THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN "WONDER" MOVIE BY R.J. PALACIO

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Abstract

Language is a core of communication and in pragmatics, it is analyzing the information about the development of language and knowledge of language in general and it is related with human language and its context. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning that communicated with the speaker and interpreted by a listener. Context also holds the important rules and cannot be separated in learning pragmatics itself. Therefore, to learn and understand the meaning and it's context of spoken between speaker and hearer in an utterance, then learning the speech act and it's parts is one of the important things. This research discusses about the use of illocutionary acts in "Wonder" movie. The focus analysis on this research is not only on the main character, but on the whole conversation from each character at the movie by classified it into five types by using John Searle's (1975) theory. The data of illocutionary that appears on Wonder movie is analyzed by using the context situations to find out the flow of each utterance from the speaker and listener. Researcher used the Pragmatic Approach and speech act theory to find out the types of illocutionary act contained in Wonder movie. And, from the result of this analysis, it was found that there are 5 types of illocutionary acts that classified by Searle (1975) in Wonder movie, that known as Representatives or Assertive, Directives, Comissives, Expressive and Declaration.

Keywords*: Movie / Film, Illocutionary, Pragmatic Approach.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of a very complex social phenomenon and it is include the social problems, culture, situational and the researcher believes language is a core of communication. In conducting a communication, everyone needs language as an intermediary between the speaker and listener, so that the communication can run smoothly and finally a good relationship will be established between the speaker and the listener. Therefore, in this case language plays a very important role so that a communication can be established properly.

However, the researcher also believes that language does not only play an important role in communication between speakers and listeners directly but, it also has function in literary works that is between writers and readers. This is

because a work can only be clearly understood by the reader if the work uses language as a tool to bring the reader's imagination to be the same as what the writer himself thinks. Then, the conclusion is that; a language and literary works are two inseparable things.

Language is a very important thing in every person's life, and we do know it which is language used as a concept to interpret an important thing in their daily life or in another important thing in outside of their life. A literary work requires language as a tool or means so that someone is able to understand a literary work itself. Without language, a literary work will not be able to be understood by its readers. In the other words, a literary work can only be understood through a language. Therefore, the researcher do believes that language is a system of conventional spoken in life and it is manual or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participant in its culture. Language is a part of linguistic that is study about every part of languages itself.

In addition, approaching the language by linguistic view is not enough because language studies also concern with the social and situational factors. Yule (1996) said that, when a person in doing a discourse analysis it is involving syntax and semantic as based, but the important thing in doing this is pragmatic. Because, pragmatic is study about the relation between sign and interpreter. In pragmatics, it is analyzing the information about the development of language and knowledge of language in general and it is related with human language and its context that have a close relation. Pragmatic is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined the context of society.

Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view. Therefore, to learn and understand the meaning and it's context of spoken between speaker and hearer in an utterance, then learning the speech act and it's parts is one of the important things. In this case, pragmatic is an important thing that is closely related to the speech act itself.

According to John Searle (1975) the illocutionary act is a core that is classified into five types of speech acts, as follows; *Assertive:* state, propose, express opinions, swear, and report; *Directive:* command, ask, and advise;

Commissive: offering and promising; *Expressive:* thanking, praising, welcoming, threatening, and blaming; *Declaration:* resign, call, and excommunicate.

In addition, by reading and learning more this theory then we would know that language is not much easy as what we know. The fact is for some people language is a simple thing that only used by them to communicate each other. But, the important thing is that, language is one of a complex phenomenon that happened in our environment, include the social problems, culture, and situational. There are also has some advantages when we study about language through pragmatics; we can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, propose or goals and it's be kind of action (for example is requesting something) that they are performing when they speak each other. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning that communicated with the speaker and interpreted by a listener. Levinson (1983) defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.

