

Illocutionary Act Used by The Main Character in Movie *Guardians of The Galaxy Vol.2*

Baiatun Nisa¹, Cantik Novia Mulyani², Lia Nurmalia³, Sulhizah Wulan Sari⁴

¹⁻²⁻³⁻⁴Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika

Surakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: ¹baiatun_nisa@bsi.ac.id, ²cantik31180063@bsi.ac.id,

³lia.lnm@bsi.ac.id & ⁴cons@usd.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine the types and most prominent illocutionary acts used by the main character in James Gunn's fantasy movie *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2*. The research conducted a descriptive qualitative using Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts theory. There were 42 utterances found. The data analysis was performed by categorizing into representative, directive, Commissive expressive, and declarative. The results showed that the most prevalent type of speech act was representative (69%) which included predicting, informing, asserting, rejecting, claiming, thinking, and believing. It was followed by directives (21%) in commanding, advising, and asking. Expressive (%) involved gratitude, apologizing, regretting, and like. Commissive (2%) contained committing the speaker to do something in the future. The dominant illocutionary act used by the main character were representatives. The main character tended to convey his utterance for describing states or events in the world that he believed it to be. Meanwhile, the main character did not use declarative at all since this act requires authority and status to do. Thus, the main character lacked any sort of power or authority in any position in the world to change the world through words.

Keywords: Illocutionary acts, Searle's taxonomy, Guardians of the Galaxy, Movie

1. Introduction

Language is the most powerful communication tool for conveying ideas, thoughts, opinions and emotional expressions (Abuarqoub & I. A.S, 2019). To ensure that it is effective to communicate, the sender and receiver should utilize at least one language that they both understand. This will make it simpler to express ideas, feelings, and thoughts. In conveying the messages to others, people always use speech acts as the core of language (Rajagukguk & Bachtiar, 2014).

Yule (2014) considered speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. Speaker not only speaks a language, but they also give actions or influence the hearer to do some actions. Margana (2012) stated "the locutionary act

refers to an utterance that is tied in terms of sense and reference. The illocutionary act is defined as the making of a statement, for example, offering, promising, etc. in expressing an utterance by the conventional force associated with it. The perlocutionary act means the bringing about of effects on the audience through the utterance.” The theory of illocutionary act was then further developed by American philosophers (Searle, 1979).

Speech act can be applied in many kinds of communications as in a movie. Movies have epistemic candor where they present their fictional truths immediately. Movies communicate with their perceptual content helping to imply certain fictional truths (Fiorelli, 2016). Movie also depicts real-life conversations in our natural life which there are speech acts in it.

Recently, movies have been shown not only to entertain people, but also to assist learners in mastering language skills and to have a beneficial influence on their learning process (Ismail, 2017; Yaseen & Shakir, 2015). From these advantages, student can easily learn a language by watching movies. Yuksel & Tanriverdi (2009) are also agree with the writer's viewpoint, “Watch TV and movies with captions in the belief that being exposed to the target language will increase the language proficiency level of the students.” So, it is worth seeing to be studied by the students from the perspective of pragmatics.

According to Rachmawati et al. (2017), the relationship between movie and illocutionary acts indicates simpler phenomena, and speech acts have to do with pragmatics scientific discussion. Searle’s speech act theory is typically studied under the scope of pragmatics, which is described as the study of language users' ability to match sentences to the context in which they would be acceptable.

In the movies, much of the dialogue between characters is conducted through verbal interaction. The interaction between characters executed speech acts with their own personalities when speaking. Speakers perform their illocutionary acts during the dialogue in progress. They are most in verbal contact with other speakers who respond to them and perform their own speech acts in response to all with the same collective purpose of pursuing a specific style of discourse. Seeing that fact, it is possible to examine the speech act. In this case, illocutionary speech acts can be occurred inside the conversation in the movie.

The conversation in the form of dialogue between the characters is one of the most essential parts that occurs in a movie. There will be illocutionary acts as the characters communicate with one another. Because of that, further research on illocutionary speech acts in everyday communication is still required to contribute to the pragmatics analysis. It can be conducted by analyzing illocutionary acts that depicted in the movie. Since the speech act is a study of meaning in communication, the author carefully captures the meaning from the speaker's utterance to establish effective communication between the speaker and the listener utterances in movies that involve illocutionary acts.

