ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN ALICE IN WONDERLAND MOVIE SCRIPT

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT


This study deals with illocutionary act in the Alice in Wonderland movie script. The objectives of the study were to categorize the types of illocutionary act in this script, to find out the most dominant type and the reason of the illocutionary acts are realized in this movie script. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by browsing and watching the movie. Then, the researcher read the movie script to find out the data or utterances illocutionary acts. The techniques to analyze the data used the theory of Miles and Huberman (1994). The first is Data Reduction, the data was chosen by identifying and classifying the type of illocutionary acts. Next, Data Display the researcher described data by tabulating of the types of illocutionary acts into table. And the last was drawn of the conclusion and verification. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem. Finally, the researcher found the reason of illocutionary acts are realized in the movie script and taking the percentage to get the most dominant the types of illocutionary act realized. There were 58 item of illocutionary act are realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script. The findings showed that there were five types of illocutionary acts found in Alice in Wonderland movie script, they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives. Followed by the most dominant type is Assertives with the amount of 36 (62.1%), Directives with the amount of 12 (20.7%), Commissives with the amount of 5 (8.6%), Expressives with the amount of 4 (6.9%), Declaratives with the amount of 1 (1.7%) found in the movie script. The reason of the most dominant one because this movie is fantasy adventure genre, there are a lot of utterances to be used to express what the cast said like command, asking, state, offering that why illocutionary acts are realized in this movie script.

Keywords: illocutionary act, Alice in Wonderland movie script.
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................... i

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ....................................................................................... ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS ....................................................................................... vi

LIST OF TABLE .................................................................................................. ix

LIST OF APPENDIXES ........................................................................................ x

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION ............................................................................. 1

A. The Background of Study ............................................................................. 1
B. The Identification of the Problems ............................................................... 3
C. The Scope and Limitation .......................................................................... 4
D. The Formulation of the Problems ............................................................... 4
E. The Objectives of the Study ....................................................................... 4
F. The Significance of the Study ................................................................... 5
   1. Theoritically ......................................................................................... 5
   2. Practically ......................................................................................... 5

CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE ......................................................... 6

A. Theoretical Framework ............................................................................... 6
   2.1 Pragmatic ......................................................................................... 6
   2.2 Context ......................................................................................... 8
2.3 Speech Act ................................................................. 9
2.4 Types of Speech Act .................................................. 11
  2.4.1 Locutionary Acts ................................................. 11
  2.4.2 Illocutionary Acts ................................................ 11
  2.4.3 Perlocutionary Acts ......................................... 12
2.5 Type of Illocutionary Acts ......................................... 13
2.6 Verbs of Illocutionary Acts ........................................ 17
2.7 Movie and Movie Script ........................................... 24
  2.3 Synopsis Alice in Wonderland Movie .......................... 25
B. The Previous of Relevant Study .................................... 26
C. Conceptual Framework .............................................. 27

CHAPTER III. METHOD OF RESEARCH ................................. 29
  A. The Research of Design ........................................... 29
  B. The Source of Data ................................................ 29
  C. The Techniques for Collecting data ............................ 29
  D. The Techniques for Analyzing the Data ...................... 30

CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS ............................. 32
  A. Data Collection ...................................................... 32
  B. Data Analysis ....................................................... 34
  C. Findings ............................................................. 38

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .................. 39
A. Conclusions ........................................................................................................39
B. Suggestions ........................................................................................................39

REFERENCE

APPENDIXE
LIST OF TABLE

Table 4.1 Data Collection ................................................................. 32
Table 4.2 Representative Data of Types of Illocutionary Act ............ 34
Table 4.3 The Percentage of Type of Illocutionary Act .................... 37
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix       Script .................................................................
Appendix       Form K-1 .................................................................
Appendix       Form K-2 .................................................................
Appendix       Form K-3 .................................................................
Appendix       Lembar Pengesahan Proposal...............................
Appendix       Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar......................
Appendix       Lembar Pernyataan Plagiat.................................
Appendix       Surat Keterangan Izin Riset...............................
Appendix       Surat Keterangan Selesai Riset...........................
Appendix       Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal.......................
Appendix       Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi.........................
Appendix       Form Curriculum Vitae ......................................
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Pragmatic is the one of the branches of linguistics which is concerned with the study of meaning in context of the speaker utterance. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). From the statement above, it can be understood that pragmatic is used to study about speaker meaning according to the context of the utterances and situation where it occurs. There are many advantages that we can learn from pragmatics study such as: understanding meaning based on context of the speaker utterances, speakers assumptions, goals and etc. in pragmatics, we have to able to interpret the speaker utterance in order to understand the actual meaning of speaker utterance.

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it is a subdivision of pragmatics. Speech act is a study of how the speakers and hears use language. Speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. We always perform speech act in our daily life. sometimes we don’t realize that the utterance we produce consist of speech act. We often use utterances with indirect meaning. Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the
communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. Speaker say and force hearer to do something. Sometimes, the hearer is doing an act, it means that he or she is doing illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act itself becomes the main central to linguistic in elements of communication. Illocutionary act called the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We might utter, “I have just made some coffee”, to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. Illocutionary act is very important in part of speech act because illocutionary act becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatenning, thanking, etc. Based on the speech act theory, the researcher going to analyze the type and function of illocutionary act in Alice in Wonderland movie script.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterances. The researcher analyzes illocutionary act because most people still have misunderstanding when they have conversation with
others. It occurs because of not knowing what is meant by the speaker utterances expressed so, it is essential for them to know what the utterance means when it delivered. When a sentence is said by a speaker, it does not refer to what actually means by the sentence but it has indeed meaning. And the researcher choose the movie script to conduct this research because the people like to watching the movie and this movie is the one of famous animated movie.

In this study, the researcher does not discuss generally speech act study, but in a more specific study or illocutionary act will be the focus of this research. Therefor, the researcher conducts research “Alice in Wonderland”. From the title, the researcher would like to analyze the type and the function of illocutionary acts in the movie produce by the characters of the movie.

The researcher hope this study so that the readers know the type of illocutionary acts and which one the most dominant type of illocutionary acts from this movie so the readers just not watching the movie but they can get knowledge about the illocutionary act.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Related to the background, the problems in this research are identified as follows

1. the types of illocutionary act are realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script.
2. the most dominant type of illocutionary act are realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script.

3. the reason of illocutionary acts realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study was focused on Speech Act. There are three types of speech acts locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. This study was limited on illocutionary act in Alice in Wonderland movie script.

D. The Formulation of the problems

Based on this research, the problem of this research are identified as the following.

1. What types of illocutionary act are realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script ?

2. What’s the most dominant type of illocutionary acts realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script ?

3. Why are the illocutionary acts realized in the ways they are ?

E. The Objectives of the problems

Based on the statement of the problems above, the objectives of the problems are
1. to categorize the type of illocutionary act in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

2. to find out the most dominant type of illocutionary acts realized in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

3. to find out the reason of illocutionary acts realized in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script?

F. The Significance of the Study

It is expected that the findings of the study can be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

   The finding can add up new knowledge the theories of linguistic. The findings can be references for future study.

2. Practically

   It is expected that this research can help the readers to understand the theories of speech act especially illocutionary acts. It can also be one of the references for the readers to study about the types of illocutionary acts and it can be used an additional knowledge is pragmatics and other fields of linguistics. The result of this research can be used by the teacher in Teaching Language of English to teach students about types of illocutionary acts. The result also can be used as one of the references and additional information for next researchers.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics itself is a branch of linguistics covering meaning in use. Meaning is formally studied in semantics. However, there some aspects of meaning cannot be captured by semantics particularly meaning in use or meaning in context. It is because semantics deals with meaning without reference to the users and communicative functions of sentences (Aitchison, 2003:104).

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader). Pragmatics is the study of how senders and addressees, in acts of communications, rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning (Griffiths, 2006:132). Pragmatics focuses on the study of meaning and it is more deeply in the context of meaning or speaker’s actual meaning. We have to know the pragmatics itself to understand the meaning of something according to the context situation. Every utterances of someone or person may have another meaning. We cannot decide what the speaker means literally because what he or she may be different with his or her intended meaning of his or her utterances. We have to understand the context of the speaker’s saying. It is essential for us to study about the meaning
correlated with the context of situation. Talking about the context, we should have more knowledge to catch the speaker meaning or speaker’s utterance (Fromkin 2003:137).

Pragmatics is the study of the aspect of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance. Pragmatic concerns with the treatment of given versus new information, including presupposition; deixis; speech acts, especially illocutionary acts; implicature, and the relation of meaning or function between portions of discourse. Pragmatics not only focus on utterances which uttered by the speaker or written by the writer. It also pay attention to how, when, where, who are the participants, and why an utterances stated.

Pragmatics is about the use of language in context, where context includes both the linguistic and/or situational context of an utterance/text sentence. It is appropriately stated by Fromkin et al. (2011:167) that pragmatic is concerned with our understanding of language in context. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what the speakers mean by their utterances. Pragmatic is the study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning” (Yule, 2010:127). When we speak each others, it is important for us to interpret the meaning and also understand what the speaker means in the communication. They do not only interpret a single word but also interpret what is meant by their utterances.
From those definitions I can conclude that pragmatic is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with the use of language in social context and the ways of people in producing and understanding meanings through language. It means that every utterance which are produce consisting speaker’s intention in those utterances. The speakers do something through their utterances. Performing an act through utterance is called speech acts. The term of speech acts will be explained in the next point.

2.2 Context

To understand what a speaker means, we have to consider it with its context. Context is the important part in understanding about pragmatic meaning because we can catch the actual meaning of a speaker when uttering an utterance which has intended meaning. By knowing the context, we can assume what is meant by speaker utterance and how the hearer interprets what a speaker means in order to understand the intend meaning of a speaker.

Leech (1983:13) defines that context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes the hearer’s interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance.

From definite above, it can be concluded that context is the basic knowledge of what speaker and hearer have in their minds to understand the speaker utterance and the hearer can interpret what the speaker means.
in his or her utterance. In pragmatics, context determines what is said by a speaker and it does not refer to a single word or sentence but the speaker meaning.

2.3 Speech Acts.

Speech acts are simply things people do through language. For example apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning. A speech act is a minimal functional unit in human communication. Speech acts is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterances. Speech acts is the study of how language is used to communicate. It means that how people use language within a context and why they use language in particular ways. In accordance, speech act is a concept in linguist and the philosophy of language. It can be described as “in saying something we do something”. When we utter a sentence, we are also doing something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act (Austin, 1980:64). In the other word, when someone utters “what do you like to eat?” the speaker not only asks what the addressee likje to eat, but also offers to eat. Mey (2001:95) states that speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world. Uttering speech act, the speakers do something with their words. The speaker performs an activity that brings about a change in the existing state of affairs. Speech acts is the central theory of linguistic communication. Speech act theory attempts to explain how
speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said.

