ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES IN *MIRROR MIRROR* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research were to find out the types of illocutionary act of the main characters' utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie by Searle's theory of illocutionary act and to find the context underlying illocutionary act of the main characters by Hymes' SPEAKING model in *Mirror Mirror* movie. This research was descriptive qualitative because the data were the utterances of the characters in the *Mirror Mirror* movie. There were some steps in collecting the data: downloading the movie script, watching the movie several times, reading and observing the dialogue in the movie and selecting Queen and Snow White's utterances that contain illocutionary act. In the data analysis, the researcher applied Miles and Huberman's procedures namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of the research show that there are 55 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary act. The data were classified into five namely are representatives (4), directives (37), declaratives (0), commissives (2), expressives (12). Of the total 55 illocutionary acts, directives are the most frequent types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. Conversely, the declarative types of illocutionary act were not appeared in this research because the characters that performed the utterance that contain illocutionary act were not selected as the object to analyze. There were eight factors affecting the illocutionary act of the main characters using the context of Hymes' SPEAKING model. They are *setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities* and *genre*.

Keywords: Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, SPEAKING model by Hymes,
Mirror Mirror Movie

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi pada tuturan tokoh-tokoh utama dalam film Mirror-Mirror menggunakan teori dari Searle dan untuk menemukan konteks pada tindak ilokusi tokoh-tokoh utama menggunakan SPEAKING model dari Hymes. Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif kualitatif karena data berupa tuturan tokoh-tokoh di film Mirror Mirror. Ada beberapa langkah dalam mengumpulkan data: mengunggah naskah film, menonton film beberapa kali, membaca dan meneliti percakapan didalam film dan memilih tuturan Snow White dan Queen yang mengandung tindak ilokusi. Didalam data analysis, peneliti menerapkan prosedur Miles dan Huberman yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, verifikasi/ penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 55 tuturan tokoh-tokoh utama yang mengandung tindak ilokusi. Data diklasifikasikan menjadi lima yaitu representatives (4), directives (37), declaratives (0), commissives (2), expressives (12).

Dari total 55 tindak ilokusi, directives adalah jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling sering muncul karena tokoh-tokoh utama sebagian besar mengekspresikan tuturan mereka secara langsung seperti memesan, meminta, bertanya dan menyuruh. Sebaliknya, tindak ilokusi declaratives tidak muncul dalam penelitian ini karena tokoh-tokoh yang melakukan tuturan yang mengandung tindak ilokusi tidak dipilih sebagai objek untuk dianalysis. Ada delapan faktor yang mempengaruhi tindak ilokusi menggunakan teori konteks SPEAKING dari Hymes. Mereka adalah setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities and genre.

Kata Kunci: *Tindak Tutur, Tindak Ilokusi, SPEAKING model oleh Hymes, Film Mirror Mirror*

A. INTRODUCTION

Communication plays an important role in the daily life of people. People use language in order to exchange information and also to express their ideas, such as requesting, ordering, thanking, promising, refusing, asserting, and treating. In expressing an ideas, people do not just say something, but at the same time they take action via their words. Those expressions are called speech act. Yule (1996) states that speech act is a theory which analyzes an action performed via utterance. In speech act, communication depends not only on recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. It means context is needed as part of communication to understand what speaker means. Furthermore, Austin (as cited in Yule) states that "speech act is divided into three levels, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act."(p.48).

Searle (1979) classified types of illocutionary act into five, they are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. By studying illocutionary act, it can help us to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in certain situation, for example is movie. There are characters in movie always presents a story that makes the audience interested to watch it as well as in *Mirror Mirror* movie.The *Mirror Mirror* movie tells the story of a princess, the rightful heir of the kingdom, which her rights is taken by a cruel stepmother. Since her mother died and her father disappeared, she began to feel the cruelty of her stepmother.

