

Not all utterances contain the three types of speech act. There are some utterances do not cause or make the hearer to act or do something. Perhaps, that is because there is a misunderstanding between hearer and speaker. For example a student in the library talks to the librarian “It’s very cold”. The librarian does not do something because s/he does not understand the student’s intention, whereas the student wants the librarian to turn down the temperature of air conditioner (AC) in the library. The example shows that the perlocution (perlocutionary act) is not occurred because the addressee does not understand the illocution (illocutionary act) of the utterance.

Having said that, it can be understood that a successful communication is the one in which the locutionary and illocutionary act can be understood by the hearer, so that the perlocutionary act will appear and the hearer will act in such way as it is expected in the utterance. Therefore, understanding the text or the literal meaning is not enough, the hearer needs to know the intended meaning behind the utterance by knowing the situation when the utterance produced. So, the purpose of the communication will be reached.

Knowing such phenomena, the writer sees the importance to study about speech act. By speech acts, we know how to convey and understand the intention or purpose correctly, so that the goal of the communication can be reached. That is why the writer interested to take it for his study. But, here, he focuses his study on the illocutionary act only. Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act becomes the main central of communication. As Gunarwan (2007: 7) states that illocutionary

acts becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatic comprehension. It means that, the hearer will know the purpose of the speaker if s/he understands the illocutionary act of the utterance.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Illocutionary act has some different types. Searle (1976:10) proposed that there are five classification of illocutionary act; they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Each type of illocutionary acts above has different context and meaning. First, representative, it states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. For example "The sun rests in the west", it shows a fact and general truth that the sun really rests in the west. Second is directive is condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs, for example "Don't be too noisy!", the utterance contains a prohibition which can make the hearer silent. Third, commissive, it makes the speaker to commit what s/he said. The example is "I promise to give you some money", it shows a promise of the speaker to the addressee/hearer. The fourth is expressive, it show what the speaker feels. For example "I am sorry to hear that", it shows the empathy of the speaker to the condition of the hearer at that time. The last is declarative, it changes world by the utterance which is produced. The example is "I declare you husband and wife", the utterance

changes the status of those two people. The man becomes a husband and the woman becomes a wife.

Illocutionary act can be found in the daily life conversation. As the example of conversation, movie script is a good example of conversation which can be taken as the object of the study. To study illocutionary act, the writer takes a movie entitled “Finding Nemo”, an animation movie from US which is directed by Andrew Stanton.

“Finding Nemo” is a popular animation movie which was released in 2003. According to the official website of Pixar (www.pixar.com), hundreds VCD of this movie sold out when it was released firstly. Besides, this movie still often played on television till now. The main character of this movie is Nemo, a little clown fish. Nemo is a son of Marlin. He is a kind little clown fish. This movie tells about the lost Nemo who was separated from his father when he was playing together with his friends at school. He was caught by a diver because he was swimming too near from the surface of the sea.

This movie contains utterances describing context and illocutionary act analysis, for example, “Dad, it's time for you to go now”. The utterance can be meant as reminding, requesting, or ordering, it depends on the context. It will be discussed deeper in the chapter of finding and discussion. The example shows that an utterance may have more than one meaning or purpose. The dialogue of this movie contains many utterances like that. Hence, from this movie the writer can learn how to understand and use speech act correctly.

