

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE MOVIE THE
LORD OF THE RINGS : THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING
(A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the faculty of cultural science Hasanuddin University in partial
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Program*

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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THESIS

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on Monday, 7 December 2020 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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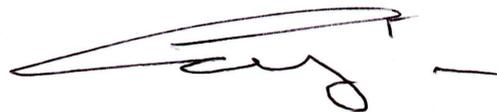
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.413/UNA.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Fitrah Rahman (F21116027) to be examined at the English Literature Program Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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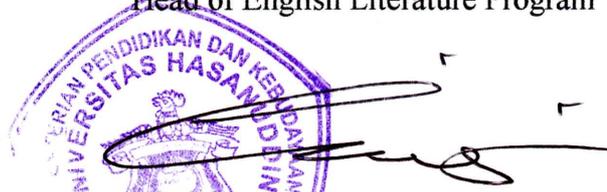
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(Fitrah Rahman)

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ABSTRACT

Fitrah Rahman. *An analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Movie The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring (A Pragmatic Analysis)* supervised by **Ayub Khan** and **Karmila Mokoginta**.

The aims of this research are (1) To know the direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the characters in the movie *The Lord of The Rings :The Fellowship of The Ring*; and (2) To know the significant type of illocutionary acts used in *The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring*.

This research employed descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of illocutionary acts which are taken from the movie and its script and classified them into direct or indirect illocution and determined the type of illocutionary acts according to the John R. Searle's concept.

In this research, the writer found that the characters in *The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The ring* use both direct and indirect illocutionary acts. In direct illocution, there are four types of illocutionary acts, those are directive (asking, commanding, suggesting, warning, ordering), representative (informing, describing, asserting), commissive (assuring, rejecting, promising) and expressive (welcoming, apologizing). While in indirect illocutionary acts, the writer also found four types of illocutionary acts, those are representative (informing, denying, predicting, insisting), directive (ordering, requesting, commanding, warning, suggesting, admonishing), commissive (assuring, threatening, rejecting, convincing, offering, challenging, promising), and expressive (welcoming, complaining, apologizing, suspecting, mocking). In direct illocutionary acts, the significant type of illocutionary acts used in the movie is the act of representative, while in indirect illocutionary acts, the significant type of illocutionary acts that used in the movie is the act of directive.

Keyword : *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Utterance*

ABSTRAK

Fitrah Rahman. Analisis Tindak Ilokusi dalam Film *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* (Analisis Pragmatik), dibimbing oleh **Ayub Khan** dan **Karmila Mokoginta**.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh tokoh dalam film *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*; dan (2) Untuk mengetahui tindak ilokusi yang signifikan digunakan dalam film *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan dan menganalisis tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdapat dalam film dan skripnya kemudian mengklasifikasikannya dalam tindak tutur ilokusi langsung atau tidak langsung dan menentukan jenis tindak tutur ilokusinya berdasarkan teori dari John R. Searle.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menemukan bahwa tokoh dalam film *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The ring* menggunakan tindak ilokusi baik langsung maupun tidak langsung. Dalam ilokusi langsung terdapat empat jenis ilokusi, yaitu direktif (bertanya, memerintah, menyarankan, memperingatkan, meminta), representatif (menginformasikan, mendeskripsikan, menegaskan), komisif (meyakinkan, menolak, menjanjikan) dan ekspresif (menyambut, meminta maaf). Pada tindak ilokusi tidak langsung, penulis juga menemukan empat jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu representatif (menginformasikan, menyangkal, memprediksi, memaksa), direktif (memerintah, meminta, memerintah, memperingatkan, menyarankan, menegur), komisif (meyakinkan, mengancam, menolak, menawarkan, menantang, menjanjikan), dan ekspresif (menyambut, mengeluh, meminta maaf, mencurigai, mengejek). Dalam ilokusi langsung jenis ilokusi yang sering digunakan dalam film adalah tindak representatif, sedangkan pada ilokusi tidak langsung jenis ilokusi yang sering digunakan dalam film adalah tindak direktif.

Kata Kunci : *Tindak Tutur, Tindak Ilokusi, Ujaran*

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

People use language to convey their messages to one another. One of the ways in communication is conversation. When people use language in a conversation, they produce utterances in a particular context. An utterance is a unit of analysis of speech which has been defined in various ways but most commonly as a sequence of words within a single person's turn at talk that falls under a single intonation contour. These utterances must be understood by the hearers in order that the speaker's messages can be delivered successfully. Therefore, it is necessary to know the context of the conversation.

