ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *GUARDIAN OF THE GALAXY* MOVIE (2014)

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to identify the illocutionary act that performed by Peter Quill and his team that are Gamora, Drax, and Rocket, and also to analyze the context of situation of those illocutionary acts. This research used speech act theory which is the illocutionary act. This research used qualitative research as the design and used content analysis. The data of this research were dialogue, conversation, and statement from the guardian of the galaxy movie. This research has two data sources which is the guardian of the galaxy movie (2014), and the script of film itself. The data of this research have been analyzed uses the illocutionary act. The result of this research found that there are the illocutionary act that has been performed by Peter and his team namely; declarative, assertive, expressive, directives, and commissive. Also from those illocutionary acts which identified by the researcher, it performed with the context of a situation which are setting (s), participant (p), ends (e), act sequence (a), key (k), instrumentalities (i), norms (n), genre (g).
Keywords: Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Context, Peter Quill and his team, *Guardian of the Galaxy*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tindak ilokusi yang dilakukan oleh Peter Quill dan timnya yaitu Gamora, Drax, dan Rocket, serta menganalisis konteks situasi dari tindak ilokusi tersebut. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori tindak tutur yaitu ilokusi. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif sebagai desain dan menggunakan analisis isi. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa dialog, percakapan, dan pernyataan dari film the guardian of the galaxy(2014). Penelitian ini memiliki dua sumber data yaitu film The guardian of the galaxy (2014), dan naskah film itu sendiri. Data penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan ilokusi. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa terdapat ilokusi yang dilakukan oleh Peter dan timnya yaitu; deklaratif, asertif, ekspresif, direktif, dan komisif. Juga dari ilokusi yang diidentifikasi oleh peneliti dilakukan dengan konteks situasi yaitu setting (s), participant (p), end (e), act sequence (a), key (k), instrumentities (i), norma (n), genre (g).
Kata kunci: Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, konteks, Peter Quill dan timnya, Guardian of the Galaxy

A. INTRODUCTION

Illocutionary is an action that performed via utterances with more than one function that is why illocutionary act is very unique. One sentence that uttered by the speaker can have more than one statement it can also serves as an offer depends on the speaker, the hearer, and the situation or condition of both of the conversation party.

The researcher decided to analyze the illocutionary act in the *Guardian of the galaxy* movie is because the researcher found out that there are some utterances that may be categorized as illocutionary act in the dialogues of Peter Quill and team. The Guardian of the Galaxy was a film by Marvel and Disney and released in 2014. The movie was about a human named Peter Quill who was only half a human and kidnapped by the alien. He then lived in the other galaxy and went on an adventure with his team across the universe.

The theory of Speech Act, specifically Illocutionary Act was very appropriate to be applied in this research in analyzing the characters utterance. The reason was because in the movie the researcher found out that sometimes the characters especially Quill's team used an utterance to perform an act in many occasion, both in direct and indirect way, that is why the researcher decided used Speech Act theory specifically speech act classification in order to analyze the dialogues from the characters in Guardian of Galaxy (2014) movie and through its context.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Bellow were contained the related theories and review of previous studies. This study focused on theories of motivation which needed to explore and answered the questions stated.

1. Speech act

Speech act is the ways human express their thoughts via the utterances (Yule 47). Yule stated that speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. This means that both speaker and heard are needed in the process and also by the circumstances that surrounding the utterance. The circumstances, including other utterances, are called as the speech event (47). There are three different type of speech act namely, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. And the focus of this research is illocutionary act which will be explained bellow.

2. Illocutionary act

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. People might say utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance (Yule 48). According to Searle, there are five categories of illocutionary acts (12). Those categories are declarations, assertive, expressive, directives, and

commisive.

a. Declarations

To show the declaration the speaker should have an important special institutional role, in a specific context, because the speaker can even change the world via their utterances.

For example:

a. Priest : " I now pronounce you husband and wife"
b. Referee : "You're out!"

