

## **CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the result of the data. It consists of two parts., finding and discussion. The first part explains the types of illocutionary acts found in main character in *Ballerina* movie. The next part discusses the reason why Felicie performed the acts viewed from the context of situation underlying the speeches.

### **4.1. Finding**

The researcher as the primary instrument obtained data in the form of types of illocutionary acts with the support of the table as a secondary instrument. This section explains the results of the researcher's questions regarding the types of illocutionary acts expressed by Felicie's character in the movie *Ballerina*.

#### **4.1.1. Finding of The Types of Illocutionary Acts used by Main Character in *Ballerina* Movie**

The results showed that in the utterances spoken by the main character Felicie, four types of illocutionary acts were found. They are assertive with fourteen utterances indicating assertive, directive with sixteen utterances, commissive with one utterance, expressive with nine utterances.

##### **4.1.1.1. Assertives**

The first type of illocutionary act found in Felicie's conversation was found to be assertive based on the pointer words contained in the conversation. Assertive actions have fourteen phrases or pointer words that are considered as assertive

actions, namely stating, asserting, announce, report, describe, and conclude. Stating is an illocutionary act because in stating the word has the intention or purpose to bind the speaker to something happening. A statement is a sentence that has a true or false value (Searle, 1979). Stating is an assertive act because the speaker shows what is in his mind (Yule, 1996). Informing, announcing, reporting, describing and inferring are included in assertive acts because speakers say something based on actual conditions (Searle, 1979).

**Tabel 4. 1.1.1 The Data State of The Types of Assertives used by Main Character of Ballerina Movie**

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Assertives		
			Stating	Asserting	Informing
1.	09.27	<i>"Victor, we actually did it!"</i>	√		
2.	11.22	<i>"Paris is amazing"</i>	√		
3.	12.01	<i>"Don't worry. We're a team. We'll find it together."</i>	√		
4.	17.07	<i>"But you're the first person to show me any kindness in this city. I've been separated from my best friend. I have nowhere to go, and I'm an orphan."</i>	√		
5.	20.41	<i>"I'm Felicie. I work with Odette. I clean. (sings) Da-da-da-dum! OK! I'm done. 'Bye now!"</i>	√		
6.	21.49	<i>"It's mine, and it's precious."</i>	√		
7.	29.44	<i>"I'm a dancer. Yes! Yes! A student at the Opera. And soon I'm going to be an étoile at the Opera de</i>	√		

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Assertives		
			Stating	Asserting	Informing
		<i>Paris.</i>			
8.	32.42	<i>"But I really wanna stay here."</i>	√		
9.	40.48	<i>"Yep! I'm OK!"</i>	√		
10.	18.07	<i>"You need me. I can clean. In fact, 'Squeaky Clean' is my middle name. I'm young. My legs work. Yours don't. Uh, it's gonna feel so much easier with me helping."</i>		√	
11.	40.53	<i>"There's this boy, Rudolph, who, it turns out, is a real Russian prince with a castle and peacocks and cheekbones! And he took me on the roof of the Opera, and he was looking at me like this. Then like this. And then once like this."</i>			√
12.	46.33	<i>"This is Victor. We escaped from the orphanage together."</i>			√
13.	50.23	<i>"My name is Felicie Lebras. I come from an orphanage in Brittany. I didn't mean to hurt Camille."</i>			√
14.	56.24	<i>"Victor! I'm in the final audition!"</i>			√
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

First utterances are stating, there are nine utterances that include stating, four utterances that include informing and one includes asserting, as in the utterance

"Victor, we actually did it!" the utterance includes stating. She expressed her belief to Victor that they actually did it. Furthermore, the utterance "Paris is amazing" according to the utterance is still included in stating because it states something that he believes in. The utterance "Don't worry. We're a team. We'll find it together." According to the utterance contains the representative act of stating, Felicie states that she believes that she is a team and will find it together. "But you're the first person to show me any kindness in this city. I've been separated from my best friend. I have nowhere to go, and I'm an orphan." According to the utterance, Felicie is using a representative illocutionary act. The type of representation she uses is stating. Representation commits the speaker to something that happened, to the truth of the proposition expressed. She uses the utterance to state that Odette was the first person to show her kindness and she has been separated from her best friend.

The next utterance is "I'm Felicie. I work with Odette. I clean. (sings) Da-da-da-dum! OK! I'm done. Bye now!" According to the utterance, Felicie uses a representative illocutionary act. The type of representation she uses is stating that she is working with Odette as a cleaner. "It's mine, and it's precious." According to the utterance, Felicie uses a representative illocutionary act. The type of representation she uses is stating, she states that to Camille the object is hers and it is precious. Furthermore, the utterance "I'm a dancer. Yes! Yes! A student at the Opera. And soon I'm going to be an étoile at the Opera de Paris." According to this utterance, Felicie uses the illocutionary act of representation. The type of representation she uses is stating. She states that she is a dancer and a student at a

dance school. The next utterance is *"But I really wanna stay here."* According to the utterance, Felicie uses a representative illocutionary act. The type of representation she uses is stating. She really wants to stay with Odette. The utterance *"Yep! I'm OK!"* contains the illocutionary act of representation, the type she uses is stating. He states that he is fine.

