





The first is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory; addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refers to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. Third is setting. It refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Such as between at house and at work place, the language which used would be different. Fourth is channel. It deals with how the interaction is maintained. Fifth is code. It code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. Message form, as the sixth component is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message. Seventh component is event. It is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight feature is key. Key involves the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order.

### **2.1.3. Speech Act**

Every utterance is performing actions or means of the speaker. As Yule (1996: 47) states that in attempting to express themselves, people do

not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances. From Yule's statement, it can be grasped that an utterance not only consists of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning.

Speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Austin (1962:94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act.

Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, while Searle differs it into five kinds of speech act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In other sides, Searle divides the kind of speech acts into representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act according to Austin. The kinds of speech act of Searle will be explained in the next point of this chapter.

#### 1. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the user uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money", the











## 1. Representative

- a. Agree: to say yes; to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen. The example is; He agreed to let me go (Hornby, 1995: 24).
- b. Deny: to say that something is not true. The example is; she denied knowing anything about it (Hornby, 1995: 311).
- c. Affirms: to state formally or confidently that something is true or correct. The example is; He affirmed that he was responsible (Hornby, 1995: 20).
- d. Allege: to state something as a fact but without proof; to give as an argument or excuse. The example is; It is alleged that a number of unauthorized payments were mad (Hornby, 1995: 30).
- e. Announce: to make something known publicly. The example is; The director announced that she would resign (Hornby, 1995: 41).
- f. Believe: to feel sure of the truth of something. The example is; She believed everything he told her (Hornby, 1995: 97).
- g. Boast: to talk about one's own achievements, abilities, etc with too much pride and satisfaction. The example is; She boasted of her skill at chess (Hornby, 1995: 120).
- h. Complain: to say that one is annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied. The example is; 'I cannot see a thing,' she complained (Hornby, 1995: 232).

- i. Conclude: to reach a decision about what one believes as a result of reasoning. The example is; The jury concluded that she was guilty (Hornby, 1995: 237).
- j. Forecast: to say in advance what is expected to happen; to predict something with the help of information. The example is; he forecasts that it will be rain tomorrow (Hornby, 1995: 461).
- k. Inform: to give somebody facts or information about something; to tell somebody. The example is; We are pleased to inform you that you have been accepted for a place on our MBA course (Hornby, 1995: 611).
- l. Insist: to demand something forcefully, not accepting a refusal. The example is; 'You really must tell him!' (Hornby, 1995: 617).
- m. Predict: to say in advance that something will happen; to forecast something. The example is; She predict that the election result would be close (Hornby, 1995: 908).
- n. Report: to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc; to describe something; to announce something. The example is; The doctor reported the patient fit and well (Hornby, 1995: 993).
- o. State: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly. The example is; A police surgeon stated that the man had died from wounds to the chest and head (Hornby, 1995: 1165).



- g. Forbid: to order somebody not to do something, make something difficult or impossible; to prevent or not to allow something. The example is; He was forbidden to talk to her (Hornby, 1995: 460).
  - h. Order: to give an order, to request somebody or something. The example is; 'Sit down!' she ordered (Hornby, 1995: 816).
  - i. Recommend: to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose; to speak favorably of somebody or something, to suggest a course of action. The example is; The hotel is highly recommended for its excellent facilities (Hornby, 1995: 974).
  - j. Request: to ask politely for something. The example is; He requested a loan from the bank (Hornby, 1995: 996).
3. Commissive
- a. Offer: to put forward something to be considered, so it can then be either accepted or refused; to present something. The example is; I have been offered a job in Japan (Hornby, 1995: 803).
  - b. Promise: to make a promise to somebody; to tell somebody that one will definitely give or do or not do something. The example is; He promised to give me money (Hornby, 1995: 927).
  - c. Swear: to use offensive words, especially when angry, to say or promise something very seriously or solemnly. The example is; I have never seen him before, I swear it (Hornby, 1995: 1206).

- d. Volunteer: to offer to do or give something without being forced, to suggest something without being asked. The example is She volunteered her services for the summer fair (Hornby, 1995: 1333).
- e. Vow: to swear, promise or declare something solemnly; to make a vow about something. The example is; They vowed revenge (Hornby, 1995: 1334).

