AN ANALYSIS OF ILOCUTIONARY ACT IN AVENGERS INFINITY WAR MOVIE

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ABSTRACT
This research discusses the illocutionary act in Avengers: Infinity War characters conversation. The aim of this research is to find the kind of illocutionary act and the function of the illocutionary act performed by the character in Avengers: Infinity War movie. The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. This method requires script and dialogue from the characters in the movie to collect the data then determine the kind of illocutionary act and the function of it based on Searle's theory. The result of this research is 20 data containing all kinds of illocutionary act which are five data of representative, five data of commissive, five data of directive, four data of expressive, and one data of declarative. The author also found 20 functions of the utterances of five kinds of illocutionary act uttered by the characters in the movie. The most uttered illocutionary acts in the movie are representative, directive, and commissive. The least illocutionary act in the movie is declarative.

Keywords:
Avengers Infinity War, Illocutionary Acts, Speech Acts

1. Introduction

Language is a way of people to communicate to each other. People speak to each other to give and exchange information. Regarding to Herk our language gets its meaning through interaction with others, as we negotiate understanding, decide how to present ourselves to others, and express belonging (Herk, 2012). The utterance which delivered by the speaker can also followed by action. In term of linguistic this is called a speech act. Speech act is a part of pragmatic in linguistic study. Speech act according to John R. Searle is the uttering of a sentence is, or part of, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions. Saying is part of doing or words are part of deed (Allan, 2009).

Speech act is a part of pragmatic study. Pragmatic explains how using language in context and the way in people produce and understanding the meaning through language. Speech act according to J.L Austin quoted from Sandy Petrey (2017). Words are not only something we use to say things. We also use them to do things, and the differences between saying and doing is of such magnitude that we must understand the two functions in distinct ways (Petrey, 2017; page 4).
When people speak, they are uttering sentences. Sentences of each type, when uttered, tend to carry out typical linguistic acts such as declarative to assert or describe something, interrogative to ask something, and imperative to order someone to do something (Hurford, 2008: p 270). Regarding to Austin, speech act has three dimensions: the locutionary content, which is the conventional sense and reference of the uttered sentence; the illocutionary force, which is the use the utterance put to; and the perlocutionary effect, which are intended and unintended “effect upon feelings, thoughts, or action of the audience, or of the speaker, or of other persons” (qtd. In Franco, 2018). Furthermore, Austin states that sometimes in appropriate occasion when people speaking they tend to have some purpose in mind when they utters sentences, it is called Illocutionary act (Allan, 2009).

Illocutionary act defined briefly as a mental/affective reaction to an external input which is transformed into a conventional linguistic action towards the addressee (Cresti, 2018). When speakers uttered something, they’re merely saying but it also has some function. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speakers intends to achieve, or the type of action the speaker intends to achieve in producing utterances (Fitriani, 2020).

Natalius Paelongan, Muhammad Natsir, Setya Ariani (2019) describe the classification of illocutionary act. The classification of illocutionary act by Searle describe as stated below:

1. Representative
   Representative is the kind of illocutionary act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. According to Searle (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019) “the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition” (p. 354 qtd. In Paelongan, 2019). The functions of representative acts are as to assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament.

2. Directives
   Directive is the kind of illocutionary act that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. “The illocutionary point of these consist in the fact that they are attempts (or varying degrees, and hence more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something” (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019). The functions of directives acts are to direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray. According to Searle dan Vanderveken (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019) in Foundations of Illocutionary Logic, the directive point is to try to get other people to do things: in utterances with the directive point the speaker attempts to get the hearer to carry out the course of action represented by the propositional content (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019).

3. Commissives
   Searle (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019) defines that “commissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action” (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019). The functions of commissive acts are to commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet. The commissive point is to commit the speaker to do
something. The speaker commits himself to carry out the course of action represented by the propositional content (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019).

4. Expressive

Expressive states what the speaker feels. The point of this act is to express “the psychological state specifies in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specifies in the propositional context” (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019). The function of expressive acts are to apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet.

5. Declarative

Declaratives aim to change the world via utterance. In this act, the utterance is uttered by someone who is especially authorized to do: like judges, minister, boss, etc. The function of declaratives act are to declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call (qtd. In Paelongan, 2019). These statements are used to say something and make it so, such as pronouncing someone guilty and declaring a war (Dylgjery, 2017).