The next utterance *" There's this boy, Rudolph, who, it turns out, is a real Russian prince with a castle and peacocks and cheekbones! And he took me on the roof of the Opera, and he was looking at me like this. Then like this. And then once like this."* Based on the utterance, it can be seen that Felicie used an illocutionary act of representation. While the type of representation she uses is informing. She tells Victor that the man is Rudolph. The next utterance *"This is Victor. We escaped from the orphanage together."* Based on the utterance, it can be seen that Felicie uses illocutionary acts of representation. While the type of representation she uses is informing. She informs that Victor and herself grew up in the orphanage together. The next utterance is *"My name is Felicie Lebras. I come from an orphanage in Brittany. I didn't mean to hurt Camille."* Based on the utterance, it can be seen that Felicie used an illocutionary act of representation. While the type of representation she uses is informing. She tells where she comes from and she doesn't want to hurt Camille she just wants to stay at the dance school. The next utterance is *"Victor! I'm in the final audition!"* Based on the utterance, it can be seen that Felicie uses illocutionary acts of representation. While the type of representation she uses is informing. She tells Victor that she passed the audition as a dancer. The last utterance is *"You need me. I can clean."*

*In fact, 'Squeaky Clean' is my middle name. I'm young. My legs work. Yours don't. Uh, it's gonna feel so much easier with me helping.*" Based on the utterance, it can be seen that Felicie used an illocutionary act of representation. While the type of representation she uses is asserting. In the sentence there is the word fact which shows the fact and confidently and firmly that she is a reliable person. The researcher presents the data state of the types of assertives used by main character of *Ballerina* movie.

#### 4.1.1.2. Directives

The second type of illocutionary act found in Felicie's conversation is directive. In Felicie's conversation, sixteen utterances were found that indicated as directive acts, namely forbidding, requesting, inviting, and asking. In addition, Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that directive refers to something that needs to be done by the listener according to the speaker's needs. Verbs that indicate this class are; command, ask, order, request, beg, plead, pray, plead, invite, allow, and advise (Searle, 1979 p. 14). In brief, Searle (as cited in Della & Sembiring, 2018) states that there are five kinds of directive illocutionary acts, namely commands, requests, permissions, prohibitions, and questions. Searle (1979) briefly explains the five kinds of directive illocutionary acts.

**Table 4.1.1.2 The Data State of The Types of Directives used by Main Character of *Ballerina* Movie**

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Directives			
			Req	Forb	Ask	Invi
1.	01.28	<i>"Victor! Can you help me?"</i>	√			
2.	12.47	<i>"Victor! Come back! Don't leave!"</i>	√			

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Directives			
			Req	Forb	Ask	Invi
		<i>Please.</i>				
3.	19.17	<i>"You work there, so you must know people. Could you help me? "</i>	√			
4.	30.36	<i>"Victor! Come back! Don't leave!"</i>	√			
5.	01.31	<i>"Stop! Stop doing your grumpy face!"</i>		√		
6.	04.07	<i>"Do you have a plan?"</i>			√	
7.	11.57	<i>" Yes, you did. Now, where's the dance school? "</i>			√	
8.	16.55	<i>"Wow! And what she did - that crazy jumpy thing, what was that? Are you a dancer too? "</i>			√	
9.	18.37	<i>"Whoa! That's a lot of stairs. Are you the caretaker?"</i>			√	
10.	19.28	<i>"What that étoile did yesterday, oh, it was so magical. I love dancing. Do you love dancing? "</i>			√	
11.	40.18	<i>"How is that pick-up line working out for you?"</i>			√	
12.	08.45	<i>"This way! Let's go!"</i>				√
13.	37.10	<i>"Come on! You can't tell all that from one jump"</i>				√
14.	47.16	<i>"Let's party! "</i>				√
15.	01.03.18	<i>"Wait! Wait! I'm here! Please, please let me dance.! "</i>				√
16.	01.17.48	<i>"I'm dancing tonight at the Opera. I want you to be there.!"</i>				√
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

First utterances is requesting, there are four utterances that include requesting, one forbidding, six asking and five inviting. The first utterance is *"Victor! Can you help me?"* Felicie uses illocutionary directive action. A directive is a speaker who

wants to get the listener to do something. The type of directive here is requesting. She uses the utterance to show that she wants Victor to do something. The next utterance is *"Victor! Come back! Don't leave! Please."* Felicie uses an illocutionary directive action. A directive is a speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. The type of directive here is requesting. She asks Victor to come back and not leave her. The next utterance is *"You work there, so you must know people. Could you help me?"* Felicie uses illocutionary directive action. Directive is a speaker who wants to make the listener do something. The type of directive here is requesting. She uses the utterance to ask Odette for a favour. Furthermore, the utterance *"Victor! Come back! Don't leave!"*. Felicie uses illocutionary directive action. A directive is a speaker who wants to make the listener do something. The type of directive here is requesting. She asks Victor to come back and not leave her. Based on the utterance, Felicie used an illocutionary directive. The utterance *"Stop! Stop doing your grumpy face!"*. The type of directive here is forbidding. A directive is a speaker who wants to make the listener do something, here Felicie forbids Victor. showing his annoyed face.

The next utterance is *"Do you have a plan?"* Based on that utterance, Felicie uses an illocutionary directive action. The type of directive here is question. The question in the directive act means that when someone as a speaker gives a question to the listener or addressee as a proposition. Felicie asked Victor if Victor had any plans when he arrived in Paris. The next utterance *"Yes, you did. Now, where's the dance school?"* Based on the utterance, Felicie asks Victor where the dance school is. The next utterance *"Are you a dancer too?"* Felicie



