

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

After doing all steps mention in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to present the result of the data finding and analyze.

A. Data Presentation

This sub-heading presents the findings which derived from research problems in which the first question concerned with the types of expressive act that used by the main characters that found in the movie “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader” by: C. S Lewis. Then, the second problem is how are the language mode of the expressive act used in the utterances that used by the main characters in the movie “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader” by: C.S Lewis.

1. The Types of Expressive Acts

Expressive act are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. There are eight kinds of expressive act, there are like, dislike, refusing, welcoming, thanking, praising, blaming, apologizing.

1. Like

These types have function to interpret a feeling speaker when he or she enjoy with the something or someone from the utterance which is utter. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[1] Edmund : Caspian!
Caspian : Edmund.

Edmund : **It's great to see you.** (4)

Lucy : Didn't you call for us?

Caspian : No, not this time

Edmund : **Well, whatever the case, I'm just glad to be here.** (5)

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue occurs at the sea, when Caspian picked Edmund and Lucy from the sea and Edmund feel very like because he visited Narnia.

Participant : Speaker 1 and 2 : Edmund (has same power with the listener. They are solidary).

Listener : Lucy and Caspian

Act Sequence : (1) Edmund said to Caspian if he feels like because can meet with him again.

(2) Edmund said to Caspian and Lucy if he feels like because he can visit Narnia.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (4) and (5) contains expressive acts. The conversation happens when Edmund and Lucy float at the sea, exactly in Narnia. Caspian picked Edmund and Lucy from the sea. After they picked by Caspian from the sea Edmund feel very like, because he can visited Narnia and meet with Caspian.

The utterance (4) and (5) contains expressive act type like. The speaker feel like with the situation in there, because he can visited Narnia which is has a long time not visit and meet with the Caspian. The utterance in number (4), Edmund said **It's great to see you** it is

describe if he very like meet Caspian because he have a long time did not meet him. Than the utterance in number (5), when Edmund said **Well, whatever the case, I'm just glad to be here.** This utterance describe if Edmund is feel like in Narnia because he have a long time did not visited in Narnia.

[2] Lucy : Reepicheep!
 Reepicheep : Your Majesty.
 Edmund : Hello, Reep. **what a pleasure.** (7)
 Reepicheep : The pleasure is all mine.

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue occurs at Narnia ships, when Edmund and Lucy meet reepicheep for the first time.
 Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has more power than listener. They are solidary)
 Listener : Lucy and Reepicheep.
 Act Sequence : Edmund and Lucy meet with reepicheep for the first time in Narnia ship. They are feels like about the meeting.

In this context, the speaker has more power with the listener (+P). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance number (7) consists of expressive act. The context of the conversation happens when reepicheep help Eustace to take water out from Eustace body, but reepicheep throw near Lucy stand. After that

Lucy and Edmund greeting him and Edmund said if he feels like meet reepicheep.

The utterance (7) contains expressive act type like. The speaker feels like when he meets reepicheep which is having a long time did not meet. The utterances in number (7), when Edmund said **what a pleasure.** This utterance describe if Edmund feel like, because he has a long time did not meet with reepicheep.

2. Dislike

These types have a function to interpret what a speaker feel dislike to someone or something from the utterance which is utter. This is proven from following quoted conversation:

[3] Edmund : Squirt? He barely had 2 years on me!. I'm a king. I've fought wars and I've armies.
 Lucy : Not in this world.
 Edmund : **Yeah, instead I'm stuck here.** (2)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs when Edmund in government office and the government agencies hesitant with his age.
 Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has more power than the listener. They are solidary).
Listener : Lucy
 Act Sequence : Edmund angry and feels dislike with the situation because he can't explain to the government agencies if he is a king and have many armies.

In this context, the speaker has more power with the listener (+P). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is more formal (+F).

The utterance (2) consists of expressive act. The context of the conversation happens when Edmund in government office to enlist to be army, the government agencies hesitant with his age. Edmund tries to make sure him if he proper to be army, but Lucy come and need helping and a man gibed at him. After that Edmund leave the office and grumble to Lucy if he proper become army, because he is a king and have armies. But Lucy reminds him if he is a king not in their country. Edmund realize that and dislike with the situation which is not support him.

The utterance (2) expressive act type dislike. The speaker feels dislike with the situation when he did not became army and think if he stays in wrong country. The expression of dislike was in the utterance (2).