According to Nunan (1993), speech act are thing people do through language for instance apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning. Speech act is a number of utterance functioning like actions. Moreover, she says that when someone utters a sequence of words, they are trying to achieve some effects from those words. In summary, speech act are utterances that replace actions for particular goals in certain situations (Aitchison, 2003).

Searle stated that everything we say constitutes some sort of speech act. Furthermore, each type of speech act is governed by a set of felicity which must be met if speech act is to be valid. Searle expanded then concept that every speech act consist of three separate acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In the course of this career Searle realized that study of mere uses of language is not sufficient. He acknowledgement, even we we have classified and fully understood the uses of performative verbs or classification of speech acts, there will still remain genuine philoshopical problems to be solved such as the nature of obligation, power and intentionally.

As an act of communication, a speech act succeed if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker’s intention, the attitude being express. The speaker usulayy hopes that his or her intention will be
understood by the hearer. Meanwhile, in this process of communication both speaker or hearer are helped by the situations surroundings.

From both definitions, the researcher concludes that speech act is an action utterance. When speaker utters speech act, it means that the speaker also does something with his or her words.

2.4 Types of Speech Acts

2.4.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basic of act of producing a meaningful expression of an utterance. It deals with meaning of word or sentences which is appropriate in the dictionary and principle of syntax. The locutionary act is the act of saying something (Riemer, 2010:109).

The researcher concludes that illocutionary act is the act of uttering something to the addressee literary or it can be said that the meaning of sentences is equal with what the speaker utterance without considering to the context. Thus, in pragmatic, locutionary act has less important role in understanding speech act.

2.4.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is performed to saying something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting. Some of the verbs used to label illocutionary acts can themselves be used performatively. Moreover,
Iloocutionary act can be defined as what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence. In other word it is the out in saying something using a certain intention.

Illocutionary act carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance’s significance within a conventional system of of social interaction (Hurford, 2007:273). Illocutionary act is the act of saying which is committed with the intention of the speaker by uttering sentence such as stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting.

In accordance, the speaker is not just saying something, but also doing something if the condition are met in the future (Rustianti, 2011:24).

2.4.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is act of achieving a particular perlocutionary effect on hearer as a result of hearer recognizing (what she/he takes to be) the locution and illocutionary force in utterance. So, a perlocution is hearer’s behavioural response to the meaning of utterance, not necessarily a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response or some kinds. Perlocutionary act deals with the effect of illocutionary act which is focused on the listener (Rustianti, 2011:24).

Riemer (2010:109) defines perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance. So, perlocutionary act is the effect on the addressee towards the speaker
utterance. It can be conclude that perlocutionary act is the effect on the addressee’s interpretation of the utterance.

2.5 Types of Illocutionary Acts.

Austin (1979) categorizes illocutionary acts into five types, they are:

A. Verdictives

Verdictives are typified by giving of verdict, for instance: verdicts done by jury, judge, arbitrator, or umpire. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to *acquit, to hold, to describe, to analyze, to date, to assess, and to characterize.*

B. Exercitives

Exercitives are typified by exercising, rights, or power. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to order, to beg, to appoint, to recommend, to announce, to admit, to advise, to dismiss and to nominate.*

C. Commissives

Commissives are typified by promising or undertaking. It commits the hearer to do something. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to vow, to convenant, to swear, to vow and to contract.*

D. Expositives

Expositives are acts by which the speaker makes plain how the utterances fit into the course of an argument. Performative verbs
indicating these acts are to affirm, to emphasize, to deny, to report, to answer, to describe, to call, to identify, to illustrate and to accept.

E. Behavitives

Behavitives are acts of reactions in relations in with the people’s attitudes or social behavior. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to thank, to curse and to apologize.

Devit and hanley (2003), illocutionary acts are classified into four types:

A. Contrastive

This type includes affirming, allarging, announcing, answering, attributing, claiming, classifying, confirming, denying, disagreeing, disclosing, identifying, informing, insisting, predicting, ranking, reporting and stating.

B. Directives

This type includes advising, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, identifying, ordering, instructing, requesting, permitting, requiring, suggesting and warning.

C. Commissive

this type includes agreeing, betting, guaranteeing, onviting, offering, promising, swearing and volunteering.

D. Acknowledgement

This type includes apologizing, condoling, congratulating, greeting, thanking and accepting.
Searle (2005) divides illocutionary acts into five types as following:

**A. Assertives**

Assertives refers to the acts which commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. This act describe states or events in the world including assertions, descriptions, claims, statements of fact, reports, and conclusion. By preforming assertives, the speaker make the words fit the world or belief.

Example: *it was a warm sunny day.*

The sentence above the speaker describe their opinion that the day is warm and sunny based on their belief even though it may not be hot sunny day. In this case, the speakers make words fit with the world by performing assertives acts.

**B. Directives**

Directives is speech act use to get someone else to do something. It is a condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some state or affairs. Directives used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This directives can makes the hearer under the obligation. He adds that the directives acts may include some actions namely commanding, forbidding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting.
Example: *Would you like to make a cup of coffee?*

The sentence refers to the speaker intends to request that functions to get the hearer to do something.

**C. Commissives**

Commissive deal with the acts which commit the speakers to some future course of action. The commissive act include promising, vowing, offering, threatening and refusing. Commissive is kind of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to do some in the future.

Example: *I promise to give you some money.*

The utterance above shows a promise of the speaker to the addressee/hearer. It shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

**D. Expressives**

Expressive refers to acts that are performed to express a psychological state the speakers. Statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow can be categorized into this act. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience. The expressive verbs may consist of thank, congratulate, apologize, regret, deplore and welcome.

Example: *I am sorry to hear that.*
The sentence above is an utterance that shows the empathy of the speaker to the condition of the hearer at the time. The speaker tries to feel what the hearer feel. Therefore, the hearer will at least lose a bit of their tension.

**E. Declaratives**

Declaratives are illocutionary acts by which the speaker is able to the state of affair in the world by the utterances. The speaker has to have institutional role in a specific context when employing these acts. The declaratives act may consist of baptizing, declaring, war, abdicating, dismissing, naming, resigning, and excommunicating.

Example: *I declare you husband and wife.*

The utterance above changes the status of two people. The man becomes a husband and has right and responsibility to the woman. The woman also, she becomes a wife and has right and responsibility to the man.

**2.6 Verbs of Illocutionary Acts.**

Below the definition or meaning which belong to illocutionary act according to Hornby (1995) in Oxford Advanced Leaner’s Dictionary:
A. Assertives

a. Agree : to say yes; to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen. The example is : He agreed to let me go (Hornby, 1995:24)

b. Deny : to say that something is not true. The example : she denied knowing anything about it(Hornby, 1995: 311).

c. Affirms : to state formally or confidently that something is true or correct. The example : He affirmed that he was responsible (Hornby, 1995: 30).

d. Alleged : to state something as a fact but without proof; to give as an argument or excuse. The example : It is alleged that a number of unauthorized payments were mad (Hornby, 1995: 41).

e. Announce : to make something known publicly. The example : The director announced that she would resign (Hornby, 1995: 41).

f. Believe : to feel sure of the truth of something. The example : She believed everything he told her (Hornby, 1995: 97).

g. Boast : to talk about one’s own achievements, abilities, etc with too much pride and satisfaction. The example : She boasted of her skill at chess (Hornby, 1995: 120).

h. Complain : to say that one is annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied. The example : “I cannot see a thing.” She complained (Hornby, 1995: 232).
i. Conclude: to reach a decision about what one believes as a result of reasoning. The example: The jury concluded that she was guilty (Hornby, 1995: 237).

j. Forecast: to say in advance what is expected to happen; to predict something with the help of information. The example: He forecasts that it will be rain tomorrow (Hornby, 1995: 461).

k. Inform: to give somebody facts or information about something; to tell somebody. The example: We are pleased to inform you that you have been accepted for a place on our MBA course (Hornby, 1995: 611).

l. Insist: to demand something forcefully, not accepting a refusal. The example: You really must tell him! (Hornby, 1995: 617).

m. Predict: to say in advance that something will happen; to forecast something. The example: She predict that the election result would be close (Hornby, 1995: 908)

n. Report: to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc; to describe something; to announce something. The example: The doctor reported the patient fit and well (Hornby, 1995: 993).

o. State: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly. The example: A police surgeon stated that the man had died from wounds to the chest and head (Hornby, 1995: 1165).
p. Suggest: to put something or somebody forward as an idea or a candidate to be considered; to propose something or somebody. The example: there is something I want to suggest to you (Hornby, 1995: 1195).

B. Directives

a. Advise: to give to somebody; to recommend something to somebody; to inform somebody officially. The example: We were advised not to drink the water (Hornby, 1995: 18-19).

b. Ask: to request information by means of a question; to request permission to do something; to invite somebody. The example: Where are you going? (Hornby, 1995: 95).

c. Beg: to ask for money, food, clothes, etc as a gift or as charity; to ask somebody for something in anxious or humble. The example: May I beg a favor of you? (Hornby, 1995: 95).

d. Bid: to offer a price in order to buy something, especially at an auction. The example: She bid $500 for the painting. (Hornby, 1995: 105).

e. Command: to tell somebody that they must do something; to order. The example: the officer commanded his men to fire (Hornby, 1995: 227).

f. Demand: to ask for something very strongly, or as if one has a right to do so. The example: The worker are demanding better pay (Hornby, 1995: 309).
g. **Forbid**: to order somebody not to do something, make something difficult or impossible; to prevent or not to allow something. The example: He was forbidden to talk to her (Hornby, 1995: 460).

h. **Order**: to give an order, to request somebody or something. The example: “Sit down!” she ordered (Hornby, 1995: 816).

i. **Recommend**: to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose; to speak favorably of somebody or something, to suggest a course of action. The example: The hotel is highly recommend for its excellent facilities (Hornby, 1995: 974).

j. **Request**: to ask politely for something. The example: He requested a loan from the bank (Hornby, 1995: 996).

**C. Commissive**

a. **Offer**: to put forward something to be considered, so it can the be either accepted or refused; to present something. The example: I have been offered a job in Japan (Hornby, 1995: 803).

b. **Promise**: to make a promise to somebody; to tell somebody that one will definitely give or do or not do something. The example: He promised to give me money (Hornby, 1995: 927).

c. **Swear**: to use offensive words, especially when angry, to say or promise something very seriously or solemnly. The example: I have never seen him before, I swear it (Hornby, 1995: 1206).
d. Volunteer : to offer to do or give something without being forced, to suggest something without being asked. The example : She volunteered her services for the summer fair (Hornby, 1995: 1333).

e. Vow : to swear, promise or declare something solemnly; to make a vow about something. The example : There is no need to apologize (Hornby, 1995: 1334).

