

ANALYSIS OF ILLUCUTIONARY ACT IN “OZ THE GREAT AND POWERFUL” MOVIE

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the functions of illocutionary act in “Oz The Great and Powerful” movie. This research is qualitative descriptive. The data for this research are taken from the utterances of main character. To collect the data, the researcher used observation method and non-participatory technique. To analyze the data, the researcher uses pragmatic identity method. The method of presenting the data, researcher uses informal method. From the data, the researcher found 55 utterances of illocutionary act. The researcher classifies then into five; assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. From 55 utterances of illocutionary act, the most frequent illocutionary act encountered by researcher is the directive because the main character of “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie” expresses many of his words directly, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, warning. The speech act that appears most frequently is directive illocutionary

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Speech Act, & Illocutionary Act*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool to create conversations between humans and others. All over the world, humans use language to interact with other humans. In that language, there are ideas and opinions to convey information. When someone is talking, that person is giving information to the listener. Sometimes, the information provided by the speaker was not received by the listener because the listener does not understand it, because of that the listener does not know the context in which the speaker is talking. Therefore, knowledge of the context is needed so that there are no misunderstandings in communication. In communication, especially in conversation, the speaker must convey information to the listener so that the conversation can be successful.

Levinson (1962) stated that speech act can be illuminating textual nuance or comprehending the essence of literary genres. Yule (1996) also said that speech act is an action performed by utterances. Based on the perspective of the experts above, the researcher concludes that speech acts are utterances that contained action as a functional unit in communication that considers aspects of the speech

situation. Austin (1962) classified speech act into three parts that are Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary act.

In this research, the researcher just focused on illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1979). According to Searle (1979) an illocutionary act follow into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. On this occasion, the researcher analyzes the five types of illocutions in order to get the intent of the speaker in speech. In this case, a context is also needed as a description of the illocutionary act that the speaker produces. When the speaker wants to do an illocutionary act, the speaker must say something intended to the listener based on real conditions.

There are five journal articles to support this research which deals with illocutionary act. The first journal article of illocutionary act is “An Illocutionary in A Thousand Splendid Suns Novel”, which is written by Adinda (2020). In the article discuss about the types of illocutionary act. The goal of she’s research is to understand how the listener translates the speaker ‘s idea and to know what the speaker ‘s purpose. The second journal article is “An Illocutionary Act in Wonder Movie” which are written by Putri & Mariana (2018). Their research discusses about the types of illocutionary act. The focus analysis on their research is not only on the main character but on the whole conversation from each character at the movie. The third journal article is “An Illocutionary Act in How To Train Your Dragon 2 Movie” which are written by Setiani & Utami (2018). Their research is look for an illocutionary act in that movie. The aim of their research is to find out the illocutionary acts produce by the main character in the movie. Their research applied descriptive qualitative method. The fourth journal article is “An Illocutionary Act in Mirror Mirror Movie” which are written by Rahayu et al., (2019). Their research wants to find the context underlying illocutionary act of the main characters by Hymes’ speaking model. The last journal article is “An Illocutionary Act in Midnight in Paris Movie” which are written by Emmiyati & Indriani (2019). Their research aims to describe the type of illocutionary acts which is mostly used by main character.

Movie “Oz The Great and Powerful” has a very good storyline, besides that, at the beginning of the story contains the development of the British people at that time. After the researcher finished watching, in the movie the researcher found that there are so many illocutionary acts, researcher is also looking for research illocutionary act in the movie “Oz The Great and Powerful”, apparently no one has researched the movie. According to the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting this research on illocutionary acts in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie” because there are many meaning that are said by the speaker and then the speaker does not realize that he is doing illocutionary acts. The purpose of this research is to describe about the types and functions of illocutionary act that found in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research comes from the phenomena of the utterance contained in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. The source of the problem formulated is the functions of illocutionary found in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. This research used qualitative descriptive research because this research intends to describe the functions of illocutionary act contained in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Data from this research would be taken from utterances related to the illocutionary act utterances that found in the “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. This research used the observation method and non-participatory technique. Data is collected by following those steps, first, the researcher watches the movie, second, the researcher read the manuscript of “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”, third, the researcher determine the utterances. For data analysis, the researcher applied the pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Pragmatic identity method is a method based on the used the language that depends on the context situation. For presenting the data, the researcher want to used informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). By using the method, the researcher wants to analyze the functions of illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1979) in the “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie.”.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

