

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY CHARACTERS IN NOW YOU
SEE ME 2 MOVIE**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FAKULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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ME 2 MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS)

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Malang, January 04, 2019

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that thesis of Ulyatul Hamida, entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Now You See Me 2 Movie” has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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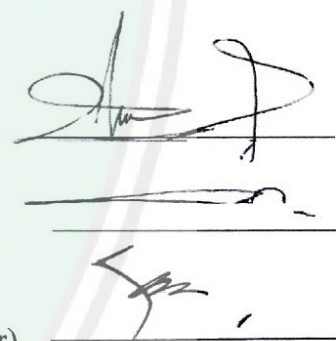
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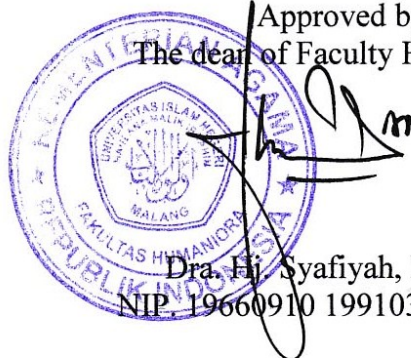
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MOTTO

“Life is like riding a bicycle, to keep your balance, you must keep moving. –

Albert Einstein”

“Better late than no graduation at all”

“Tomorrow must be better”



DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to

My beloved father and mother, Ikhwan Hadi and Amaliatin who always support their daughters and sons both material and spiritual. Who always give me their irreplaceable endless love and pray. The greatest inspiration in my way of life. I always hope that I can make you happy in this world and hereafter.

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My brothers and sister, M. Syifa'ul Rifqi Al Hadi, Rifta Amalia Khoirun Nisa' and Ahmad Fauqon Halwani. I hope you are to be usefull people wherever you are and tomorrow you must be better.

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Finally, it is my maximum effort of conducting this study and I know it is imperfect. Any constrictive critics and advice are fatefully welcome. I really wish that this can be useful for anyone. Amin.

Malang, January 04, 2019

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ABSTRACT

Hamida, Ulyatul. 2018. Illocutionary Acts Used by Characters in Now You See Me 2 Movie. Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor :Dr. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd

Keywords :Speech Acts, Illocutionary, Illocutionary Movie

Illocutionary acts is the refers to speaker's intention in uttering the words. In this research, the writer analyzes illocutionary acts used by characters "Now You See Me 2", Movie by Jon M. Chu. This research focuses on Illocutionary acts. It identifies context and types of illocutionary act used by characters in the movie to answer the problems of this study. (1) What contexts of illocutionary acts are used by characters in "Now You See Me 2" Movie by Jon M. Chu? (2) What types of illocutionary acts are used by characters "Now You See Me 2" Movie by Jon M. Chu? The writes takes the context and the types of situation of illocutionary acts as the problem of the study. She uses theory of context by Hymes (1964) and Searle's theory (1979) to identify the types of illocutionary acts to answer the second of problem statements. The theory of illocutionary act is chosen because it is used to describe how speaker should communicate something to hearer. The writer choosen this movie because after watch the film there are kinds of illocutionary acts.

This study is designed with using descriptive qualitative method for analyze the data because it describe and explains illocutionary acts used by characters which describes the context and the types in the character's utterances.

Searle's theory was used to analyze data. In the data findings present that there are four types of illocutionary acts that is found in this study, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Two of them are mostly are representative and directive in character's utterance. The writer also finds the context of illocutionary acts; the participants (speaker/hearer), the setting (place/time), the event, and the topic from which appeared on character's utterance. In every utterances, there is context.

Finally, the writer hopes this study would be benefit to other researcher in the same study. She also gives some suggestion for other researcher who is interested in analyzing the same study or another theory, so they different result.

المستخلص

الهميدة، عليّة. 2018. *فعل الكلام المتضمن عند العامل في الفيلم "الآن، أنت تراني 2"*. البحث الجامعي، قسم أدب اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

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الكلمات الرئيسية : فعل الكلام، فعل الكلام المتضمن، الفيلم المتضمن

فعل الكلام المتضمن هو قصد المتكلم الذي ينطلق من تعبير الكلمات. وفي هذا البحث، حللت الباحثة فعل الكلام المتضمن الذي استخدمه العامل في الفيلم "الآن، أنت تراني 2" لجونتان موراي جو. وركز هذا البحث على فعل الكلام المتضمن. تعرفت الباحثة السياق ونوع فعل الكلام المتضمن الذي استخدمه العامل في الفيلم حيث كان جوابا لسؤالين البحث. (1) ما هو سياق فعل الكلام المتضمن الذي استخدمه العامل في الفيلم "الآن، أنت تراني 2" لجونتان موراي جو؟ (2) ما هو نوع فعل الكلام المتضمن الذي استخدمه العامل في الفيلم "الآن، أنت تراني 2" لجونتان موراي جو؟ اتخذت الباحثة السياق والنوع من فعل الكلام المتضمن نحو سؤالين البحث. واستخدمت نظرية السياق لهيمس (1964) ونظرية السيرلي (1979) آلة التعرف على نوع فعل الكلام المتضمن نحو الجواب لسؤالين البحث. إثبات فعل الكلام المتضمن نحو البحث هو لأجل الفائدة في تصوير كيفية المتكلم عند الإخبار أو التعبير لدى المخاطب. اختارت الباحثة هذا الفيلم لأنها وجدت أنواع فعل الكلام المتضمن بعد مشاهدته.

كان تصميم هذا البحث هو استخدام المنهج الوصفي الكيفي في تحليل البيانات حيث كان يصور ويبين فعل الكلام المتضمن الذي استخدمه العامل ويصور السياق والأنواع في تعبير العامل.

أما نظرية سيرلي تستخدم لتحليل البيانات. ووجدت الباحثة النتائج التي تدل على أن في هذا البحث أربعة أنواع من فعل الكلام المتضمن، وهي المتضمن التمثيلي، المتضمن التوجيهي، المتضمن الإلزامي والمتضمن التعبيري. واثنان أكبران الذان ظهرا من البيانات لدى العامل هما المتضمن التمثيلي والمتضمن التوجيهي. وكذلك، وجدت الباحثة السياق من فعل الكلام المتضمن؛ المشترك (المتكلم / المخاطب)، الحال (المكان / الرمان)، الأنشطة والعنوان الذي نشأ من تعبير المتكلم. ولكل تعبير سياق.

الاختتام، رجبت الباحثة على أن هذا البحث يفيد الآخرين في البحث المتساوي. أعطت كذلك الاقتراحات لمن يهتم بتحليل البحث المتساوي أو باستخدام النظرية الأخرى لتكون النتائج مختلفة.

ABSTRAK

Hamida, Ulyatul. 2018. *Tindak Ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Karakter dalam Film Now You See Me 2*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi, Film Ilokusi

Tindak ilokusi adalah niat pembicara yang mengacu pada pengucapan kata-kata. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis tindakan ilokusi yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam Film "Now You See Me 2" oleh Jon M. Chu. Penelitian ini berfokus pada tindak ilokusi. Penulis mengidentifikasi konteks dan jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film untuk menjawab masalah penelitian ini. (1) Konteks tindakan ilokusi apa yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam Film "Now You See Me 2" oleh Jon M. Chu? (2) Jenis tindakan ilokusi apa yang digunakan oleh karakter film "Now You See Me 2" oleh Jon M. Chu? Penulis mengambil konteks dan jenis situasi tindakan ilokusi sebagai masalah penelitian. Dia menggunakan teori konteks oleh Hymes (1964) dan teori Searle (1979) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindakan ilokusi untuk menjawab kedua dari pernyataan masalah. Teori tindak ilokusi dipilih karena digunakan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana pembicara harus mengkomunikasikan sesuatu kepada pendengar. Penulis memilih film ini karena setelah menonton film, terdapat beberapa jenis tindak ilokusi.

Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data karena menggambarkan dan menjelaskan tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh karakter yang menggambarkan konteks dan jenis-jenis dalam ucapan karakter.

Teori Searle digunakan untuk menganalisis data ini. Dalam data temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, representatif, direktif, komisif, dan ekspresif. Dua dari mereka adalah sebagian besar muncul dalam data yang mengarahkan ucapan karakter yaitu representatif dan direktif. Penulis juga menemukan konteks tindakan ilokusi; peserta (pembicara / pendengar), keadaan (tempat / waktu), acara, dan topik dari mana muncul pada ucapan karakter. Dalam setiap ucapan, ada konteksnya.

Akhirnya, penulis berharap penelitian ini akan bermanfaat bagi peneliti lain dalam penelitian yang sama. Penulis juga memberikan beberapa saran untuk peneliti lain yang tertarik untuk menganalisis penelitian yang sama atau teori lain, sehingga hasilnya berbeda.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of study, scope and limitation, research method and definition of keywords.

A. Background of the Study

Language is system of sounds, words, patterns, etc used by human to communicate, thoughts and feelings. Language usage in communication needs two important mediums, those are linguistic medium and pragmatic medium. Linguistic medium is related to form accuracy and language structure, whereas pragmatic is the study of relation between language and context that are grammaticalized and encoded in structure of language.

Context is an important thing in pragmatic study. Context is a background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which, contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker mean by a given utterance. Beside context, there are other aspects of speech, those are hearer and speaker, purpose of aspect etc. As the following, Gumperz and Hymes as linguist explain about aspect of speech in the acronym.

In communicating themselves people often uses utterances as a tool. These utterances sometimes perform something more than just a sound, or just a mere expression. The theory of speech acts was first established by the philosopher of language, J.L Austin (1962). He states that statements cannot be used to described

or state some fact. On the contrary, some actions can be done through word. He then developed a theory of performative sentence or performative utterances or performatives, which are utterances that do not only passively describe a fact but also perform an act and change the reality. In performative utterances or speech acts Austin believes that there is no true or false, but rather liked or not, void or not void. Some examples of performative utterances:

[1.1]. When a bride on the altar said: 'I do'.

