

Expressive and Directive Speech Acts in Peter-Parker's Conversation in the Movie *Spider-Man 3*

¹Della Marta Shelviana, ²Sri Mulatsih

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

(¹311201902072@mhs.dinus.ac.id, ²sri.mulatsih@dsn.dinus.ac.id)

Abstract: This study aims to describe the analysis of expressive and directive speech act in Peter-Parker's conversations in the movie "Spider-Man 3". The theory of John R. Searle was used in this study to analyze expressive and directive speech acts. Searle states six forms of expressive speech act: thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome. Furthermore, Searle also states ten forms of directive speech act: order, command, request, ask, question, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise. Qualitative research method is used in this study by analyzing the dialogue and collecting data from the movie script. Descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The researcher found that there are seven kinds of expressive speech act and five kinds of directive speech act in Peter-parker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3". The result shows that there are seven kinds expressive speech act include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, thanking, introducing and praising. Furthermore, there are five kinds of directive speech act include requesting, questioning, commanding, prohibiting and suggesting. The collected data of expressive speech act can be classified with a total of 27 utterances, they are; apologizing (2 utterances), blaming (1 utterance), congratulating (1 utterance), greeting (13 utterances), thanking (4 utterances), introducing (2 utterances), and praising (4 utterances). Furthermore, there are also the collected data of directive speech act can be classified with a total of 23 utterances, they are; requesting (1 utterance), questioning (16 utterances), commanding (2 utterances), prohibiting (1 utterance), and suggesting (3 utterances).

Keywords: *speech act, expressive, directive, movie.*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Pragmatics is a relatively new era of linguistics and until recently there were no introductory texts available. The common definitions of pragmatics were: meaning in use or meaning in context. (Thomas, 2014, p. 1). Speech act is the part of pragmatics. A speech act is created when speaker/writer S makes an utterance U to hearer/reader H in context C (Allan, 1997, p. 454). The utterances performed by the speaker are an action which may contain words expressed their feeling, it is called speech act (Handayani, 2015, p. 100). As a human being, communication is important. Communication is used to share ideas, communicating with others, expressing their emotion and many else. By understanding the language and also the meaning of it people connected to each other (Handayani, 2015, p. 100).

In this study, researches focused on expressive and directive analysis in Peter-Paker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3". This movie released in 2007 and become the third and the last movie of Sam-Raimi's Spider-Man trilogy. This movie starring Tobey Maguire as

Peter Parker (Spider-Man) the famous Spider-Man. The story of this movie is about Peter's life, he continued his life and still become Spider-Man. In this movie presenting three villains who will fight Spider-Man, they are sandman, symbiote venom and Harry Osborn. This study aims to find out the kinds and the meanings of expressive and directives speech acts found in the Peter-Parker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3". Furthermore, this study used theoretical background of a taxonomy of illocutionary acts by John R. Searle. This taxonomy is alternative taxonomy by John R. Searle, he present a list of what he regard as the basic categories of illocutionary acts, this classification relates to Austin's. (Searle, 1975, p. 354)

1. Representative, this part is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition (Searle, 1975, p. 354).
2. Directives, this part is attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1975, p. 355).
3. Commissives, this part is that illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action (Searle, 1975, p. 356).
4. Expressives, this part is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1975, p. 356).
5. Declarations, this part is defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality (Searle, 1975, p. 358).

The researcher of this study only use two of five categories of illocutionary acts based on John-R-Searle's alternative taxonomy, they are expressive and directives speech act. This category is used by the researcher to analyze speech act in Peter-Parker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3".

Some previous studies have discussed about speech act. Ririn Nurul Azizah (2020) investigated directive and commissive speech acts in "Kartini" movie. She used Ibrahim's theory to analyze directive and commissive speech acts. This previous research used descriptive qualitative method. Reisha Nareswara and Bambang Suseno (2019) investigated about a pragmatics analysis of expression speech acts in the movie venom. They used speech act's theory by John R. Searle. They also used descriptive qualitative method. Nur Vita Handayani (2015) investigated about the use of expression speech acts in Hannah Montana Session 1. She used theory from Yule and also Searle. This previous research used descriptive qualitative method. Febi Rosella Wijaya and Jahuar Helmie (2019) investigated about an analysis of directive speech acts in the Fault in Our Stars movie script. They used Yule's theory and qualitative descriptive method used in this previous research. There are also the differences between recent study and previous studies. This recent study aims to analyze expressive and directive speech acts in Peter-Parker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3", this study also used theory of John R. Searle about illocutionary act. In the previous study they used different theory, for instance Ririn Nurul Azizah (2020) used Ibrahim's theory and Nur Vita Handayani used Yule's theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. Qualitative work is expressed in natural language, this work also employs small samples and it draws on cases chosen in an opportuistic sampling (Gerring, 2017, p. 18). The data source of this study was a superheros movie from Sony and Marvel that released in 2007 titled Spider-Man 3, this movie is the third movie of Sam Raimi's Spider-Man trilogy starring Tobey Maguire as Peter Parker (Spider-Man). In this