According to George Yule (1996) theory of speech acts was found for the first time by Austin (1956), a professor at Harvard University that the form of this theorywas then recorded by J.O.Urmson (1965) entitled "How to do Things with words". But the theory only grew steadily after Searle (1969) published his book entitled Speech Acts: "An Essay in the Philosophy of Language". He argues that communication is not just a symbol, a word or a sentence, but it would be more appropriate to call a product or a result of a diary, a word or sentence in the form of a speech act of behavior.

Illocutionary act is one of the speech act in pragmatics. When we study more deeply about it, we can find that locution, illocuton and perlocution has an interesting relation each other. We can found that, these things are used by human in their daily lifes and interactions to communicate each other. In addition, the researcher found that in John Searle's (1975) new book entitled "Language in Society: A Classification of Illocutionary Acts", Searle divided the illocutionary

act into some types. Searle (1969) starts with the notion that when a person speaks, he/she performs three different acts, i.e. utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts consist of simply of uttering strings of words. Propositional acts and illocutionary acts consist characteristically of uttering words in sentences in certain context, under certain condition, and with certain intention.

Searle's (1975) classifications of speech act is become the main point on this research that uses by the researcher itself. And to assist researchers in examining the use of speech acts using the theory of Searle (1975), researchers also use the Context of Situation as the basis of this study in order to help researchers find the flow of speeches made by speakers and listeners, namely by using the theory of Hymes (1974)). According to Hymes (1974) he describes the context of situation which he uses the word of Speaking as an acronym for the various factors he deems to be relevant: Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Norms of Interaction and Interpretation.

Thus, in this research the researcher chose to analyze the illocutionary acts in one of a literary work. Illocution itself was be analyzed by another researcher in some literary works such as drama, novel, movie and short stories. Then it is will be easy for the future researcher to find out or look for the references in any sources. When the researcher decided to analyze speech act, the researcher decided to analyze it on movie, one of the literary works. Movies are a series of moving pictures and shown in cinemas, or televisions played by an actress/actor. Movie is one of a literary works that can be analyze by some people. We can found some facts in movie, when we are tryingto analyze or identified it more. For example is; in a movie we can analyze about the psychological of the main character, femism in the movie, or even the speech acts that contain in the movie itself.

In addition, the researcher decided to analyze about speech acts the use of illocutionary act in Wonder movie by using the pragmatic approach and the theory by John Searle (1975) about the classifications of Illocutionary act. The movie was created by R.J. Palacio. Wonder is a movie from Hollywood, created from the

best-selling novel by R.J. Palacio and was directed by Stephen Chbosky that talking about a boy named August Pullman. Wonder is a movie with a drama-family genre that aired last November 2017. This is talking about the figure of August Pullman who has the nickname Auggie, a man who has a difference compared with another children his age. Thus, the researcher believes that in this movie it can be so much speech act that can be analyzed by using types of illocutionary acts and also how it's context. The researcher will analyzed the use of illocutionary act on this movie from each character on the movie itself.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research of this study is qualitative research. Qualitative method is a method of research which describes and explores the phenomena by collecting the data. Descriptive method is a method of a research to examine the status of an object, a condition, system of thought, an event or even status of a group of men. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) qualitative data analysis some steps that doing by a researcher to complete an analysis or a research. The data format of the research is textual data and non numeric data. Thus, this research explains and explores the information, the data, and the fact. Qualitative research can be used to strengthen the opinion based on the data collected.

There are also two kinds source of the data on this research, primary data and the secondary data. The researcher needs the primary data as a basic of this research so this research can be more complete. Then readers have to know that the primary data in this research is a movie entitled Wonder by R.J Palacio and the theory from Searle (1975) as the main theory. The second is the secondary data that helps the researcher to strengthen the information that has been collected by the researcher itself. The secondary data in this research is data obtained from literature sources and variety of other sources that consist about the theory, journal, and article.

The technique of collecting data in this research is using a documentation method based on the transcript and also taken from some sources. Documentation analysis is a social research method and is an important research tool in its own right, and is an invaluable part of most schemes of triangulation, the combination

of methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon (Bowen, 2009). The researcher use written documents or other artifacts to gain and understanding of the phenomenon under study and, in order to seek convergence and corroborations, qualitative researchers usually use at least two resources through using different data sources and methods.

