

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher analyze all of the main characters conversation happen between them one by one. The researcher starts by giving the brief summaries about what is the event going on in the conversation. The researcher analyze the aspects of speech acts (locutionary and illocutionary) used by both of the main characters in their utterance, the situation when the utterances are uttered, and the effects of it.

In performing the data, the researcher mentions the source of data in *Man of Steel* (MOS) movie, acts of the utterances are appeared, and the timeline in which the data occurs.

4.1 The discussion of speech act's aspects in the main characters utteances

Conversation 1 (Martha's desire to calm Clark in the closet of school)

Clark Kent, under the assumed name of Kal-El (Superman). When Clark is in the school, all of student look at to their teacher, but Clark does not pay attention his teacher and he just looks at around in the class, his friends, and sound of the clock. On the lesson, the teacher comes to Clark and the teacher says that who first settled Kansas, but Clark just silent and fear with blank view. He sees part of body his teacher like skull and beating heart. Then, he run out of class and hides in the closet of school. Martha (Clark's mother) is called by teacher to go to school and help Clark control his new abilities. The teacher asks to Clark to open

the door, but he does not want it. Suddenly, his mother (Martha) comes and says something from out of the door.

1. Martha : Clark?
- Clark : Leave me alone.
- Martha : **I'm here. Clark, honey, it's Mom.**

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Martha (Clark's mother) just give information to Clark that his mother at that place and outside the door.

Martha comes to her child, Clark. Both of them have close relationship. Martha has known that Clark need helping to control his new abilities. Martha tries to calm Clark just as a good manner.

The illocutionary act of Martha's utterance is representative. Martha makes sure Clark that his mother is still on there. Martha represents herself that Martha at outside the door.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark will listen her intended meaning and knows her desire in control Clark's emotion. Clark just know that all the noises he could hear manifest and it is troublesome for him. So, in this utterance Clark does not give response same as Martha's intended effect.

2. Marta : **Will you open the door?**
 Teacher : What's wrong with him anyway?

The locutionary act of the utterance above is interrogative. Martha says to Clark and asks to Clark to open the door. Then, his mother calls him again by called sweetie, but he does not pay attention.

Martha require Clark to open the door. She want to help her child to control his new abilities. She hopes that Clark will listen his mother as soon.

The illocutionary act of Martha's utterance is directives. In the utterance, Martha asks to Clark to open the door. Martha gives suggestion to Clark to open the door. Martha tries to keep calm of Clark's feeling.

From his utterance, the effect intended by Martha is Clark will open the door as soon. As the actual effect, Clark does not answer and does not open the door. So, Clark does not give response to Martha about will Clark open the door.

3. Martha : Sweetie... **How can I help you if you won't let me in?**
 Clark : The world's too big, Mom.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is interrogative. Martha asks a question to Clark about how Martha can help him if he does not let his mother in.

Martha ask about how Martha help Clark if he does not listen her mother. Martha give offer to Clark to open the door and he go out to meet his mother.

Then, Clark says to his mother that the world is too big for him, when he still in the closet of school.

The illocutionary act of the utterance above is directives. It looks that his mother still patiently waits for Clark to open the door. His mother desires to help Clark and wants to enter the warehouse of school. Thus, his mother gives the command to Clark.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark will response his mother and let his mother in the closet. The actual effect from the utterance is Clark gives response and answers that the world is too big for him same as intended by Martha.

A few minute later, Clark answers his mother and he says something in his mind that the world is too big to his mother.

4. Martha : How can I help you if you won't let me in?
 Clark : **The world's too big, Mom.**
 Martha : Then make it small. Just, um... focus on my voice.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Clark replies martha's question about how can his mother help him. Clark answer that the world is too big. This speech just gives information that the world is too big.

Clark says to his mother that the world is too big for him. He hope that he can control his new abilities, but he can not control it. Then, his mother (Martha) asks to Clark to imagine that the world is small and focus on mother's voice.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is representatives. Clark thinks that the world is too big to him. He is confusion when he looks at many people around in the classroom. Then, he sees part of body his teacher like skull and beating heart.

From this utterance , the effect intended by Clark is his mother can help him to control his new abilities and make the world become small for him. The actual effect, his mother (Marta) asks to Clark to imagine that the world is small and just focus on his mother's voice. So, Clark can imagine what his mother require.

5. Martha : **Pretend it's an island... out in the ocean. Can you see it?**
 Clark : I see it.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is imperative. Martha give an instruction to Clark in order to Clark imagine an island. Martha makes allegory to other thing in order to Clark can imagine that situation.

Martha require Clark to imagine an island out in the ocean and martha asks to Clark that can he see it. Then, Clark says to his mother (Martha) that he can imagine and see it.

The illocutionary acts of the utterance above are directives. Martha's utterance consists about command to her voice. Martha require to Clark to follow her instruction to make the world is small and focus on her voice. Then, Martha

compare the problem with imagine that he is an island out in the ocean. Martha orders Clark to imagine something that it's simple and not overreacting.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark can imagine an island out in the ocean and he can see it. The actual effect is Clark can imagine an island and he can see it same as intended by Martha.

6. Clark : I see it.
 Martha : **Then swim towards it, honey.**

The locutionary act of the utterance above is imperative. Martha gives an instruction to Clark to swim toward the island. Martha gives an imagination Clark in order to him swims to an island.