asked Odette if Odette was a dancer too. The next utterance was *"Whoa! That's a lot of stairs. Are you the caretaker?"* Based on the utterance, Felicie used an illocutionary directive action. The type of directive here is Felicie's question asking Odette whether Odette is the caretaker. Next utterance *"What that étoile did yesterday, oh, it was so magical. I love dancing. Do you love dancing?"* Based on that utterance, Felicie uses an illocutionary directive action. The type of directive here is question. Felicie asks Odette if Odette likes dancing too. The next utterance is *"How is that pick-up line working out for you?"* Based on that utterance, Felicie uses illocutionary directive. The type of directive here is a question. Felicie asks Rudolph how can a pick-up line like that on the rooftop. The next utterance is *"This way! Let's go!"* According to this utterance, Felicie uses the unintentional action of Instructions (inviting). It is the speaker who wants to make the listener do something. Felicie invites Victor to cross the street and invites Victor to go. Furthermore, *"Come on! You can't tell all that from one jump"*. According to the utterance, Felicie uses an unintentional act of Hinting (inviting). Furthermore, the utterance *"Let's party!"* According to the utterance, Felicie uses an unintentional act of Hinting (inviting). Felicie invites Victor to party together. The next utterance is *"Wait! Wait! I'm here! Please, please let me dance!"* According to the utterance, Felicie uses the unintentional action of Hint (invite). Felicie invites Merante to watch her dance. The last utterance is *"I'm dancing tonight at the Opera. I want you to be there!"* According to the utterance, Felicie uses the unintentional act of Hinting (inviting). Felicie invites Victor to

come see her dance Felicie wants Victor to be there. The researcher presents the data state of the types of directives used by main character of *Ballerina* movie.

#### 4.1.1.3. Commisives

The third type of illocutionary act found in Felicie's conversation, is commissive. In the commissive act, there is one utterance that shows that the commissive act, namely promising and guaranteeing. Promising and guaranteeing are included in the commissive act because in guaranteeing or promising, the speaker provides an action in the future. This is in line with Yule (1996) who states that "Commissive acts can assume that the speaker wants to perform an action in the future".

**Table 4.1.1.3 The Data State of The Types of Commisives used by Main Character of *Ballerina* Movie**

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Commisives
			Promising
1.	01.58	<i>"We arrived at the same time, and we'll escape at the same time. I promise!"</i>	√
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>

There is only one commissive utterance "*We arrived at the same time, and we'll escape at the same time. I promise.*" According to that utterance, Felicie uses illocutionary commissives. The type of commissive here is promising. A commissive is a speaker who commits to doing something in the future. She uses the utterance to promise Victor to escape together. The researcher presents the data state of the types of commissives used by main character of *Ballerina* movie.

#### 4.1.1.4. Expressives

The fourth type of illocutionary act found in Felicie's dialect is expressive. In Felicie's conversation, nine utterances were found that indicated as expressives acts. According to Searle (2005), the illocution in this class is to express a psychological condition expressed in a state of earnestness about a situation mentioned in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are “thank you”, “congratulate”, “apologize”, “condole”, “regret”, and “welcome”, according to Yule (1996), they may express pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sadness. Based on the above statement, the researcher realizes that the expressive speech acts shown are expressions of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, condoling, regretting, welcoming, happy, like, dislike, pain, joy, and sorrow.

**Table 4.1.1.4 The Data State of The Types of Expressives used by Main Character of Ballerina Movie**

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Expressives		
			Thank	Aplg	Complm
1.	16.36	<i>“I-I can't sp... I can't speak! I just wanted to say thank you for saving me!”</i>	√		
2.	45.44	<i>“Thanks! I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing.”</i>	√		
3.	48.29	<i>“Thank you, sir.”</i>	√		
4.	01.16.21	<i>“Because it's always been a part of my life. It was there with my mom when I was a baby, and it's here now, thanks to Odette. It allows me to live, to be myself”</i>	√		
5.	34.41	<i>“I'm sorry! Triple sorry. If there was a bigger word for 'sorry', I'd say it.”</i>		√	

No.	Minutes	Utterances	Expressives		
			Thank	Aplg	Complm
6.	01.08.38	<i>"OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm."</i>		√	
7.	01.11.12	<i>"So... Will you please tell him that I'm sorry? I've been unkind and foolish and silly and stupid."</i>		√	
8.	34.54	<i>" I get it. I messed up. But you don't understand. Since I can remember, I've wanted to dance. And when I saw Rosita Mauri and she did those amazing moves, I knew that's what I wanted to be. I knew my dream could come true! I know it's hard to understand. You hate dancing. But I just want you to know I'm truly sorry."</i>		√	
9.	52.23	<i>"She was a good dancer"</i>			√
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

First utterances is thanking, there are four utterances containing thanking, four utterances containing apologizing, and one utterance containing complimenting. The first utterance is "I-I can't sp... I can't speak! I just wanted to say thank you for saving me!" Felicie uses expressive illocutionary action. This type of expressive action is thanking. Felicie thanked Odette for saving her. The next utterance is "Thanks! I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing." Felicie uses an illocutionary expressive action. This type of expressive action is thanking. The next utterance is "Thank you, sir.". Felicie said this to Merante for the compliment given to Felicie. "Because it's always been a part of my life. It was there with my

mum when I was a baby, and it's here now, thanks to Odette. It allows me to live, to be myself. " What Felicie said was her gratitude to Odette for making Felicie feel like herself.