Document analysis can be used in many different fields of research, as either a primary method of data collection or also as a compliment to other methods. Documents can provide supplementary research data, making document analysis a useful and beneficial method for most research. Documents can provide background information and broad coverage of data, and are therefore helpful in contextualizing one's research within its subject or field (Bowen, 2009). Therefore, in this research the researcher is using the theory from Miles and Huberman (1984).

According to Miles and Huberman (1984), the technique of analyzing data through three (3) important stages, as follow as; *(1) data reduction:* on this first step of analyzing data, the researcher takes some important data as the main analysis and also the supporting data to strengthen the analysis, because taking the important and supporting data from the field or from some sources to pick it, then choose to simplify the data by summarizing the essentials in accordance with focus of the research problem is an important thing to do by the researcher on this step or data reduction. To analyze this research, the researcher took the important data from the movie scripts to find out all the types of illocutionary acts by Searle's theory; *(2) Data Display:* in this research, the researcher collects all of the data and then describing the events in a descriptive paragraph as the discussions and also describing the conversation that took from the script. On this part, the researcher describes the Context situation on the movie as a descriptive text to explain the types of illocutionary act that is found by the researcher; *(3) Conclusion Drawing:* this is help readers to understand the whole research by reading the conclusion itself. In this research, conclusion drawing is the last step that is does by researcher to complete the analysis. This is about the final conclusion that should be in a research, and this step may not appear until all of

data collections done, and it is depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency. Therefore, the conclusion of this research is about all of the data that is collected by researcher the then the researcher concluded or describes it into some paragraph and put it in the last chapter of this research.

This research uses the pragmatic approach as the base of research. According to Wahyudi (2008), he state that pragmatic approach is a study of literature approach that focuses on the role of readers in receiving, understanding, and appreciating a literary works itself. The literary works that present to the readers have a power of communication to be generated by the content that conveyed through the language. Then, readers with different backgrounds can also take an impression, meaning, and benefits of the contents of the literary work.

Based on the description all of the theories above, the this research is analyzing the use of speech act and also using the theory from John Searle (1975) about the classification of illocutionary acts and the theory from Miles and Huberman (1984) about the context of situation. Both of that theories is using by the researcher to analyze a movie entitled "Wonder" by RJ. Palacio. The focus of this research is to find out the illocutionary act and the context situation on the movie.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part presents the result and discussions of this research. This result is divided into five concepts such as assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives. And the discussions will be explains by the context of situation of the conversation on the movie itself.

Findings

The classification of illocutionary act by Searle (1975) on human's life is cannot be denied. The speech act of illocutionary act is always in human's daily life and the fact is it cannot be separated from language. In addition, in this research the use of illocutionary act that is analyzed by the researcher on "Wonder" movie is found. Searle (1975) classified it into five types; assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives and all of the types found on

every conversation on each character on movie. Wonder movie itself is not a movie that is talking about speech act in detail, it's only a general movie that is talking about a story of an ordinary kid but, the illocutionary act still can found on this movie. Yet, the analysis on this research is not only about the illocutionary act, but also the analysis of context situation that helps researcher to find out the flow of the movie by using Miles and Huberman (1984).

Discussion

In John Searle's (1975) theory, he classified the illocutionary acts into five; assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives and each type also has their types. Some of the types of it will be mention by researcher on this part.

The first analysis is assertive; *stating* as the first data that found by researcher on the movie. The function of this illocution is that, to state an utterance that is suitable with a truth of a proposition that known by the speaker itself. Then on this first analysis, the researcher found the utterance that contained this function. On this data also the researcher will discuss or explain the context situation from the conversation itself.

