Tewkesburys' grand mother, to find Tewkesbury that escapes and kills him. Linthorn asks and fights with Enola to get information about Tewkesbury because Enola is the last person hiding with Tewkesbury, and he threatens to kill Enola if she does not tell him. But, in the utterance **“We went our separate ways, I have nothing to do with him”**. The functions, Enola states she and Tewkesbury were separated after they arrives in London, and in that utterance indirectly Enola utterance has purpose to ask Linthorn to stop fighting with Enola. And the referent **“we”** in that speech refers to Enola and Tewkesbury. The field of the utterances is to make strangers do not fight the woman that stated the truth. Mode is formal since Enola speaks to stranger. Then tenor is relationship between strangers.

## b. Informing

The movie uses theme is as if the main cast is talking to the audience, so there are many information that consists from main character's utterances, there is 18 utterances or 12.41% from the data. Therefore it becomes the type that most often appears in the representative act. Here are example of informing utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie.

### Datum 1 (Rep/Inf/ 1)

Enola : "The first thing you need to know is that my mother named me Enola. And **Enola spelled backwards reads, well, "alone."**

This monologue happens when opening the movie, the utterance involves as informing act. Because in that utterance Enola as the main character's tells the reason why her name is Enola to the audiences, because Enola spells backward is Alone, Enola confuses why her mother give "Enola" as her name. The field is to inform the viewer meaning behind the name Enola. The tenor is between actress and viewer and the mode is spoken and informal.

### Datum 2 (Rep/Inf/ 3)

Enola : "**My father died when I was young.** I don't really remember him. And **both my brothers left home soon after.** I barely remember them, either. So **then it was just the two of us,** and it was wonderful."

This utterance is also monologue that appears in the opening stage of the movie. In this utterance, Enola wants to tell the audience information about her father and her brothers that does not accompany her life, and she lives only with her mother. The field is information about Enola's family, especially her father and her two brothers. The language or mode is spoken and informal language, while the tenor is between people and strangers.

### Datum 3 (Rep/Inf/ 51)

Enola : "What are You?"

Tewkesbury : **“I’m Viscount Tewkesbury, the Marquess of Basilwether.”**

This dialogue happens when Enola meets with Tewkesbury at the first time, and at the time Enola does not want to know his name. But, Tewkesbury introduces his name to Enola. The field is to inform the name of Tewkesbury (second main character) to Enola (first main character). The tenor is a relationship stranger, and the mode is spoken but formal.

#### **Datum 4 (Rep/Inf/115)**

Tewkesbury : “I’ve missed you, Enola Holmes.”  
 Enola : “I wanted to miss you, but I kept getting dragged back towards you. Now, come on. **We are in serious danger, if you did not know**”

The dialogue says by the main character’s Enola and Tewkesbury. It happens when Enola finds Tewkesbury’s place after they are separates, and Tewkesbury like and misses Enola after a long time they never meet again. Instead to reply Tewkesbury’s feeling, Enola says **“We are in serious danger, if you did not know”**, it is categorize as information act, because Enola informs Tewkesbury that they are in dangerous condition, because Tewkesbury will be murder by Linthorn as his grandmother commands to him. The field is to inform the main character that they are in a dangerous situation. The mode is spoken but informal, because those main character already knows each other. The tenor is relationship friend between friend.

#### **c. Explaining**

Explaining is kind of illocutionary act which is use to explain a reason about something. There is 5.5% or 8 utterances that categorize as explaining act, and there are following the analysis of explaining act :

**Datum 1 (Rep/Exp/ 48)**

- Enola : "Please get out of this carriage"  
 Tewkesbury : **"I can't. I'm in hiding. Bit of a to-do. Bribed a porter to put me in this and get me on board. Very daring."**

The dialogue happens when Enola meets Tewkesbury on the train during their escapes, and she does not want Tewkesbury to sit down with her, then Tewkesbury explains that he can not move in the next chair, because he is hiding and he explains the reasons he is swearing in a bag with the help of a porter to avoid his mother. The context or field of that dialogue is to explain the reason why he swears under the bag, the tenor is stranger relationship and the mode is spoken and informal.

**Datum 2 (Rep/Exp/ 97)**

- Enola : **"Mother can untangle anything, so I need to make it most devious. I placed it in the personal advertisements column of The Pall Mall Gazette, which my mother seldom missed."**

In datum 2 of the explaining act, there are two kinds of representative act those are explaining and informing. For the explaining act *"Mother can untangle anything, so I need to make it most devious"*. It tells the reason why Enola makes "it", "it" in that utterances mean code like chrysanthemum means her mother and iris means message. Because her mother likes to code anything message, so Enola makes the code understood by her mom. For the informing act, the utterance is **"I placed it in the personal advertisements column of the Pall Mall Gazzete, which my mother seldom missed"**. In this utterance, Enola informs she placed the code in an advertisement of Pall Mall Gazzete that was never missed to be read by her mother.

**Datum 3 (Rep/Exp/119)**

- Tewkesbury : Why do you keep all these old newspapers, Enola Holmes?  
 Enola : **My mother. I'm waiting for her to leave me a message. She hasn't yet.**  
 Tewkesbury : And why would she leave you a message?

Enola : **Because she left me. And I thought she meant for me to find her, but I'm not sure she did now. So I left her a message, and I'm hopeful of a reply.**

The dialogue in datum 3 by Tewkesbury and Enola happens when Tewkesbury goes to Enola's lodging and finds some old newspaper keeps by Enola, and he asks to Enola the reason she kept it. Enola explains and clarifies she kept the old newspaper waiting for her mother's message which leaves her life alone with hopes her mother will find Enola and meet her soon. But in reality, her mother's message never exists in the old newspaper which she kept. The field is to explain the reason why main character (Enola) always keep the old newspaper that contains a message from her mother. The mode is informal and spoken, while the tenor is the relationship between friend and friend.