#### 4. Expressive

- a. Apologize: to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong. The example is; There is no need to apologize (Hornby, 1995: 46).
- b. Appreciate: to recognize and enjoy to good qualities of something; to recognize or show awareness of somebody's good qualities; to understand something and show consideration or sympathy. The example is; I appreciate that you may have prior commitments (Hornby, 1995: 49).
- c. Blame; to consider or say that somebody is responsible for something bad. The example is; I don't blame you (Hornby, 1995: 111).
- d. Commiserate: to feel or say that one feels sympathy. The example is; I commiserated with her on the death of her pet dog (Hornby, 1995: 228).

- e. Congratulate: to tell somebody that one is pleased about their good luck or achievement. The example is; I congratulate you on having done an excellent job (Hornby, 1995: 242).
  - f. Mock: to laugh at somebody/something in an unkind way; to make somebody seem ridiculous. The example is; The heavy steel doors seemed to mock our attempts to open them (Hornby, 1995: 749).
  - g. Pardon: to forgive or excuse somebody for something. The example is; He begged her to pardon him for his rudeness (Hornby, 1995: 841).
  - h. Praise: to express approval or admiration for somebody or something. The example is; He praised her for all her hard work (Hornby, 1995: 906).
  - i. Thank: to express gratitude to somebody. The example is; We thanked them for all their help (Hornby, 1995: 1235).
- Welcome: to greet somebody's arriving in a place; to be glad to have something; to receive something with pleasure or satisfaction. The example is; The changes were welcomed by everybody (Hornby, 1995: 1352).

## 5. Declaration

- a. Adjourn: to stop a meeting, etc for a period of time. The example is; The trial was adjourned for a week/until the following week (Hornby, 1995: 15).

- b. Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility. The example is; He was appointed to the vacant post (Hornby, 1995: 48).
- c. Baptize: to give baptism to somebody. The example is; She was baptized Mary (Hornby, 1995: 81).
- d. Christen: to give a name to somebody or something. The example is; Because of his tough policies he has been christened 'the Man of Iron' by the popular press (Hornby, 1995: 196).
- e. Declare: to announce something formally or officially; to make something known clearly. The example is; They declared him (to be) the winner (Hornby, 1995: 302).
- f. Communicate: to make something known; to exchange information, news, ideas, etc with somebody. The example is; This poem communicates the author's despair (Hornby, 1995: 229).
- g. Name: to give a name to somebody or something; to state something exactly; to specify something. The example is; Police have named a man they would like to question (Hornby, 1995: 772).
- h. Resign: to give up one's job, position, etc. the example is; I resigned (my post) as chairman (Hornby, 1995: 998).
- i. Sentence: to state that somebody is to have a certain punishment. The example is; The ringleaders were sentenced to be shot by a firing squad (Hornby, 1995: 1071).





The other study was conducted by Mochamad Habibi (2014). His study entitled *A Study of Speech Acts Used by The Main Character in “Man of Steel”*. In his study, Habibi focused on all types of speech act; locution, illocution and perlocution. He wanted to know the speech acts used by the main characters of *Man of steel*, especially the aspects in their utterances. In analyzing the data he used qualitative inductive to describe the locutionary acts used by the main character and the situation when the utterances are uttered, then he tried to interpret the possible illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Actually, the related studies above are similar to this study that is discussed about speech act, but they had a different object. However, this study differs from those previous studies above, this study only concern on illocutionary acts and contexts. The objective of this study is to find out the contexts and types of illocutionary acts used by Nemo.

The last study is *Directive Illocutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategy in the Historical Movie “The King’s Speech”* which was conducted by Garnis Trisnawati (2011). In her study, she focused on the directive illocutionary act which related to the politeness strategy. Trisnawati used descriptive qualitative research method to describe how politeness strategy influences the reason of the usage of directive illocutionary act.

Both of Trisnawati’s study and this study analyze illocutionary act. But, they have difference in the focus of study. Trisnawati’s study focused on directive illocutionary act, while this study focused on context and all types of illocutionary act.