This is a conversation that happened between Nate and Isabel as Auggie's parents. The first analysis of the context situation on this movie is that about the setting and the scene on this movie. The theory of Ethnography of Communication by Hymes (1974) is used as the basic of this analysis. Then the researcher analyzed that the first analysis is scene and setting that in this conversation takes place at home or Auggie Pullman's house and the scene itself is in the night. In addition, this conversation is happened in the first year of middle school for everyone, which means every student is very excited to go to school, except Auggie.

The second analysis of the context situation is that about the participants on this conversation. Auggie is a main character on this movie but, on this conversation the researcher does not put him as a participant because the focus analysis on the conversation itself is on Isabel and Nate as Auggie's parents which means both of them is became participants on this second analysis. Auggie has a different form of face that makes him look different, too. In this part, his parents

are debating about Auggie who should go to school this year or not. Isabel wants Auggie to go to the real school not a home school. While, Nate as Auggie's father does not agree with Isabel opinion's because he is afraid and worried about Auggie. Isable said that she cannot home school Auggie forever even he is a smart boy.

> *Isabel : But he's ready.*
> *Nate : No, he's not ready.*
> *Isabel : I cannot home school him forever. Every year that we wait, it'll just*
> *be harder to start. This is the first year of middle school for*
> *everyone. He will not be the only new kid.*

(1:50:07 >> 1:49:52)

The third analysis is ends. This context of situation refers to the purpose and goals of the speech along with any outcomes of the speech. Isabel utterance on this conversation has a purpose to make Nate sure that Auggie (their son) is ready to go to school on this year. At this conversation, Isabel as a mother is trying to look for a better way for his son, Auggie. Their son Auggie has a different face from others, and it makes him does not want to go to school and choose to be home school by his mother. But, in this year Isabel wants Auggie to go to school with other kids as new student because she believes that it is a best way for him to start a new beginning in out there.

The forth analysis is the Act Sequence. On this data, Isabel at first said that Auggie is ready to go to school. And Nate responds with an opposite sentence to her. He said that Auggie is not ready. Meanwhile, its statement makes Isabel should answer him with a long and firm way in order Nate believe with her choice and it will be her last decision on this conversation.

The next analysis is about the Key of the data. This is refers to the tone, manner or spiritfrom each participant. In the data, Nate speaks to Isabel in a very apprehensive way like he doesn't want to see his son Auggie sad just because of some students or some new kids. Meanwhile, Isabel responds in confident way and a high tone that means she believes that his son can do it and this is the best year for him to go to school to begin a new life with other kids.

The last analysis is that the Norms of interaction and interpretation from the participants on the data. The researcher analyzed that the meaning of norms here

are the social rules that governs the event and the action and reaction of participants, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return and so on. On this data, Nate as the second speaker spoke with a gaze return. He is trying to gaze on Isabel to makes her listen to him. While Isabel is answered it with a little loudness to make him sure that this is the best choice that should they do for Auggie.

Overall, the purpose in this conversationis, Isabel try to make Nate sure with her state that Auggie is ready to go to school this year. The utterance "I cannot home school him forever. He will not be the only new kid" that uttered by Isabel to Nate is an expression of stating. If we look at the context of situation, the utterance that uttered by Isabel could also be another way to responding Nate's sentence; "no, he's not ready!" with a question; eg. "why he is not ready?" But, Isabel chooses to respond him by giving a long statement instead of saying a simple or short question in order to make Nate sure or agree with her choice.

The second analysis is Directives; *command* the function of this illocution is that to makes the speaker took an action on the utterance that given to the hearer itself. Then the researcher finds some of the utterances that contain this function, as follows:

The first analysis of context situation in this conversation is setting and scene that is that; this scene happened in home, at Via's bedroom at noon when Auggie comes back from his school and get some bad experiences with some students. It is because some students make a joke about Auggie and makes Auggie angry of it. Then, when he is coming back from school he is come in Via's room without knocking the door first.

The second analysis is participant that on this conversation is Via as Auggie's old-sister and Auggie, but on this analysis Auggie does not saying anything. Then the researcher only focus on Via's statement to Auggie. On this data, the researcher found that Via command to knock the door with a serious expression, but Auggie does not listen to her and walk away from her room.