Martha require to Clark to swim towards an island out in the ocean. Finally, Clark swim toward it. He can listen what his mother require and he can control his new abilities.

The illocutionary act of the utterance above is directives. Martha requires Clark to come near to the door and identify mother's voice. Martha compare the problem with imagine that Clark will swim toward it. Then, Clark comes near and opens the door. When Clark hugs his mother, he asks something question.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark will swim toward an island out in the ocean and he can listen his mother's require. The actual effect is Clark follow instruction from his mother and he can control his feeling.

7. Clark : **What's wrong with me, Mom?**

Martha : Clark.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is interrogative. Clark asks to Martha that what is wrong with him. Clark requires reason about his mistake to his mother (Martha). Then, his mother hugs again and calls his name until twice.

Clark run out the door and hugs his mother. Clark asks a question to his mother (Martha) about what is wrong with him. His mother answers that Clark is her soon by the signal.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is expressive. Clark feels so wrong to his life. Clark does not know what will he done. Clark is confusion about what is wrong with him. Then, Clark run to his mother (Martha).

The effect intended by Clark is his mother will give explanation about his mistakes, but his mother just hugs him and call his name. The actual effect is Clark can feel what his mother feel, after his mother hugs him and call his name.

Conversation 2 (Clark explain about what he has done to Jonathan)

In the evening, there are some people come to his house. They are Clark's friend and his mother. They explain about what happen and what has done by Clark to all of friend. Clark has safe all of friend from accident of the bus. Someone explain this accident to Clark's parents and, but Clark's parents give respond with indifference. Then, Clark's father goes away to the garden to meet

Clark. Before his father (Jonathan) says something, Clark says something to his father.

8. Clark : **I just wanted to help.**

Jonathan : I know you did, but we talked about this. Right?.. Right? We talked about this.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Clark says to his father that he just wants to help his friends. Clark just gives information to his father that he does not intend anything.

Clark explains to his father that he just wants to help his friend and he does not intend anything, but his father knows about what he has done. His father (Jonathan) tries to talk about the problem that makes people afraid of Clark.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is expressive. Clark says to his father in order that his father is not angry. He wants to explain to his father that he does not want to show his super power to other people. His father understands what Clark has done.

The effect intended by Clark is that his father can understand what Clark has done. Clark hopes his father knows what Clark has done to his friends. Clark wishes there are not his friends die. The actual effect of Clark's utterance is that his father can not understand what he has done. His father requires Clark to hide his abilities in front of people.

9. Jonathan : **Clark, you have to keep this side of yourself a secret.**

Clark : What was I supposed to do? Just let them die?

The locutionary act of the utterance is imperative. Jonathan give an instruction to Clark in order to he keep this side of himself a secret.

Jonathan require to Clark to hide his abilities in front of people. Jonathan order Clark to keep this side of himself a secret. Then, Clark ask to his father that what is he suppose to do, if his friend is die.

The illocutionary act of the utterance above is directives. Jonathan orders Clark to keep his super power, because it can be scared for other people. Jonathan asks to Clark to do not behavior overreacting in front of people. Jonathan hope that Clark will not show his super power again in other people. Then, Clark says something to his father (Jonathan).

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark does not show his abilities in front of people. Jonathan want to Clark to keep this side of himself a secret. The actual effect in this utterance is Clark refuse opinion from his father. Clark states that he does not let his friends die. Clark does not care what his father says.

10. Clark : **What was I supposed to do? Just let them die?**

Jonathan : Maybe. There's more at stake here than just our lives, Clark, or the lives of those around us.

The locutionary acts of the utterance are interrogative. Clark asks a question to his father about what will he do if his friends in the accident. Clark requires suggestion to his father about what action that he can do it.

Clark require to his father (Jonathan) to give solution about what will he do if his friends in the accident. Clark ask to his father to understand what he has done. Then, his father just says “maybe”. It means that what Clark has done maybe right or maybe wrong.

The illocutionary acts of Clark’s utterance are directives. Clark asks to Jonathan about what will do if his friend is die. Clark require to his father to give suggestion about the accident.

The effect intended by Clark is his father can understand what Clark has done and does not wrong meaning. The actual effect is his father (Jonathan) just says that what Clark has done maybe right or maybe wrong. Jonathan says that all of accident maybe happens. Jonathan continues his reason to forbid Clark show his super power in front of other people.

11. Jonathan : **There's more at stake here than just our lives, Clark, or the lives of those around us.**

Clark : Why?

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Jonathan just give information to Clark that there is bigger thing here than just our live or the

live of those around us. Jonathan gives advice to Clark that he does not think there is no bigger than our live or the lives around us.

Jonathan explains about there are people live around us. Jonathan gives comparison about belief and idea which change everything.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representatives. Jonathan represent to Clark that there is bigger thing in the world than just our live. Jonathan believes that the world is big. So, Jonathan require to Clark to do not show his super power to other people.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can understand about the situation and he can look around him. The actual effect is Clark can comprehend what situation around him. There is bigger thing here than just our live or the live of those around us.

12. Jonathan : **When the world... When the world finds out what you can do it's gonna change everything. Our beliefs, our notions of... what it means to be human everything.** You saw how Pete's mom reacted, right? She was scared, Clark.

Clark : Why?

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Jonathan declare that when the world finds out him and he can do anything its will change everything, such as our belief and our idea about human everything.

