CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The chapter covers the research findings and data analysis (or discussion).

4.1. Research Findings

In these research findings, the writer would like to present the classification of illocutionary act from Nemo's utterance and the context in *Finding Nemo* movie as described below:

Table 4.1 Research Findings

No.	Types of	Data	Meaning	Context
	Illocutionary Act			
1	Representative	00:06:20> 00:06:27	Affirm	In the morning Marlin asks Nemo whether he really want to start school this year or not.
		1:27:35> 1:27:37	Believe	Marlin forbids Nemo who want to save Dory to get out from
		00:07:17> 00:07:21		fishing net. Nemo hopes will
		00.07.17> 00.07.21	Forecast	meet a shark when he is on the way to school.
		00:06:33> 00:06:35	Informing	Marlin orders Nemo to brush his body before go to school.
		00:13:01> 00:13:05		Tad invites Nemo to follow him swim to the ocean.
		00:30:03> 00:30:11		Nemo is sucked up into a pipe in

		T	Г	1
		1:32:07> 1:32:12		the aquarium. He asks help but Gill does not want to help him. Class is going to
				be started. Marlin has to leave Nemo sonly.
		00:13:09> 00:13:12	Denying	Marlin thinks that Nemo was swim into open water. Nemo
				tries to explain that he does not do it.
		00:13:17> 00:13:24		Marlin is angry to Nemo. He is
			Stating	very worry if he swims into open
		1.51		water because with his little fin he cannot swim
		00:40:12> 00:40:19		well. Gill offers Nemo
		00:40:12> 00:40:19		a plan to escape
			Agreeing	from the
				aquarium by
				taking a pebble inside of the
				filter and jam the
		00.40.00		gears.
		00:48:30> 00:48:38		Gill thinks that Nemo's father is
			Concluding	looking for him.
				But, Nemo does
2	Directive	00:05:34> 00:05:42		not sure about it. First day of
				school. Nemo
			Ordering	wakes his father up to drive him
				to school.
		00:05:44>		For the twice
		00:05:49		Nemo wakes his father up because
				he still stay with
				his sleep.

00 00 57 . 00 00 02		NT 1
00:08:57> 00:09:02		Nemo asks
		permission to his
	Asking	father to play
		with his friends.
00:26:50> 00:26:54		Nemo is scared
00:26:30> 00:26:34		
		in the aquarium.
		He is confused
		and want to go
		home.
00:29:21> 00:29:25		The dentist said
00.27.21> 00.27.23		that Nemo will
		be given to Darla
		as a present. The
		sea animals in
		the aquarium are
		shocked hear
		that. Hence,
		Nemo curious
		ask what's wrong
		with Darla.
1:24:49> 1:24:58		Nemo meets
1.21.19		Dory when he is
		swimming in the
		sea of Sydney.
		She looks sad
		and confused.
00:10:23> 00:10:30		Nemo invited by
00.10.25		his friends to
	D. A. Commercial	
	Requesting	playing
	/ /	swimming away.
		But, his father
		clearly tries to
		explain them that
		Nemo has a
		swimming, his
		fin was little and
		defect.
00:12:17> 00:12:26		Tad and his two
00.12.17 × 00.12.20		friends swim to
		the ocean. Nemo
		follows them, but
		they swim
		quickly. He
		wants them to
		wait him.

 T	т	1
00:29:34> 00:29:44		Peach tells Nemo
		that Darla is a
		fish killer. Nemo
		is very afraid
		hear that. He
		does not want to
		go with her.
00:29:57> 00:30:02		Nemo is pulled
		up into the pipe
		in the aquarium.
		He asks help to
		pull him out from
		the pipe.
1:15:53> 1:15:56		The dentist
1.13.33> 1.13.30		
		caught Nemo by
		a seine from the
		aquarium. He
		was going to put
// // //		Nemo in a bag as
		a present for his
		niece, Darla.
1:27:37> 1:27:45		Nemo tries to get
		into the fishing
		net to help Dory
		get out from
		there. But, his
		father does not
7		let him because
		he does not want
		lost him again.
1:27:54> 1:28:00		Marlin permits
		Nemo to get into
		the fishing net.
		Immediately,
		Nemo commands
		Dory and all fish
		_
		in the fishing net
1.00.16 . 1.00.10		to swim down.
1:28:16> 1:28:18		To escape from
		the fishing net,
	Commanding	Dory and other
		fish have to swim
		down. Therefore,
		Nemo directs
		them to continue
		swim down.
		SWIII GOWII.

3	Commissive	1:24:54> 1:25:05	Offering	Dory is confused because she lost somebody and she cannot remember it. At that time Nemo also looking for someone.
4	Expressive	00:13:24> 00:13:33	Mocking	Marlin angry with Nemo because he plays in the ocean which it is far
				from the school.
		00:13:33> 00:13:41	Disappointing	Marlin is very sure that Nemo does not ready to start school yet.
	4			He thinks Nemo does not understand well yet about the danger of the ocean.
		00:58:31> 00:58:51	Apologizing	Nemo has been successfully enters in to the filter pipe, but he
				cannot stop the
		1:29:56> 1:30:12		fan inside it. Nemo ever said that he hates his father. He has back to his father after they are separated. They are happy and apologizing each other.