There are three reasons why this research was conducted. First, the film has a different genre than the previous film. This film presents a sad movie that comedy genre, so the action that appears here is how the main character described his personality through funny and interesting stories. Second, the researcher tried to explain the life of a princess who is oppressed by her stepmother and causes her to do everything possible to get her throne back from her evil stepmother. Third, the illocutionary act is a theory that is able to explain what the main character wants to perform in a movie. So, this research was conducted to examine the existing utterance in the main characters in *Mirror Mirror* movie.

Theoretically, this research hopefully will enrich the knowledge of the reader about the field of pragmatics, especially about the use of illocutionary act and context underlying illocutionary act in the main characters' utterances. Practically, this research is expected to provide insight to the readers in learning pragmatic field, especially about speech act.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Speech Act

According to Austin (1962), speech act is divided into three types they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. It contains a statement or information when communicate with others. So, the utterance only has one meaning without any reference to the hearer. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is performed with intended meaning behind the utterance. It is contains a requesting, asking, ordering, advising, etc. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone. The effect of the utterance can bring someone else do what it is said by the speaker. They tend to talk to make others do what the speaker means. The three levels of speech act can be used to analyze utterance of human in communication

2. Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962), stated that illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Then, according to Searle (1979), illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. Here are the explanations and the examples of the types of illocutionary acts from some experts.

a. Representatives

Yule (1996) states representatives are types of illocutionary act that commit the speaker believe about something the truth or not. In performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as: state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, described, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc.

Examples:
   The earth is flat. (Stating a fact)
   Chomsky didn''t write about peanuts. (Stating an opinion)
   It was a warm sunny day. (Describing)
                                          (Yule, 1996, p.53)

b. Directives

Yule (1996) explains directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appear with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning,asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc.

   Examples:
      Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black. (Commanding or ordering)
      Could you lend me a pen please? (Requesting)
      Don''t touch that. (Forbidding)
                                          (Yule, 1996, p.54)

c. Commissives
Yule (1996) argues commissives are kind of illocutionary act that is commit the

speaker to some future course of action. In performing this type of illocutionary act, commonly using performative verbs such as: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge. In the case of commissives, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him or herself.

Examples:
> I"ll be back. (Promising)
> I"m going to get it right next time. (Promising)
> We will not do that. (Refusing)
>　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(Yule, 1996, p.54)

d. Declaratives

Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As the example below, the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context such as to pronounce, declare, baptize and sentence. The words that can be indicated into this type are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

Examples:
> I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)
> You are out! (Firing)
> We find this defendant guilty. (Sentencing)
>　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(Yule, 1996, p.53)

e. Expressives

According to Yule (1996) expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, surprise, apologize, thank. In using an expressives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). In performing an expressive, it can be noted with some performative verbs: greet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank, regret, and praise.

Examples:
> I"m really sorry! (Apologizing)
> Congratulations! (Congratulating)
> Mmmm.. Sssh. (Stating pleasure)
>　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(Yule, 1996, p.53)

3. Context

In communication, people tend to consider in use a language based on the context. Context is closely related to the reasons of why someone is saying something in a particular situation. Therefore, many factors can affect people in saying something.

Hymes' SPEAKING term which is the abbreviation for _setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities_ and _genre_. It can be used to understand the context of what the speaker's mean in communication that occurs in certain situation. Here are Hymes' SPEAKING (as cited in Wardaugh, 2006), as follows:

1. S (Setting and Scene)

Setting refers to the time and place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion.

2. P (Participants)

The Participants include various combinations of speaker–listener, addressor–addressee, or sender–receiver.

3. E (Ends)

Ends can be said as the purpose or the goal of the participants in speech event.

4. A (Act Sequence)

Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at the hand.

5. K (Key)

Key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, and so on.

6. I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen.

7. N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)

Norms of interaction and interpretation refer to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return and so on.

8. G (Genre)

Genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterances; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture and editorials.

Here is the example of context:

Ayashi   : "We just don't think this photographs are appropriate for Scottie to be sharing with her classmates. Some of them went home quite disturbed, and we got some angry calls from parents.

Matt   : "Yeah, she's sort of been going to town with the whole picture-taking thing, but I had no idea.

