

PAPER NAME

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN SPIDERM
AN NO WAY HOME MOVIE**

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ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE MOVIE *SPIDERMAN NO WAY HOME*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis tindak ilokusi dalam film yg berjudul Spiderman No Way Home. Tujuan asal penelitian ini ialah untuk mengidentifikasi macam atau jenis tindak ilokusi yang dipergunakan sang tokoh primer yaitu Peter Parker serta mendiskripsikan fungsi tindak ilokusi yang dipergunakan sang tokoh primer dalam film tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif naratif. sumber data yang dipergunakan ialah film Spiderman No Way Home yang diunduh melalui internet. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Searle untuk menentukan jenis tindak ilokusi dan juga fungsinya. Peneliti serta memakai teori Spradley (1980) sebagai teknik analisis data. Instrumennya adalah peneliti sendiri yang mengumpulkan, mengidentifikasi, dan menggambarkan data

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama yaitu Peter Parker dalam film *Spiderman No Way Home* yaitu asertif yang mempunyai fungsi menegaskan (5 data), menginformasikan (7 data), menjelaskan (3 data), dan mengklaim (3 data). Direkif yang memiliki fungsi memerintah (4 data), melarang (3 data), meminta 7 data, menyarankan 1 data dan bertanya 6 data. Komisif yang memiliki fungsi bersumpah 1 data, mengancam 1 data, dan berjanji 1 data. Ekpresi yang memiliki fungsi meminta maaf 5 data, berterimakasih 5 data, menyalahkan 1 data dan berduka 1 data.

Hasil penelitian ini, peneliti dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Peter Parker mengatakan tuturan yang paling banyak adalah direktif dimana jenis tuturan tersebut faktanya diucapkan oleh pembicara sehingga pendengar melakukan suatu tindakan, itu digambarkan dalam sebuah film dan juga sering terjadi dalam kehidupan nyata dalam interaksi antar sesama manusia.

Kata kunci: *Tindak Ilokusi, Tokoh Utama, Spiderman No Way Home Movie.*

Abstract

This research analyzed illocutionary acts in a movie entitled *Spiderman No Way Home*. The intent of this research is to discover the sorts and functions of illocutionary acts uttered by means of Peter Parker as the main person inside the movie.

This studies uttered descriptive qualitative technique. The data source uttered on this studies was taken from the Spiderman No Way Home movie downloaded thru internet. This studies uttered Searle's concept to decide the varieties of illocutionary acts and their function. The researcher also uttered a theory by Spradley as a data analysis technique. The instrument is the researcher himself who collected, Identified, and described the data.

The outcome discovering of this studies indicated that there are 4 class of illocutionary acts uttered by means of the primary character named Peter Parker in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. Those are assertives which have the function as asserting (5 data), Informing (7 data), explaining (3 data), and claiming (3 data). Directives that have functions of commanding (4 data), forbidding (3 data), requesting 7 data, suggesting 1 data, and asking 6 data. Commissive which have the function of vowing (1 data), threatening (1 data), and promising (1 data). Exspressives that had the function of apologizing (5 data), thanking (5 data), blaming (1 data), and sorrow (1 data).

As the outcome of this research is that the researcher can concluded that Peter Parker utterances most dominant were a directive kinds of illocutionary acts, was actually uttered by the speaker so that the listener to doing something. It was depicted in a movie and also often occurs in real life of interactions between human beings.

Keywords: *Illocutionary Acts, main character, Spiderman No Way Home Movie.*

1. INTRODUCTION

As one of chapters in linguistic, Pragmatics is the investigate of how linguistic highly impress human's speech. Pragmatics is go over about speaker meaning. In other definition, pragmatics shows meaning based on the context between the hearer and speaker. Context is a significant in pragmatics. Richard and Schmidt (2010: 449) they are pointed out that pragmatics is a way of looking at language in communications, particularly it is correlation between sentences and the context and scene where they are spoken. It is stated that in the speaker's utterances, there is another intention outside the literal meaning of the words, sentences, phrases as the speaker's purpose that makes the hearer require to know and interpret it to get the actual intention.

