

## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSION**

In this chapter is presented the interpretation of the movie according to the researcher instead of the research finding and analysis. The focus on interpreting is on the relations among patterns, categories, and dimensions found in data analysis. The explanation of the position of finding in this research to the existing body of knowledge is presented in addition. It also discusses the contrasting between this research with previous findings and current theories which are relevant.

#### **A. Types of illocutionary acts are found in the Sherlock Holmes movie: The Empty Hearse**

This research use theory of Illocutionary acts from Searle because his criteria of each category are more credible and specific than Austin has described. Austin doesn't mention the definition of the category understand well. Austin distinguishes illocutionary acts into 5 categories, those are: verdictives, excercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives (Plato Stanford, 2014). Austin categories don't make clear about the specific force that include in each category. Thus, Searle's speech acts theory which is used.

The type of illocutionary acts in the movie of Sherlock Holmes: The Empty Hearse is the first research problems. In this research found that the 5 illocutionary acts by Searle are appears. It shows that the most dominant appear in the movie which stated by Sherlock Holmes as the main character is

representatives, and then followed by the other which in this case will be define below.

1. Representative act believes that what had stated by speaker is committed to being the case. This type represent about the truth of speaker to express the content. The paradigm or forces could be the statement of assertion, reporting sentences, stating the fact or in less contain opinion of speaker, believing, and also concluding. The example of representative of assertive is **“It’s a trick. Just a magic trick”**.
2. Directive act is the effort by the speaker to get the listener to do something. Short of it, the speaker could act as asking, request, hope, warn and also suggest to be added in directive act. Although so many times appears in the movie, but it still less than representatives. **“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.”** is the one of example in pray in directive act type.
3. Commissive act is the type of illocutionary acts that 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. The example of promising is **“I don't know who was behind all this, but I will find out, I promise you.”**
4. Expressive act shows about speaker’s psychological attitude toward a state of affair. It can be shown in thanking, or congratulate

someone who gets perfect in their test, or even doing apology because some small mistakes. Expressive act is the react of what the speaker feel about a thing. The example of **“Oh, Congratulation by the way,”** is one of congratulation force.

5. Declarative act is 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. The example of this act is nominate, **“You know my methods John. I'm known to be indestructible”**

The data above showed us that there is a relation between Searle's theories with this data finding which got from the script utterance stated by main character only. It was found that there are 5 types of illocutionary act that similar with Searle's theory, those are Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressive and Declaratives. It is indicated that Sherlock Holmes use illocutionary act generally in uttering many locution, although not all of the type have the same frequent in number.

Data shows that Sherlock Holmes who has intelligent more than most of people is frequently spoken with representative illocutionary act type. Representative is the actions that represent the value of true or false. Searle (1967) added that this action commit the hearer to something's being the case.

It is suitable with his job as detective that is commonly used to make the hearer believe about something being the case.

The thing that makes him look different with other people in thinking is the way he gets the answer of each case. When he found a case, his way to solve it is only by observing the thing. And sometimes when it needed, he smells the thing to make sure of himself. These ways of solving cannot be done by common people out there. Only the people who have high intelligence and good sense can go through it.

#### **B. Illocutionary forces are found in Sherlock Holmes movie uttered by the main character: The Empty Hearse?**

The second objection of this research is the paradigm forces used in the movie series *The Empty Hearse*. In analyzing the data, it was found that all of the types in Searle's thought appear in this research, which each type has some force or paradigm in different.

The previous study of Yasmin Aisyah in 2019 is analyzing the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act. It doesn't conduct research in the force on illocutionary. The previous study nearly similar is the research conducted by Jehian (2017) who analyzes also in the force of illocutionary act. What makes a difference is in the object of study. All of them are using Searle's theory.

Force in illocutionary act is a feature not what is said but of how what is said is meant. By contrast, it is a feature at most of the way in which

something is said. Force is the speaker's serious and other contextual conditions being met.

In this research some forces found in each type are:

- a) Representatives act they are : (1) act of assert, (2) act of state, (3) act of report, (4) act of conclude, (5) act of believing.
- b) Directives act they are : (1) asking act, (2) command act, (3) request act, (4) warn act, (5) suggest act, (6) beg act, (7) pray act, and (8) invite act.
- c) Commissive act they are : (1) act of refusing, (2) act of promising, (3) act of offering, and (4) act of guarantee
- d) Expressive act they are : (1) apologize act, (2) act of deplore, (3) thanking act, (4) appreciate act, (5) congratulate act, (6) condolence act, (7) welcome act.
- e) Directive act is only nominate act

In conclusion, the relation between the patterns of forces in illocutionary act toward the utterance uttered by Sherlock Holmes is found and it is shown by the effect that catches from the hearer. This also include into perlocutionary act if the researcher do research deeper. And the finding shows that the mostly used by Sherlock Holmes is representatives act which in definition is to commit speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed content. While in its force is asserting which indicate that this job in detective works is need to assert something in clear.