#### d. Describing

Describing act is use for describing someone physycally appearances. And it is found 3 times or 2.06%. Here is the example of describing utterances :

##### **Datum 1 (Rep/Desc/101)**

Enola : "So why do I feel responsibility for the Viscount Tewkesbury, Marquess of Basilwether? Because... there are those that want to hurt him... and he has not the strength to stop them and I do have that strength. She would have me leave him. **He is foolish, and proud, and utterly ridiculous. But he's on the edge of a cliff.**"

In datum 1 code Rep/Exp/ 101 is a monologue that says by Enola to the audience, the utterance tells or describes Tewkesbury' personality he is a foolish and ridiculous person. The field is describes someone character or personality and the mode is spoken and informal, while the tenor is a monologue, so it is about the relationship between character and audiences.

##### **Datum 2 (Rep/Desc/14)**

Enola : "Yes. **Sherlock Holmes. The famous detective, scholar, chemist, virtuoso violinist, expert marksman, {an}swordsman, singlestick fighter, pugilist, and brilliant deductive thinker. My genius brother.** He will have all the answers".



The monologue is the opening scene of the movie, Enola describes her second brother, he is Sherlock with his nature, expertise and popularity to the audience. The field is to describes Sherlock's personality as Enola's brother, the tenor is family relationship, and the mode used spoken and formal language.

### **Datum 3 (Rep/Desc/146)**

Enola : To be a Holmes, you must find your own path. My brothers have, my mother has, and I must too. Mother never wanted that. She wanted me to find my freedom, my future, my purpose. **I am a detective, I am a decipherer, and I am a finder of lost souls.**

In datum 3, it is a monologue that exists in the closing scene and says by Enola. After passes various obstacles and experiences in finding identity, she has now become a young woman, as said by her mother, Eudoria. In that utterance, it is describe Enola's personality after passing the great and challenging experiences after her mother leaves her. The field is describes main character's personality in the end of the movie. The language or mode is spoken and formal, while the tenor is between the character and the audience.

#### **e. Claiming**

Claiming is an action that happens when someone want to show their ability and prove it with someone else. There is 3.44% or 5 times from main character's utterances. Here are the example of claiming utterances :

### **Datum 1 ( Rep/Cla/33)**

Sherlock : "Enola. I'm sorry. It's out of my hands."  
 Enola : "Just like his cruelty to our mother was out of your hands. **She is not dangerous. She is remarkable and always has been**".

The dialogue happens by two people, Sherlock and Enola. Sherlock says that he can not help Enola to be his responsibility, because the eldest brother named Mycroft does not want Enola as much as their mother. There is information



about her mother who joins a community of women who are involve in politics and consider dangerous by his two brothers, but in contrast to Enola, she claims that his mother is harmless. The field is to tell anyone that Enola's mother is dangerous not as his two brothers thought. The tenor is a family relationship, sister and brother, the mode is spoken and informal.

#### **Datum 2 (Rep/Cla/18)**

- Enola : **“I think you may have us confused with another house.”**  
 Mycroft : Oh, dear God, look at the house.

In datum 2, it happens when Enola takes her two brothers to the train station, and they meet for the first time. On the way to their house, Enola is so happy with her two brother's, because she meets her brothers after a long time. And she gives a statement claiming that his two brothers will be confuse with their home, because they are not visits for a long time. And as Enola says, Mycroft is upset with their house which is messy. The field is information about the Holmes's house, and the tenor is between family relationship, since the family relationship uses in spoken and formal language.

#### **Datum 3 (Rep/Cla/104)**

- Sir Whimbrel : “My sister-in-law has all the help she needs. Show her out.”  
 Enola : **“I'm a private detective. I've come to offer my services. I believe I can help you.”**

The dialogue in datum 3 states by Enola and Sir Whimbrel or Tewkesbury's uncle. It happens when Enola disguis as a widow detective in order to get into the palace to investigate what plans the Tewkesbury family makes for him. And Enola claims she is a private detective who can help the family search for the missing Tewkesbury. But her request is refuse by Tewkesbury's uncle. The field is claiming the main character's personality, since the plot is in the palace family,

it used formal and spoken language. The tenor is relationship between strangers and honor of people since Tewkesbury's uncle is a member of the kingdom.

#### f. Complaining

Complaining is an act that occurs when someone feel dissapointed about something. It is find 2 times or 1.47% from 145 data. Here are the example of complaining utterances :

##### Datum 1 (Rep/Comp/ 39)

- Sherlock : “But the truth is, Mother always had a reason for everything. Her own way of doing things. And those kind of mysteries are always the most satisfying to unpick.”
- Enola : “**I don't want a mystery**, Sherlock. I want my mother back here and my life as it was”.

In the dialogue, it says between Enola and Sherlock, they talk about their mother and the reason why her mother disappeared, and Enola says, she only want together with her mother, she sad because her mother leaves her. When Enola talks with Sherlock, she use formal language.

##### Datum 2 (Rep/Comp/32)

- Sherlock : “Enola. I'm sorry. It's out of my hands.”
- Enola : “**Just like his cruelty to our mother was out of your hands.**”

In datum 2, the dialogue happens between Sherlock and her sister Enola, Enola wants Sherlock to be his ward, but he refuses it. And Enola complains it, and she thinks Sherlock does not want to be his ward, because of their mother cruelty, but actually is not. The dialogue happens when Enola is force by her eldest brother Mycroft to go to a girls school but she refuses it. The mode is about main character's complaint to her brother, since it is the relationship between brother and sister it uses spoken and formal language.

#### g. Agreeing

Agreeing occurs when there are two people dealing about something.

From 145 data there is 1 times or 0.68%, and here the example of agreeing act.

**Datum 1 (Rep/Agr/133)**

Tewkesbury : "I have quite the prodigious memory when I choose to use it. **So I thought we'd go out the same way I came in.** Huh. I even wore my most porter-ish coat".  
 Enola : "**That's an excellent idea**".

The utterance happens between Tewkesbury and Enola. Tewkesbury comes into Mrs Harrison's Finishing school, the place where Enola is force by her brother to be a feminine young woman. He comes to save Enola and go back to London and free from her brother Mycroft. He disguises himself as a porter carrying a package for Mrs Harisson and told Enola to get into the crates to escape. Since Tewkesbury and Enola are friends, they help each other and talks using informal language.