From the two examples above we can see that the speaker that spoken the declaration indeed has some special institutional role as they produce the utterance. The priest has the intuitional role to pronounce couple as husband and wife in their wedding after the blessing.

b. Assertive

Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions, are all example of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is (53). It is when the speaker stated what they believe or not.

For Example:

a. "The earth is flat"
b. "It was a warm sunny day"

In the examples above it can be seen that the speaker who delivers the representatives are the one that believes the case or not. For example the speaker may believe the earth is flat instead of round and uttered the utterance via speech act. Another example is the speaker may believe that yesterday was a warm sunny day while in the other hand in fact it was a very hot day for others.

c. Expressive

The expressive are the kind of act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

For example:

a. Maria : "I'm really sorry!"
b. Budi : "Congratulations!"

On the examples above it can be seen that expressive is used by Maria and Budi to express the psychological states that they experience. For example when the Maria said "I'm really sorry" it means that speaker expresses regret and when Budi said "congratulations!" it means to express joy.

d. Directives

Directive is when the speaker uttered what they want from others. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and they can be positive or negative. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to

make the world fit the words via the hearer.

For example:
a. Ben   : "Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black."
b. Mila   : "Could you lend me a pen, please?"
c. Putri   : "Don't touch that"

e. Commisive

The commisive are those kinds of act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group.

For example:
a. George : "I'll be back"
b. Victor : "I'm going to get it right next time"
c. Haris : "We will nor do that"

3. Ifid

Illocutionary Force Indicating Device also known very well shorted as IFID is the most obvious device to indicating the illocutionary force. It is an expression where there is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed (Yule 49). The verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act of being performed is being called as a performative verb or shorten as (Vp). The example verb that can be used as the Vp are words such as "promise" and "warn" are the example that can become Vp and create a very clear IFID. However the speaker is not always performing their speech act in a very explicitly way, sometimes they describe the speech act being performed. This can be seen from the example the phone conversation between Sofia and Robin below.

For example:
Sofia   : "No, she's not here"
Robin   : "I'm asking you, can i talk to her"
Sofia   : "And I'm telling you, SHE'S NOT HERE!"

In the conversation above from (Yule 50), both Sofia and Robin have described and drawn the attention to the illocutionary force with the use performative verb of 'ask' and 'tell' in their utterances.

4. Context

Context is one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the Language. Yule states that context simply means the physical environment in which a word is used (21). There are approximately eight concept of describing the context of situation which used the word of speaking for various factors that deems to be relevant (Hymes qtd in Wardhaugh 243-244) The eight concept can be seen as follows.

a. S (Setting and Scene)

Setting refers to the time and place, i.e., the concrete physical circumstances in which the speech event takes a place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the

occasion.

b. **P (Participants)**

The participants are various combinations which include speaker and listener, addressor and addressee, sender and receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles such as gender, status, age or profession of the participants.

c. **E (Ends)**

Ends refer to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of annex change as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions.

d. **A (Act Sequence)**

Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at the hand.

e. **K (Key)**

Key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, and soon.

f. **I (Instrumentalities)**

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen. Formal, written, legal language is one instrumentality.

g. **N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)**

Norms of interaction and interpretation refer to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return and soon. In other words, the meaning of norms here are the social rules that governs the event and the action and reaction of participants.

h. **G (Genre)**

Genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterances; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture and editorials.

C. **RESEARCH METHOD**

1. **Research design**

The approach that applied in this research was qualitative research approach. According to Schreiber qualitative data are generally non numerical but have a greater variety sources. The data sources are generally categorized as verbal and non-verbal. Non-verbal data sources include items such as student concept maps, kinship diagrams, pictures, video, movie, art and print advertisements (2001). Therefore, this research categorized as qualitative research because the source of this research was the *Guardian of The Galaxy (2014)* movie which categorized as movie.

2. Data sources

The data of this research were all the utterances from of Peter Quill team; Peter, Gamora, Drax, and Rocket which are categorized as illocutionary act that can be indicated by the IFID that contained in the utterances.

