

Directive Illocutionary Acts in The Amazing Spiderman 2 Movie

Made Wahyu Dwi Aryawan¹, Ni Luh Sutjiati Beratha², Putu Weddha Savitri³

^[1]English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
Denpasar, Bali
Email: wahyudwiaryawan@gmail.com

^[2]English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
Denpasar, Bali
Email: sutjiati59@gmail.com

^[3]English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
Denpasar, Bali
Email: weddha_savitri@unud.ac.id

Abstract: This study is entitled Directive Illocutionary Acts in The Amazing Spiderman 2 movie. The aim is to identify the directive illocutionary acts used by the characters and analyze the types of directive illocutionary based on theory by Searle and theory of context of the situation by Holmes as the support. The data was taken from a movie entitled The Amazing Spiderman 2. The data was collected by documentation method. In analyzing data, the method applied is the qualitative method. The data was presented in the form of a sentence using the descriptive method. The results show that there were eight types of directive illocutionary acts found in the movie. Those are ask, advise, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request. The utterance above was analyzed by the theory of context of a situation that involves the participant, the setting, the topic, and the function.

Keywords: *directive illocutionary acts, context of situation, the amazing spiderman 2 movie*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in communication and humans need language to communicate and interact with each other. According to Yule (1985:127), communication depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. There is one thing that cannot be separated from the extensive knowledge about language, which is known as linguistics. According to Oxford learner's dictionaries, linguistic is the scientific study of language or particular languages. It covers many branches of science, one of which is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning" during their utterances. According to Levinson (1983:5), Pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning under, or dependent on, the use of language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatics include Implicature, Presupposition, Speech Acts, and Deixis. Yule (1996) stated that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structure and words, they perform actions via those utterances. More specifically, in the study of linguistics, there is

one branch of study which quite essentially define as pragmatics itself because it's created when the speaker makes an utterance to the hearer in context and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction, named speech act.

The idea of speech act was introduced by an Oxford philosopher named J.L. Austin in his book which was published in 1962 entitled "How to do Things with Words" whose contents are analyzing the relationships between utterances and performances and further developed by J.R. Searle. Speech acts are not descriptive, instead, they are pronounced to affect an actual situation, speech acts usually do not refer to past events. According to Austin in Levinson (1983:236), speech acts consist of three parts, locutionary act, perlocutionary act, an illocutionary act. The first act is the locutionary act which is the basic production of meaningful utterance. This act is much related to the hearer, if the hearer fails to understand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do a locutionary act. The perlocutionary act is the listeners' interpretation of a message which becomes a response toward the utterance and an illocutionary act is the meaning intended by the speaker which is

accomplished via utterances with a communicative intention. A speaker may perform an illocutionary act to make a promise, offer, or explanation which is as proposed by Austin as an illocutionary force.

Illocutionary act is performed in saying something and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting, and ordering, some of the verbs to label illocutionary acts can themselves be used formatively. Searle (1979) divides illocutionary acts into five basic types: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. This study investigates one of the types of illocutionary acts in Searle's classifications that is the directive illocutionary act and analyze the context of situation that support the utterances which contain directive illocutionary acts in a movie.

This study chose speech act as the topic especially directive illocutionary act which is dedicated to analyze. Furthermore, this current study uses a movie script from the movie entitled *The Amazing Spiderman 2*. The *Amazing Spiderman 2* is an action movie produced by Columbia Pictures and Marvel Entertainment. The selection of *The Amazing Spiderman 2* movie in this study because in this movie there are lots of utterances among the main characters and supporting characters that contain directive illocutionary acts and we are shown struggles from Peter Parker life in addition to knowing who he is, there also some comedy, love, and family values which many moral values contained.

Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, two problems can be formulated as follows:

- a. What types of directive illocutionary acts are found in *The Amazing Spiderman 2* movie?
- b. How does the context of the situation support the utterance containing directive illocutionary acts in *The Amazing Spiderman 2* movie?