3. Refusing

These types have a function to express that the speaker accepts or not accept something. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[4] Edmund : Squirt? He barely had 2 years on me!. I'm a king. I've fought wars and I've armies.

Lucy : **Not in this world.** (1)

Edmund : Yeah, instead I'm stuck here.

Context:

Setting and scene	: The dialogue occurs at a street, when Edmund grumble to Lucy if the government agencies hesitant with his age although he is a king and have armies.
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Lucy (speaker has same power than listener. They are solidary) <u>Listener</u> : Edmund
Act sequence	: Lucy refuse Edmund's word if he is a king and have many armies, because Edmund is not a king in his country.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (1) consists of expressive act. The context of the conversation happen when Edmund in government office to enlist to be army, the government agencies hesitant with his age. Edmund tries to make sure him if he proper to be army, but Lucy come and need helping and a man giped at him. After that Edmund leave the office and grumble to Lucy if he proper become army, because he is a king and have armies. But, Lucy refusing the utterance of Edmund if he is not king in their world, but also he is a king in Narnia.

The utterance (1) contains expressive act type refusing. Based on the conversation above, the speaker refuse the utterance of the others speakers if he is a king. In utterance number (1) when Edmund says Not

in this world have purpose to refuse the others speaker when the speaker have an opinion which is not true.

[5] Edmund : Peter's sword.

Caspian : Yes. I looked after as promised. Here, hold it if you wish.

Edmund : **No, it's yours.** (8) Peter has given it to you.

Context:

- Setting and Sequence : The dialogue occurs in the Narnia ship, when Caspian give Peter sword that he kept to Edmund, but Edmund refuse the sword that given by Caspian.
- Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary.)
Listener : Caspian
- Act Sequence : Edmund refuse the Peter's sword that given by Caspian. He thinks if the Peter's sword gives the sword to Caspian

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (8) consists of expressive act. The conversation happen in the ship of the dawn treader when Caspian invite Lucy and Edmund to show their weapon which is kept by Caspian. He gives the healing cordial and dagger to Lucy and gives a sword that he kept. Edmund refusing the sword that given by Caspian, because Peter was given the sword to Caspian.

The utterance (8) contains expressive act type refusing. Based on the conversation above Edmund try to refuse the sword that given by Caspian. In the utterance number (8) the speaker try to refusing the sword that given by Caspian, because Peter was given the sword to Caspian but he want to give to Edmund.

[6] Lucy : with these words, your tongue must sew. For all around there to be snow. An, infallible spell to make you she, the beauty you've always wanted to be. Susa, what's going on?..I'm beautiful. **No!** (13) wait. Make me she, whom I'd agree.

Context:

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs in invisible island, when Lucy abducted by Loot and they ask to Lucy to read the magic formula that kept in the big house to break the magic.
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Lucy
Act Sequence	: Lucy read a magic formula that can make her beautiful like she want. She refuses when the shadow that she wants disappears and she became herself again.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (13) consists of expressive act. The conversation happen when all crew of the dawn trader ship visited and sleeps in Invisible Island, Lucy abducted by Loot. They ask to Lucy to read the magic formula that kept in the big house to break the magic. When Lucy read the book, she found a magic formula that can make her beautiful as she wants to be. After she read the magic formula, she became somebody

that her want. But, when she looks at the mirror she became herself again and somebody that she wants disappear. She refuses when the shadow disappears and she just wants her change as her want.

The utterance (13) contains expressive act type refuse. Based on the conversation above the speaker refuse when she became herself again. In the utterance (13) when Lucy said **No**, it is show if she refuse a situation when she did not became her want and somebody that she wants disappear when she look at the mirror.

[7] Edmund : Lucy, we'll be so rich. No one can tell us what to do, or who to live with.

Caspian : You can't take anything out of Narnia, Edmund.

Edmund : Says who?

Caspian : I do

Edmund : **I am not your subject.** (16)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in the cave with a lake that can change everything became gold. Edmund put a shell in the lake and want to bring it at home, but Caspian try to against Edmund's do.

Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener : Caspian

Act Sequence : Edmund angry and refuse Caspian's opinion if he can't bring something from the cave, and he think if somebody can arrange him

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).

Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).