The next utterance is "I'm sorry! Triple sorry. If there was a bigger word for 'sorry', I'd say it." In that utterance, Felicie uses an expressive illocutionary act. The type of expressive here is apologising. Expressive expresses what the speaker feels. She uses the utterance to express apologising for having done something that caused trouble. Furthermore "OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm.". In this utterance, Felicie apologises to her interlocutor for escaping and will return to the dorm. The next utterance is "So... Will you please tell him that I'm sorry? I've been unkind and foolish and silly and stupid." Felicie apologised for her foolish behaviour. The next utterance was "I get it. I messed up. But you don't understand. Since I can remember, I've wanted to dance. And when I saw Rosita Mauri and she did those amazing moves, I knew that's what I wanted to be. I knew my dream could come true! I know it's hard to understand. You hate dancing. But I just want you to know I'm truly sorry.". The utterance was really said by Felicie with guilt and she really apologised. The last one is the utterance "She was a good dancer". The utterance contains complimenting. Complimenting is the act of giving praise or appreciation to someone for certain qualities, achievements, or characteristics that are considered positive or impressive. The purpose of complimenting is to convey appreciation, boost morale, and strengthen interpersonal relationships. The researcher presents the data state of the types of

assertives used by main character of Ballerina movie. The researcher presents the data state of the types of expressives used by main character of Ballerina movie.

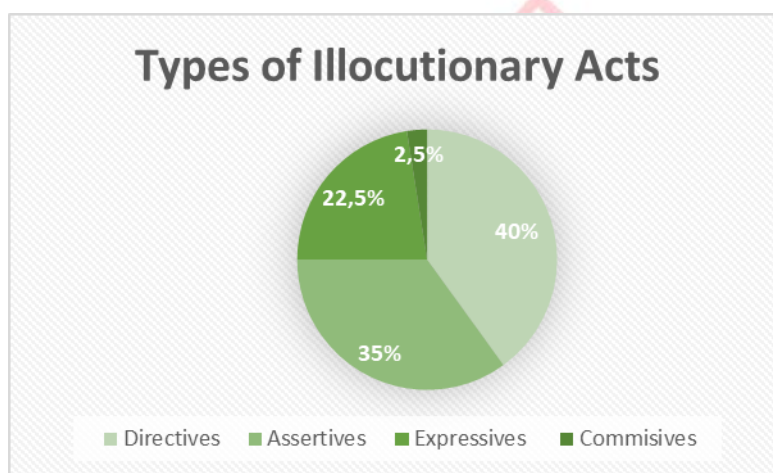
The detail of percentage will be presented on the table below.

**Table 4.1.1.5 The Frequency of Illocutionary Acts**

No.	Illocutionary Acts	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequencies	Percentage
1.	Assertives	a. Stating b. Asserting c. Informing	a. 9 b. 1 c. 4	35%
2.	Directives	a. Requesting b. Forbidding c. Asking d. Inviting	a. 4 b. 1 c. 6 d. 5	40%
3.	Commissives	a. Promising	a. 1	2,5%
4.	Expressives	a. Thanking b. Apologizing c. Complimenting	a. 4 b. 4 c. 1	22,5%
Total			40	100%

The researcher will present a diagram the frequency of illocutionary acts by Felicie, although the statement of the problem does not ask about the frequency of types, the researcher still wants to provide an overview as additional information.

Diagram 4.1.1.1 The Frequency of Illocutionary Acts



The researcher presents the frequency of the dominance of illocutionary acts in Felicie's conversation. The first type of illocutionary act is assertive. In Felicie's conversations there is a percentage of 35%. Stating is Felicie's most frequent utterance, telling comes second and finally affirmation appears once in Felicie's utterances. The second type of illocutionary acts is directives. This utterance is most often uttered by Felicie with a percentage of 40%. In this utterance Felicie most often uses questions to her interlocutors, second is invitation and request and the last is forbidding Felicie occasionally utters it.

The third type of illocutionary acts is commissives, which account for only 2.5% of Felicie's utterances. This is the least spoken type of utterance. Promise is the type of utterance Felicie utters and it only appears once in her conversation.

And the last one is expressive, with a percentage of 22.5%. Thanking is the most frequent type of utterance uttered by Felicie. Apologizing is also a fairly frequent utterance while and complimenting occasionally appear and the researcher only found one utterance each. The researcher did not find any type of declaratives illocutionary acts in Felicie's conversation.

#### **4.1.2. The Contexts Underlying the illocutionary acts used by the main character in the Ballerina movie.**

Context is an important aspect of language as it helps to understand the utterance produced by the speaker. Therefore, understanding the background information of what was said can help explore Felicie's reasons for performing the illocutionary act. The description is presented by the researcher below.

##### **1. Assertives (Stating )**

*Felicie: "Victor, we actually did it! (Victor lights lamp)"*

*Victor: "Yes, we actually did!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 09.27 )

The context underlying, the scene takes place inside the train. Felicie tells Victor that they managed to escape and will finally get to Paris

##### **2. Assertives( Stating )**

*Victor: "Wow! It's incredible! "*

*Felicie: " Paris is amazing. (sighs) ?"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 11.22 )



The context underlying, the conversation is still going on between Felicie and Victor. This scene takes place in the middle of Paris. When Felicie first arrives in the city, her dreams are immediately set on going to dance school in Paris.

### 3. Assertives( Stating )

*Victor: "Uh, I don't know. "*

*Felicie: " Don't worry. We're a team. We'll find it together. "*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 12.01 )

The context underlying, the conversation between Felicie and Victor. The scene is still related to the question above. Felicie assured that even though they didn't know where the dance school was, Felicie still had Victor and they would find it together.

### 4. Assertives( Stating )

*Felicie: " But you're the first person to show me any kindness in this city. I've been separated from my best friend. I have nowhere to go, and I'm an orphan. "*

*Odette: " Nice try, but I hate kids, especially orphans. Go find another idiot. "*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 17.07 )

The context underlying, this scene is still a continuation of the conversation between Felicie and Odette after asking Odette Felicie got a rude answer and she was kicked out by Odette. Finally, Felicie states that Odette was the first person to teach her kindness when she first arrived in Paris.