[1.2]. When a friend said: 'I bet twenty bucks he will lose'

[1.3]. When someone calls 'shotgun' before a car ride.

None of these utterances are true or false, neither have they described what the speaker is doing, yet it performs and acts of accepting ([1.1]) and betting ([1.2]). When the bride says 'I do' on the altar to the priest, the bride is not describing herself or fact but she indulge herself into the marriage. Moreover, when a friend says [1.2], the performance of this utterance is as a proposal which suppose that when someone put a coin into a slot machine and when the taker accepts the bet by simply saying 'sure' or take 'I take it' then it's like the person is pulling the lever to see the outcome of the bet.

Austin categorizes two types of performatives, explicit performatives and implicit performatives (which also recognized as primary performatives). The distinction between these two categories is the use of a particular word. Explicid performance usually uses the word 'hereby' so that it sounded true. The word 'hereby' act as the producer of action in the utterance. Examples:

[1.3]. I hereby tell you to turn off the lamp.

[1.4]. Turn off the lamp!

These examples distinguish the difference between implicit and explicit performatives. The sentence uttered in [1.3] is obviously an example of explicit performatives as it contains of the word 'hereby'. Of course, this kind of utterance is rarely used nowadays which makes the implicit performatives as the most widely used as in [1.4].

Later, another linguistic philosopher, John R. Searle, developed the theory of speech acts. In Searle's definition, speech act are the basic or smallest form of linguistic communication. He also hypothesize that speaking a language is engaging in rule-governed form of behaviour (Searle, p16). In accordance to Searle (1969), the units of linguistic communication is not the symbol, word or sentences but rather it is the production of the symbol, word or sentences. He pointed out that language is part of action as language is a form of intentional, rule-governed behaviour. To support his hypothesis he emphasize the fact that when someone is making noise with a paper was made with certain intention and to be distinguished from natural phenomenon such as rain or waterfall.

The definition of speech acts is often related to utterance. According to Yule (1996), speech acts is defined as actions that are performed via utterances. In English, speech acts are usually named as promise, request, apology, compliment, invitation, et cetera. These terms describe the use of speech acts in daily human activity. There are three types of main speech acts developed by Austin (1962).

These are locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts, which is brought into detail in the next section.

Illocutionary act is very important thing for human being when they communicate with other people (Wardhaugh, 1986:279). Searle claims the illocutionary act is “the minimal complete unit of human linguistic communication. Whenever we talk or write to each other, we are performing illocutionary act. Illocutionary acts are performed intentionally. Searle stated that the concept of an illocutionary act is central to Searle’s understanding of speech act. An illocutionary act is the expression of a proposition with the purpose of doing something. Searle and Kiefer (1980:3) say that speech act theory is a branch of the theory of communication. Communication, as we have described above, covers all kinds of human and non-human interactions with each other.

Illocutionary act is the act which is performed as a result of the speaker’s utterances. Renkama (1993:22) defines illocutionary act as the act which is committed by producing utterance, by uttering a promise is made by uttering a threat, and a threat is made. Meanwhile, Edmondson (1980:30) defines “Illocutionary acts which are viewed as an utterance by means of which speaker communicate his feelings, attitudes, beliefs, or intentions with respect to some events or states of affair”. It means that illocutionary acts are communicates a speaker to negotiate conversational outcomes. The sense in which we use the term illocution is not identical to the way this term is commonly used in speech act theory.

Illocutionary act is a part of speech act, which is speech act is branch of the theory of communication. Renkema (1993:21) states that speech acts are kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. Austin (1983) developed his more general theory of speech acts, utterances can perform three kinds of acts. First, the locutionary act is the act of saying something: producing a series of sounds that mean something. Second, the illocutionary acts is performed in saying something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, and ordering. The interpretation of illocutionary act is concerned with force. The last is perlocutionary act. This act produces some effects upon thoughts, feeling, or actions of the audiences.

People usually perform the three acts simultaneously when they communicate with others. Austin focused on illocutionary acts, maintaining that here we might find the “force” of a statement and demonstrate. From all of these three acts, the “illocutionary act”, are nowadays commonly classified as speech acts. Let us see example “Go home” the utterance may be intended as a warning. The context are the speaker knows something bad will happen to hearer if the hearer does not go home.

Utterance can be found in dialogues of film. To analyze illocutionary acts, the writer has chosen data from the utterances of Now You See Me 2 movie by Jon M. Chu, produced by Lionsgate and Summit Entertainment. The film stars an ensemble cast that include Jesse Eisenberg, Mark Ruffalo, Woody Harrelson, Dave Franco, Daniel Radcliffe, Lizzy Caplan, Jay Chou, Sanaa Lathan, Michael Caine and Morgan Freeman. It is sequel to the 2013 film Now You See Me and

follows Four Horsemen who resurface and are forcibly recruited by a tech genius to pull off an almost impossible heist. The theory of illocutionary act is chosen because it is used to describe how speaker should communicate something to hearer to do something like what the speaker's utterances.

The writer applies this theory in *Now You See Me 2* movie that is suitable for getting a knowledge. Besides she is interest in the character's utterance especially when she follows the spelling. Because at the time, there are many illocutionary acts types which are appeared in utterances. Therefore the writer has choosen and determined the appropriate title in her study that is an Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Characters in "Now You See Me 2" Movie by Jon M. Chu. The writer hopes, this study has the different studies from the previous study. Previously, Pujiastuti, Diana Sri (2016), the title is "*Illocutionary act of Participans Speech on Blind Dating Reality Show*". The writer wanted to describe the kinds of illocutionary acts occuring the utterances in the speeches of Blind Dating Reality Show. And the writer want to find the function of the speech act in Bland Dating reallity show. The writer used Austin's theory of speech acts, Illocutionary Acts of Searle (1976). Futhermore, it was revealed that the every function wa occurred in participans speech, they are Representative, Directive, Commisive, Expressive, and Declarations.

The second is Syafi'i, Ahmad (2014) the title is *Analysis of expressive illocutionary act used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament*. Syafi'i wants to analyze the types of expressive illocutionary act performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. The

writer chooses the theory of expressive illocutionary act types categorizes by Searle to analyze the expressive illocutionary acts type of the utterance in the data. Furthermore, it was revealed that the every types wa ocured in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech, they are expression of gratitude, expressive of satisfaction, expressive of whises, and expressive of attitude.

B. Research Questions

Bases on the background of the study above. The problems proposed as follows:

- 1) What context of illocutionary acts are used by characters in Now You See Me 2 movie?
- 2) What types of illocutionary acts are used by characters Now You See Me 2 movie?

C. Objectives of Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find and identify the context of illocutionary acts used by characters in Now You See Me 2 movie.
2. To find and identify the types of illocutionary acts in Now You See Me 2 movie.

D. Significance of Study

This study is important because it is needed both theoretically and practically. Theoretical, this study is expected to be useful and give information

about an illocutionary acts theory especially about the kinds of illocutionary acts which used in Now You See Me 2 movie.

Besides theoretical contribution, this study is expected to give practically, the findings of this study will give contribution for lecturers and the students of UIN Malang, especially English Department who want to understand an illocutionary acts. This research is expected to be able to enrich the knowledge of illocutionary acts. This research is also expected to be a literature for whom teaches discourse analysis. Finally, this research is expected to be able to give contribution about illocutionary acts for readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for them.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The data of this study are utterances. The data focuses on context of illocutionary acts in Now You See Me 2 movie and the ttypes of illocutionary acts in characters Now You See Me 2 Movie by Jon M. Chu. Besides that the writer limits her research in utterance of the characters based on Searle (1979).

This study focused on characters in the movie which has good example for students. The movie includes the utterances on the dialogue which speaker communicates with the hearer in an event.

The scope of this study is pragmatic analysis. There are many theories can analyze this movie for example ungrammatical language. There are many character's utterances that ungrammatical. Therefore the writer limits her study in order to focus clearly and it did not discuss in other discussion.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretations of the terms used in this study, the definitions for the key terms are given:

1. Illocutionary acts is the acts that refers to speaker's intention in uttering the words. Such as request for someone to turn on the air conditioning. For example, a speaker says, "I feel hot in this room", then, the hearer will turn on the fan or the AC. It has the implicit meaning of requesting. This phenomenon is often found in our daily life.
2. Context is background or what the speaker and hearer talk about.
3. Now You See Me 2 is a action movie by Jon M. Chu.this movie is about the four horsemen resurface and forcibly recruited by a tech genius to pull off their most impossible heist.
4. Jon is alumni of the USC school of Cinema-Television. There, won the Princess Grace Award, the Dore Schary Award presented by the Anti-Defamation league, the Jack Nicholson directing award, and recognized as an honoree for the IFP/West program Project: involve.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are speech act: locutionary acts: perlocutionary act: definition of illocutionary act; types of illocutionary acts which consist of five kinds, as followa representatives, directives, commisive, expressive, and declarative; function of illocutionary acts; and conversational principle.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study of meanning and language that dependedt on the speaker and the address based on the context of utterance. Based on Paltridge (2006:53) pragmatics is the study meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situation, and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about world. Yule (1996:3) says that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. The explanation above that pragmatics is study what speaker says and the listener interprets the speaker's utterances to get the meaning.

Pragmatics in this study is about speaker's intention in uttering a speech act and knowing the function of pragmatics. The function of pragmatics. The function of pragmatics is interpreting the elements in a piece of utterances, it is necessary to know who the speaker and hearer are, the time and place of the production of the utterances and what the speaker and hearer talking about.

B. Context

Context is the interpretation of what people means. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Based on Paltridge (2006:54) that the linguistic context, in terms of what has been said and what is yet to be said in the discourse, also has an impact on the intended meaning and how someone may interpret this meaning in spoken and written discourse. From explaining above that context is the result of the hearer or the reader interprets the utterances based on the background. It is supported by Thomas (1995) in Paltridge (2006:54) that context is produced in interaction.