Aims of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the aims of the study are formulated as follows:

- a. To identify what types of directive illocutionary acts are found in the movie entitled *The Amazing Spiderman 2*.
- b. To explain the context of situation that supports the utterances which contain directive illocutionary acts in *The Amazing Spiderman 2* movie.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method covers data source, method and technique of collecting data, method, and technique

of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting analysis.

Data Source

The data source of this research is taken from the conversations of the characters that appear in the movie, which is *The Amazing Spiderman 2*. The data then analyzed to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the characters' speech or dialogue. The movie entitled *The Amazing Spiderman 2* was chosen as the main source of this research because there are lots of utterances among the main characters and supporting characters that contain directive illocutionary acts and in this movie are shown struggles from Peter Parker life in addition to knowing who he is, there also some comedy, love, and family values which many moral values contained.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The documentation method was applied in this study to collecting the data. This study used the note-taking technique to find the data needed. There were some steps in collecting data which can be explained as follows:

- a. The movie and the script entitled *The Amazing Spiderman 2* was downloaded from the internet.
- b. The movie was watched several times and the script was read separately to comprehend the character's utterance in the movie as the source of the data.
- c. The utterances which were spoken by the characters which indicating the directive illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1979) was noted using the note-taking technique.

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data in this study. The technique used to classify and analyze the types of directive illocutionary acts and the context of situations in utterance found in the movie. The technique of analyzing the data followed by some steps. First, identifying and classifying the types of directive illocutionary acts implied in the film. Second, analyzing how the context of the situation supports the utterances which contain directive illocutionary acts in the movie and noted using the note-taking technique.

Method and Technique of Presenting Data

The study used the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method means that the data is presented descriptively based on the theory by explaining and describing it in words or sentences through some steps as follows:

- a. The collected data were classified into several types of the directive illocutionary act in the conversations in the movie.

- b. Furthermore, the data are explained clearly by analyzing the context of situations and types of directive illocutionary acts. All of the data are presented in the form of words and using informal techniques.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Directive Illocutionary Acts in The Amazing Spiderman 2 Movie.

This chapter presents the analysis related to the example of eight types of directive illocutionary acts and their context of the situation. There eight utterances taken which represent the directive illocutionary acts and analyzed based on the theory applied. The utterances are classified and grouped by their types based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969), then discussed the context of situation proposed by Holmes (2013) that supports the utterances.

a. Asking

Data 1

Time: 0:09:54 – 0:10:02

Peter Parker: These look pretty important, Max.

Max Dillon: **How do you know my name?**

Peter Parker: It's written on your badge.

Max Dillon: But I'm nobody.

Peter Parker: Hey, you're not nobody. You're somebody.

Based on the data above, Max utterance "**How do you know my name?**" is classified as a directive illocutionary acts as stated by Searle (1969) that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer, and Max utterance above is identified as a directive illocutionary act indicating 'asking' action because the purposed of the bold sentence is to make the hearer answer the question.

According to the components of context of the situation, this conversation contained the participants, which is Max is the speaker and Peter is the hearer. The conversation happened in the morning in New York City. The topic of this conversation is to know how Peter as the hearer knows Max's name as the speaker. And for the function of this conversation is because Peter saved Max from being squashed by a cab.

b. Advising

Data 2

Time: 0:42:37 – 0:42:55

Harry Osborn: How's that working out for you?

Peter Parker: Perfectly. [Peter throws a pebble across the water, it bounces off the water several times before sinking]

Harry Osborn: Nice arm!

Peter Parker: It's just the wrist, that's all. Just all in the wrist, buddy. **You could do it too if you just strengthen up that.**

Harry Osborn: Yeah, right.

Peter utterance "**You could do it too if you just strengthen up that.**" clearly classified as a directive illocutionary act as stated by Searle (1969) that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer and it indicating 'advising' action because Peter directly giving advise to Harry that he could throw a pebble across the water too like him. The utterance is classified as a directive illocutionary act indicating advise action.