In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (16) consists of expressive act. The conversation happen when Edmund, Lucy and Caspian in the cave with a lake that can change everything became gold. Because Edmund and Lucy from the poor family, he try put a shell in the lake and want bring it at home. Caspian try to against Edmund's do. Edmund angry and refuse opinion of Caspian, because not somebody can arrange him.

The utterance (16) contain of expressive act type refuse. Based on the conversation above, the speaker refuses the opinion of the other speaker. The utterance number (16), when Edmund said **I am not your subject**. The utterance has meaning if Edmund did not want arranged him if he wants to take the gold shell.

[8] Liliandi : I'm Liliandi. Daughter of Ramandu. I am your guide.

Caspian : You're a star. You're most beautiful.

Liliandi : If it is a distraction for you, I can change forms.

Edmund and Caspian : **No.** (19)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Ramandu Island and they meet with their guide. They stunned with Liliandi appearances, because became beautiful. Liliandi will change her apperenance, but Edmund and Caspian refuse her.

Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener : Liliandi and Caspian

Act Sequence : Edmund refuse when Liliandi will chance herself became blue star again, because she afraid if her appearances will distraction them.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidarity, the speaker also has same solidarity with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (19) consists of expressive act. The conversation happens when all crew of the dawn treader arrive in Ramandu island. They meet with their guide, she is Liliandi. When Liliandi change herself became a woman Edmund and Caspian are carried away with her. Liliandi afraid if her appearances can distraction them, so she will change became blue star. But, Edmund and Caspian refuse if Liliandi change became blue star again.

The utterance (19) contains of expressive act type refuse. Based on the conversation above, the speaker show if he refuses the other speaker. In the utterance number (19), when Edmund said **No**. The utterance has a meaning if he refuses when Liliandi want to change her appearance from a princess became a blue star.

4. Welcoming

These types have a function making someone feel welcome or can show if the speaker is friendly. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[9] Lucy : **Hi, Uncle Harold.** (3) I've tried to find some carrots but all they had were turnips again. Should I start making soup? And Alberta is on her way home?

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs at Eustace's home, when Lucy just arrived at home after her shopping and greets her uncle.

Participants : Speaker : Lucy

Act Sequence : Lucy greeting and ask to her uncle after her shopping.

Utterance (3) consists of expressive act. The conversation happens when Lucy just arrives at home after her shopping. Lucy enter her home and greeting her uncle, because she just shopping. Lucy greeting and said to Uncle Harold if she wants to cook and she ask to him if she should make a soup, but she just find a turnips not carrots.

The utterance (3) contains expressive act type welcoming. The speaker try to greeting her uncle because she just arrive at home by saying the utterance number (3) with the friendly to him.

[10] Edmund : **Hello, Reep.** (6) what a pleasure.
 Reepicheep : The pleasure is all mine sir.

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Narnia ship, when Edmund meet for the first time with Reepicheep and greeting him.

Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has more power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener : Reepicheep

Act Sequence : Edmund just arrived in Narnia ship, and he greets Reepicheep for the first time.

In this context, the speaker has more power with the listener (+P). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (6) consists of expressive act. The context of the conversation happens in Narnia ship, when Reepicheep help Eustace to take water out from Eustace body. Reepicheep throw by Eustace till near Lucy stand. Edmund greeting to Reepicheep that just his meet.

The utterance (6) contains expressive act type welcoming. The speaker tries to greeting to his friends that a long time did not meet. The utterance number (6) when Edmund said **Hello, Reep.** It is show the speaker greeting to his friends with the merciful attitude.

5. Thanking

This type has a function to express to someone are grateful for something that they have done. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[11] Edmund : Peter's sword.

Caspian : Yes. I looked after as promised. Here, hold it if you wish.

Edmund : No, it's yours. Peter has given it to you.

Caspian : I did saved this for you though.

Edmund : **Thanks.** (9)

Context:

Setting and Sequence : The dialogue occurs in Narnia ship, when Caspian show the weapon which is kept by Caspian

Participant : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener : Caspian

Act Sequence : Edmund thanking to Caspian, because he want to save the Peter's sword for him and give him another weapon.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).
Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).
In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (9) consists of expressive act. The conversation happen in the ship of the dawn treader when Caspian invite Lucy and Edmund to show their weapon which is kept by Caspian. He gives the healing cordial and dagger to Lucy and gives a sword that he kept. Edmund thanking to Caspian because he want to save the Peter sword for him and give him another weapon.

