ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES IN "SPIDER-MAN: NO WAY HOME" MOVIE

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Abstract

This study concerns the types of illocutionary acts contained in the main character's utterances in Spider-Man: No Way Home Movie. As well as the context that builds the illocutionary act. The writer aims to examine the illocutionary acts in the utterances uttered by Peter Parker aka Spider-Man, the main character in this movie. The writer uses a pragmatic approach to discussing illocutionary acts and the context that builds them on the main character's utterances. The data in this study are the main character's utterances contained in the film script. The data collection procedure was to watch the movie carefully, read the movie script, then select and classify the data obtained based on the type of illocutionary act. The writer uses the theory of illocutionary acts from John Searle (1979). Then determine the elements that build the illocutionary act using the theory from Dell Hymes (1975). The results of the study found 4 types of illocutionary acts contained in the utterances of Peter Parker aka Spider-Man, the main character in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. These types are directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. The researcher also identified the elements that build the illocutionary act, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interactions, and genre.

Keywords*: Illocutionary acts, context, speech acts, movie*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main tool for communication. Communication totally depends not only on understanding the meanings of the words in an utterance it is also on understanding "the speaker's meaning" by their utterances (Yule, 2010). Language is the essence of communication because it is a social phenomenon and it includes social, cultural, and situational problems. Language and communication are two things that are so closely related that they cannot be dissociated from each other. Richard and Smith (2010, p. 311) define language as a system of human communication that consists of a composition of sounds or written statements into more extensive components arranged systematically such as morphemes, words, phrases, and utterances. Language helps humans to express their feelings, emotions, and thoughts as social beings both in spoken and written form.

In communicating ideas, thoughts, and feelings, humans use language as an intermediary medium between speakers and listeners to share information, opinions, and ideas respectively. However, the conversation that exists between people is not completely successful because there are often misunderstandings between them. Therefore, we as listeners, to avoid those misunderstandings, we must understand the context and meaning of the utterances said by the speaker.

Language is not merely essential in direct communication between speaker and listener. It also has an important role in literary works because literary works can only be understood by the reader if the author uses language as a medium to convey the reader's imagination as well as the author's own thoughts. So, language and literary work can not be separated.

Literary works are creation that contains expressions of the author's ideas, feelings, thoughts, and personal experiences which are conveyed communicatively for aesthetic purposes. A literary work really needs language as a medium so that readers can

understand the work itself. In literary works sometimes there are expressions with meaning conveyed by the author to the reader. To understand this meaning, we must study pragmatics.

The study of what a speaker means in his/her words or utterances or "the speaker's meaning", is named pragmatics (Yule, 2010, p. 127). According to Richard (1985) an utterance is what one person says before or after another person starts talking. When people have a conversation, then utterances are created. Not only in daily life conversations, but utterances are also found in literary works, one of which is movies where conversations occur between characters. An utterance is part of spoken language which is the main subject in speech acts.

Actions that are conducted through utterances are commonly named speech acts (Yule, 1996). Austin (1962) says that speech act refers to an act conducted by a speaker when saying an utterance. We can typically distinguish the sort of "actions" conducted by a speaker with the utterance in very broad terms. The term "speech act" refers to acts like "requesting," "commanding," "questioning," or "informing." (Yule, 2010).

In speech acts theory, Austin (1962) divides three types of actions in the use of language, that is "locutionary acts", "illocutionary acts", and "perlocutionary acts." Speech acts happen when the speaker speaks what they mean and how the listener interprets what they mean. In other circumstances, besides speaking, the speaker also forces the listener to take action. If the listener understands the words' meanings that are said by the speaker and acts on them, this is an implied behavior or also known as an illocutionary act.