Jonathan afraid if the people know about Clark's super power. Jonathan afraid if Clark's super power will change people's life about belief and idea. Jonathan compares this event with his mother's friend. Jonathan explains about how reaction his mother's friend when show it. His mother's friend was scared. Then, Clark ask a question to Jonathan that why people look at him to be scared and he asks reason why cannot help and show his super power to in front of people.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representatives. Jonathan believes that if the world knows what Clark can do everything, it will change people's life. It will change their belief and idea about human everything. Jonathan will be afraid if people will be scared about Clark's super power.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can understand about the event. The actual effect is Clark can realize what happen in around him.

13. Jonathan : **People are afraid of what they don't understand.**

Clark : Is she right? Did God do this to me? Tell me.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. This utterance just gives information to Clark that people will be scared of what they look at and what they do not understand.

Jonathan says to Clark that people will be afraid of what they do not understand. Jonathan explain to Clark that people will afraid of what they do not understand and they think about something.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representatives. In Jonathan's utterance, there is meaning about people's belief. People believe that they will be afraid of what they do not understand. Jonathan has desire to Clark that he will not show his super power in front of people.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can realize that people will afraid of what they do not understand. The actual effect is Clark do not undersatnd about the situation happen. Clark think about why God do this to him.

Furthermore, Clark asks question to his father what his mother's friend is right and what God did this to him. Clark also require to his father to tell about these events.

14. Jonathan : People are afraid of what they don't understand.

Clark : **Is she right? Did God do this to me? Tell me.**

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are interrogative. In the utterance, Clark asks question to his father (Jonathan) about what his mother's friend is right and what God do this to him. Clark use the interrogative sentence, it may to draw his feeling in this problem.

The illocutionary acts of Clark's utterance are directives. Clark require to his father (Jonathan) to give tell about actual event.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can give reason about why he is wrong. Clark asks to explanation about what his mother's friend is right and what God do this to him. The actual effect is Clark ask explanation about the problem that he feel it and ask tell about actual event.

In other side, Clark just wants to help his friends. He has not intended anything. He does not want his friends die, but different thinking with his father (Jonathan). Jonathan wants Clark to hide his super power, because it will make many people be afraid to him.

Conversation 3 (Jonathan want to show something important to Clark in the warehouse)

In the night, when Clark and his father are in the warehouse, his father shows something important to Clark. His father (Jonathan) opens the door of warehouse. Then, his father requires Clark to open the curtain in front of him. In the warehouse, his father shows a spaceship to Clark with reference to it.

15. Clark : Tell me.

Jonathan : **We found you in this.**

The locutionary act of the utterance is declarative. In the utterance, Jonathan gives information that Clark found in the spaceship. Jonathan says to Clark about where he comes from and his father show what he found to him.

Jonathan explain to Clark about how he found his child. Jonathan tries to tell Clark how he found and where he come from.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is directives. From Jonathan's utterance, it look that Jonathan shows something to Clark. Jonathan has found Clark in the spaceship with reference to it. This sentence shows that Jonathan says something with reference to a thing.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can understand what Jonathan explain and Clark can follow what he require. The actual effect is Clark follow what his father require same as intended by Jonathan.

Furthermore, his father (Jonathan) continues to say something important to Clark that his father has reported to the government about the spaceship. He believes that there is no ever come to Jonathan's house.

16. Clark : Tell me.

Jonathan : We found you in this. **We were sure the government was gonna show up on our doorstep, but... no one ever came.**

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. In Jonathan's utterance, it shows that Jonathan give information to Clark that his father has reported to the government.and there is no ever come to him.

Jonathan says to Clark that his father has reported to the government that there is the spaceship in his home. Then, his father (Jonathan) shows a thing to Clark. The thing is guides to know who is he and where is he come from.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representative. Jonathan states to Clark that his father has reported the spaceship to the government. Jonathan believes that there is no ever come to him to look for the spaceship.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can know about who is he and where is he come from. The actual effect is Clark can understand about where is he come from by he look up the spaceship in the warehouse.

17. Jonathan : **This was in that chamber with you. I took it to a metallurgist at Kansas State. He said whatever it was made from didn't even... Didn't even exist on the periodic table.**

Clark : I don't wanna be.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. From Jonathan's utterance, Jonathan just gives information about a thing that there is relation with Clark. Jonathan wants to show a thing to Clark about what he found together with Clark.

Jonathan explain to Clark that he is in here together with a champer. Jonathan show a champer to Clark. Jonathan tell Clark that the chamber is not from Earth and there is not exist on the periodic table.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representative. Jonathan represents about a thing that he find together with Clark. Jonathan says to Clark that he has taken the thing to a metallurgist at Kansas State. He continues that the thing there is no exist on the periodic table.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark receive about explanation from Jonathan and receive what he find. The actual effect is Clark receive a chamber from Jonathan which there is no exist on the periodic table. Jonathan says to Clark that Clark also does not come from the Earth. Jonathan says it with allegory used by a thing that he finds.

18. Jonathan : **That's another way of saying... that it's not from this world, Clark. And neither are you. You're the answer, son. You're the answer to "Are we alone in the universe?"**

Clark : I don't wanna be.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Jonathan declares to Clark that the thing he fined it is not from the Earth and neither is him. Jonathan continues his talk about Clark's origin. Jonathan says that Clark is the answer all of this. Jonathan talk to Clark that he is answer that we are not alone in the universe.