**h. Deducing**

Deducing act happens when people are asks to deduce something considering the fact. From the table before it was found 1 times or 0.67%, and here is the example of deducing act :

**Datum 1 (Rep/Dedu/94)**

Enola : "**To find Mother, the first thing I need to do is leave a cipher in every newspaper she might read.** "Thank you, my chrysanthemum. Are you blooming?"

The monologue is happen in the opening scene, when Enola tells the audience that her mother likes word code games, so she takes the initiative to write a secret message through letters scramble on a newspaper that her mother always reads every day and uniquely, she uses a special dialing code for his mother. Since the utterance is monologue, so it is spoken and uses formal language.

**2. Directive**

Directive is kind of illocutionary act that is use to makes someone do something based on the utterances. It has a function to asking, commanding, requesting, suggesting and so on. Directive act is the dominant kind of illocutionary act that exist on utterances of main characters in Enola Holmes movie, there are 63 directives act utterances that exist or about 43.44% it can be said that, directive act is the dominant kind of illocutionary act that exist in main characters utterances of “Enola Holmes” movie.

**a. Requesting**

Requesting is an action that makes people do something politely, it usually use to asks foreigner. In this study, there are 15 times utterances or 10.34% utterances categorized. Here are the example of requesting act.

**Datum 1 (Dir/Req/ 31)**

Enola : “ Sherlock. - **Don't let him do this to me. Make me yours. Guide me. Teach me.** - For him, I am a nuisance. For you.”  
 Sherlock : “Enola. I'm sorry. It's out of my hands”.

This dialogue states when Enola requests her brother Sherlock to make Enola become his ward, because she does not want to study at Mrs Harrison’s finishing school. So this utterance belongs to the directive that has the function of requesting. The field of this utterance is to request Sherlock as Enola’s brother to be his ward not Mycroft, because Mycroft is arbitrary towards Enola and forces him to put Enola into a special school of personality. The mode is a relationship between sister and brother, so the tenor is spoken and informal. Another following example of requesting utterances is below.

**Datum 2 (Dir/Req/46)**

Tewkesbury : “Hello.”  
 Enola : “**Please get out of this carriage.**”

The dialogue in Datum 2 (Dir/Req/46). It happens when Enola meets Tewkesbury for the first time, and she requests Tewkesbury to get out of the carriage that sits by Enola, because she does not want anyone to make her effort to find her mother will fail. And Enola knows that Tewkesbury In the target of his family, and Enola does not want to involve. The field is to request Tewkesbury as the stranger to do not sit beside Enola and tells him to get out of the carriage. When it is the first meeting with Tewkesbury, so Enola uses spoken and formal language as the tenor and the mode is stranger between strangers.

### Datum 3 (Dir/Req/ 57)

Tewkesbury : “He is checking every carriage.”  
 Enola : “ Wonderful.”  
 Tewkesbury : **“You have to help me.”**

In that utterances Tewkesbury requests Enola for helping him From the target of a man in a bowler hat orders by his family to kill him. He does not have the strength to fight the man, so he asks Enola to help him. The field of the utterance is to request someone’s help because the main character is in danger, but uniquely here although uniquely that they are strangers but Tewkesbury asks for Enola's help because of dangerous condition. For the language it uses spoken in polite language.

### Datum 4 (Dir/Req/142)

Enola : **“May I borrow your pencil?”**  
 Newspaper man : “Sure”  
 Enola : “Thank you”

In datum 4, the dialogue happens when Enola meets her mother in Royal academy, but actually it is Sherlock do, he wants to know Enola’s condition. On the way, she buys a newspaper and requests the newspaper man to borrow the pencil and mark the code that she thinks a message from her mother. The field

is talking about a request to borrow something, and the language is formal and spoken since she is talking with the stranger.

### b. Asking

Asking happens in any situation, it has purposes to know the information about something. There are 29 utterances or 20% represent asking act. It also being the most exist kind of illocutionary act. Here are example of asking utterances.

#### **Datum 1 (Dir/Ask/17)**

- Mycroft : “We didn't send for you, silly girl. We sent for the carriage.  
- Did you at least bring it?”  
Enola : : “**The carriage?, What carriage would you be wanting?**  
Because I have a few in mind.”

In datum 1 (Dir/Ask/ 17), Mycroft asks Enola to bring the carriage to take them to their home, But it seems Enola does not know that Mycroft tells her to bring the carriage, so Enola asks Mycroft what kind of carriage he wants to bring them to their home. The field is to ask for information about the carriage that wants by Mycroft to bring them to their house, the tenor is the relationship between brother and sister, and the mode is spoken and formal.

#### **Datum 2 (Dir/Ask/ 37)**

- Enola : “**Why did you never visit?**”  
Sherlock : “I lead a busy life”.

The dialogue states when Enola is angry with Mycroft, because she does not want to school at Mrs.Harrison’s finishing school, he swears on a tree then Sherlock approaches him, and tells him about Enola's childhood. But Enola asks why when his mother disappears, his two siblings just appear. And Sherlock as a famous detective never visits his mother and sister. The field is to ask about

the reason why Sherlock never visits his mother and sister. The mode is spoken and informal situation, while the tenor is a brother and sister relationship.

### **Datum 3 (Dir/Ask/60)**

Tewkesbury : **“Who is that?** He was trying to kill me! I'm not ready to die on a train. I'm not ready to die at all.”  
 Enola : “I wasn't going to before I met you”.

The datum 3 dialogue states when Tewkesbury first meets with Enola on a train. And before Tewkesbury asking, **“Who is that”**, Enola tells him that is a man with Brown hat that looks for him. And he asks Enola **“who is that”** it looks like Enola never informs who is he. The man with brown bowler hat or Linthorn is a man command by Tewkesbury's grandmother to kill him. The field asks about someone suspects by main character. The language or mode uses spoken and informal since the relationship is stranger.