The notion of illocutionary acts was foremost presented in linguistics by J.L Austin in his work *"How to Do Things with Words".* Austin (1962, p. 99) declares that an illocutionary act is an action committed by conveying something. The kind of action that the speaker wishes to do in making an utterance is called an illocutionary act. In a brief, illocutionary act is an act of speaking. Defending, ordering, congratulating, permission, cursing, joking, apologizing, denying, blaming, promising, and granting are all examples of illocutionary acts. By studying illocutionary acts, we may get more information in comprehending the utterances made by the speaker in a certain scenario, such as the movie.

Movie is a form of literary work. According to Klarer (2013), Movies are classified as literary works and have various modes of presentation based on the characteristics of literary texts, which can also be explained in a textual framework. Movie is a modern literary work that is much liked by the public because it can be entertaining is made in various genres and also has moral values contained in the story.

In conducting this research, the writer found several previous studies related to illocutionary acts. Those research will be the reference for the writer to find out how to analyze illocutionary acts in the main characters' utterances in Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. The first study was derived from a journal article entitled "An analysis of illocutionary act in the main character utterances in SOUL movie" by As'adi and Effendi (2022). This study aims to specify the kinds of illocutionary acts in the utterances conveyed by the main character in the film "Soul". The writers found four kinds of illocutionary acts contained in the utterances of the main character, namely 54 data for the representative type, 59 data for the directive type, 10 data for the commissive type, and 14 data for the expression type. The next study entitled "The Use Of Illocutionary Act In "Wonder" Movie By Rj. Palacio" from Putri and Mariana (2018). This study investigated

the usage of illocutionary acts in the film "Wonder". The main focus is all the conversations of each character in the film and then categorizes them using John Searle's illocutionary act theory. There were five kinds of illocutionary acts in "Wonder" movie found by the writer, namely Representatives or Assertives, Directives, Comissives, Expressives, and Declaratives.

The writer chose "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie as the object to be researched for several reasons. First, there is no research that examines illocutionary acts in the main characters' utterances in this film. Second, the popularity of this film will be an attraction for the public to read this research as evidenced by "Spider-Man: No Way Home" being the highest-grossing film in 2021 and winning many awards and film nominations. It won the Best Movie and Best Performance in a Movie at the MTV & TV Awards, Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Award for Favorite Movie, and it was nominated for Best Visual Effects at the 94th Academy Awards. Not only that, "Spider-Man: No Way Home" got a very high rating of 8.3 out of 10 versions of IMDb and 94 percent of the Rotten Tomatoes version. The last reason is that the writer is a big fan of Spider-Man, which makes the writer interested and enthusiastic in doing this research.

Based on the background of this study, the writer decided two problems to be analyzed, as follows:
1. What kinds of illocutionary acts appear in the main characters' utterances in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie?
2. How the context underlying the illocutionary acts in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is conveyed by the speaker and understood by the listener. According to Huang (2006), Pragmatics is a organized study about meaning that depends or is based on the use of language. Pragmatics is interesting to study because it relates to the meaning of an utterance and includes its context. To understand the speaker's meaning in the utterance, we must also pay attention to the context. Therefore, pragmatics is also related to context. This corresponds to Leech (1983, p.6) declares that pragmatics is the study concerning the meaning that is correlated with speech situations.

When we communicate with others, we cannot just assume the meaning of what they say. However, various contextual aspects must be carefully examined. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt (2010, p. 449) state that pragmatics is the study of language use in communication-connected with phrases, context, and also situations in which they are employed. Pragmatics is concerned with a specific component of human communication and the relations between language and the context in which it is used. Thus, it consequently entails data analysis and interpretation. Pragmatics is also usually referred to as a branch of linguistics. Pragmatics is one of the disciplines that focuses on explaining, analyzing, and describing human language. It also has a role in this project with the relation between language and context (Chapman, 2011).

Simply put, pragmatics is the study of language usage in its connection to the context. Especially, in terms of pragmatics, context determines who is with whom, where, when, how, and what functions. Pragmatics examines the purpose of utterance in language. Thus, by studying pragmatics, we can understand the intentions, assumptions, and goals or purposes of people when they speak in a particular situation. Therefore,

understanding pragmatics is very important for us to be able to communicate well with each other.