In this study, the writer chooses the context, of situation to analyze the types of speech acts. Context of situation; who is speaking to whom, when, where, and for what purposes; the physical setting, the social scene in which the discourse occurs; the roles and status of the participants involved (Georgakpoulo, 1997: 18) in Fidayanti (2012). From the case, the writer can explain that situational context interprets the background knowledge about who, whom, what, when, where, how in social scene. Therefore it is suitable to analyze speech acts and the writer needs to know the background knowledge of the utterances. Such as, who is speaking to whom, when, where, and what talking about. Hymes (1964) in Brown and Yule (1983: 38) that sets about specifying the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. So, the writer takes theory of Hymes (1964) to analyze them.

Hymes (1974) in Elham, Alireza, and Farhad's Journal (Vol 2, 2012: 29) also proposed that these speech events have components that should be taken into account to produce a satisfactory description of any particular speech event. He offers the mnemonic device of speaking grid as heuristic for the various factors he deems to be relevant. Such factors are 'setting', 'participant', 'ends', 'act sequences', 'key', 'instrument', and its purpose is to help the analyze to put their analysis in some kinds.

Hymes (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983: 37) that the role of context in interpretation is, on the one hand, limiting the range of possible interpretations and, on other, as supporting the intended interpretation. Thus Hymes (1964) sets about specifying the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of speech event. They are nine features: participant (addressor, addressee, audience) topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key and purpose. The explanation are;

1. Participant (Addressor, Addressee, and Audience)

The addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterance. While the addressee is the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance.

The last, audience is presence of overhearers may contribute to the specification of the speech event.

2. Topic

Topic is what is being talked about

3. Setting

Setting is terms of where the event is situated in place and time.

4. Channel

Channel is how is context between the participants in the event being maintained by speech, whiting, signing, smoke signal.

5. Code

Code is what language, or dialect, or style of language is being used.

6. Message-form

Messege-form is what form is intended; chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love-letter, etc.

7. Event

Event is the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded.

8. Key

Key is which involves evaluation.

9. Purpose

Purpose is what did the participants intended should come about as a result of communicative event 9Brown and Yule, 1983: 38).

From this theory, the writer in this study takes some of features. They are the participants, the setting, the event, and the topic to identify the context. She uses this features, because she wants to know what characters mean in they utterances.

C. Speech Act

Among the theory of communication, speech acts theory is fundamental (Searle et al., 1980:3). Unlike communication theory which covers human and

non-human interaction, speech acts theory is concerned only with human speech. The theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the animal unit of human communication is not sentence or other expression, but the performance of certain kind of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, disagreeing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating. A speaker performs one or more of these acts by uttering a sentence or sentences, but the act itself should not be confused with a sentence or other expression uttered in its issuance.

Speech acts are kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. Renkema (1993:21) state that in speech acts theory the language is seen as a form of action. "Speech acts is everything utterance of speech constitutes some sort of act" (Searle, 1969:1370. From definition above, it can be concluded that speech act is the type of act performed by a speaker in uttering sentence.

Stubbs (1983:148). States in accordance with Austin theory of speech acts that utterances are actions, which are particularly closely related to the analysis of connected discourse. Speech acts theories found no appropriate terminology already available for labeling types of speech acts, so they invent one.

In addition, Austin who is the first philosopher on speech acts (1975:1-6) used the term 'constative' and 'performative'. The important distinction between constative and performatives is that only constatives and performatives is that only constative can be true and false. Performatives used to perform actions, and it does not make sense to enquire about their truth condition. For example, if A says: 'I promise to come' the it make no sense for B to to *that's no true*. In saying

A has performed the act of promising. B might say *I don't believe you*. However, this would distinguish the constative *I'm sorry from the performative I apologize*. One can say *I'm sorry* without being sorry at all. However, to say I apologize. One can of course also use the sentence *I'm sorry* in order to perform the act of apologizing. (Stubbs:1983;151)

Furthermore, Austin (1983) developed his general theory of speech acts, utterances can perform three kinds of act. First, the locutionary act is the act of saying something: producing a series of sounds which mean something. Second, the illocutionary act is performed in saying something, and include acts such as betting, promising, denying, and ordering. The interpretation of illocutionary act is concerned with force. The last is perlocutionary act. This act produces some effect upon thoughts, feeling, or actions of audiences. People usually perform the three acts simultaneously when they communicated with others. From all of these three acts, the "illocutionary act", are nowadays commonly classified as "speech acts."

D. Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is to take action to say something. The locutionary act has a literal meaning. This is an aspect of language which has been the traditional concern of linguistics. Locutionary act refers to the utterance of a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense (Austin, 1975).

Let me give an example of locutionary act of mine, i say to my brother who will go to mosque to pray dzuhur. “The mosque will be closed in five minutes”, reported by means of direct quotation. I am performing the locutionary act of saying that the mosque will be closed in five minutes to my brother. Renkeme (1993;21) says that the locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance.

In addition Austin divides locutionary act involves three kinds of acts; phonetic act, phatic act, and rhetic act. The phonetic act is merely the act of uttering certain noises. The phatic act is the act of uttering words belonging to certain vocabulary and conforming to certain grammar. The rhetic act is the performance of an act using certain words with certain more or less definite sense and reference, Austin (1975;75) mentions : “He said, “is on the mat,” reports a phatic act, whereas’ He said that the cat was on the mat’, reports a rhetic act”. Austin also explains that to perform a rhetic act, people must perform a phatic, people must perform a phonetic act, and to perform a rhetic act, people must perform a phatic act, but not vice versa. The most important thing in a locutionary act is the content of the utterances of the speaker. In relation to this, Austin (1975:101) gives example of a locutionary act such as follow.

He said to me, “Shoot her.”

The sentence above is intended as an imperative sentence which contains an act, a speaker, and an object. The meaning of “Shoot” is shoot, and referred by him to a girl. From example above that the performance of a phonetic act is that the

speaker utters sounds which can be accomplished without the use of linguistic competence. However, when the speaker wants to perform phatic and rhetic acts, s(he) has to utter grammatical construction belonging to a certain language.

E. Perlocutionary Acts

The last is perlocutionary acts. A perlocutionary act is an act of growing influence (effect) to the speech partner. This speech act is called the act of effecting someone. A speaker performs a perlocutionary act only if what the speaker is saying produces an effect on the feelings, thought, or actions of her audience, other person, or himself/herself (Stubbs:1983). This statement can be formulated into the following three features: a) The speaker is saying something'. b) There occurs an effect on the feeling, thought, or action of the speaker's audience, of the speaker or of other persons. c) For example, according to Renkema (1993:21) the perlocutionary act is production of an effect thought locution and illocution.

For example, if a husband says to wife the times in five minutes, 'hurry up dear' we are going to be late for the party. The illocutionary act might be one of urging but perlocutionary act is likely to be one of irritating.

Linguistic competence is important in the production of perlocutionary act. This can be seen into respect. Firstly the speaker uses his/her competence to produce the words constituting the act. Secondly, the hearer uses his/her competence to produce the effect the utterances on him/her (Zulianti Rahma:2005).

F. Illocutionary Acts

The theories on kinds of illocutionary acts are mostly taken from Austin and Searle. Both of them give recognition that people use language to achieve a variety of objectives. Moreover, Austin focused how speaker realized their intention in speaking, but Searle focused on how listeners responds to utterances (Wardhaugh, 1986:279).

Austin (1975) says illocutionary acts as an performed in saying utterances, an illocutionary act refers to making statement, offers, promise, etc. In uttering sentence, by virtue of a certain (conventional) force associated with it or with its explicit performative paraphrase. Thus, it is concerned with force. When I say to my brother, “The mosque will be closed in five minutes”. From this example I want my brother not to go to the mosque. By saying so, I perform an Illocutionary act: making a request (Stubbs:1983). The illocutionary force of an utterance is dependent on the context; hence, a particular utterance may a different illocutionary force in different context.

In illocutionary act, there is a power or force that obligates the speaker in doing something. For example, if the mother says to her children “I will turn you light off”. The illocutionary act is promising. The intent associated with an illocutionary act is sometimes called the illocutionary force of the mother’s utterance is promise. Consequently, illocutionary acts is the focus of attentions. Edmonson (1981:30) defines that illocutionary acts as viewed utterances by means

of which a speaker communicates their feelin, attitude, belief, or attention with respect to some events or state of affairs.

Thus, in performing an illocutionary acts, people perform it with an illocutionary force. Related to the illocutionary force, Searle (1980:54) suggest that felicity conditions have to be fulfilled by people, so their utterances will result in the intended force. To distinguish one illocutionary act from others. Searle classifies the felicity conditions into four conditions. They are propositional content, preparatory rule, sincerity rule, and essential rule.