According to the result of the analysis, the researcher found 55 utterances of illocutionary act but in this article, the researcher put 30 data because the data many repetitions. As for the utterances is divided into several parts such as, 11 utterances of assertive, 20 utterances of directive, 8 utterances of expressive, 7 utterances of commissive and 9 utterance of declarative. The researcher determines the type and the function of illocutionary act used in “Oz the great and powerful” movie. The types of function illocutionary act as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Illocutionary act utterances that used in “Oz the great and powerful” movie		
1	Directive	20
2	Assertive	11
3	Expressive	8
4	Commissive	7
5	Declarative	9
Total utterances that found 55		

Directive

Searle (1979) stated that directive a form of speech intended by the narrative to make an impact so that the hearer did an action. For example, ordering, commanding, requesting, warning, advising and recommending. The types of directive as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Frank : professor

Oz : frank the sock is on the door

We're rehearsing

How many times do I have to tell you to knock?

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Frank). Frank as assistant of Oz in the magic show. When Oz in the room with a girl suddenly Frank enter into without permission, then he gives warning to Frank, when he wanted to enter, he had to knock on the door first.

The utterance above showed that Oz doing a directive illocutionary act that is warning because Oz as assistant Oz. After Oz commemorates Frank, Frank comes out and knocks on the door upon entry.

Data 2

Theodora : I saw you fall from the sky
Oz : yes my balloon hit an inverted thermal
I couldn't compensate.
Theodora : *I'd get out of the water if I were you.*
Oz : it's actually quite nice

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Theodora). Theodora as good witch before her sister influence her to be bad witch. When Oz survived the tornado and landed on the land of oz. at that time, he plunged into the puddle that was inundated there was a fairy who had very sharp teeth. Then Theodora warned Oz, if she was the one who fell into the puddle, she would immediately come out of the puddle.

This utterance was taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful" movie manuscript. Theodora said "I'd get out of the water if I were you". This utterance showed that she doing a directive illocutionary act that is warning because after Theodora said that, Oz straight out from that water.

Data 3

Oz : what was that?
Theodora : the wicked witch's minion
They've been sent here to kill you
Oz : kill me?
A wicked witch? what?
Theodora : *we better hurry, or your reign
Will be over before it began!
Come on.*

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Theodora). They are going to land of oz. when Oz was walking with Theodora, they overheard a terrible animal sound, suddenly, Theodora immediately said that the animal belonged to an evil witch who was sent to kill Oz.

This utterance was taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful Movie" manuscript. Theodora said "we better hurry, or your reign Will be over before it began!". This utterance showed that she doing a directive illocutionary act that is warning

because Theodora knows about evil witch that want to kill Oz, evil witch has more power than Theodora and both of them take the action to go to the another save place.

Data 4

Evanora : *Citizens of Emerald City.*
 Witness what happens when you defy me.
 Glinda did very well for herself today,
 I'll admit.
People : leave her alone!

Context: (Conversation between Evanora and the people of Oz). Evanora as a king. The people of oz do not accept Eva's treatment of Glinda. Evanora states that anyone who dares to oppose her will have bad luck and he showed it to the citizens of Emerald so that they would not dare to rebel again in the future.

This utterance was taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful Movie". Evanora said Citizens of Emerald City. Witness what happens when you defy me. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is warning because after Evanora shows who she really is, the people immediately shut up and do not dare to fight.

Data 5

Girl : *make me walk.*
Oz : what's that?
Girl : *make me walk.*
Oz : not now kid
 Let us leave the wonder
Girl : but I believe you.

