



Illocutionary acts in the Movie of the Nanny Diaries; Pragmatics Study

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ABSTRACT

Speech act is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. This study investigates Speech Acts in The Nanny diaries movie cscript. The objectives of the study are to know the illocutionary act based on Searle category that is used by the main characters which is found in "The Nanny diaries" movie script and to find out the strategies that is used to realize the illocutionary acts by the main characters in "The Nanny diaries" movie script. There are four types of illocutionary acts based on Seale category, they are: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. There are two types of the strategy of speech acts, there are direct and indirect speech acts. The data source of this study was the utterances from the main characters in movie from the beginning until the end and it becomes data analysis.

Keyword : *Speech act, utterance, illocutionary, Movie.*

INTRODUCTION

Every person uses the language as the way to communicate each other. Language influences human life as the bridge to have relationship with other people or society. Sometimes, people do not aware that they use the language by making unstructured utterance in communication. But it is not a problem because the most important is that their speech could be accepted and there is not any misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when they have conversation or communication. Yule (1996 :47) in his book said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce grammatical structure sentences but they also produce or show actions in that language.

Pragmatics is study about speaker's meaning. In other word, at pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. According to Yule (1996 :4), the advantage of studying language via Pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their 2 assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. In pragmatics, the hearer not only understand the meaning of spoken by the speaker, but hearer also understand the context for interpreting an utterance. Actually, pragmatics have studied many types, such as deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. But in here, the writer just focus on speech act. Speech act is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. Speech act performs when people make utterances such as apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal.



The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. Hence, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly.

Speech act can be studied in communicative event, including in dialogue of the movie. By learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or received message by hearer in dialogue of the movie. By analyzing the speech events, it is clearly the other way to study about how to comprehend communication than it is. So, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform spesific actions and we do need to look at move extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and interpreted within speech event of utterance in dialogue in the movie.

According to Parker (1986: 17-20), the strategies of speech act are two dimensions, that is directness (there are two types, that is direct and indirect speech act) and literalness (includes in literal and non literal speech act). The writer just focus on direct and indirect speech act.

Direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence. While indirect speech act is the utterance that the meaning was depends upon the context. To make clear about the meaning from utterance which speaker said, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories.

The five basic kinds of actions (illocutionary acts) that one can perform on utterance, there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In here, the writer will explain about the five basic kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle's categories. The first is representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. The second is directives. Directives is the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. The third is commissives. Commisives are commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. The next, expressives is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. And the last is declaratives. This category was special because it can change something in reality.

The types of this speech act can be analyze to identify in every utterance in dialogue which performed by characters in the movie. In this case, the writer will explain that this study focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary act based on Searle categories and the types of strategy of speech act in every utterance or the sentences which are used the actors and scdress in movie script entitles "The Nanny Dearies". The Nanny Dearies is one examples of a good movie. Because in this movie, the researcher found a lot of types of the illocutionary acts based on the research conducted by the researcher

In addition, the language used by the main characters in that movie is easily understood by the listener. This movie is kind of humor drama film. It is adaptation's novel by Emma



McLaughlin and Nicola Kraus. The main characters in *The Nanny Dearies* movie is Scarlett Johansson as Annie 'Nanny', Laura Linney as Mrs. Alexandra X, Paul Giamatti as Mr. Stan X, Nicholas Art as Grayer Addison X. Therefore, the researcher looks for and analysis the speech act and the illocution types from “*The Nanny Dearies*” script.

Formulations of Study

Based on the above background, there are two problems that are formulated, and they are as follow:

1. What illocutionary acts are used by the main characters in “*The Nanny Dearies*” movie script based on Searle category?
2. What That strategies are used by the main characters in “*The Nanny Dearies*” movie script to realize the illocutionary acts?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

Many kinds of linguistics to way communication. One of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is study about speaker meaning. In other word, at pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. While, according to Mey (1993 :6) pragmatics as study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect, and effectualized, human language use. Hence:

Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determine by the condition of society. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning, is called pragmatics (Yule, 2006 :112).

In pragmatics we studies not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance (Yule, 1996: 3). According Yule (1996 :4) in his book said that, the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. Actually, pragmatics have study many types, such as deixis and distance, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. From those statements, the writer tried to study about pragmatics intensively for this paper.