> *Via   :Auggie, you're supposedto knock.I'm serious this time.*
> *Wait, did someonemake fun of it?*
> *(00:21:04 >> 00:21:18)*

The third analysis is that, end of the scene. At this scene, Via's utterance has a purpose to remind Auggie in order to be more respectful on her and her privacy. Via loves her brother, but she have her own privacy in this house, too.

And the forth analysis is act sequence, then at this scene is start when Auggie is coming back from school at the first day and being mad with some kids, then he comes on his sister's room without her permission or even knocking the door, and Via try to remind him that he supposed to knock and she serious this time.

The next context situation is Key. On this scene is, about Via's way when she remind his brother. She spokes with a little loudness because she had a bad day, too. And her family did not know it. And Auggie is act like he is the only one person that has a problem. So it makes Via mad on him and remind him to knock the door with loudness.

Then, the last context situation is about the norm of interaction on this scene. Auggie as little brother supposed to be more respect on her sister. But, Auggie looks like he is the only one person who had a bad day and comes to his sister's room without her permission. Meanwhile, Via still try to be a good sister for him, because when Auggie comes on her room and cut his hair, she still ask him did someone make fun with his hair or not.

Overall, the researcher conclude that at this scene, Via still establish a good relation and care with her brother, even she get mad on him because she knew that she is a sister who loves her little brother. But, the goals and the important purpose on this scene does not establish because the hearer did not make or do what the speaker wants.

The function of this illocution is that to makes the hearer or listener doing what was the speaker said, so the communication will not be useless and establish a good relation between the speaker and the hearer or the second speaker itself.

Commissives; *offering* is the third analysis on this part. This is kind of a statement that which commit the speaker to a course of action as described by the propositional content. The function of this illocution isthat, the speech or what the speaker saying is to offering an action to listener as a help or something that needs

by the listener itself. In the part, the researcher found some utterances that contain with this function, as follow:

The first analysis is setting and scene that is in the school. Auggie have no friends and nobody wants to be his friend just because some kids always make a bad joke to him. But, Auggie still cool and kind after what was said by his mother in home before. When their teacher makes a daily test for them, Auggie becomes the only one kid who answer it quickly and right. Then, he looks on a boy besides him. His name is Jack, and he is a kind boy actually. In this scene, Auggie is offering some help to Jack. He gives his paper of test on him while their teacher did no saw it.

From the descriptions above the second analysis is participant, and as we can see that there two participants on this conversation; they are Auggie and Jack. When lunch time comes, Jack went into Auggie's table and he is thanking on him of what he does for Jack in the class before. So, they are sitting and lunch together and talking about school. Lastly, Auggie is offering him some help about science if Jack needs it.

> *Auggie   :Then why'd you come here?*
> *Jackwill   :They gave me the scholarship.*
> *Auggie   :Well, if you need helpin science, you can come to my*
> *   houseafter school.You know, if you want.*
> *Jackwill   :Great. Thanks!*
> (00:37:13 >> 00:37:30)

The third analysis is ends. It is refers to the purpose of the conversation and the ends of this part can be seen when Auggie offering Jack to study together about science with him at Auggie's home. Then, it means that the purpose of this offering is Auggie wants to be look that he is a kind of a good person and wants to have a friend like another kids, too.

The forth analysis is act sequence that is on this data it is began when Auggie helps Jack in their daily test in the class, and Jack feel thank of it. After it, when the lunch orlunch break is coming Jack comes to Auggie's table when he is eating alone, Jack chose to sit and eat together with him. Then they start talking each other until Auggie is offering him a help if he want by saying "if you need helpin science, you can come to my house after school"

The next analysis is the key refers to the tone, manner or spirit from each participant. In the data, Jack spoke with a common way but he is thanking on Auggie because of his help in the class. Meanwhile, Auggie responds also with a common way like the other kids do. Then, the next analysis is about the ends of the data. In this data, Auggie's utterance has a purpose to makes Jack know that Auggie is sincerely helped him and offering him some help again if he wants.