The writer took the data from the dialogue of Nemo as main character in "Finding Nemo", an animation movie by Andrew Stanton. First, he identified the illocutionary act classification in Nemo's utterance. Second, he observed the

context which supported the analysis. Below the explanation of research findings

in the table above:

1. Representative

Representative shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance.

Searle in Yule (1996: 53) states that representative is kinds of speech acts that

state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The example of

this type are agree, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain,

conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report, state, and suggest. The following

are Nemo's utterances that included in representative illocutionary act:

1) **Affirm**

Nemo's utterances involved in affirm of representative illocutionary act is as

follow:

Data 3

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes

00:06:20--> 00:06:27, as follows:

MARLIN : Are you sure you wanna go to school this year? 'Cause

there's no problem if you don't. You can wait 5 or 6 years.

NEMO : Come on, dad. It's time for school.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin asks to his son whether he really want to start

school this year or not. Then Nemo answers, "Come on, dad. It's time for

school". From the utterance, Nemo affirms that he is really want to start

school this year. He conveys it by invite his father to go to school soonly.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **representative**. Representative describe

some state of affairs. Nemo conveys his believe that he is really want to start

school from this year. It is clear that this utterance is **affirm**. Here, the speaker

affirms that he really want to start school this year.

b. Context

Participants in the dialogue above are Nemo and Marlin. That dialogue

took place in Nemo's house. In that morning, before going to school, Marlin

asks Nemo whether he really want to start school this year or not. Marlin does

not want force his son to go to school if he is not already yet. But, surely

Nemo affirms that he is really believe want to start school this year.

2) Believe

Nemo's utterances involved in believe of representative illocutionary act are

as follow:

Data 25

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 1:27:35 -

-> 1:27:37, as follows:

MARLIN

: Get out of there, now!

NEMO

: I know this will work!

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin orders Nemo to get out of the fishing net. But,

Nemo ignores his order. He does not want to get out of the fishing net because

he believes his plan will success, as he said "I know this will work!". It is

obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is **representative**. The speaker, Nemo,

states his believe that his plan will be success. By swimming down they will

free from the fishing net. It is clear that this utterance is **believe**.

b. Context

The participants in the dialogue are Nemo and Marlin. It occurs in the

ocean. At that moment Nemo and Dory have met with Marlin. But,

immediately, they are caught by fishing nets together with hundreds of other

fish. Nemo and Marlin lucky, they are not caught. However, Dory is caught in

the fishing net. Nemo swim into the fishing net in order to save them by

inviting them to swim down. Marlin worries about what Nemo doing, he is

scared lost him again.

3) Forecast

Nemo's utterances involved in forecast of representative illocutionary act are

as follow:

Data 5

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:07:17

--> 00:07:21, as follows:

NEMO

: Dad, maybe while I'm at school, I'll see a shark!

MARLIN

: I highly doubt that.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo tells to his father that he hope will meet a shark

at the school. By saying "Dad, maybe while I'm at school, I'll see a shark!",

Nemo conveys his hope that he is really want to see a shark.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **representative**. Nemo conveys a hope

that he want to see a shark. It is clear that this utterance is forecast. Forecast is

to say in advance what is expected to happen. Here, the speaker expects to see

a shark.

b. Context

Nemo and Marlin are the participants of the dialogue. At that time Nemo

is really want to see a shark. When he is on the way to school he hopes would

meet a shark. He is very curious with it because his mother and

daughters/sisters are eaten by it.

4) Informing

Nemo's utterances involved in informing of representative illocutionary act

are as follow:

Data 4

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:06:33

--> 00:06:35, as follows:

MARLIN: Brush!

NEMO : Okay, I'm done.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin as Nemo's father orders him to brush his body

before go to school. Then Nemo do it. After finished, he tells his father by

saying "Okay, I'm done". From the utterance, Nemo informs that he has

finished brushing. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is

representative. Nemo tells his father that he has finished brushing. It is clear

that this utterance includes informing. Here, the addresser informs the

addressee that he has finished brushing.

b. Context

In the dialogue above the participants are Nemo and Marlin. The setting of place is in Nemo's house. At that time Nemo and Marlin will go to school. Before they go, Marlin reminds Nemo to brush his body. Then, Nemo do it by himself.

Data 9

A conversation between Nemo and Tad in minutes 00:13:01 --> 00:13:05, as follows:

TAD : Come on, Nemo. How far can you go?