Context: Conversation between Oz and girl). Girl as audience in Oz magic show. When Oz was doing a show that amazed all the audience, there was a girl who was paralyzed in the audience and he asked Oz to do some magic tricks so that the girl could walk again

This utterance was taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful Movie" manuscript. Girl said "make me walk". This utterance showed that the girl doing a directive illocutionary act that is requesting because after the girl saw Oz do a miracle, the girl asked Oz to do magic to her leg which was paralyzed then Oz did a few tricks.

Data 6

Finley : *help me*
 Somebody saves me!
 Theodora : that poor little creature
 Wizard, must save him

Context: (Conversation between Finley and Theodora). Finley as monkey that will be assistant of Oz in the land. When Finley (monkey) gets stuck in movable branches, he asks anyone who is looking at him for help. At that time Oz and Theodora were walking towards Emerald City, then they both heard cries for help and Theodora asked Oz to help him.

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Finley said: “help me, somebody save me!”. This utterance showed that he doing a directive illocutionary act that is requesting because Finley bagging for someone to help him, at the same time Theodora and Oz see him and then Oz help him to get rid of the bush.

Data 7

Evanora : *One bite is all it takes.*
 One bite and your world
 will change forever.
 One bite and your heart
 will become impenetrable.
 One bite and you and I
 will finally share the throne.
 Unless you'd rather see
 Oz and Glinda there.
 Theodora : Sister, you lied to me

Context: (Conversation between Evanora and Theodora). Theodora as younger sister Evanora. Evanora influence her so hated Oz and Evanora lied to her sister so she wanted to kill Oz. even though what Evanora said was a lie. Then evanora gave an apple to turn her into a very evil witch.

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Evanora said “one bite is all it takes”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is requesting because after Evanora asked her to eat the apple, Theodora just ate it without thinking twice.

Data 8

Oz : *can* you hear me
 Oh, queen Fernanda?
 Lady : yes.
 Oz : *then rise*
 Rise!

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Lady stage, lady as helper in the stage).
 When Oz was performing and ordered a woman who was in the influence of magic to get up from where he was lying without touching the woman.
 This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful” movie manuscript. Oz said “can you hear me queen Fernanda? Then rise”. This utterance showed Oz doing directive illocutionary act that is commanding because the lady that he give a command is calling from another world and that lady immediately floated in the air.

Data 9

Oz : *now listen up!*
 Here’s the plan
 The Wicked Witch is the triangle.
 Monkey, you're the X. I'm the O.
 China Girl, you're the squiggly line.
 China doll : I wanna be a heart. Can I be a heart?
 Oz : all right fine. Your heart
 Okay, now, heart stays here...
 as O makes his way over here.
 X counters thusly.
 Clear so far?
 Bless you.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and china doll. China doll as partner of Oz).
 Oz find a china doll when she village destroy by bad witch. After that Oz invite her for doing a journey to defeat a bad witch. When Oz is plotting to take the wand of the evil witch and destroy it
 This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Oz said “now listen up, here’s the plan”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because after Oz explain the plan to destroy the wand, both of them immediately obeyed and Oz as a leader for that mission.

Data 10

Evanora : I want Glinda and that wizard torn to shreds
Do not fail me a second time FLY

Context: (Conversation between Evanora and her army). Army of Evanora is created to make a scary and destroy a village. When Evanora sees from her magic ball that Oz and Glinda are allies, she orders her pets to destroy Glinda and Oz.

These utterances were taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful Movie". Evanora said "do not fail me a second time, fly". This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Evanora is a creature flying beast and after Evanora gave the order, the flying beast immediately carried out the order.

Data 11

Glinda : *Everyone, take cover!*
Run quickly! Take cover!
Get the children to safety!
Run!
 Oz : Glinda!

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Glinda). Glinda as good witch who was slandered by Evanora as an evil witch. Theodora had turned into a very evil witch. Evanora influences him to attack Oz and Glinda's hideout. After arriving at their hiding place, Theodora immediately attacked mercilessly. At that time Glinda ordered the residents to run to a safe place.

This utterance was taken from "Oz The Great and Powerful Movie". Glinda said "Everyone, take cover! Run quickly! Take cover!". This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Glinda's kingdom was attacked by an evil witch, Glinda ordered her people to find shelter so as not to be attacked by an evil witch and her people immediately ran looking for a safe place. Glinda as leader of hidden kingdom.