The utterance (9) consists of expressive act type thanking. The speaker said thanking, because the hearer wants to keep the sword. After the speaker said the utterance (9) to the hearer, he looks happy because he gives another weapon by the hearer.

[12] All crew of the dawn treader : For Narnia
Lucy : **Thanks, Reep.** (11) I knew you would come.
Reepicheep : Your highness

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs when Lucy and Eustace abducted and want to sell both of them.
Then, Lucy thanking to Reepicheep.
Participants : Speaker : Lucy (speaker has more power than listener. They are solidary)
Listener : Reepicheep
Act Sequence : Lucy thanking to Reepicheep, because she was absolved from the kidnapper.

In this context, the speaker has more power with the listener (+P). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (11) consists of expressive act. The conversation happens when Lucy and Eustace abducted and want to sell both of them. After that all crew of the dawn trader disguise became a buyer and Reepicheep hidden that one of the crew. After that, all crew of the dawn trader start to attack the kidnaper and Reepicheep try to absolve Lucy. Then, Lucy thanking to Reepicheep if she was absolved.

The utterance (11) contains expressive act type thanking. The speaker thanking to the hearer because she was absolved. After the speaker said in utterance (11), the speaker knows if the hearer will come to help her.

6. Praising

This type has a function to express admiration about the achievements of a person or thing. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[13] Reepicheep : Where the skies I want to be, where the waves are sweet. Descends upon you, Reepicheep.

Lucy : **That's pretty!** (10)

Reepicheep : Oh! Thank you.

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Narnia Ship, when Lucy hears Reepicheep sing a song and she attention to him.

Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Lucy (speaker has more power than listener. They are solidary) <u>Listener</u> : Reepicheep
Act Sequence	: Lucy gives attention when Reepicheep sing a song and she praises his beautiful voice.

In this context, the speaker has more power with the listener (+P).
Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).
In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (10) consists of expressive act. The conversation happens in the dawn trader ship when Reepicheep sing a song and Lucy attention him. After Reepicheep sing a song Lucy praise to him if he has a good voice. Reepicheep shock and embarrassed because when he sing a song Lucy watch him.

The utterance (10) contains of expressive act type praising. The speaker praise the voices of hearer after the hearer sing a song. After the speaker said in utterance (10) the hearer happy because the speaker was praise him.

[15] Lucy : With these words, your tongue must sew. For all around there to be snow. An, infallible spell to make you she, the beauty you've always wanted to be. Susan, what's going on? **I'm beautiful.** (12).
No! wait. Make me she, whom I'd agree.

Context:

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs at the big house, where Lucy read a magic formula which is can make her more beautiful as she wants to be.
- Participants : Speaker : Lucy
- Act Sequence : Lucy praise herself after she read a magic formula which is can change her became someone that she wants and she change more beautiful.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).

Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).

In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (12) consists of expressive act. The conversation happen when all crew of the dawn treader ship visited and sleeps in Invisible Island, Lucy abducted by Loot. They ask to Lucy to read the magic formula that kept in the big house to break the magic. When Lucy read the book, she found a magic formula that can make her beautiful as she wants to be. After she read the magic formula, she became somebody that her want. She very happy because, she became someone that she wants and she praise herself that change more beautiful.

The utterance (12) contain of expressive act. The speaker praise herself because she more beautiful after she read the magic formula. In the utterance (12) show if the speaker praise herself and feel happy because she became someone that she wants.

[16] Lucy : Transform my reflection, cast into affection. Lashes, lips and complexion. Let me like whom I agree, cause more beauty over me.

M.C : Ladies and Gentlemen, Ms. Pevensie.

Lucy : Edmund?

Edmund : **You look beautiful, sister.** (14)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Narnia ship at night, Lucy change more beautiful after she read a magic formula. When Lucy enters in different world and Edmund praise her sister.

Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)
Listener : Lucy

Act Sequence : Edmund meets with his sister and he praise her because her appearance that change more beautiful.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).

Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).

In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (14) consists of expressive act. The conversation above happens in the dawn trader ship at night. Lucy opens a piece of magical formula that was taken from Invisible Island. After that Lucy read the magical formula and look at the mirror and she change more beautiful. Then, she pushes the mirror and enters in different world where Lucy and her brother were adult. Because of her different appearance Edmund as her brother praise her beauty.

