A STUDY ON ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF *SPIDER-MAN : FAR FROM HOME* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive qualitative which analyze the illocutionary act in the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. This research aimed to identify the types and functions of illocutionary act in the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. The researcher used Miles and Hubberman's theory to analyze the data. It consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The research found that there are 4 types of illocutionary act that used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie based on Searle theory: those are representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives. Directive is the most illocutionary act used in this Movie. They appeared 36 times. It is followed by expressives which are uttered 31 times. Then, representatives are uttered 8 times and commisives are uttered 3 times. Therefore, There are 4 types of illocutionary function used in this movie based on Searle theory: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is the most illocutionary function used in this movie. They appeared 55 time. It is followed by convivial which are uttered 16 times. Then, collaborative uttered 4 times. The forth is conflictive that uttered one times.

Keywords: Illocutionary act, Spider-Man Far From Home

A. Introduction

People use the language as the means to communicate with other people. Language influences human life as the medium to build relation with others. People express their ideas and feelings with the other people by using language. People cannot deny that they need language for sharing information to broaden their knowledge.Sometimes people make unstructured utterance in their communication. But it does not matter because the most important is that their speech could be understood both speaker and listener when they do communication. Communication is successful when they infer the speakers "meaning" from it. Not recognize the linguistic meaning of the utterance only (Sperber and Wilson,1986).

The language used in communication is studied in pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of language in users' point of view, especially the choices that do, the constraints

they encounter in using language in social interaction, and the effects their language used has on the other participants in an act of communication (Crystal in Barron, 2003: 7). Essentially, the context of pragmatics is all background of the knowledge that is speakers and listeners understood together. This context as an understanding background possessed by speakers and opponents of speech to interpret what the speaker means in their utterances. Green (1996) states communication is interpretation which can be caught by receiver. It is a reason to know the aspects of pragmatics. Speech act is learnt in order to avoid misunderstanding and communication failure.

Speech act is an action that speakers did when using language in context, the meanings of which are inferred by hearers. Therefore, According to Austin (1962) speech acts as the actions did when saying something. Speech act can be analysed on the three different levels. Those are illocutionary, locutionary and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act refers to the speech actwhich is aimed to give information or declare something, if it requires the listener to do something, it is illocutionarry act, and if it give certain effect to the listeners is called as a perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is an action that not only provide the true meaning of a speech, but also has another purpose of delivering the speech.Searle (1979) classified types of illocutionary act into five. They are representatives, directives, commisives, declarative, and expresive.In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. Illocutionary act is not only occur in real life but also in the literary works, such as movies. Due to the popularity of Spider-Man , the researcher decided to analyze the illocutionary acts that consist in the main character of "Spider-Man: Far From Home" movie. The researcher choose this movie because it is the highest grossing movie of Spider-Man.

According to Austin (1962) 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 situation context which can bring some facts to understand the intended meaning. Illocutionary act is what the speakers said to hearers behind the context. This utterance had a specific message to perform in saying something. For example, a speaker says, "I feel thirsty", then, the hearer will bring a glass of water for him. There is an implicit meaning of requesting. This phenomenon is often found in our daily life. In addition, what the speaker intends to perform is known as illocutionary force and sometimes it seems to be complicated because it is something different from what the speaker says orally and it relies on the context of situation. However, the hearer often misunderstand the implicit massage.

Pragmatics is the study of language which is concerned in how language is used andintegrated in context. Wijana (2019) defines Pragmatics as the study of the meaning of word or utterance that has related context.Pragmatics focus on the discussion of speech and language relationships (Mey (2001: 06). She claims that "Pragmatics studies

the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society". Based on these definitions, it can be understood that pragmatics is an aspect that can be used to study language in accordance with the context of the surrounding environment.

Yule (1996:3) also explains pragmatics as the study of speakers meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said and also the study of the expression of relative distance.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:4) stated that the advantage of studying pragmatics is that it help to talk about someone's intended meanings, their purposes, and the kinds of action that they act when they are speaking. Levinson (1983:5) provided definition of pragmatics as the study of language use, it is the study of intercourse between language and it context which is basic to an account of language understanding which implicates the making of inferences which will link what is said to what is assumed or what has been said before.

Leech (1983:36) states that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker''s point of view and from the hearer's point of view. The problem of speaker''s point of view is how to produce an utterance which will make the result. Then Mey (1994:3) has suggested that pragmatics is a science that has something to do with language and its users.