Data 12

Glinda : *Theodora stop! You're hurting him*
 Oz : Theodora, what happened to you?
 Theodora : you happened to me.

Context: (Conversation between Glinda, Oz and Theodora). Glinda knows that Theodora is good witch but she shocks after she saw Theodora. When Theodora attacks Oz, Glinda gives the conditions for Theodora to release magic on Oz. then Oz and Glinda are surprised to see the changes that have happened to Theodora. This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Glinda said “Theodora stop! You’re hurting him”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Glinda is stepsister and Glinda have more power than Theodora. After Glinda give an order to Theodora, Theodora released her magical grip from Oz.

Data 13

Theodora : what’s this!
 They dare march on us?
 Theo and Eva : *Tear them a part FLY!*

Context: (Conversation between Theodora and Evanora). Both of them watch in kingdom gate. When Evanora and Theodora saw the troops and it turned out that the troops belonged to Oz and Glinda. Then Theodora did not think that Oz and Glinda would dare to attack directly at their base

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Theodora and Evanora said “tear them a part, FLY!”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Theodora and Evanora is a creator the flying beast. Then the flying beast fly and go to the battle arena.

Data 14

Oz : *Turn it back on.*
 What? Turn it back on!
 Helper : We got a loose wire.
 Screw’s stuck.
 Oz : Hold on.
 Use this.
 Helper : Got it.
 Oz : Right.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and helper who help Oz to make a tool for defeat a bad witch). When everyone thought that Oz had lost against Theodora and Evanora. Oz restarted his strategy. When he wanted to look back in the cloud

form, suddenly something happened, the wire to bring up Oz again broke and Oz gave a tool to connect the wire.

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Oz said “Turn it back on. What? Turn it back on!”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because when Oz told his helper to revive the light to attack the evil witch, his helper quickly revived the light and Oz is the leader to fight evil witch.

Data 15

Theodora : *Come back here, you coward!*
China doll : Glinda.
Glinda : It's you.
Theodora : And you said that I was the weak one!
I may not be able to kill you.

Context: (Conversation between Theodora, china doll and Glinda). China doll try to give a magic wand to Glinda. After Evanora saw Oz return from his death in the form of smoke, Evanora ran from the place where Glinda was executed, she was afraid and assumed that Oz was really a witch.

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful” movie. Theodora said “come back here, your coward!”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Theodora more powerful than Evanora and Evanora want back to fight Oz, but after she know about power of Oz, she run away.

Data 16

Evanora : Look what you've done to me!
Glinda : Now everyone will see you as you truly are.
In the name of my father,
I banish you from the Emerald City.
Never to return.

Context: (Conversation between Evanora and Glinda). Evanora as step mother of Glinda. Evanora deliberately kills Glinda's father and accuses Glinda of being the killer. After Eva lost her fight with Glinda, Glinda destroyed the necklace that had magic. Then Evanora turned into a very ugly old grandmother. At that time, Glinda expelled Evanora from emerald city because Eva had been kill her father.

This utterance was taken from “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”. Glinda said “In the name of my father, I banish you from the Emerald City”. This utterance showed that a directive illocutionary act that is commanding because Glinda has defeated Evanora and Evanora immediately left laughing and never came back.

Assertive

Searle (1979) stated that assertive a form of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. For example, stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming. The types of assertive as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 17

Frank : *He has travelled the world and baffled the crown princess of Europe.
He will amaze! He will astound!
The great and powerful Oz.*

Context: (Conversation between frank and visitors at a festival). Frank promotes a magic show performed by Oz and Frank was talking to people who were playing in the area.

The sentence which is said by Frank as the use of assertive illocutionary is stating because Oz does travel and impress people with his performance.

Data 18

Oz : I don't think I like witches.
Theodora : What?
I, too, am a witch.
I am Theodora the Good.
You're not a witch.
Oz : Of course, I am.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Theodora). Theodora as a good witch that meet Oz in the river of oz. When Theodora says that he (Oz) is a savior for the residents of Emerald City. Then Theodora recounts the cruelty of an evil witch. At that time Oz immediately disliked witches, then, Theodora stated that he was also a witch.