1. Propositional content rule, is that the words must predicate a future action of speaker.
2. Preparatory rule require that both the person promising and the person whom the promise is made must want the act done and that it would not otherwise be done. Moreover, the person promising believes s(he) can do what is promised.
3. Sincerity rule require the promiser to intend to perform the act, that is, to be placed under same kind of obligation.
4. Essential rule, the uttering of the words counts as undertaking an obligation to perform the action.

a) The Types of Illocutionary Acts

In analyzing, Seale classified illocutionary acts into five categories, they are:

- 1) Representatives

This illocutionary act is which the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition such as asserting (stating something firmly, e.g. “You are fire”). Suggesting (putting forward for consideration, e.g. “it is better for you see a doctor”), boasting (talking about one’s own achievement with too much pride, e.g. “I have an island”), complaining (saying that one is dissatisfied or unhappy, e.g. “why do you come here”), reporting (utterance which have an account of something heard or seen, e.g. “She has a big problem”). Concluding (utterance which come to an end, e.g. “Smoking is dangerous for us”)

2) Directives

This illocutionary act attempts the addressee to do something. The speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer, such as ordering (asking for somebody to do thing, e.g. “Take a seat”), commanding (commanding somebody to do thing, e.g. “Go away”), requesting (asking something politely, e.g. “Would you like to give me a cup of coffee, please”), advising (giving advice or opinion to somebody about what s(he) should do, e.g. “You should learn hard”), recommending (suggesting or advising, e.g. “You may see after this meeting”)

3) Commissives

This illocutionary act is an act which the speaker commits to some future course action. This point is concerned with altering the word to match the world, but this time the point is to commit the speaker her/himself to acting and it necessarily involves intention. The examples of this point are promising (stating something to do next, e.g. “I will come to your house this afternoon”), threatening (stating an intention to punish or harm somebody, e.g. “I will kill

you”), and offering (presenting something to be accepted or refused, e.g. “Would you mind coming to my party tonight?”)

4) Expressives

This illocutionary act is an act which speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. This point includes thanking (expressing one’s gratitude to somebody, e.g. “Thank you very much”), apologizing (saying sorry to somebody, e.g. “I am sorry”), welcoming (greeting somebody in a friendly way when s(he) arrives, e.g. “Welcome to Malang”), congratulating (expressing pleasure at the success or good fortunes, e.g. “Happy birth day, mam”), pardoning (acting for forgiveness, e.g. “excusme me, Sir”), and praising (expressing a praise, e.g. “I’m sorry”)

5) Declarartions

This illocutionary act is an act which speaker effects immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institution, such as arresting (in police station case), resigning (I’m fired), dismissing, declaring war, christening, firing from employment, excommunication.

The clasification of illocutionary acts in this category can be show in the table below:

Representatives	Directives	Commisive	Expressive	Declarartion
1. Asserting	1. Ordering	1. Promising	1. Thanking	1. Arresting
2. Suggesting	2. Commanding	2. Threatening	2. Apologizeng	2. Aesigning

3. Boasting	3. Requesting	3. Offering	3. Welcoming	3. Dismissing
4. Complaining	4. Advising		4. Congrotulating	4. Declaring
5. Reporting	5. Recommending		5. Pardoning	war
6. concluding			6. Praising	5. Christening
				6. Firing from employment
				7. Excommunicating

And the set of illocutionary acts, Austin (in Wardhaugh, 1988: 276) divides the illocutionary force into five major classes: 1) Verdictives for example, acquit, grade, estimate, diagnose. 2) Exertives for example, appoint, order, advise, warn. 3) Commisives for example, promise, guarantee, bet, oppose. 4) Behavities for example, apologize, criticize, bless, challenge. 5) Expositives from example, argue, postulate, affirm, concede.

The classification of illocutionary act by Austin (1988) can be shown in this table:

Verdictives	Exertives	Commisives	Behavities	expositives
Acquit,	Appoint,	Promise,	Apologize,	Argue,
Grade,	Order,	Quarantee,	Criticize,	Potulate,
Estimate,	Advise,	Bet,	Bless,	Affirm,
Diagnose.	Warn.	Oppose	Challenge,	Concede.

According to Bach and Harnish, the illocutionary acts (in Ibrahim, 1996:16) can be categorized in four classes, they are:

- a. Constantive, such as affirming, alleging, announcing, answering, attributing, claiming, classifying, concurring, confirming, conjecturing, denying, disagreeing, disclosing, disputing, identifying, informing, insisting, predicting, ranking, reporting, stating, and stipulating.
- b. Directives, an act where the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something such as advising, admonishing, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, warning.
- c. Commissive, an act where the speaker commits himself or herself to a future course of action, such as agreeing, guaranteeing, inviting, offering, promising, swearing, and volunteering.
- d. Acknowledgements, an act where the speaker express certain utterance to the addressee, such as apologizing, condoling, congratulating, greeting, thanking, accepting.

The classifications of speech act by Bach and Harnish (in Ibrahim, 1996:16) can be show in table:

Constantives	Directives	Commissives	Acknowledgements
Affirming	Advising	Agreeing	Apologizing
Alleging	Admonishing	Guaranteeing	Condoling

Announcing	Asking	Inviting	Congratulating
Answering	Begging	Offering	Greeting
Attributing	Dismissing	Promising	Thanking
Claiming	Excusing	Volunteering	accepting
Classifying	Forbidding		
Concurring	Instructing		
Confirming	Ordering		
Conjecturing	Permitting		
Denying	Requesting		
Disagreeing	Requiring		
Disclosing	Suggesting		
Disputing	Urging		
Identifying	Warning		
Informing			
Insisting			
Predicting			
Ranking			
Reporting			
Stating			
Stipulating			

b) The Functions of Illocutionary Acts

Leech (1983:104) stated that at the most general level: illocutionary functions may be classified into following four types:

1. Competitive is the illocutionary aims at competing with the social purposes: such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.
2. Convivial is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes: for instance offering, greeting, thanking, congratulating.
3. Collaborative is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes: such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.
4. Conflictive is illocutionary aims against the social purposes: as like threatening, accusing, cursing and reprimanding.

G. Direct Speech Act

Direct speech act is an act if a speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. Direct speech acts happened where there is a direct relationship between structure and a function. Seale (in Paolo, 1983:26) states that, the syntactic form of an utterance reflects the direct illocutionary act. In table consider the following example:

Utterance	Syntactic Form	Direct Illocution Acts
1) It's raining	1) Declarative	1) Stating
2) Where is the Bali island?	2) Interrogative	2) Asking

3) Pass me the salt	3) Imperative	3) Ordering
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In each of these example, the syntactic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act, in(1a) a directive form is used to state statement: (1b) an interrogative form is used to ask question: and in (1c) an imperative form is used to have an order or request. Therefore the direct speech acts or directs illocution acts is one that matches the syntactic form of the utterance.

H. Indirect Speech Acts

Indirect speech acts is an act if a speaker performs that by means of performing another speech act. There is an indirect relationship between a structure an a function. Searel (in Paolo:27). Beside that in indirect speech act something a utterance has the form normally as sociated with a statement, such as “You left the door open”, if you say this sentence to someone who just come in your room (and it’s pretty cold outside) you would probably be understand to hve made not a statement, but a request, you are we requesting, indirectly, that the person close the door, it is another example of an indirect act (Yule, 1989:101). One of the most common types of indirect speech act in English has the form of an interogative, but it is typically used to ask a question (i.e. “ We don’t expect only an answer, we expect action”). (Yule, 1996:54-55).

Grundy (2000:59) stated that indirect speech act hapens when form and function match, such as:

- 1) Have a good journey (imperative form functioning as an assertion (I hope you have a good journey).

- 2) Who cares? (interrogative form functioning as assertion (no one cares))
- 3) (to a child) You'd better eat your dinner fast (Declarative form functioning as an order)

Seale formulates the problem of primary performatives as one of explaining how and when the grammatical moods declarative, interrogative and imperative do to realize the communicative functions statement, question and directive. He also suggests that when speaker says to the hearer, speaker should realize six categories:

- 1) Sentences concerning hearer's ability. For example: Can you close the door
- 2) Sentences concerning hearer's future action. For example; Are you going to close the door?
- 3) Sentences concerning hearer's desire or willingness. For example; Would you mind closing the door? It might help if you close the door.
- 4) Sentences concerning reasons for action. For example; I don't think I can stay with door open.
- 5) Sentences embedding either one of the above or an explicit performative. For example; Can you ask to close the door.

In the example above, the speaker makes indirect directives in many ways. All of them are said to direct the listener to close the door, though none of them directly asks the hearer to close the door.

I. Conversational Principle

During the exchange of ideas, there are principles that should be held on by the speaker. Grice in his article 'Logic and Conversational' formulates a general principles of language use through the cooperative principle. There are four maxims within the cooperative principles:

- 1) Maxims of quantity
 - a) Make your contributions as informative than is required for the current purposes of the exchange,
 - b) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.
- 2) Maxims of quality; try to your contribution one that is true:
 - a) Do not say what you believe to be false.
 - b) Do not say for which you lack adequate evidence.
- 3) Maxims of relevance: be relevant.
- 4) Maxims of manner. Be perspicuous:
 - a) Avoid obscurity of expression.
 - b) Avoid ambiguity.
 - c) Be brief.
 - d) Be orderly.

J. Definition of Movie

The movie engage our mind, not by simulating reality, but by offering us fiction. The movie tells us stories in visual images instead of word on the page. We are quite aware that it is all fiction, but fiction is what we crave, not quotidian reality. What move us at the movie that attracts is the power of the imagination (Colin McGinn, 1945:7). Movie usually refer more to entertainment or commercial

aspect, as where to go to fun on date or a theatre where moving pictures are shown or a branch of the entertainment industry.

According to Colin McGinn (1945:5) an obvious first thought is that movies are uniquely realistic they recreate, reproduce the very events that they record. The camera, in this view, is a device for making available, for later consumption, the very same worldly events that took place before it at some earlier time.

For recent years, movie considered being an important art form, as a root of en vogue entertainment but now movie also became a source of education for citizens learned and got education from films was possible because of many messages that implied and founded there. Moreover, there were also insert values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

Colin McGinn (1945:14) said that movies engage our psychological faculties in profound and unique ways. Though movies are of relatively recent origin, they call upon ancient and deep stated aspects of the mind, and they enjoy significant liaisons with other aspects of our experience of the world. They serve to condense much of significance into a relatively brief and isolated experience of watching a movie. From watching a movie we get entertainment, information, and experience. Besides that, it also helps our learning of moral value and learns how to discriminated type of speech acts that used in the movie.