Thull   : "Mr. King, we see this every day children acting out at school when something's wrong at home. And your family is facing a devastating crisis. Have you been engaging Scottie in really taking about what's going on? Encouraging her to express her feelings? That's crucial.

Matt   : "Oh, understand"   (Wulandari, 2013, p.9)

The setting based on the movie above is in staffroom. Then, the participant is Matt as the receiver and it is the father of Scottie who gets complaints from Scottie's teacher about Scottie's art paragraph. After that, the end of the dialogue between Matt King and Scottie teacher above is getting information. Furthermore, the act of the dialogue above is Matt King getting information from Scottie's teacher about Scottie's teacher and Matt King is in confused situation. Later, the tone of Matt King in the dialogue above is tense tone because Matt is

confused with the situation. Afterwards, the instrument of Matt King utterance based on the dialogue is verbal communication with formal style because Matt King has conversation with Scottie's teacher. The last, the genre is dialogue because Matt has a partner in their conversation. (Wulandari, 2013, p.10).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research because the data are presented in the form words not numbers. Moleong (as cited in Istiqomah, 2013) states that "descriptive research means that the data are collected in the form of words, sentences, or pictures having meaning other than merely number"(p.23). This research was qualitative research because the researcher investigated illocutionary act found in the main characters' utterances in the movie supported by Searle's theory and context underlying their utterances by using theory of Hymes.

2. Data and Source of Data

The data were acquired from the characters' utterances such as words, phrases, sentences or utterances. The source of the data was taken from *Mirror Mirror* movie script directed by Tarsem Singh and released in 2012. This research focused on finding about the types of illocutionary act in the main characters' utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie by using theory of Searle and context underlying their utterances by using theory of Hymes.

3. Research Instrument

According to Moleong (as cited in Kusumo, 2015) "the researcher plays role as a planner, implementer of data collection and data analysis, data interpreter and finally as a pioneer of the research result" (p.38). It means the researcher used herself as the main instrument because she determined the data through reading, identifying and collecting the characters' utterances. She categorized Queen and Snow White's utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie that contain illocutionary act based on John R. Searle's theory and the context underlying illocutionary act used by Queen and Snow White's utterances by using theory of Hymes.

4. Data Collection

To collect the data from *Mirror Mirror* Movie, there were four steps in this research: downloading the movie script, watching the movie several times, reading and observing the dialogue in the movie and selecting Queen and Snow White's utterances that presumably contain illocutionary act.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them using three qualitative data procedures: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification (Miles and Huberman,1994).
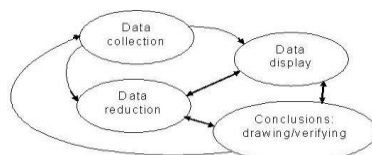
Figure 1: Component of Data Analysis: Interactive Model by Miles and Huberman
(1994: 12)

a) Data reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), "data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (p.10). In data reduction, the researcher selected and categorized the data based on types of illocutionary act, they are representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives by John R. Searle. She used Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFIDs) to categorize Queen and Snow White's utterances that contain illocutionary act. Then, she used context underlie illocutionary act of Queen and Snow White by using theory of Hymes.

b) Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) explain "data display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action(p.11). In this step, the researcher presented the data that have analyzed based on John R. Searle's theory and the context underlying illocutionary act used by Queen and Snow White's utterances by using Hymes' SPEAKING model. The data were presented in paragraph narratively.

c) Conclusion Drawing/verification

The last step in this analysis is conclusion drawing/verification. Miles and Huberman (1994) state "conclusion drawing is the process in drawing the conclusion after analyzing the data(p.11). In this step, after the data that have reduced and presented, the researcher drew the conclusion of the overall data which were explained in previous discussion based on the research questions.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, there are four types of illocutionary act that appeared in the utterances of the main characters of *Mirror Mirror* movie. They are representatives, directives, commissives and expressives. The data were selected by identifying the dialogue or statements from the main characters in the *Mirror Mirror* movie. There are 55 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary act. The data were classified into four types: 4 are representatives, 37 are directives, 2 are commissives, 12 are expressives.