This utterance which is said by Theodora as the use assertive illocutionary that is stating is because Theodora is indeed a witch in the land oz.

Data 19

Finley : My name is Finley.

My master's home was ransacked by the Wicked Witch's baboons.

And I've been hiding in these woods ever since.

But now you've saved my life, oh, Wizard.

So, I hereby swear a life debt to you.

Oz : No need.

Finley : From this moment on...

I shall be your loyal and faithful servant until death.

Context: (Conversation between Finley and Oz). Finley as assistant of Oz in land of oz. when Oz managed to repel the tiger who wanted to eat him and Finley. Finley also thanked Oz. After he knew that Oz was a witch who was predicted to save the residents of Emerald City, Finley immediately stated that he was willing to be a servant of the witch.

This utterance which is said by Finley as the use assertive illocutionary that is stating because she said that she would be a servant for Oz as long as she lived and that she did.

Data 20

Oz : Monkey, tell me again about that life debt.

Finley : *I devote my life to you.*

Whatever you wish, whatever you want.

It is my sworn duty to deliver for you until the end of my days.

Oz : And there's no getting out of it?

Finley : None, sir. It is irrevocable.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Finley). After they almost arrived at Emerald City, Oz asked Finley to repeat what he said before they left together for Emerald City. Then, Finley swore again to Oz.

This utterance which is said by Finley as the use assertive illocutionary that is stating because he repeated his vow to Oz and he was indeed Oz's servant.

Data 21

Glinda : If you can make them believe,
Then, you're wizard enough.

Oz : These are desperate times, after all.
Can you make them believe?
Will I still get that gold?
Good people of Oz.
Your Wizard is here!

Context: (Conversation between Glinda and Oz). Glinda as real queen of oz. After Oz admitted that he was not a witch, Glinda immediately found out. Then Glinda gives an order to Oz to state that he was the witch who had been predicted.

This utterance which is said by Oz as the use assertive illocutionary that is stating because the fact is Oz is a wizard in that land.

Data 22

Oz : *if it isn't the most beautiful witch in all of Oz*
Hi Glinda.
Glinda : hello wizard

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Glinda). After the fight against the evil witch, they finally won. Then at the time at the palace emerald Oz and his friends did their farewells and Oz declared that Glinda was the most beautiful witch in the country.

The utterance which is said by Oz the use assertive illocutionary that is stating because Oz stated that Glinda is the most beautiful girl in that land and fact, that's true.

Data 23

Oz : rise from your tomb of sand
Rise as your spirit.
The audience : I see a wire!
Oz : you are a mistake sir.
The audience : I am not!
There is a wire!
There is a wire holding her up.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and the audience). As an audience, they can raise their hand to let him know when he sees something strange. When Oz was performing, someone shouted that he saw the wire that was being used by the women to hold him in order to make him look flying.

This utterance which is said by the audience as the use of assertive illocutionary that is claiming because the audience see a wire that he using to lift the object.

Data 24

Oz : *Why didn't you close the damn curtain sooner?*
I was dying out there.
Frank : There was nothing you could have done.
I didn't really think it was that bad.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Frank). Frank as assistant of Oz when Oz doing performed. When Oz finished arguing with the audience who saw his action filled with lies, and he immediately left the stage. At that time, he immediately scolded Frank for not acting when he was in trouble.

This utterance which is said by Oz as the use of assertive illocutionary that is complaining because when things got messy, Frank as assistant didn't close the curtain to end the show.

Expressive

Searle (1979) stated that expressive is a form of speech that functions to express or show a speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, condoling. The types of expressive as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 25

Woman : Wow! What a get-up.
Oz : You won't need this.
You are playing the simple country girl.
A gift in honour of your debut.
Now, this belonged to my grandmother.
A tsarina from Mirkutsk, and a decorated war hero.

Context: Conversation between Oz and woman that will be helping Oz in magic show). When the woman saw Oz enter through the door, he immediately blushed and immediately praised Oz who was so handsome and handsome when near him. The conversation between Oz and woman above indicated as the used of expressive illocutionary that is praising because she saw her idol was very charismatic and she adored him.