Speech Act Theory

Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It is main device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In spesific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of language philosopher J. R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Hornby states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling (Soengkono, 2013 :3). Language will serve it's meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context. Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. From Yule (1996 :47), he said that speech act is actions performed via utterance. Then, Mey (1994 :111) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of fairs. In addition, Parker (1986 :14) defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance. The term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. It can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2006 :118). Actions performed via utterances are generally is called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise and request (Yule,1996 :47).

Searle's Classifications on Speech Act

To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

1. Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996 :53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they belive it to be. Searle used the term "assertive" in stating this category. In my point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: "no one can make a better cake than me", this utterance is a representatives that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999: 51).

2. Directives

This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit wit the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterancce in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting,



inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess. Ed said to Fey “clean it up!” it’s mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

3. Commissives

In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends (George Yule, 1996 :54). Commissives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. “I’ll take her to the doctor” it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve’s cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her (Peccei, 1999 :51).

4. Expressives

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker’s feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world(of feeling). They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996 :53-54). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc.

5. Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themself change the world via words (Yule, 1996 :53). Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983 :236). I agreed with George Yule’s ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance : “I pronounce you husband and wife”. This utterance by a priest to declarate a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996 :53).

Strategy of Speech Act

There are two kinds strategy of speech act to realize the illocutionary act. They are direct and indirect speech act. This is a definition of direct and indirect speech act:

1. Direct Speech Act

This type has direct relationship between a structure and the function (Yule, 1996 :55). A statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer that usually in the form of imperative sentence is defined of direct speech act. Direct speech is formally based on the mode, the sentence can be divided into news sentences (declarative), interrogative sentence(interrogative) and command sentence (imperative). Conventionally, news sentences (declarative) used to tell something (information); interrogative sentence for asking something, and command sentence to declare the command, invitation, request or petition.

2. Indirect Speech Act



As Yule (1996 :55) says in his book that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function. In other words, this speech act is performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act. Indirectness is a widely used conversational strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with politeness (Leech 1983: 108) since they diminish the unpleasant message contained in requests and orders.

Indirect speech acts are generally considered more polite than direct speech act (Yule, 1996: 56). In the theory of speech acts Searle has introduced the notion of an indirect speech act. In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutual shared background information, together of general powers of rationality and inference of the part of the hearer (Searle 1976). Imperatives verbs is one of indirect speech act. It performing advice, offer, suggestion, gratitude, and warning. This is view examples of imperatives verb:

- a. Advice
Example: “Don’t worry, we will be all right, as long as we are together”.
- b. Offer / Suggestion
Example: “Come and have breakfast, mate”, he said.
- c. Gratitude
Example: “Thank you for saying that, darling,” she said and pressed her lips to his forehead one last time.
- d. Warning
Example: “Watch it! You’re going off the road!”
- e. Threat
Example: “Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don’t!”

Main Character in The Great Gatsby Movie

In this movie, a character (characters) that appears very attractive because of the use of initials as the character's name in the beginning to make the reader more curious about the disposition of the figures until the end of the story. Researchers found that some of the characters that may represent a problem in this research, namely Nanny, Mrs.X, and Mr.X .,

Anny Braddock - The Nanny, greeting in X’s family, she became a main character. She was a fresh-graduated from New York University who wanted to apply for a job because of his mother's insistence. Nanny was difficult to search job. Until he met Mrs. X is offered a job that is being a nanny.

Garrey, is the son of X’s family

Mrs. X is a society woman who was garrey ‘s mother and meet with Anny (Nanny) when she saved Grayer



Mr. X is the head of the family X. He really did not pay attention to his family, he was just taking care of business.

The result of this analysis is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the speech act found in the movie script of “The Nanny diaries” film. The writer analyzed according to the theories.

METHODOLOGY

In this study the researcher was library research with qualitative approach. It is descriptive qualitative research because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It is focused on illocutionary acts based on Searle’s categories and the strategies of speech act found in The Nanny Diaries movie script.