The main data source of this research was the film Guardian of Galaxy that released in the 2014. The researcher used all the dialogues script from the film, film scenes, acts performed by characters as the primary data source of this research that related to the research.

3. Data collection

In this research, there are some techniques that the researcher uses to get the data. The techniques are watching the film, reading and understanding the dialogue, and also the scene. The data collections are obtained from the following steps: first was watching and understanding the Maleficent 2014 film. Second was reading the script. The last was highlighting.

4. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the data are analyzed with three linked sub processes of Miles and Huberman, "data reduction, data display, and conclusions: drawing/verification (429)". First is data reduction. In the first step, after the researcher has finished in her collected data, she collects the data seriously and carefully that is related with the theory used in the research questions. Second is data display. In the second step, the researcher starts to answer the research questions through the organized data of previous studies and the related theories. Third is conclusion. In the last step, the researcher makes the conclusion of all the data which valid and relevant in answering the research questions and this step contains the result for this research.

5. Research instrument

In this present research, the research instrument is the researcher himself as he did the research by watching the film, collects, analyzes, and concludes the data.

6. Triangulation

This type of triangulation is the use of multiple theories or hypotheses when examining a situation of phenomenon. In this research, the researcher used data triangulation taken from the other relevant sources to get better results and validity. The purpose of this data triangulation in this research was to strength then the validity of this present research which all its results that is supported by related data from relevant sources such as articles, and journal.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Types of Illocutionary Act

a. Declaration

Declaration was part of illocutionary act that performed by the speaker who has the special institutional role and used it via their utterances to change the word or the situation (Yule 53), as for in this

research the researcher has found the data that can be seen as the declaration from the conversation between Peter and his team.

Data1: 00:45:31

Peter Quill: *Hey! Nobody is killing anybody on my ship!*

In the movie there was the speech uttered by Peter as he wanted to stop his team member; Gamora and Drax from their argument. From his speech we could see that the meaning was he used his role as the owner of the ship and declared to them by stating that he was the owner of the ship

b. Assertive

Assertive is when the speaker uttered what they are believe or about the fact they know to be the case or not to the hearer through the conversation. In the movie the researcher has found that there are proof that can be seen as the assertions.

Data2: 01:01:09-01:01:11:
Ronan: You are the one who transmitted the message? Drax : *You killed my wife. You killed my daughter!*

Data 3: minutes 00:18:01-00:18:10

Gamora : *You have the bearing of a man of honor.*
Peter Quill : *Well, you know, I wouldn't say that. People say it about me, all the time, but it's not something. I would ever say about myself.*

From the data above we can see that the speaker which is Drax, Peter and Gamora stated about the fact that they knew and believe. Drax believe that Ronan was the one killed his daughter and Peter and Gamora both of them just uttered their statement about something they believe or see.

c. Expressive

Expressive was the kind of illocutionary when the speaker acted of express their feelings via the utterances, such as when they were happy, angry or sad. In this research there were some utterances by the character of Peter and his team expressed their feelings about each other via the utterances. This can be seen from the data below.

Data4:00:12: 10-00:12:11:

Yondu : Well, where are you at now, boy?
Peter Quill : *I feel really bad about this but I'm not going to tell you that.*

Data 5 : Minutes 01:16:57

Peter Quill *: Thank you, Groot. Thank you. See? Groot's the only one of you has a clue. Guys. Come on. Yondu is gonna be here in two seconds. He expects to hear this big plan of ours. I need your help. I look around at us. You know what I see? Losers. I mean, like, folks*

who have lost stuff. And we have. Man, we have. All of us. Our home, our families, normal lives. And, usually, life takes more that it gives, but not today. Today, it's given us something. It has given us a chance.

Data 6: Minutes 01:28:47-01:28

Drax   :*I want you all to know that I am grateful to your acceptance after my blunders. It is pleasing to once again have friends. You, Quill, are my friend.*

Peter Quill : *Thanks.*

From those three shows that how Peter and Drax really stated about how they feel to others via their utterances. Peter told Yondu how is felt bad and also he stated about how grateful to Groots. And also in data 6 Peter and Drax stated to each other about how they feel grateful for each other as friends.

d. Directives

Directives were the kinds act of illocutionary act which where the speaker performed it when the wanted someone to do something for them or when they expressed what they wanted from the other whether it was an order, request, suggestion (Yule).