### **Datum 4 (Dir/Ask/61)**

Tewkesbury : **“Where are we going?”**  
 Enola : “I don't know yet. Let me think”.

The dialogue in Datum 4 (Dir/Ask/61) happens after Enola and Tewkesbury manage to avoid Linthorn, then they plan to go somewhere where no one knows where they are, and they do not know where they are going before. They choose to jump off the train. The field on the dialogue talks about asking where those main characters go to escape. Moreover it uses spoken and informal language.

### **c. Suggesting**

Suggesting is an action to give advice in do. There is 5 times or 3.44% data that categorizes as suggesting expressions. Here are the example of suggesting utterances in Enola Holmes movie.

### **Datum 1 (Dir/Sug/70)**

Tewkesbury : “Hence why you're dressed as a boy”



Enola : **“Hence why you are to say nothing”**.  
 Tewkesbury : “What?.”  
 Enola : “Thank you? **You're supposed to say thank you.**”  
 Tewkesbury : “For what?.”

In the utterance between Tewkesbury and Enola when they are swearing at the man in the bowler's hat who targets Tewkesbury in a meadow before deciding to travel to London. When the conversation takes place, Tewkesbury asks Enola's identity, **“Hence why you're dressed as a boy”** in the utterance, Tewkesbury asks Enola why he disguises himself as a man instead of answering. Enola says **“Hence why you are to say nothing”**. Enola advises Tewkesbury to be silent and not ask questions, then continue with **“You're supposed to say thank you”**. In this utterance, Enola encourages Tewkesbury to thank him for helping him from the pursuits of the man in the bowler's hat.

#### **Datum 2 (Dir/Sug/88)**

Tewkesbury : “Then, thank you, Enola Holmes, for helping me here.”  
 Enola : **“You were supposed to have forgotten that name.”**

The dialogue states when Enola and Tewkesbury separate in London, and he says thank you to Enola, then Enola says, **“You were supposed to have forgotten that name”** this utterance is a suggestion to forget her name, because she wants after the incident of hiding surely afterwards there will be difficulties, especially Tewkesbury who becomes a prisoner of his own family which later if Enola continues with him will cause various problems.

#### **d. Ordering**

Ordering is utterance that makes the hearer to do something and for the speaker it has function to give instruction in doing something. In the data, it is found only 1 time or 0.68%. Here is the example of ordering act :

#### **Datum 1 (Dir/Ord/41)**



Enola : “Look for what's there, not what you want to be there. You'll see the truth soon enough. That is my name. **Try it backwards. Bear with me.**”

Datum 1 is a monologue in a part of the movie scene happens after Enola gets her birthday presents for his mom from Mrs.Lane and it contains a card that is full of chippers, and it writes chrysanthemum or Enola's name in a unique code from her mother. Then after it, she cracks the various codes her mother left in various objects so that Enola will not worry about her mother. The field is information on the code from the card, and the language is spoken and informal.

#### e. Commanding

Commanding occurs when someone wants to give instruction, and the people who are giving the instruction have authority over the situation. It is found 8 times or 5.5%. Here are examples of commanding utterances.

##### **Datum 1 (Dir/Com/ 29)**

Mycroft : “You are a young woman now, Enola. You need an education.”

Enola : “**Test me on anything you think I need to know** - to be sufficient for this world.”

In datum number 29, the dialogue says by Mycroft and Enola, Mycroft says to Enola, that she needs Education to know the world. But Enola's answers “**Test me on anything you think I need to know**”, she wants Mycroft to test anything Enola about the world, because in Enola's opinion she knows everything because the books which she reads in Frendell's house.

##### **Datum 2 (Dir/Com/96)**

Tewkesbury : “I Left them all: my mother, my grandmother. But I'm fine. I'm free.”

Enola : “**Good. Get out of the carriage, then.**”

In the dialogue says by Tewkesbury and Enola, Tewkesbury states he left all his family members and it will be fine, but does not want that information, in the utterance “**Good. Get out of the carriage, then**” she asks Tewkesbury whether he knows the information about the reason why he escapes. Enola commands Tewkesbury to leave her and does not involve Enola in his family problems. The field is to command the hearer to get out of the carriage. The tenor is between a stranger to a stranger, and the mode is spoken and informal situation.

### **Datum 3 (Dir/Com/105)**

- Lastrade : “Sherlock Holmes always works alone. It is impossible if he has assistant”  
 Enola : “**Ask me three questions about him, and I'll ask you three, and we'll discover who knows him best.**”

In datum 3, the dialogue happens when Enola disguises as a widow detective who will help Tewkesbury. When she comes to the palace, she is not alone she meets Lestrade who is also a detective and a friend of Sherlock. Enola previously claims that she is sherlock holmes' assistant. And Lestrade doubt with Enola, she tells Lastrade to asks about Sherlock. The field is about asking someone a question about her brother. While the mode is spoken and formal.

### **Datum 4 (Dir/Com/124)**

- Lodging Owner : “Didn't you get her, Inspector?”  
 Lestrade : “Shut up, you!”  
 Enola : “**Move the chair! Move the chair!**”  
 Lestrade : “Open up, Miss Posy or should I say Miss Holmes?”

In that dialogue many characters includes, in the scene there is a very fierce dispute between the owner of the lodging and Lestrade who tries to arrest Enola at mycroft's requests to get the money. In the scene there is also Tewkesbury who helps Enola in hiding. Enola says “**Move the chair! Move**

**the chair**” it refers to Tewkesbury to move and push the chair for those people, so they can not catches Enola and Tewkesbury.

#### f. Warning

Warning occurs when people wants to warn someone about to do something dangeroues, it is usually use in public places intend for many people and the wider community. The warning act is find only 1 times or 0.68% and here is the example of warning act.

##### Datum (Dir/Warn/ 20)

Mycroft : “And for Enola, a music teacher, a dance instructor, a governess. Enola, you at least had a governess?.”  
 Enola : “**She wouldn't like you in here.** This is her private space”

The utterances states when her two brothers already arrives at their house and asks about the education for Enola, because they knows her mother valuate about education, but Enola does not answer the question, she indirectly warns her brother to do not enter her mother’s private space. The field is talking about a warn for someone to go out from the room. The mode is spoken and informal language, and the tenor is relationship between a sister and brother or a family relationship.