The utterance (14) contains expressive act type praising. The speaker praises the hearer, because the hearer looks different before. In utterance (14) the speaker meets and praises the hearer because the hearer looks more beautiful.

[17] Crew of the dawn treader ship: If I'm getting hungrier,
I'm gonna eat that dragon!
Reechipeep : Don't worry, Eustace, they
will to deal with me first.
Crew of the dawn treader : If we don't get to landfall by
tonight, they might as well eat them...
Edmund : What are we hitting? **Eustace, that's brilliant!.** (18)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Narnia ship, when the ship
can't run because there isn't wind and Eustace try
to help them.
Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with
the listener. They are solidary)
Listener : Eustace
Act Sequence : Edmund praise Eustace when he change became
dragon and help them to pull the ship when there
isn't wind that can make the ship move.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).

Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).

In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

The utterance (18) consists of expressive act. The conversation
happen when Edmund in Narnia ship. The ship voyage slowly, because
there is not wind that can help to voyage in the sea. Suddenly, there is
something that smashes in their ship. Edmund seeking what are hitting
their ship, and then he found Eustace that change became a dragon want to
help pull the ship. After that, Edmund praise Eustace that helped them.

The utterance (18) contains expressive act type praising. In utterance
number (18) the speaker praise the hearer, because the hearer was helped

them. The speaker praise the hearer after he know the hearer was helped them.

[18] Eustace : Being a dragon wasn't all bad. I mean I was a better dragon that a boy, really. I'm so sorry for being such a sob.
Edmund : It's okay Eustace. **You were a pretty good dragon.** (22)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Narnia ship, when Eustace think if he always making a trouble, but Edmund didn't think same with Eustace.
Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)
Listener : Eustace
Act Sequence : Edmund praise Eustace does, because he always helps them during in Narnia ship and he became a good dragon.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).
Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).
In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (22) consists of expressive act. The conversation above happens when a magic that change Eustace became a dragon was lose. He regrets his mistake that was making a trouble during him in Narnia ship. Edmund did not think if Eustace make a trouble when he was in Narnia ship. He praise because Eustace was much help and became a good dragon.

The utterance (22) contains expressive act type praising. The speaker praise hearer if he was much helps them during in Narnia ship. In utterance (22) the speaker did not think if hearer just make a trouble when

hearer in Narnia ship, he praise the hearer if he was became a pretty good dragon during he became a dragon.

7. Blaming

This type has a function to express someone who did something wrong or it can said if someone regret with their does. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[19] Edmund : He was just a boy. **I shouldn't have left him.** (17). What could have happened to him?

Caspian : In this place? Anything.

Context:

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs in Volcano Island, when Edmund just found shoes and cloth's Eustace.
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Edmund (speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary) <u>Listener</u> : Caspian
Act Sequence	: Edmund regret when he just found shoes and cloth's Eustace and he blaming what he does because he cannot keep her brother.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=).

Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=).

In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (17) consists of expressive act. The conversation above happens when Eustace disappear in volcano island. Edmund looking for him and just found his shoe and cloth. Edmund just regret the situation, and blaming what he does because cannot keep her brother.

The utterance (17) contains expressive act type blaming. The speaker blaming himself because he cannot keep her brother. The

utterance (17) show if the speaker blaming himself because cannot keep his brother and be afraid if something happen with his brother.

[20] Lord Rhoop : Do not let it know your fears, or it will become them!
Edmund : **Oh no.** (20)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in the darkness island, when Edmund think about her fears and that is became evidence.

Participants : Speaker : Edmund (speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
Listener : Lord Rhoop

Act Sequence : Edmund blaming himself when his fears became real and begin to attack them

In this context, the speaker has less power with the listener (-P). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (20) consists of expressive act. The conversation above happens when they were in the darkness island. When Edmund find the last sword and wan to came back to Ramandu island, but Lord Rhoop remember them if they should not think what they fears. Edmund too late to be aware and he think about sea serpent. Then, Edmund blame himself if he was thought about his fear. After that, there is something that attacks their ship and when he looks that is a big sea serpent.

The utterance four point two point seven point two contain of expressive act type blaming. In utterance (20) show if the speaker blaming himself because he was thought about something that he fear. Then, the

fear became real and became a barrier when he wants to back in Ramandu islands.