When the speakers of a language produce utterances in a given context, they also perform actions such as informing, commanding, requesting, etc. These actions are known as speech acts. There are three types of speech act. The first is locutionary act (an act of saying something) which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances. Or, it can be said that locutionary act is the textual meaning of utterance produced by a speaker. Second is illocutionary act (an act in saying something) which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. Third is perlocutionary act (a certain effect of utterances may have on the hearer) which is the effect of illocutionary act. Illocutionary acts is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The most important study from three kinds of speech act is illocutionary acts, it becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatics comprehension.

The different types of speech act show many functions such as exchanging factual information, intellectual information, emotional attitudes, moral attitudes, persuasion, and socializing. It also reveals various communicative intentions of the speakers in producing utterances. The speakers highly expect that the hearers understand speakers' intention. In fact, the meaning in conversation is sometimes expressed implicitly. The implicit expression provides proposition which is not expressed explicitly in the utterances.

In other words, illocutionary act is the purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. It will decide the listener's understanding or act (perlocution) as effect of the utterance. It means that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the listener. The most important study from three kinds of speech act is illocutionary acts. It becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatic comprehension.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterance.

Illocutionary act has some different types. There are five classification of illocutionary act; they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Illocutionary acts is used to analyze any utterances who produced by the listener and the speaker.

Each type of illocutionary acts above has a different context and meaning. First representative, that the speaker believes something being the case or not. Second is directive when the speaker requesting to the listener, listener perform an action. Third, commissive which asks the speaker to do something in the future. The fourth is expressive showing an expression how the speaker feels about the situation. The last is declarative, which changes world by the utterance which is produced.

Illocutionary acts can be found in the daily life conversation. As the example conversations found in some media, especially in the electronic media, like a movie. Movie becomes the most influential media than another media since as audio and visual, they work together to make the audience interested to watch. Movie script is a good example of conversation which can be taken as the object of the study.

In this research, the writer used movie as an object, entitled *The Lord of The Ring volume 1 The Fellowship of The Ring*, a fantasy adventure movie directed by Peter Jackson based on the the first volume of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* novel. The writer analyze the illocutionary acts from a movie because it can become a reflection of ordinary people in daily life. What is going through in the society and what people need can be seen in the movie. It can become a representation of some illocutionary acts that are always performed by the speaker.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The writer identifies some problems which relate to her study in The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring movie, those are :

1. The characters in the movie make the addressee try to guess what the meaning behind their utterances.
2. It is difficult to understand the meaning of the utterances without knowing the context.
3. The characters in the movie prefer to implicate their meaning instead of saying what they actually intend to convey.

1.3 Scope of Problem

In order to reach the expected goals of the research, the writer focus on analyzing speech acts in The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring that produced by the characters of the movie. Therefore, to be specific, the writer focused on analyzing thirty utterances which contain both direct and indirect illocution based on Searle's theory and the significant type of illocutionary acts used by characters in the movie.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the direct and indirect illocution performed by the characters in the movie The Lord of The Rings Movie : The Fellowship of The Ring?
2. What is the significant type of illocutionary act used in The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of the Ring movie?

1.5 Objectives of Writing

Base on the research questions above, the writer want to get the targets bellow:

1. To describe the direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the characters in the movie The Lord of The Rings :The Fellowship of The Ring.
2. To know the significant type of illocutionary acts used in The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring.

1.6 Significance of Writing

This writing intends to help some the readers especially those who interested in the topic of illocutionary act and wants to deepen their knowledge on illocutionary acts by the movie The Lord of The Rings. Furthermore, to understand what the characters mean we can use illocutionary acts and analyze their utterances to recognize their characterization and interpret what the speaker really means. Then, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of the whole movie.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

Some writers have done similar studies to this writing. The writer found at least three students had written about this topic. The following is the research related to this writing:

The first is a research by Andi Asniar entitled “Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie” in 2019. This research analyzed the types of direct and indirect illocutionary uttered by the characters in *Crazy Rich Asian* Movie. The findings showed direct illocutionary acts uttered two types of illocutionary acts, assertive (asserting) and directive (ordering and asking); while, indirect illocutionary acts contain all five types of illocutionary acts; assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declaration.