K. Previous Study

The same research about illocutionary acts had been conducted by Pujiastuti, Diana Sri (2016) on her thesis under the title "*Illocutionary act of*

Participans Speech on Blind Dating Reality Show". The writer wanted to describe the kinds of illocutionary acts occurring the utterances in the speeches of "Blind Dating Reality Show". The writer want to find the function of the speech act in Bland Dating reallity show. The writer used Austin's theory of speech acts, Illocutionary Acts of Searle (1976). Futhermore, it was revealed that the every function wa occured in participans speech, they are Representative, Directive, Commisive, Expressive, and Declarations.

Syafi'i, Ahmad (2014) on his thesis under the title "*Analysis of expressive illocutionary act used by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliamen*"t. Syafi'i wants to analyze the types of expressive illocutionary act performed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech in Australian Parliament. The writer chooses the theory of expressive illocutionary act types categorizes by Searle to analyze the expressive illocutionary acts type of the utterance in the data. Futhermore, it was revealed that the every types wa occured in Prime Minister Tony Abbott's speech, they are expression of gratitude, expressive of satisfaction, expressive of whises, and expressive of attitude.

Rohma, Nuzulur (2008) on her thesis under the title *Illocutionary Acts Used by Characters in "The Man With The Heart In The Highlands" William Sorayan's*. She used illocutionary acts theory to analyse how do the characters perform illocutionary acts used by The Man With The Heart In the Highlands Drama.

In this research, the researcher discussed of illocutionary acts used by Now
You See Me 2 movie.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, sources of data, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative method. This is in line with the problems and the purpose of the study. Qualitative researchers are interested in meaning – how people make sense of their lives, experiences, and their structures of the world. Qualitative research in her research is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

In this research, the researcher concern with illocutionary acts used by the characters in “Now You See Me 2” Dylan Rhodes’s when they communicate with other characters such as telling something, asking questions, making statement, thanking, apologizing, congratulation, and so on. The data are taken from the utterances produced by the characters in the movie “Now You See Me 2”. The data are taken from the utterances scrip produced by the characters in the movie “Now You See Me 2”. The goal of this research is to identify the context and the types of utterances scrip by the characters. Then the scrip is analyze and interpreted descriptively based on speech acts theory.

B. Data Source

My source of data is a film written by Ed Solomon entitled “Now You See Me 2”. This is the sequel to the 2013 Now You See Me. The four Horseman (Jesse Eisenberg, Woody Harrelson, Dave Franco, Lizzy Caplan) back in action with higher illusionary techniques and take them around the world. One year after fooling the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and being praised by the public for successfully performing the Robin Hood action, they returned to unveil the cheating of a tech entrepreneur named Walter Mabry (Daniel Radcliffe). He was a genius who threatened the Horsemen for a burglary he could prove to the police. The Horsemen were forced to perform an unprecedented action to clear their names and uncover the mastermind behind the theft.

C. Research Instrument

The researcher will become the main instrument in accomplishing the study since the researcher is the analyser the equalizer of the study. by watching the movie of Now You See Me 2 that the researcher downloaded from <http://indoxx1.art/movie/now-you-see-me-2-2016-695p/play>. The researcher used the references to help her research. Besides, the writer used laptop as media of observation.

D. Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer used these following steps. Firstly, the writer prepared the transcript of the movie. She got the script from https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=now-you-see-me-2. Second is, the writer transcribed the movie. Third, is selecting the utterances produces by the characters in the movie “Now You See Me 2”. Fourth, the writer segmented the dialouge in the transcript. The last, the writer filtered the characters’s utterances which contained the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). She underlined the words, phrases, clause, utterance or expression by the characters.

E. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer did some steps to analyze the data. First, the writer identified the data based on the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979), the second, the writer categorized the characters’s utterance by using the table of observation sheet to make her easier in classifying types of illocutionary act that appeared in the characters’s utterance. The fourth, the writer analyzed the types of illocutonyary acts used by Searle (1979). And the last, After obtaining the data from “Now You See Me 2”, the writer analyzed the data. In this research there are four steps to analyze the data, those are 1) The writer coded the data in order to get easy in analyzing it. It means, the writer signs the utterance which is classified into representative, directive, commisive and expressive. 2) The writer categoriezed the data based on types of illocutionary acts by Searle’s theory:

representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. 3) The writer interpreted the data obtained from each category based on illocutionary acts theory. 4) After interpreting, the writer discussed the whole data based on the theory of illocutionary acts to get answer of the research question.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the finding of the study based on research problems. The data are taken from the utterances of characters in “Now You See Me 2” by Jhon M. Chu. Analysis of utterance is based on Searle’s Illocutionary acts theory that includes Representatives, Directives, Commisives, Expressive, and Declaratives. Beside that the researcher analyzes the way of performing speech acts used by characters in every utterance.

A. Data Findings

Data 1 at minute 00:01:32, Lionel Shrike: I always keep something up my sleeve.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lionel Shrike and Dylan

Setting: New Jersey

Context of situation: Lionel Shrike always kept something on his sleeve.

He said to Dylan in a whisper, he always kept something on his sleeve to get out from the iron box because it was his magic trick. Lionel Shrike asked Dylan to do not worry about him.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by means of not performing another speech act. The syntactic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; a declarative form is used to state statement. beside it has function based on social goal. It is collaborative function because it is similar with the social purposes.

Data 2 at minute 00:00:47, Thadeus: the safe is made of the strongest iron.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Thaddeus and audience

Setting: New Jersey

Context of situation: Thaddeus said the safe was made of strong iron, neither cut to pieces nor forced open. The safe made of strongest iron and cannot open easily and may not break.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by means of not performing and another speech act. The syntactic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act, a declarative form is used to state statement, beside it has function based on social goal. It is collaborative function because it is similar with the social purpose.

Data 3 at minute 00:04:27, Thadeus: I will be there waiting. Because mark my words, you will get what's coming to you.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Thaddeus and the Horsemen

Setting: In prison

Context of situation: Speaker will be ready to wait to reply what the horsemen has done to the speaker. The speaker will do something in the future.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into commissive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a promising tatement. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act. The syntatic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act, a declarative form is used to state statement, beside it has function based on social goal. It is collaborative function because it is similar with the social purpose.

Data 4 at minute 00:06:58, unknown people: Dylan has a plan and will gather you together soon.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: unknown people and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the tunnel

Context of situation: Speaker knows that Dylan has a plan and will gather them together in the future.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

From the utterance above is categorized into declarative because the that the speaker notifies or declares information that the Dylan has a plan and will collect them together in the future. The speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntatic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act: a declarative form is used to state statement. Beside it has function based on social goal. It is collaborative function because it is similiar with the social purposes.

Data 5 at 00:07:03, Unknown people: Now leave!

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Unknown people and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the tunnel

Context of situation: He (unknown people) order to Daniel Atlas to leave the place.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categoriezed into derective because the speaker commit to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. The utterance classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntatic

form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act: an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement. Beside it has function based on social goal. It is collaborative function because it is similar with social purposes.

Data 6 at 00:07:33, Natali Austin: Call the mayor.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Natalie Austin and Agent Cowan

Setting: At the FBI office

Context of situation: The context is Natalie ordered Agent Cowan to contact Major. Natalie believes that what she is saying should be perfectly practical, Natalie says based on her interests, and does not feel compelled to do anything.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because Natalie command someone to act something. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntatic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 7 at 00:07:53, Dylan: There is chatter going on about the Horsemen and something happening with Octa, the giant software company.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Dylan Rhodes, Natalie Austin, and Agent Cowan

Setting: At the office FBI

Context of situation: The context is Dylan told Natalie a news that The Horsemen would do something to Octa, the giant software company. Speaker believes that what he is saying should be perfectly practical, speaker says based on speaker's interests, and does not feel compelled to do anything.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by means of not performing another speech act. The syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

The utterance above is categorized into representative because Dylan reported the news to Natalie.

Data 8 at 00:10:31, Daniel Atlas: who are you? What are you doing in my apartment? How did you get into my apartment?

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula and Daniel Atlas

Setting: At the home of Daniel Atlas

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas asks this question after he found out there are people he does not know in his apartment while his apartment was locked.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is categorized into directive and used to make a request or question statement because the speaker asks something politely. This utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because a syntactic form matches direct illocutionary.

Data 9 at 00:11:15, Lula: Ta-da! Now I' am sitting over here. Crazy!

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula and Daniel Atlas

Setting: At the home of Daniel Atlas

Context of situation: The context is Lula telling the truth for what she said.

He stated that he moved the place and sat there unnoticed by Daniel Atlas.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. .

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act.

Data 10 at 00:12:19, Daniel Atlas: You're going to stay here and stop talking, and I'm going to make a phone call, and in about five minutes, are going...

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Lula

Setting: At the home of Daniel Atlas

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas ordered Lula to stay there and stop talking. Daniel Atlas believes that what he is saying should be perfectly practical, Daniel Atlas says based on his interests, and does not feel compelled to do anything.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntatic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

The utterance above is categorized into a directives and it used to make a requesting statement. Daniel Atlas ordered to someone to do something.

Data 11. At 00:12:29 Jack Wilder: It's all in the wrist.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: At the Horsemen basecamp

Context of situation: From the statement above writer know that Jack Wilder told Merrit that the key is in the wrist. The utterance utters by him when he practiced playing magic tricks using cards.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act.

Data 12 at 00:13:24, Jack Wilder: If I can hypnotize Danny before you hit him with a card, I get top bunk for a week.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: At the Horsemen basecamp

Context of situation: From this statement above writer know that Jack Wilder request to Merrit that if he can hypnotize Daniel before Merrit hit him with card, Jack Wilder want to get top bunk for a week.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive and used to request statement because the speaker asks something.

Data 13 at 00:14:04, Lula: I'm the new Horseman! I'm the girl Horseman.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Daniel Atlas, Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: At the Horsemen basecamp

Context of situation: From this statement above writer know that Lula told to Daniel that she is the new Horsemant dan girl Horsemen.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an

informing statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act.