Context

The context is necessary for understanding the illocutionary force in the speaker's utterance. Hymes in his book "Foundations in Sociolinguistics: An Ethnography Approach" (1977, p. 54-62) introduces the SPEAKING model. This model is a tool to help identify the context in a word or utterance. To simplify the application of his model, Hymes formed the mnemonic, "SPEAKING" for "setting and scene", "participants", "ends", "acts sequence", "key", "instrumentalities", "norms", and "genre" that he categorized the sixteen elements to eight units. *Setting and Scene*, Setting is the time and place where a speech act occurs and is in accordance with its physical condition. Scene is the cultural meaning of an event or "psychological setting". *Participants*, the participants contain four elements such as speaker or sender, addressor, listener or receiver or audience, and addressee. *Ends*, ends are the participants' goal in the speech events. *Act sequence*, act sequence is the sequence of speech acts based on factual events. *Key*, key is presented to deliver the tone, manner, or spirit in which an action is done. *Instrumentalities*, Instrumentalities are the preference of the channel understood, the selection of verbal, written, telegraphic, semaphore, or other media of communication of speech, the real forms of speech used, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is selected. *Norm of Interaction,* the meaning of the norm here is the action and property that changes while talking and also how this can be seen by someone who does not convey it. *Genre*, genre refers to clearly demarcated categories of utterances; such things as poetry, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials.

Speech Acts

The speech acts theory was first pioneered by Austin in a book entitled *"How To Do Things with Words"*. Austin (1962, p. 5) defines that speech acts are actions that indicate the act conducted by created utterances. Correspondingly, the speech acts theory was expanded by Searle in his book entitled *"Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language"*. Searle (1969, p. 16) describes a speech act as the creation or issuing of a phrase under particular conditions, and these are the fundamental or most straightforward elements of linguistic communication

Types of Speech Acts

Austin (in Sadock, 2004, p. 54) proposed three types of acts that are conducted when using language, namely "locutionary", "illocutionary", and "perlocutionary acts", all of which are typical in most utterances. Below is the explanation of each kind:

1. Locutionary Acts

Austin (in Sadock, 2004, p. 54) describes locutionary acts as actions that participate in the composition of speech, such as creating specific sounds, producing specific signs, employing certain words, and employing them in agreement with specific grammatical regulations of language and with specific meanings and specific examples as specified by the language's rules from where they are taken.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are actions when telling something with a purpose in mind while expressing it. Specifically, the illocutionary act is a kind of strategy that the speaker aims to carry out or an action that the speaker means to achieve in creating an utterance. It is an action expressed inside a social pattern system. In brief, it is an action achieved by speaking (Huang, 2006).

3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts refer to the action of generating an effect or influence on the hearer through an utterance (Reimer, 2010). In line with Reimer, Wijana (1996) defines perlocutionary act is the impact made by an illocutionary act on the listener like startling, deceiving, or persuasive. This is often referred to as the act of influencing someone.

Types of Illocutionary Acts

Speech act theory has been widely discussed and classified by experts, most notably Austin and Searle. According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts are divided into five types namely veridictives, exercitivies, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. Searle criticized Austin for using overlapping standards, including inconsistent components inside his categories, for containing items that do not fit the category's description, and so on. Searle (in Mey, 1993, p. 119) discovers imperfections in Austin's taxonomy of speech acts with some reasons (inconsistency, incompleteness, and so on). Here the categories of illocutinary acts by Searle (1979):

1. Representatives

Representatives or assertives are acts that engage the speaker in the validity of the communicated argumentation and accordingly bring an actual value. They convey the trust of the speaker. Paradigmatic problems contain reporting, declaring, stating, completing, and asserting. In conducting this kind, the speakers define the world as they believe, therefore creating the words that are suitable for the world of belief (Huang, 2006, pp. 107-108).