Illocutionary act can be found in daily activities through conversation between individuals. It can also be found in literary work such as novel and movie or even in a public speech. The literary works that contain speech act especially illocutionary act for example is the conversation between the characters on the movie. This research will focus in analyzing the illocutionary act and the function of the utterances of the dialogue in "Avengers: Infinity War". "Avengers: Infinity War" is an action genre movie about super hero. This super hero movie is the third sequel of action genre movie of an association of super hero, Avengers. The first sequel titled Avengers and the second sequel titled Avengers: The Age of Ultron.

The movie Avengers: Infinity War tells about the fight between Avengers and Guardians of the Galaxy against Thanos. The heroes worked together to stop Thanos collects the six infinity stones. The infinity stones are the stones that are created in the space after the big bang phenomenon. Each of the stones had different powers and if Thanos collected all the six stones it will make Thanos has the ability to wipes out half of the population on earth with the snap of his fingers.

To understand the illocutionary and the function of utterance in the dialogue performed by the character of Avangers Infinity War movie that will be analyzed. Look at the example below:

1. “find them, my children and bring them to me on Titan”.

In the context, “find them, my children and bring them to me on Titan” is an imperative form. The dialogue takes place in Asgardian space ship where Thanos succeeded to get the power stone from Loki. In the dialogue, the speaker is not only utters something but it also has another function of getting someone to do something. According to Searle, the type of illocutionary act is directive and the function of the utterance is to command.

2. “For what? Nearly blasting me into space?”

In the context, “For what? Nearly blasting me into space?” is an interrogative form. In this utterance the interrogative form is not a question to answer but it has different function. By uttering this, Dr. Strange was arguing what Iron Man stated to thank him
because he just saved Dr. Strange from being kidnapped by Ebony Maw. Dr. strange because he thinks that he is not being saved because he almost got blast into the space. According to Searle this classifies as representative and the function of the utterance is to argue.

Based on the background above this research will analyze the illocutionary act and the function of the utterance performs by the characters of Avengers Infinity War movie using theory of illocutionary act by Searle. Some questions appear this discussion that must be explained and answered. The questions are as follow: (1) What kinds of illocutionary acts are used in Avengers Infinity War movie? (2) What is the function of the utterances in Avengers Infinity War movie?

2. Method

The data that are going be used in this research is the script of Avengers Infinity War movie and supported by the movie, the method of the research used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The method does not any statistical procedures and this method commonly used in humanities science to describe a situation and to interpret a phenomenon in the context of life or its complexity. (Subroto, 1992). According to Farkhan descriptive does not require statistical analysis and must be analyzed based on methods, theories, or relevant approaches (Farkhan, 2007). The instrument of the research is the author herself by reading the script of the movie, watching and analyze the movie. The author choses which movie to be analyzed, watch the movie from the beginning until the end, read the movie script, then analyze the illocutionary act and the function of utterances in the movie using the theory of illocutionary act by Searle.

3. Discussion

Illocutionary Act in Avengers Infinity War movie

This chapter gives the result of the analysis. The data was being analyzed by Searle’s theory of illocutionary act. According to Searle, there are five kinds of illocutionary acts, they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The object analyses in this chapter are twenty selected utterances from Avengers: Infinity War movie script. Avengers: Infinity War is the third sequel of a superhero movie Avengers from Marvel Studios. The data selected randomly by the author. The author found fifty data about illocutionary act and function of utterances but the author only chose twenty data to analyze to differ from the previous research because of the limit of time. The data are explained in the table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Types Of Illocutionary Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“He’s a plague, Tony. He invades planets. He takes what he wants. He wipes out half the population. He sent Loki. The attack on New York, that’s him.”</td>
<td>Informing</td>
<td>Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>“I assure you brother..” “the sun will shine on us again”</td>
<td>Assuring</td>
<td>Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>“He is not a dude”</td>
<td>Objecting Representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>For what? Nearly blasting me into space?</td>
<td>Arguing Representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>“So, if anything, it's kinda your fault that I'm here.”</td>
<td>Blaming Representative</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>“I assume you have a preference.” “Oh I do, Kill away”</td>
<td>Commanding Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>“Requesting aid from any vessel within range”</td>
<td>Requesting Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>“Vision, if that’s true, Then maybe going isn’t the best idea”</td>
<td>Advising Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>“Come on, Hulk! What are you doing to me?”</td>
<td>Asking Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>“Everybody stay where you are”</td>
<td>Commanding Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>“Father, we will not fail you”</td>
<td>Promising Commisive</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>“so let me do the plan..”</td>
<td>Offering Commisive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>“do hereby pledge to you... my undying fidelity.”</td>
<td>Pledging Commisive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>“We’re gonna have a nice dinner tonight”</td>
<td>Promising Commisive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>“The tesseract Or your brother’s head”</td>
<td>Threatening Commisive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>“Congratulations on the wedding by the way”</td>
<td>Congratulating Expressive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>“I’m sorry I can’t remember anybody’s name”</td>
<td>Apologizing Expressive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>“It’s truly awesome.”</td>
<td>Praising Expressive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>“I owe you one”</td>
<td>Thanking Expressive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>“You’re an Avenger now”</td>
<td>Declaring Declarative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Datum 1
The first data was taken from the dialogue between Bruce Banner and Tony Stark, as follows:

Banner: "He’s a plague, Tony. He invades planets. He takes what he wants. He wipes out half the population. He sent Loki. The attack on New York, that’s him."

The dialogue took place in New York. The context of the dialogue is Banner comes with Dr. Strange to meet Tony to tell him about the arrival of Thanos to Earth. Tony didn’t know what Banner was talking about so Banner tells him about Thanos. He informs Tony everything he knew about Thanos. He utters "He’s a plague, Tony. He invades planets. He takes what he wants. He wipes out half the population. He sent Loki. The attack on New York, that’s him." The utterance states that Banner believes Thanos will make a disaster on Earth after what he did before on New York with Loki so he informed Tony about what Thanos is. Banner’s utterance classifies as representative. The utterance "He's a plague, Tony" indicate as an inform, therefore, the function of the utterance is to inform.

Datum 2

The second data was taken from the dialogue between Thor and Loki, as follows:

Thor: "We don’t have the Tesseract. It was destroyed on Asgard. You really are the worst brother" (00:03:34,172 --> 00:03:51,773)
Loki: I assure you brother, the sun will shine on us again (00:03:56,861 --> 00:04:00,907)

The dialogue took place in Asgard’s space ship. The context of the dialogue is Loki was going to give the space stone to Thanos after he attacked the Asgardian space ship. Thanos tried to kill Loki’s brother, Thor, if Loki did not give the space stone to him. Loki can’t see his brother tortured by Thanos so he is about to give the stone to Thanos. Before Loki gave the stone to Thanos, he utters "I assure you brother, the sun will shine on us again". The utterance states that Loki believes that the good time, marks as the word "sun" will come again, as he states "will shine on us again". He believes of that fact will happen by utters "I assure you". Loki’s utterance classifies as a representative illocutionary act. The utterance ‘I assure you brother’ indicates as assure, therefore, the function of the utterance is to assure.

Datum 3

The third data was taken from the dialogue between Star Lord and Drax, as follows:

Star Lord: "How the hell is this dude still alive?" (00:29:31,396 --> 00:29:34,149)
Drax: "He is not a dude. You’re a Dude. This is a man. A handsome, muscular man."
(00:29:34,315 --> 00:29:44,325)

The dialogue took place in the Guardian of the Galaxy’s space ship. The context of the dialogue is the Guardian of the Galaxy received a message from Asgardian’s space ship. After that, they found a crashed ship and Thor floating in the space. The Guardian of the Galaxy then brought him into the ship. Star Lord was questioning how Thor still alive in the space, Star Lord says "How the hell is this dude still alive?" Based on what Star Lord saws there is a minimum chance for someone to survive.

From the dialogue above shows, Drax utters "He is not a dude" to Star Lord. Drax’s utterance classifies as a representative illocutionary act. The utterance "He is not a dude" indicate as an objection, therefore, the function of the utterance is to object. He objects
Star Lord’s statement to call Thor a dude. The reason of the objection is because Thor’s has the quality to be called a “man” because he is handsome and muscular.