Data 14 at 00:19:50, Merrit: I feel from your face you are freaked by the flow of blood, which is fully fixable in a snap by focusing and following the flow of my words as you're flowing the flow of my words as you're flowing and floating, which is you are focusing of my commands. You got this far in life by listening to one voice, the voice in your head. This is that voice. Look at the light.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Merit and Cowan Case

Setting: In the OCTA (Owen Case Technology Association) building

Context of situation: Merritt hypnotized Owen Case, he asked Owen Case to do whatever he ordered and said what Merit said to the audience.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classifying into directive and it use to make commanding statement because the speaker commands somebody to do thing.

Data 15 at 00:20:46, Jack Wilder: I'm actually nervous, and I am not even going on stage.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder and Lula

Setting: Under the OCTA stage

Context of situation: The context is Jack Wilder told Lula that he was nervous even though he would not go on stage.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an informing statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act.

Data 16 at 00:22:59, Jack Wilder: Dylan, the FBI is here.!

a. Context: Jack Wilder and Dylan

Addresser and addressee:

Setting: Under the OCTA stage and outside the OCTA building

Context of situation: The context is Jack Wilder told to Dylan that the FBI had come there, so that Dylan did something for them to escape from the FBI,

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make reporting statement because the speaker tries to state something to interlocutor. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act.

Data 17 at 00:26:31, Daniel: Somebody must have moved the tube.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas, Merit, Lula and Jack Wilder

Setting: Chinese restaurant

Context of situation: The context is Daniel told his friends that someone had moved the tunnel which they should have landed on the truck but instead landed in a Chinese restaurant.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make asserting statement because the speaker tries to conclude something to his friends. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act.

Data 18. At 00:31:54, Merrit: Chase, you win! I conceded. Just tell me how you did it

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Merit and Chase

Setting: In the car

Context of situation: Merritt says that Chase win. Chase told about Merritt's ugliness in his childhood to friends of Merritt. Merritt admitted that what Chase says is true.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

From the statement above writer know Merrit utters two utterances. The first utterance is “ Chase, you win!” can be categorized into representative because the speaker commit the truth of the expressed proposition and it

use to make asserting statement because the speaker tries to conclude something to Chase. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker perform the act by mean not performing and another speech act.

The second utterance is “ I concede, just tell me how you did it?” Merrit says this utterance to repeat the first question which is Merrit asked Chase to state how he did the trick to move him and his friends from London to Macau. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act, there is direct relation between a syntatic form and a function of statement, an interrogative used to make a asking statement. The type of illocutionary act s is classified into directive because the speaker to get the addresses to do something and it used to make a requesting statement. Besides it has function based on social purposes.

Data 19 at 00:32:18, Chase: Sleep! Relaxing, floating, drifting, dreaming... Falling.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Chase and Merit

Setting: In the Car

Context of situation: Chase hypnotizes Merrites and commands Merrit to sleep, drift, dream and fall.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

From the statement above is categorized into directive and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker commands somebody to do things.

Data 20. At 00:33:00, Chase: Just follow the guards. They'll take you to my boss.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Chase, and the Horsemen

Setting: In the car

Context of situation: Chase commands to Daniel, Jack, Lula and Merrit following the guards they will escort to meet the boss.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

There are two utterance in the statemnet above. First, the utterance “ Just follow the guards”. Second, the utterance “ They'll take you to my boss”.

The first and second utterances have same classifying. They are classified into directive illocutionary and it used to make commanding statement because the speaker commands somebody to do thing.

Data 21 at 00:33:07, Chase: Been fun playing this cat-and-mouse with you, Broski. Meow. Have fun at the Sands.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee:

Setting:

Context of situation: From the utterance above writer know Chase said that he was happy to have played cats and mouse with them (Daniel, Jack,

Merrit and Lula). Chase was very happy because he had trapped them all in his trap and met his boss.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

From the statement above writer know the speaker talks about one's own achievement with too much pride the utterance is a representative and it used to make a boasting statement. The utterance classified into direct illocutionary act.

Data 22 at 00:34:27, Walter: Ta-da! So happy to be working with you. Please, come in. Come in. Please, come in. Come in.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Walter and the Horsemen

Setting: In the lift

Context of situation: Walter welcomed them (Jack, Daniel, Lula and Merit) to invite them into his room. and Walter is happy because they will work for him.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into expressive and it used to make a greeting statement. And it has function based on social purposes. It is convival, because the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal.

Data 23 at 00:34:43, Jack Wilder: Yeah, you are Walter Mabry. You died a year ago.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder and Walter Mabry

Setting: In the Walter's room

Context of situation: Jack Wilder stated that Walter had died a year ago and he hid his death from the public to hide from his mistakes.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act.

The syntactic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; a declarative form is used to state statement. Besides it has function based on social goal. It collaborative function because it is similar with the social purposes.

Data 24 at 00:34:46, Walter: Yes. An idea I got from you, Mr. Wilder. Fake your death, the word puts its guard down.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Walter and Jack Wilder

Setting: In the Walter's room

Context of situation: Walter confirmed Jack Wilder's statements that Walter faked his death from the public to conceal his mistakes and that idea he got from Jack Wilder.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntactic forms of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; a declarative form is used to state statement. Besides it has function based on social goal. It collaborative function because it is similar with the social purposes.

Data 25 at 00:38:55, Walter: Yes. How your team gets past security, that's up to you. But once you do, you just need to inspect it and steal it.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Walter, Lula, Jack Wilder, Daniel Atlas and Merit.

Setting: In the Walter's room

Context of situation: Walter command them to smuggle into the lab and steal chips in the chip container.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The

syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 26 at 00:39:09, Walter: you see, back home, you're wanted criminals. But here, I control the police, the casinos, the media. I can give you a new life, out of hiding. And if you don't, I'll have you killed.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Walter, Lula, Daniel Atlas, Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: In the Walter's room

Context of situation: Walter will give a new life to the Horsemen. But if Horsemen refuse to cooperate with him, he threatens to kill them.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into commissive and it used to make a threatening. Beside it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 27 at 00:39:43, Daniel: actually, we'll do it. We're in Macau. The oldest magic store in the world is here. We'll get the supplies we need, and we'll do it.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas, Walter, Lula, Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: In the Walter's room

Context of situation:

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is a representative and it used to make an informing statement. Beside it also has function based on social purposes. It is collaborartive function, because it is indifferent to the social goal.

Data 28 at 00:43:17, Daniel Atlas: we can't trust Walter, okay? The Eye has a history in Macau. They're the only ones we can trust. Now, if we can get it to them, they can clear our names and get us the hell out of here.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas, Lula, Jack Wilder and Merit

Setting: Walter's room

Context of situation: Daniel utters three utterances. First, the utterance "We can not trust Walter, okay?". Second, the utterance "The Eye has a history in Macau, they are the only ones we can trust". Third, the utterance "Now, if we can get it to them, they can clear our names and the hell out of here.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The first utterance is cattergorized into directive and it used to make a requesting statement. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because directly the speaker state his intention. However, the second and third utterances have same classifying. These utterances are categorized into representative and it used to make informations statement.

Data 29 at 00:49:55, Thaddeus: Listen, i did not kill your father. Let's just cut the bullshit. I know who you are, Shrik. I know you blame me for your father's death. Iknow you think I goaded him into performing a

trick he couldn't pull off. I know the time in jail was a result of a 30-year revenge plot against me.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Thaddeus and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: In the airplane

Context of situation: Thaddeus stated that it was not he who killed Dylan's father. It wasn't he who forced Dylan's father to do a trick he couldn't. Thaddeus said he knew that the one who imprisoned him was Dylan.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterances above are categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act.

Data 30 at 00:51:17, Dylan: And you're gonna lead me to them. And if you don't, I promise you, you're gonna end up far worse than in some cushy jail cell somewhere.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Thaddeus and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: In the airplane

Context of situation: Dylan threatened Thaddeus, if Thaddeus did not bring him to the Horsemen, Dylan would worsen Thaddeus's fate more than going to jail.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into commissive and it used to make a threatening. Beside it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 31 at 00:52:55, Merrit: at the soothing sound of the slots you slip into a serene state of slumber and sleep.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Merrit and Hannes

Setting: Outside of the OCTA building

Context of situation: Merrit hypnotizes Hannes and commands Hannes to sounds asleep.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

From the statement above is categorized into directive and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker commands somebody to do things.

Data 32 at 00:53:00, Daniel Atlas: Jack, for a moment, they will think you're Hannes, so lead them out and keep them busy.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Jack Wilder

Setting: Outside of the OCTA building

Context of situation: From the statement above writer know that for a while, people would think that Jack Wilder was Hannes, so Daniel Atlas asked Jack to keep them busy so their attention was distracted

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into a directives and it used to make a requesting statement. The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act because there is matching between a syntatactic form and a function of statement.

Data 33 at 01:03:42, Walter: alright. Drop me off at the market so I can get this to the Eye. You asked me to call you when they started running around like headless chickens, well, that's what's happening.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Walter and The Horsemen

Setting: In the market

Context of situation: Walter command them (Lula, Jack, Merrit and Daniel) to meet him at the market. And command them to hand over the chip they had stolen.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterances above are categorized into directives and it used to make a commanding statement. The utterances are are classified into directives because the speaker commands everybody to do thing.

Data 34 at 01:05:23, Thaddeus: It was always a flap, or a trap or mirrors. The audience thought he'd just disappeared. But he always hidden somewhere inside.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Thaddeus and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: Magic supply shop in China

Context of situation: Thaddeus says that there are always folds, traps or mirrors. he explained that the audience always thought he was disappearing, even though he (Dylan's father) hid inside.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Data 35 at 01:08:52, Daniel Atlas: yeah, you put everybody's lives in danger.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: In the Chinese market

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas blames Dylan that Dylan has put Daniel and his friends in danger. Because they were trapped in Walter's trap and enslaved by him.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into an expressive and it used to make a blamming statement.