The last analysis is the norm of interactions that refers to the social rules that governs the event and the action and reaction of participants, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return and so on. On this data analysis, the researcher found that the social rules between Jack and Auggie is established when they are start talking about some things that not really important but fun for them. They are acts like a crazy people each other that mean that both of them is fit each other to be a friend.

Overall, the researcher found that this illocution is suitable or fit with the function because between the speaker and the hearer is established a good relation. In addition, when Auggie is offering Jack a help he accepted it with sincerely and happy for hear that.

Expressive; *blaming* as the forth analysis has function to express some intended meaning so that someone or a person can feels guilty of the utterance itself.

The first analysis on this data is the act sequence. Firstly, this conversation happened when Auggie being so mad of some kids on his school because they are make a bad joke about his face. Secondly, when Auggie is dinner with his family at home his family asks him about what happen in school but he is only being so sensitive and left the dinner then, going back to his room. Lastly, Isabel as his mother try to makes him talk about what makes him so mad and gives him some advises.

The second analysis is the participant on this data. There are two participants on this conversation they are Auggie and Isabel. And the third analysis is setting and scene that this conversation happened at home when everybody is getting dinner together. Auggie left the table and going back to his room, and blame his face.

Auggie   : Why do I have to be so ugly?
Isabel   : You are not ugly, Auggie.
Auggie   : You just have to say that because you're my mom.
(in minutes 00:24:10 >> 00:24:18)

The forth analysis is the ends. It refers to Auggie's purpose when he said an utterance about blaming his face. Auggie's utterance *"Why do I have to be so ugly?"* has a purpose to makes his mother understand that he is so sad about some kids who excommunicate him just because of his face. He wants his mother, Isabel understand why he is being so sensitive in all day. And it is because of a joke or bullying that from the other students on his school.

The key is refers to the manner and tone on this data. It showed when Isabel asks him to sit down and he is listening to her, while Auggie spoke in a sad tone and blame his face with an utterance "*Why do I have to be so ugly?"* to his mother.

The last analysis is the norm of interaction on this data is refers to how Auggie's way speak with an old woman or his mother. He spoke in a sitting and calm position, and he does not make another gaze return, because his mother ask him to sit down so he is listening.

In addition, Isabel responds to Auggiein a convincing tone that with an utterance "You are not ugly, Auggie" to makes him believe that does not matter how does our face, it will become useless if we had a bad heart. And Auggie is a kind kid, so face is not an important thing.

The last is Declaratives; *resign* that has serves to inform the interlocutor that the speaker will stop doing something good in the form of work, school and etc.

The act sequence on this data starts when Julian becomes so envious and unhappy to Auggie because, he had some kids who wanted to be friend with him, now. Julian starts make some notes which hinted a bullying on him and to excommunicates Auggie again. Julian put that notes around Auggie, so he and other kids can see it, too.

Secondly, this bullying is heard by Mr.Tushman and they compel Auggie to tell the truth or what happened, then he finally tells the truth on Mr.Tushman.

After that, Mr.Tushman invited Julian's parents on the school to speak with the about what was happening between Julian and Auggie. Mr.Tushman decided to punish Julian, but his mother does not accept this way. She is still debating Mr.Tusman without a respect and underestimateMr.Tushman, too.

There are four participants on this conversation. They are Mr.Tushman, Julian and his parents (Mr and Mrs. Allbans) and this conversation took place in school at Mr.Tushman's room. After debating Mr.Tushman, Mrs.Allbans finally chose to make Julian resign from the school again.