According to Yule 1996: 3, pragmatics relates to the study of meaning as expressed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. Pragmatics deals with the relationship between language forms and spoken forms. Learning the language through pragmatics is an advantage since one can talk about what a person has in mind, assumptions, objectives and types of action Yule (1996: 4). In fact, pragmatics has been learned by many kinds, such as deixis and distance, inference or reference, entailment or presupposition, politeness or interaction, events and speech acts, and so on. Yet, in this study, the researcher only focused on the speech acts uttered by the main character only.

Speech act is one of the fields from pragmatics. We already know that acts of speech occur in everyday life. Yule says, a speech act does an action when the speaker and the listener communicate. There are three kinds of speech acts, as noted by Austin in the Yule 1996: 48, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary

act means that actions say something. It holds a text or news while being communicated through another person. Thus, the utterances only has one objective sans whatever clue to the hearer. Illocutionary act means that the act of undertake thing. Illocutionary act is performed with intended meaning behind the utterances. The effect of a listener on the words to be said by speaker is called perlocutionary act.. For instance, “Please open the window”. in that context when the speaker express that he wants to do something to the listener. As an impact of the utterance, the listener does this to help open the window for the speaker. By learning about illocutionary act, it helps us understanding more knowledge in knowing the speaker’s utterance in some situations and conditions. A most notable research from three kinds of speech act is illocutionary acts, it becomes the basic of scrutiny in pragmatics perception.

²⁰ 1.1 Locutionary act

Locutionary act is known as the act of saying something Austin 1962:94. A locutionary act is how ³ a person produces a meaningful linguistic expression. On the others hand, locutionary act an act of saying exact meaning of an utterance. Locutionary acts are generally identical to express a ¹ certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which is generally identical to the meaning within the conventional sense (Austin, 1962:108). In line with this, cutting (2002:16) states that locutionary is what is what is said. Moreover proposed by Yule (1996) who states that locutionary acts is the act of creating significant utterances.

1.2 Illocutionary act

An utterance that provokes activity can be known as an illocutionary act. Illocutionary acts are also a key component of the concept of speech act because they are understood to have an core concept or theory. The act of doing something while saying something is another name for this act. Because an illocutionary force is attached to the speech that indicated how the expression should be received, this is more complex and average.

Searle’s (1979) states, that illocutionary had five kinds those are assertive, directive, commisive, declarative and expressive. In the kinds, it also had function to achieve communicative goals including ordering, asking, suggesting, informing, requesting,

advising, commanding asserting, questioning, and greeting. From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that illocutionary acts have the function of the words which is uttered by the talker.

a) **Assertive**

In the introductory section of ²⁷ Expression and Meaning: studies in speech act idea, Searle actually prefers the term "assertive" than "representative" (Searle, 1979). Searle in Larasati (2020) concludes that assertive are words uttered by the speaker that he believes to be the case, such as: assert, describe, complain, inform, and claim.

b) **Directive**

Searle in Larasati 2020 understands directives as speech acts that motive the addressee to take movement such as: order, command, invite, forbid, request, suggest, and ask.

c) **Commissive**

Searle in Larasati (2020), Communicative category the illocutionary meaning or intent is to get the spokesperson to do something in the future. These are the different category of this grouping such as; promises, offers, threats, and vowing.

d) **Declarative**

Declarative, and according to Searle in Larasati (2020), refers to a verbal act that creates a new situation, context, position, and more. But at the other the hand, a certain phrase ²² spoken in a specific case may be able to instantly alter the occasion, state, or status. ⁶ The speaker must have specific institutional functions and must be speaking in a specific context because this action has the potential to change the condition or state of something. This type falls under a number of categories, including baptism, appointment, nicknaming, resignation, and punishment.

e) **Expressive**

The illocutionary point or purpose of the commissive category is to express the feelings of the speaker, according to Searle in Larasati 2020. On other defition, expressing refers to an action which is done for the purpose of expressing a persons psychological state. This act may be classified as a statement of pleasure, joy, pain, dislike, and sorrow. Moreover, there are some expressions of this action such as grateful, apologizing, gloomy, praising, congratulations, and fault.