J.L Austin, a famed philosopher of Oxford, in *How to Do Things with Words* provides a switch photo to learn the meaning. He made a difference between *constitutive utterances* that just speaks something, establish a state of things, the truth of a fact and the *performative utterances* which are, by themselves, the performance of an action.

Austin (in Mufiah and Rahman 2018) divided three kinds of speech act. Those are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary acts are the actions of how someone produces linguistic utterances or expressions that have meaning. When the user uses his/her organ of speech toproduce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money," the moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act.

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, "I promise to give you some money", it is not only a statement, but also binds thes peaker to what she/he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

Perlocutionary act is the effects of speech uttered by the speaker to the listener. The example "I promise to give you some money," the effect of that utterance can be a

happy one. This is a result of the fact that the listener really needs some money. But, it can also give the opposite effect to the listener. If thelistener is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker,she/he (the hearer) may feel angry because of the utterance. The listener will feel as if she/he is being mocked.

Spider-Man: Far From Home is an American superhero movie. This movie is adapted from the Marvel Comics, Spider-Man. *Spider-Man: Far From Home* movie was released in 2019by Marvel Studios, and distributed by Sony Pictures. This movie is sequel of *Spider-Man: Homecoming* (2017) and the 23rd film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The film was directed by Jon Watts, written by Chris McKenna and Erik Sommers, and stars Tom Holland as Peter Parker / Spider-Man. In this movie, Nick Fury and Mysterio recruited Peter to against the Elementals while he was on Europe school trip.

Spider-Man: Far From Home debuted at the TCL Chinese Theater on June 26, 2019, and in U.S on July 2, 2019. *Spider-Man: Far From Home* got acclaim for its humor and enhanced visualizations. It earned more than $1.1 billion around the world, making it the main *Spider-Man* movie to pass the billion-dollar mark, Sony Pictures' most noteworthy netting film ever, the fourth-most noteworthy netting film of 2019, and the 24th-most elevated netting film ever. A continuation*, Spider-Man: No Way Home,* is planned for discharge on December 17, 2021.

This research had some relationships with the previous findings of the research such as :Fajar Yulia Siahaan (2019) in his thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Utterances of the Main Characters of *Queen of Katwe* Movie Script."This thesis aimed to determine the classification of illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act of the main characters of the movie(Robert Katende and Phiona Mutesi) and determine the most dominant illocutionary act used by the main characters. The research method utilized in finishing this postulation is subjective technique. In dissecting the information, hypothesis of Searle was utilized to decide the illocutionary act arrangements of the primary characters' expressions. The instrument utilized in gathering and dissecting the information is the film content of Queen of Katwe. The outcome was shown that there are 80 information that satisfy the standards as illocutionary act and have the capacity of illocutionary act. The most prevailing illocutionary act is agent illocutionary act. The research strategy utilized in finishing this theory is subjective technique. In investigating the information, hypothesis of Searle was utilized to decide the illocutionary act orders of the principle characters' expressions. The instrument utilized in gathering and investigating the information is the film content of Queen of Katwe. The outcome was shown that there are 80 information that satisfy the measures as illocutionary act and have the capacity of illocutionary act. The most prevailing illocutionary act is delegate illocutionary act.

JehianSafira (2017) in her thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Zootopia* Movie Script.**"** This research aimed to recognize the types of the illocutionary

acts types found in the movie of *Zootopia* and analyze the illocutionary forces in the movie of the *Zootopia* uttered by the main character. Safira uses qualitative descriptive analysis method. She collects the data from movie's script, then describes contexts and classifies the illocutionary acts. Based on the theories provided, the data are analyzed one by one to know the context and types of illocutionary acts used. From the analysis, she finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps as the main character in Zootopia movie. They are Representatives(asserting, concluding and assessing), Directives (requesting, ordering and advising), Commissives (promising,threatening, offering, and warning), Expressives (apologizing, thanking, welcoming, and like), and Declaratives (arresting).

Based on some previous study above, it can be concluded that the difference between two previous studies and this research is object of the research. This research aim to analyze illocutionary act in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie.Thus, the similarity between the two studies mentioned above with this research is on the focuses. The researcher focuses on the kinds and the functions of illocutionary speech act.