Jonathan explain to Clark that Clark is not from the Earth and he is answer from this event. Jonathan tell about we are not alone in the universe. Then, Clark says to his father (Jonathan) that he does not want to be super power man.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representative. Jonathan represent that Clark does not come from the Earth. Jonathan believe that Clark from other universe. Jonathan continues to talk about Clark is the answer that we not alone in the universe.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can understand about he can not alone in the universe. The actual meaning is Clark refuse about he doet want to be answer from this event. when Jonathan asks a question about the problem, Clark does not want to be the answer of the problem. Clark just wants to be human being not be superman.

19. Clark : **I don't wanna be.**

Jonathan : And I don't blame you, son. It'd be a huge burden for anyone to bear. But you're not just anyone, Clark, and I have to believe that you were... That you were sent here for a reason.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Clark declares that he does not want to be answer to this event. Clark just wants to be human being.

Clark says to his father that he does not want to be answers to this event. Jonathan does not blame his son, Clark. Jonathan just give information that Clark send to the Earth for a reason.

The illocutionary act of the utterance above is commissives. In the sentence, it shows that Clark refuse to be the answer of the problem. Clark just

wants to be human being and he does not want to have the super power. Clark refuses if he will be super power man. It is clear that Clark is not ready if he will be hero for all people.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can listen what he wants. Clark does not want to be answers to this event. The actual effect is Clark refuse to be hero in the future. Clark just wants to be human being.

Furthermore, Clark asks to reason why he will be hero in the future not to other. Clark requires his father to answer his question. And then, his father (Jonathan) answers with statement below.

20. Jonathan : **And I don't blame you, son. It'd be a huge burden for anyone to bear. But you're not just anyone, Clark, and I have to believe that you were... That you were sent here for a reason.**

Clark : Can't I just keep pretending I'm your son?

The locutionary acts of the utterances above are declarative. In this sentence, Jonathan gives information that Jonathan does not blame Clark. Jonathan says again about a huge burden for anyone to bear, because he is not just anyone. Clark is super power man.

Jonathan says to Clark that his father does not blame him. Jonathan remember Clark that he is superman who will have a huge burden for anyone to bear. Jonathan believe that his son is one of reason why his son send to the Earth.

The illocutionary acts of Jonathan's utterances are representatives. Jonathan requires Clark to believe him that Clark has sent here for a reason. Jonathan believes that Clark will help and keep people from the crime. Jonathan hopes that Clark can use his super power to peaceful in the world.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can realize that he is super power man. Clark have to a huge burden for anyone to bear in the future. The actual effect of Jonathan's utterance is Clark can understand what his father wants same as intended by his father, Jonathan.

Furthermore, Jonathan continues his talk about function why Clark sends to the Earth. Jonathan tells about all these changes that Clark will through.

21. Jonathan : **All these changes that you're going through, one day... One day you're gonna think of them as a blessing. When that day comes... you have to make a choice. A choice of whether to stand proud in front of the human race or not.**

Clark : Can't I just keep pretending I'm your son?

The locutionary acts of the utterances above are declarative. In this utterance, its shows that his father (Jonathan) gives information to Clark about all these changes that he will through it. Jonathan declares that one day Clark will think about his super power as a blessing. When the day comes, he has to make a choice. A choice of whether stands proud in front of human being or not.

Jonathan says to his son about his super power as a blessing. Jonathan explain that one day he has to make a choice. A choice of whether stands proud in front of human being or not.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representatives. Jonathan believes in the future that all these change that Clark will through it. Jonathan represents this event as a blessing for Clark. Jonathan states to Clark that one day he has to make a choice. A choice of whether Clark stands proud in front of people or not.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can realize what to be his destination in the Earth. The actual effect is Clark can stand proud in front of human being in the future. Jonathan give suggestion to Clark that his super power as a blessing.

Furthermore, Clark talk to his father (Jonathan) that can he pretend to be his son.

22. Clark : **Can't I just keep pretending I'm your son?**

Jonathan : You are my son. But somewhere out there you've... You have another father too, who gave you another name.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is interrogative. In the utterance, Clark cannot pretend to be his son. Clark asks question to his father that he cannot live alone in the universe. Clark does not want to live without his parents.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is directives. Clark requires to Jonathan that is he still his son. Then, Jonathan says to Clark that he is still his son. Then, his father (Jonathan) answers about the problem of Clark. His father give advice in order to Clark is calm.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can receive again Clark to be his son, although Clark is not his origin son. The actual effect is Jonathan still consider Clark as his son, but somewhere out he has another father who give he another name. So, Clark is still Jonathan's son.

23. Clark : Can't I just keep pretending I'm your son?

Jonathan : **You are my son. But somewhere out there you've... You have another father too, who gave you another name. And he sent you here for a reason, Clark. And even if it takes you the rest of your life, you owe it to yourself... to find out what that reason is.**

The locutionary acts of the utterance are declarative. Jonathan gives information to Clark that Clark is still his son. Jonathan will never forget it, but somewhere out there Clark has another father too, who give him another name. Jonathan thinks about the thing that Clark sends to the Earth for a reason, even though he has to look for it the rest of his life.

Jonathan says to Clark that he is still his son, but somewhere out he has another father too who give him another name and he is sent to the Earth for a reason.