2. Directives

Directives are acts that the speakers use to persuade others to perform an action. They describe the speaker's desires such as orders, requests, suggestions, and commands that can be positive or negative. The speaker seeks to create the world that suits the words by using directives through the hearer (Yule, 1996, p. 54).

3. Commissives

Commissives are acts that engage the speaker in the future course of act. They convey the will of the speakers to perform an action. Rejections, suggestions, threats, and promises are all examples of paradigmatic problems. In a commissive case, the world is adjusted to the words through the speakers themselves (Huang, 2006, p. 107).

4. Expressives

Expressives are acts that express the feelings of the speakers. They represent psychological emotions that are elicited by anything the speaker or the listener performs such as joy, sadness, pleasure, pain, likes, or dislikes and they are about the experience of the speaker. The speaker creates words that suit the world (of feeling) by using expressive (Yule, 1996, p. 53).

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are acts that cause direct changes in the present condition of events. They are referred to as institutionalized performatives since they depend on complicated extralinguistic institutions for successful performance. The speakers causes changes in the world by conducting this sort of speech act; that is, they impact the connection between the balanced content and the world (Huang, 2006, p. 108).

Movie

Effendy (1986) describes a movie as a cultural creation as well as a form of artistic expression. Movie as a medium of mass communication combines many technologies such as theatrical arts, photography, literature, fine arts, architecture, music, and sound

recording. A movie is a sort of effort to communicate messages using moving visuals, camera technology, color, and sound. These aspects are set against a tale that carries a message that the filmmaker wants to give to the audience (Susanto, 1982). A movie is a complex social, psychological, and artistic symptom that is a composition containing narratives and visuals accompanied by words and music. Nowadays, the existence of movies in human presence is becoming essential and comparable to other forms of media.

METHOD

Design
The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative method in this study because the goal of this research is to investigate the illocutionary acts in utterances produced by the main character in a movie entitled *"Spider-Man: No Way Home"*. Gay, Mills, and Airasian (2012, p. 7) state that qualitative research is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting detailed narrative and visual which is nonnumerical data to acquire an understanding of a specific topic of interest. The researcher will also use content analysis to examine and understand the kinds of illocutionary acts in the main characters' utterances in the movie script "*Spider-Man: No Way Home*". Technically, the content analysis includes the use of a variety of symbols in communication, the application of standards in variety, and the formularization of a prediction in applying a particular analysis (Bungin, 2011).

Source of Data
The data from this research is the utterances conveyed by the main character in *"Spider-Man: No Way Home"* taken from the movie. The primary data of this research is utterances of the main character in conversations in "Spiderman: No Way Home" movie script. The script of *"Spider-Man: No Way Home"* movie is taken from https://www.scriptslug.com/script/spider-man-no-way-home-2021. The secondary data of this research is journals, book, and written sources that related to illocutionary acts in movie from the internet.

Procedures
The researcher will carry out the data collection procedure through several steps, as follows:
1. The researcher will watch every scene in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie carefully.
2. Searching and downloading "*Spider-Man: No Way Home"* movie scripts via the internet.
3. The researcher will transcribe every utterance of the main characters in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie script.
4. The researcher will marks the data that contains the kinds of illocutionary acts in the main characters' utterances.
5. Last, examining the collected data by categorizing it into kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory.

Data analysis
The researcher conduct the analyzing process of the data in this study using the technique pioneered by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). They divided the analysis technique into 3 stages, namely "Data Condensation", "Data Display", and "Drawing and Verifying Conclusion".
  1. ***Data condensation***

The first step taken to analyze the research data is data condensation. The process of choosing, concentrating, simplifying, summarizing, and modifying research data that has been obtained in the form of transcripts or field notes is referred to as data condensation (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, p. 31). The data to be analyzed in this study is the transcription of the main character's utterances in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie. The transcripts that have been made will be classified based on the illocutionary act theory from Searle (1979) and the SPEAKING theory from Hymes (1977) to answer the research questions that have been posed earlier.