**Datum 4**

The fourth data was taken from the dialogue between Dr. Strange and Iron Man, as follows:

Iron Man: And I want you to thank me. Now, go ahead. I’m listening.  
(01:22:58,6995 --) 02:02:58  
Dr. Strange: For what? Nearly blasting me into space? (01:02:55,734 --> 01:03:14,406)

The dialogue took place in Ebony Maw’s space ship. The context of the dialogue was Iron Man and Spiderman save Dr. Strange who being kidnap by Ebony Maw because Ebony Maw wants to take the time stone from Dr. Strange. From the dialogue above Iron Man states “And I want you to thank me. Now, go ahead. I’m listening.” after he saved Doctor Strange. Doctor Strange utters “For what?Nearly blasting me into space?” The utterance classifies as representative illocutionary act because in the facts that Dr. Strange believed, Iron Man and Spider Man were not trying to help him. He described as how he almost got blast into space in a hole that Iron Man made to blast Ebony Maw. On the utterance, Doctor Strange does not merely ask a question but he argues to what Iron Man utters. The utterance indicates as an argument, therefore, the function of the utterance is to argue.

**Datum 5**

The fifth data was taken from the dialogue between Spiderman and Iron Man, as follows:

Spiderman: But it was such a long way down and I just thought about you on the way” (01:00:51,443 --> 01:00:52,986)  

Iron Man: “And now I gotta hear it” (01:00:53,153 --> 01:00:54,863)  

Spiderman: “...and kinda stuck to the side of the ship.” (01:00:53,153 --> 01:00:54,863). And this suit is ridiculously intuitive, by the way” (01:00:55,030 --> 01:00:57,073)  

Iron Man: “God damn it” (01:00:57,240 --> 01:00:58,241)  

Spiderman: So, if anything. It’s kinda your fault that I’m here. (01:00:58,408 --> 01:01:01,202)

The dialogue took place in Ebony Maw’s space ship. The context of the dialogue is Spiderman follows Iron Man into Ebony Maw's space ship. From the dialogue above Spiderman says "So, if anything. It's kinda your fault that I'm here." to Iron Man after Iron Man caught Spiderman following him to the space ship. The utterance is classified as a representative illocutionary act. The utterance “So, if anything. It’s kinda your fault that I’m here.” Indicate as blame. On the utterance, Spiderman blames Iron Man is the reason why he is on the space ship because Iron Man provides Spiderman an upgrade and sophisticated suit so he believes he can save Iron man and also because he thinks Iron Man needs help.

**The Function of the Utterances in Avengers Infinity War movie**

7
Directive

Datum 6

The sixth data was taken from the dialogue between Thanos and Loki, as follows:

Thanos: "I assume you have a preference" (00:03:05,852 --> 00:03:08,229)
Loki: "Oh I do. **Kill away**" (00:03:09,481 --> 00:03:14,194)

The dialogue took place in Asgardian space ship. The context of the dialogue is Thanos asked Loki for the power stone that Loki might hide. From the dialogue above shows Thanos was asking Loki’s preferences between giving him the power stone or let his brother being killed. Loki utters “**Kill away**” to Thanos as he chose to not give Thanos the power stone. Loki’s utterance classifies as a directive illocutionary act. Loki’s utterance “**Kill away**” means that he as the speaker wants Thanos, the hearer, to do something. The utterance indicates as a command. As the result, Thanos does try to kill Thor and it indicates that the command utterance is successful.

Datum 7

The seventh data was taken from the dialogue as follows:

Man on the coms: "**Requesting aid from any vessel within range**" (00:00:39,998 --> 00:00:42,959)

The dialogue took place in Asgardian space ship. The context of the dialogue is Asgard just destroyed by Surtur. Then the Asgardian are leaving Asgard with a space ship. At the time when they try to find a new home their ship was being attack by Thanos so they are looking for help. The man states "**requesting aid from any vessel within range**". The utterance classifies as directive illocutionary act. The man on the coms wants the hearer to do something which helps him and the Asgardian from the attack. The utterance indicates as requesting therefore the function of the utterance is to request.