The illocutionary acts of Jonathan's utterance are representatives. In the sentences, Jonathan represent about Clark's condition. Jonathan explain to Clark that Clark still his son and don't be afraid about this condition. Jonathan continues to tell about he also has another father, who give him another name. Jonathan also requires Clark to look for his another father, even though it is the rest of his life.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark still considered as Jonathan's son. But somewhere out Clark has another father too, who give he another name. The actual effect is Jonathan consider Clark as his son. Jonathan will never forget it, but somewhere out there Clark has another father too, who give him another name. Jonathan gives advice to Clark that he has to look for who is actually his father, even though all of his life just looks for it. So, the effect intended is Clark has to look for his origin father and where he comes from.

Conversation 4 (Clark's desire to help to his parent)

In the afternoon, Clark and his family go to somewhere. Clark sit down beside his father (Jonathan) who is driving a car and his mother sit down in behind. In the car, Clark says something important to his father (Jonathan). When on the way, Clark states that his life just so-so and useless. Clark tries to talk about his feeling it.

24. Clark : **I'm tired of safe. I just wanna do something useful with my life.**

Jonathan : So farming, feeding people. That's not useful?

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. Clark utter that he is tired of safe life. Clark wants to do something useful for his life. Clark gives information to his father that he wants to be a useful person. Clark require his father to listen him.

On the way, Clark says to his father (Jonathan) that he is tires of safe life and useless for his life. He wants to do something useful with his life. Then, Jonathan answer Clark's question that be Farming and feeding people is useful too.

The illocutionary acts of Clark's utterance are expressives. Clark says to his father that he is tires of safe life. Clark wants to do something useful for all people. Clark feels that his life is useless. Clark hope that he can keep and protect all people in the universe.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can understan what Clark wants. Clark wants to do something useful for his life. The actual effect is Jonathan refuse what Clark wants. Jonathan explain to useful for his life, Clark can be farming who feeding people.

Further, his father (Jonathan) give advice to Clark about what will he does for his life. Then, his father says something to Clark.

25. Jonathan : **So farming, feeding people. That's not useful?**

Clark : I didn't say that.

The locutionary acts of the sentence above are declarative. Jonathan gives information that farming and feeding people is useful for him. Jonathan declare that there are many activity that he can do something useful for all people.

Jonathan explains to Clark that there are many activity to do someting useful for his life. One of them is farming because it is feeding people.

The illocutionary acts of Jonathan's sentence are directives. Jonathan has different thinking with Clark. Jonathan has idea about useful life for Clark. Jonathan gives opinion that useful life can do with to be farming and feeding people.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can realize his condition. Jonathan consider that to be useful for many people, that is be farming because feeding people.

Furthermore, Jonathan asks a question to Clark that his statement is wrong. But, Clark does agree with his father's opinion and his father's opinion is not connecting with what he asks for it.

26. Jonathan : **Our family's been farming for five generations.**

Clark : Your family, not mine. I don't even know why I'm listening to you.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Jonathan says to Clark that Jonathan's family has been farming for five generation. Jonathan gives information to Clark that their family has been farming for five generation.

Jonathan tells to Clark that their family has been fairming for five generation, but Clark disagree with his father, Jonathan. Clark consider that his family is not farming, but Jonathan's family.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representatives. Jonathan represent that Jonathan's family has been farming a long time. Jonathan tells Clark that there is no profession to change the farmer's profession.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can understand that Clark grow in farming's family. In other side, Clark states that the farmer's profession is not his family's profession. The actual effect is Clark can not realize that he grow in farming's family. Then, Clark continues his statement about his family's origin.

27. Clark : **Your family, not mine. I don't even know why I'm listening to you. You're not my dad. You're just some guy who found me in a field.**

Martha : Clark!.

Jonathan : It's all right, Martha. He's right. Clark has a point. We're not your parents.

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. In the sentences, Clark states that the family's origin is not a farmer. Clark says to Jonathan that the farmer is not profession from Clark's family. Clark give information in order to Jonathan knows about Clark's family.

Clark says to Jonathan that Clark's family is not a farmer. Clark says again to Jonathan that Jonathan is not his parent. Then, Martha warns Clark by called his name. In other side, Jonathan say the word that Jonathan and Martha are not his parent to Clark in the car.

The illocutionary acts of Clark's utterance are representatives. Clark believes that his family is not a farmer in the fact. Then, Clark continues his talk about why he always listen Jonathan's state in everything, even though Jonathan is not his parent's origin. Clark says to Jonathan that he is just some guy who found him in a field.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can understand what he intend, Although Clark is not origin his son. The actual effect is his parent can not realize what Clark wants. His mother (Martha) gives warning to Clark that he does not talk wildly to his father (Jonathan), even though Jonathan is not his father's origin. Then, Jonathan justifies what Clark says. Clark is not wrong. He is right.

28. Martha : Clark!.

Jonathan : **It's all right, Martha. He's right. Clark has a point. We're not your parents. But we've been doing the best we can. And we've been making this up as we go along, so maybe... Maybe our best isn't good enough anymore.**

Clark : Look, Dad...

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. Jonathan says to his wife (Martha) that Clark's state is right. In this utterance, Jonathan gives information that Jonathan justifies what Clark says. And then, Jonathan says that he and his wife are not Clark's parents.

Jonathan says the word to Clark that Jonathan and Martha are not his parent to Clark in the car. Jonathan consider that Clark has opinion about his origin parent, but they have been doing the best they can.