1.   Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in *Mirror Mirror* Movie

I.   Representatives

Yule (1996) states representatives is kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker believe about something the truth or not. Based on the research results, there are 4 utterances belongs to representatives: stating a fact (3) and informing (1).

a. Stating a fact

A sample of utterance that identified as stating a fact appear in the conversation between Snow White and Queen below.

> Queen   :*Is your bedroom on fire? Because I'm searching for an explanation as to why you would be out of your bedroom and in here, and my first guess was fire.*
>
> Snow White   : *I thought maybe I could come to the gala,* **you know because today is my 18th birthday**
>
> (00:06:19 - 00:06:31)

The utterance "you know because today is my 18th birthday" above belongs to representatives (stating a fact). Snow White is an orphan who lives with her stepmother in the kingdom. Snow is not allowed to out of the bedroom by her stepmother. Because of this, Snow sneaks into the party but the Queen saw her. She tried to explain about she's 18th birthday when the Queen asked her. The purpose is to make her allowed to come to the gala when she grew up in 18th years old. The utterance you know because today is my 18th birthday served by Snow White contains a fact about her age. Stating a fact is expressed the truth or fact of the speaker in which generally accepted. Based on Yule's definition, speaker's utterance that says something about the truth or fact belongs to representatives types of illocutionary act.

II. Directives

Yule (1996) states directives are kind of illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Based on the research results, there are 39 data found as directives in which it classified into commanding (9), requesting (5), questioning (19), Inviting (1), Forbidding (1).

a. Commanding

A sample of utterance that belongs to commanding appear in the conversation between Queen and Brighton in the kingdom below.

> Man   :*B to J-12. My lady, I feel it is my duty to tell you of the rumors that I've been hearing.*
>
> Queen :*Rumors?*
>
> Man   :*Well, there have been rumblings that the kingdom is close to destitute. If we were to Join our two houses in marriage...*
>
> Queen : *(SCOFFS)*
>
> Man   : *...I feel the gentry would be reassured that the kingdom was stable once again.*
>
> Queen :*(LAUGHS)* **Brighton, a word, please.**
>
> Brighton: *Yes, Your Majesty?*
>
> (00:04:53 - 00:05:29)

The sample above is taken from Queen's utterance. It found in her utterance "Brighton, a word, please" is classified as commanding in the conversation between Brighton and Queen in the throne of the Queen. The Queen ordered Brighton wrote something because she had heard a rumor around the kingdom. The Queen felt she had to make a new rules to society because the rumor that made her annoyed. She said "Brighton, a word, please" to command Brighton to do something. So, she used Brighton to write what she just said. The performative verb "please" indicates that the

sentence contains command.

b. Requesting

A sample of utterance that classified as requesting appear in the conversation between Snow White and seven dwarves in the dwarves' house.

> Snow White : *Oh, wait! You can't just kick me out. I have nowhere else to go.*
> Butcher   : *Look. If the queen finds you here, she'll kill us, too.*
> Man   : *Mm-hmm.*
> Snow White   :***All I'm asking is to spend one night. Please.***
>
> **(00:36:19 - 00:36:33)**

The utterance "All I'm asking is to spend one night. Please" above contains directives (requesting). Directives are used by the speaker to get someone to do something. Snow White said "All I'm asking is to spend one night. Please" at the same time she also request to them to allow her sleep one night. At that time, she was expelled from the kingdom and tried to find shelter. So her utterance "All I'm asking is to spend one night. Please " aims to appeal to them to allow her to stay at the seven dwarfs' house. The verb "asking" and "please" indicate the sentence contains a request. Requesting is expressed by the characters to request something indirect way.

c. Questioning

A sample of utterance that belongs to questioning appear in the conversation between Snow White and Baker Margaret in the kitchen of the kingdom.