study, the researcher analyzes expressive and directive speech acts in Peter-Parker’s conversation in this movie.

In this study, the researcher listened to expressive and directive speech acts that the actor spoke. The data in this study is the dialogue of Peter-Parker that contain expressive and directive speech acts. The data are from of spoken language in a film Spider-Man 3, therefore researcher used observing method. The researcher observing the film thereupon write the expressive and directive speech acts found.

The steps of collecting data are as follow:

1. The researcher watched Spider-Man 3 movie on Netflix.
2. The researcher listened to expressive and directive speech act that spoken by Peter Parker.
3. The researcher observed the conversation of Peter Parker.
4. The researcher analyzed the collected data and wrote the meaning of expressive and directive speech acts in Spider-Man 3 movie.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussion are divided into two sections. The first section is an analysis about the kinds of expressive speech act in Peter Parker’s conversation in Spider-Man 3 movie. The second section is an analysis about the kinds of directives speech act in Peter-Parker’s conversation in the Spider-Man 3 movie.

a) Expressive Speech Act

In this part, the researcher found seven kinds of expressive speech act that spoken by Peter Parker; they are apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, thanking, introducing and praising. Below is the analysis of expressive speech act in Peter-Paker’s conversation. As a result, the researcher discovered 26 utterances of expressive speech acts spoken by Peter Parker. The data are contain expressive of apologizing (2 uterances), expressive of blaming (1 utterance), expressive of congratulating (1 utterance), expressive of greeting (13 utterances), expressive of thanking (4 utterances), expressive of introducing (2 utterances), and expressive of praising (4 utterances). The results of the analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Expressive Speech Act

No	The Types of Expressive Act	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Expressive of Apologizing	2	7%
2.	Expressive of Blaming	1	4%
3.	Expressive of Congratulating	1	4%
4.	Expressive of Greeting	13	48%
5.	Expressive of Thanking	4	15%
6.	Expressive of Introducing	2	7%
7.	Expressive of Praising	4	15%
TOTAL		27	100%

1. Apologizing

Apologizing is defined as an expression of regret (Nareswara & Suseno, 2019, p. 42). The speaker asked an apology.

Context: Peter apologizes to Mr.Ditkovitch because, he have yelled at him yesterday.

Peter: "Listen, **I'm really sorry for what happened earlier**. I shouldn't have yelled about the door. It was nothing to be angry about"

Mr. Ditkovitch: "It's not big deal. But if you feel that bad about it, you can buy me pizza sometime. Today's good"

Peter: "Okay"

That speech is a form of apologizing. Peter make a speech that aims to apologies to Mr. Ditkovitch. Peter says, "I'm really sorry what happened earlier", in here Peter feels regret towards Mr. Ditkovitch because he have yelled at Mr.Ditkovitch yesterday, it is the kind of apologizing.

2. Blaming

This part is when the speaker trying to say on somebody that the responsibility for something done wrongly.

Context: Peter, Aunt May and Captain Stacy at the Police Station, Captain Stacy explained that the one who killed Ben Parker was Flint Marko, and Captain Stacy tried to catch him. But, Peter got mad at Captain Stacy because he done anything for his uncle's case.

Captain Stacy: "We're doing our job. We will catch him"

Peter: "**No, you're not doing your job**. I watched my uncle die, and we chased down the wrong man. Now you're telling me you had suspicions for two years? Witnessess?"

That speech is a form of blaming. Peter make a speech that aims to blame captain Stacy. Peter says, "No, you're not doing your job", in here Peter said that captain Stacy does not doing his job well as a cop. In two years, the police can solve Ben-Parker's case. Peter looks angry towards Captain Stacy and blame him since the police catch the wrong man and lost the real killer. It is the kind of blaming.

3. Congratulating

Congratulating is a kind of expressive speech act that used when the speaker want to congratulate someone.