The illocutionary acts of Jonathan's utterance are representatives. In the sentences, it represents that Jonathan justifies what Clark says. Jonathan says to Clark that they are not his parents, but they have done the best they can. They have tries as long, but their best is not good enough anymore.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can realize that Jonathan and Martha have been doing the best for him. The actual effect is Clark can recognize what his parent have been doing for him.

In a few minute ago, his mother look up outside. When Jonathan says something, Clark require his father to look up outside.

29. Clark : **Look, Dad...**

Jonathan : Hold on.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is imperative. In the sentence, Clark give instruct to his father to look up outside. Clark orders his father to look up what happen outside. And then, his father looks up outside and he go down from his car.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is directives. Clark require his father to look up out, because there is something important than their talk. Clark suggests his father to look up it.

The effect inteded by Clark is Clark orders his father to look up what happen outside. The actual effect is his father looks up and his father go down from his car. So, his father go down from his car to look up what actual happen. Then, his father requires Clark to wait for him.

30. Clark : Look, Dad...

Jonathan : **Hold on.**

The locutionary act of the utterance is imperative. From the sentence, it shows that his father require Clark and his mother to wait for him. Jonathan give instruct to Clark and his mother to go away from the event in order to they are safe.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is directives. In Jonathan's utterance, Jonathan require Clark and his mother to go away from the event. Jonathan afraid his family it's not safe. Jonathan give command to them to take cover from the disaster.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Jonathan require Clark and his mother to wait him in the car. The actual effect is Clark and his mother is still in the car.

31. Jonathan : **Go for the overpass. Go for the overpass! Take cover! Take cover! Over there. Just follow them. Take cover.**

Martha : Hank's still in the car. Hank's in the car.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is imperative. Jonathan give instruct to his family to take cover in under overpass. Jonathan asks to Clark to save his mother and takes cover in under overpass.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is directive. In the sentence, it shows that Jonathan give command to Clark to take cover from the disaster. Jonathan requires Clark to save his mother and brings to under overpass.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Jonathan require Clark and his mother (Martha) to take cover in under overpass. The actual effect is Clark and his mother (Martha) to save and take cover in under overpass. When Clark and his mother go for the overpass, his mother remembers that his dog is still in the car.

32. Martha : **Hank's still in the car. Hank's in the car.**

Clark : I'll get him, I'll get him.

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. Martha states to Clark that their dog is still in the car. Martha gives information to Clark to take their dog. Martha gives pay attention her child to take their dog and take cover in under overpass.

The illocutionary acts of Martha's utterance are representatives. Martha thinks about their dog is still in the car. Martha describe about the condition of their dog. Martha requires Clark to take their dog and take cover in under overpass.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark can take their dog in the car and take cover together in under overpass. The actual effect is Clark take their dog in the car. Finally, Clark agrees with his mother.

33. Clark : I'll get him, I'll get him.

Jonathan : **No, no. Get your mom to the overpass.**

Jonathan : Hank! Hank! Come!

Martha : Jonathan!

Clark : It's okay, it's okay.

Martha : Jonathan!

Clark : Mom, stay here.

Clark : Daaaaaad!.....

The locutionary act of the utterance above is imperative. In the utterance, Jonathan give instruct to Clark that Clark cannot come to him. Jonathan require Clark to take his mother to take cover in under overpass.

Jonathan forbid Clark to save their dog. Jonathan require Clark to get his mother to take cover in inder overpass.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is directives. Jonathan forbids Clark to take their dog. Jonathan requires Clark and his mother (Martha) to go for and take cover in under overpass. Jonathan is willing to his life just for take their dog. At last, when Jonathan takes their dog, the storm cloud comes near to him.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Jonathan forbid Clark to save their dog, but Jonathan require Clark to save and take cover his mother in under overpass. The actual effect is Clark run away and take cover his mother in under overpass.

Furthermore, Jonathan saves their dog. The dog's name is Hank. While Jonathan rescues their dog, the storm cloud is coming. After Jonathan rescues their dog, he is trapped in the car. Jonathan knows about the storm is coming, but Jonathan forbids his son to rescue his life. On the other side of it, his wife is (Martha) afraid if his husband draws blood. Martha calls his husband to be careful. Martha said, "Jonathan!!". Then, his son (Clark) tries to calm her by say something. Clark said, "It's okay, it's okay". And then, Martha calls again his husband (Jonathan) twice. Clark tries to keep calm again his mother and he requires his mother stay on the overpass. Suddenly, the storm cloud is coming quickly and takes Jonathan's body. When Jonathan's body is taken by the storm

cloud, Clark cries out loudly. Clark said, "Daaaaaad!..". Finally, his father (Jonathan) passes away forever.

Conversation 5 (Clark explain to his mother that he has known his parents' origin, when they are in front of home)

In the afternoon, Martha pot up a flower in front of home. She likes flower and her hobby is pot up a flower. A few minute later, there is someone come to her. He is his son, Clark. Martha goes to meet her son (Clark). Martha said, "Go get him. Well, look at you". Then, her dog runs to her son (Clark). At last, Martha meets her son. When Martha meets her son, Martha says something to her son.

34. Martha : Go get him. Well, look at you. **A reporter came by here.**

Clark : She's a friend. Don't worry.

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Martha gives information to Clark that there is a reporter come to her. Martha says to Clark that there is a reporter look for him. Martha thinks that the reporter who comes to her just to ask about Clark's super power. And then, Clark says to his mother that the reporter is a friend.

