

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the finding of the research and its analysis that had taken through data collection. The data presents serve the theory used related to the research. The finding will cover the research of illocutionary act that stated by Sherlock Holmes as the main character in Sherlock Holmes movie that had found. The data theory had been reviewed in previous chapter in chapter II. The objective of the research are around the type of illocutionary and the forces of illocutionary acts itself that used mostly by Sherlock Holmes.

A. Data Presentation

The method used in this research is library research which designed by using qualitative research. The data is served in the form of description in detail about the data found. The subject of this research is Sherlock Holmes movie: The Empty Hearse that had the main character names Sherlock Holmes. This kind of literature movie focus on what are the illocutionary acts used by the main character, which is in this case is Sherlock Holmes himself.

The data collected from the utterance stated by Sherlock in whole movie. After the data had collected, analyzing is done. How to analyze is by classifying the utterances into some of paradigms. After that, to make shaper, it needs to classify into some type of illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts according to Searle have 5 types; representatives, expressive, commissives, directives, and declarations. With the help of those type, it make easy to classify the utterances into some paradigm.

The first research problem is about the type of illocutionary act that appears in the Sherlock Holmes movie with the title The Empty Hearse. The second one is about the force paradigm that appears in following type illocutionary act. This is the table is bring about the data presentation that had found to answer the first and second research problems.

No	Illocutionary Types	Illocutionary Forces
1	Representatives Acts	Assert
		State
		Report
		Conclude
		Believing
2	Directive Acts	Asking
		Command
		Request
		Warn
		Suggest
		Beg
		Pray
		Invite
3	Commissive	Refuse
		Promise
		Offer
		Guarantee
4	Expressives	Apologize
		Deplore
		Thank
		Appreciate
		Congratulate
		Condolence
5	Declaratives	Welcome
		Nominate

B. Finding and Analysis

After conducting research, researcher found 242 utterances uttered by Sherlock Holmes in movie script. Those utterances fulfill the characterization of 5 illocutionary acts proposed by Searle. Some types of illocutionary acts that found are 120 of representatives, 71 directives, 25 commissives, 23 expressive and only 3 utterances of declaratives. But in analyzing, the researcher only takes some to be the sample; 12 representatives, 9 directives, 5 commissives, 7 expressives, and 1 declarations.

1. The type of Illocutionary acts found in Sherlock Holmes Movie: The Empty Hearse

a) Representatives

The illocutionary acts mostly used is representatives. Representatives express to commit the speaker to something's being the case. This type represent about the truth of speaker to express the content. Representatives type that found includes assert, report, state, conclude, and believing. The mostly used by Sherlock Holmes in whole the script is assert, then following by state, repost, concluding and believing. This will be the data of analyzing with the utterance itself.

Datum 1 : Representative (assert)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
1	Sc2/1	It's a trick. Just a magic trick

Assert is the paradigm which the speaker beliefs so hard to something. What the speaker beliefs will be the case of the truth to be

committed. Assert shows the highest believes of what had been trusted by the speaker.

In the day when Sherlock stand in rooftop of Bart's Hospital, he asked John to meet him. This happen in previous episode shows that Sherlock tried to suicide in front of John. This scene is happen in scene 2 which is still the opening of the episode. Sherlock assert to John over the phone call that his suicide is not real. That is a trick of him. But he doesn't make clear what kind of magic trick he used to make John trust. Sherlock only want John to trust what case happen in front of him is only a trick and he doesn't really die in that case.

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
2	Sc14/12	You were enjoying it
3	Sc14/13	Definitely enjoying it

Data number 2 and number 3 is connected with the same paradigm that is assert. This is stated by Sherlock to his brother Mycroft who works to the parliament. When Sherlock was got arrested by the cops of Serbian, Mycroft was there to see him for awhile than help him to be free from them. That's make Sherlock believes that Mycroft still want to make Sherlock get punishment and enjoying it. But, rather than believing paradigm, Sherlock state this utterance twice which shows as asserting of what had been more than his believing.