Datum 8

The eighth data was taken from the dialogue between Wanda and Vision, as follows:

Vision: “I have to go” (00:37:53,273-->00:37:54,607)
Wanda: "No, Vision. Vision, if that’s true, then **maybe going isn’t the best idea**" (00:37:56,317-->00:38:00,447)

The dialogue took place in Scotland. The context of the dialogue is Vision worried about what the stone has warns him. He then found out that the earth is in danger and he wants to go to meet the Avengers to help save the world but Wanda didn’t wants Vision to go. Wanda states "**No, Vision. Vision, if that’s true, then maybe going isn’t the best idea**". The utterance classifies as directive. Wanda wants Vision to do something by telling him the best course of action for him is by not go to help the Avengers because the last time they are with the avengers, they caused a big trouble. The utterance "**maybe going isn’t the best idea**" indicate as an advising, therefore the function of the utterance is to advise.

Datum 9

The data was taken from the dialogue of Banner
Banner: “Come on, Hulk. What are you doing to me? Come out! Come out! Come out!” (00:22:09,871 --> 00:22:15,043)

The place in which the conversation occurs is at New York. The context of the dialogue is Iron Man, Dr. Strange, and Banner were in the middle of fight with Ebony Maw and Cull Obsidian. Iron Man knew that he need Hulk’s help to fight Cull Obsidian so Banner wants to change his form into Hulk. Banner utters “Come on, Hulk. What are you doing to me? Come out! Come out! Come out!” The utterance has a function of asking because in that utterance Banner asks Hulk to come out of his body. Banner needs Hulk’s form to fight against Ebony Maw and Cull Obsidian because Hulk was stronger than Banner. On illocutionary act, asking is classified as directive illocutionary act.

Datum 10

The tenth data was taken from the dialogue of Star Lord, as follows:

Star Lord: Everybody stay where you are. Chill the f out (01:19:56,004 --> 01:19:58,923)

The dialogue took place in planet Titan. The context of the dialogue is Iron Man, Doctor Strange and Spider-Man just landed in Titan and they met Star-Lord, Drax and Mantis. The situation is a little tense because there is a misunderstanding there. Star Lord thought the Avengers are Thanos’ soldier and the Guardians of the Galaxy thought either way so they point their weapon to one another. The facts they are in Titan have one mission, which to kill Thanos. From the dialogue above shows Star Lord utters “Everybody stay where you are. Chill the f out”. The utterance is classified as a commissive illocutionary act. The utterance “Everybody stay where you are. Chill the f out” deliver in direct way. Star Lord told them to do what he said, to stay where they stand, stop fighting each other to make the situation less tense. The utterance indicates as command, therefore, the function of the utterance is to command.

Commisive

Datum 11

The eleventh data was taken from the dialogue between Thanos and Proxima Night, as follows:

Thanos: “There are two more stones on Earth. Find them my children and bring them to me on Titan.” (00:07:22,984 --> 00:07:30,700)

Proxima Midnight: “Father we will not fail you.” (00:07:30,992 --> 00:07:32,410)

The dialogue took place in Asgardian space ship. The context of the dialogue is Thanos already got the power stone and space stone. He still needs another stone to fulfill his will. He then commands his children to find the mind and time stone on Earth. From the dialogue above shows Thanos’ children utters “Father we will not fail you”. The utterance is classified as a commissive illocutionary act. Proxima Night’s utterance commit to a future action where she made a promise to Thanos that she will not fail him therefore, the function of the utterance is to promise.

Datum 12

The first data is a representative illocutionary act was taken from the dialogue between Iron Man and Star-Lord, as follows
Iron Man: “We gotta coalesce. Cause if all we come at him with is a plucky attitude…” (01:22:50,428 -- 01:22:53,515)
Star Lord: Dude, don’t call us plucky. We don’t know what it means. All right, we’re optimistic, yes. I like your plan. Except it sucks, so let me do the plan. And that way it might be really good (01:22:53,888-- 01:23:05,026)

The dialogue took place in Titan, the planet where Thanos live. The context of the dialogue is Iron Man, Spider Man, Doctor Strange, and the Guardians of the Galaxy attempt to kill Thanos. Iron Man suggested a plan of how to take Thanos down by working together draw Thanos in, pin him down and take only the gauntlet. Star Lord listened to the plan and thinks that Iron Man’s plan would not bring success for them and it will not work, so he offers his own plan to take Thanos down.