**D. Expressive**

a. Apologize : to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong. The example : There is no need to apologize (Hornby, 1995: 46).

b. Appreciate : to recognize and enjoy to good qualities of something; to recognize or show awareness of somebody’s good qualities; to understand something and show consideration or sympathy. The example : I appreciate that you have prior commitments (Hornby, 1995: 49).

c. Blame : to consider or say that somebody is responsible for something bad. The example : I don’t blame you (Hornby, 1995: 111).

d. Commiserate : to feel or say that one feels sympathy. The example : I commiserated with her on the death of her pet dog (Hornby, 1995: 228).
e. Congratulate: to tell somebody that one is pleased about their good or luck achievement. The example: I congratulate you on having done an excellent job (Hornby, 1995: 242).

f. Mock: to laugh at somebody/something in an unkind way; to make somebody seemed to mock our attempts to open them (Hornby, 1995: 749).

g. Pardon: to forgive or excuse somebody for something. The example: He begged her to pardon him for his rudeness (Hornby, 1995: 906).

h. Praise: to express approval or admiration for somebody or something. The example: He praised her for all her hard work (Hornby, 1995: 906).

i. Thank: to express gratitude to somebody. The example: We thanked them for all their help. (Hornby, 1995: 1352).

E. Declaratives

a. Adjourn: to stop a meeting, etc for a period of time. The example: The trial was adjourned for a week/ until the following week (Hornby, 1995: 15).

b. Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility. The example: He was appointed to the vacant post (Hornby, 1995: 48).

c. Baptize: to give baptism to somebody. The example: She was baptized Mary (Hornby: 1995: 48).

d. Christen: to give a name to somebody or something. The example: Because of his tough policies he has been christed “the Man of Iron” by the popular press (Hornby, 1995: 196).
e. Declare: to announce something formally or officially; to make something known clearly. The example: They declared his (to be) the winner (Hornby, 1995: 302).

f. Communicate: to make something known; to exchange information, news, ideas, etc with somebody. The example: This poem communicates the author’s despair (Hornby, 1995: 229).

g. Name: to give a name to somebody or something; to state something exactly; to specify something. The example: Police have named a man they would like to question (Hornby, 1995: 772).

h. Resign: to give up one’s job, position, etc. The example: I resigned (my post) as chairman (Hornby, 1995: 998).

i. Sentence: to state that somebody is to a certain punishment. The example: The ringleaders were sentenced to be shot by a firing squad (Hornby, 1995: 1071).

j. Veto: to use one’s right to reject or forbid something. The example: The President vetoed the tax cuts (Hornby, 1995: 1326).

2.7 Movie and Movie Script.

Movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement a sequence of photographs projected onto a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.

A film or movie is one kind of entertainment that can be used to study speech act, especially illocutionary act. If we concern to the dialogue or conversation used by the characters in the film or movie, we can find there are many utterances and sentences which are produced includes in
ilkocutionary act. All those dialogues or conversations in the movie are written in the movie script.

Movie script is a written text that provides the basis for a film production. Movie script usually includes not only the dialogue spoken by the characters but also a shot-by-shot outline of the film’s action. Movie script may be adapted from novels or stage plays or developed from original ideas suggested by the screenwriters or their collaborators. In this research, I analyze Alice in Wonderland movie script.


The film was produced by Walt Disney Pictures and shot in the United Kingdom and the United State. The film premiered in London at the Odeon Leicester Square on February 25, 2010, and was released in Australia on March 4, 2010, and the following day in the United Kingdom and the United State.

2.8 Synopsis Alice in Wonderland Movie.

Director Tim Burton and screenwriter Linda Woolverton (Beauty and the Beast, The Lion King) team up to deliver this visually dazzling take on the classic Lewis Carroll tale. Nineteen-year-old Alice (Mia
Wasikowska) is attending party at a lavish country estate when she sees a white rabbit with a pocket watch dart into the bushes. Curious, she follows the rabbit to an enormous tree, and tumbles down a hole that takes her to Underland, a strange world inhabited by anthropomorphic creatures in search of someone to save them from the dreaded Red Queen (Helena Bonham Carter), who has assumed control of the kingdom by decapitating anyone who dares disagree with her. According to a scroll detailing a historical timeline of Underland -- including events that have not yet taken place -- it is Alice who will set the kingdom free by defeating the Jabberwocky, a powerful dragon-like creature under the control of the Red Queen. But is this Alice the same Alice who appears in the scroll? While some of the creatures of Underland have their doubts, the Mad Hatter (Johnny Depp) and his friends are certain she's the same girl who previously visited them years ago. When the Red Queen kidnaps the Mad Hatter, Alice attempts to free her friend and locate the one weapon with the power to slay the Jabberwocky, thereby restoring the White Queen (Anne Hathaway) to the throne, and bringing peace back to Underland.

B. The Previous of Relevant Study

Dealing with the speech act, especially illocutionary act, there are several studies that I found. First is the study by Prihantoko (2011) entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used in the Interview between Barrack Obama and Putra Nababan on March 22, 2010”. He tried to find out the types of illocutionary acts and the way of performing act used in the
interview between Barrack Obama and Putra Nababan. He found that illocutionary acts in this interview tend to representatives or assertives are about 5 illocutionary verbs (affirming, claiming, informing, complaining and closing), expressive is 1 illocutionary verb (thanking), directive is 1 illocutionary verb (advising), declarative is illocutionary verb (naming), commissive is 1 illocutionary verb (offering). The majority of illocutionary act used by speaker is representative or assertive and illocutionary verb mostly used is informing. The way of performing speech acts are about 14 interviews consist of 10 direct speech acts and 4 indirect speech acts and the topics are about 14 detail explanations of each part.

Second is Ristianti (2011), the study entitled “Illocutionary Acts Found in Salt Movie Script”. In this research, she tried to describe the illocutionary acts in Salt movie script and she also tried to describe the classification of illocutionary acts in Salt movie script. She found 58 illocutionary acts produced by the main character, they are: 1) 17 illocutionary acts in form of informing, asserting, stating, telling, guessing, requesting, commanding, suggesting, ordering, questioning, thanking, congratulating, praising, apologizing, greeting, promising and offering, 2) four classifications of illocutionary acts which include 15 utterances of assertive in form of informing, telling, asserting, stating and guessing. 21 utterances of directive in form of requesting, commanding, suggesting, ordering and questioning. 15 utterances of expressive in form of thanking,
congratulating, praising, apologizing and greeting. 7 utterances of commissive in form data of promising and offering.

This study is different with the two previous studies. In this study, I focus on illocutionary acts, specifically on the types and functions of illocutionary acts. The first previous study focused on the types of illocutionary acts. The second previous study focused on classification of illocutionary acts. I use illocutionary acts produced by the characters as the object of the study in the movie script of Alice in Wonderland. Meanwhile, the first previous study used interview script between Barrack Obama and Putra Nababan and the second previous study used illocutionary acts produced by the main characters Salt Movie Script. This study and both of the previous studies use socio linguistic.

C. Conceptual Framework

This study focus on illocutionary acts includes representatives or assertive (assure, stating, informing, telling, guessing, suggesting, reporting, etc.), directives (ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, etc.), commissives (promising, vowing, offering, etc.), expressives (thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, etc.), declarations (resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc.). And finding the reason illocutionary acts are realized in this movie script.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. The Research of Design

Qualitative design was applied in this study to analyze the phonemena of speech act, especially illocutionary act in Alice in Wonderland movie script that is performed by the main character.

Descriptive research was applied to solve the problem by collecting, classifying, analyzing and describing a certain situation objectively.

B. The Source of Data

The data of this research are in the utterance of characters of Alice in Wonderland movie script. Alice in Wonderland is a fantasy adventure movie. It was produced by Walt Disney Pictures was released in 2010. The source of data in this research was taken Alice in Wonderland movie script. The script and movie was taken from internet with duration 1 hour 47 minutes and 35 second, the script were taken as the source of data.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

The data of this research was presented by the following steps.

1. Browsing the movie.

2. Watching the movie.
3. Transcribing the script of the movie.
4. Reading the script of the movie.
5. Finding out the data or utterances include the type of illocutionary acts.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) was used that qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. The procedures for analyzed were as the following.

1. Data Reduction
   Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will select data that will give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the type of illocutionary act.

2. Data Display
   Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describe data by tabulating of the types of illocutionary act into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion
   The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. it is used to describe all of the data, so that it would be
came clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning

And to finding out the most dominant type from the percentage in the script of *Alice in Wonderland* movie are used this formula.

\[
X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\% 
\]

Where:
- \(X\) = the percentage of the obtained items
- \(F\) = frequency
- \(N\) = total number of the items
- 100\% = the standard percentage
CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

In this chapter the data was collected from the script of *Alice in Wonderland* movie. The data was collected from January 12 2017. There were five types of illocutionary act namely assertives, directives, commissive, expressives and declaratives. In this research, the researcher tried to describe some point that included: firstly, the type of illocutionary acts are realized in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script, second the reason illocutionary act are realized in the script and the last, the dominant type of illocutionary acts are realized in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Charles, you have finally lost your senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>This venture is impossible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>For some. Gentlemen, the only way to achieve the impossible is to believe it is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>That kind of thinking could ruin you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The nightmare again?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Where’s your corset? And no stockings!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>I’m against them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>But you’re not properly dressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>To me a corset is like a codfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Please. Not today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Did you have bad dreams again?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>I hope you don’t think I have taken advantage of your misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Of course not. I’m pleased that you’ve purchased the company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I was a fool for not investing in his mad venture when I had the chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Hamish, do you ever tire of the Quadrille?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>On the contrary. I find it invigora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. Imbeciles! The gardeners planted white roses when I specifically asked for red!
18. You could always paint the roses red.
19. What an odd thing to say.
20. Come along
21. Lowell?
22. Alice. We were just...Hattie is an old friend.
23. I can see you’re very close.
24. You won’t mention this to your sister, will you?
25. We should consult Absolem
26. Exactly. Absolem will know who she is
27. It’s a calendar
28. Compendium. It tells of each and every day since the Beginning.
29. What is she doing with my darling Jabberwocky?
30. She appears to be slaying it.
31. She killed my Jabberbabywocky!
32. Not yet. But it will happen if we don’t stop her.
33. Find Alice, Stayne. Find her!
34. Find the scent of human girl and earn your freedom
35. For my wife and pups as well?
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37. What are you doing?
38. It needs to be purified by someone with evaporating skills or it will fester and putrefy.
39. I’ll be fine as soon as I wake up.
40. At least let me bind it for you.
41. I never get involved in politics. You’d best be on your way.
42. What way? All I want to do is wake up from this dream!
43. Fine. I’ll take you to the Hare and the Hatter. But that’s the end of it.
44. Tell me what Red Queen has done.
45. What’s your name?
46. Bayard.
47. Sit!
48. What happened to your clothes?
49. I outgrew them. I tower over everyone in Umbradge. They laugh at me. So I’ve come to you, hoping you might understand what it’s like.
50. My dear girl. Anyone with a head that large is welcome in my court.
51. I like you, Um. I like them large.
52. Get away from me!
53. You’re a little taller than I thought you’d be.
54. Blame it on too much Upelkuchen
55. Come with me.
56. I know what you’re doing. You think you can blink those pretty little eyes and I’ll melt like Mums and Daddy did.
56. No! It’s my crown! I’m the eldest!
57. Majesty I hope you bear me no ill will.
58. Except this one. Ilosovic Stayne you will join Iracebeth in banishment from this day until the end of Underland.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it was classified based on the type of illocutionary acts from all scenes. The representative data on the types of illocutionary acts were drawn in the following table.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>Tell me what Red Queen has done.</td>
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What happened to your clothes?
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I like you, Um. I like them large.
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<th>49.</th>
<th>50.</th>
<th>51.</th>
<th>52.</th>
<th>53.</th>
<th>54.</th>
<th>55.</th>
<th>56.</th>
<th>57.</th>
<th>58.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>My dear girl. Anyone with a head that large is welcome in my court.</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>I like you, Um. I like them large.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>Get away from me!</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>You’re a little taller than I thought you’d be.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>Blame it on too much Upelkuchen</td>
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<td>Come with me.</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>I know what you’re doing. You think you can blink those pretty little eyes and I’ll melt like Mums and Daddy did.</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>No! It’s my crown! I’m the eldest!</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majesty I hope you bear me no ill will.</td>
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<td>Except this one. Ilosovic Stayne you will join Iracebeth in banishment from this day until the end of Underland</td>
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Note:

A = Assertives
B = Directives
C = Commissive
D = Expressive
E = Declaratives

The table above showed the types of illocutionary act in the script of *Alice in Wonderland*, it was found that there were five types of
The table above showed that there were 58 illocutionary acts found in the script of Alice in Wonderland movie, from those findings, the percentage of each type of illocutionary act can be taken by using the formula.

\[ X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\% \]

There was five types of illocutionary act are realized in Alice in Wonderland movie script, they are assertives with the amount of 36 (62.1%), directives with the amount of 12 (20.7%), commissives with the amount of 5 (8.6%), expressives with the amount of 4 (6.9%) and declaratives with the amount of 1 (1.7%).
The most dominant type of illocutionary acts in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script is assertives with the percentage 62.1%.

**C. Findings**

After analyzing the data, it was found that

1. the five types of illocutionary acts are found in the selected the script of *Alice in Wonderland* movie, they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

2. the percentage of each types of illocutionary act are assertives 36 (62.1%), directives 12 (20.7%), commissives 5 (8.6%), expressive 4 (6.9%) and declaratives 1 (1.7%). Assertives is the most dominant found in the script *Alice in Wonderland* movie (36 items or 62.1%).

3. *Alice in Wonderland* movie was a fantasy advanture genre which there were a lot of utterances to used to express what they said like command, order, request, asking, beg, state, concreate and etc that was the reason illocutionary acts realized in the this movie script.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusions are stated in the following.

1. There are five types of illocutionary act in Alice in Wonderland movie script. They are assertives with the amount of 36 (62.1%), directives with the amount of 12 (20.7%), commissives with the amount of 5 (8.6%), expressives with the amount of 4 (6.9%), and declaratives with the amount of 1 (1.7%).

2. The most dominant type of illocutionary act in Alice in Wonderland movie script is assertives with the amount of 36 (62.1%).

3. The reason of the most dominant type of illocutionary acts in Alice in Wonderland movie script because this movie is a fantasy adventure genre. There are a lot of utterances to be used to express what the cast said like command, asking, stating, offering that is the reason illocutionary acts are realized in this movie script.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as in the following.

1. The readers should learn about illocutionary act, so that it can help them to know the illocutionary acts and understand the utterances to be used to express what they mean.
2. It is suggested to other readers who are interested in Speech Act to do a research focused in the same point about illocutionary act in the novel, movie or etc

3. The student of English Language Studies may learn speech acts. This can minimize the misunderstanding occurred in communication since the study of speech acts gives knowledge about the intended meaning behind the utterances. Also, there are many types of speech acts found in daily conversation. Therefore, this study may smooth the communication process.
REFERENCES


APPENDIXE

Manuscript Alice in Wonderland Movie

Lord Ascot : Charles, you have finally lost your senses.

A Colleague : This venture is impossible.

Charles Kingsley : For some. Gentlemen, the only way to achieve the impossible is to believe it is possible.

A Colleague : That kind of thinking could ruin you.

Charles Kingsley : I’m willing to take that chance. Imagine trading posts in Rangoon, Bangkok, Jakarta...

Charles Kingsley : The nightmare again?

Charles Kingsley : I won’t be long.

Alice : I’m falling down a dark hole, then I see strange creatures...

Charles Kingsley : What kind of creatures?

Alice : Well, there’s a dodo bird, a rabbit in a waistcoat, a smiling cat...

Charles Kingsley : I didn’t know cats could smile.

Alice : Neither did I. Oh, and there’s a blue caterpillar.

Charles Kingsley : Blue caterpillar. Hmm.

Alice : Do you think I’ve gone round the bend?
Charles Kingsley: I’m afraid so. You’re mad. Bonkers. Off your head. But I’ll tell you a secret...all the best people are.

Charles Kingsley: It’s only a dream, Alice. Nothing can harm you there. But if you get too frightened, you can always wake up. Like this.

**THIRTEEN YEARS LATER**

Alice: Must we go? I doubt they’ll notice if we never arrive.

Helen Kingsley: They will notice. Where’s your corset? And no stockings!

Alice: I’m against them.

Helen Kingsley: But you’re not properly dressed.

Alice: Who’s to say what is proper? What if it was agreed that “proper” was wearing a codfish on your head? Would you wear it?

Helen Kingsley: Alice.

Alice: To me a corset is like a codfish.

Helen Kingsley: Please. Not today. Frustrated, Alice looks out the window and mutters.

Alice: Father would have laughed. She sees the hurt on her mother’s face and instantly regrets her words. I’m sorry. I’m tired. I didn’t sleep well last night. Her mother pats her hand in a forgiving gesture.

Helen Kingsley: Did you have bad dreams again?
Alice: Only one. It’s always the same ever since I can remember. Do you think that’s normal? Don’t most people have different dreams?

Helen Kingsley: I don’t know. There! You’re beautiful. Now, can you manage a smile?

Lady Ascot: At last! We thought you’d never arrive. Alice, Hamish is waiting to dance with you. Go!

Lady Ascot: You do realize it’s well past four! Now everything will have to be rushed through!

Helen Kingsley: I am sorry. We...

Lady Ascot: Never mind! She rushes off.

Lady Ascot: Forgive my wife. She’s been planning this affair for the last twenty years.

Helen Kingsley: If only Charles were here...

Lord Ascot: My condolences, madame. I think of your husband often. He was truly a man of vision.

Helen Kingsley: Thank you.

Lord Ascot: I hope you don’t think I have taken advantage of your misfortune.

Helen Kingsley: Of course not. I’m pleased that you’ve purchased the company.

Lord Ascot: I was a fool for not investing in his mad venture when I had the chance.
Helen Kingsley: Charles thought so too.

Alice: Hamish, do you ever tire of the Quadrille?

Hamish: On the contrary. I find it invigorating.

Hamish: Do I amuse you?

Alice: No. I had a sudden vision of all the ladies in waist coats and the men wearing dresses. He doesn’t even crack a smile.

Hamish: Pardon us! Miss Kingsley is distracted today.

Hamish: (to Alice) Where is your head?

Alice: I was wondering what it would be like to fly.

Hamish: Why would you waste your time thinking about such an impossible thing?

Alice: Why wouldn’t I? My father said he sometimes believed in six impossible things before breakfast.

Hamish: Meet me under the gazebo in precisely ten minutes.

Alice: If you’re telling me, then it’s not much of a secret.

Fiona: Perhaps we shouldn’t.

Faith: We decided we should!

Fiona: If we tell her, she won’t be surprised.

Faith: Will you be surprised?
Alice: Not if you tell me. But now you’ve brought it up, you have to.

Faith: No we don’t.

Fiona: In fact, we won’t.

Alice: I wonder if your mother knows that you two swim naked in the Havershim’s pond.

Faith: You wouldn’t!

Alice: Oh, but I would. There’s your mother now. Alice starts to walk toward her. Fiona blurts out.

Fiona: Hamish is going to ask for your hand! Alice stops dead.

Margaret: You’ve ruined the surprise!

Margaret: (to Alice) I could strangle them! Everyone went to so much effort to keep the secret.

Alice: Does everyone know?

Margaret: It’s why they’ve all come. This is your engagement party. Hamish will ask you under the gazebo. When you say “yes”...

Alice: But I don’t know if I want to marry him.

Margaret: Who then? You won’t do better than a Lord. You’ll soon be twenty, Alice. That pretty face won’t last forever. You don’t want to end up like Aunt Imogene. They look at their middle-aged...

Margaret: And you don’t want to be a burden on mother, do you?
Alice : No.

Margaret : So you will marry Hamish. You will be as happy as I am with Lowell and your life will be perfect. It’s already decided.

Lady Ascot : Alice dear, shall we take a leisurely stroll through the garden? Just you and me? She jerks her away quickly.

Lady Ascot : Do you know what I’ve always dreaded?

Alice : The decline of the aristocracy?

Lady Ascot : Ugly grandchildren. But you’re so lovely. You’re bound to produce little... (she gasps) Imbeciles! The gardeners planted white roses when I specifically asked for red!

Alice : You could always paint the roses red.

Lady Ascot : What an odd thing to say. Come along. She hurries her along the path. Alice hears a jingling sound.

Lady Ascot : You should know that my son has extremely delicate digestion...

Alice : Did you see that?

Lady Ascot : See what?

Alice : It was a rabbit, I think.

Lady Ascot : Nasty things. I do enjoy setting the dogs on them. Don’t dawdle.

Lady Ascot : If you serve Hamish the wrong foods, he could get a blockage.
Alice : Did you see it that time?

Lady Ascot : See what?

Alice : The rabbit!

Lady Ascot : Don’t shout! Pay attention. Hamish said you were easily distracted. What was I saying?

Alice : Hamish has a blockage. I couldn’t be more interested, but you’ll have to excuse me.

Alice : Aunt Imogene! I think I’m going mad. I keep seeing a rabbit in a waistcoat.

Imogene : How very strange. What kind of waistcoat?

Alice : Brocade, I think. What does it matter? It’s a rabbit in a waistcoat!

Imogene : I can’t be bothered with your fancy rabbit now. I’m waiting for my fiance.

Alice : You have a fiance? The White Rabbit darts by.

Alice : There! Did you see it?

Imogene : He’s a prince. But, alas he cannot marry me unless he renounces his throne. Isn’t it tragic?

Alice : Very. .

Alice : Lowell?

Lowell : Alice. We were...Hattie is an old friend.
Alice : I can see you’re very close.

Lowell : You won’t mention this to your sister, will you?

Alice : I don’t know. I’m confused. I need time to think.

Lowell : Think of Margaret. She would never trust me again. You don’t want to ruin her marriage, do you?