2. Data display

The next step after data condensation in analyzing data is to display data. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014, p. 31), data display is a collection of data in the form of text or transcripts that have been compiled and compressed to draw and verify conclusions. At this step, the researcher will display the data that contains the kinds of illocutionary acts that exist in the main character's utterances and the context behind the illocutionary acts clearly and specifically.

3. Drawing and verifying conclusion

The last step is drawing and verifying conclusions. Qualitative analysts evaluate what is meant by writing patterns, explanations, causal pathways, and hypothesis statements from the beginning of data collection (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, p. 32). At this step, the researcher will draw conclusions from the data transcripts containing the kinds of illocutionary acts in the utterances of the main character in "Spiderman-Man: No Way Home" movie. Then the results will be verified in order to determine the validity of the data that has been obtained in the study. The verification process may be repeated to make it more reliable and credible.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The writer found 30 utterances containing illocutionary acts after analyzing illocutionary acts of the main characters in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. The writer classifies research data based on Searle's theory which is divided into five types, namely "representative", "directive", "commissive", "expressive", and "declarative". Then the writer further analyzes the context that constructs the illocutionary act using Hymes' theory. The writer found four out of five kinds of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances in Spider-Man: No Way Home movie based on John Searle's theory, namely "representative", "directive", "commissive", and "expressive". Below the author shows a table containing the percentage of data findings from the four types of illocutionary acts:

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Acts

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Directives	12	40%
2.	Representatives	8	27%

3.	Expressives	6	20%
4.	Commissives	4	13%
	Total	**30**	**100%**

Based on the table above, we can see that the writer identified four kinds of illocutionary acts that appear in the utterances delivered by the main characters in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie, namely representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The type of illocutionary act with the highest percentage is directive with a total of 12 data or 40%. Followed by a representative type in the second position with a total percentage of 27% consisting of 8 data. The third is the expressive type with 6 data with a percentage of 20%. And in the last position, there is an illocutionary act with a commissive type with a total data of 4 or as much as 13%. Below is the explanation of the types of illocutionary acts and the contexts that build them in each of the extracts that have been found.

1. Directives

In this study, the writer found 12 data that show directives type of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances with the highest percentage of 40%. The kinds of directives found in the main character's utterances in the "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie are in the form of prohibiting, ordering, asking, and requesting.

Extract 1 (00:01:31 p.3)
Bystander 1 : "She knows him."
Bystander 2 : "Are you Spider-Man's girlfriend?"
Spider-Man **: "Whoa whoa whoa. Please don't touch her."**

In the extract above, one type of illocutionary act in speech acts is directives. The form directive in this extract is prohibiting. It can be seen in Spider-Man's words "Whoa whoa whoa. Please don't touch her." Spider-Man prohibit the people to touch MJ, his girlfriend because the people asked MJ if she knew Spider-Man and if she was Spider-Man's girlfriend. Spider-Man doesn't want MJ to be touched and that would make MJ feel disturbed and insecure.

The context that builds the illocutionary acts above is analyzed using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes. The theory analyzes context with 8 elements, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction, and genre. The first elemen is setting dan scene. The setting in this extract is Madison Square

Garden. The scene is early in the morning when people are gathered watching the news on the Videotron. Next is participants. The participants involved in the conversation above are Spider-Man, bystanders, and MJ. Third element is ends. The end of the conversation is Spider-Man's utterance aims to prohibit bystanders from touching MJ. Fourth is act sequence. Act Sequence was the bystander said that MJ knew Spider-Man and asked if MJ was Spider-Man's girlfriend. MJ felt confused about answering that question so the bystander forced MJ to answer by shaking MJ's shoulder. Seeing this, Spider-Man immediately came to MJ and told the bystander not to touch MJ. Fifth element is key. The key of the conversation in the extract above is anxious and worried. Sixth elemen is instrumentalities. The instrument is face-to-face verbal communication. Seventh is norms of interaction. The norms in this data are Spider-Man prohibiting bystanders from touching MJ. And the last element is genre. The genre in this extract is dialogue.