#### g. Begging

Begging is states when someone hopes about something happen. It is find 2 times or 1.37% utterances that categorize as begging expressions. And here are the example of begging utterances.

##### Datum 1 (Dir/Beg/ 28)

Mycroft : “An uneducated, underdressed, poorly mannered wildling”  
 Enola : “**No! Please don't do this to me. Let me remain happy.** I am happy here.”

In datum number 28, the utterances says by Mycroft and Enola, Mycroft mocks Enola as an uneducated girl with poor manner, it is because Enola remains adamant that she does not want to attend personality school, according

to Mycroft this is a good thing. But Enola begs her brother she does not want to be sent to school, because she is happy at Frendell.

**Datum 2 (Dir/Beg/40)**

- Sherlock : “But the truth is, Mother always had a reason for everything. Her own way of doing things. And those kind of mysteries are always the most satisfying to unpick.”
- Enola : “I don't want a mystery, Sherlock.  
**I want my mother back here and my life as it was”**

The dialogue happens when Enola sits in the above of tree and talks with Sherlock. She sad why their mother leaves them. Enola confuses with her mother reason that let her life alone. She also begs Sherlock to get her life back. her mother has own reasons why she leaves Enola to live independently. The field is about main character's hopes to her brother for her mother back. While the tenor is relationship between a sister and brother, so the language uses spoken and informal.

**h. Insisting**

Insisting utters when people wants to demand of their speech and it must be happens. From the data is find 2 times or 1.37% of insisting act. The example of insisting utterance is below.

**Datum 1 (Dir/Ins/53)**

- Tewkesbury : “I have just undertaken a particularly daring escape”
- Enola : “There is a man in a brown bowler hat currently on this train searching for you, and once he finds you, he will think I helped hide you, and I will be endangered by this.  
**Therefore, I ask you to get out of this carriage.”**

In this dialogue, Enola repeatly tells Tewkesbury to get off this train, because he does not want the man who targets Tewkesbury to think, that he helps Tewkesbury in hiding. Therefore she insists on telling Tewkesbury to leave Enola. The mode is use informal and spoken language, while the field is talking about someone ask to get out from the transportation because they are in a dangerous condition. The tenor is the relationship family.

### 3. Expressive

Expressive act is a kind of illocutionary act that relates to the psychological appearance of the speaker, in other words, expressive act draws the speaker's condition or feeling when they uttered something to listener. There are many forms of expressive act like happiness, sadness, regretting, congratulating, greeting and many others. Total expressive act find in main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie is 18 or 12.41%.

#### a. Greeting

Greeting act is an act that happens by people when wants to call someone when meet. There is 2 times or 1.37% data that involves as greeting act. The following is an example of greeting utterance in "Enola Holmes" movie.

**Datum 1 (Exp/Gre/ 58)**

Tewkesbury : "You have to help me, now he is see me."  
 Enola : "**Therefore, I say good bye to you, Viscount Tewkesbury, Marquess of Basilwether.**"

The dialogue in datum (Exp/Gre/58) in Enola's answer to Tewkesbury, the function is to greet him and say goodbye whether helping Tewkesbury, therefore, this utterance belongs to expressive illocutionary act that has function of greeting someone because Enola does not want to involve with Tewkesbury's problem. The field is to greet Tewkesbury by saying goodbye. And the tenor is between stranger to stranger, while the mode is spoken and informal situation.

#### b. Congratulating

Congratulating is an action that utters when people want to shows the happiness, or pride when someone gets an achievement. There is only 1 times or 0.68% utterances that involves as congratulating act. Here is the example of congratulating act.

**Datum 1 (Exp/Cong/ 139)**

- Enola : **“Congratulations.** You finally look like the nincompoop you were born to be.”
- Tewkesbury : “The vote is in an hour, It's, um... It's quite the thing.”

This dialogue states when Enola comes to the inauguration ceremony of the Tewkesbury's honorary board. Enola rechecks Tewkesbury's situation after grappling with family problems, she says **“congratulation, you finally look the nincompoop you were born to be”**. The utterance has a purpose to congratulate Tewkesbury, because he is voted as the honorary. Since the tenor is a friend relationship, so the mode is spoken and informal language.

### c. Regretting

Regretting is an act that uses for shows people sadness or regretness because they may not finish their activity or there is an unwanted event going on and then they feel guilty. In the data it is find 4 times or 2.75% categorized as regretting act. Here is the example of regretting utterance in the main characters of “Enola Holmes” movie.

#### Datum 1 (Exp/Reg/ 11)

- Mrs.Lane : “What kind gifts! And, look, she's made this herself”.
- Enola : **“We were happy. Weren't we, Mrs. Lane? Shouldn't she give me these presents herself?”**

The dialogue in datum Exp, 11 states when Mrs Lane as the housekeeper in Enola's home gives her birthday gift from her mother before her mother disappears. But Enola says, **“We were happy. Weren't we, Mrs. Lane? Shouldn't she give me these presents herself?”**. Sometimes in utterances, it finds two kind of acts directly, for example the Enola's answer is asking form but it also has another function, in that utterances Enola regrets why her mother leaves her on her birthday without leaving a message. She wants her mother who gives her birthday presents and accompanies Enola at home when her birthday.

**Datum 2 (Exp/Reg/81)**

- Enola : "Why have you?"  
 Tewkesbury : "It was just about to take my seat in the House of Lords. I had these ideas about how we might progress the estate. But my family were set on me joining the army and then going overseas, just like my uncle. **And I realized I was scared, scared, I would hate every second of the rest of my life.**"

The dialogue is states by Enola and Tewkesbury when they asks each other the reason why they escape from their family. Then Tewkesbury answers the reason he leaves from his home, because soon he is swear as House of Lords, but this is not his wish and he says "**And I realized I was scared, scared, I would hate every second of the rest of my life**" it shows regretness from himself, because he wants to achieve his dream of becoming a scientist.