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
4	Sc42/85	I'm on the case. We are both on the case. Look at us right now.

Data no 4 happen according to Sherlock and Mycroft in Baker Street, Sherlock Apartment. This utterance doesn't say in anger, but nearly reminding him. Sherlock says with emphasize to say more than one sentence. It means that he needs to be paid attention on that utterance. In this case, the sentence "**look us right now**" doesn't have meaning that the listener had to see what is appointed by the speaker. It is just kind of reminder to aware on the situation of them on that time. That is why this utterance include in assert paradigm.

Datum 2 : Representative (State)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
5	Sc14/14	I didn't know you speak Serbian

Representative state indicates that the utterance is what the speaker beliefs for years about something. In this case, Sherlock beliefs that his brother, Mycroft, who is genius and works for Parliament can't speak another language, moreover Serbian. His utterance more likely '**I can't believe it's you who spoke Serbian last time**'. The state paradigm here can be indicated as the opinion of what speaker actually beliefs

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
6	Sc14/28	I think maybe I will just drop by

After heard the news about the life of John, his best friend, he seems fell sad enough. But it doesn't make him disappointed so far. Sherlock had been claimed as the death people for about two years, so it doesn't have to make other people sad anymore. The sentence '**I think maybe**' is heard only as a state or opinion about what he beliefs and it could be the fact. Therefore, this utterance is appropriate with state paradigm.

Datum 3 : Representative (Report)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
7	Sc93/170	Lord Moran, peer of the realm, Minister for overseas Development, Pillar of the establishment. He's been working for North Korea since 1996. He's the big rat. Rat number one. And he's just done something very suspicious indeed

Data number 7 is the type of representatives with paradigm Report. Report means that the utterance is in declarative sentence with no need to be questioned because the sentence indicate that it is a kind of report sentence. The sentence above indicate that it is the real condition about something out there that stated by speaker. Like what is representatives itself, speaker here serve something real that express the content in truth. Sherlock report the biography of Lord Moran who

is he called as big rat who works for North Korea since the year that he stated. Thus, the utterance above is categorized as report.

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
8	Sc26/63	Molly Hooper- and some of my hundred tramps, and that's all

In this scene, John asks whoever knows about his trick of suicidal. Although he doesn't want John to know about that, he also can't to shut this kind of information up his mouth. So, Sherlock stated that utterance in the form of declarative that nearly seems as report. This is including type of report paradigm because Sherlock utter about that fact that he had passed for two years before.

Datum 4 : Representative (Conclude)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
9	Sc55/124	Stepfather posing as online boyfriend

Sherlock is in the situation of consulting with his client. The problem of his client is that she had already loved with her pen pal's email, but the email just stopped. She doesn't know how to fix her problems because she doesn't think that her feeling is wrong. Concluding is the main role on his job. Conclude paradigm here is the way to see or the result of the problem. After she tells all of her story, Sherlock conclude that her stepfather who is act like an online boyfriend. Thus, the utterance in data number 9 is categorized as representatives conclude paradigm.

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
10	Sc60/136	<i>So, if the driver was in on it, then the passenger did get off. But how?</i>
11	Sc63/138	The Journey between those stations usually takes five minutes. The journey took ten minutes- ten minutes to get from Westminster to St James's Park. So, I'm going to need maps - lots of maps, older maps, all the maps.

Data number 10 shows the conclusion of Sherlock thought when he tried to solve the case in train station. He thinks about how does the passenger get off while the machine still running to the next station. But, the question to him is how he gets out from the train. The utterance which the writer gave italic is categorized as concluding paradigm.

The next, data number 11 is happen in the different scene. This is happen in Howard's house. Howard is his client who is specially gets Sherlock's attention on his case. In his house Sherlock determine the estimated time of arrival from the first station to the next- in this case is Westminster to St James's Park. After take a time to think, he finally conclude by utter "**So, I'm going to need maps – lots of maps, older maps, all the maps**" with serious face.