NEMO : Uh, my dad says it's not safe.

a. Meaning

From the utterance above, Tad invites and challenges Nemo how far he can swim. By saying "Uh, my dad says it's not safe.", he tells what his father ever said; that is swimming far in the ocean is not safe.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **representative**. Nemo informs Ted, Pearl and Sheldon that his father ever said that the ocean is not safe. So, this utterance includes **informing** because here the speaker gives information or tells something to somebody.

b. Context

In the dialogue above, Nemo and Tad are the participants. It took place in the ocean. At that moment Nemo is playing together with his friends; they are Tad, Pearl and Sheldon. They are amazed by the beauty of the ocean. They look a boat upon the sea, they call it a butt. Tad, Pearl and Sheldon swim into the ocean and they invite Nemo to follow them.

Data 18

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:30:03

--> 00:30:11, as follows:

GILL : I just wanna see him do it, okay? Calm down. Alternate

wiggling your fins and your tail.

NEMO : I can't. I have a bad fin.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Gill does not want to help Nemo get out from the pipe.

He also forbids anybody help him because he believes Nemo can do it by

himself. But Nemo said that he cannot do it by himself. He told that his fin is

bad (I can't. I have a bad fin).

Based on the context, Nemo's illocutionary act is representative. Nemo

tells that he has a bad fin. Tell about something to somebody is called

informing. So, Nemo's utterance includes informing.

b. Context

Participants of the dialogue are Nemo and Gill (and friends). The dialogue

above occurs at an aquarium in the dentist's room. At that time Nemo is

sucked up into a pipe in the aquarium because he panic and afraid to Darla. He

asks help to Gill and all sea animals in the aquarium to pull him out of the

pipe. Gill forbids anyone to help him because he believes that he can do it by

himself.

Data 30

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 1:32:07 -

-> 1:32:12, as follows:

NEMO : Uh, dad, you can let go now.

MARLIN : Sorry! Now go have an adventure!

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo tells his father that it is time for him to go, as Nemo said, "Uh, dad, you can let go now". By that utterance Nemo wants his father to go and let him study with his teacher and friends. That is because based on the context learning process will be started immediately. In this dialogue, Nemo's illocutionary act is **representative**, and the illocutionary force is **informing**. Indirectly, Nemo's utterance in this dialogue is informing his father that learning process will be started immediately. So, his father has

to go and let him together with his teacher and friends.

b. Context

Nemo and Marlin are the participants in the dialogue above. It takes place in school. At that moment, Nemo is back to school. He is driven by his father and Dory. Marlin has to leave and let his son together with his teacher and

friends.

5) **Denying**

Nemo's utterances involved in denying of representative illocutionary act are

as follow:

Data 10

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:13:09

--> 00:13:12, as follows:

MARLIN : You were about to swim into open water!

NEMO : No, I wasn't go out.

a. Meaning

Marlin worries about Nemo's safety. He thinks that Nemo was swim into

open water. Nemo tries to explain that he does not swim into open water. He

explains by saying "No, I wasn't go out". By the utterance Nemo denying

clearly that he does not swim into open water.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is representative. Nemo denies his

father's statement that suppose he has swam into open water. This utterance

includes **denying**. Denying is an illocutionary verb used to say that something

is not true.

b. Context

Participants of the dialogue above are Nemo and Marlin. It took place at

school. In the dialogue, Nemo is invited by his friends to swim up close to the

boat. Before he swim follow his friends, his father come and avoid him to not

do it. Marlin worries his son will swim into open water.

6) Stating

Nemo's utterances involved in stating of representative illocutionary act are as

follow:

Data 11

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:13:17

--> 00:13:24, as follows:

MARLIN : This does not concern you, kids. And you're lucky I don't

tell your parents you were out there. You know you can't

swim well.

NEMO : I can swim fine, dad, okay?

a. Meaning

The dialogue above shows that Marlin angry with Nemo and his friends. Even, he states that Nemo cannot swim well. But, Nemo denies it by saying "I can swim fine, dad, okay". He states his believe to his father that he can swim well. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is **representative**. The utterance includes **stating** because he states clearly that he can swim well.

b. Context

Nemo and Marlin are the participants in the dialogue above. It occurs in the ocean. At that moment, Marlin is angry. He advises Nemo. Marlin is very worry about him because with his little fin he cannot swim well.

7) Agreeing

Nemo's utterances involved in agreeing of representative illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 19

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:40:12 --> 00:40:19, as follows:

GILL : He's fine, he can do this. So Sharkbait, what do you think?

NEMO : Let's do it.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Gill request Nemo to get in to the filter and take a pebble inside it. He agrees with Gill's request. His agreement can be known from his utterance, "Let's do it". What Nemo said is not only an inviting but a statement of agreement. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is **representative**. Nemo states his believe that he can do it by agreeing Gill's

request. It is clear that this utterance is **agreeing**. Agree is an illocutionary verb used to say yes or to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen.

b. Context

Nemo and Gill are the participants of the dialogue. It takes place at aquarium in the dentist's room. At that moment, Gill plans to escape from the aquarium. To do that plan, he needs one of them to take a pebble inside of the filter and jam the gears. According to him, Nemo is the only one who can get in and out of that filter because his body is the most little of them.