1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act brings an impact to participant to do a particular thing. As indicated by Austin (1962: 120), specific claims might have particular impacts. As stated by Hidayat (2016), someone who speaks acts in a perlocutionary act when they make an utterance that has an impact on the hearer and other people. Offering someone is additionally a perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act signifies the impact the word spoken has on what happened at the time of issuance; so, it is not generally achieved only through said that precise word said. It also includes all effects, whether intended or unintended and usually unpredictable, that an occasion might have.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Due to the fact that the data in the research are presented as utterances rather than numbers, descriptive qualitative research has been presented. According to Moleong (as described in Rahayu 2018), descriptive research entails collecting data in the form of words, sentences, or images that have meaning beyond that of a single numerical value. The article used qualitative research to examine the main character's statements in the film Spiderman: No Way Home. ³⁰ There are five categories of illocutionary behaviors in conversation: assertive, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressive.

III. FINDINGS

The researcher found fifty four data in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. Those data involved in four kinds of illocutionary acts those are, directives, assertives, expressives, and commissives so, the researcher also be discovered sixteen functions those are, assert, inform, describe, claim, command, forbid, request, suggest, ask, vowing, threaten, promise, apologize, thank, blame and sorrow. Here are some some examples of the data.

1) Assertives

Searle (2020) defines Assertive as a term used by a speaker to express their opinion, such as assert, describe, claim, complaining, and and also inform. Assertive uttered in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie (2021) has some functions, such as, describe, assert, claim, and inform. Here the examples of the data present below:

a) Asserting

Datum 1/(00:04:39)

May : “I did not know you were so awkward about the sex, Peter.”

Peter: “**This has nothing to do with sex!**”

Peter Parker tried to explain to aunt May if he did not do sex with his girlfriend MJ, but he got a big problem that his identity as Spiderman was revealed by his rival, Quentin Beck.

Peter Parker expressed **assertive** illocutionary by saying *this has nothing to do with sex* to his aunt, May. He wanted to emphasize his statement that he did not do sex. This utterance refers to the function of **asserting**.

b) Informing

Datum 7/(00:44:14)

Sandman: Peter this is me, Flint Marko you remember?

Peter: “**I am Peter but not you’re Peter**”

Peter Parker was fighting with Electro he was approached by someone who could handle sand. That man introduced himself as Flint Marko. Peter was confused and he confirmed that he was both. Peter who was known by people and he would explain everything after Flint would be free to help him.

Peter's utterances are included as assertive because Peter stated to Sandman if he is Peter but not Peter that Sandman meant. From the dialogue, we know that Peter informed Sandman that *he is Peter but not your Peter*. This statement indicates to be **assertive**. So that the function of illocutionary acts is **Informing**.

2) Directive

Searle in Larasati (2020), directive gives us an understanding about speech acts that cause the addressee to do action as well as: command, forbid, request, invite, order, ask, and suggest. Directive uttered in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie 2021 has function as well as: forbid, ask, command, and, request will be presented below:

a) Commanding

Datum 32/(00:28:52)

Peter: "Why are you running? What. Oh my God.. Uh mam, you should, uh.. **You should get out of the car. Everybody get off the bridge!**"

Peter Parker met a woman on the highway. The woman was in the car heading towards the airport, when they chatted it turned out that Peter realized something, namely a threat of danger. Then he rushed to turn into Spiderman and ordered the woman to get out of the car and told everyone to stay away from the bridge. This utterance is including **directive** because Peter told everyone to stay away from the bridge area because it is dangerous there.

Peter ordering a woman to get out of the car, this is indicating that his utterance expressed a ¹¹ directive type of illocutionary act. Giving a **command** to someone to do something what he command for in the urgent situation refers to function of illocutionary act.

b) **Forbidding**

Datum 22/(00:01:23)

People: Are you Spider-man girlfriend?