Datum 5 : Representative (believing)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
12	Sc106/191	I don't understand. There's nowhere else it could be

In Sumatra Road Station, Sherlock and John get in through the tunnel and go get the closed door. He actually had a key used to that kind of door. The door is the way to the closed station that not reached by other people anymore. That is why the place is so dark and seems scary. When they are arrived in front of the railway, Sherlock feels fall because he doesn't find carriage that fill with bomb. He said he doesn't understand and still belief that the carriage should be there near where he stands. The sentence which shows about his beliefs is in the sentence **'there's nowhere else it could be'**

What Sherlock utter is kind of believing paradigm which has meaning as make listener feel the same or feel the truth about what the speaker beliefs. In simple way is to make listener beliefs what the speaker beliefs. That is why, this data categorized as believing paradigm of representative illocutionary act.

b) Directives

Directive type illocutionary acts is the effort by the speaker to get the listener to do something. Directive type in this research found some paradigm includes asking, command, request, beg, pray, invite, suggest, and warn. Although so many paradigm, this type is still less used than representative. It is found that 71 utterances uttered by Sherlock, but mostly used only in asking paradigm. Directives type shows how bossy the speaker is. The following data is the examples of directive type in each paradigm.

Datum 6 : Directive (Asking)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
13	Sc115/196	What makes you think I know what to do?

In this scene happen in tube train when the night comes. This is the time where the bomb will be exploded by the terrorist. John and Sherlock just now found the bomb but it started counting. It takes time only 3 minutes. With that limited time, they have to think hard in order to prevent the exploded, because of the bomb placed under the Parliament building. The question asked by Sherlock with the word ‘**what makes**’ is indicated that is directive asking. Directive asking must have a question mark to make sure that it is an asking. Thus, in this case, the utterance stated by Sherlock is categorized as asking paradigm.

Datum 7 : Directive (Command)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
14	Sc2/2	No! Stay exactly where you are!

Command is kind of utterance which had high intention to ask the hearer to do something. Command itself mostly appear with imperative sentence and ended with exclamation mark. The data number 7 is happen in scene 2, in opening, which shows about the end of previous episode. It has function to recall the spectator memory. The utterance above utter by Sherlock with high intonation where asked John with force to hear what he ask for. Furthermore, the

utterance data number 7 is categorized as directive type with command paradigm illocutionary act.

Datum 8 : Directive (Request)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
15	Sc63/145	But you can't do this again, can you?

Data number 8 is happen in corridor of Howard house. Sherlock and Molly are in hurry to find some maps for finding anything about the station which was missing from his known. Sherlock offer Molly to have some fancy chips for another word of thank. That is because Molly is one of those who was help him to fake his dead and she doesn't want anything to be the reward or even slip away his secret especially to John for about two years. She is good at all, but he can't love her. In this scene, Sherlock can't express his thanking by word in clearly. And for her help the last two years, Sherlock request to Molly to not doing that kind of help anymore. Sherlock doesn't mention about the risk, but she already got what he want her to understand.

Directive request appears 8 times in whole movie script. It shows that Sherlock is not kind of person who usually request to other people. He prefers to do everything that he can by him himself. Request itself means that there is no force to do what speaker want, but nearly ask in good manner to the listener. And they will have a choice to do it or not. Thus, this utterance categorized as request.

Datum 9 : Directive (Warn)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
16	Sc95/183	'gunpowder treason and plot!'

Warn is one of the paradigms in directive type which had function to give warning or reminder about something with high intention. The data 9 happen in flat of Baker Street number 221B. This is the place where John and Sherlock try to solve the problem to find the main case. They are communicating with Howard via video call. They are share about all information that they have. John was kidnapped and almost be burned in the fire but still doesn't know the reason. When he finally found with remembering the date of the case, he solve it.