8) Concluding

Nemo's utterances involved in concluding of representative illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 20

A conversation between Nemo and Gill in minutes 00:48:30 --> 00:48:38, as follows:

GILL : Well, you're lucky to have someone out there who's

lookin' for you.

NEMO : He's not looking for me. He's scared of the ocean.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Gill said that Nemo is lucky because his father must be looking for him. But, Nemo does not believe that his father will look for him because he is scared with the ocean as he said "He's not looking for me. He's scared of the ocean".

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **representative**. Nemo does not believe that his father will look for him. Because his father is scared with the ocean, so he concludes that he will not look for him. It is clear that this utterance is **concluding**.

b. Context

Participants in the dialogue above are Nemo and Gill. The setting of place is at aquarium in the dentist's room. At that time, Nemo is missing his father; he is very want to back to him. Gill understands what Nemo feel. Gill thinks that Nemo's father is looking for him. But, according to Nemo, his father is scared with the ocean, so he will not be able to look for him.

2. Directive

Directive is a condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs. Directive illocutionary act used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. As Searle in Yule (1996: 54) stated that directive is speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. This directive can make the hearer under an obligation. Verbs denoting members of this type are advise, ask, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request. Below Nemo's utterances that included in directive illocutionary act:

1) Ordering

Nemo's utterances involved in ordering of directive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 1

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:05:34 --> 00:05:42, as follows:

NEMO : First day of school! First day of school! Wake up,

wake up! C'mon, first day of school!

Marlin : I don't wanna go to school. Five more minutes.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo vonveys an order to his father. By saying "First day of school! First day of school! Wake up, wake up! C'mon, first day of school!", he requests the hearer to wake up. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is **directive**, and the illocutionary force is **ordering**. It can be known because Nemo utters the utterance while beating his father. Directive describe the speaker's represent to get the someone to do something. Someone in this context is Marlin, Nemo's father. So, in that utterance, Nemo orders his father to wake up.

b. Context

In dialogue above, context of participants are Nemo and Marlin. Then, the setting of place is in Nemo's house. At that moment is the first day of school for Nemo. He wakes up early morning, and then makes noisy while beating his father with his tail.

Data 2

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:05:44 --> 00:05:49, as follows:

NEMO : Get up, get up! It's time for school! It's time for

school! It's time for school! It's time for school! Oh boy!

Oh boy!

MARLIN : All right, I'm up.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo vonveys his request to his father. By saying "Get up, get up! It's time for school! It's time for school! It's time for school! It's time for school! Oh boy! ", he requests his father to get up from his sleeping. He asks her father to get up soonly by informing to his father that now is time for school ("It's time for school!").

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. Directive describe the speaker's represent to get the adressee to do something. In that utterance, Nemo describe his represent to get his father to do something. It is clear that the utterance is **ordering**.

b. Context

The dialogue above occurs in Nemo's house with the participants Nemo and Marlin. In that dialogue, one day, Nemo will go to school for the first day. He wakes up early morning happily. His happiness expressed by singing an absurd song. He makes a noisy which cause his father wake up from his sleep. In his song he request his father to get up and then drive him to school.

2) Asking

Nemo's utterances involved in asking of directive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 6

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:08:57

--> 00:09:02, as follows:

NEMO

: Dad, dad...can I go play too? Can I?

MARLIN

: I would feel better if you go play over on the sponge beds.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo conveys his desire to join playing with his

friends. By saying "Dad, dad...can I go play too? Can I?", he asks permission

to his father to play with his friends. Nemo's illocutionary act above is

directive. Nemo wants to play with his friends. Before join them, he asks his

father whether he can join them or not. It is clear that this utterance is asking.

Ask is an illocutionary verb used to request permission to do something.

b. Context

In dialogue above, Nemo is the addresser, and Marlin is the addressee.

That dialogue occurs in Nemo's school. At that time, Nemo has arrived at

school, he finds his friends playing swimming here and there. As a little fish,

he has a desire to join playing with them.

Data 14

A conversation between Nemo and Deb in minutes 00:26:50 --> 00:26:54,

as follows:

DEB

: Oh, he's scared to death.

NEMO

: I wanna go home. Do you know where my dad is?

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo wants to go home and back together with his

father, Marlin. He tries to ask the sea animals in the aquarium about his father.

He asks "I wanna go home. Do you know where my dad is?" to them.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is directive. Nemo asks the sea animals in

the aquarium whether they know where his father is or not. This utterance

includes asking. The speaker here requests information to the hearer through a

question.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Deb above occurs in an aquarium in the

dentist's room. At that moment, after caught by a diver, Nemo is placed in an

aquarium in the dentist's room. He is a new comer in the aquarium. There are

some sea animals there, one of them is Deb. At that time Nemo is scared and

he wants to go home.