Context: Peter congratulates MJ for her performance on the show.

Peter: "MJ!"

MJ: "Peter!"

Peter: "**Congrats!**"

That speech is a form of congratulating. Peter make a speech that aims to congratulate MJ, her girlfriend for her performance on the show. Peter says, "congrats!", in here Peter said congratulations to MJ since MJ doing great in the show, Peter so proud of her and congratulates her. It is the kind of congratulating.

4. Greeting

This is the kind of expressive speech act that used when speaker greets someone, this part is also called expression of welcoming.

Context: Peter Parker (Spider-Man) greets all his fans.

Peter (Spider-Man): "**Hi, guys!**"

The fans: "Spider-Man, Spider-Man!"

That speech is a form of greeting. Peter make a speech that aims to greet his fans. Peter says, "Hi, guys!", in here Peter greets all his fans. It is the kind of greeting.

5. Thanking

Thanking is the kind of expressive speech act that used when speaker wants to give thanking to the hearer.

Context: MJ comes to Peter's apartment and trying to cheer him up, because MJ care about Peter.

MJ: "Peter, I'm here because I care about you. And I know that you made a mistake and tat you feel guilty..but I wanna be here for you"

Peter: "Okay. I get it. **Thank you.** But I'm fine. I don't need your help."

MJ: "Everybody needs help sometimes, Peter. Even Spider-Man"

That speech is a form of thanking. Peter make a speech that aims to thank MJ. Peter says, "Thank you", in here Peter is thanking to MJ about the help, but Peter said that he does not need anyone help. She refuse MJ's help but still say thank you to her. It is the kind of thanking.

6. Introducing

Introducing is the part of expressive speech act that used when the speaker want to intoduce someone. This speech act also used to express introductions to new people.

Context: Peter and MJ meet Gwen in the restaurant and Peter introducing MJ to Gwen.

Gwen: "Hello. I'm Gwen Stacy"

MJ: "Hi"

Peter: "**This is Mary Jane Watson**"

Gwen: "Oh! Oh, it's so nice to finally meet you. Pete talks about you all the time.

MJ: "Oh?"

Peter: "**Gwen is my lab partner in Dr. Connors' class.**"

That speech is a form of introducing. Peter make a speech that aims to introduce MJ to Gwen. Peter says, "This is Mary Jane Watson", in here Peter is introduce MJ to Gwen. Furthermore, Peter also introduce Gwen to MJ, Peter says, "Gwen is my lab partner in Dr. Connors' class." It is the kind of introducing.

7. Praising

Praising is the part of expressive speech act that used to express psychological statement to express amazement to what speaker feels (Nareswara & Suseno, 2019, p. 44).

Context: MJ asks Peter about her perfomance and Peter said she was great.

MJ: "Was I good?"

Peter: "Good? **You were great.** You were--"

MJ: "You said great."

That speech is a form of praising. Peter make a speech that aims to praise MJ about her perfomance. Peter says, "You were great", in here Peter is praising MJ abouther performance in the show. It is the kind of thanking.

b) Directive Speech Act

In this part, the researcher found five kinds of directive speech act that spoken by Peter Parker; they are requesting, questioning, commanding, prohibiting and suggesting. Below is the analysis of directive speech act in Peter-Paker's conversation. As a result, the researcher discovered 23 utterances of directive speech acts spoken by Peter Parker. The data are contain directive of Requesting (1 utterance), directive of questioning (16 utterances), directive of commanding (2 utterances), directive of prohibiting (1 utterance), and directive of suggesting (3 utterances). The results of the analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Directive Speech Act

No	The Types of Directive Act	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Directive of Requesting	1	4%
2.	Directive of Questioning	16	70%
3.	Directive of Commanding	2	9%
4.	Directive of Prohibiting	1	4%
5.	Directive of Suggesting	3	13%
TOTAL		23	100%

1. Requesting

Requesting is the part of directive speech act that used when speaker want the hearer to do something.

Context: Eddie got affected by symbiote, and Peter asked Eddie to take off the suit (the symbiote).

Peter: "Eddie, the suit you gotta take it off"

Eddie: "Oh, you'd like that, wouldn't you?"

That speech is a form of requesting. Peter make a speech that aims to request. Peter says, "Eddie, the suit you gotta take it off", in here Peter asked Eddie to take off that suit. It is the kind of requesting.