The utterance "*gunpowder, treason and plot!*" is not have meaning as it is. It is the rhyme of warning in the movie The Gunpowder. In that movie, Guy Fawkes, the desperate man, say it as a quote "Remember, remember, the 5th of November. The Gunpowder Treason and Plot" which had meaning "**I know of no reason why the Gunpowder Treason. Should ever not be forgotten**". The moment of 5th of November is when effigies of him are traditionally burned. With sacrifice John, it can be categorized as warn to Sherlock.

Datum 10 : Directive (Suggest)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
17	Sc23/37	Your wife just texted you. Possibly her contractions have started.

This scene is happen in the restaurant which John visited. Sherlock want to surprise him so, he doesn't wear his clothes as usual. When he just came into the restaurant, a Maître offer a help to him. But, like what Sherlock do on the first meeting, he observe the people who is he talked to. He find that the Maitre phone is beeping, so he says the utterance above, "*Your wife just texted you. Possibly her contractions have started.*" in order to make suggestion that the maitre will answer the phone and left Sherlock, so he can get his duty. That is where he starts to do a Coplay as a maitre. Therefore, the utterance number 17 is categorized as suggest paradigm. It doesn't have a force. The speaker only gives suggestion to the hearer.

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
18	Sc23/41	Well you cannot possibly go wrong, but if you like my personal recommendation.. This last one on the list is a favorite of mine.

Suggestion is like give some positive choices to the hearer in order they get to do what the speaker want in the choices. In this utterance, Sherlock gives John suggestion to choose what Sherlock preference - He is pretend as a Maitre. The sentence '**This last one on the list is a favorite of mine**' is the utterance of suggestion, while the sentence before it ("well you cannot possibly go wrong") is the cover to directly pointing what the speaker want to say in suggestion. And also there have a word '*my personal recommendation*' obviously act as the point of suggestion.

Datum 11 : Directive (Beg)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
19	Sc2/7	Please, will you do this for me?

Beg paradigm is including into directive type. This has function to make the hearer to do something but the speaker who is emotionally asked. Beg has synonym as asking with a little force. This paradigm usually use interrogative with question mark in the end, but that is not WH question. The word usually appears is **'please'** which indicate as beg. In the utterance above, the word please is appears with question mark, that is indicated that the sentence is beg paradigm. That Sherlock beg to John properly.

Datum 12 : Directive (Pray)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
20	Sc63/147	I hope you will be very happy, Molly Hooper. You deserve it. After all, not all the man you fall for can turn out to be sociopaths.

Pray is kind of wish that speaker want to be done by the hearer. Usually, pray comes in the good or positive sentence. The scene above happens between Sherlock and Molly Hooper. Molly had been in love with Sherlock since years ago. But, after Sherlock nominate himself as the dead people and disappear for 2 years, Molly try to belief that she can love other people to make her being more happy and better person. So, she found the new ones. She said that to Sherlock Holmes

by seeing her ring. Sherlock understand that Molly already find her love although she doesn't say it clearly. To answer it, Sherlock utter the sentence **"I hope you will be very happy, Molly Hooper."** in order to give her a wish or a hope of it.

Datum 13 : Directive (Invite)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
21	Sc51/114	Molly? Would you... Would you like to ... solve crime?

Invite paradigm in datum 13 are uttered by Sherlock to Molly Hooper because he actually need a help. But in this context, it doesn't shows as an inviting word, it is nearly seems as asking. In this context, Sherlock ask Molly to be the part of his team in consulting. This asking is more likely invite rather than asking. Thus, Sherlock's utterance is include into inviting paradigm in directive type because get the hearer to join with him.

c) Commissives

The third type of illocutionary act mostly used is Commissive. This type is committing the speaker to some future course. This is focused on the speakers commit to themselves. In commissive there are so many paradigm that imaging the commitment of the speaker, those are; refuse, promise, offer and guarantee. These paradigm is organized by the researcher from which is mostly used. In commissive type, the researcher had found 25 but in this explanation only take 5 samples.