### 5. Assertives( Stating )

*Camille Le Haut: "Servants are supposed to knock. Who are YOU"*

*Felicie: "(groans and chuckles) I'm Felicie. I work with Odette. I clean. (sings) Da-da-da-dum! OK! I'm done. 'Bye now!'"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 20.41 )

The context underlying, this conversation took place between Felicie and Camille in Camille's room. Felicie accidentally peeked at Camille who was dancing ballet. Due to reflexes, Felicie suddenly hit a vase that was about to fall, because of the incident Felicie entered Camille's room and stated she was working with Odette.

#### **6. Assertives( Stating )**

*Camille: "Show me! (Snatches music box) What is it?"*

*Felicie: "It's mine, and it's precious."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 21.49)

The context underlying, the scene is still happening in Camille's room, Camille feels Felicie is taking her belongings, finally Camille takes Felicie's music box, but Felicie states that the music box is hers and it is very valuable to her.

#### **7. Assertives( Stating )**

*Felicie: "I'm a dancer. Yes! Yes! A student at the Opera. And soon I'm going to be an étoile at the Opera de Paris."*

*Victor: "You, a dancer at the Opera? OK, and may I know how you came to be at the Opera?"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 29.44 )

The context underlying, this conversation takes place between Felicie and Victor.

This scene takes place in the morning after being separated from Victor. He tells Felicie that he met someone new. When Victor asks if Felicie has made progress, Felicie states that she is now a dancer and a student of the Opera school in Paris.

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This scene takes place in the morning after being separated from Victor. He tells Felicie that he met someone new. When Victor asks if Felicie has made progress, Felicie states that she is now a dancer and a student of the Opera school in Paris.

#### 8. Assertives( Stating )

*Nora: "Not always. This might be one of those times there's no chance at all."*

*Felicie: "But I really wanna stay here."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 32.42 )

The context underlying, this conversation takes place between Felicie and Nora.

This scene takes place in class when Felicie first joins the ballet class but Merante immediately tells Felicie that she can't audition for the ballet but Felicie states that she wants to be in the dance class.

#### 9. Assertives( Stating )

*(She falls into a window in a roof, lands on the floor)*

*Rudolph: "Uh, are you alright, Camille?"*

*Felicie: "Yep! I'm OK!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 40.48 )

The context underlying, the scene takes place on the rooftop after Rudolph dances and Rudolph accidentally makes Felicie fall and when asked by Rudolph, Felicie states that she is fine.

#### 10. Assertives( Asserting )

*Odette: " Get out of here!"*

*Felicie: " You need me. I can clean. In fact, 'Squeaky Clean' is my middle name. I'm young. My legs work. Yours don't. Uh, it's gonna feel so much easier with me helping."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 18.07 )

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Odette. This scene takes place at night in a house. Regina Le Haut told Odette to clean the stairs because the next day Regina Le Haut would have guests. Felicie confirms to Odette that she needs Felicie's help.

#### 11. Assertives( Informing )

*Felicie: "There's this boy, Rudolph, who, it turns out, is a real Russian prince with a castle and peacocks and cheekbones! And he took me on the roof of the Opera, and he was looking at me like this. Then like this. And then once like this."*

*Victor: "Wait! Uh, a boy? What type of boy? Peacocks? What type of cheekbones? And Rudolph?"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 40.53 )

The context underlying, the conversation takes place between Felicie and Victor. The scene takes place on the street and Felicie meets Victor again she tells Victor about Rudolph.

## 12. Assertives( Informing )

*Odette: "Oh! By the way, that crazy jumpy thing is called le grand jeté, and you're not ready."*

*Victor: "Are you doing dance or kung-fu? (laughs)"*

*Felicie: "This is Victor. We escaped from the orphanage together. "*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 46.33)

The context underlying, the conversation between Felicie, Odette and Victor. This scene occurs when Felicie is practising ballet and suddenly Victor is there. Felicie tells Odette that Victor is her friend.

## 13. Assertives( Informing )

*Merante: "What is your name?"*

*Felicie: " (sighs) My name is Felicie Lebras. I come from an orphanage in Brittany. I didn't mean to hurt Camille*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 50.23)

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Merante. The scene takes place in the morning at the Opera dancing school. It turns out that Felicie was caught stealing Camille's identity and Merante asked

who she really was. Finally Felicie tells Merante her real name and where Felicie comes from.

#### 14. Assertives( Informing )

*Felicie: "Victor! I'm in the final audition!"*

*Victor: "Wow! Congratulations! I have great news too. My boss finally spoke to me! He said, "Get off my foot, you biological mutation!" (laughs) That's good, right? (blows nose loudly) "*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 56.24)

The context underlying the conversation between Felicie and Victor. The scene takes place outside the door of the dance school. Felicie comes out of the school and deliberately wants to tell Victor that she has qualified for the audition finals. Victor congratulates her on the good news.

#### 15. Directives (Requesting)

*Felicie: "Victor! Can you help me?"*

*Victor: " Ha!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.28 )

The context underlying the dialogue the conversation took place between Felicie and Victor. The scene takes place in the morning. Felicie asked Victor for help because Felicie was about to escape from the orphanage through the roof and accidentally Felicie almost fell and slipped off the roof.

#### 16. Directives ( Requesting )

*Victor: "I can't swim! Meet me on this bridge at this time tomorrow. No matter how dangerous it is, I will return!"*

*Felicie: "Victor! Come back! Don't leave! Please."*

( *Ballerina* movie, dialogue in minutes 12.47 )

The context underlying, the conversation between Felicie and Victor. The scene took place on the bridge, at that time Victor was disturbed by pigeons that made Victor fall off the bridge, fortunately there was a ship passing by so that it did not make Victor drown in the river. Felicie was afraid to stay in Paris alone, so Felicie asked Victor not to leave her.