2. Questioning

Questioning is the part of directive speech act that used when speaker want to ask someone about some informations. This speech act usually uttered because of the curiosity of the speaker (Azizah, 2020, p. 257)

Context: Peter asked the doctor about Harry's condition.

Peter: "How is he?"

Doctor: "He's gonna be okay. But there's been some memory impairment. Particularly his short-term memory. Right now he can't remember the accident or anything that happened to him recently"

Peter: "Is it permanent?"

Doctor: "It could be. Only time will tell. He's awake if you wanna see him."

Peter: "Oh. Maybe I should wait."

That speech is a form of questioning. Peter make a speech that aims to ask the doctor about Harry's condition. Peter says, "How is he?" and the doctor answered Peter's question. Then, Peter says, "is it permanent?", in here he still aks the doctor because he looks curious about

that. It is the kind of questioning.

3. Commanding

This part is almost same as requesting. Commanding is the part of directive speech act that used when speaker want the interlocutor to do something. The difference between commanding and requesting is command has stronger effect (Azizah, 2020, p. 257).

Context: Peter on the phone talk about symbiote with Dr. Connors. But Peter looks ignoring Dr. Connors. When Peter talk with Dr. Connors, Ursula feeds Peter with cookies, Peter asked for nuts and asked Ursula to make cookies with nuts.

Peter: "You got some nuts?"

Ursula: "I have some nuts. I could make some"

Peter: "Go make me some"

That speech is a form of commanding. Peter make a speech that aims to command. Peter says, "Go make me some", in here Peter asked Ursula to make some cookies with nut. In the context, Peter asks, "You got some nuts?", in here he asked Ursula that she has nuts or not and Ursula said that she has some nuts and can make cookies with nuts, so Peter give a command to Ursula to make some cookies with nuts. It is the kind of commanding.

4. Prohibiting

Prohibiting is the part of directive speech act that used when speaker does not allow someone to do something.

Context: MJ wanted to break up with Peter.

MJ: "I can't do this, it's over"

Peter: "No, please. **Please don't say that.**"

That speech is a form of prohibiting. Peter make a speech that aims to prohibit. Peter says, "Please don't say that", in here Peter asked MJ to not say that this relationship is over since Peter does not want to break up with MJ. It is the kind of prohibiting.

5. Suggesting

Suggesting is a kind of advice where the speaker does not impose the idea they proposes, they only give possible action that can be considered by the interlocutor. This speect act also show sympathy sometimes (Azizah, 2020, p. 257).

Context: Peter come to Daily Bugle to meet Eddie, clarifying that the photo that taken by Eddie is a fake, Eddie edited that photo. Peter and Eddie got fight in the office.

Peter: "Your picture's a fake"

Eddie: "Oh, Parker, you are such a boy scout. When are you gonna give a guy a break?"

Peter: "You want forgiveness? Get religion"

That speech is a form of suggesting. Peter make a speech that aims to suggest. Peter says, "You want forgiveness? Get religion", in here Peter asked Eddie to repent. Peter said that if Eddie wants forgiveness, repent. It is the kind of suggesting.

CONCLUSION

Based of the result of this study, the researcher draw the conclusions about the kinds of expressive dan directive speech acts in Peter-Parker's conversation in the movie "Spider-Man 3". The collected data of expressive speech act can be classified with a total of 27 utterances, they are; expressive of apologizing (2 uterances), expressive of blaming (1 utterance), expressive of congratulating (1 utterance), expressive of greeting (13 utterances), expressive of thanking (4 utterances), expressive of introducing (2 utterances), and expressive of praising (4 utterances). Furthermore, there are also the collected data of directive speech act can be classified with a total of 23 utterances, they are; directive of Requesting (1 utterance), directive of questioning (16 utterances), directive of commanding (2 utterances), directive of prohibiting (1 utterance), and directive of suggesting (3 utterances).

The result shows that there are seven kinds expressive speech act include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, thanking, introducing and praising. In expressive speech act, the most dominant kind of expressive speech act used by Peter Parker is expressive of greeting with a total of 13 utterances. In the movie, Peter Parker is friendly person, he always greets people, so that is why, mostly, he used expressive of greeting.

The researchers also found five kinds of directive speech act include requesting, questioning, commanding, prohibiting and suggesting. In directive speech act, the most dominant kind of directive speech act used by Peter Parker is expressive of questioning with a total of 16 utterances. In the movie, Peter Parker mostly asked some questions, so that is why, mostly, he used directive of questioning.

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