The component of the context of the situation is the participant of this conversation is Peter as a speaker and Harry as a hearer. This conversation happened in the morning beside a river. The topic is discussed how Peter can throw a pebble across the water and bounces several times before sinking. The function of this conversation is Peter advises Harry that he could do it if strengthen his arm.

c. Commanding

Data 3

Time: 0:34:39-0:34:52

Alistair Smythe: **Woh. Dillon, you stay here.**

Max Dillon: What?

Alistair Smythe: There's a current flow problem in the genomics lab. Why don't you stay and take a look at that?

Max Dillon: But it's my birthday. Everybody else is leaving, why do I have to stay?

Alistair Smythe: Because you're special.

Max Dillon: Smythe...I mean, Mr. Smythe.

Alistair Smythe: Happy birthday.

"**Woh. Dillon, you stay here.**" is classified as a directive illocutionary act as stated by Searle (1969) that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer and the utterance above stated in a strong command tone. The bold sentence above is an utterance by a speaker with a purpose to make the hearer do something. This sentence is also classified as a command action because the speaker stated it strongly and want the hearer to stay and don't come in to lift because the point of command is to make the hearer do what the speaker tell his command.

Based on the theory of context of the situation this scene contains two participants involved in a conversation which are Smythe as a speaker and Max as a hearer who was talking about checking out a problem with the bio-electric power grid as the topic of the conversation. The function of this conversation is Smythe command Max about check out the bio-electric power grid. For the place, this scene took place in Oscorp Company in the morning.

d. Demanding

Data 4

Time: 1:50:28 – 1:50:34

Dispatcher: Sir, there are two inbound flights on intersecting paths.

Air Traffic Controller: Time to impact?

Dispatcher: Four and a half minutes

Air Traffic Controller: **Clock it. Clock it right now.**

The dispatcher was shocked there are two inbound flights on intersecting paths and ask her Air Traffic Controller. Then dispatcher tells the time to impact is four and a half minutes. Air Traffic Controller stated **"Clock it. Clock it right now"** considered as a directive illocutionary act as stated by Searle (1969) stated that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer and the utterance and it indicating demanding action. This is a demanding statement because as explained in the previous chapter, demanding is an action which used to ask for something very strongly, or as if one has a right to do and clock for time to impact is a right thing that she could do.

Based on the context of the situation, the participant included in this conversation is the dispatcher as a hearer who clocks the time to impact and the air traffic controller as a speaker. The place of this conversation is at the air traffic controller office at the night. The topic and at the same time the function of this conversation is about there are two inbound flights on intersecting paths and to impact.

e. Forbidding

Data 5

Time: 0:55:07 – 0:55:19

Max Dillon: **I don't want them shooting me anymore.**

Peter Parker: They're not gonna shoot you. You guys, this is my buddy, Max! I told you about Max. No one shoots at Max!

Max's utterance **"I don't want them shooting me anymore."** is classified as a directive illocutionary act as described by Searle (1969) stated that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer and the utterance and that utterance indicating 'forbidding' action. The bold utterance above shows that Max expressing something to order somebody not to do something then it is delivered directly. That utterance is classified as a directive illocutionary act performing 'forbidding' action because as stated in the previous chapter, forbidding is an action that has a purpose to order somebody not to do something or to prevent or not allow something.

From the theory of context of situation, there involved two participants on this scene there is Max as a speaker who stated utterance which contains directive illocutionary act indicating forbidding action and Peter as a hearer. This conversation happened in the night at Times Square. Then the topic in this conversation is Max doesn't want shoot by the police anymore and Spiderman makes sure that the police will not shoot Max again with the function is Max's utterance is indicating forbidding action.

f. Ordering

Data 6

Time: 0:35:35 – 0:35:44

Max Dillon: Gilbert?

Gilbert: What?

Max Dillon: It's Max. **Can you shut down power on sector thirty-two, please?**

Gilbert: Forget it, I'm out the door.

Max Dillon: What do you mean? Listen, I'm up here, it's dangerous.

Gilbert: Sorry, Max.