Data 36 at 01:09:14, Daniel Atlas: I'm meeting somebody from the eye. Yeah, no, they agreed to meet me to exchange this computer chip for our lives back. So that's what it's come to now.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: In the Chinese market

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas told Dylan that he had met someone from The Eye. They agreed to meet him and exchange the computer chips he had brought with him and his friends.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into representative and it used to make a reporting statement.

Data 37 at 01:09:48, Daniel Atlas: so if yu really wanna help us, you would leave.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: In the Chinese market

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas asked Dylan to leave himself and his friends. Because he is not the leader of the Horsemen anymore.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into a directives and it used to make a requesting statement. The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act because there is matching between a syntatactic form and a function of statement.

Data 38 at 01:11:19, Dylan: you really think I'm gonna walk away from you? Give me the stick! Give me it! All right. Don't ever question me again.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Dylan Rhodes and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the Chinese market

Context of situation: Dylan ordered Daniel to hand over the chip and told Daniel to leave from there to bring the chip away.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 39 at 01:14:19, Daniel Atlas: Those are Walter's men. This is what they want.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas, Lula, Jack Wilder and Merritt

Setting: In the Chinese market parking lot.

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas told his friends that what they saw was Walter's men. Walter's men want the chips they have.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is a representative and it used to make an informing statement.

Data 40 at 01:14:36, Jack Wilder: okay, we gotta follow that truck. They must have Dylan. We don't have much time.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder, Lula, Merritt, and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the Chinese parking lot.

Context of situation: Jack Wilder asked his friends to follow the truck.

Because there is Dylan. And they don't have much time.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The second utterance is “ I concede, just tell me how you did it?” Merrit says this utterance to repeat the first question which is Merrit asked Chase to state how he did the trick to move him and his friends from London to Macau. The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act, there is direct relation between a syntactic form and a function of statement, an interrogative used to make a asking statement. The type of illocutionary act s is classified into directive because the speaker to get the addressees to do something and it used to make a requesting statement. Besides it has function based on social purposes.

Data 41 at 01:15:50, Dylan: When my father died, your insurance company denied my mother her claims.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Dylan Rhodes and Walter Mabry

Setting: On the Ship

Context of situation: Dylan blamed Walter's father for his father's death.

Their insurance company rejected Dylan's mother's claim.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into an expressive and it used to make a blaming statement.

Data 42 at 01:16:49, Walter: Dylan, I would like you really take this moment in because this is the consequence of your personal vendetta come to life and staring you in the face. I want you to know that when you're gone, we're not going to stop. We're gonna destroy everything you believe in, staring with the Horsemen, and ending with the Eye.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Walter Mabry and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: On the ship

Context of situation: Walter threatened Dylan if Dylan didn't want to give the chip, he would kill Dylan and would destroy everything Dylan believed including the Horsemen and The Eye after Dylan died.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into commissive and it used to make a threatening. Beside it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 43 at 01:20:50, Arthur Tressler (Walter's father): and, uh, thank you for delivering Mr. Dylan Rhodes.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Arthur Tressler and Dylan Rhodes

Setting: On the ship

Context of situation: Walter's father thanked Thaddeus for bringing Mr. Dylan to him to be killed.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is an expressive and it used to make a thanking statement.

Data 44 at 01:21:04, Arthur Tressler: Now, where are the Horsemen? If they don't make themselves known, you will find yourself in a very similiar position to Mr. Dylan Rhodes. Are we clear about that?

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Arthur Tressler and Thaddeus

Setting: In the Car

Context of situation: Walter's father threatened Thaddeus if Thaddeus did not find the Horsemen, he would have the same fate as Mr. Dylan Rhodes.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is categorized into commisive and it used to make a threatening. Beside it also has functionbased on social purposes.

Data 45 at 01:21:36, Arthur Tressler: You'll have the rest when I have the Horsemen.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Arthur Tressler and Thaddeus

Setting: In the car

Context of situation: Walter's father would give Thaddeus the rest of his payment if he found the Horsemen.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. It is a commissive and it used to make a promising statement

Data 46 at 01:22:46, Dylan Rhodes: thanks for pulling me out.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Dylan Rhodes and The Horsemen

Setting: On the lake

Context of situation: Dylan thanks to them, they have helped him and helped to get him out of the lake.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is an expressive and it used to make a thanking statement.

Data 47 at 01:23:08, Lula: No, I had the stick. The actual stick. I swear, it was in my hand, in the lab, and then I put it in the little case thing. And I gave it to Atlas.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Dylan Rhodes, Jack Wilder, Merritt and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the basement of the Chinese magic supply shop.

Context of situation: Lula convinced her friends that she was holding the chip and the chip was in her hand while in the lab. He swore he put it in a small place and then gave it to Daniel Atlas.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. It is a commissive and it used to make a promising statement.

Data 48 at 01:23:30, Lula: No, okay. I agree that somebody got the better of us. Okay? Somehow. But I don't agree that somebody that we have a sack full of nada. Because we are all here. That's a sack full of something.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Dylan Rhodes, Jack Wilder, Merritt and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the basement of the Chinese magic supply shop

Context of situation: Lula advised his friends that what they had been doing so far was not in vain. He agrees that there are others who are more powerful than them but they are in Macau that is a gift.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is a directive and it used to make a suggesting statement.

Besides it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 49 at 01:23:39, Lula: Listen, we all know that Walter is not going to stop until he gets that chip. And we're the only ones that even know that he's alive. We can't just walk away. That's no what Horsemen do.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Dylan Rhodes, Jack Wilder, Merritt and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the basement Chinese magic supply shop

Context of situation: Lula concludes that Walter won't let them go without him getting the chip first. And only they know that Walter is still alive

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is representative and it is used to make concluding statement. Beside it is also has function based on social purposes.

Data 50 at 01:24:34, Lula: The stick can unencode anything. It can open up a back door into any computer on the planet.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Dylan Rhodes, Jack Wilder, Merritt and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the basement of Chinese magic supply shop

Context of situation: Lula states that the chip can open any password and the chip can infiltrate all computers. So they can also open Walter Mabry's passwords and computers

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Data 51 at 01:24:45, Daniel Atlas: Right, we not only make him think that we have it, but that we're going to use it to expose and destroy him.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Lula, Dylan Rhodes, Jack Wilder, Merritt and Daniel Atlas

Setting: In the basement of Chinese magic supply shop

Context of situation: Daniel advised his friends to pretend that they have the chip. And they will threaten to expose Walter to the public.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is a directive and it is used to make a suggesting statement. Besides it is also has function based on social purposes.

Data 52 at 01:25:45, Bubu: Yes. We are part of the Eye. You've each doubted our existence. Wondering if we, indeed, were watching. We are. We always have been.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Bubu, Li, and the Horsemen

Setting: In the basement of Chinese magic supply shop

Context of situation: Bubu stated that he and Li is part of The Eye. He felt his presence was doubted by the Horsemen and they did not see him even though he saw them.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Data 53 at 01:28:37, Walter: Yeah, texts, Tweet, Instagrams. Anything that says “Horsemen,” brag about seeing the Horsemen, tag them and bundle them.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Walter Mabry and Walter’s men

Setting: London airport

Context of situation: The context above is Walter instructs his men to spread and mark wherever there is the word "Horsemen" or see them to be collected.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 54 at 01:29:07, Jack Wilder: Hello! Hey! My name is Jack Wilder. Goddamn, it feels good to be back. All right, gather around. Indulge me. I wanna talk to you about something quick. You all know Three Card Monte, also known as “Find the lady”? trick performed by street hustler all over the world. And why street hustler? Because as soon as you walk up to the table, you lose.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Jack Wilder and the audience

Setting: Greenwich market

Context of situation: Jack Wilder is back and will present the show, "find the lady". he invited the Horsemen to play the magic tricks.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance "My name is Jack Wilder. Goddam, it feels good to be back" is classified into representative illocutionary act because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Then, the utterance "All right, gather around. Indulge me. I wanna talk to you about something quick" is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is an expressive and it is used to make a offering statement.

Finally, the utterance "You all know Three Card Monte, also known as "Find the lady"? trick performed by street hustler all over the world. And why street hustler? Because as soon as you walk up to the table, you lose" The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is a representative and it used to make an informing statement. Beside it also has function based on social purposes. It is collaborative function, because it is indifferent to the social goal.

Data 55 at 01:30:34, Lula: Hallo, everybody! Come close, come on! All right, all right, listen. Tonight, I am going to make something fly using actual magic. Are you ready? I'm going to take a very large vessel, I'm gonna make it fly over there and land on the Thames. Can you handle that?

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Lula and the Audience

Setting: Greenwich market

Context of situation: Lula asks the audience to approach him. He will offer a magic to them. Lula will make something fly with magic.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is an expressive and it is used to make a offering statement. Besides it also has function based on social purposes. It is convival function, because it is illocutionary act goal coincides with the sosial goal.

Data 56 at 01:32:47, Walter: Thaddeus, the FBI are here. They are moving.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Walter and Thaddeus

Setting: Walter's room and in the car

Context of situation: Walter utters the utterance to report that the FBI are there. They are moving to looking for the Horsemen.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is a representative and it used to make a reporting statement.

The way to perform this utterance is classified into direct llocutuionary act because there is direct relation between a syntactic form and a function of the utterance.