> Snow White   : ***What would I do with this?***
> Baker Margaret : *Perhaps you need to see for yourself what goes*
> *on in your kingdom. The people don't sing and*
> *dance any more. They need to see who you*
> *really are. And you need to believe.*
>
> (00:12:48 - 00:13:29)

The utterance "What would I do with this" above contains directives (questioning). Directives are expressed by the speaker wants directly to the hearer. In this case, Baker Margaret gave Snow a dagger from her father. Baker Margaret suggested her to get the Kingdom back from the Queen. She knew that Snow's life was full of suffering when she lived with her stepmother after her parents died. So, she suggested Snow White to get the kingdom back that stolen by the Queen. She confused what she should did. She needed a suggest because she knew that she under the Queen's rules. Then, Snow White said "What would I do with this?" at the same time she asked to Baker Margaret. The word "what" and punctuation "?" indicate that the sentence contain a question. Questioning is expressed by the characters to give an order, get an answer or information. Yule (1996) states kind of illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something are called directives.

III. Commissives

Yule (1996) states commissives are kind of illocutionary act that is commit the speaker to some future course of action. In this research, there are 2 utterances that identified as commissives.

a. Promising

A sample of utterance that belongs to promising appear in the conversation between Brighton and Snow White in the forest.

Brighton	: *Keep moving.*
Snow White	: ***Just let me go. I swear you'll never see me again.***
Brighton	: *You think I want to be here? You brought this on yourself. You never should have upstaged the queen, and now we're both paying the price. Stop.*
Snow White	: *Brighton, please.*
Brighton	: *Turn around.*

(00:31:56 - 00:32:16)

The utterance "Just let me go. I swear you'll never see me again" above contains commissives (promising). Commissives are kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker in some future action. Snow White said "Just let me go. I swear you'll never see me again" to Brighton when she feels pressured. She did not want to be killed in the forest and did not know where to save himself. Brighton was sent to kill him, and he begged that Brighton not do it. She cries and begs to let her go and not be killed. She promised Brighton that he would not see her again which meant she would not return to the kingdom anymore.

IV. Declaratives

Declarative are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterance. In this research, there was not found the declarative types in the utterances of the main characters.

V. Expressives

There are 12 utterances in which belongs to expressives that are presented below.
a. Surprising

A sample of utterance that belongs to surprising appear in the conversation between Snow White and Baker Margaret in the kitchen below.

Snow White	: *Baker Margaret! Baker Margaret! Margaret, it's worse than you could ever imagine!*
Baker Margaret	: *You saw the town?*
Snow White	: ***Yes. It's awful.*** *The queen has destroyed everything my father believed in.*
Baker Margaret	: *Oh...(WHISPERS) Go on.*

(00:24:27 - 00:24:40)

The utterance "Yes. It's awful" belongs to expressives(surprising). Expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. Baker Margaret suggested Snow White to go out of the kingdom and looking the condition of society. Snow White said "Yes, it's awful" at the same time she also expressed her feeling that sorrowful. She surprised there were poverty and starvation everywhere. The word "awful" explains that the speaker surprised or shocked about the society.

b. Thanking

A sample of utterance belongs to thanking appear in the conversation between Snow White and seven dwarves.

Grimm	: *Sorry, Snow White. All votes need to be unanimous.*
Butcher	: *One night.*
Snow White	: **Thank you.**

(00:37:10 - 00:37:17)

The utterance "Thank you" above belongs to expressives(thanking). Expressives are kind of speech that state what the speaker feels. Snow White said " Thank you" at the same time she also thanked to them to let her sleep one night in their house. Here she expresses her gratitude to the dwarfs. The word "thank" contains the meaning to convey gratitude. Thanking is one of expressives illocutionary act that expressed by the characters to say thank.

c. Dislike

A sample of utterance that belongs to dislike appear in the conversation between Snow White and Queen in the kingdom below.