When Martha pot up a flower in front of home, there is someone look for Clark. She is a reporter

The illocutionary act of Martha's utterance is representatives. Martha tells to Clark that there is a reporter comes here.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark can know it that there is a reporter look for him, but Clark consider it that the reporter is his friend. The actual effect is Clark consider it that the reporter is his friend who look for him some time ago.

35. Clark : **She's a friend. Don't worry.**

Martha : Oh !.

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. Clark give information to his mother that someone who come is a friend. Clark hope his mother do not worry about the reporter in order to his mother keeps calm.

The illocutionary acts of Clark's utterance are directives. In the utterance, it show that Clark require his mother to keep calm. Clark ask to his mother do not worry about the reporter that look for him. Then, his mother (Martha) said, "Oh" by nod to Clark.

The effect intended by Clark is his mother is not afraid. The reporter who look for him is a friend. The actual effect is Martha do not worry about the reporter some time ago.

Furthermore, Clark tells to his mother that Clark has found his family's origin. After Clark says, Martha asks to Clark about who is his parents' origin. Then, Clark answers his mother.

36. Clark : Mom.
 Martha : What'?'
 Clark : I found them.
 Martha : Who?
Clark : My parents. My people. I know where I come from now.
 Martha : Wow... That's wonderful. I'm so happy for you, Clark.
 Clark : What?
 Martha : It's nothing. When you were a baby I used to lay by your crib at night... ...listening to you breathe. It was hard for you. You struggled. And I worried all the time.

The locutionary acts of the utterance above are declarative. Clark says to his mother that he has found his parents' origin. Clark gives information about where he comes from truly. Clark make convince his mother that he really know where he comes from now.

Clark says to his mother (Martha) that he has found his parent and his family. Clark know where he comes from actually.

The illocutionary acts of Clark's utterance are representatives. Clark describe about where he comes from truly. Clark believes that he has known where he comes from. Clark knows about his parents' origin and his family.

The effect inteded by Clark is his mother (Martha) can know what he feel it. Clark give informatioan where he comes from actually. The actual effect is his mother (Martha) feel happy to listen about this event. On the other side, Martha feel sad, because Martha will stay alone without his son.

Furthermore, his mother (Martha) said, “Wow... That's wonderful. I'm so happy for you, Clark”. Martha feels happy, because Clark has found his family's origin. On the other side, Clark feels strange when he saw his mother's face. Then, Clark said, “What?”. His mother answers that she it's nothing.

Conversation 6 (Clark's desire tell to his father about the reality)

In the afternoon, Clark is reading a book near the Garage of truck beside the yard. Suddenly his friends come and one of them attack him. A naughty boy invite Clark to fight, but he just silent and does not say anything. A naughty boy hit Clark and never give up to make sure his friends around him that Clark is a strong boy. A naughty boy wants Clark to hit back, but Clark does not do that. Finally a naughty boy realize that the Clark's father is pay attention from the far way. And then a naughty boy and his friends go away and let him free. Jonathan (Clark's father) close him and asking a question.

37. Jonathan : **Did they hurt you?**

Clark : You know they can't.

Based on the question of Jonathan, he applied Locution especially interogative. Jonathan asks a question to know that what does a naughty boy hurt Clark and to make sure himself that Clark is fine or not. Clark replied his father question by saying.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is expressive. Jonathan asks to Clark about his feeling. Jonathan feel that what does a naughty boy hurt Clark.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark feel fine. Jonathan know that Clark can hurt the naughty boy, but he does not want. The actual effect is Clark does not want to hurt the naughty boy.

38. Clark : **You know they can't.**

Jonathan : That's not what I meant. I meant, are you all right?

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Clark states to Jonathan that he is a naughty boy and his friend will never hurt him.

Illocutionary acts that used by charlk is expressive. It looks that he is express him self that a naughty boy and friends will never hurt him, because Clark is a strong boy and anybody will be defeated him.after that Jonathan asks him again with the question.

The effect intended by Clark is Jonathan can understand what he wants. Clark explain to Jonathan that he can hurt the naughty boy, but he does not want to do it. The actual effect is Jonathan has known what Clark has done.

39. Clark : You know they can't.

Jonathan : **That's not what I meant. I meant, you all right?**

Clark : I wanted to hit that kid. I really wanted to hit him so bad.

Locution acts used by Jonathan, especially Interogative. Jonathan does not mean his first question suits with Clark answer. So that, Jonathan ask that question to make sure about the condition of his child.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is representative. Jonathan asks a question to Clark about his condition. Jonathan asks to Clark that he is all right. Clark look at his father and replied.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark will not hurt the naughty boy. Clark realize it that the fight will not solve the problem. The actual effect is Jonathan say the word that what Clark has done its right.

40. Clark : **I wanted to hit that kid. I really wanted to hit him so bad".**

Jonathan : I know you did. I mean... ..part of me even wanted you to, but then what?

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Clark says to Jonathan that he wants to hit his friend, but he does not want.

In this case Clark's utterance applied illocutionary acts, especially expressive. It can be seen in his expression "I really wanted to hit him so bad" . of course, Clark feels annoying with the bad attitude of a naughty boy and friends and also he wants to hit back but he can manage himself to be patient. After hear the expression of Clark, Jonatan give advice to him.

The effect intended by Clark is order to his father (Jonathan) know it what he has done by not do anything. Clark really wants to hit the naughty boy, but he does not want it. The actual effect is Jonathan has known what Clark means.