### **17. Directives ( Requesting )**

*Odette: "Did you?"*

*Felicie: "You work there, so you must know people. Could you help me?"*

*Odette: "Don't hold your breath."*

( *Ballerina* movie, dialogue in minutes 19.17 )

The context underlying, the scene occurs after Felicie tries to find out about Odette Felicie asks for help to find information about people who are in the Opera dance school.

### **18. Directives ( Requesting )**

*Felicie: "Victor! Come back! Don't leave!"*

*Victor: "I'LL BE BACK!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 30.36 )

The context underlying, this conversation takes place between Felicie and Victor.

The scene takes place on the side of the bridge, Felicie tells Victor what happened to him and suddenly Victor's clothes get caught in the horse carriage and take Victor away. Felicie asks him not to leave her again.

### 19. Directives ( Forbidding )

*Felicie: "Stop! Stop doing your grumpy face!"*

*Victor: "I'm not, I'm just a little bit hurt that you were... (sighs) ..I don't know, escaping without ME!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.31 )

The context underlying the conversation between Felicie and Victor. This scene took place in the dining room when they were caught trying to escape and were sentenced to wash the dishes, after which Victor showed an annoyed face, and Felicie forbade him from showing a grumpy face.

### 20. Directives ( Asking )

*Victor: "No, but if you escape with me tonight, you have my word. I will take you to this dance school, and you will become the greatest dancer, and I will become the greatest inventor ever!"*

*Felicie: "Do you have a plan?"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 04.07 )



The context underlying the conversation is still going on between Felicie and Victor. The scene takes place on the rooftop of the orphanage. Felicie asks if the two of them run away whether Victor has a plan after they leave the orphanage.

## 21. Directives ( Asking )

*Victor: "Relax, Felicie! Enjoy Paris. Breathe it in. Hi there! Love your moustache, monsieur! Ah, yes, Paris! City of romance. City of dreams. City of fame and fortune! City of lamp posts. City of pigeons. Did I say romance?"*

*Felicie: " Yes, you did. Now, where's the dance school?"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 11.57 )

The context underlying, the conversation between Felicie and Victor. The scene takes place in the morning under the Eiffel Tower. Felicie and Victor walk around looking for a dance school. Felicie asks Victor where the dance school is.

## 22. Directives ( Asking )

*Felicie: " Wow! And what she did - that crazy jumpy thing, what was that? Are you a dancer too?"*

*Odette: " I'm a cleaner, and you are an irritation. Go away." (scoffs)*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 16.55 )

The context underlying, this scene is still related to the conversation above, because she was curious about the dancer she saw in the dance school, finally Felicie asked Odette who the dancer was. and asked if Odette was a dancer too.

### 23. Directives (Asking)

*Felicie:* "Whoa! That's a lot of stairs. Are you the caretaker?"

*Odette:* "Yes. And you can stay with me until you get on your feet, on one condition - no more questions"

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 18.37 )

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Odette. This scene takes place on the stairs when she sees so many stairs Felicie asks Odette if Odette is the caretaker of this house because she sees Odette is used to and understands the condition of the house.

### 24. Directives ( Asking )

*Felicie:* "What that étoile did yesterday, oh, it was so magical. I love dancing. Do you love dancing?"

*Odette:* (sighs)

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 19.28 )

The context underlying, this scene is still between Felicie and Odette because she doesn't get the answer Felicie asks again whether Odette likes dancing or not.

### 25. Directives ( Asking )

*Felicie:* "(laugh) How is that pick-up line working out for you?"

*Rudolph:* "It is no line. I say it only to you, Camille. Just to you."

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 40.18 )

The context underlying, the conversation takes place between Felicie and Rudolph. This scene takes place on the rooftop Rudolph says that he and Felicie have the same uniqueness, Rudolph says they will not obey the ridiculous rules that Merante applies, Felicie asks Rudolph.

## 26. Directives ( Inviting )

*Greasy Guard: "Yeah! Ha-ha! Now I've got you! I see you! (distorted roaring) (tyres screech)"*

*Felicie: "(hurrying through tunnel) This way! Let's go!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 08.45 )

The context underlying, the scene takes place at night in the forest when they are about to be captured by the Greasy guard. finally Felicie invites Victor to hide behind a large rock.

## 27. Directives ( Inviting )

*Felicie: "Come on! You can't tell all that from one jump."*

*Odette: "On the good side, you have the energy of a bullet, but you also have the lightness of a depressed elephant."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 37.10 )

The context underlying, this scene occurs when Odette teaches Felicie to dance ballet. Felicie invites Odette to teach her how to dance by landing on one foot.

## 28. Directives ( Inviting )

*Victor: "Whoo!"*

*Felicie: "Let's party! "*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 47.16)

The context underlying, the scene takes place at the Breton Bar where Victor asks Felicie out and Felicie rushes to dance and invites him to party.

### **29. Directives ( Inviting )**

*Merante: "(clears throat) Well, as Felicie did not deign to show up for the audition, it is Camille who will dance with Rosi..."*

*Felicie: " Wait! Wait! I'm here! Please, please let me dance. "*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.03.18)

The context underlying the conversation between Felicie and Merante. The scene takes place in the hall because Felicie is late and asks that she be given a chance by inviting Merante to see her dance

### **30. Directives ( Inviting )**

*Felicie: " I'm dancing tonight at the Opera. I want you to be there. "*

*Victor: "Really?"*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.17.48)

The context underlying the conversation takes place between Felicie and Victor. The scene occurs when Felicie comes to see Victor to ask him to see her performance at the opera and Felicie wants Victor to be there.