Datum 14 : Commissives (Refuse)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
22	Sc23/51	No. No, I'm quite sure. I checked. Excuse me
23	Sc27/67	Mmmmmm, No she doesn't

In commissive, the paradigm mostly used is refuse. Refuse means disagree with the invitation of the other person or give 'no' sentence in order to reject something. In this case, data number 22 happen in the restaurant where Sherlock met John for the first time to surprise him. And in the end, he is admitting himself in front of John after he failed to get John's attention. John still unbelief with Sherlock because he see how was his death two years ago. Sherlock utter that he is quite sure he is alive, and standing in front of him as human being. He refuses John to be admitted as the dead people. So, the utterance number 22 is clearly categorized as refuse.

Almost the same with data number 22, the next data is uttered by Sherlock because John beliefs that Mary is love with his mustache. Sherlock stated with believe that she doesn't love when John have mustache. So, John directly asks Mary to clarify Sherlock's mind. And the answer is true, that Mary doesn't love it. The utterance of Sherlock in "**Mmmmmm, No she doesn't**" shows the refusal of John statement that Mary loves his mustache.

Datum 15 : Commissives (Promise)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
24	Sc135/237	I don't know who was behind all this, but I will find out, I promise you.

Promise happen when someone had to have the big commitment to other people to have or to do something. The promise utterance spoke in order to make sure that the statement of speaker utter will be done soon or later. Promise utterance sometimes appears with word 'promise' or even not anymore. It can be use as optional when to give emphasize on something in uttering.

Data number 25 clearly shows Sherlock utterance of promising. This happen in the last part of the movie, when John talk eye to eye with Sherlock about who was do the crime, kidnapping and set him on the fire. Sherlock have no idea about it but he will make sure about the last case that involves his best friend. **"I don't know who was behind all this, but I will find out, I promise you."** is his promise to himself and also his best friend.

Datum 16 : Commissives (Offer)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
25	Sc23/36	Please, let me just go to the kitchen and dry that off for you

This scene happens in restaurant at that night. Sherlock who was pretend to be a maitre but he doesn't use the appropriate outfit. So, with the drop of his shirt, he tried to steal the old guest necktie.

Without asking excuse he pulls the necktie out of his old man neck. He only says **“Please, let me just go to the kitchen and dry that off for you”** to make formality to get the necktie.

The data number 25 fulfill the categories of offering sentence, in which in this case Sherlock is offering a help to let the necktie go and wash it in the kitchen. So, the sentence is intended to offer the hearer toward speaker actions.

Datum 17 : Commissives (Guarantee)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
26	Sc101/87	Must be

When a speaker wants the hearer to believe in something, what the speaker should do is give a guarantee about that. The way to make the hearer got what speaker wants by giving a big trust, a big confidence on it. The datum 17 scene 101 is happen in Westminster Tube in the night. John and Sherlock are tracing the way that he beliefs will lead them into a place of the bomb that placed by the terrorist. When knowing that the way is look not occupied by human for long time, John starts to feel unconfident. He doubts that there will be the end of the way to find the carriage. John asks **“the tube carriage is carrying a bomb?”** and answered by Sherlock with confident’ **“Must be”**. The answer of Sherlock is making John belief again about what Sherlock beliefs because he had guaranteed it.

d) Expressive

The next illocutionary act mostly used is Expressive. Like its name, Expressive type is forced to convey the speaker's psychological attitude toward a state of affair. Expressive type in this research is less used by Sherlock because he seldom uses the kind of expressive paradigm than other illocutionary acts. It has found 25 utterance used by main character which divided into some paradigm, those are; apologize, deplore, thank, appreciating, congratulate, condole and welcome. These will be the following samples of each paradigm organized from the paradigm mostly appears.

Datum 18 : Expressive (Apologize)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
27	Sc23/53	okay, John, I, suddenly realizing I probably owe you some sort of an apology

One expressions mostly appear in this movie episode is apologize. Apologize is expression shows when the speaker do something wrong and make the other feel bad about that. The expression of apologize is used in this datum 18. Scene 23 is happen in restaurant. It was so mellow night where John knew about Sherlock back alive, but the truth makes his mellow turn into angry or bad feeling because he had been lie for long time. The expression of Sherlock which he can make was apologizes. The sentence “**I probably owe you some sort of an apology**” is the best apologize he can say. However, the utterance is categorized as apology paradigm.