**d. Expressing Happiness**

Happy expression is happes when someone or people feels happy because of something. There is 1 times or 0.68% utterances that categorizes as hapiness expression. And here is an example of expressing happiness that exists in the utterance of main character "Enola Holmes" movie.

**Datum 1 (Exp/Exp.H/ 109)**

- Tewkesbury Grandma : " As the world becomes increasingly unstable, it feels important that these ideas of England are preserved for the safety and security of the future of our country."  
 Enola : "**It is lovely here, I can see much beauty.**"

The dialogue states when Enola wants to disguise herself as a gardener in order to break into the Tewkesbury treehouse and investigate the reason Tewkesbury does not want to return home, and instead she meets her grandmother and her grandmother shows her lush forest with trees and a million Tewkesbury dreams of turning the land into a field. Enola then says, "**It is lovely here**". That utterance has a purpose of expressing happiness and confidence in that place.



### e. Expressing Sadness

Sadness expression happens when people feel sad because of something it kind be something unsatisfied or bad news. There is find only 1 times or 0.68% and here is an example of sadness utterance find in main character utterances of “Enola Holmes” movie.

#### Datum 1 (Exp/Exp.S/ 22)

Sherlock : “Well, this is what she wanted you to become?”  
 Enola : “I don't know what she wanted me to be. **She's left me too.**”

The utterance that says by Enola about what her mother about Enola’s dreams is expressing of sadness, she says “**she is left me too**”, the word “**she**” in that utterance is refers to Eudoria or Enola’s mother. Enola sad, because she does not know the reason why her mother leaves Enola. The field is about enola sadness about her mother. The tenor is relationship between sister and brother, while the mode is spoken and formal since the plot is in the school.

### f. Thanking

Thanking is the kind of act which uses to say thank about something to other people. There is 4 times or 2.75% utterances that categorizes as thanking expression. And here is an example of thanking utterances in Enola Holmes movie.

#### Datum (Exp/Tha/ 106)

Madame : “Enough! This circus is not appropriate for Basilwether.”  
 Sir Wilhember : “She's right. Leave, both of you.”  
 Lastrade : ” I am Lestrade, I am from Scotland Yard, and I'm investigating your son's disappearance.”  
 Madame : ” Mama! I don't care if you're from the Houses of Parliament. Leave this house instant.”  
 Enola : ” **Thank you for having me.**”

The utterance happens when Enola disguises himself as a female detective to help the Tewkesbury family search for her missing son, in the conversation, there are several figures namely Lastrade, a famous detective who also wants to be choose by the Tewkesbury family to search for his missing son.



But in utterances says by Tewkesbury's mother "*Mama! I don't care if you're from the Houses of Parliament. Leave this house instant*". In this utterance, Tewkesbury's mother asks Enola and Lastrade go out from their house. Then Enola answer "**Thank you for having me.**" The utterances has a purpose to says thankyou Enola entrances and offers her help to looks for Tewkesbury.

#### g. Apologizing

Apologizing is an action that shows people guiltyness about making mistake for something. It is find 2 times or 1.37% data or the utterances that categorize as apologizing act. Here is an example of apologizing utterance in the main character of "Enola Holmes" movie.

##### **Datum 1 (Exp/Apo/ 63)**

Tewkesbury : "Where are we going?"  
 Enola : "I don't know yet. Let me think."  
 Tewkesbury : "**Terribly sorry.**"

In datum number 63, the dialogue happens between Tewkesbury and Enola when they are planning where they will go and escape. Then in the dialogue Tewkesbury then says "**Terribly sorry**". The utterance has purpose to says sorry and it is for Enola, because she is already involve in his family's problems.

##### **Datum 2 (Exp/Apo/76)**

Enola : "I never really knew my father."  
 Tewkesbury : "My father's dead too."  
 Both : "I'm sorry."

The dialogue happens when those main characters talks about their family, and their fathers both passed away, after knows the information, they apologize to each other for fear of offending each other. The mode is talking about apologizing bad news from the main character, the relationship between main character is a friend, so the mode is spoken and informal language.

## h. Embarrassing

Embarrassing act is an action that states when people feel uncomfortable because of the situation that makes them feel ashamed. It is found 1 time or 0.68% utterances, and categorized as the least type of expressive act. Here is an example of an embarrassing utterance below.

### Datum 1 (Exp, 36)

- Sherlock : “You had a pine cone wrapped in wool, dragged it with you wherever you went, calling it Dash. Someone told you that Queen Victoria had a Cavalier King Charles Spaniel called Dash, and you decided you wanted the same. We could never persuade you”.
- Enola : “Thank you. If you could now forget them all. **A pine cone called Dash? That sounds ridiculous**”.

The datum number 36 shows the expression embarrassing from Enola. It states when Sherlock informs Enola that she had a pine and she thinks it is like a dog, namely Dash, so Enola responds “*A pine cone called Dash? That sounds ridiculous*”, Enola feels embarrassed. The field is about Enola’s feeling about her toy. The mode is used spoken and informal language, while the tenor is relationship between brother and sister.

## 4. Commisives

Commissives is a kind of illocutionary act that makes the hearer do the future action. Some types of commissive acts like promising, refusing, offering, threatening, and pledging. In the main characters utterances of Enola Holmes movie there are 12 utterances of commissive act, in percentage is 8.27%, the details are explained below.

### a. Refusing

Refusing is an act that happens when people refuse someone’s gift or act, it can be in asking for information or something but the speaker is refused. It is found

7 times or 4,23% utterances, and be the most dominant commissive act that appears in the main character utterance's. Here is an example of refusal expression.