41. Clark : I wanted to hit that kid. I really wanted to hit him so bad.
Jonathan : **I know you did. I mean... part of me even wanted you to, but then what? Make you feel any better?**

Locutionary acts used at the statement above, especially interrogative by Jonathan's utterance. Jonathan asks Clark again.

The illocutionary act of Jonathan's utterance is directives. Jonathan says to Clark that by hit his friend to make him feel any better.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can control his emotion. Jonathan give advice in order to Clark always patient in anything. The actual effect is Clark can control his emotion and always patient and don't ever show his abilities in front of many people.

42. Clark : ... (listen)
Jonathan : **You just have to decide what kind of man you want to grow up to be, Clark.**

The locutionary act of the utterance above is declarative. Jonathan says to Clark that he can decide his future.

Based on the explanation above His father (Jonatan) applied illocutionary act. Especially directives. Jonathan's utterance is asking to his child to think about the future. He asks to Clark to decide what kind of man that he wants to become in adult because his father want to see his child be a good man, has a good job and has a good character. After that, Jonathan's utterance in the sentence.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark can decide his future. Jonathan require to his child to think about the future what kind of man that he wants to become. The actual effect is Clark recognize that he will grow up and will become adult. So, Clark have to decide what kind of man that he wants in the future. It is to be a good man.

43. Clark : ... (listen)

Jonathan : **Because.... whoever that man is, good character or bad, he is... he is gonna change the world.**

The locutionary act of Jonathan's utterance above is declarative. Jonathan declare to Clark that whatever his attitude at now, Clark will change the world.

In this case, Jonathan applied illocutionary especially directives. Jonathan says to Charlk that if he grows become adult, whatever his attitude, become a good character or bad, Charlk will change the world. The utterance of Jonathan is Charlk a wonderful man, because in his father mind (Jonathan) Charlk is different with another child. He knows that Charlk is not his origin son, and Jonathan sure

that Charlk will change the world someday. It means that Jonatan believes in Charlk has a power to save the people who needs help and look after the truth.

The effect intended by Jonathan is Clark have to make his attitude to be a good man, because Clark will change the world someday. Jonathan just remember Clark that whatever his attitude at now, he will change the world someday.

Conversation 7 (While Clark kent has arrived at home, after he fight with the crypton people)

In the afternoon, Martha is alone at home because Clark is fighting with the crypton people in the city. Martha look at the door to wait his son, but directly his son back home. Martha looks very happy and hug him quickly. Martha look at the costum which Clark wears. Clark wears a Superhero costum, the colour is dark blue, there is a piece of cloth in his back, and there is a simbol “S” in the chest.

44. Clark : Mom?.

Martha : I’m all right. **Nice suit, son**

The locutionary act of Martha’s utterance above is exclamative. Martha give response about Clark’s costum. Martha feel poud of his son as a super hero who save people in the world.

In this case, Martha uses illocutionary acts, especially expressives. Martha’s utterance by saying “Nice suit, son” because she feels pround of his son

as a super hero who save many people in the Earth from the cruel people of Krypton who want to take the codex and take the world. Martha express her proud to his child who able to defeating them.

The effect intended by Martha is Clark can feel proud with his costum. The actual effect is Martha feels proud of his son as a super hero who save many people from the cruel people of Krypton.

45. Clark : I'm so sorry.

Martha : **It's only stuff, Clark. It can always be replaced. But you cannot be.**

The locutionary act of Martha's utterance above is exclamative. Martha give response about his son, Clark. Martha says to Clark that his son can not be replaced.

The above data are illocutionary acts, especially expressives. It happened in front of Martha's house. When Clark back home, he saw his parents house very mess and broken. It caused by the people of Krypton's people who force Clark's mother in the house to look for the Condex. Martha's utterance is to make Clark does not think about the stuff in the house because Stuff cannot be compare with the her son (Clark).

The effect intended by Martha is Clark can understand that he can not be replaced by the stuff. The actual effect is Clark is dear his mother. Clark can not go away from his mother.

46. Clark : **Mom, Zod said this Condex.. he's looking for can actually bring my people back.**

Martha : Isn't that a good thing?

The above data are locutionary acts, especially Declarative. Charlk utterance is giving the information to his mother that Zod said to him about the Condex can bring the people of Krypton back.

The illocutionary act of Clark's utterance is directives. Clark believes that Krypton's people can come back. On the other side, his mother (Martha) think about what is that a good thing to bring Krypton's people back.

The effect intended by Clark is his mother (Martha) agree with his thinking, but his mother disagree with Clark's thinking. The actual effect is Martha still compare about what is that a good thing or a bad thing.

47. Martha : Isn't that a good thing?

Clark : **I do not think they are interested in sharing this world.**

The locutionary act of Clark's utterance above is exclamative. Martha give response about Krypton's people. Clark thinks that Krypton's people are interested in sharing in the world.

In this case Charlk applied illocutionary acts, especially representatives. Charlk utterance is he is not sure about the people of Krypton interested in sharing

the world because in his mind, Zod is arrogant and cruel man and also he can do anything that he wants without thinking another people.

The effect intended by Clark is Martha has think about the problem same as intended by Clark. Clark thinks that Krypton's people can not share in the world. The actual effect is Clark and his mother think that Krypton's people is cruel to people in the Earth.