8. Apologizing

This type has function to express someone that sorry for having done something that caused the problem. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

[21] Lucy : Edmund. What did you think of?
Edmund : I'm sorry.(21)

Context:

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs in the darkness island, when Edmund apologize to Lucy because he too late to be aware and think about his fears.
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Edmund (speaker has the same power with the listener. They are solidary) <u>Listener</u> : Lucy
Act Sequence	: Edmund apologize to Lucy, because he was thinks about his fear and the fear become real and attack their ship.

In this context, the speaker has same power with the listener (P=). Then, in solidary, the speaker also has same solidary with the listener (S=). In formality, the context of conversation is less formal (-F).

Utterance (21) consists of expressive act. The conversation above happens when they were in the darkness island. When Edmund find the last sword and want to come back to Ramandu island, but Lord Rhoop remember them if they should not think what they fears. Edmund too late to be aware and he think about sea serpent. Then, when Lucy asks to Edmund what he thinks about, he just says sorry. After that, there is

something that attacks their ship and when he looks that is a big sea serpent.

The utterance (21) contain expressive act type apologizing. In utterance (21) the speaker apologizing to all crew of the dawn treader because he was think about something that he fear, then his bad imagine became real and attacks their ship and must fighting.

2. Language Mode found in Utterance that Consist of Expressive Act That Used by Main Characters in The Movie “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader” by C.S Lewis

This sub heading presents about kinds of the language mode. The researcher presents the language mode by a single utterance contains expressive act because it will be analyzed in the pattern over the context.

a. Like

The researcher found 3 utterances classified into expressive act types like that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act types like.

[1]Edmund : **It’s great to see you. (1)**

Pattern : Det. + Adj + V + S

Description:

Utterance (1) consist of adjective “great” indicating that the speaker fell happy to see the listener. The speaker feel like with the situation in there, because he can visited Narnia which is has a long time not visit and meet with the Caspian

[2]Edmund :**Well, whatever the case, I’m just glad to be here (2)**

Pattern : Adv. + Det. + N+ S + Adv.+ Adj. + Adv

Description:

Utterance (2) consist of adjective “glad” indicating that the speaker fell happy when he can visit Narnia again because afer along time ago, he come back to this place in that time.

[3]Edmund : Hello, Reep. **What a pleasure. (3)**

Pattern : Exc. + S + Det + N

Description:

Utterance (3) consist of noun “pleasure” indicating that the speaker feel like, because he has a long time did not meet with reepicheep. The speaker feels like when he meets reepicheep which is having a long time did not meet.

b. Dislike

The researcher found 1 utterances classified into expressive act types dislike that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S

Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type dislike.

[4]Edmund : **Yeah, instead I'm stuck here. (4)**

Pattern : Adv. + S + V + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (4) consist of verb “stuck”. This verb is positive verbal sentence. It's indicating The speaker feels dislike with a situation because he cannot became armies in his country and he thinks if he stays in wrong country.

c. Refusing

The researcher found 5 utterances classified into expressive act types refusing that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type refusing.

[5]Lucy : **Not in this world. (5)**

Pattern : Adv. (negative meaning) + Adv. + Det. + N

Description:

Utterance (5) consist of adverb (negative meaning) “not”. this adverb indicating that the speaker refuse the utterance of the others speakers if he is a king. This adverb have purpose to refuse the others speaker when the speaker have an opinion which is not true.

[6]Edmund : **No, it's yours. (6)**

Pattern : adv. (negative answer) + N + Pronoun

Description:

Utterance (6) consist of adverb (negative answer) “no”. This adverb indicating that the speaker try to refusing the sword that given by Caspian, because Peter was given the sword to Caspian and he want to give to Edmund.

[7]Lucy : **No! Wait. Make me she, whom I'd agree.(7)**

Pattern : adv. (negative answer) + V + V + S + Pron. + Pron.

+ S + V

Description:

Utterance (7) consist of adverb (negative answer) “no”. This adverb indicating that the speaker refuse when she became herself again. This adverb show if she refuse a situation when she did not became her want and somebody that she wants disappear when she look at the mirror.

[8]Edmund : **I am not your subject. (8)**

Pattern :S + Det. + Pron. + O

Description :

Utterance (8) consist of determiner “not”. this determiner indicating that the speaker refuses the opinion of the other speaker. The utterance has meaning if Edmund did not want arranged him if he wants to take the gold shell.