2. Representatives

The researcher identified 8 data containing representatives type in the utterances of the main character in the "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie. The total percentage of this type is 27% and occupies the second position in the use of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances. The representative here is used to asserting and stating.

Extract 13 (00:02:27 p. 5)

MJ   : "We should go. We should go, come on!"
Spider-Man : "**But you said you don't want to swing.**"
MJ   : "Swing me. You should just swing me, yeah!"

In the extract above, there is one type of illocutionary act, namely representatives. The representatives form in this extract is asserting. MJ told Spider-Man to swing her away from that place. She wants to leave there as many people see them. But Spider-Man says "But you said you don't want to swing." with the intention of asserting to MJ that previously she said it was not okay when swinging and did not want to do it again. But MJ still forced Spider-Man to swing again.

The context that builds the above illocutionary acts is analyzed using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes. The theory analyzes context with 8 elements, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction, and genre. The first elemen is setting dan scene. This conversation takes place at the top of the Queensborough Bridge. The scene is in the morning when Spider-Man and MJ are standing there. Next is participants. Participants in this conversation are Spider-Man and MJ. Third element is ends. The end of the conversation is Spider-Man's utterance aims to assert to MJ that she doesn't want to swing anymore according to what she said earlier. Fourth is act sequence. Act Sequence was Spider-Man and MJ are at the top of the bridge and they attract the attention of the people around there. As a result, many people captured that moment by taking pictures and recording videos on their smartphones. MJ felt embarrassed and wanted to get out of there and forced Spider-Man to swing her. After hearing MJ's words, Spider-Man immediately asserted that previously MJ said she didn't want to swing anymore. Fifth element is key. The key is Spider-Man was confused by the request MJ made to him. Sixth elemen is instrumentalities. The language channel used in this extract is face-to-face verbal communication. Seventh is norms of interaction. Spider-Man asserts to MJ that she previously said that she doesn't want to swing anymore. And the last element is genre. The conversation category in this extract is dialogue.

3. Expressives

In this study, there are 6 data with a total percentage of 20% which shows the expressive type in the utterances said by the main character in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. The researcher identifies the use of directives in utterances in the form of apologizing, thanking, and surprising.

Extract 25 (00:37:39 p. 60)

MJ   : "Peter!"

Peter   : "**Hey! I'm so sorry for dragging you into this. Listen, you just gotta help me find these guys—**"

MJ   : "You don't have to apologize, okay? You got us a second shot at MIT."

     The extract above shows an example of the kind of illocutionary act, which is expressives in the form of apologizing. It can be seen in Peter's words "I'm so sorry for dragging you into this. Listen, you just gotta help me find these guys--" Peter felt guilty and bad for involving MJ in the mess he had made. Peter asks MJ for help in finding Spider-Man's enemies from other universes who have been dragged into their universe. Peter could not find the enemies alone. As a result, he asked for help from MJ. Peter was afraid and worried that the enemies would endanger his universe.

     The context that builds the above illocutionary acts is analyzed using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes. The theory analyzes context with 8 elements, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction, and genre. The first elemen is setting dan scene. The setting for this conversation is in the foyer of Dr. strange's residence. The scene is in the morning when MJ just comes inside and meets Peter. Next is participants. The participants in this conversation are Peter and MJ. Third element is ends. The end of the conversation is Peter said his apologies for making MJ get carried away in the trouble he had and moreover he asked her for help to fix the problem. Fourth is act sequence. Act Sequence was MJ, Ned, and Dr. Strange have just entered the Sanctum Sanctorum, the residence of Dr. Strange. MJ sees Peter and calls him. MJ approached Peter. Then Peter spoke to MJ. He apologized to MJ for dragging her into the mess and intended to ask for her help. Hearing Peter's words, MJ said that he didn't need to apologize because Peter had given her a second chance to get in at MIT. Fifth element is key. The tone of this conversation is serious and intimate. Sixth elemen is instrumentalities. The choice of a channel in the conversation above is face-to-face verbal communication. Seventh is norms of interaction. The norm of interaction that Peter created was apologizing to MJ. And the last element is genre. In the conversation above, the type of delivery used is dialogue.