As shown on the dialogue above, Star Lord utters "All right, we’re optimistic, yes. I like your plan. Except it sucks, so let me do the plan. And that way it might be really good". Based on the context, Star Lord said that Iron Man’s plan was not going to be successful when he utters "except it sucks". He conveys his belief that his plan was going to be successful instead. The utterance classifies as representative. By uttering "let me do the plan" Star Lord is also offering his plan. Here, Star Lord believes that his plan was better than Iron Man so he offers his own plan to Iron Man, Spiderman, and Dr. Strange and wants them to do his plan instead. Therefore, the function of the utterance is to offer.

Datum 13
The thirteenth data was taken from the dialogue of Loki, as follows:

The dialogue took place in Asgard Space Ship. The context of the dialogue is Thanos’ children want to go to Earth to find the time and mind stone. From the dialogue above shows Loki said “Almighty Thanos. I, Loki, prince of Asgard. Odinson. The rightful king of Jotunheim. God of mischief. Do hereby pledge to you. My undying fidelity.” The utterance is classifies as a commissive illocutionary act. The utterance “Do hereby pledge to you. My undying fidelity.” The utterance indicates as a pledge, therefore, the function of the utterance is to pledge.

Datum 14
The fourteenth data was taken from the dialogue between Toni Stark and Pepper, as follows:
Iron Man: You know what there should be? No more surprises. We’re gonna have a nice dinner tonight 00:12:35,797 -- 00:12:38,883)

The dialogue took place in New York. The context of the dialogue is Iron Man and Pepper has a conversation about having a “normal” life they always dreamed of. They are talking about making family and have a kid. From the dialogue above shows Iron Man utters “We’re gonna have a nice dinner tonight”. The utterance is classifies as a commissive illocutionary act. The utterance “We’re gonna have” indicates as a promise, therefore, the function of the utterance is to promise. Commisive illocutionary act is to commit the speaker to do something in the future. In this dialogue, Iron Man commit to do something
in the future which he promises his wife, Pepper, that they will have dinner without disruption later because as a superhero, Iron Man can’t have a normal life where there is always a duty calls so he can’t always be there with his wife.

Datum 15

The data was taken from the dialogue between Thanos and Loki, as follows:

Thanos: **The tesseract or your brother’s head,** I assume you have preference
(00:02:57,218 --> 00:03:08,229)
Loki: Oh, I do. Kill away (00:03:09,481 --> 00:03:14,194)

The dialogue took place in Asgard Space Ship. The context of the dialogue is Thanos invades Asgardian’s ship to look for the space stone. From the dialogue above shows Thanos utters **"The tesseract or your brother’s head"**. The utterance is classified as a commissive illocutionary act. The commissive is those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. The utterance **"The tesseract or your brother’s head"** deliver in indirect way, Thanos not merely asserts something but he also intends to threat Loki. The utterance indicates as a threat, therefore the function of the utterance is to threaten. In this case, Thanos commits to do something in the future by threatening Loki that he will kill Thor if Loki does not give the tesseract.

Datum 16

The sixteenth data was taken from the dialogue of Dr. Strange, as follows:

Dr. Strange: **Congratulations** on the wedding by the way (00:12:56,776 --> 00:12:58,737)

The dialogue took place in New York. The context of the dialogue is Dr. Strange appears from a portal to meet Toni Stark to inform him about The arrival of Thanos. From the dialogue above shows Dr. Strange utters **“Congratulations on the wedding by the way”** to Iron Man and Pepper. The utterance is classified as an expressive illocutionary act. The utterance **“Congratulations”** is the state of expression of Dr. Strange for the wedding of Toni Stark and Pepper. The utterance indicates as congratulating, therefore, the function of the utterance is to congratulate.

Datum 17

The seventeenth data was taken from the monologue of Spiderman, as follows:

Spiderman: **I’m sorry, I can’t remember anybody’s name**

The dialogue took place in Titan. The context of the utterance is Spiderman is trying to help his friends, Iron Man, Dr. Strange, Star-Lord, Drax, and Mantis from falling after being defeated by Thanos because they are failed to take the gauntlet from Thanos’ hand. While flying on the spider net and trying to catch his friends from falling he utters **“I’m sorry, I can’t remember anybody’s name”**. The utterance classifies as expressive illocutionary act. Expressive illocutionary act state what the speaker feels. On the utterance, Spiderman shows that he is expressing his state of feeling, the feeling of regret because he can’t remember any of their names even the fact that he just met Star-Lord,
Drax and Mantis not long ago. The utterance “I'm sorry” indicates as apologizing, therefore the function of the utterance is to apologize.