The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2009:31). The result of descriptive qualitative not shows with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. It is because of the data that collected was words and may picture, not numeral data. Because of this, the report consist of quotation to give the image of the report. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Findings

There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. These five types of illocutions acts are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996:53), but the writer has found four types of illocutionary acts of her research in the movie, those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategies used to realize the illocutionary act are divided into two: direct speech act and indirect speech act (Yule, 1996:55).

The researcher wrote the main characters utterances for about 97 utterances in the beginning until the end. The main characters in that movie are Nanny, Garrey, Mr. X and Mrs. X. The types of illocutionary acts and strategy of speech acts that found in 97 utterances used by the main characters in the script, the types of illocutionary acts, they are: representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategy of speech acts, they are direct and indirect speech act. In calculating of illocutionary acts, there are 35 representatives, 37 directives, 15 commissives, and 10 expressives. While in calculating of strategy of speech acts, there are 80 direct speech act and 17 indirect speech act.



Analysis

In the analysis, the writer explains about the illocutionary acts based on Searle's category and the strategies are used to realize the illocutionary act which we found in "The Nanny diaries" movie script. The answer of statemen of research problems would be combined and analized in every points. The writer has found four types of illocutionary acts in the movie, they are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. While, the strategies used to realize the illocutionary acts are divided into two, they are direct speech act and indirect speech act. This is some analysis types of illocutionary acts and strategies used to realize the illocutionary acts are presented as follow:

1. Representatives act

a. Informing

In this movie script, researcher has found 20 utterances having the act of informing. The analysis of informing utterances explained bellow:

Excerpt 1

Lines Characters Utterances

I want to know

all about you.

- Uh...

- I'm from Connecticut, actually.

This utterance list stated by nanny in representative act that are kind of informing because Nanny's utterance gives information to Mrs. X that he was coming from.

The utterance in dialogue between nanny and Mrs. X in lines includes in strategy of illocution act that have direct speech act. It is direct speech act because the syntactic form of an utterance reflects direct illocutionary act. nanny's utterance uses declaratives sentence to inform to mrs.x that he was coming from.

Excerpt 2

Lines Characters Utterance

Hey, little man, you remember me?

I hate you!

The act of informing is listed in lines which is stated by garrey. This utterance includes in informing because garrey said that he must go now. This utterance gives information to nanny that he remembers. Nick did not comfort about it. So, it is representatives that kind of informing. This utterance has strategy of illocutionary act indirect speech act. This utterance in lines is direct speech act because that sentence declarative sentence. This fuction is to make informing to nanny. This form makes this utterance includes indirect speech act form.

b. Asserting



In The Nanny diaries movie script, researcher has found utterances that included in the act of asserting. The analyses of that utterance are described bellow:

Excerpt 3

Lines Characters Utterances

*I'm referred to as "Nanny" by all
the people in the Xs' social network.*

The dialogue of Nanny in the lines is an example of representative category. This utterance is listed in Nanny's utterance. This utterances is kind of asserting because he asserted that he disgusted with everything and everyone in his life when he returned in her job. The strategy used in Nanny's utterance above is included in direct speech act because it is a direct illocution act and this syntatic utterance is an performative.

Excerpt 4

Lines Characters Utterances

*You're a nanny?
Oh!*

No wonder. No, I'm not.

In this utterance which listed in lines on the dialogue above, Annie said to Mrs. X that she has not nanny yet. The strategy used to realize this utterance in Annie is included in direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflect direct illocutionary act. Annie used declarative sentence to inform Anny that he not a Nanny.

c. Prohibiting

In The Nanny diaries movie script, the writer has found utterances having the act of prohibiting. Prohibiting is one of kinds representatives act. And this is representative's act that raises prohibiting:

Excerpt 5

Lines Characters Utterances

*what you're having?
I don't mean... to rush you,*

The act of prohibiting is listed in lines. The question is stated by Mrs. X. The utterance is prohibiting sentence because she prohibited Nanny to talk, she wanted know what was happened with Nenny. So, that utterance above is kind of prohibiting. The utterance said by Nanny which listed in lines includes in prohibiting act. This utterance includes in direct speech act because the act in this utterance reflects direct speech act and this utterance uses declarative sentence to inform to hearer by speaker that Mrs. X prohibited Nanny to talk something.

d. Claiming



Based on the movie, the researcher has found utterances that is kind of claiming act. Claiming is included in representatives act. This is the analysis of the claiming based on dialouge that is said as bellow:

Excerpt 6

Lines Characters Utterances

You're gonna hit the shore! Come on sir, we're gonna hit the shore!