The second is a research by Aini Sahrah entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Situational Comedy Series *The Cosby Show*” in 2017. This research aimed to investigate the types and kinds of speech acts occurred in the situational comedy television show “The Cosby Show”. The writer found types of sentences (declarative, interrogative and imperative), type of direct illocutionary acts (asserting, asking, ordering) and some kinds of act which is classified into indirect illocutionary acts (suggesting, rejecting, affirming, admitting, reinforcing, ignoring, informing, reminding, accusing, denying,

defending, protesting, ordering, inviting, offending, assuring, complaining, praising, and mocking.

The third is a research by Faisal entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Hillary Clinton’s Speech: A Discourse Analysis” in 2017. This research aimed at disclosing in detail about classifying the types of illocutionary acts, the direct and indirect illocutions in the speech. The result of this study showed four types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton’s speech (representative, expressive, directive and commissive) and the representative type showed dominant occurrence in the speech (42.5%.)

This research is different from those previous studies above. The writer has analyzed the sentence types, direct and indirect illocution and explained the context of the conversations to show the meaning of speaker utterances. The writer also identified the significant type of illocutionary acts used by the characters in the movie.

2.2 The Theoretical Discussion

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one branch of linguistics which studies the meaning as conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. As Yule (1996:3) states, “pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener”. This definition shows that the meaning learned in pragmatics is context-bound or context dependent. It is different from semantics that learn the meaning without involving the context.

Context holds the important role and cannot be separated in learning pragmatics. The advantage of studying pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes and goals, and the kinds of actions performed by the addresser.

According to explanation above, the writer can concluded pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation with linguistic meaning in context. In other words, the meaning of pragmatics is determined by the context, who is speaking, to whom, where, when, how, and what the function of the utterance.

2.2.2 Context

Context is situation or condition when the utterances performed. By understanding the situation or condition when the utterance performed, the hearer can guess and understand what the speaker actually means. "context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance" (Leech, 1983: 13). In addition, Leech (1983) specifies five aspects of the speech situation that should be considered as follows:

1. Addresser or addressee : Following the practice of Searle and others, Leech refers to addressers, as a matter of convenience, as S (speaker) and H (hearer).
2. The context of an utterance : Context has been understood in various way, for example to include relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of an utterance. It is considered to be any background knowledge assumed to

be shared by speaker and hearer, which contributes to the hearer's interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance.

3. The goal(s) of an utterance : It is useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talk about its intended meaning, or the speaker's intention in uttering it.
4. The utterance as a form of act or activity (a speech act) : pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situation, in time.
5. The utterance as a product of a verbal act : there is another sense in which the word utterance can be used in pragmatics. It can refer to the product of a verbal act, rather than to the verbal act itself.

2.2.3 Speech Act

According to an American language philosopher J. R Searle (1979), speaking a language is performing speech act such as asking question, making statement, giving commands or making promises. Searle stated that speech acts are the basic or minimal unit of linguistic communication. The speech acts are used in utterances in movies. The writer has said before that her writing choose a movie as object of the research which we can find kinds of speech act.

Speech acts is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something,

the speaker solely does not just utter something and there is meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

All utterances show that speech acts consist of a locutionary act (the act of saying something), an illocutionary act (the act of doing something), and a perlocutionary act (the actual effect achieved by saying). Searle (1976) says that the smallest unit in communication is speech acts, such as asserting, ordering, commanding, refusing, rejecting, thanking, apologizing, etc. he develops hypothesis which basically says that every utterance contain an action, not just the utterance which has performative verb.

The following are the explanation of kinds of speech acts :

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance. It is called by the act of saying something. According to Austin (1962), a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense.

According to Cutting (2002 : 16) “what is said, the form of word uttered : the act of saying something is known as the locutionary act”. For example, “who are you?”. This utterance is a locutionay act with distinct phonetic, syntactic, and semantic features, but it also counts as the act of asking to the listener (an illocutionary act).

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. An illocutionary act is accomplished via utterance with a communicative intention. A speaker may perform illocutionary act to make a promise, offering, asserting, etc.

Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an illocutionary act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill or the type or action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983 : 244) illocutionary act is the act viewed in terms of the utterances significance within a conventional system of social interaction. In social conversation, illocutionary acts are usually used for different intention such as apologizing, complaining, admitting, thanking, etc. Example of illocutionary force includes accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing and thanking. In example "I'm very glad to you for all you have done for me" performs the illocutionary act of thanking.

An utterance can have more than one illocution, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocution. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered. While the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have.