Alice : Me? I’m not the one... Suddenly Hamish is there, annoyed.

Hamish : There you are! I told you meet me under the gazebo!

Hamish : Alice Kingsley...

Alice : Hamish.

Hamish : What is it?

Alice : You have a caterpillar on your shoulder.

Alice : Don’t hurt it. Alice lets the

Hamish : You’ll want to wash that finger..

Hamish : Alice Kingsley, will you be my wife?

Alice : I...I......well, everyone expects me to...and you’re a Lord...and my face won’t last...and I don’t want to end up like...but this is happening so quickly...I think...I...I...

Alice : ...need a moment. (She turns and runs.)

Alice : Ah!

Dodo (O.S.): You’d think she would remember this from the first time.

The Doumous (O.S.): You’ve brought the wrong Alice.

White Rabbit (O.S.): She’s the right one. I’m certain of it.

Alice: If this is some sort of prank, I am not amused!

The Doumous (O.S.): She’s the wrong Alice.

White Rabbit (O.S.): Give her a chance.

Alice: Curiouser and curioser.

White Rabbit: I told you she’s the right Alice.

The Dormous: I am not convinced. (The White Rabbit throws up his hands).

White Rabbit: How is that for gratitude? I’ve been up there for weeks trailing one Alice after the next! And I was almost eaten by other animals! Can you imagine? They go about entirely unclothed and they do their...shukm in public. I had to avert my eyes.

Talking Flower: She doesn't look anything like herself.

The dormouse: That's because she's the wrong Alice.

Tweedledee: And if she was, she might be.

Tweedledum: But if she isn't, she ain't.

Tweedledee: But if she were so, she would be.
Tweedledum: But she isn't. Nohow.

Alice: How can I be the "wrong Alice" when it's my dream? And who are you, if I may ask. Dee shakes her hand, speaking very fast.

Tweedledee: I'm Tweedlehee's Tweedledum.

Tweedledum: Contrariwise. I'm Tweedledum he's Tweedledee.

Dodo: We should consult Absolem.

Talking Flower: Exactly. Absolem will know who she is. Tweedledee puts out his arm to her.

Tweedledee: I'll escort you. (Dum pulls her away from Dee).

Tweedledum: It's not being your turn. (They tug her between them)

Tweedledee: Leave off!

Tweedledum: Let go!

Alice: Are they always this way?

White Rabbit: Family trait.

White Rabbit: (to Tweedles) You can both escort her.

Alice: Who is this Absolem?

White Rabbit: He's wise. He's absolute.

The Tweedles: He's Absolem.

The Caterpillar: Who are you?
Alice : Absolem?

The Caterpillar : You’re not Absolem. I’m Absolem. The question is...who are YOU?

Alice : Alice.

The Caterpillar : We shall see.

Alice : What do you mean by that? I ought to know who I am!


White Rabbit : “The Oraculum: Being a Calendrical Compendium of Underland.” Alice looks. It’s a timeline depicting the major events of each day. Every day has a title and an illustration.

Alice : It’s a calendar.

The Caterpillar : Compendium. It tells of each and every day since the Beginning.

White Rabbit : Today is Griblig day in the time of the Red Queen.

Tweedledee : Frabjous being the day you slay the Jabberwocky.

Alice : Sorry? Slay the...what?

Tweedledum (O.S.) : That being you there with the Vorpal sword.

Tweedledee (O.S.) : No other swords can kill the Jabberwocky. Nohow.

Tweedledum (O.S.): If it ain’t Vorpal, he ain’t dead.

Alice : That’s not me.
The Doumouse (O.S.): I know!

White Rabbit: Resolve this for us, Absolem. Is she the right Alice?

The Caterpillar: Not Hardly.

The Doumouse (O.S.): I told you!

White Rabbit: Oh dear!

Tweedledum: I said so.

Tweedledee: No, I said so.

Tweedledum: Contrariwise, you said she might be.

Tweedledee: No. You said she would be if she was.

The Flowers: Little imposter! Pretending to be Alice! She should be ashamed!

White Rabbit: I was so certain of you. They all glare at her as if it is somehow her fault.

Alice: I’m sorry. I don’t mean to be the wrong Alice. Wait, this is my dream. I’m going to wake up now and you’ll all disappear.

Alice: That’s curious. (She pinches herself again. The animals just look at her).

Alice: Pinching usually does the trick.

The Doumouse (O.S.): I could stick you if that would help.

Alice: It might actually. Thank you.
The Doumouse (O.S.): My pleasure.

Tweedledee: Bandersnatch!

White Rabbit: Unhand me! I do not enjoy being...

Alice: Wait. It’s only a dream. Nothing can hurt me.

The Doumouse (O.S.): What is she doing?

Alice: Can’t hurt me...can’t hurt me

The Doumouse (O.S.): Run, you great lug!

Tweedledum: This way! East to Queast!

Tweedledee: No, south to Snud! (He pulls her one way).

Red Queen: Someone stole three of my tarts! (She leans into the face of a frog).

Red Queen: Did you steal them?

Footfog #1: No, your Majesty.

Red Queen: Did you steal my tarts?

Footfrog #3: No, Your Majesty.

Red Queen: Squimberry juice.

Footfrog#3: I was so hungry!

Red Queen: OFF WITH HIS HEAD!

Footfro #3: No! Please! I have little ones to look after!
Knave of Hearts: Majesty?

Red Queen: Ilosovic Stayne...you knave, where have you been lurking?

Knave of Hearts: Majesty, I found the Oraculum. He lays it on a table and rolls it out.

Red Queen: That? It looks so ordinary for an oracle.


Red Queen: I’d know that tangled mess of hair anywhere. Is it Alice?

Knave of Hearts: I believe it is.

Red Queen: What is she doing with my darling Jabberwocky?

Knave of Hearts: She appears to be slaying it.

Red Queen: She killed my Jabberbabywocky!

Knave of Hearts: Not yet. But it will happen if we don’t stop her.

Red Queen: Find Alice, Stayne. Find her!

Knave of Hearts: I will bring her head and lay it at your feet.

Red Queen: No. Bring the whole girl. I want to do it myself. (He nods)

Knave of Hearts: Find the scent of human girl and earn your freedom.

bloodhound: For my wife and pups as well?

Knave of Hearts: Everyone goes home.
Stayne’s Horse: Dogs will believe anything.

Cheshire Cat (O.S.): It looks like you ran afoul of something with wicked claws.

Alice: And I’m still dreaming!

Cheshire Cat: What did that to you?

Alice: Banner or Bander...

Cheshire Cat: The Bandersnatch? I’d better have a look.

Alice: What are you doing?

Cheshire Cat: It needs to be purified by someone with evaporating skills or it will fester and putrefy.

Alice: I’ll be fine as soon as I wake up.

Cheshire Cat: At least let me bind it for you.

Cheshire Cat: What do you call yourself?

Alice: Alice.

Cheshire Cat: The Alice?

Alice: I’m not going into that again!

Cheshire Cat: I never get involved in politics. You’d best be on your way.

Alice: What way? All I want to do is wake up from this dream!
Cheshire Cat: Fine. I’ll take you to the Hare and the Hatter. But that’s the end of it.

Cheshire Cat: Coming? (There’s nothing else for her to do but follow).

March Hare: What? Where? Who’s there?

Mad Hatter: Your hair wants cutting... It’s you.

The Dormouse: No, it’s not. McTwisp brought us the wrong Alice.

Mad Hatter: It’s absolutely Alice. You’re * absolutely Alice! I’d know you anywhere. I’d know him anywhere.

Mad Hatter: Well, as you can see we’re still having tea. It’s all because I was obliged to kill Time waiting for your return. You’re terribly late, you know... naughty. Well anyway, time became quite offended and stopped altogether. Not a tick ever since.

Alice: Time can be funny in dreams.

Mad Hatter: Yes yes, of course. But now you are back, you see, and we need to get on to the Frabjous day. I’m investigating things that begin with the letter M. Have you any idea why a raven is like a writing desk?

Hare/Hater/Dormouse: Downal wyth Bluddy Behg Hid

Mad Hatter: ALICE Sorry?

Cheshire Cat: “Down with the Bloody Big Head”. Bloody Big Head being the Red Queen.

The Dormouse: It’s a secret language used by us... the Underland Underground Resistance!
Mad Hatter : Come, come. We simply must commence with the slaying and such... (to Time) Therefore, it’s high time for Time to forgive and forget. Or forget and forgive, whichever comes first. Or, is in any case, most convenient. I’m waiting.

March Hare : It’s ticking again!

Cheshire Cat : All this talk of blood and slaying has put me off my tea.

Mad Hatter : The entire world is falling to ruin and poor Chessur’s off his tea.

Cheshire Cat : What happened that day was not my fault!

Mad Hatter : You ran out on them to save your own skin! (cursing in Outlandish) You guddler’s scuttish pilgar lickering...


The Dormouse : Hatter!

Mad Hatter : Thank you. I’m fine.

Cheshire Cat : What’s wrong with you, Tarrant? You used to be the life of the party. You used to do the best Futterwacken in all of Witzend.

Alice : Futter...?

The Dormouse : It’s a dance.

Mad Hatter : On the Frabjous day, when the White Queen once again wears the crown, again. On that day, I’ll Futterwacken... Vigorously.

March Hare : What?
Mad Hatter: Drink this.

Alice: Oh no... They force the liquid down her. She shrinks to six inches high. They shove her into the teapot and cram her now overlarge clothes in behind her. The Hatter closes the lid.

Mad Hatter: Mind your head.

Knave of Hearts: Well, if it’s not my favorite trio of lunatics.

March Hare: You’re all late for tea! The March Hare throws a teapot at them.

Knave of Hearts: We’re looking for the girl called Alice. The Bloodhound sniffs around the table.

Hare/Hater/Dormouse: Twinkle Twinkle Little Bat! How I wonder where you’re at! Stayne grabs the Hatter around the neck.

Knave of Hearts: If you’re hiding her, you’ll lose your heads.

Mad Hatter: Already lost them. All sing together. *

Hare/Hater/Dormouse: Up Above the World you fly, Like a tea tray in the sky. (They all laugh crazily).

Hare/Hater/Dormouse: Twinkle Twinkle Twinkle Twinkle! Downal with Bloody Behg Hid.

Knave of Hearts: Follow the Bloodhound.

Knave of Hearts: You’re all mad.
The Dormouse: Hatter! He jerks and drags himself back from the edge of hysteria.

Mad Hatter: I’m fine. Really, I’m fine.

Mad Hatter: Sorry... one moment...

Mad Hatter: Try this on for size.

Mad Hatter: Hum... Sorry, it’s the best I could do I’m afraid. Not half bad.

The Dormouse: Good thing the Bloodhound is one of us or you’d be...

(She draws her finger across her throat ominously).

March Hare: Best take her to Marmoreal. She’ll be safe with the White Queen.

Alice: Can she help me wake up?