There have been various earlier research relating to the study of illocutionary acts. Sekar Pratiwi Putri et al. (2018) analyzed representative and commissive illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech. In their study, the classification and the intended meaning of the representative and commissive illocutionary act are found. The following functions of the representative illocutionary act have been discovered: stating, predicting, affirming, characterizing, and denying. In the meantime, the function types of commissive illocutionary acts include assuring, promising, and pledging. The intended meanings discovered in the context of situation analysis are presenting, uniting, disclosing, clarifying, compelling, and committing.

In addition, Sarair et al. (2021) studied the types of illocutionary acts in a movie entitled *Zootopia*. In their study, they found five types of illocutionary acts; representative acts, directive acts, commissive acts, expressive acts, and declarative acts. The results of their study also showed that the most illocutionary act used by the main character is expressive acts.

Another study of illocutionary acts was conducted by Rahman (2015) who analyzed the classification of Illocutionary Acts used in the comic *Detective Conan* and how the hearer gives the perlocutionary effect to the speaker. In her research, she discovered that all of the classifications of illocutionary acts are included in *Detective Conan* comics: Declaration, Representative, Expressive, Directive, and Commissive. In addition, her study discovered several ways in which perlocutionary consequences are successful or unsuccessful after the speech act is uttered. With the use of body language, several perlocutionary effects are accomplished.

The previous studies as in Aziz et al. (2017), he studied illocutionary acts in the talk show by analyzing directive illocutionary acts classification, its function, and its intended used by the motivator. The finding showed that they are four classifications: commanding, requesting, inviting, and suggesting. Meanwhile they are two functions of directive illocutionary acts, competitive and convivial. The last finding shows that the contexts used by the motivator in his utterances can be physical, linguistic, epistemic, and social contexts.

Although many scholars have conducted various studies on illocutionary acts in the movies, there has been little research discussing on illocutionary acts in fantasy film genre, particularly in the movie entitled '*Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2*'. The movie tells that the main character, Peter Quill (Star-Lord) is presented as masculine and fragile figures and had a distinct communication style. This movie involves a lot of Peter's emotional side in making communication, so that it makes this movie is more unique.

Based on the above explanation, the writer interested in capturing the meaning from main character utterances by finding, identifying, classifying, and analyzing the movie script that shows the classification and the dominant illocutionary speech acts used by the main character in the *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2* movie using Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary speech acts.

1.1. Research Questions

- 1) What kinds of illocutionary speech acts are used by the main characters in movie *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2* written and directed by James Gunn?
- 2) What is the dominant of illocutionary speech acts used by the main characters in movie *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2* written and directed by James Gunn?

2. Review of Literature

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses in how people understood the meaning of the conversation (utterances) based on the context. As stated by Keeffe et al., (2020) that pragmatics is concerned with the study of presuppositions, deixis, implicatures and speech act. Therefore, pragmatics is not only a study about how the speaker's utterance reflected their ideas, emotions, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to the hearer, but also it is broader in how people learn and understand about the sense of speech, the inference that comes from the speech, and the behaviour displayed during a conversation, and Illocutionary speech acts, is a branch of pragmatics.

Austin (1962) was the first philosopher to formulate the idea of speech acts. He named the three aspects of the total speech situation as 'locutionary' act, 'illocutionary' act, and 'perlocutionary' act. The illocutionary acts are the acts by saying something that has an illocutionary force such as informing, ordering, warning, complaining, requesting, and refusing. While perlocutionary acts refer to what we do 'by saying something,' such as persuasion, prevention, deception, and surprise.

Illocutionary act. It is "what is done in uttering the word", the function of the utterance, as well as the speaker's specific intent. The illocutionary act is a type of speech act that not only states the facts, but also the actions. According to Suardana (2020), illocutionary acts refer to the speech acts that were performed. The illocutionary act from utterance "is there any sugar in the dinner table?" is used to perform the illocutionary act of request: "give me some sugar". Acts such as betting, promising, refusing, claiming, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and demanding, are examples of illocutionary acts. Any of the verbs used to describe illocutionary acts may also be performed.