What the hell are you doing, old sport

In lines of the dialogue above is claiming act that is said by Garrey. Garrey's utterance to Nanny. So, this utterance include in representatives act, especially in claiming. The utterance in lines is kind of claiming act. This act of claiming is said by Garrey that his ship would the shore. This utterance includes in direct speech act. Garrey's utterance uses declaratives sentence that the function is to give information.

2. Directives act

a. Asking

In The Nanny diaries movie script, researcher has found many utterances. The act of utterance is kind of asking of directives act. Researcher has found utterances of asking. The analysis of asking utterances are clarified bellow:

Excerpt 7

Lines Characters Utterances

Why are you here?

Oh, I'm just helping out my new friend.

The act of asking is listed in lines. This utterance is said between nenny and garrey. The illocution in this dialogue is asking. The dialogue in lines is an asking sentence. But, this utterance said by Nanny includes in direct speech act. This utterance is indirect speech act because the syntatic form is an interrogative sentence.

b. Warning

The researcher has found some utterances of warning in The Nanny Diaries movie script. This is the analysis of warning utterances:

Excerpt

Lines Characters Utterances

Stop it!

Get away from me!

Oh, sweetheart.

This utterance in lines, it is the act of warning that is stated by Mrs. X. This utterance is listed in lines. The act of that utterance is direct speech act because it has an illocution direct act. The syntatic form of the utterance uses an imperative sentence to give warning to someone.

c. Ordering



In this movie, the researcher has found utterances having the act of ordering..
The analysis is described bellow:

Excerpt 9

Lines Characters Utterances

Give a food, please

Yes, son

This utterance in lines is directives category that has act to ordering. This utterance is stated by garrey to order act because garrey is asking to order for something that is food to his nanny. So, this utterance is an ordering act. In the dialogue between Nanny and Garrey party is kind of direct speech act because it has direct illocution act. Garrey's sentence is an imperative sentence. This function is to make an order to his nanny.

d. Commanding

The researcher has found some utterances of commanding in The Nanny Diaries movie script. The researcher has found utterances based on dialogue in the movie. This is analysis of commanding utterances as bellow:

Excerpt 10

Lines Characters Utterances

Garrey... go

I don't want

Garrey Go on to your mom

This utterance is said by Mr. X in lines. it is the act of commanding, because he gave command to garrey to go. This utterance has meaning to command someone to do something. This dialogue between Tom and Henry is the command stated by Mr. X to go to out. Mr. X utterance above includes in direct speech act because the syntatic form of an utterance reflects direct illocutionary act. This utterance uses imperative sentence, it is to give command to Garrey

e. Requesting

In the movie script of The Nanny, the researcher has found some utterances that is requesting. In that movie, researcher has found utterances of requesting. This is the analysis of directives act in requesting:

Excerpt 11

Lines Characters Utterance

What a game are you playing at Garrey,

please, you just sit down

Mr. X utterance listed in lines is are questing of act. this utterance includes in requesting because she requested to Nanny to just sit down. Requesting is one of act in representative act. The dialogue between Mr. X and Nanny is talk about Jordan request leded to Nanny to sit down. This utterance includes in direct speech act because it has direct illocution act. The syntatic form in this utterance uses imperative sentence to make request.



3. Commissives act

a. Promising

In this movie, researcher has found utterances having the act of promising. This analysis of promising as bellow:

Excerpt 12

Lines Characters Utterances

Nanny, I've got to speak to you about something?