Datum 19 : Expressive (Deplore)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
28	Sc92/161	It's a cross I have to bear

Another example of expression is deplored. It means that when someone feels regret about something that he can't deny or he regret about something that had did. Deplore shows that there must be imperfect. The sentence **"It's a cross I have to bear"** is example of deplore stated by Sherlock in order to express his deplore. John said in previous utterance that he is surprised that his parents are ordinary people. That such kinds of differ from its look. The main is that the word deplore here is happen in its meaning. The utterance means that he also regret why he doesn't look the same with them or the inverse, but he had to accustom to that. Thus, this is include in deplore paradigm.

Datum 20 : Expressive (Thank)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
29	Sc63/142	Saying thank you everything you did for me

Thank is stated when someone is feel grateful to something which had been got or done. Thank is include as expression type in illocutionary act. Thank can be said with directly its meaning as 'thank you' or even not. Expression of thanking can be different when used by each person. In this case scene 63, Sherlock is utter thank to Molly who is his first fan. It is unbelievable that Sherlock can say it to

a woman, and she is Molly. Sherlock say “**Saying thank you everything you did for me**” because she had helped in his dead trick which is it was so hard to do as a woman. So, if we look at the utterance and the problem it is indicated as thank.

Datum 21 : Expressive (Appreciating)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
30	Sc95/174	Oh, That’s good. That could be brilliant

In the example data number 30, Sherlock said “**That could be brilliant**” to express appreciating about what already found by him. Appreciating is not always doing to other people. Kind of appreciation is so many. It can be in form of saying “Fantastic” or “Bravo” to express their good achievement. In this scene, the word “Brilliant” is enough to express how happy the speaker to know that someone to speak with is appreciated enough. That is why, it is include in appreciating paradigm.

Datum 22 : Expressive (Congratulate)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
31	Sc63/146	Oh, Congratulation by the way

Sherlock in expressing congratulate is by uttering “**Oh, Congratulation by the way**” to Molly in scene 63. Sherlock congratulate her because she had already moved on from him. That

was told by Molly by showing her ring. Sherlock congratulates her to make Molly to work on to be better person and learn more in future. What was stated by Sherlock above is the simple sentence of congratulation, that is why this utter is categorized as congratulate in expressive illocutionary act.

Datum 23 : Expressive (Condole)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
32	Sc42/86	Oopsie. Can't handle a broken heart - How very telling

Data number 32 is happen in scene 42 in Sherlock flat 221b Baker Street. Sherlock and Mycroft were playing tweezers operation and Mycroft get red 'broken heart'. The expression used by Sherlock by uttering "**How very telling**" is mocking. But, although it seems as mocking, Sherlock is shows his condolence because his brother can't handle a broken heart. Broken heart here doesn't mean broken in love, but broken in handling a game. If only the game can't be solved, how about his real problem. Sherlock doesn't utter it clearly, but he say it with deeply condole. Thus, the utterance is including in expressive act.

Datum 24 : Expressive (Welcome)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
33	Sc59/127	Welcome to my world

The last expression which uttered by Sherlock in the movie here is expressing welcome. Welcome is open the warm hug for everything that seems good toward the speaker. Welcome is happen when someone try to be friendly to other people.

In the sentence above, happen when Sherlock say to Lestrade and Molly in investigating the fake place to save the fossil. There is a book of 'HOW I DID IT' by Jack the Ripper on the table near the fossil. He assuming that the fossil is not more than 6 months, but Lestrade doesn't belief it, so, he answer by uttering **"Welcome to my World"** which indicate that he with heart and soul welcoming them to know about his world. Short of it, the utterance is including in expressive with welcome paradigm.

e) **Declarations**

The last type of Illocutionary act is declaration type which has force to bring about an immediate correspondence between the expressed content and reality. Searle thought about declaration is as the special category of speech acts, because they can change the world by only utter their utterances. In performing this type of illocutionary act, the speaker of declarations should have an authority on it. For example as a godfather could baptism a baby when he said it is. By only saying it, the baby had already baptism. Declarations type which are found in this research are 3 utterances and it is only in one paradigm, that is nominate. So, this is the examples of the paradigm.