According to Searle (1979), there are five separate classifications of illocutionary speech acts; representative, declaration, directive, commissive and expressive. A. I. Wibowo & Cempaka (2020) considered that this classification classifies goods based on their intended usage. As the first examples, when a speaker makes a representative speech act, he or she is arguing that a statement is true. The second example, when a speaker makes a declaration speech act, he or she is attempting to change the world with his or her words. The third example, when a speaker makes a directive speech act, he or she is attempting to encourage the listener to do something. In addition to that, commissive speech acts are those in which the speaker commits to a potential path of action. Meanwhile, expressive speech acts are speech actions in which the speaker communicates an attitude toward or regarding a

circumstance.

The items in this classification are grouped according to their intended use. First representative, when the speaker argues that a statement is valid. Second declaration, when the speaker attempts to alter the world through his or her words. Third directive, when the speaker tries to persuade the listener to do something, such as asking. Fourth commissive, refers to speech acts in which the speaker commits to a potential course of action. Fifth Expressive, the speech actions in which the speaker communicates an attitude toward or regarding a situation are referred to as expressive (A. Wibowo & Cempaka, 2020).

(1) *Representative*

Then again, representative speech act or assertive speech act is a speech act in which the speaker believes that the expressed proposition is true. It has a truth sense, demonstrates how words fit into the context, and expresses the speaker's viewpoint on something. As in concluding, saying, asserting, hypothesizing, and so on, representative speech uses words to inform people how things are. One example is "Ariana Grande is a beautiful woman." this sentence is a form of a statement. The speaker may state a sentence based on facts or simply express his or her own opinion about a person's physical condition. It might be his or her personal view (subjective opinion).

(2) *Declaration*

This speech act is performed by someone who has been given special permission to do so within a specific institutional context. Usually, declarations are broadcast within a social community to execute certain actions under such circumstances. Declaration acts, such as declaring war or naming a candidate, use words to bring about changes in the world through utterances. For instance: "This national park is now open," says the president. This is a sentence spoken by a president of a country who has the right or responsibility to do so.

(3) *Directive*

The speaker uses directive speech to try to persuade the listener (hearer) to do something. Directives, in other words, use words to try to persuade others to do something, such as asking, commanding, requesting, recommending, suggesting, and so on. For example, "close the window!", the directive speech act is present in this sentence. The speaker instructs the hearer to closed the window.

(4) *Commissive*

Like declaration, commissive creates a duty that causes a transition in the world. The duty is created in this case by the speaker. In other words, commissive actions are those that bind the speaker. It includes words like pledge, give, and swear among others. "I will go back for you as soon as possible," is an example of a commissive speech act. The speaker makes a promise to the hearer in this sentence. It demonstrates that the vow has yet to be fulfilled. The speaker assures the hearer that he will going back to her as soon as possible.

(5) *Expressive*

The key point of expressive is that it expresses a specific psychological condition. Its aim is to convey the speaker's inner feelings about something. In other words, descriptive language is used to convey emotions and behaviours, such as apologizing, thanking, and accepting.

3. Methods

The research used qualitative descriptive method. The writer collected data in the movie script of *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2* and analyzed the data using the taxonomy of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle. Descriptive qualitative method was applied because this paper achieved its result by observing and describing the result in terms, rather than by using a calculation form. "In short, qualitative research involves collecting and/or working with text, images, or sounds." (Guest et al., 2012)

The following were the steps of data analysis: downloading the movie script, watching the movie several times, obtaining the utterances from the movie script of *Guardians of the Galaxy Movie Vol.2* and classifying it as the illocutionary speech act. Those illocutionary speech act utterances taken from the movie were divided into five categories: representative, directive, commissive expressive, and declaration. In the last, analyzing by Searle's speech acts theory in each group to get the clarified findings.

4. Findings and Discussion

The main character is Peter Quill is one the guardian in the movie *Guardians of the Galaxy Vo. 2*. This study delves into the details of the speech act usage analysis stated by main character, Peter Quill. According to Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary speech acts, there are five types of illocutionary speech acts: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration

4.1. The Classification of Illocutionary Speech Acts

4.1.1 Representatives

A representative speech act, also known as an assertive speech act, is one in which the speaker commits to the truth of the communicated statement. Based on Searle's definition, if the utterance has a truth value, demonstrates how words fit into the world, and expresses the speaker's belief in something as saying, thinking, asserting, denying, predicting, reporting, informing, insisting, agreeing, claiming, believing, concluding, hypothesizing and so on are belongs to the representative classification of illocutionary speech act. The following are the data of representative speech acts:

Table 1. Representative stated by Peter Quill

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Indication</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
(1) "It'll be here any minute."	predicting	Peter Quill is the speaker predicting and informing other guardians that the beast will be there soon.
(2) "No. I really agree with him."	asserting	The speaker, Peter Quill, is completely agreed with Drax's statement, not to Rocket.
(3) "Its skin is the same thickness from the inside as from the out."	informing	Peter Quill as the speaker informed Gamora that the skin of the creature is thick. Not just from the outside but also the inside.
(4) "Just be careful what you say around these folks. They're easily offended and the cost of transgression is death."	informing	This utterance indicated as informing because Peter Quill as the speaker tried to inform his friends about the people of Sovereign that they are not friendly at all.
(5) "I guess I prefer making people the old-fashioned way."	thinking	The word <i>guess</i> from the utterance above is indicated that the speaker expressed something that he thought better. Peter Quill thinks that the way the Sovereigns make people is not better than the old-fashioned way of making people, so he prefers the old one.
(6) "My mother is from earth."	Truth or fact	Peter Quill as the speaker expressed the truth or fact that he knows about his parents to the hearer, Ayesha.
(7) "He's... not from Missouri, that's all I know."		
(8) "I'm not sensitive about it. I just don't know who he is."	denying	The speaker denying the hearer's thoughts about him. Peter Quill as the speaker doesn't agree about Gamora's

		utterance, the hearer, about him being sensitive.
(9) “We got an armed Sovereign fleet, approaching from the rear.”	informing	the speaker informing the hearer about something that he knows.
(10) “I’ve been flying this rig since I was ten years old.”		
(11) “If what’s between my legs had hand on it, I guarantee I could have landed this ship.”	claiming	The word <i>guarantee</i> in the utterance is indicated the speaker claiming something to the hearer. Peter Quill said that he guarantees that he could land the ship if what is between his legs had a hand on it.
(12) “That’s how eyes work, you stupid raccoon.”	Truth or fact	Peter Quill as the speaker expressed the truth or fact to the hearer, Rocket. In (12) the speaker asserting that if you look at the object from the far, it will look small and that is how the eyes work. In (13) the speaker said that trash is worse than a raccoon.
(13) “It’s worse.”		
(14) “Yeah, I guess, yeah, I have sort of a general, unselfish love for everyone.”	thinking	The utterances above are representative because in (14) the speaker thinks that he had a general love for everyone. In (15) the speaker thinks that Ego’s Planet is beautiful.
(15) “it’s beautiful.”		
(16) “I know exactly what that’s like! I had to watch her die!”	asserting	The word <i>exactly</i> is indicated that the speaker asserting something to the hearer. Peter Quill, the speaker, reemphasizes that he is very sad because he had to watch his mother died in

		front of him when he was a child.
(17) “Come on. This is Sam Cooke, one of the greatest Earth singers of all time.”	asserting	The utterances above are representative because the speaker expressed the truth or fact that he knows.
(18) “This is real. I’m only half human, remember?”		
(19) “There’s the center to him – his brain, his soul, whatever it is, in some sort of shell –“	asserting	Peter Quill as the speaker expressed the truth or fact that he knows how to kill the celestial.
(20) “I guess I should be glad I was a skinny kid. Otherwise, you would have delivered me to this maniac!”		
(21) “He needs my genetic connection to light to help destroy the universe. He tried to teach me how to control the power.”	thinking	In (20) the speaker, Peter Quill thinks that he was blessed that the hearer, Yondu did not bring him to his father when he was a kid. In (21) the speaker thinks that his father wanted his power to help him destroyed the universe.
(22) “You have priceless batteries and an atomic bomb in your bag! If anyone had tape it would be you!”	asserting	The speaker asserting something to the hearer. Peter Quill as the speaker emphasizes to the hearer, Rocket that if someone in the gang had a tape, it would be him.
(23) “You look like Mary Poppins.”	thinking	The speaker, Peter Quill thinks that Yondu looked like Mary Poppins and he was cool.
(24) “Yeah. He’s cool.”		