**Datum 1 (Com/Ref/26)**

- Mrs.Harison : “We will have to use an amplifier. A wild and dangerous woman brought up a wild child.She seems intelligent.”  
 Enola : “Hips are simply a function of legs, aren't they?What need have they of amplification?”  
 Mrs Harison : “Aren't you the clever little tongue?”  
 Enola : “I'll enjoy that. **I won't enjoy being imprisoned in those preposterous clothes.**”  
 Mrs.Harison : “These clothes will not imprison. They will free”

This dialogue happens when Enola in the first meets with Mrs.Harison or her teacher at finishing school. In that dialogue Mrs.Harison asks Enola to wear the corset, in the old era corset is a feminist symbol, for a woman who are not wearing the corset and hips, she will be judge as a wild and dangerous woman. But it is different with Enola, she does not want to wear the hips and corset, because she thinks it will be imprisoned and she does not want be the feminine woman. Since the dialogue is between teacher and student, so it uses formal and spoken language. The topic or the field is about refusal wearing clothes.

**Datum 2 (Com/Ref/27)**

- Mrs.Harison : “At my finishing school, you will learn how to be a young lady, and you'll make many new friends.”  
 Enola : “**I don't need friends. I have my own company**”

The dialogue in Datum 2 is also similar with the datum 1, it also happens between Mrs.Harison and Enola. Mrs. Harison tries to persuade Enola that she will go to school and have many friends. And the rejection is also still done by Enola. She does not want to go to school. The field talks about the refusal of student to go to the school, and it uses formal spoken language.

**Datum 3 (Com/Ref/ 84)**

- Tewkesbury : “Well, then, shall we, um, stick together? If you like.”  
 Enola : “**No.** We'll get to London and go our separate ways.”

In the dialogue above Tewkesbury offers Enola to go together and live together with him in London during their escapes, but Enola answers “**No**”, which means a refusal of Tewkesbury’s offers. The field is to refuse Tewkesbury’s offer and to force Enola live together with him, the tenor is between friend and friend, and mode is spoken and informal situation.

#### b. Offering

Offering act is an act that happens when there is people offers for help or anything. There are is find 2 times or 1,37% utterances, it also kind of commissive act that least appear in the data. Here is an example of offering utterance.

##### **Datum 1 (Com/Off/83)**

Tewkesbury : “Where's your destination?”  
 Enola : “I'm going to... London.”  
 Tewkesbury : **“Well, then, shall we, um, stick together? If you like.”**  
 Enola : “No. We'll get to London and go our separate ways.”

Dialogue in datum 1 utters by those main characters, it happens when they are separate and hide in each of their places, but Tewkesbury is confuse, he has no purpose where he will hide after this. Then he offers to Enola, what if they stays hiding together. However, this is reject by Enola.

##### **Datum 2 (Com/Off/ 140)**

Tewkesbury : “Well, **Mother has said that there's, um... there's... there's always room for you with us**”  
 Enola : “A kind offer, but one I must refuse.”

The utterance happens between Enola and Tewkesbury, the utterance states when honorary council election for Tewkesbury and she comes to see him, in the middle of the conversation, Tewkesbury says, **“Well, Mother has said that there's, um... there's... there's always room for you with us”**. Indirectly Tewkesbury’s utterance has a function to offers Enola life together with his family.

### c. Threatening

Threatening act is happens when people feels in dangerous condition. There is 3 times or 2.06% utterances that categorizes as threatening act. The example of threatening utterances is below.

#### **Datum 1 (Com/Thre/ 122)**

Tewkesbury : "I'm sorry."

Enola : "If you don't stop looking at me like that, Viscount Irritation, Marquess of Bothersomeshire, **I'll m\*rder you myself.**"

In datum number 122, Enola threatens Tewkesbury by stating "**I'll m\*rder you myself**" it is express her anger to Tewkesbury because he looks at Enola and be sympathetic to her problems. This dialogue occurs when Tewkesbury learns that Enola wants to find her mother and try to find a message in the old newspaper, this makes Tewksebury sympathize with her, instead of being sad Enola does not want to be pity.

#### **Datum 2 (Com/Thre/125)**

Lestrade : "Open up, Miss Posy or should I say Miss Holmes?"

Enola : "Inspector Lestrade, **I need to report an attempted m\*rder.** You're supposed to be on our side."

Utterances say by Enola occurs when Lestrade tries to capture Enola at the Mycroft, or Enola's eldest brother. He tells Enola to open the door of his room, Enola refuse, even she threatens him by says "**I need to report an attempted m\*rder**" she threatens Lestrade will make a report about the murder against him in order for him to release Enola. Uniquely in threatening an older person usually uses formal language and tends to be polite. This is different when we threats delinquents even if they are strangers to the language used informally and disrespectfully.

## 5. Declarative

Declarative is the kind of illocutionary act that is relates with conditions that affects the people, not only declaring condition, declarative act can also changes speech due to the status of the speaker such as social status, politics, and other backgrounds. In other words, when the speaker has authority it can cause certain effects of the speech. Declarative act also find in main characters utterances of Enola Holmes movie, it is about 5 times or 3,49%. But the researcher only found declaring conditions, were the main characters stated something, and it is affected the condition where taking place. The example is below.

### Datum 1 (Dec/Dec.C/ 54)

- Enola : “There is a man in a brown bowler hat currently on this train searching for you, and once he finds you, he will think I helped hide you, and I will be endangered by this. Therefore, I ask you to get out of this carriage.”
- Tewkesbury : “You remind me of my uncle. I've left him at the station. **I Left them all:** my mother, my grandmother.**But I'm fine. I'm free.**”

Since the utterance is a dialogue Tewkesbury declares his condition. Actually he feels unconfident when he is with his family. Because of his father and makes him take his place. But he refuses because has own stance. The utterance happens when Tewkesbury meets Enola and is shock by Enola's attitude of wanting to kick him off the train, so Tewkesbury declared his condition. The field of this utterance to declare conditions of Tewkesbury, and the tenor is a stranger between the stranger, and the mode is spoken but informal.

### Datum 2 (Dec/Dec.C/56)

- Tewkesbury : **“He's coming!”**
- Enola : “Of course.”
- Tewkesbury : **“He's checking every carriage.”**
- Enola : “Wonderful.”