Datum 25 : Declarations (Nominate)

Data	Scene/line	Utterances
34	Sc135/240	You know my methods John. I'm known to be indestructible

The utterance above was happen in 2215B Baker Street, Sherlock apart. The conversation between John and Sherlock is still about his trick of suicidal and foist John this long time. John curious about how was Sherlock jumped from the high building and survived. And Sherlock proudly nominate himself as **'known to be indestructible'** with clear meaning to avoid John's another questions. Nominate has function to give nomination or degree or an honor to the other person, but in this problem, Sherlock is nominated himself as being indestructible. Thus, it is indicated as declarations nominate paradigm.

2. The illocutionary Forces uttered by main character in Sherlock Holmes Movie "The Empty Hearse"

Based on the second problem in research question, the researcher presents the following illocutionary forces in well organized from the utterance mostly used by the main character, Sherlock Holmes. Forces have a meaning an expression whose use indicates the force with which an associated proposition is being put forth

A. Representatives Act

There are 5 forces in this act. They are:

- 1) Act of assert, the example is **"I'm. ...Look at us right now."**

- 2) Act of state, exemplify : **“I didn’t know you speak Serbian”**
- 3) Act of report, for example **“Lord Moran..... very suspicious indeed”**
- 4) Act of conclude, the example is **“Stepfather posing as online boyfriend”**
- 5) Act of believing, the example is **“I don’t understand. There's nowhere else it could be”**

B. Directives Act

In directive act there are so many forces the most. It found 8 forces of paradigm here, they are:

- 1) Asking act, the example is **“Why do you think I know what to do?”**
- 2) Command act shows the example of **“No! Stay exactly where you are!”**
- 3) Request act have the example of sentence **“But you can’t do this again, can you?”**
- 4) Warn act is shown by sentence **‘gunpowder treason and plot!’**
- 5) Suggest act is modeled by sentence **“Well you cannot possibly go wrong..... the list is a favorite of mine.”**
- 6) Beg act, for example **“Please, will you do this for me?”**
- 7) Pray act is shown by sentence **“I hope you will be very happy, Molly Hooper. You deserve it.”**
- 8) Invite act has the example of sentence **“Molly? Would you... Would you like to ... solve crime?”**

C. Commissives Act

Commissives act contain 4 forces of paradigm illocutionary act, they are:

- 1) Act of Refusing, the example is **“Mmmmmm, No she doesn’t”**
- 2) Act of Promising, the example is **“I don’t know who was behind all this, but I will find out, I promise you.”**
- 3) Act of Offering has the example of **“Please, let me just go to the kitchen and dry that off for you”**
- 4) Act of Guarantee, for example **“Must be”**

D. Expressives Act

Expressive act found that there are 7 forces include in this act, they are:

- 1) Apologize act the example is **“I, suddenly realizing I probably owe you some sort of an apology”**
- 2) Deplore act has the example of **“It’s a cross I have to bear”**
- 3) Thanking act the example is **“Saying thank you everything you did for me”**
- 4) Appreciate act the example is **“Oh, That’s good. That could be brilliant”**
- 5) Congratulate act is shown by **“Oh, Congratulation by the way”**
- 6) Condolence act is shown by saying **“Oopsie. Can’t handle a broken heart - How very telling”**
- 7) Welcome act is shown by saying **“Welcome to my world”**

E. Directives Act

In directive act found only one force that is nominate with the example **“I'm known to be indestructible”**

From the data analysis above, it can be shown that the most appears and used by Sherlock Holmes in whole movie is representatives act. Because he works as detective which in his job need to present what he thought and what actually he found during analyzing.