<p>(25) “Rocket grabbed the pieces and reassembled them. I think Yondu would want you to have it.”</p>	<p>thinking</p> <p>The word <i>think</i> indicated representative. The speaker thinks that Yondu wanted Kraglin to have Yondu’s weapon.</p>
<p>(26) “It’s a Ravager funeral.”</p>	<p>informing</p> <p>The speaker informing the hearer about something that he knows. Peter Quill as the speaker informing the hearer about what they stared at that time was a Ravanger funeral.</p>
<p>(27) “You know what’s boring? Not doing the dishes. What’s boring is me tripping over your vines everywhere.”</p>	<p>In the utterances, the speaker, Peter Quill expresses what he thought and believe to the hearer, Groot. This kind of utterance is representative.</p>
<p>(28) “I’m not boring.”</p>	<p>believing</p>
<p>(29) “What’s boring is when you roll your eyes like that at me and make an exasperated sound like I’m an old, boring, stupid idiot.”</p>	<p>believing</p>

Table 1 shows that there are 29 representatives’ utterances stated by Peter Quills as main character, which indicated predicting (1), asserting (6), informing (5), thinking (8), truth and fact (4), denying (1), claiming (1), and blieving (3). They express the main character's viewpoint on something. By using these acts, the speaker makes words fit the world or believe (Yule, 1996). It has a truth sense, demonstrates how words fit into the context and Peter Quill believes that his expressed proposition is true and as representative speech uses words to inform people how things are. Thus, it might be his personal view (subjective opinion).

4.1.2 Directive

A directive speech act is one in which the speaker directs the listener to do something or take a certain action. Based on Searle's definition if the utterance has requesting, asking, urging, inviting, encouraging, begging, commanding, demanding, proposing, suggesting, advising, and so on. Those can be used to describe this form. The following are the data of directive speech acts:

Tabel 2. Directive stated by Peter Quill

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Indication</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
(1) "Groot, look - !"		In the utterance (1) & (2) Peter Quill as the speaker commanding the hearers, Groot and Rocket to do as he commanded. It is directive.
(2) "Rocket, get it to look up."	commanding	
(3) "Just be careful what you say around these folks. They're easily offended and the cost of transgression is death."	advising	The speaker advising the hearer. This directive shows that Peter Quill as the speaker advised his friends about how to act in front of Sovereign people.
(4) "SHUT UP, DRAX! You knew! You should have told us!"	asking	This directive shows that the speaker asking the hearer to do something. Peter Quill as the speaker asked Drax to be quiet.
(5) "Groot, put on your seat belt!"	commanding	The utterance shows the speaker commanding the hearers. Peter Quill as the speaker commanded the hearer, Groot to put on his seat belt.
(6) "Can I ask you a personal question?"	asking	The utterances are directive because the speaker asking for something from the hearer.
(7) "Dance with me."		Datum (67) the speaker asked for permission from the hearer. Datum (68) the speaker asked

		Gamora, the hearer to dance with him.
(8) “Someone needs to be up top when Kraglin arrives. Drax, take Mantis.”	commanding	Peter Quill as the speaker commanded the hearer, Drax to take Mantis with him
(9) “Dude, seriously, you got to clean up your room. It’s a complete mess.”	commanding	The utterance shows the speaker giving orders to the hearers. Peter Quill as the speaker commanded the hearer. The speaker gave an order to the hearer to clean his room.

Table 2 shows that there are 9 directive speech stated by Peter Quills as main character, which indicated commanding (5), advising (1), and asking (3). They express the main character, Peter Quills who tries to persuade or instruct someone (hearer) to do something.

4.1.3 Commissive

A commissive speech act is one in which the speaker pledges to do something in the future. Based on Searle’s definition the commissive speech act can be described in a variety of ways, including offering, committing, promising, rejecting, swearing, and so on. The following are the results of commissive speech act:

Tabel 3. Commissive stated by Peter Quill

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Indication</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
“Well, get ready for an eight-hundred-foot statue of Pac Man, then. With Skeletor. And Heather Locklear. I’m gonna make some weird shit.”	commiting	The phrase <i>going to</i> is indicating that the speaker committing something to the hearer. Peter Quill commits to make something weird from his power.

Table 3 shows that only one commissive utterance stated by Peter Quill. The utterance demonstrates that Peter Quills swears to the hearer that he will make something weird from his power. Commissive actions are those that bind the speaker. It includes words like pledge, give, and swear among others.