Extract 26 (00:47:49 p. 74)

MJ   : "Oh, Peter, hey!"

Peter   : "Hey, uh... did those guys come through yet? There should be an electric guy and a sand guy."

MJ   : "Yeah, they're all here and locked up."

Peter   : "Okay, perfect. I'm gonna just stay here for a bit and try and fix some of this damage so they don't blame it on me again."

MJ   : "Okay."

Peter   : "**But hey, I uh... I couldn't do any of this without you so... thank you.**"

MJ   : "Yeah, of course."

     Based on the extract above, the illocutionary act is expressive in the form of thanking. It can be seen in Peter's words *"But hey, I uh... I couldn't do any of this without you so... thank you."* Peter thanks MJ for helping him catch Spider-Man's enemies from other

universes. MJ helped Peter put the enemies into a cage called the wizard's dungeon which was in Ancient Chamber. MJ watches over them all while Peter fixes the power line that was damaged by his fight to catch the enemies. Peter is so grateful for what MJ did for him.

The context that builds the above illocutionary acts is analyzed using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes. The theory analyzes context with 8 elements, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction, and genre. The first elemen is setting dan scene. This conversation takes place in two different places simultaneously. From Peter's side, this conversation was set in a forest. Meanwhile, from MJ's side, this conversation took place in Ancient Chamber. Next is participants. The participants in this conversation are Peter and MJ. Third element is ends. The end of the conversation is Peter thanks MJ for helping him catch the enemies. Fourth is act sequence. Act Sequence was Peter calls MJ and asking if Electro and Sandman, enemies from another universe, have entered the dungeon in the Ancient Chamber. Then MJ confirmed to Peter that they were locked up. Peter can not come to Ancient Chamber because he has to repair the damage to the power lines from his fight with Electro. Peter thanks MJ for the help she has given. Peter feels he can not do it all without MJ. Fifth element is key. The tone of this conversation is informal and intimate. Sixth elemen is instrumentalities. This conversation used the flow of verbal communication via phone. Seventh is norms of interaction. Peter does the norms of interaction by thanking MJ for the help she has given to him. And the last element is genre. The type of delivery in the conversation above is dialogue.

4. Commisives

The researcher found 4 data that belong to the commissive type with a total percentage of 13%. This type is seen in the main character's speech and functions to promising and offering.

Extract 29 (00:26:50 p. 45)

Peter : "Come on, pick up, pick up, pick up, pick up..."

Flash : "Dude, what? I'm busy."

Peter : "Flash, where's the MIT mixer?"

Flash : "Why?"

Peter : "Because I need to come and talk to someone. I'm trying to get Ned and MJ a second chance at getting in."

Flash : "What's in it for me? I'm risking a lot just talking to you."

Peter : "Flash, please come on, help me!"

Flash : "You know what I want."

Peter : "**Okay, I'll tell everyone that you're my best friend.**"

In the extract above, there is one type of illocutionary act that appears, namely commissives in the form of promising. At that time Peter was calling Flash, one of his classmates. He said that "Okay, I'll tell everyone that you're my best friend." Peter's utterance is a sentence in the form of a promise. Peter made a promise to Flash because he wanted to ask him for help. Flash will help him if Peter complies with the request Flash gives him. Flash asked Peter to tell everyone that Flash is his best friend. Peter turns to Flash for help because he wants to meet someone to ask for a second chance so he, MJ, and Ned can be getting in at MIT. Only Flash knows where this person is. Flash wants to help him on the condition that Peter must keep his promise to Flash.