Data 15

A conversation between Nemo and Gurgle in minutes 00:29:21 -->

00:29:25, as follows:

NEMO

: What? What's wrong with her?

GURGLE

: She wouldn't stop shaking the bag.

a. Meaning

Nemo was curious why all animals in the aquarium are shocked when they

hear name of Darla. He tries to get an answer by asking them, "What? What's

wrong with her?". He is very curious and wants to know what is wrong with

Darla.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. Nemo requests information to the animals in the aquarium about Darla. So, this utterance includes **asking**. Ask is a verb of illocutionary act used to requests information to the hearer through a question.

b. Context

The conversation above occurs in an aquarium in the dentist's room with participants Nemo and Gurgle. The situation at that time is the dentist will give Nemo as a present to his niece, Darla. Darla will come to pick and bring Nemo home. Darla is known as a daughter who likes playing fish as she want; she likes shaking fish in the bag. Hence, the sea animals in the aquarium (except Nemo) are shocked when hear a name Darla.

Data 23

A conversation between Nemo and Dory in minutes 1:24:49 --> 1:24:58, as follows:

NEMO : Um, excuse me. Are you all right?

DORY : I don't know where I am! I don't know what's going on, I

think I lost somebody but I, I can't remember.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo asks about Dory condition. He looks Dory in confusion, so he asks her, "*Um, excuse me. Are you all right?*", He wants to know whether Dory fine or not.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. The speaker requests information to the speaker. So, Nemo's utterance is **asking**. Ask is an illocutionary verb used to request information by a question.

b. Context

The conversation above occurs in the ocean with the participants Nemo and Dory. the situation at that time is Nemo has succeed escape from the aquarium. When he is looking for his father in the ocean he meets Dory. Dory is a fish who help Marlin looking for Nemo, but Marlin has gone leaving her. He gives up and thinks that the searching process of Nemo has finished.

3) Requesting

Nemo's utterances involved in requesting of directive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 7

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:10:23 --> 00:10:20, as follows:

MARLIN : Just so you know, he's got a little fin. I find if he's having

trouble swimming, let him take a break. Ten, fifteen

minutes.

NEMO : Dad, it's time for you to go now.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin tries to explain that Nemo has trouble in swimming because he has little and defect fin. He explains by saying "Just so you know, he's got a little fin. I find if he's having trouble swimming, let him take a break. Ten, fifteen minutes". Nemo fell shy. By saying "Dad, it's time for you to go now", he requests his father to leave and go home. He thinks if his father gives explanation more he will feel shyer. So, is better for him if his father leaves and goes home. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is directive. Nemo request his father to leave him and go home. It is clear that

this utterance is requesting. Request is an illocutionary verb used to ask

politely for something.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Marlin above occurs in Nemo's school.

At that moment, Nemo was a clown fish which born from an egg of Coral, the

wife of Marlin. Nemo is the only egg which is left from some eggs that eaten

by a shark. Nemo was born with abnormal fin. One of his fins was defect.

When he was at school, his friends invited him to playing swimming away.

His father tried to explain them that Nemo has a trouble in swimming, his fin

was little and defect.

Data 8

A conversation between Nemo and Tad in minutes 00:12:17 --> 00:12:26,

as follows:

NEMO

: Hey guys, wait up! Whoa.

TAD

: Cool.

a. Meaning

Based on the context, Nemo swims following Tad and his two friends who

swim to the ocean. But, they swim quickly, so Nemo left behind them. Then,

Nemo requests them to wait him as he utters in the dialogue, "Hey guys, wait

up! Whoa". From the dialogue, Nemo's illocutionary act is directive. Here,

the speaker intends to get someone to do something. Nemo asks the hearer to

wait him. So, the illocutionary force of this utterance is **requesting**.

b. Context

The conversation above is dialogue between Nemo and Tad which occurs in the ocean. At that time, Tad and his two friends swam to the ocean. Nemo followed them, but they swam quickly. He wanted them to wait him.

Data 16

A conversation between Nemo and Peach in minutes 00:29:34 --> 00:29:44, as follows:

PEACH : She's a fish killer.

NEMO : I can't go with that girl! I have to get back to my dad! Aaah! Daddy! Help me!

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo paniced when he know that Darla is a fish killer. He is afraid and hopes his father will help him. He said "I can't go with that girl! I have to get back to my dad! Aaah! Daddy! Help me!".

Actually, by this utterance Nemo requests a help to his father. But, based on the context, his father is not with him. Therefore, according to the researcher, here Nemo asks help to the animals in the aquarium. He wants them to help him back to his father (*I can't go with that girl! I have to get back to my dad!*). From that utterance, Nemo's illocutionary act is **directive**. He asks for something to someone. So, it is clear that his utterance is **requesting**.

b. Context

The conversation between Nemo and Peach above occurs in an aquarium in the dentist room. In that conversation, Peach is one of animals in the

aquarium that has been living long time enough. He tells Nemo that Darla is a

fish killer. Nemo is very afraid hear that. He does not want to go with her.