The utterance **"Can you shut down power on sector thirty-two, please?"** is identified as a directive illocutionary act indicating ordering action. Max utterance above is stated for a purpose which to ordering somebody to do something. According to the Oxford learner's dictionary order is how people or things are placed or arranged about each other and it could be anything.

Based on the theory of the context of situation, this conversation happened in the morning at Oscorp bio-electric power grid who contains two participants is Max as a speaker and Gilbert as a hearer who was talking about shutting down the power on sector thirty-two. The function of Max's utterance above is to make sure that the system will be safe if it deactivates.

g. Recommending

Data 7

Time: 1:49:00 – 1:49:09

Peter Parker: I gotta go!

Gwen Stacy: I'm coming with you.

Peter Parker: Gwen, you're not coming with me.

Gwen Stacy: Yes, I am.

Peter Parker: Gwen, it's too dangerous.

Gwen Stacy: I'm coming with you. I've seen the grid specs and I know how to reset the entire system.

Peter Parker: Gwen!

Gwen Stacy: **I'm coming with you! You know that you need me.**

The bold utterance above was identified as a directive one because it was stated directly and with the purpose to recommend something. The utterance is directly stated by Gwen because she knows about the grid specs and also how to reset the entire system which means she knows will help Peter to stop Max. Gwen's utterance above is classified as a directive illocutionary act indicating recommending action because according to the previous chapter, recommending is an action to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose.

According to the theory of context of situation, this conversation happened in the night at 2nd Broadway with the topic is Gwen stated that she will come to help Peter because she knows about the grid specs and how to reset the entire system. The function of this conversation is Gwen know that she will help Peter to stop Max. This conversation

involves two participants which are Gwen as a speaker stated **"I'm coming with you! You know that you need me"** that classified as a directive illocutionary act indicating recommending action and Peter as a hearer.

h. Requesting

Time: 1:49:23 – 1:49:27

Doctor: **I need a breathing apparatus now**

Aunt May: It uses a battery. I get it. Hang on.

The doctor utterance **"I need a breathing apparatus now"** is classified as an illocutionary act as stated by Yule (1996:48) that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Therefore, the utterance above is identified as a directive illocutionary act because it is stated directly to the hearer and it is indicating a request action. The utterance above clearly indicating a request action because it has a purpose to something that the speaker wants. According to the previous chapter, the request is an action to ask politely for something, this action is usually used for asking for something formally and politely; a thing that you formally ask for.

The theory of the context of situation as stated by Holmes (2013:19) divides four social factors which are prominent in describing and analyzing all kinds of interaction; the participants, the setting, the topic, and the function, this conversation happened in the night at the hospital because based on the data above clearly mentioned the tool health that generally in the hospital. The utterance above involves two participants which are the doctor whose utterance is classified as a directive illocutionary act indicating request action and Aunt May as a hearer with the topic of that is the doctor need a breathing apparatus as soon as possible. The function of the doctor utterance above is to make clear Aunt May giving him the breathing apparatus.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study focuses on illocutionary acts in a directive context. As all the data and the concept of directive illocutionary have been discussed and analyzed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the problems of study and the aims of the study have been answered in the previous chapter as detailed as possible. There are 8 types of directive illocutionary acts developed by Searle (1969) that are found in The Amazing Spiderman 2 movie script. They are; ask, advise, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request. This study found and deeply analyzing 20 utterances which formed into 20 data. All of the utterances appear on the movie proves that the study of speech act not only exist in the real-life or real conversation but it can be found in the dialogues on literary works and movie.

All data in this study consists of all components of the context of the situation such as the participant,

the setting, the topic, and the function. The first is participants which refer to who is speaking and whom they are speaking which are who talked to each other. The second is the terms of setting which refers to where people are talking which is covers the location where the conversation took place and covered the setting of time. The third is the topic which refers to what is being discussed by the speaker and the hearer. The last one is the function of the utterance which belongs to why they are speaking. It relates to the purpose of why they talked. In analyzing the directive illocutionary act by its types, the theory of context of situation is used to clear and elaborate the situation why the utterance arise and should be spoken.

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