Data 7: minutes 00:18:31-00:18:39

Gamora : This wasn't the plan. (Gamora want to stab Peter and Rocket came to attack Gamora)

Rocket : *Put him in the bag. Put him in the bag! No! Not her, him! Learn genders,man. Biting? That's not fair!*

Data 8:minutes 00:24:10-00:24:18

Peter Quill *: (Peter saw a guard fiddling with his walkman) Hey. Put that away. Hey! Listen to me, you big blue bastard. Take those headphones off. That's mine. Those belong to impound. That tape and that player is mine! (Peter electrocuted by the prison guard) Hooked on a feeling, Blue Swede, 1973. That song belongs to me!*

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora   : How are gonna sell it when we and it
are still here? Peter   : My friend Rocket, here, has
escaped 22 prisons.

Rocket   : *We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu* to *retrieve your bounty.*retrieve your bounty.

Data 10: 00:44:39-00:44:45

Peter Quill   : *Yo, Ranger Rick! What are you doing? You can't take apart my ship without asking me! See, what is this?*

Rocket   : *Don't touch that! It's a bomb*

Data 11: Minutes 00:45:30

Drax   : If it's a weapon, we should use it

against Ronan. Gamora : *Put it down, you fool. You'll destroy us all*

Data 12 : minutes 00:45:31

Peter Quill : *Hey! Nobody is killing anybody on my ship! We're stuck together until we get the money.*

From the data 7 until 11 shows the proof about the character of Peter Quills and team stated about the directives via their utterances when they asked other to do what they want from others.

e. Commisive

Commisive was an act that the speaker used when they committed to something about their future action or plan or when the speaker promised to something or refused where it can perform by the speaker alone or with their team.

Data 13: Minutes 00:14:59

Gamora : *It will be your doom. If this happens again, you'll be facing our father without his prize.*

Data 14: Minutes 00:19:19

Gamora : You should have learned.

Peter Quill : *I don't learn. One of my issues.*

Data 15: Minutes 00:22:39-00:23:06

Rocket : *I guess most of Nova Corps wanna uphold the laws, but these ones here, they're corrupt and cruel. But, hey, that's not my problem. I am not gonna be here long. I've escape 22 prisons. This one's no different. You're lucky the broad showed up, because otherwise, me and Groot would be collecting that bounty right now, and you"d be getting drawn and quartered by Yondu and those Ravagers.*

Data 16: minutes 00:28:57-00:29:06

Drax : *Her life is not yours to take. He killed my family. I shall kill one of his in return.*

Data 17: Minutes 00:29:37

Gamora : I'm no family to Ronan or Thanos. I'm your only hope at stopping him.

Drax : *Woman, your words mean nothing to me!*

Data 18: Minutes: 00:31:44

Gamora :That Orb is my opportunity to get away from Thanos and Ronan. If you free us, I'll lead you to the buyer directly and I'll split the profit between the three of us.

Data 19: minutes 00:39:06-00:39:12

Gamora : Why is this one here?

Peter Quill : We promised him he could stay by your side until he kills your boss. I always keep my promises, when they're to muscle-bound whack-jobs who will kill me if I don't. Here you go.

Data 20: 00:42:37-00:42:42

Gamora : Put what back?

Peter Quill : *Here. Get them to the ship. I will be right back*.

From data 13 until 20 shows about the character performed the commisive via the utterances when they committed about the future action they will took and also when they refused something that others told them to do for the example in the data 14 when Gamora asked Peter to learned and he refused to her.

2. **Context of Those Illocutionary Act Utterances**

Context was one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the language. A context can support a range of the meanings.

a. **S (Setting and Scene)**

Setting referred to the time and place, i.e., the concrete physical circumstances in which the speech event takes a place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the occasion.