1) Direct illocution

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983 : 249) “the direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading by a grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered”. Based on that definition, we can conclude that a direct illocution is an illocutionary in which only the illocutionary force and propositional content literally expressed by the lexical items and syntactic form of the utterance are communicated.

2) Indirect Illocution

According to Yule (1996), indirect illocution means that the speaker does not explicitly state the intended meaning behind the utterance. It is the hearer’s task to analyse the utterance to understand the meaning. That statement means sometimes the speaker utters to the hearer an implicit meaning. On the other hand, aspect on non-language must be considered from the other to know what the speaker means in this case. Sometimes the speaker says something but means another.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is about producing the effect of the utterance. It is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. For example, when a boy says to a girl “you are very beautiful”, if the girl is attracted to the boy usually the girl will blush and feel happy.

Lyons (1997 : 730) a perlocutionary act is an act performed by means of saying something, to believe that something is so persuading someone to do something moving someone to anger, consoling someone in his distress, etc, means that perlocutionary act can be effective only if the speaker utters an utterance that can affect hearer on his behaviour, feeling or beliefs.

A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speaking. Whether intentional or not. It is therefore an act performed by speaking. Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

2.2.4 Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Searle (1979) classified the category of illocutionary acts. It consists of five different types as the following:

1. Assertive

Assertives is what the speaker believes. Type of sentence are covered in assertives are sentence of statement of fact, question,

conclusion, and description. According to Searle state, “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, to see truth of the expressed proposition” (1979:12).

A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values ‘true or false’. These kinds of illocutionary act represent a subjective state of mind, the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief. The examples of assertive acts are: stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and the like.

2. Directive

According to Searle (1979:13):

“The illocutionary point of these consist in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something”

Directives is what the speakers say to ask the hearer to do something. It means the speaker wants the hearer to do what the speaker wants. The sentences that include in directives are sentence of commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

One of speech acts that embody speaker to the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goal (of the speaker's mostly)-the illocutionary point is the extreme end of this utterance, classical imperative. Here are the examples of directive acts: ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, advising, asking and the like.

3. Expressive

Expressives is what the speaker feels. The sentences included in expressives are sentence of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow. According to Searle (1979:12). , “The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content”

As the name says this speech act expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective, telling us nothing about the world. For example, when the speaker say 'I am sorry' when stepping on a person's toe, it does not change anything here, done is done. Both stepper and stepped will have to live with the change that a stepped on toe represents. Because of its subjective character, expressive speech act is also subject to limitations and changes according to different conceptualization of social guilt behavior. There are several examples of expressive acts: welcoming, refusing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising and the like.

4. Declaration

Declarations is what the speaker says to change the propositional content and reality. It shows that what a speaker says can cause a change to the listener. According to Searle (1979:16-17) “It is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality”

In Searle's word, declarative is kind of illocutionary act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institution. This kind of illocution brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act. Generally, the speaker must hold some position in an extra linguistic institution in order the speech act can be effective. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, consecrate.

5. Commissive

Searle state "The illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action" (1979:14).

For the example:

"I promise to never do it again"

The speaker makes a promise to the listener that the speaker will never do what he/she/has done. This utterance is included in commissive because it is a promise that relates to some future action.

This is operated by means of creating an obligation. This obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of the directive. We can compare a request and a promise, the focus of the obligation created is different. The promise creates an obligation in the promising while the request does so in the require. This kind of illocutionary act commits the speaker to some future course of action. Point of this is the speaker himself intends to do something. There are

some examples of commissive acts: promising, offering, undertaking, contracting and the like.

2.2.5 The Lord Of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring Movie

This research only be concerned with movie *The Lord of The Rings : The Fellowship of The Ring*. It is based on the first volume of J. R. R. Tolkien's novel *The Lord of the Rings*. This movie was released in 2001 directed by Peter Jackson and followed by *The Two Towers* (2002) and *The Return of The King* (2003).

This movie is about the adventure of Frodo Baggins, a little hobbit who take the ring of power to Mordor, the place that the ring will be destroyed. On his way to Mordor, he and his friends were hunted by the enemy who want to take the ring of power. The main actors of this movie are Elijah Wood as Frodo Baggins, Ian McKellen as Gandalf, Sean Astin as Samwise Gamgee, Viggo Mortensen as Aragon, Billy Boyd as Peregrin Took/Pippin, Dominic Monaghan as Gimli, and Orlando Bloom as Legolar Greenleaf.