Peter: **“Whoa whoa whoa, please do not touch her.”**

People: You are just a kid, you are murdered Mysterio?

In the middle of town. The daily bugle informed that Spider-man was actually Peter Parker then people were shocked and confutteredd so that they asked to MJ whether she was a Spider-man girlfriend or not. Peter utterances that include **directive** becauttered many people ask to MJ about Peter so that MJ was surrounded by many people and Peter forbade those people to approach MJ.

From the dialogue, people order people to do not touch his girlfriend. His order is related to express directive type of illocutionary act. The utterance was expressing a function of illocutionary committed to **Forbidding** because uttered Peter forbids someone to do not touch MJ.

3) **Commisive**

Searle (2020) asserted that the aim or objective of the committal category ³ is to motivate the speaker to take action in the future, various types of this category include; swear, promises, offers, and threats. Directive uttered in some of *Spiderman No Way Home* movie (2021) has function those are promises, swear, and threats.

a) **Promising**

Datum 42/(02:04:20)

Peter: I know, MJ. I know.

MJ: But, what is there not something we can do? We cannot come up with, like, a plan or something, you know? There's always something we can do?

Peter: There is nothing we can do. But it will be okay.

Ned: You promise?

Peter: **"Yeah, I promise."**

Peter Parker came over to MJ and Ned, he asked if they were okay and they said they were fine. Peter told him that everyone would forget who he was, his two friends were still doubtful and questioned Peter's decision, making Peter promise to assure them both that everything would be fine.

From the dialogue, Peter tried to convince MJ and Ned that everything will be okay and he promised to Ned that he will be okay. Expressing a promise utterances is identifying as commissive of illocutionary act. This commissive type refers to the function of **promising**.

4) **Expressive**

The purpose of the commissive category in Searle in Larasati (2020) is to convey the speaker's opinion of the situation or condition. On the other definition, the expressive category is used to describe an act that is performed to communicate the speaker's psychological state, such as ² a statement of pleasure or pain, dislike, joy or sorrow, thankfulness, congratulations, apology, condolence, praise, or blame. Utterances in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie 2021 has function such as sorrow, thanking, apologizing, and blaming.

a) **Sorrow**

Datum 53/(01:30:27)

Peter: **"She is gone. And it is my fault. She died for nothing. So I am gonna do what I should have done in the first place."**

Raimi verse Peter: Peter

Peter Parker, who had just lost his aunt, felt very guilty. Peter was visited by two Spiderman from another universe who are also named Peter Parker, they tried to calm him down, but he still blamed himself and declared that everything was over.

From the dialogue above, Peter Parker expressed his grief because of the death of his aunt. Expressing a sorrow feeling is referring to the expressive type of illocutionary act. The expressive type is to showing a condolence or sympathy of a death of people.

Table 1 Kinds and Function of Illocutionary Act

Functions	Kinds				Total
	Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	
Asserting	5				5
Informing	7				7
Describing	3				3
Claiming	3				3
Commanding		4			4
Forbidding		3			3
Requesting		7			7
Suggesting		1			1
Asking		6			6
Vowing			1		1
Threatening			1		1
Promising			1		1
Apologizing				5	5
Thanking				5	5
Blaming				1	1
Sorrow				1	1
Total	18	21	3	12	54

Based on the table 1 above, the total data found in this research is 54 data. Those are 18 data of assertive, 21 data of directive, 3 data of commissive, 12 data of expressive, directive is the dominant type. Which has functions of illocutionary acts as command, prohibit, suggest, request, and inquire. Based on the function of illocutionary acts, there are (four data) of commanding, (three data), of forbidding, requesting (seven data), suggesting there is (one data), and asking there are (six data) found in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. Then, there are 18 data of assertive which has function as asserting (five data), informing (seven data), describing (three data), and claiming (three data). Furthermore, there are 12 data of expressive that has four functions, those are apologizing (five data), thanking (five data), blaming (one data), and sorrow(one data). The least kinds of illocutionary act uttered by Peter is commissive which has the function of vowing (one data), threatening (one data), promising (one data).

Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher discovered that the most prevalent form of illocutionary acts was often uttered by Peter in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie is directive which has total (21 data) and dominant functions there is (seven data) of requesting also, informing (seven data). This is similar with (Saptiko et al) state that, when speaking, it is often the intention of the speaker to influence the actions of the hearers. A directive is an expression of what the speaker wants to achieve. When speaking, the speaker tries to shape the world around the words (through the hearers). The least kinds of illocutionary act uttered by Peter in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie is commissive which has total (three data) and least functions there is (one data) of suggesting. Also (1 data) of vowing, (1 data) of threatening, (1 data) of promising, (1 data) of blaming and (one data) of sorrow. (Saptiko et al) that, when people talk containing commissive act, they are usually trying to get someone to do something about it. It is a way of saying what they want. When they use a directive, they

are trying to get the world to do what they want (through the person they are talking to). Declarative type not found in this research because in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie Peter Parker as the primary person does not have capacity or ability to switch the existence of others up him.

In this research article, the researcher contrasted this exploration and the past research. The named is Illocutionary Acts Aladdin movie 2019 by Sembiring et al. They broke down the sorts of illocutionary acts. As per the outcome discoveries, there are 30 expressions of illocutionary acts. Every one of the expressions isolated into a piece of order illocutionary acts. There are (10 ten) utterances a directives illocutionary, (5 five) of assertives, (2 two) of declare, (4 four) of commissives, and (9 nine) of expressive illocutionary acts. The similarities of this exploration with past review is that the most prevailing sort of illocutionary act is directives.

The next preceding observe was from Saptiko et al (2021). The research article entitled Illocutionary Act discovered on character Arthur Fleck's In Joker film. They analyzed sorts and dominant of illocutionary act uttered via the character Arthur in Joker film and what which means. The researchers uttered Searle (2002) concept to behavior the research. There are 5 varieties of illocutionary acts. the ones are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The end result of the facts finding turned into 52 utterances carried out through Arthur Fleck. The illocutionary kinds found are eight utterances of assertives, 27 of directive, four utterances of commissive, nine utterances of expressive, and four utterances of declaratives illocutionary act. The similarities of this research with preceding take a look at is that the most dominant sort of illocutionary act is the directive.

The final preceding study became from Agung surya nugroho (2011). The research is entitled An analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes movie. He analyzes the sorts of illocutionary acts which can be dominantly provided by means of Sherlock Holmes inside the Sherlock Holmes. The researcher used Searle concept to conduct the research. The end result of data finding was 37 utterances completed by using Sherlock Holmes. The illocutionary kinds found there are seven utterances of Representative, 18 of directive, three utterances of commissive, eight utterances of expressive, and one utterance of declaratives illocutionary act. The similarity of this research with preceding look at is that the most dominant type of illocutionary act is the directive.

From the preceding research, the researcher concluded there is a thin line among the previous findings and this current finding. Directive is the most dominant type discovered inside the preceding research and this research. It indicates that directive is often uttered in movies because when the characters interact with the interlocutor they often convey the implied meaning to make the interlocutor takes an action. In line with that, the context had contribute to give more understanding about the speaker meant or want.

III. CONCLUSIONS

After comprehend the theory about speech acts by Searle and analyzed of the Peter Parker utterances containing illocutionary acts it can be concluded that, Peter Parker or Spiderman in movie *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021). Often uttered directive type illocutionary act in communicating with someone or others people, with the function is to requesting. It shows that he wants to show his power to others people with the implied meaning, by uttered utterances with purpose or benefit what he wants.

IV. SUGGESTION

From the analysis and end of this research, the researcher presents several recommendations: First, the researcher hopes this research could inspire the others researcher

to engage in more in depth illocutionary activities in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie or others literary works. Second, the researcher also hopes for the future researcher will be able to continue this research with the same topic especially illocutionary acts. Third, For the readers, the researcher wish this research may provide new insight, and also the result of this research hopefully can reach many people to read and studied

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