4.1.4 Expressive

Based on Searle's definition expressive speech act is a speech act that communicates a speaker's psychological condition or reflects the speaker's attitudes and emotions regarding the proposition. Surprised, like, apologize, grateful, appreciate, praise, regret, and other expressions can be used to represent the expressive speech act. The following are the expressive speech act that have been obtained from this study:

Tabel 4. Expressive stated Peter Quill

<i>Utterance</i>	<i>Indication</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
(1) "Thank you, High Priestess Ayesha."	gratitude	The phrase <i>thank you</i> in (1) is an expression of gratitude from the speaker to the hearer. In this case, Peter Quill as the speaker felt grateful because she has asked for his services to protect Sovereign's batteries
(2) "Sorry if it looked like I was flirting with her. I wasn't."	Apologizing and regretting	The word sorry in utterance (2) expressed the speaker's apology and regret because of what he did before. The speaker, Peter Quill apologized to the hearer, Gamora because he sounded like flirting with Ayesha before.
(3) "Whoa. It's perfect."	Like	The utterance (3) belongs to expressive. The word <i>whoa. It's perfect</i> indicated the sentences contain like . Peter Quill as the speaker liked Ego's planet so much.

Tabel 4 shows that there are 3 expressive utterances stated by Peter Quills as main character, which indicated gratitude, apologizing and regretting, and like. The utterances express a specific psychological condition. Its aim is to convey the speaker's inner feelings about something. In other words, descriptive language is used to convey emotions and behaviours.

4.2 The Dominant of Illocutionary Speech Acts Used by The Main Characters in Movie

After analyzing the various types of speech acts found in *James Gunn's Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2* (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration) of three Guardians, the following table summarizes the findings. Table 5 is designed to make it easy for readers to obtain information about the study's results.

Table 5. Result of the Study

No.	Kinds of Speech Act	Total Data	Percentage
1.	Representative	29	69%
2	Directive	9	21%
3.	Expressive	3	7%
4.	Commissive	1	2%
5.	Declaration	0	0%
TOTAL		42	100%

Table 5 show that the result finding from this analysis can be categorized in five points by seeing that there are 42 data or utterances which contain speech acts based on the summary table 5. The first finding is that the representative speech act is the most common in *the Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2* movie script and out of five different types of illocutionary speech acts are found. It appears in 29 data/statements. This situation is happened because the fact shows that the novel's interactions reveal the characters' true feelings. Meanwhile, representative speech act in this movie script includes predicting, informing, asserting, thinking, denying, claiming, thinking, and believing. It is occurred because the dialogue between the characters in the story demonstrates a word-to-world fit and the majority of the characters voice their opinions and speak the truth to the other characters, for instance it is stated in table 1 (“He’s... not from Missouri, that’s all I know”) and so forth.

The second finding shows that the most widely utilized is directive speech act. This type of speech act is used in 9 utterances or 21% of all illocutionary speech act utterances. The utterance directive speech act in the movie script is: commanding, advising, and asking. The third finding shows that the expressive speech acts including apologizing and regretting, gratitude, and like. There are 3 utterances of this speech act, accounting for 7% of the total data. The fourth finding gives description that there are only one commissive speech act in this movie script, or it only appears about 2% of the total data. The fifth finding is declaration. There are no declaration utterances but it shows in the script that they are three speeches that cannot be authorized for stating something and have not influenced the route of the story.

Seeing these results, it proves that this study has different findings from the previous research which is conducted by (Sihombing et al., 2021; Fitriani et al., 2020; Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019; and Rahayu et al., 2018). Even though their analysis uses the same concept of Illocutionary act, the results of their research show that the most dominant type of illocutionary act relies on directive. That result distinguishes the finding in this research. It shows that this research tends to have more representative type.

Finally, knowing the types of illocutionary acts in the movie and its situational context bring out the implication to the viewers of the movie, audience, or the people who learn English. They can understand easily with the meaning or message that is contained in the movie script which is spoken by the main character, since the character in the movie uses the style of language such as illocutionary act in communicating his intents.

5. Conclusion

Illocutionary acts have a purpose behind someone in his speech in which the speaker's main intention is to make the listener understand the speaker's purpose. This illocutionary act commonly existed in human communication. As it is also existed in the movie and used by the main character to convey his/her feeling and intents. As the purpose of this research is to find out the types of speech acts and the most widely used by the main character in *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol.2* movie. It shows that they are five types of Illocutionary acts. They are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. Meanwhile the most outstanding type is representative. This type can show a truth value and express speaker's belief.

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