Queen	:*Snow White, maybe it is time I ease up on you.*
Snow White	: *Hmm?*
Queen	: *After all, you've done nothing to me, caused no problems. And yet... ...there is something about you that's just so incredibly......irritating. I don't know what it is. The shoulders. The hair, that voice... Mm! I know what it is. I think it is the hair.* **I hate your hair.** *I don't care if it's your 100th birthday. Don't ever sneak into a party like this again.*

(00:06:33 - 00:07:20)

The utterance "I hate your hair" above contain expressives (dislike). Expressives are kind of speech that state what the speaker feels. The Queen saw Snow White sneak into the party. Then, Queen said "I hate your hair" to Snow White and at the same time she expressed her feeling to Snow White. She did not care if it was 100th birthday of Snow White. The word "hate" explains that Queen does not like Snow. Expressives illocutionary acts deal with the statement of speaker's feeling or attitude in particular situation. In this case, the Queen's utterance contains illocutionary act of expressives(dislike). Here the Queen shows her dislike for Snow White.

d. Praise

A sample of utterance that belongs to praise appear in the conversation between Queen and Brighton below.

(10) Queen	: *I'll admit...* **I'm impressed.** *You're not as pathetic and wimpy as I have always believed.*
Brighton	: *That's the nicest thing you've ever said to me*

(00:33:44 - 00:33:54)

The utterance "I'm impressed" above contains expressives (praise). Expressives are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. Queen said to Brighton "...I'm impressed..." at the same time she also expressed her feeling because Brighton did the job very well. She was amazed at Brighton who had done his duty to kill Snow White. She was happy because there was not rival as the most beautiful woman in the world. The word "impressed" indicates that the sentence contains praise to someone. Praise is expressed by the speaker to praise something. The Queen's utterance contains illocutionary act of expressives (Praise).

2. **Context Underlying Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in** *Mirror Mirror* **Movie**

This part displays the context underlying illocutionary act that appeared in the main characters' utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie using Hymes' SPEAKING model. So, the following sentences are brief explanation about SPEAKING model by Hymes. The setting is actually about the the time and the conversation taking place such as in the class, in the room, in the office, etc. The participants are people who include in this conversation at the time such as the speaker-listener, lecture-students, sender-receiver. The end refers to the goal of the conversation when the speaker started the conversation for some purpose such as to persuade, to give information, to forbid, etc. Act sequence refers to the form and the content that conveyed by the speaker. The key refers to the manner and the tone of the speaker. It is about the way of the language use by the speaker when the language transmits. The instrument refers to the channel of the communication occurs such as written, spoken, etc. The norm of interaction and interpretation refers to how to make sense of the messages. The genre refers to categories of the utterance like poetry, joke, dialogue, etc.

Here is the example of context underlying commissives illocutionary act is taken from the conversation between Snow White and Brighton below.

> Brighton   : *Keep moving.*
> Snow White   : **Just let me go. I swear you'll never see me again.**
> Brighton   : *You think I want to be here? You brought this on yourself. You never should have upstaged the queen, and now we're both   paying the price. Stop.*
> Snow White   : *Brighton, please.*
> Brighton   : *Turn around.*
>
> (00:31:56 - 00:32:16)

The setting above is in the dark knight in the forest. The participants are Snow White and Brighton. Snow caught by Queen break the rules. Queen felt that Snow should be punished after break the rules. So, she order Brighton to kill Snow in midnight in the forest. The ends of this conversation was to make Brighton changed his mind. The act sequence was Snow asked Brighton to let her go. She promised to Brighton would never seen her again after this night. The tone of this conversation was Snow was confused and cried when Brighton tried to take her to the forest. The instrument was verbal communication. The genre in this conversation was dialogue.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the context can explain the reason of someone to say something. It depends on who, with whom, the relationship, mood, etc. In addition, it is also influenced by the circumstance and situation of the speaker when the conversation happened.

E. CONCLUSION

The total of the main characters' utterances are 55 that which contain illocutionary act categorized as representatives(5), directives(37), declaratives (0), commissives(1), expressives(12). From the total of the data above, directives served the dominant form among the five types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed

their utterance in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking or commanding. As a Queen and Princess, they have a power to do what they want. On the contrary, the declarative type was not found in this research because it was rarely used around the kingdom. It commonly appears to pronounce, sentence or baptize someone.

From the analysis, there were eight factors affecting illocutionary act of the main characters using the context of Hymes' SPEAKING model. They are _setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities_ and _genre_.

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