### 31. Commisives ( Promising )

*Felicie: "We arrived at the same time, and we'll escape at the same time. I promise!"*

*Victor: " OK!" (grunts)*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.58 )

The context underlying the conversation is still going on between Felicie and Victor. The scene is still happening in the dining room, because Victor is still upset with her Felicie finally promised him to run away together. Felicie promised that since she and Victor went to the orphanage together, they would run away together.

### 32. Expressives( Thanking )

*Odette: "I have nothing to steal! (Shoves Felicie, her cane on her neck)"*

*Felicie: "I-I can't sp... I can't speak! I just wanted to say thank you for saving me!"*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 16.36 )

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Odette. The scene took place at night, when Odette left the dance school Felicie followed Odette out secretly, but was caught by Odette finally Felicie thanked Odette.

### 33. Expressives( Thanking )

*Odette: " That was... better!"*

*Felicie: "Thanks! I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 45.44 )

The context underlying, the conversation takes place between Felicie and Odette. Felicie thanks Odette for complimenting her, and Felicie is ready to do something crazy again.

#### **34. Expressives( Thanking )**

*Merante: "Anyway, tonight was... a good performance."*

*Felicie: " Thank you, sir."*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 48.29)

The context underlying the conversation takes place between Felicie and Merante. The scene still takes place at the Breton Bar without Felicie knowing that one of the bar patrons is Merante after dancing so beautifully Merante compliments Felicie's performance and Felicie thanks him for his praise.

#### **35. Expressives( Thanking )**

*Merante: "Impressive, ladies. But let me ask you both an important question. Why do you dance?"*

*Camille: "I dance because... I dance because... because... ..my mother makes me."*

*Felicie: "Because it's always been a part of my life. It was there with my mom when I was a baby, and it's here now, thanks to Odette. It allows me to live, to be myself."*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.16.21)

The context underlying, the scene takes place in the dance school when Felicie and Camille have a dance duel which is won by Felicie. Felicie answers Marente's question about why they dance, Felicie's answer is because dancing is part of her life and Felicie thanks Odette because Odette is one of the people who contributed to her life.

### 36. Expressives ( Apologizing )

*Felicie: "I'm sorry! Triple sorry. If there was a bigger word for 'sorry', I'd say it."*

*Odette: "I let you into my life, and you lied to me. I don't like lies. I could lose my job because of you."*

( Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 34.41 )

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Odette. The scene occurs when Felicie returns home and heads to Odette's house while at dance school Felicie is caught by Odette that she has stolen Camille's identity. Felicie really apologises to Odette.

### 37. Expressives( Apologizing )

*Felicie: "OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm."*

*Greasy Guard: "This way, quick!"*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.08.38)

The context underlying the conversation took place between Felicie and Greasy Guard. The scene takes place inside the orphanage after failing the audition Felicie is brought back to her orphanage and after arriving there Felicie is about to run away again but she is caught by Greasy Guard. Felicie apologises for planning to run away and acting stupidly.

### 38. Expressives( Apologizing )

*Felicie: " So... Will you please tell him that I'm sorry? I've been unkind and foolish and silly and stupid."*

*Victor: " And rude."*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 01.11.12)

The context underlying the conversation takes place between Felicie and Victor. The scene occurs when Felicie returns to Paris driven by Greasy Guard Felicie looks for Victor where he works but Victor hides and avoids Felicie. Felicie apologises for being stupid and silly.

### 39. Expressives( Apologizing )

*Odette: " I let you into my life, and you lied to me. I don't like lies. I could lose my job because of you."*

*Felicie: " I get it. I messed up. But you don't understand. Since I can remember, I've wanted to dance. And when I saw Rosita Mauri and she did those amazing moves, I knew that's what I wanted to be. I knew my dream could come true! I know it's hard to understand. You hate dancing. But I just want you to know I'm truly sorry."*



(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 34.54)

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Odette.

The scene occurs when Felicie returns home and heads to Odette's house while at dance school Felicie is caught by Odette that she has stolen Camilie's identity.

Felicie really apologises to Odette.

#### 40. Expressives ( Complimenting )

*Merante: "She even makes sweeping look graceful."*

*Felicie: "She was a good dancer."*

(Ballerina movie, dialogue in minutes 52.23)

The context underlying, the conversation took place between Felicie and Merante. The scene took place inside the dance school where they were watching Odette sweeping while dancing. Felicie praised Odette for being a good dancer.

#### 4.2. Discussion

In discussion, the researcher explained the detail of the types of illocutionary act and context underlying used by the main character in Ballerina movie.

#### 4.2.1. The Discussion of The Types of Illocutionary Acts used by Main Character of Ballerina Movie

In this study, the researcher focuses on utterances in term of illocutionary acts. The researcher analyses the utterances contain of illocutionary acts that used by main character found in Ballerina movie.

##### 4.2.1.1. Assertives

Assertives the kind of actions that state what the speaker believes to be facts, statements, assertions, notices, conclusions, and descriptions. In this study, the researcher found fourteen utterances containing assertives. Nine utterances contain illocutionary type of stating, one utterance contains asserting and four utterances contain informing. Stating is the act of stating or expressing something clearly and directly. In the context of communication, stating means giving information, facts, opinions, or statements firmly and straightforwardly without ambiguity or doubt. In the context of this study, stating is an utterance that appears frequently in this study. examples of utterances that contain stating .