The utterance happens between Enola and Tewkesbury, the word **“He”** is refer to Linthorn or a man with bowler hat that asks by Tewkesbury's grandmother to kill him. In the incident he is very panic with his condition when Linthorn comes. He is

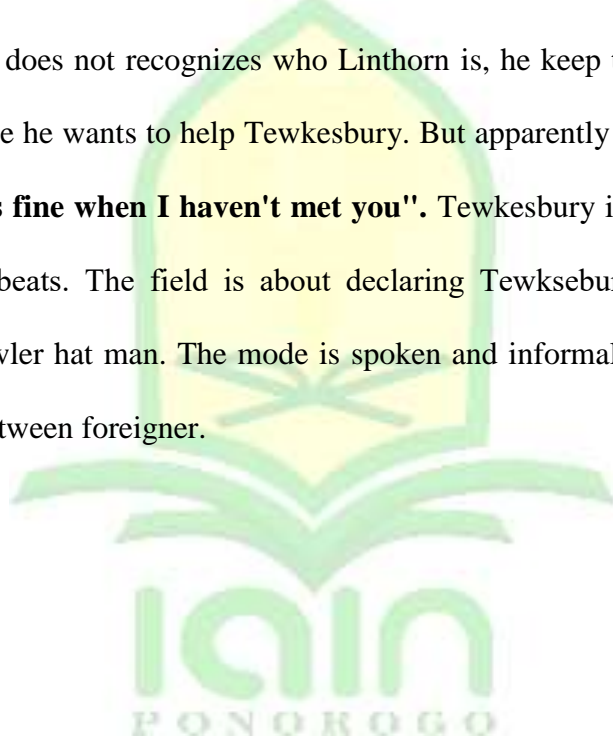
worry that he will be kill. In the utterance he also indirectly asks Enola for helps so that he will help her. But at that time Enola does not want to help Tewkesbury. In the scene they are still strangers who do not know each other so the language uses informal.

### Datum 3 (Dec/Dec.C/60)

Tewkesbury : “Help! Help! Help! Somebody help me! Who is that? **He was trying to k\*ll me! I'm not ready to die on a train. I'm not ready to die at all.**”

Enola : “I wasn't going to before I met you.”

The dialogue above happens when they meets linthorn, then he manages to find Tewkesbury. And he is in a state of distress and he does not want to be kill in the train. But instead he does not recognizes who Linthorn is, he keep trying to attract Enola's attention maybe he wants to help Tewkesbury. But apparently not, instead Enola says "**everything is fine when I haven't met you**". Tewkesbury is eventually catches by Linthorn and beats. The field is about declaring Tewksebury's condition after he catches by bowler hat man. The mode is spoken and informal, while the tenor is the relationship between foreigner.





## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion from the results of the research about the kind of illocutionary act, and its context contained in the main character's utterances in the Enola Holmes movie. The next part is a suggestion, it contains the researcher's suggestion for the student and other researchers to be a reference in the same field.

#### A. CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the analysis of illocutionary act from the main character's utterances in "Enola Holmes" movie. This research has objective to find the kind of illocutionary act contained in the main character's dialogue based on Searle's theory and analyse the context of the illocutionary act, so the utterances are meaningful.

Based on the findings, there are 421 data, then it selected from the dialogue of main characters both Enola and Marquez Tewkesbury, it is found 145 data all the types of illocutionary act like representative, that used to tell the fact about something like describing, concluding, reporting and there were 47 utterances that categorized as representative act. Directive is the dominant type found in the analysis, it is used for indicating a command, request, asking, and others, there is 63 utterances that categorized. There were 12 utterances that categorized as commissive act, it is used for doing something in future like promising, pledging. Expressive act is used for thanking, apologizing and it found 18 utterances. And the last is declarative, it is the minor type of illocutionary act found in the analysis there were 5 utterances, it used to declaring and appointing

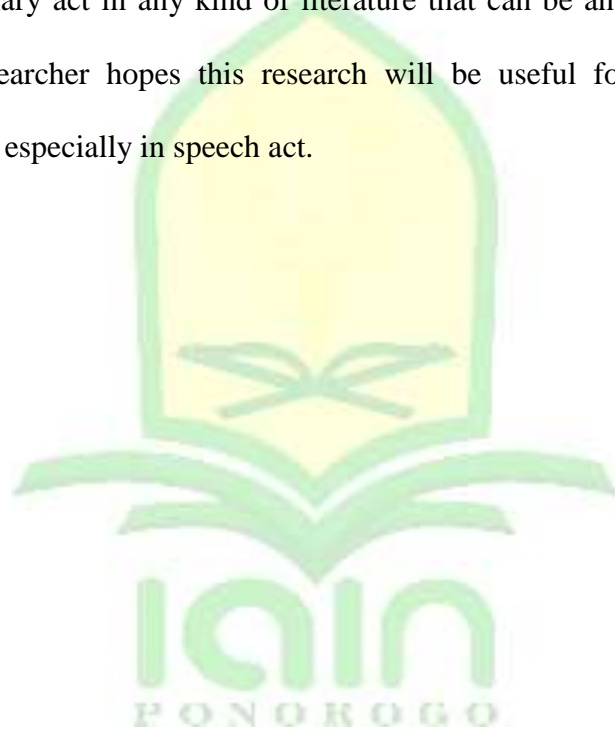
The researcher not only analyse the type of illocutionary act, but also analyse the context of situation based on Halliday's theory from the utterance of main character's in Enola Holmes movie. Context of situation includes modes related to the situation when the conversation takes place or textual meaning. The field deals with the topic of



conversation or experiential meaning. Tenor is concerned with the speaker's relationship with the listener or interpersonal meaning. It has purpose to readers or viewers can understand the importance of the conversation as a whole.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher gives some suggestions. First, for the student from English Department, the researcher hopes this study can encourage new knowledge about speech act and other theories that are relevant to be analysed within. Second, for other researcheres that conduct similiar field about speech act is expected to analyse illocutionary act in any kind of literature that can be analysed. Based from the research, the researcher hopes this research will be useful for the improvement of pragmatics study, especially in speech act.



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