Mad Hatter: If she doesn’t put you to sleep.

Mad Hatter: Your carriage, m’ lady.

Alice: The hat?

Mad Hatter: Anyone can go by horse or rail. But the absolute best way to travel is by Hat. Oohh... I’ve just made a rhyme.

Mad Hatter: Sorry, Mally... Just Alice.

Mad Hatter: Fairfarren all!

March Hare: But you haven’t had your tea!
Mad Hatter : Mind your head.

Mad Hatter : ‘Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe: All mimsy were the borogoves, And the mome raths outgrabe. (She hops down to his shoulder).

Alice : Sorry? What was that?

Mad Hatter : Sorry? What was what? The Jabberwock with eyes of flame. The jaws that bite. The claws that catch. Beware of the Jabberwock, my son. And the frumious Bandersnatch. He took his vorpal sword in hand. The vorpal blade went snicker-snick. He left it dead, and with its head. And he went galumphing back. It’s all about you, you know...

Alice : I’m not slaying anything. I don’t slay. So put it out of your mind.

Mad Hatter : Mmm...mind.

Alice : Wait. You can’t leave me here!

Mad Hatter : You don’t slay... Do you have any idea what the Red Queen has done? (mimicking her) You “don’t slay”

Alice : I couldn’t if I wanted to.

Mad Hatter : (accusing) You’re not the same as you were before. You were much more...much more muchier...you’ve lost your muchness.

Alice : My muchness?

Mad Hatter : In there. Something’s missing. He walks away again (She frowns, then runs after him).

Alice : Tell me what Red Queen has done.
Mad Hatter: It's not a pretty story.

Alice: Tell me anyway.

Mad Hatter: I was Hatter to the Queen at the time. The Hightopp clan have always been employed at court.

Alice: Hatter? Hatter! (He jerks and pulls himself back from the abyss).

Mad Hatter: I'm fine. Just fine. Really.

Alice: Are you?

Mad Hatter: Did you hear that? I'm certain I heard something.

Alice: (nervously) Voices? He looks back at the dark woods.

Mad Hatter: Red Knights!

Mad Hatter: Go south to Grampas Bluffs. The White Queen’s castle is just beyond.

Mad Hatter: Jump on the hat. Now.

A Big Wet Nose: sniffs her. (She opens her eyes). It’s the Bloodhound, BAYARD.

Alice: You turncoat! You were supposed to lead them away! The Hatter trusted you!

The Bloodhound: They have my wife and pups. That information does little to lessen her anger.

Alice: What’s your name?
The Bloodhound: Bayard.

Alice: Sit!

Alice: Sit! He sits, amused if nothing else. Something occurs to him.

The Bloodhound: Would your name be “Alice” by any chance?

ALICE: Yes, but I’m not that one.

THE BLOODHOUND: The Hatter would not have given himself up for just any Alice.

Alice: Where did they take him?

The Bloodhound: To the Red Queen’s castle at Salazun Grum. She looks at his worn hat, remembering the pain in his eyes.

Alice: We’re going to rescue him.

The Bloodhound: That is not foretold.

Alice: I don’t care. He wouldn’t be there if it weren’t for me.

The Bloodhound: The Frabjous Day is almost upon us. You must prepare to meet the Jabberwocky.

Alice: I have had quite enough! Since the moment I fell down that rabbit hole, I’ve been told what I must do and who I must be. I’ve been shrunk, stretched, scratched and stuffed into a teapot. I’ve been accused of being Alice and of not being Alice. But this is my dream! I’ll decide how it goes from here.
The Bloodhound: If you diverge from the path...

Alice: I make the path! She’s so commanding, he lies down at her feet. She climbs up his long ear and sits on his shoulders.

Alice: Take me to Salazen Grum. And don’t forget the Hat.

The Bloodhound: There’s only one way across. Alice looks at the grim moat. She takes a deep breath for courage.

Alice: Lost my muchness have I?

Alice: Bayard! The Hat!

Alice: Shhh. I want to help you.

Red Queen (O.S.): Where’s my ball? Page!

White Rabbit: Well! If it isn’t the wrong Alice. What brings you here?

Alice: I’ve come for two reasons.

Alice: That’s for dragging me down here against my will!

White Rabbit: You didn’t have to hit me! Now there’s going to be a bruise. Is there? He shows her his chin. She looks, indulging him.

Alice: No.

White Rabbit: What’s the other reason?

Alice: I’m going to rescue the Hatter.

White Rabbit: You’re not rescuing anyone being the size of a gerbil.

Alice: Do you have any of that cake that made me grow before?
White Rabbit : Upelkuchen? Actually, I might have some left.

White Rabbit : Not all of it! Too late.

White Rabbit : Oh no, stop! Don’t do that!

Red Queen : And WHAT is this?

The White Rabbit comes out, improvising like mad.

White Rabbit : It’s a “who”, Majesty. This is...um

Red Queen : Um?

Alice : From Umbradge.

Red Queen : What happened to your clothes?

Alice : I outgrew them. I tower over everyone in Umbradge. They laugh at me. So I’ve come to you, hoping you might understand what it’s like.

Red Queen : My dear girl. Anyone with a head that large is welcome in my court.

Red Queen : SOMEONE FIND HER SOME CLOTHES! USE THE DRAPERIES IF YOU MUST BUT CLOTHE THIS ENORMOUS GIRL!

Red Queen : (to Alice) You’ll be my new favorite. The Courtiers exchange competitive glances, especially LADY LONG EARS.

Red Queen : I need a pig here! A small pig hurries over and lays down belly up.

Red Queen : I love a warm pig belly for my aching feet.
Red Queen: (to Alice) Sit! Sit! Alice sits,

Red Queen: Go away.

Red Queen: Where are my Fatboys? You must meet them! Fatboys!
The Tweedles come in.

Red Queen: There they are! Aren’t they adorable? And they have the
oddest way of speaking. Speak boys. Amuse us. (She kicks Tweedledum.).

Red Queen: Speak! Dum lifts his eyes and sees Alice (He nudges
Dee).

Tweedledum: Is that being...? (Alice lifts a finger to her lips).

Tweedledee: No, it isn’t. Not a bit.

Tweedledum: Contrariwise, I believe it is so...

Tweedledee: No! It ain’t so. Nohow! .

Red Queen: I love my Fatboys. Now get out.

Red Queen: There you are, Stayne. Any luck with the prisoner?

Knaves of Hearts: He’s stubborn.

Red Queen: You’re too soft. Bring him!

Knaves of Hearts: And who is this lovely creature?

Red Queen: Um, my new favorite.

Knaves of Hearts: Does she have a name?

Red Queen: Um.
Knaves of Hearts: Yes? Her name?

Red Queen: It’s Um!

Knaves of Hearts: I believe your name has slipped the Queen’s mind. (She smacks him)

Red Queen: Her name is UM, you dolt!

Alice: From Umbradge.

Knaves of Hearts: Ilosovic Stayne, at your service.

Red Queen: We know Alice has returned to Underland. Do you know where she is?

Mad Hatter: I’ve been considering things that * begin with the letter “m”: moron, mutiny, murder, malice

Red Queen: Were looking for an “A” word now. Where is Alice?


Red Queen: What if I take off your head, will you know then?

Red Queen: Stop that.

Mad Hatter: My, what a regrettably large head you have. I should very much like to hat it.

Red Queen: Hat it?

Mad Hatter: Yes, I used to hat the White Queen, you know, but there wasn’t very much for me to work with, poor dear. Her head is so small.

Red Queen: It’s tiny, a pimple of a head.
Mad Hatter: But this... What I could do with * this, monument, this orb. Nay, this magnificently heroic globe!

Red Queen: What could you do?

Red Queen: Unbind him, Stayne! How can he work if his hands are bound?

Mad Hatter: Shall it be a bonnet or a boater, or something for the boudoir? (growing manic) A cloche, dunce hat, death cap, coif, snood, barboosh or pugree, , yarmulke, cockle-hat, pork-pie, tam o’shanter, billy-cock, bicorn, tricorn, bandeau, bongrace, fan-tail, night cap, garibaldi, fez... Alice pretends to sneeze.

Alice: Hatter!

Mad Hatter: I’m fine. I’m fine.

Red Queen: (to Alice and Stayne) Leave us.

Knaves of Hearts: I like you, Um. I like them large.

Alice: Get away from me! She kicks him and runs, He glares after her.

White Queen: What news, Bayard?

Bayard: Alice has returned to Underland.

White Queen: Where is she now?

Bayard: In Salazun Grum. Forgive me, I allowed her to divert from her destined path.
White Queen: But that is exactly where she will find the Vorpal Sword.

We have our champion! Rest now. You’ve done well. Exhausted, he falls to the ground.

Alice: Ah.

Red Queen: You must find Alice, Stayne. Without the Jabberwocky, my sister’s followers will surely rise against me. (bitter) My ugly little sister...why do they adore her and not me? Stayne comes up behind, but does not touch her.

Knives of Hearts: I cannot fathom it. You are far superior in all ways.

Red Queen: I know. But Mirana can make anyone fall in love with her: men, women, even the furniture.

Knives of Hearts: Even the King. Her dark, bitter gaze travels down to the grim moat below.

Red Queen: I had to do it. He would have left me.

Knives of Hearts: Majesty, isn’t it better to be feared than loved?

Red Queen: I’m not certain anymore. Oh, let her have the rabble! I don’t need them. I have you.

Red Queen: I do have you, don’t I, Stayne?

Alice: They’re wonderful! You must let me try one on. He puts a hat on her.

Mad Hatter: It’s good to be working at my trade again.

Alice: It’s just a pity you had to make them for her.
Mad Hatter: What’s the hatter with me? The hatter... Mmmmm.
Mmmmm, ma, ma. Fury seizes him..

Alice: Stop! Stop!

Alice: Hatter! (Looking into his eyes, she can see the fear in them).

Mad Hatter: Have you any idea why a raven is like a writing desk? I’m frightened. I don’t like it in here, terribly crowded. Have I gone mad?

Alice: I’m afraid so. You’re entirely bonkers. But I’ll tell you a secret...all the best people are.

Alice: Oh, look! Here’s another one.

Alice: That’s better. You look yourself again..

Red Queen (O.S.): Hat Man! Where are my hats? I am not a patient monarch!

Mad Hatter: I’m told she keeps the Vorpoal Sword hidden in the castle. Find it, Alice. Take it to the White Queen. Help us make the world right again.

Alice: We’ll go to the White Queen together.

Mad Hatter: Why is it you’re always too small or too tall?

Alice: Tweedles!

Tweedledee: Alice!(They shake her hands vigorously).

Tweedledum: Howdoyedo again.

Alice: Where’s...?
Tweedledee: How is it you’re being so great big?

Tweedledum: She ain’t great big. This is how she normal is.

Alice: Where’s the...?

Tweedledum: I’m certain she is smaller when we met.

Tweedledee: She had drank the pishsalver, to get through the door, recall it?