Data 57 at 01:34:00, Walter: Chase, you need to get to him so we can find the Horsemen's entry point for the final.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Walter and Chase

Setting: Tressler's building

Context of situation: Walter instructs Chase to find or find a Merrit so he knows where the closing show of the Horsemen will be.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 58 at 01:34:11, Daniel: I have a confession to make. I have been told I have some control issues. I've learned that it's really, really hard to control people, so I'm gonna try to control something that's a lot easier than people. I'm gonna try to control the water.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and the audience

Setting: Greenwich market

Context of situation: The context above is Jack tells the audience that he has a confession. Some say that he has a problem with control. He has learned that controlling humans is difficult. And he will control something easier. He will try to control the water.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Data 59 at 01:35:49, Dylan Rhodes: Merritt, move into position.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Dylan Rhodes and Merritt

Setting: Greenwich market

Context of situation: Dylan command Merritt to move to the agreed location. Because they will do the shows that they have planned.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into directive because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make a commanding statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act because the speaker performs that act by mean not performing another speech act. The syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act; an imperative form used to make an ordering or commanding statement.

Data 60 at 01:41:20, Arthur Tressler: So nice to see you all again. But since we're such old friends, let's skip the formalities.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Arthur and the Horsemen

Setting: In a box car

Context of situation: Walter is happy because he met them again. He do not want to make small talk and wanted to immediately say what he was aiming to bring them to Walter's place.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. It is a representative and it used to make a boasting statement. Besides it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 61 at 01:48:22, Daniel Atlas: Thank you very much London! We would like to acknowledge not just our old friend, Arthur Tressler. But his young and very brilliant son, Walter Mabry. Who has performed one of the greatest feats of illusion even we have ever seen.

a. Context

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and the Audience

Setting: Greenwich London

Context of situation: Daniel Atlas thanks London for witnessing the Horsemen's proof that Arthur Tressler and his son Walter Mabry actually did the illusion of pretending to be dead but were actually still alive

b. The analysis of illocutionary act

There are two utterances in the statemnet above. First, the utterance “Thank you London!” is classified into direct illocoutionary act. The utterance is an expressive and it used to make a thanking statement.

And the second utterance “We would like to acknowledge not just our old friend, Arthur Tressler. But his young and very brilliant son, Walter

Mabry. Who has performed one of the greatest feats of illusion even we have ever seen” is classified into direct illocutionary act. The type of utterances a commissive and it used to make an offering statement. Beside it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 62 at 00:48 29, Daniel Atlas: He has amazingly, brought himself back from the dead!

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and the Audience

Setting: Greenwich London

Context of situation: The context is Daniel Atlas states the truth that

Walter is an amazingly person. he can wake up from his death.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance is a representative and it used to make an informing statement. Besides it also has function based on social purposes.

Data 63 at 01:50:45, Merrit: If all of this is kind of confusing to you, I can maybe catch you up on it later. Probably see you what, three to five? Come on, put it there.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Merritt, Walter Mabry, Arthur Tressler and Chase

Setting: Greenwich London

Context of situation: Merrit told Walter if he was still confused, he would explain three to five years to come. after they get out of prison.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is classified into direct illocutionary act. It is a representative and it used to make a boasting statement.

Data 64 at 01:50:59, Daniel Atlas: Basicall, we showed them everything. How you kidnapped us to steal the very thing that is in your pocket right now.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee: Daniel Atlas and Walter Mabry

Setting: Greenwich London

Context of situation: Daniel told Walter that he and his friends had shown everything to the whole world how Walter had kidnapped him and stolen the chip.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance above is categorized into representative illocutionary act because the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition and it used to make an asserting statement because the speaker tries to state something firmly.

Data 65 at 01:59:17, Thaddeus: My suggestion, however, is that you find yourself a seccessor.

a. Context:

Addresser and addressee:

Setting:

Context of situation: From the utterance above writer know that Thaddeus suggested to Dylan to find a seccessor as the next Eye or Horsemen.

b. The analysis of illocutionary acts

The utterance is a directive and it used to make a sugesting statement.

Besides it also has function based on social purposes.

B. Discussion

After obtaining the data analyzing it based on the theories, the next part is the discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the problem of the study proposed in the previous chapter.

In line with the theories, the information obtained from the data shows that illocutionary act in the Now You See Me 2 movie can be divided into four types namely, representative, directive, commisive, and expressive. First, representative is the speaker to the truth of the expressed proosition. Types of representative are typically interpreted in some using, they are asserting, answering, boasting, complaining, reporting, informing, and agreeing.

An asserting statement means that the speaker states something firmly for example in data 1 “I always keep something up my sleeve”. From this example we can know that the speaker always keep something up in his sleeve. This type presents data number 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 17, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 34, 50, 52, 58, 64.

A boasting statement means that the speaker talk about one’s own achievement with too much pride. It is showed in data number 21, 60, 63.

A reporting statement means that the speaker have an account of something heard or seen. This type can be found in data number 7, 16, 36, 39, 56.

An informing statemen means that speaker inform something to the address. It can be found in data 13, 15, 54, 62.

Second, directive is the speaker attempts to get te addreses to do something. Types of directive are typically interpreted in some using, they are requesting, commanding, suggesting, advising, and ordering. A requesting statement is the speaker asks something politely. It can be found in data number 8, 10, 12, 18, 32, 37, 40..

A commanding statement is the speaker commamnds the addreses to do something. It presents in data number 5, 6, 14, 19, 25, 31, 33, 38, 53, 57. A suggesting statement is the speaker suggests the addreses to do something. It present in data 51. An advising statement is the speaker gives advice the addreses. It can be found in data number 48, 65.

Third, commisive is illocutionary act which the speaker to some future course action. Types of commisive are typically interpreted in some using, they are offering, agreeing, promising,. An offering statement is the soeaker present something to be accepted or refused. This type can be found in data number 54, 55, 61. A promising is the speaker promises with what s(he) says to the addreses. It can be found n data number 45.

Fourth, an expressive is illocutionary act which commits the speaker express a psychological state spcified in the sincerity condition. Types of

directive are typically interpreted in some using, they are greeting, inviting, welcoming, thanking, pardoning. A welcoming statement is the speaker express welcoming to somebody. It can be found in data number 22. A thanking statement is the speaker express one's gratitude to somebody. It presents in data number 43, 46.

This movie can be analyzed with context of situation based on Hyme's theory (1964). The context of the illocutionary acts that can be found in this movie are participant, the setting, the event, and the topic. All of the types of illocutionary acts contain the context of situation. So in every utterances has a context. Here, the context can identify the meaning of character's utterances, then she know the topic what the speaker and hearer talking.

The writer can conclude that majority the types of illocutionary act used by characters is representative and directive. The characters often used assertive in their utterances. Then the important to know the context of illocutionary acts with the participants, the setting, the events and the topic.

The writer applies this phenomenon in her life. In her society usually uses the illocutionary acts in their communication. They deliver their utterances whether use good speech or not. In their utterances there are context. As we know that Allah commands us to deliver our speech with good and polite.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter, the writer provides conclusion and suggestions of her study. She makes them after analyzing the illocutionary acts and the context used main character in “Now You See Me 2”, movie.

A. CONCLUSION

First, the context of situation theory proposed by Leech (1983) especially addresser and addressee, setting, and context of situation is very useful to know what the utterance to the hearer. The context of situation supported the speaker’s intention or illocutionary acts in producing the utterance.

Second, among the five types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979), there are four types of illocutionary acts found in the movie Now You See Me 2. They are directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives which match with the Searle’s theory (1979). The writer does not find the types of declarations in this study. She finds directives and representatives becomes most dominant in the character’s utterances.

Writer find the characters uses the representatives and directives illocutionary acts in their utterances because they often use hypnotic to order someone to do something. For example when Jack Wilder hypnotized Chase and commands him to say everything he was planning with Walter to catch the Horsemen and take the chip. By the illocutionary acts, the writer also knows Horosmen’s way in

improving their speech act to other characters. In the conversation they often utters the truth that happened, as Horsement revealed that Walter was still alive. They revealed it in front of everyone in London.

On the other hand, the writer also finds the context of situation of the illocutionary acts on the characters utterances by using Hymes' theory. From context of situation's features, the writer uses the event, the setting, the participants and the topic of Hymes theory. The event which shows something that happens. Then the setting which shows place and time of the action takes place. Thus, the participant is person who participate in event. They are addressor, address, and audience (Addressor is the speaker, Address is the hearer and audience is the number of people who watch or listen something). Then the last, topic is what the speaker and hearer talking about. For example, when Jack Wilder request to Merrit that if he can hypnotize Daniel before Merrit hit him with card, Jack Wilder want to get top bunk for a week. He says "*Definition please*". In that dialogue, there are participants are Jack as the addressor, Merrit as the addressee and Daniel Atlas as the audience. The setting is at the horsemen headquarters (London), at the afternoon. The event occurs when Jack and Merrit learn magic tricks and hypnosis. And Jack invites Merrites to bet, if Jack can hypnotize Daniel before the Merrit card regarding Daniel, the bed topped Merrit will belong to Jack a full week. Jack request to Merrit to give his top bed for his. The writer knows the meaning of Jack's utterances and the topic to other characters by the context. The writer hopes this study will be be

From this study, the writer gets much knowledge after analyzing this study on illocutionary acts used by characters “Now You See Me 2” Movie by Jon M. Chu. She understands illocutionary acts deeply according to Searle’s theory. Besides that, she knows and understands about context of situation. The illocutionary acts and the context make her be able to understand easily in interpreting people’s utterance and how people express the right words in appropriate place and in appropriate context. The writer hopes this study will be a benefit to other researchers in the same study.

B. SUGGESTIONS

From the result of this study can suggest below:

1. The students of English Department especially for the students majoring in linguistics are suggested to study about pragmatics because we can understand about how the speaker speaks and how the hearer interprets the utterances.
2. This study generally is about speech acts. For the other researchers, if they will discuss about speech too, they can use other theory then explore the theory in different age or related other studies with analyzing the other statement of the problems. The researchers can use illocutionary acts in other objects by other movies, a novel, a short story, a poem, a lyric or others. They can analyze this movie there are ungrammatical language especially in the characters’ utterance in order to find different results.

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