

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

### A. Conclusion

The result of this research can be concluded that there are four of five categories of illocutionary acts appear in Nemo's utterances in *Finding Nemo* movie.

According to Searle, there are four categories of illocutionary acts on the analysis the script of "Finding Nemo" movie, those are:

1. Representatives
2. Directives
3. Commissive
4. Expressives

They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Those categories identified appear in thirty data which analyzed in this research.

Representative that appears in Nemo's utterances are affirm, believe, forecast, informing, denying, stating, agreeing and concluding. Those representative that mostly used by Nemo is informing. It is used four times by Nemo.

Then, directive illocutionary act which founded in Nemo's utterances are ordering, asking, requesting and commanding. Requesting appears seven times in Nemo's utterances. It is directive that mostly used by Nemo.

One type of commissive founded in Nemo's utterances. It is offering. It is used once by Nemo.

The last, there are three types of expressive founded in Nemo's utterance. They are mocking, disappointing and apologizing. Apologizing is mostly used. It is used twice by Nemo.

From those four categories of illocutionary acts which founded, directive illocutionary act mostly used in Nemo's utterances. It appears fourteen times in Nemo's utterances. The next is representative; it is used eleven times by Nemo. Then, expressive and commissive, each of them is founded four times and once appears in Nemo's utterances. Nemo mostly use directive because he wants someone else to do something.

However, he has not used the illocutionary act of declaration yet. Since, his egocentric thinking predominates. In addition, from this research can be known that context is needed to know the intended meaning of the utterance. Context has an important role in interpreting a sentence. The same utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different. It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance produced.

## **B. Suggestion**

For the next researchers who want to analyze speech acts, especially illocutionary acts, the writer suggests them to more creative by combining the speech act theory with other theory, such as polite and impolite strategies, or others which related or possible to combined. Finally, the writer hopes that this study will benefit for the English Department, especially to students in State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Kediri.