Datum 18

The eighteenth data was taken from the dialogue of Thor, as follows:

Thor: Nidavellir's forge harnesses the blazing power of a neutron star. It's the birthplace of my hammer. **It's truly awesome.** (01:11:12,188 --> 01:11:23,366)

The dialogue took place in pod ship. The context of the dialogue is Thor tells Rocket about the place they are going to visit to get Thor's new hammer. From the dialogue above shows Thor utters "Nidavellir's forge harnesses the blazing power of a neutron star. It's the birthplace of my hammer. **It's truly awesome**" to Rocket. The utterance is classified as an expressive illocutionary act. The expressive illocutionary act is an act that states what the speaker feels. The utterance "**It's truly awesome**". Thor stated what he felt about Nidavellir, of how awesome the place is because it is the place where the best weapons are made, one of the best weapon ever made in Nidevellir was his hammer which he lost in the fight between him and his sister. The utterance indicates as praising, therefore, the function of the utterance is to praise.

Datum 19

The nineteenth data was taken from the dialogue of Iron Man, as follows:

Iron Man: "That was close. **I owe you one**" (01:18:52,190 --> 01:18:56,069)

The dialogue took place in Ebony Maw's space ship. The context of the dialogue is Dr. Strange. Spider Man and Iron Man just landed in Titan but unfortunately they can't control the ship and the ship crashed to the ground. From the dialogue above shows Iron Man utters "**I owe you one**" to Dr. Strange. The utterance is classified as an expressive illocutionary act. The expressive illocutionary act is an act that states what the speaker feels. The utterance "**I owe you one**". Dr. Strange saved Iron Man and Spider Man from the ship crash with his magic so they are safe and Iron Man states his feeling by thanking Dr. Strange. The utterance indicates as thanking, therefore, the function of the utterance is to thank.

Declarative

Datum 20

Iron Man: "Alright, kid. **You're an Avenger now**" (01:04:53,309 --> 01:04:57,147)

The dialogue took place in Ebony Maw's space ship. The context of the dialogue is Iron Man and Spiderman just save Dr. Strange from kidnapping and now they are going to Titan to meet Thanos and fight him. From the dialogue above shows Iron Man utters "**you're an Avenger now**" to Spiderman. The utterance is classified as declarative. In this case, Iron Man as the part of Avenger has the authorization to make Spider Man become one of the Avengers. The utterance indicates as declaring, therefore, the function of the utterance is to declare.

4. Conclusion
The author founds all kinds of illocutionary act in the movie. There are twenty data found regarding to illocutionary act. The analysis found in the research are five representative illocutionary acts, five directive illocutionary acts, five commissive illocutionary acts, four expressive illocutionary acts, and one declarative illocutionary act. The most uttered illocutionary act out of the five illocutionary acts in the conversation are representative, directive, and commissive illocutionary act. Representative illocutionary act is the kind of illocutionary act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The example of representative illocutionary act is when Banner states "He is a plague, Tony" to Tony Stark. Banner is not only stated something but he also informing Tony about Thanos. The utterance “He is a plague, Tony” classifies as representative and has a function to inform.

Directive illocutionary act is the kind of act that wants someone to do something. The example of directive illocutionary act is when Loki stated "kill away" to Thanos. The utterance classifies as directive illocutionary act and has the function to command because Loki wants Thanos to do something by stating that. Commissive illocutionary acts is the kind of act whose point is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to some future course of action. As the definition of commissive illocutionary act, the utterance commonly commits someone to do something. An example of the commissive illocutionary act is when Proxima Night stated "Father, we will not fail you". The utterance classifies as commissive illocutionary act and has the function of to promise. By stating "Father, we will not fail you" Proxima is promising Thanos that she won’t be fail to get stone.

Regarding to the research question, the author also found twenty function of the utterance, each utterance of illocutionary act mentioned on the chapter three has its own function. The function of utterance founds are to inform, to assure, to object, to argue, to blame, to command, to request, to advise, to ask, to promise, to offer, to pledge, to threat, to congratulate, to apologize, to praise, to thanks, and to declare.

5. References