Data 17

A conversation between Nemo and Gill in minutes 00:29:57 --> 00:30:02,

as follows:

NEMO

: Can you help me?

GILL

: No. you got yourself in there, you can get yourself out.

a. Meaning

In the dialogue, Nemo asks for help. Based on the context, Nemo pulled

into a pipe in the aquarium. He feels cannot get out from the pipe, so he asks a

help. Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. Here, the speaker intends to

get someone to do something. He asks the hearer to help him get out from the

pipe. So, the illocutionary force of this utterance is **requesting**.

b. Context

The dialogue above is conversation between Nemo and Gill. It occurs in

aquarium in the dnetist's room. At that moment, Nemo is pulled up into the

pipe in the aquarium. He asks help to pull him out from the pipe.

Data 22

A conversation between Nemo and Gill in minutes 00:15:53 --> 00:15:56,

as follows:

NEMO

: Gill! Don't let me go belly up!

GILL

: Just calm down, Nemo.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo asks Gill to do not let him caught by the dentist, as he said "Gill! Don't let me go belly up!". He does not want to be the present for Darla, so he asks help to Gill. It is obvious that Nemo's illocutionary act is **directive**. Nemo request Gill to help him out from the dentist's seine. It is clear that this utterance is **requesting**. Requesting is an illocutionary verb used to ask politely for something.

b. Context

The conversation between Nemo and Gill above occurs in aquarium in the dentist's room. At that time, the dentist caught Nemo by a seine from the aquarium. He was going to put Nemo in a bag as a present for his niece, Darla.

Data 26

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 1:27:37 -

-> 1:27:45, as follows:

MARLIN : No, I am not gonna lose you again!

NEMO : Dad, there's no time! It's the only way we can save

Dory! I can do this!

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin said that he does not want lost Nemo again. He worries Nemo willd be caught by the fisherman. But, Nemo trises to explain that there is no time and it was the only way to save Dory. He said "Dad, there's no time! It's the only way we can save Dory! I can do this!".

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. By that utterance, the speaker explains that there is no time and it is the only way to save Dory. Through the utterance the speaker wants the hearer to believe in him. It is clear that this

utterance is **requesting**. Request is an illocutionary verb used to ask politely

for something.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Marlin above occurs in the ocean. At that

moment, Marlin does not want lost Nemo again. Therefore, he forbids Nemo

get in to the fishing net. But, continuously Nemo tries to make his father

believe that it is the only way to save Dory, and Nemo will be okay.

Data 27

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 1:27:54 -

-> 1:28:00, as follows:

NEMO

: Tell all the fish to swim down!

MARLIN

: Well, you hear my son? Come on!

a. Meaning

The dialogue above shows that Nemo wants all fish in the fishing net

swim down. It can be known from his utterance, "Tell all the fish to swim

down!". Nemo's utterance above is directive because he intends to get

someone to do something. The illocutionary force of his utterance is

requesting. He requests his father to tell all fish to swim down.

b. Context

The dialogue above is conversation between Nemo and Marlin which

occurs in the sea of Sydney. At that time, Nemo can make his father believe

that he can help Dory get out of the fishing net. Immediately, he commands

Dory and all fish in the fishing net to swim down

4) Commanding

Nemo's utterances involved in commanding of directive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 28

A conversation between Nemo and Dory in minutes 1:28:16 --> 1:28:18, as follows:

NEMO : Come on! You have to swim down!

DORY : Swim down, okay.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo gives a direction to Dory and other fish to swim down. It is known from his utterance, "Come on! You have to swim down!", Nemo's illocutionary act above is **directive**. Here, the speaker intends to get someone (the hearer) to do something. The illocutionary force of his utterance is **commanding**. Nemo commands Dory and all fish in the fishing net to swim down.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Dory above occurs in the sea of Sydney. At that moment is known that to escape from the fishing net, Dory and other fish have to swim down. Therefore, Nemo directs them to continue swim down.

3. Commissive

Commissive express what the speaker's intends. Searle in Yule (1996: 54) states that commissive is a kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit

themselves to do some in the future. Including in this type is offer, promise, swear, threat, and volunteer. The following is commissive illocutionary act in Nemo's utterances:

1) Offering

Nemo's utterances involved in offering of commissive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 24

A conversation between Nemo and Dory in minutes 1:24:54 --> 1:25:05, as follows:

DORY : I don't know where I am! I don't know what's going on, I

think I lost somebody but I, I can't remember.