Alice: Where’s the Rabbit?

Tweedlees: OVER THERES! (They point in opposite directions).

Mally: What are you doing here?

Alice: I’m rescuing the Hatter.

The Dormouse: I’m rescuing the Hatter.

Alice: He told me that the Vorpal Sword is hidden in the castle.

The Dormouse: I don’t take orders from big clumsy, galumphing...

ALICE: Shoo!

Alice: What is it, McTwisp?

White Rabbit: I know where the Sword is.

Alice: Why didn’t you say so?

White Rabbit: You’ll hit me again.

Alice: I won’t hit you!
White Rabbit: The Sword's hidden inside.

White Rabbit: Be carefull, Alice.

Alice: I know that smell.

Alice: I'm not going in there! Look what that thing did to my arm.

White Rabbit: Dear oh dear! Why haven't you mentioned this?

Alice: It wasn't this bad before.

Alice: Mallymkun! Do you still have the Bandersnatch eye?

The Dormouse: Right here. She hikes up her maid's skirt to reveal her breeches beneath. The Bandersnatch eye is still at her waist.

Alice: I need it. Alice tries to take it. The Dormouse swats her hand away.

The Dormouse: Get your own!

Alice: I need that eye, Mally.

The Dormouse: Come and get it. She's much much smaller than Alice with a tiny weapon.

The Dormouse: Right.

The Dormouse: AHHHHH!

Tweedledum: Thrusting now!

Tweedledee: No, stabbing!
Tweedledum : Thrusting like this!

Alice : Ha! I have your eye.

Red Queen : No!

Big Belly Man : You are stunning in that hat!

Big Nose Woman : Your Majesty has never looked better.

Mad Hatter : It smells like you’ve dropped something. The woman feels for her nose which is still there but normal sized. She gasps, grabs the fake and turns away quickly.

Red Queen : Never mind him. He’s mad. Lady Long-Ears rushes in and whispers into the Queen’s ear.

Red Queen : STAYNE!

Alice : I suppose you think this makes us even now. Alice fits the key into the lock on the chest and opens it.

Knaves of Heart : Um forced herself on me. I told her my heart belongs to you. But she’s obsessed with me.

Red Queen : Off with her head!

Alice (O.S.) : Stand back, Mallymkun.

Alice : How’s this for “muchness”?

Mat Hatter : Stop! It mustn’t be used for anything but... Stayne strides in with his Knights.

Knaves of Hearts : Arrest that girl for unlawful seduction.
The Dormouse: Hatter!

Mad Hatter: No! Take it to the White Queen!

Alice: I’m not leaving without you!

The Dormouse: Alice! Go! Stayne stops dead. (He looks at her with sudden revelation).

Knaves of Hearts: Alice?

Hatter, Dormouse: RUN!

Knaves of Hearts: SEIZE HER!

Knaves of Hearts: Alice. Of course! Why didn’t I see it? Well, it has been a long time. And you were such a little tyke then. Give me the Sword.

Alice: Stay back!

Knaves of Hearts: The Queen will be so pleased. She’ll take great pleasure in taking off your head. I believe she wants to do the deed herself.

Alice: Downal wyth Bluddy Behg Hid

Bloodhound: Ho, Alice!

Alice: Bayard! To Marmoreal!

The White’s Knive: suit of armor stands in a prominent position. Alice enters carrying the Vorpal Sword.

White Queen: Welcome to Marmoreal.

White Queen: The Vorpal Sword is home again. The armor is complete. Now all we need is a champion.
White Queen  : You’re a little taller than I thought you’d be.

Alice  : Blame it on too much Upelkuchen.

White Queen  : Come with me.

Alice  : Is the March Hare around?

March Hare  : You’re late for soup!

Alice  : Could use salt.

White Queen  : Pishalver. Let me think. Two cups grape juice, a pinch of wormfat... My mother taught me how to concoct all the medicinal cures and transformational potions, a teaspoon vanilla...urine of the horsefly, buttered fingers... ...My sister preferred to study Dominion Over Living Things. Tell me, how does she seem to you?

Alice  : Perfectly horrid.

White Queen  : She wasn’t always that way. Well, maybe she was. And her head?

Alice  : Bulbous, bloated, like a blimp.

White Queen  : I think she may have some kind of growth in there...something pressing on her brain. ...three coins from a dead man’s pocket, two tablespoons of Wishful Thinking...

Alice  : You can’t imagine the things that go on in that place.

White Queen  : Oh yes, I can. But when a champion steps forth to slay the Jabberwocky, the people will rise against her.

White Queen  : Blow. Alice blows
White Queen : Feel better?

Alice : Much. Thank you.

White Queen : There’s someone here who would like to speak with you.

Knave of Hearts : Majesty, Alice has escaped.

Knave of Hearts : On the Bandersnatch.

Knave of Hearts : With the Vorpal Sword.

Red Queen : How could you let this happen?

Knave of Hearts : I may have underestimated her. But we have her conspirators. The Hatter and a Dormouse.

Red Queen : Off with their heads!


Knave of Hearts : Pity. It’s a bore to behead a madman. No weeping, no begging...

Female Bloodhound : Why are you keeping us here? We’ve done nothing wrong!

Knave of Hearts : Blame your husband. He left you here to rot.

Female Bloodhound : You lie! She leaps at the bars snarling.

Knave of Hearts : Your head comes off at dawn! And that one too!

MAD HATTER : Oh, come come. It’s such a small insignificant little head. Hardly seems worth the effort. Why don’t you let her go? I’ll give you an entertaining execution. I’ll beg. I’ll grovel. Weep, etcetera.
THE DORMOUSE: Down with Bloody Big Head!

Knaves of Hearts: Have a pleasant night.

Alice: Absolem?

The Caterpillar: Who are you?

Alice: I thought we’d settled this. I’m Alice...but not that one.

The Caterpillar: How do you know?

Alice: You said so yourself.

THE CATERPILLAR: I said you were Not Hardly Alice. But you’re much more her now. In fact, you’re Almost Alice.

Alice: Even so, I couldn’t slay the Jabberwocky if my life depended on it.

The Caterpillar: It will. So I suggest you keep the Vorpal Sword on hand when the Frabjous Day arrives.

The Caterpillar: No touching! There’s no touching!

Alice: You seem so real. Sometimes, I forget that this is all a dream.

Alice: Stop doing that!

Cheshire Cat: I’ve always admired that hat.

Mad Hatter: Hello, Chess.

Cheshire Cat: Since you won’t be needing it any more, would you consider bequeathing it to me?
Mad hatter: It’s a formal execution. I want to look my best.

Cheshire Cat: It’s a pity about all this. I was looking forward to seeing you Futterwacken.

Mad hatter: I was rather good at it. The Cat re-materializes in the cell with the Hatter.

CHESHIRE CAT: I really do love that hat. I would wear it to all the finest occasions.

The Hatter: I want to keep it on.

Executioner: Suit yourself. As long as I can get at your neck. The Hatter places his neck on the beheading stone.

The Dormouse: I’ll be right behind you. The White Rabbit covers his eyes.

White Rabbit: I can’t watch. The Executioner raises his sword. All is quiet. The sword comes down. But the accused’s body disappears. The Queen and Stayne gasp. The sword hits the stone, jarring the executioner. The Tweedles stare in disbelief.

Tweedledee: It’s gone. The Rabbit still hasn’t looked.

White Rabbit: He was such a fine fellow.

Tweedledum: Look! The Rabbit looks up to see the floating head with no body attached.

Executioner: I can’t behead nobody if there’s no body! The Cheshire Cat’s disembodied head wearing the Hat floats upright and hovers in the air. He grins.

The Dormouse: Chess, you dog!
Mad hatter  : Majesty, your courtiers are playing you for a fool! He tugs on Lady Long Ear’s ear. It comes off in his hand. Long Ears screams. The Hatter holds the long dangling ear up.

Red Queen  : What is that?

Lady Long Ears  : I’m not the only one, Majesty.

Big Belly Man  : counterfeit nose! You should be ashamed!

Big Nose Woman  : Me? What about that big belly you’re so proud of?

Red Queen  : Liars! Cheats! Falsifiers! Off with their heads!

Mad Hatter  : To the abused and enslaved of the Red Queen’s court, stand up and fight! Downal wyth Bluddy Behg Hid!

Various Animals  : Downal wyth Bluddy Behg Hid!

Red Queen  : Loose the JUBJUB BIRD!

Red Queen  : You’re right, Stayne. It is far better to be feared than loved. Prepare the Jabberwocky for battle. We’re going to visit my little sister.

White Queen  : I had hoped to have a champion by now.

Alice  : Why don’t you slay the Jabberwocky yourself? You must have the power.

White Queen  : In the healing arts. It is against my vows to bring harm to any living thing.

White Queen  : We have company. She gives the spyglass to Alice.

Alice  : I’m so happy to see you! I thought they were going to...
Mad Hatter: (manic/enthusiastic) So did I. But they didn’t. Here I am...still in one piece...and I’m rather glad about that now that I’m seeing you again...I would have regretted not seeing you again...especially now that you’re the proper size...it’s a good size...just right, in fact...a right proper Alice size...

Alice: Hatter!

Mad Hatter: I’m fine.

Alice: Where’s your hat?

Alice: Chessur?

Cheshire Cat: How’s the arm, luv?

Alice: All healed.

Cheshire Cat: Good-bye, sweet Hat..

Mad Hatter: Why is a raven like a writing desk?

Alice: A riddle! This will be fun. Let me think about it.

Mad Hatter: You do know what tomorrow is.

Alice: The Frabjous day. How could I forget? Oh, I wish I’d wake up!

Mad Hatter: You still think this is a dream?

Alice: Well, it can’t possibly be real. This has all come from my own mind.

Mad Hatter: Which would mean that I’m not real.
Alice : No, I’m sorry to say. You’re just a figment of my imagination. I would dream up someone who’s half-mad.

Mad Hatter : But you’d have to be half-mad to dream me up.

Alice : I must be then. They lean against each other, secure in the comfort of their own mutual madness.

Alice : I give up. Why is a raven like a writing desk?

Mad Hatter : I haven’t the slightest idea.

Alice : (amused) I’ll miss you when I wake up.

White Rabbit : Who will step forth to be champion for the White Queen? (The Hatter steps forward valiantly).

Mad Hatter : That would be I!

Chesire Cat : You have very poor evaporating skills. I should be the one.

Tweedledum : No, me! Dee pushes Dum behind him.

Tweedledee : No, me! The White Rabbit holds up the Oraculum and the illustration of Alice slaying the Jabberwocky. Everyone falls quiet.

Tweedleedum : No other slayer, nohow.

Tweedlee : If it ain’t Alice, he ain’t dead. All eyes turn to Alice. The feeling is not unlike the pressure of that moment under the gazebo.

White Queen : Alice, you cannot live your life to please others. The choice must be yours because when you step out to face that creature, you will step out alone. Overwhelmed, she runs.
The Caterpillar: Nothing was ever accomplished with tears.