> *Julian's Mother : I will be sure to tell thatto the real world.Thank you for this. We won't be back in the fall.*
> *Julian   : Mom. I like this school.Mom. I have friends, Dad.*
> (in minutes 01:29:51 >> 01:30:08)

The purpose of Mrs.Allban's utterance is to make Mr.Tushman change his mind and begging them to cancel their choice to makes Julian resign from the school, anyway. But, Mr.Tushman is still in his way or his choice. He will not give any tolerance for a bullying on school, so that's why he is punishing Julian. But, the way Julian mother's responds to Mr.Tushman, it shows that she have no manner because she speak in an arrogant and annoying tone, while she can responds in a better way. And, before the conversation ended she is stand up and turned around from Mr.Tushman without a respect.

Meanwhile, Julian said that he likes the school with an utterance "Mom. I like this school. Mom. I have friends, Dad!". He does speak in a pleading tone and did not accept this decision. But, he does not speak with loudness or snapped on his parents. Then the researcher concluded that, Julian still respect on his parents whatever they did.

The conclusion of all these (excommunicate, call, and resign) types that called as Declarative is, all of the function of these illocution that been explained by the researcher above has been fulfilled. Although there is some of the utterance that uttered by the speaker or the listener is not good enough to establish a good relation between them. But, if it analyzes by the context of situation, the function of each illocution has been reached or fulfilled.

Overall, the researcher finally conclude that in Wonder Movie the theory of Searle (1975) about the classification of illocutionary act such as; Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaratives is appear in this movie.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the finding and discussion of the research, the researcher classifies that there are five types of illocutionary acts based on its function that found by the researcher.

1). *Assertive*: In this illocution, the researcher is obtained some data that is contains the illocutionary acts (assertive function) such as: stating, proposing, expressing opinion, swear and report; researcher conclude that, this illocutionary act has a purpose to makes the speaker telling a truth statement without makes the hearer doing an action for the speaker. By analyzing the context situation of each data, the researcher found that every illocutions that appears in this movie is related each other, although they have a different functions. 2). *Directive*: In this illocution, the researcher is obtained some data that contains the illocutionary acts that has a function, such as: command, ordering, asking and advising; the researcher concluded that the use of these illocution is reached the purpose and the function from each of them. Although, in a command data the researcher found that the hearer does not make or do what was the speaker command but, overall the each function of these illocutions is reached, make the speaker and the hearer has a good relation, and not be in vain or useless. 3). *Commissives*: In this illocution, the researcher obtains data that contains illocutionary acts that has functions, such as: offering and promising; the researcher concluded all of the data above is committed the speaker with the future action because of their utterance. For an example when Auggie is offering his friend to study together with him in his house, he is finally did it and makes him has a friend after so long nobody wants to be his friend in school. Then, we can conclude that this utterance has a good impact to the speaker if they did what was they said. 4). *Expressive*: In this illocution, the researcher is obtained the data that contains the illocutionary acts that also has a function, such as: thanking, welcoming, praising, threatening, and blaming; the researcher found that some of this illocution has reached a good

relation between the speaker and the listener, but there is one or two types did not, too.5). *Declarations*: In this illocution, the researcher has been obtained some data that contains the use of illocutionary acts that has a function, such as: Excommunicate, call and resign; all of the function of these illocution that been explained by the researcher above has been fulfilled. Although there is some of the utterance that uttered by the speaker or the listener is not good enough to establish a good relation between them. But, if it analyzes by the context of situation, the function of each illocution has been reached or fulfilled.

Context of situation was found contributive upon the flows of the conversation. The Speaking theory of the context situation is been proposed by Hymes (1974) was found really useful to comprehend the meaning of the utterance based on the context of situation itself.

In addition, from the conclusions above the researcher proposes to explain how the Illocutionary acts occur in the utterance of Wonder movie based on the context of situation by using a pragmatic approach. But, through this research, there will be another or a future researcher that also can do a research about speech act, but in a different theory, or using a different approach or the same approach, too. There is too much literary work that can be analyzed by the future researcher, such as novel, or poetry. In this movie the researcher also found some of illocutionary acts that not found in Searle's (1975) theory about classification of illocutionary act, such as: reprimand, accuse, or snap, and etc.,

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