NEMO : It's okay, it's okay. I'm looking for someone too. Hey,

we can look together.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Dory look sad and confused. Dory said that she lost somebody, while at the same time Nemo is looking for his father. Because both of them are looking for somebody, by this utterance, "It's okay, it's okay. I'm looking for someone too. Hey, we can look together" Nemo offers Dory to look for together. They do not know that somebody who they looking for is same, Marlin.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **commissive**. The speaker offers a help to the speaker. So, Nemo's utterance is **offering**. He offers a help to Dory to look for somebody who they mean together.

a. Context

The conversation above takes place in the ocean with Nemo and Dory as the participants. At that moment, Nemo looks Dory is confusing. When he asks her condition, she answers that she does not know where she is, she does not know what is going on, she lost somebody and she cannot remember it.

4. Expressive

Expressive is used to express feeling. As Searle in Yule (1996: 53) stated that speech acts that stated what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. Apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, congratulate, mock, pardon, praise, thank, and welcome are the example of expressive. Below the expressive illocutionary act in Nemo's utterance:

1) **Mocking**

Nemo's utterances involved in mocking of expressive illocutionary act are as follow:

Data 12

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:13:24

--> 00:13:33, as follows:

MARLIN : No, it's not okay. You shouldn't be anywhere near here.

Okay, I was right. You'll start school in a year or two.

NEMO : No, dad! Just because you're scared of the ocean—

a. Meaning

Nemo does not want start school one or two years later. He tries to refuse

his father's suggestion by saying "No, dad! Just because you're scared of the

ocean". He refuses it by mocking his father as an expression of his

disappointment of the statement of his father.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **expressive**. Nemo expresses his feel, his

disappointment by mocking his father. So, this utterance is **mocking**. Mocking

is an illocutionary verb used to make somebody seem ridiculous.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Marlin above occurs in Nemo's school.

At that moment, Marlin angry with Nemo because he plays in the ocean which

it is far from the school. Although Nemo states that he can swim well but his

father still worries about him. Therefore, he states that Nemo should not be

anywhere near the ocean and start school in one till two years later.

2) **Disappointing**

Nemo's utterances involved in disappointing of expressive illocutionary act

are as follow:

Data 13

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 00:13:33

--> 00:13:41, as follows:

MARLIN : Clearly, you're not ready. And you're not coming back

until you are. You think you can do these things but you

just can't, Nemo!

NEMO : I hate you.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Marlin is very angry and worry about Nemo. Even, he

said that Nemo cannot swim well and does not ready yet to start school. Nemo

feels disappointed with his father utterance, so he state "I hate you" to his

father.

Nemo's illocutionary act above is expressive. Nemo expresses his

disappointment of his father. This utterance includes in verb of illocutionary

act disappointing. Disappoint is an illocutionary verb used to fail to be or do

something as good, interesting, etc as was hoped for or desired or expected by

somebody.

b. Context

The dialogue above is the conversation between Nemo and Marlin which

occurs in Nemo's school. At that time, Marlin is very sure that Nemo does not

ready to start school yet. He thinks Nemo does not understand well yet about

the danger of the ocean. He also thinks that Nemo cannot swim well.

3) Apologizing

Nemo's utterances involved in apologizing of expressive illocutionary act are

as follow:

Data 21

A conversation between Nemo and Gill in minutes 00:58:31 --> 00:58:51,

as follows:

NEMO

: I'm sorry I couldn't stop the--

GILL

: No, I'm the one who should be sorry. I was so ready to get

out, so ready to taste that ocean. I was willing to put you in harm's way to

get there. Nothing should be worth that. I'm sorry I couldn't get you back

to your father, kid.

a. Meaning

From the dialogue, Nemo apologizes to Gill and all animals in the

aquarium because he cannot stop the fan. He feels regret and says "I'm sorry I

couldn't stop the--".

Nemo's illocutionary act above is **expressive**. He states what he fells. He

is regret and then apologizes to gill and friends because he cannot stop the fan.

It is clear that this utterance is **apologizing**.

b. Context

The dialogue between Nemo and Gill above takes place in aquarium in the

dentist's room. At that moment, the situation is Nemo has been successfully

enters in to the filter pipe, but he cannot stop the fan inside it. He is regret and

apologized to Gill and all the animals in the aquarium.

Data 29

A conversation between Nemo and Marlin (his father) in minutes 1:29:56 -

-> 1:30:12, as follows:

NEMO

: [coughs] Daddy?

MARLIN

: Oh, thank goodness.

NEMO

: Dad...I don't hate you.

MARLIN

: No, no, no. I'm so sorry, Nemo.

a. Meaning

Based on the context, Nemo's illocutionary act is **expressive**. He states

what he fells. He felt guilty to his father because he ever said that he hated

him (look data 42). Through his words, "Dad...I don't hate you", he intends to

express his apologies to his father. So, the illocutionary force of Nemo's utterance is **apologizing**.

b. Context

The conversation with participants Nemo and Marlin above occurs in the sea of Sydney. At that time, Nemo faints after helped Dory and other fish escape from the fishing net. He is dropped under the fishing net on the seabed. Immediately Marlin and Dory help him.