The context that builds the above illocutionary acts is analyzed using the SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes. The theory analyzes context with 8 elements, namely setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction, and genre. The first elemen is setting dan scene. The setting for this conversation takes place in two different places. From Peter's side, it happened on Bleeker Street. Meanwhile, from Flash's side, this conversation is taking place in the MIT Club Lounge. The scene is in the morning when Peter calls Flash. Next is participants. The participants in this conversation are Peter and Flash. Third element is ends. The end of the conversation is Peter promised Flash that he would help him. Fourth is act sequence. Act Sequence was Peter walks out of Sanctum Sanctorum and calls Flash. He asked Flash where the MIT mixer was because he wanted to meet someone there. Peter asks Flash for help where the event is taking place. But Flash wants to help him on one condition Peter must tell everyone that Flash is his best friend. As a result, Peter promised to say that as long as Flash would help him. Fifth element is key. The tone of this conversation is pleading. Sixth elemen is instrumentalities. The channel used in this conversation is verbal communication via the telephone. Seventh is norms of interaction. Peter interacts by making promises to Flash. And the last element is genre. The type of conversation in this extract is dialogue.

Discussion

This study analyzes the kinds of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. In analyzing the research data, the researcher uses the theory of illocutionary acts proposed by John Searle (1979). An illocutionary act is performed by a speaker who says something with the right intention and context and not based on a particular effect produced by saying something (Cruse, 2006). The illocutionary act theory was first introduced by Austin (1962). Then developed by Searle (1979). Searle divides illocutionary acts into 5 types, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

The researcher found 30 data in this study that identified the types of illocutionary acts in the utterances said by the main characters in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie. There are four types found, namely directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. Unfortunately, the researcher did not find declarative illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances in the film. The most common type of illocutionary act found by the researcher in this study was directives with a total of 12 data and a percentage of 40%. Directives are utterances that try to get the speech partner to do something. This speech is an attempt by a speaker to make the speech partner take an action in accordance with what they said. The researcher found the types of directives in the form of prohibiting, ordering, asking, and requesting. The second type of illocutionary act found is representative. It is found in 8 data with a total percentage of 27%. Representatives are utterances that tell people the truth about something. This utterance binds the speaker to something that happened and to the truth of the proposition expressed. This study shows that representative types are in the form of asserting and stating. The third type of illocutionary act identified by the researcher is expressive. This type was found in 6 extracts with a total percentage of 20%. Expressive is utterance that shows an expression of the feelings and attitudes of a speaker. This utterance states or expresses the psychological state of a speaker which is determined by conditions of sincerity about the state of an event specified in the propositional content. The researcher found expressive types in the form of apologizing, thanking, and surprising. The last type of illocutionary act found in this study is commissive. This type has a total of 4 extracts

with a total percentage of 13% and is the type that is the least found in the speech of the main character in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie. Commissive is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out what is stated in his speech. The results showed that the commissive types in this study were in the form of offering, promising, and swearing.

CONCLUSION

After completing the analysis, the researcher discovered four kinds of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances in the "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie. The four kinds are directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. The writerexamines the findings of this study using the theory of illocutionary acts from John Searle (1979) and concludes that the most frequently used type of illocutionary act and has the highest percentage in the speech of the main character in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie is a directive with a total of 12 or 40%. The directive forms found in the main character's utterances are asking, forbidding, ordering, and requesting. Furthermore, the second type found is representative with the amount of data 8 or 27%. This type is characterized by assering and stating forms. The third is expressive illocutionary act. There are 6 data that present this illocutionary act or as much as 20%. This type is shown in the form of apologizing, thanking, and surprised. The last type found is commissive. This type contains 4 data or as much as 13%. The commissive type is shown by offering, swearing, and promising. The writer did not find any data of declarative type in the utterances delivered by the main character in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.

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