[9]Edmund and Caspian : **No (9)**
 Patern : Adv. (neative answer)

Description:

Utterance (9) consist of adverb (negative answer) “no”. This adverb indicating that the speaker show if he refuses the other speaker. The utterance has a meaning if he refuses when Liliandi want to change her appearance from a princess became a blue star.

d. Welcoming

The researcher found 2 utterances classified into expressive act types welcoming that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type welcoming.

[10]Lucy : **Hi, Uncle Harold. (10)**
 Pateern : Exc. + S

Description:

Utterance (10) consist of exclamation “Hi”. The word “hi” here showed that the speaker welcoming for the listener. The speaker tries to greeting her uncle because she just arrives at home by saying the utterance with the friendly to him.

[11]Edmund : **Hello, Reep (11)**
 Pattern : Exc.+ S

Description:

Utterance (11) consist of exclamation “Hello”. The speaker tries to greeting to his reepicheep that a long time did not meet. It is show the speaker greeting to his friends with the merciful attitude.

e. **Thanking**

The researcher found 2 utterances classified into expressive act types thanking that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type thanking.

[12]Edmund : **Thanks (12)**

Pattern : Exclamation

Description:

Utterance (12) consist of exclamation “Thanks”. The speaker said thanking, because the hearer wants to keep the sword. After the speaker said the utterance to the hearer, he looks happy because he gives another weapon by the hearer.

[13]Lucy : **Thanks, Reep(13)**

Pattern : Exc. + S

Description:

Utterance (13) consist of exclamation “Thanks”. The speaker thanking to the hearer because she was absolved. After the speaker said in that utterance, the speaker knows if the hearer will come to help her.

f. Praising

The researcher found 5 utterances classified into expressive act types praising that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type praising.

[14]Lucy : **That’s pretty!(14)**
 Pattern : Det. + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (14) consist of Adjective “Pretty”. The speaker praise the voices of hearer after the hearer sing a song. After the speaker said the utterance, the hearer happy because the speaker was praise him.

[15]Lucy : **I’m beautiful. (15)**
 Pattern : S. + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (15) consist of Adjective “beautiful”. The speaker praise herself because she more beautiful after she read the magic formula. The utterance show if the speaker praise herself and feel happy because she became someone that she wants.

[16]Edmund : **You look beautiful, sister (16)**
 Pattern : S +V + Adj. + S

Description:

Utterance (16) consist of Adjective “beautiful”. The speaker praises the hearer, because the hearer looks different before. In the

utterance, the speaker meets and praises the hearer because the hearer looks more beautiful.

[17]Edmund : **Eustace, that's brilliant! (17)**
 Pattern : S + Det. + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (17) consist of Adjective “brilliant”. The speaker praise the hearer, because the hearer was helped them. The speaker praise the hearer after he know the hearer was helped them.

[18]Edmund : **You were a pretty good dragon. (18)**
 Pattern : S + to be + Adj. + Adj. + O

Description:

Utterance (18) consist two of Adjective “pretty” and “good”. The speaker praise hearer if he was much helps them during in Narnia ship. In that utterance, the speaker did not think if hearer just make a trouble when hearer in Narnia ship, he praise the hearer if he was became a pretty good dragon during he became a dragon.

g. Blaming

The researcher found 2 utterances classified into expressive act types blaming that used by the main characters in the movie “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*” by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type blaming.

[19]Edmund : **I shouldn't have left him. (19)**
 Pattern : S + Shouldn't + Aux. + V + Pron.

Description:

Utterance (19) is containing about person's blaming. The speaker blaming himself because he cannot keep her brother. The utterance show if the speaker blaming himself because cannot keep his brother and be afraid if something happen with his brother.

[20]Edmund : **Oh no.(20)**
 Pattern : Exc. + Det.

Description:

Utterance (20) the speaker blaming himself because he was thought about something that he fear. Then, the fear became real and became a barrier when he wants to back in Ramandu islands.

h. Apologizing

The researcher found 1 utterances classified into expressive act types apologizing that used by the main characters in the movie "*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*" by: C.S Lewis. Those are the data that consists of language mode in expressive act type apologizing.

[21]Edmund : **I'm sorry. (21)**
 Pattern : Exc. + Det.

Description:

Utterance (21) the speaker apologizing to all crew of the dawn treader because he was think about something that he fear, then his bad imagine became real and attacks their ship and must fighting.