4.2. Discussion

After analyzing the whole data based on statement of the problem, the next part is the discussion of illocutionary acts used by Nemo and the context.

4.2.1. Types of Illocutionary Acts used by Nemo

In Nemo's utterances there are four kinds of illocutionary act are used, the discussion as follows:

1. Representative

One of four illocutionary acts which founded in Nemo's utterances is representative. Types of representative used by Nemo are affirm, believe, forecast, informing, denying, stating, agreeing and concluding. The data can be identified as representative is number 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30.

Affirm used by Nemo in data 3 when he makes sure his father that he really want to start school. Believe appears in data 25 when Nemo helps Dory get out from the fishing net. Data number 5 identified as forecast because in his utterance Nemo hopes or imagines that he will meet a shark. Informing is founded in four data, they are data number 4, 9, 18 and 30. Then, for denying,

stating, agreeing and concluding each of them appear once in data number 10, 11, 19 and 20.

2. Directive

The point of this illocutionary act is an utterance used to get the hearer to do something. The speaker intends to produce some effect through action of the hearer. Directive illocutionary act which is founded in Nemo's utterances are ordering, asking, requesting and commanding. The data which identified as directive illocutionary act are number 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 13, 26, 27, 30.

Data number 1 and 2 are identified as ordering because in those data Nemo orders his father to wake up. Asking of directive illocutionary act identified appears in data number 6, 14, 15 and 23. In data 6 Nemo asks a permission, while in data 14, 15 and 23 he asks for information. Data number 7, 8, 16, 17, 22, 26 and 27 identified as requesting. In those data, Nemo wants the hearer to do something for him. He mostly uses it to ask a help. Commanding appears one in data number 28. It is used by Nemo when he saves Dory and other fishes from the fisherman's fishing net. He commands them to swim down to the bottom of the sea.

3. Commissive

This illocutionary act is an act which the speaker commits to do something in the future. The example of this point are promising (e.g. "I will give you some money"), threatening (e.g. "I will kill you"), and offering (e.g. "Would you mind go to school together with me tomorrow?"). One of those examples

identified appears in Nemo's utterance, it is offering. It appears in data number 24 when Nemo offers Dory to look for someone who they mean.

4. Expressive

Expressive act is the types of illocutionary act that state or express what the speaker feels. Such as thanking (e.g. "Thanks a lot"), apologizing (e.g. "I am sorry"), congratulating (e.g. "Happy wedding, my friend"), etc. The data can be identified as expressive is number 12, 13, 21 and 29.

Systematically those data identified as mocking, disappointing and apologizing. Mocking and disappointing each of them appear once in data 12 and 13, they used by Nemo in expressing his unpleasant to his father. While apologizing, it appears twice in data 21 and 29. Nemo uses it to ask sorry to Gill and his father.

4.2.2. Context

There are some contexts of illocutionary acts used by Nemo. He uses to other characters. It includes the participants, setting and event (or situation).

In the participant there are three subcategory, addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser is a person who speaks the utterance, the addressee is a hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Then, setting is the time and place when they do a dialogue. Next, event is something that occurs in a certain place.

In Nemo's utterances, the setting of place that used is in Nemo's house, school, ocean, aquarium and the sea of Sydney. While for the addressee of Nemo's utterances, they are Marlin, Tad, Gill, Deb, Gurgle and Dory. The

next, there are many context of event (or situation) that used in Nemo's

utterances, such as when Nemo is shucked up into a pipe in the aquarium,

when Nemo meets Dory who looks sad and confused, when Nemo wakes his

father up to drive him to school, and so on as described in the research

findings.

Context is needed to know the intended meaning of the utterance. Context

has an important role in interpreting a sentence. The same utterance will have

different meaning if the context of each utterance is different. For example in

data 6 and data 11 below:

Data 6

NEMO

: Dad, dad...can I go play too? Can I?

MARLIN

: I would feel better if you go play over on the sponge beds.

Data 11

MARLIN

: This does not concern you, kids. And you're lucky I don't

tell your parents you were out there. You know you can't

swim well.

NEMO

: I can swim fine, dad, okay?

Both of those dialogues above show that the participants are Nemo and

Marlin. Nemo is the addresser, and Marlin is the addressee. But, they have

different setting and event (situation).

The first dialogue (data 6), it happens in Nemo's school. At that time,

Nemo has arrived at school, he finds his friends playing swimming here and

there. As a little fish, he has a desire to join playing with them.

The second dialogue (data 11) occurs in the ocean. At that moment, Marlin is angry. He advises Nemo. Marlin is very worry about him because with his little fin he cannot swim well.

Both of Nemo's utterances above ended by question mark. But, they have different meaning because the context of event is different. Based on the context, data 6 is involved in **asking** of **directive** illocutionary act. In that dialogue, Nemo asks permission to his father to play with his friends. While data 11, it is involved in **stating** of **representative** illocutionary act. Nemo states his believe to his father that he can swim well.