Data 10: 00:44:39-00:44:45

Peter Quill : *Yo, Ranger Rick! What are you doing? You can't take apart my ship without asking me! See, what is this?*

As the data 10 above really show about the setting place of the movie is the ship which has been uttered by Peter himself as the owner of ship

b. **P (Participants)**

The participants were various combinations which included speaker and listener, addressee, sender and receiver.

Data 12 :00:45:31

Peter Quill : *Hey! Nobody is killing anybody on my ship! We're stuck together until we get the money.*

The participants on data above are Peter Quill's and team which are Gamora, Drax, Rockett, and Groot, and in the data 12 Peter as the speaker who uttered his speech to Rocket and Rocket as the hearer and also received and second is Peter as the speaker who delivered the message to his team who are as the listener and receiver.

c. **E (Ends)**

Ends referred to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of annex change as well as to the personal goals that participants sought to accomplish on particular occasions. From the data 9 bellow we can see that The Goal of the speech event that happened above was how they (Peter and team) could sell the orb

they got. When Gamora as the first speaker uttered about how they would sell the orb and Peter as the hearer also responded by told them about his friend and Rocket gave the answer of they will do it.

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora : *How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here?*

Peter : *My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons.*

Rocket : *We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu to retrieve your bounty.*

d. A (Act Sequence)

Act sequence referred to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at the hand.

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora : How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here? Peter : My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons.

Rocket : *We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu to retrieve your bounty.*

The act of the dialogue above was about Peter and Gamora getting the information from Rocket about how they would sell the orb and Rocket gave the suggestion for them to head straight to Yondu and retrieve the bounty by sell the orb.

e. K (Key)

Key referred to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, and soon. **Data 9: minutes 00:31:32**

Gamora : How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here? Peter : My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons.

Rocket : *We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu to retrieve your bounty.*

The key of the dialogue above was about spirit of the particular message from Rocket about how to sell the orb. The suggestion from Rocket had the spirit that received by Peter and Gamora.

f. I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentalities referred to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen.

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora : How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here? Peter : My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons.

Rocket : *We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to*

Yondu to retrieve your bounty.

The instrument on the dialogue above was a verbal communication with non- formal style. Because the conversation above between Peter, Gamora and Rocket used the direct speaking and they delivered message via the utterances.

g. N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)

Norms of interaction and interpretation referred to the specific behaviors and properties that attached to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return and soon.

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora : How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here? Peter : My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons.

Rocket : We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu to retrieve your bounty.

The norms of the dialogue above and almost all the data that has been found uses non-formal language because it happened between friends which are Peter Quill and team.

h. G (Genre)

Data 9: minutes 00:31:32

Gamora : How are we gonna sell it when we and it are still here? Peter : My friend Rocket, here, has escaped 22 prisons

Rocket : We're getting out. And then we're headed straight to Yondu to retrieve your bounty.

Genre referred to clearly demarcated types of utterances; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture and editorials. The genre on the dialogue above was the dialogue since Peter and hid team has a conversation with the participant which is the speaker and hearer.

E. CONCLUSION

For the first research question, that is, what are the type of Illocutionary Act via the utterances that performed by the Peter Quill's team which are Peter, Gamora, Drax and Rocket. The types of illocutionary are declarative, assertive, expressive, directives, and commisive.

The second research question was what are the context of situation of those illocutionary acts that perform via the utterances. Types of context of situation via the utterances that performed of the movie are (s) setting such as Peter Quill's ship, (p) participant which are Peter, Gamora, Drax, and Rockett, (e) ends which is can be seen from the goal of Peter and his team to sell the orb, (a) act when Peter and Gamora talked about how they were going to sell the orb, (k) key was about spirit of the

particular message from Rocket about how to sell the orb. The suggestion from Rocket had the spirit that received by Peter and Gamora, (i) instrumental was when Peter, Gamora and Rocket used the direct speaking and they delivered message via the utterances, (n) norms is when they used non-formal language because it happened between friends, and (g) genre was the dialogue since Peter and hid team has a conversation.

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