B. Research Method

A desriptive qualitative exploratory study is chosen by the researcher. It happens because qualitative research incriminates the use of non-numerical data and often needs the collection and analysis of narrative data (Dukeshire et alin Sugiyono, 2020). The type of this research is showing a simple result which is not manipulation processs. Bogdan(as cited in Moleong, 2010) suggested that written words are the result of this research from people and behavior that observed. A descriptive study notes the words, sentences,illustrations, and not use numbers. Therefore, by using descriptive-qualitative design, this research identifies the types of illocutionary speech act which is focusing on illocutionary speech act and their functions in the main character of *Spider-Man : Far From Home* Movie

The data collection method that researcher useis the documentation method.It hasthe form of notes, picture, transcripts, meeting notes, and books (Sugiyono, 2020:124).This method is applied to collect data related to main characterof *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie script in the form of illocutionary acts by reading the script, watching the movie and,then, takingnotes.

Based on Sugiyono's book entitled "Qualitative Research" (2020),The researcher took the following steps. First, the researcher searches for the movie and script. Second, the researcher watches the video to apprehend the utterances. Third, the researcher collects data from the movie in the script that contains Illocutionary Act. Finally, the researcher chooses the speaker's utterances that contain Illocutionary Speech Act and analyze the types and functions of the utterances connected to Illocutionary Speech Act.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the data obtained from documentation by organizing data into categories (Sugiyono 2020). Miles and Hubberman (in Sugiyono 2020) suggested that the activity in data analysis is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification:

1. Data Reduction

In this step,the researcher classifies illocutionary speech act which is collectedbased on the types and the functions of illocutionary speech act such as representatives, expressives, commissives, directives, and declaratives.

2. Data Display

The data that have been collected according to the types of illocutionary speech actsare presented into the data sheets to analyze the functions of each type of illocutionary speech acts of the main character.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

In this step, the researcher arranges and analyzes all the data that have been collected based on the types and the functions of illocutionary speech act. The researcher sums the utterances in each function and then accumulates them in the form of a percent.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

In *Spider-Man : Far From Home* Movie, the researcher found 75 words of illocutionary act (data). The data were categorized into Searle theory. They are 1) Representatives, 2) Expressives, 3) Directives, 4) Commisive, and 5) Declaratives. Further, were 4 functions of illocutionary act found based on Searle theory, namely 1) Competitive, 2) Convivial, 3) Collaborative, 4) Conflictive.

The following is the examples of the result taken from the selected data from *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie based on Searle Theory.

Representatives are the type of illocutionary act that utter what the speaker conveys about his beliefs is true. Based on Searle Theory, representatives will be divided in 5 groups. They are 1) Stating, 2) Suggesting, 3) Complaining, 4) Reporting, and 5) Swearing. In this research, the researcher only found 2 of 5 groups of representatives. They are stating (6) and swearing (1).

Expressives are the type of illocutionary act that function to express or state the speaker feels to a situation. Expressives is divided 5 groups. They are1) Congratulating, 2) Thanking, 3) Condoling, 4) Apologizing, and 5) Praising. From 5 groups of expressive, the researcher found 2 groups. They are thanking (16) and apologizing (15).

Directives are the type of illocutionary act that is intended to make the adressee something. Directives is divided into 3 groups. They are1) Ordering, 2) Advising, and 3) Recommending. From 3 groups of directives, the researcher found 2 groups. They are ordering (31) and advising (5)

Commisives are the type of illocutionary act which has a function to declare the action in the future. Commisives itself has 2 groups, they are 1) Promising, and 2)

Threatening. In this research, the researcher found all of groups (promising (2) and threatening (1)).

The second research problem is to identify functions of Illocutionary act presented in the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. From four types of illocutionary act functions such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive, all of types are used in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. The researcher found 4 types of illocutionary function that used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. Those are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is the most illocutionary function used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. They appeared 55 times (72%). It is followed by convivial which are uttered 16 times (21%). And then, collaborative which are uttered 4 times (5%). The forth is conflictive that uttered one times (2%). In addition, the least number of illocutionary act type is conflictive

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in chapter IV, there are two conclusions in this research. The first conclusion is about illocutionary act types and the second conclusion is about the function of illocutionary act.

The first conclusion is there are 4 types of illocutionary act that used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie based on Searle theory: those are representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives. Directive is the most illocutionary act used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. They appeared 36 times (46%). It is followed by expressives which are uttered 31 times (40%). Then, representatives are uttered 7 times (9%) and commisives are uttered 3 times (5%) in this movie.

There are 4 types of illocutionary function used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie based on Searle theory: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Competitive is the most illocutionary function used by the main character in *Spider-Man: Far From Home* Movie. They appeared 54 times (71%). It is followed by convivial which are uttered 16 times (21%). Then, collaborative uttered 4 times (5%). The forth is conflictive that uttered one times (2%). In addition, the least number of illocutionary act type is conflictive

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