Alice: Absolem?

The Caterpillar: On the leaf. He’s hanging upside down on a leaf, spinning a chrysalis.

Alice: Why are you upside down?

The Caterpillar: I’ve come to the end of this life.

Alice: You’re going to die?

The Caterpillar: Transform. The chrysalis begins to cover his body.

Alice: Don’t go. I need your help. I don’t know what to do!

The Caterpillar: I can’t help you if you don’t even know who you are, stupid girl.

Alice: I’m not stupid! My name is Alice. I live in London. I have a mother named Helen and a sister named Margaret. My father was Charles Kingsley. He had a vision that stretched half-way around the world and nothing ever stopped him. He would have liked it here. (with revelation) I’m his daughter. I’m Alice Kingsley.

The Caterpillar: Alice At Last! You were just as dimwitted the first time you were here. You called it Wonderland as I recall... The name stirs a distant memory. ALICE Wonderland.

March Hare: It’s coming! Look up!

Alice: To the Tulgey Wood!

White Queen: Hello
Red Queen: Mirana.

White Rabbit: On this the Frabjous Day, the Queens, Red and White shall send forth their champions to do battle on their behalf.

White Queen: Oh ‘Racie... We don’t have to fight.

RED QUEEN: I know what you’re doing. You think you can blink those pretty little eyes and I’ll melt like Mums and Daddy did.

White Queen: Just give me my Crown.

Red Queen: No! It’s my crown! I’m the eldest!

JABBERWOCKY! Behind her, a dark form rises. The March Hare twitches uncontrollably.

March Hare: Look up! It’s here! Look up! Jabberwocky’s vast wingspan darkens the clearing. It swings its reptilian head, whips its pronged tail, extends one deadly claw and adjusts it’s vest. Alice can barely contain her fear.

Alice: But this is impossible.

Mad Hatter: Only if you believe it is. His words spark a memory of her father.

Alice: “Sometimes I believe as many as six impossible things before breakfast”.

Mad Hatter: An excellent practice, but just at the moment, you should focus on the Jabberwocky.

Red Queen: Where’s your champion, little sister? Alice steps boldly into the clearing.

Alice: Here.
Alice : Six impossible things. Count them, Alice. One! There’s a potion that can make you shrink. Two! And a cake that can make you grow. She draws the Vorpah Sword. The Jabberwocky lowers its huge head and hisses.

Jabberwocky : So my old foe, we meet on the battlefield once again. Alice is shocked. She hadn’t thought that it could talk.

Alice : We have never met.

Jabberwocky : Not you, insignificant bearer. My ancient enemy, the Vorpah one. He strikes out suddenly with his spiked tongue.

Alice : That’s enough chatter.

Alice : Three. Animals can talk. The Jabberwocky drives its spike tail down to stab her. She barely rolls out of its way in time.

Alice : (faltering) Four. Four, Alice! She pulls herself to her feet.

Alice : Cats can disappear.

Mad Hatter : Watch your head! She ducks in time to avoid the creature’s snapping jaws.

Alice : Five. There is a place called Wonderland. It swipes at her with long curved claws. She deflects them.

Alice : Six. She stands still for a moment, then slowly lifts her head. All fear is gone. There is nothing but fierce intention and bloodlust in her eye. And I can slay the Jabberwocky! She swings the Sword and attacks with fury. The Jabberwocky is surprised by her fierceness. They do battle.
Mad Hatter: Behind you! She turns, distracted. CLAWS scrape down the back of her armor. Alice backs up toward the Hatter, fending off the Jabberwocky.

Alice: I can manage. Thank you. The Red Queen sees them talking.

Red Queen: The Hatter’s interfering! Off with his head!

Red Queen: Kill her!

Red Knights: We follow you no more...bloody big head.

Red Queen: How dare you! Off with his head!

White Queen: Iracebeth of Crims, your crimes against Underland are worthy of death. But that is against my vows. Therefore, you are banished to the Outlands. No one is to show you any kindness or ever speak a word to you. You will have not a friend in the world.

Knaves of Hearts: Majesty I hope you bear me no ill will.

White Queen: Except this one. Ilosovic Stayne you will join Iracebeth in banishment from this day until the end of Underland. The White Knights grab Stayne and chain him to Iracebeth.

Red Queen: At least, we have each other.

Knaves of Hearts: Kill me...please.

White Queen: But I do not owe you a kindness.

Red Queen: You tried to kill me! YOU TRIED TO KILL ME!
Mad Hatter: Oh Frabjous Day! Callou! Callay!

Alice: What is he doing?

Cheshire Cat: Futterwacken.

White Queen: And blood of the Jabberwocky. You have our everlasting gratitude. And for your efforts on our behalf... The Queen hands the vial to her.

Alice: Will this take me home?

White Queen: If that is what you choose. Alice lifts the vial.

Mad Hatter: You could stay.

Alice: What an idea... a crazy, mad wonderful idea.

Alice: But I cannot. There are questions I have to answer. And things I still must do. She drinks the potion. I’ll be back again before you know it.

Mad Hatter: You won’t remember me.

Alice: Of course I will! How could I forget?

Mad Hatter: Fairfarren, Alice. Underland shimmers and then dissolves into...

Alice: ...must have fallen in.

Hamish: Alice?

Lord Ascot: Good Lord. Are you all right? Her mother goes to her.

Helen Kingsley: What happened to you?

Alice: I fell down a hole and hit my head.
Lady Ascot : You look a frightful mess.

Alice : I’m sorry Hamish, I can’t marry you. You’re not the right man for me. And there’s that trouble with your digestion.

Alice : (to her sister) I love you, Margaret. But this is my life. I’ll decide what to do with it.

Alice : (to Lowell) You’re lucky to have my sister for your wife, Lowell. I know you’ll be good to her. I’ll be watching, very closely. He blanches at the veiled threat. She turns to Imogene.

Alice : There is no prince, Aunt Imogene. You need to talk to someone about these delusions. She addresses Lady Ascot.

Alice : I happen to love rabbits, especially white ones. She turns to her mother and kisses her on the cheek.

Alice : Don’t worry, Mother. I’ll find something useful to do with my life.

Alice : (to the Chattaways) You two remind me of some funny boys I met in a dream. She looks around. Anyone else?

Lord Ascot : You’ve left me out.

Alice : No I haven’t, sir. You and I have business to discuss.

Lord Ascot : The impertinence!

Lord Ascot : I’d like to hear what she has to say. Shall we speak in the study?
Alice: Oh, and one more thing. She lifts her skirt, revealing her bare legs and does a brisk Futterwacken to the shock of some and delight of others.

Alice: My father told me he planned to expand his trade route to Sumatra and Borneo. But I don’t think he was looking far enough.

LordAscot: Not far enough?

Alice: Why not go all the way to China? It’s vast, the culture is rich and we have a foothold in Hong Kong. To be the first to trade with China. Can you imagine it? She looks at him. Her eyes shine just like her father’s did.

LordAscot: If you were anyone else, I would say you’ve lost your senses. But I’ve seen that look before. Since you’re not going to be my daughter-in-law, perhaps you would consider an apprenticeship with the company? On her surprise and delight we:

Alice: Hello, Absolem. The butterfly takes wing, as Alice watches it soar skyward.
CURRICULUM VITAE

Full Name : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
Registered Number : 1402050072
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
Martial Status : -
Place/Date of Birth : Medan, 25 February 1996
Address : Jl. Letda Sujono Gg. Cempaka No.1
Education : - Elementary School at SD Negeri 064037 2008
- Junior High School at SMP Negeri 17 Medan 2011
- Vocational High School at SMK Negeri 6 Medan 2014
- University Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara 2018
Hobbies : Watching
Father’s Name : (Alm). M. Ardian Lubis
Mother’s Name : Diana Sari Batubara
Address : Jl. Letda Sujono Gg. Cempaka No.1

Medan, Maret 2018
The Reseacher

Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
1402050072
Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NPM : 1402050072
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 131 SKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persetujuan Ket./Sekret.</th>
<th>Judul yang Diajukan</th>
<th>Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2017</td>
<td>Illocutionary Acts in <em>Alice in Wonderland</em> Movie Script</td>
<td>![Stamp]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improving Young Learners’ Vocabulary through TPR Technique</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Use of Fix-Up Strategy to Improve the Students’ Reading Skill</td>
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</table>

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 Desember 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
JL. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http://www.hsp.unsum.ac.id E-mail: frp@unsum.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:
Nama Mahasiswa : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NPM : 1402050072
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judul</th>
<th>Diterima</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script</td>
<td>[Signature]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 05 Desember 2017
Hormat Pembimbing,

[Signature]

Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NPM : 1402050072
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 09 Desember 2017

[Signature]

Hormat Pemohon,

Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form: K3

Nomor: 656/IL3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2017
Lamp: ---
Hal: Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah
Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen
pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa: Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NPM: 1402050072
Program Studi: Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi: Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland

Movie Script

Pembimbing: Yessi Irianti, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas dizinkan menulis
proposa/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak
sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal: 16 Desember 2018

Medan, 27 Rab. Awwal 1439 H
16 Desember 2017 M

Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. Elserianto M.Pd.
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat):
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan:

WAJIB MENGIRUTI SEMINAR
Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan:

Nama: Puri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NIK: 1402050072
Universitas/Fakultas: UMSU / Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P Studi: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris / S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul:

"Ilocutionary Acts In Alice Wonderland Movie Script".

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 10 R a j a b 1439 H
27 M a r t 2018 M

An. Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan
Koord. TU

T. Syahbakan Umri, SE
Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba’du, semoga kita semua sehat wali’at dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-
hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset
untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami
mohon kepada Bapak/ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan
penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama :Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
NPM :1402050072
Program Studi :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari
Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa’alaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh.

Dekat:

** Pertinggal **

Dr. Efrianu Nat, S.Pd, M.Pd
0775057302
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukihtar Bari No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6619056 Ext 22,23,30
Website: http://www.fcsp.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fcsp@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Putri Amalia Safitri Labis  
NPM  : 1402050072  
Program Studi  : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Jadul Proposal  : Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script  
Nama Pembimbing  : Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

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Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  

Mandra Sarazih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing  

Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, Januari 2018
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah disembar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
N.P.M    : 1402050072
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script

Pada hari ................., tanggal ................., bulan ................., tahun 2018 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Januari 2018

Disetujui oleh:

[Signature]

Dosen Pembahas

[Signature]

Dosen Pembimbing

(Yessi Irianti, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Diketahui oleh

Ketua Program Studi,

[Signature]

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.
SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis
N.P.M : 1402050072
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Illocutionary Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movies Script

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong Plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Februari 2018
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

[Signature]

Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

[Signature]

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum
**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis  
N.P.M. : 1402050072  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Illogical Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script

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<td>Chapter 4 and Reference</td>
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<td>Chapter 5 and 6</td>
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</table>

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, Maret 2018

Dosen Pembimbing  
(Yessi Irianti, S.Pd., M.Hum.)