Data 26

Oz : Now walk to me.
China doll : I don't think I can.
Oz : I think you can.
Come on.
All right.
You did it.
China doll : *Thank you.*

Context: (Conversation between Oz and china doll). China doll as friend of Oz after Oz save her from broken leg of china doll. When Oz was traveling to the

forest of darkness. He saw the destroyed city being attacked by an evil witch. At that time, he saw the doll that was hiding, the doll looked scared. After Oz approached the doll his leg had been crushed, then Oz tried to fix the doll's leg and, in the end, Oz managed to restore his broken leg. The doll thanked Oz for helping him.

The conversation between Oz and china doll above indicated as the used of expressive illocutionary that is thanking Oz has fixed her feet and she shows her gratitude by doing as he say.

Data 27

Glinda : She made everyone believe that I poisoned my father, but it was her.
 China doll : Then...
 She's the one who destroyed my village?
 Glinda : *I'm so sorry, child.*
 Finley : *Here's your wand.*
 Sorry I mooed.

Context: (Conversation between Glinda, China doll and Finley). After Glinda explained that she was a good witch Oz immediately fell silent. Oz thinks that Evanora is a good witch. After that the China doll immediately felt disappointed, she thought Evanora was a good witch and immediately assumed that Evanora was the one who destroyed his house. Then Glinda felt sad over the incident that happened to the China doll.

The conversation between China doll and Glinda above indicated as the used of expressive illocutionary that is condoling because Glinda shows her condolences to China doll because her city has been destroyed.

Commissive

Searle (1979) stated that commissive is a form of speech that function to express promises or offers such as, promising, vowing, and offering. The types of commissive as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 28

Oz : It's a music box.
 You've never seen one?
 This belonged to my grandmother.
 A tsarina from Mirkutsk. Go on.
 I want you to have it.

Theodora : No one's ever given me anything just because they wanted to.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Theodora). After both of them survived from animal chase sent by the evil witch, they made a camp to pass the night. At that time Oz offered Theodora a music box and Theodora didn't expect it.

The conversation between Oz and Theodora above illustrated the use of commissive illocutionary that is offering because Oz offered Theodora a music box.

Data 29

Oz : Don't worry. I think I have something.
Give me that bag.
I packed something...
There it is.

China doll : What is that?

Oz : Magic in a bottle.

China doll : Magic?

Oz : *Let's give it a try.*
All right.

Context: Conversation between Oz and China doll). China doll as a friend of Oz. When Oz saw the legs of the China Doll were broken, he immediately offered to repair the China Doll's feet.

The conversation between Oz and China doll above illustrated the use of commissive that is offering because Oz offered to help China doll fix the legs of her.

Declarative

Searle (1979) stated that declarative is a form of speech that connect the content of speech with reality, for example resigning, dismissing, chastening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, confess and sending sentencing. The types of declarative as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 30

Oz : *You know, I should tell you...*
I might not actually be a wizard.

Glinda : Yes, I know.

Oz : Oh.

Glinda : At least, not any kind of wizard we were expecting.

Context: (Conversation between Oz and Glinda). When Oz arrived at Glinda's hiding place, Oz was greeted with great fanfare by the residents there, then Oz

could not bear to see the residents had great hopes for him. Then Oz confessed to Glinda that he was not the witch who predicted it.

The conversation between Oz and Glinda above indicated the use of declarative that is confess, because he declared a confession that he was not a wizard.

From the 30 findings we know that speech act is nothing more than the subject's development of an intuition and its transformation into language words. It is both personal and social. Because human subjects are free and historical, the study of speech acts is hermeneutics, which is the interpretation of speech acts with knowledge and the human reality.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After doing the analysis, the researcher can conclude that illocutionary act is an act by doing something. From 55 data that found by researcher, the researcher found the functions of illocutionary act. By doing analyzing the data which found in “Oz The Great and Powerful Movie”, there are many utterances used like assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. The researcher found the most functions of illocutionary act are directive, consist of commanding, warning and requesting.

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