*“Victor, we actually did it! “*

*“Paris is amazing”*

*“Don't worry. We're a team. We'll find it together. ”*

*“But you're the first person to show me any kindness in this city. I've been separated from my best friend. I have nowhere to go, and I'm an orphan.”*

*“I'm Felicie. I work with Odette. I clean. (sings) Da-da-da-dum! OK! I'm done. 'Bye now!”*

*“It's mine, and it's precious.”*

*“I'm a dancer. Yes! Yes! A student at the Opera. And soon I'm going to be an étoile at the Opera de Paris.”*

*“But I really wanna stay here.”*

*“Yep! I'm OK!”*

Next is the informing utterance which contains four utterances. Informing is the act of providing information or telling someone about something. It involves conveying facts, data, or news to others with the aim of making them know or understand something they did not know before.

*“There's this boy, Rudolph, who, it turns out, is a real Russian prince with a castle and peacocks and cheekbones! And he took me on the roof of the Opera, and he was looking at me like this. Then like this. And then once like this.”*

*“This is Victor. We escaped from the orphanage together.”*

*“My name is Felicie Lebras. I come from an orphanage in Brittany. I didn't mean to hurt Camille.”*

*“Victor! I'm in the final audition!”*

The next utterance is asserting. Asserting is the act of stating or asserting something with confidence and authority. It is often done to emphasise a fact, opinion, or right. When someone does asserting, they usually give a statement firmly and confidently, without hesitation, to show their belief in what they are saying or believing.

*“You need me. I can clean. In fact, 'Squeaky Clean' is my middle name. I'm young. My legs work. Yours don't. Uh, it's gonna feel so much easier with me helping.”*

#### **4.2.1.2. Directives**

Directives refer to those that speakers use to get others to do something. Such as giving orders, forbidding, asking, requesting, inviting and pleading. In this study the researcher found 16 utterances where four contained requesting, one

utterance contained forbidding, six contained asking, and five utterances contained inviting. Requesting is the act of asking for something from another person. It can be a request for information, help, permission, or a physical object. In communication, requesting involves conveying a want or need with the expectation that the requested party will respond positively.

*“Victor! Can you help me?”*

*“Victor! Come back! Don't leave! Please.”*

*“You work there, so you must know people. Could you help me? “*

*“Victor! Come back! Don't leave!”*

Forbidding is the act of prohibiting or preventing someone from doing something. In this study, researchers only found one utterance that includes forbidding

*“Stop! Stop doing your grumpy face!”*

Asking is the act of asking someone a question or request to obtain information, help, opinion, or agreement. In this study, researchers found several utterances uttered by Felicie that contain asking.

*“Do you have a plan?”*

*” Yes, you did. Now, where's the dance school? ”*

*“Wow! And what she did - that crazy jumpy thing, what was that? Are you a dancer too? “*

*“Whoa! That's a lot of stairs. Are you the caretaker?”*

*“What that étoile did yesterday, oh, it was so magical. I love dancing. Do you love dancing? “*

*“How is that pick-up line working out for you?”*

Inviting is the act of inviting someone to participate in an activity, event, or meeting. It involves extending an invitation or request for the other person to attend or be involved in an activity. One example of the utterance is Felicie inviting her interlocutor to go to a party.

*“This way! Let's go!”*

*“Come on! You can't tell all that from one jump”*

*“Let's party! “*

*“Wait! Wait! I'm here! Please, please let me dance.! “*

*“I'm dancing tonight at the Opera. I want you to be there!”*

#### **4.2.1.3 Commisives**

Commisives are used by speakers to commit to some future action. The speaker expresses what the speaker intends by promising or refusing something. In this study, the researcher only found one utterance containing commissive utterance, namely promising. Promising is an utterance spoken to promise something to the person spoken to.

*“We arrived at the same time, and we'll escape at the same time. I promise!”*

#### **4.2.1.4. Expressives**

Expressives are expressing what the speaker feels. The speaker expresses by thanking, apologising, saluting, and complimenting. In this study, researchers found four utterances containing thanking, three utterances containing apologising, one utterance containing regretting and one containing complimenting. Thanking is a thank you uttered by the speaker to the interlocutor.

In this study, Felicie expressed some gratitude for saving her life, thanking the teacher for the compliment given to her.

*“I-I can't sp... I can't speak! I just wanted to say thank you for saving me! “*

*“Thanks! I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing.”*

*“Thank you, sir.”*

*“Because it's always been a part of my life. It was there with my mom when I was a baby, and it's here now, thanks to Odette. It allows me to live, to be myself”*

Apologizing is an utterance that contains an apology. In this study, most of Felicie's utterances are apologies for the mistakes she made to her interlocutors.

*“I'm sorry! Triple sorry. If there was a bigger word for 'sorry', I'd say it.”*

*“OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm.”*

*“So... Will you please tell him that I'm sorry? I've been unkind and foolish and silly and stupid.*

*“ I get it. I messed up. But you don't understand. Since I can remember, I've wanted to dance. And when I saw Rosita Mauri and she did those amazing moves, I knew that's what I wanted to be. I knew my dream could come true! I know it's hard to understand. You hate dancing. But I just want you to know I'm truly sorry.”*

Complimenting is the act of giving praise or appreciation to someone for certain qualities, achievements, or characteristics that are considered positive or impressive. The purpose of complimenting is to convey appreciation, boost morale, and strengthen interpersonal relationships.

*“She was a good dancer”*

#### **4.2.2. The Discussion of The Contexts Underlying the illocutionary acts used by the main character in the Ballerina movie.**

In this discussion, the context that influences the speaker in performing illocutionary acts includes who is involved in communication, time and place and the situation that occurs when Felicie's illocutionary acts occur.