Yes. I'll be right back

The utterance by Nanny is kind of promising of commissives act. It is promising because Nanny promised to Mr. X that he would be right back. Nanny would go to town. The dialogue above in line describes that Nanny said to Mr. X that she will be right back after go to town. This utterances includes in direct speech act. This utterance uses declarative sentence to inform to Mr. X that she promised to him that he will be right back.

b. Refusing

In The Nanny Diaries movie script, the researcher has found utterances of refusing act based on the dialogue in the movie. Refusing includes in directives act. This is analysis of refusing bellow:

Excerpt 13

Lines Characters Utterances

We can take a plunge in the private class in francs, I haven't made use of it allstudy"

I must go to bed

In lines 4 based on dialogue above, this utterance includes in refusing act. It is refusing because Nanny invited Garrey to take a plunge in the class but Garrey refused Nanny's invitation, because Garrey must go to bed. So, this utterance above is kind of refusing. Based on the analysis above, the utterance said by Garrey is direct speech act because it is direct illocution act. This utterance uses declarative sentence to give information to refuse something.

c. Planning

In this movie, the writer has found utterances having the act of planning. This analysis about the act of planning as bellow:

Excerpt 14

Lines Characters Utterances

Mr. X's gonna call in the morning.

And we'll make plans, to go away together

The act of planning is listed in lines. this utterance is said Nanny. It is kind of planning, he planed that Mr. X would call him in the morning and they would make plans to go away together. So, this utterance is planning. Based on the dialogue is talk about Nanny's planning. This utterance is declarative sentence.

4. Expressives act



This excerpts or utterances bellow is the analysis of expressive act, including thanking, and apologizing:

a. Thanking

In this movie, the writer has found utterances of thanking. The analysis of this utterance as bellow:

Excerpt 14

Lines Characters Utterances

tea?

Yes. Thank you. Thank you

The act of thanking listed in lines is said by Nanny and Mrs. X. this utterance is the expression of thanking. Based on the dialogue above, this utterance is stated by Nanny that he said “Yes. Thank you. Thank you”. This utterance is direct speech act. It has direct illocution act. This is a declarative sentence that function is to inform the expression of thanking.

b. Apologizing

The researcher has found utterances of apologizing based on dialogue in the movie. This analysis of expressive in apologizing explained below:

Excerpt 15

Lines Characters Utterances

Please, just.. I don't you know what to say, please forgive me”

It's quite alright

The utterance based on the dialogue is in lines. This utterance includes in apologizing because Nanny said to Mr. X that She felt so wrong. she apologized to Gatsby about him to say. So, this utterance includes in apologizing. In lines stated by Nanny is the utterance which includes in direct speech act. It has direct illocution act. This utterance uses an imperative sentence and it has function to make requesting.

c. Sorrowing

In this movie, the writer have found 2 utterances of sorrowing. The analysis of this utterances as bellow;

Excerpt 16

Lines Characters Utterances

I beg pardon, it's so sad because it is so hard to make them understand. I've gotten all these things for them, but they still don't care about me it make me felt down...

Garrey! I am still to care you”

In lines it is the act of sorrowing by Garrey utterances. This utterance is sorrowing because Garrey talks to Nanny that he was very sad or sorrow because it is so hard makehis parent careing him. Garey's. The illocutionary act of this utterance is expressive act. The utterances in lines includes in direct speech act, because the syntactic form of an utterance reflect direct illocutionary



act. Garrey's utterance used declarative sentence to informing Nanny about the felt.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis about illocutionary act categories and the strategy of speech act in "The Nanny Diaries" movie script, the writer would like to draw the conclusion as follows:

There are the types of illocutionary acts and the strategy of speech acts in movie script that used by the main characters in "The Nanny Diaries" movie script. According to Searle, there are four categories of illocutionary acts on the analysis the script of "The Nanny Diaries" movie, those are: Representatives that are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case and talk about the truthfully; Directives that is the utterance to make the addressee perform an action; Commissives that commits the speakers to do something in the future; Expressives that expresses speaker to feel about the situation. Expressives use the speaker makes words fit the world.

In calculating of illocutionary acts, there are 35 representatives, 37 directives, 15 commissives, and 10 expressives.

There are some kinds of illocutionary acts in the script that have been analyze data the "The Nanny Diaries" movie script. There are four categories of illocutionary acts from the movie script. Actually, there are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives.

The strategies are used to realize the illocutionary acts. Both strategies are direct and indirect speech act. In this reserach, the writer found that there are 80 direct speech act and 17 indirect speech act which the writer has found in "The Nanny Diaries" movie script.

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