



An Analysis of Speech Act in Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie

Agus Jatmiko¹, Eka Agustina², Zulaikah³

^{1,2,3} University of Nurul Huda

Agusjatmiko630@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to classify the illocutionary speech acts according to Searle in the dialogue of Doctor Strange In The Multiverse Of Madness Movie, and to find the meaning contained in each illocutionary speech act according to Searle's classification in the film Doctor Strange In The Multiverse Of Madness Movie. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method by collecting conversations between characters in Doctor Strange In The Multiverse Of Madness Movie, researching them by looking at and considering the context behind the speech, then interpreting the meaning descriptively. The results of this study were 5 types of illocutionary speech acts according to Searle's classification found in the film Doctor Strange In The Multiverse Of Madness Movie, namely Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissive and Declarations. The Directives type serves dominant frequency of all four types of illocutionary speech acts. There were 32 data (48.48%) containing directives type. The second position was Representatives type. There were 22 data, it was 33,33%. The third position was Expressives type. There were 9 data (13.63%). The fourth position was Commissive type. There was 1 data, it was 01,51%. The lowest-rank frequency of type of illocutionary speech acts are the order Declarations type with 2 data (03.44%).

Keywords: Illocutionary act, film, Doctor Strange in The Multiverse of Madness Movie

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important things in communication is language. Language used as a tool of communication among the nations all over the world. In this millennium era, English become one of the international languages that commonly used. It shows that English is very important to be learned and taught to the entire individual to support the teacher and students among educational programs. (Darling-Hammond, Linda, et al, 2019.).

Pragmatic is the study of conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society (Mey: 1993). Nadar (2009) said that context is an important thing in pragmatic study. Context it self has the meaning as the background knowledge that is assumed to be shared by the speaker and hearer in which the utterance will contribute to hearer interpretation. The other aspects of speech are hearer and speaker; purpose of speech; etc. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics or science that studies the meaning of language according to the context in which it is used.

There are many aspects of pragmatics, one of which is studying speech acts. While in discourse analysis, people will learn the relation between form and function, the pragmatic learn deeper. The relationship between utterances and performances can be called as Speech Act. Speech act itself has the theory which is in real life used to analyze philosophical problems by looking at ordinary language and trying to ascertain what insight it could offer into reality. To understand more clearly what is the classification of speech acts, the following is Yule's theory in five classifications of speech acts: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. All kinds and forms of speech acts are usually used by people to communicate with each other. Almost everyone has a different speech act in every conversation.

This depends on the needs of the person, other speakers, the environment and others. For example, an actor or actress in their film uses speech acts to express what they need, want or something else, to show the meaning of their conversation or dialogue. There are many speech acts found that are performed by actors or actresses in a film. There are many types of movies including action, horror, comedy, drama, animation and many more. This research is considered important because it has an impact on knowledge about several aspects and findings related to speech acts that have not been discussed in previous studies.

Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness is a 2022 American superhero film based on Marvel Comics featuring the character Doctor Strange. Produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, it is the sequel to Doctor Strange (2016) and the 28th film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe

(MCU). The film was directed by Sam Raimi, written by Michael Waldron, running time 126 minutes and stars Benedict Cumberbatch as Stephen Strange, alongside Elizabeth Olsen, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Benedict Wong, Xochitl Gomez, Michael Stuhlbarg, and Rachel McAdams.

The reason why the writer chose the title of this research is to find out the development of contemporary language in action films. In addition, films are considered effective for observing language use, because they are able to observe directly the speech between speakers, speaker and speech partner. This can certainly make it easier to classify the types and kinds of speech acts that are dominantly used by actors in a film. This study will examine speech acts in Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness 2020.

Based on background and the problem or issue that writer explains above. The writer attracted to conduct the speech act analysis especially in the movie Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness.

METHOD

The writer applied qualitative research to analyze speech acts in Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie. This research is descriptive qualitative. Rustono et al (2018) explained that the methodology is a number of ways or systems used to do scientific study or research against something. In research this method we use descriptive qualitative. Where data concept development obtained factually, systematic, and accurately related straight to the facts exists in the reality under study (Ariyadi & Utomo, 2020).

Technique for Collecting Data

In this research, the writer applied the documentation technique to collect the data. Documentation technique is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, leaflets etc. (Arikunto, 2015). The technique of gathering the data applied in this research by using several types:

- 1) Watched the movie, trying to understand, finding any important details that supported this research and looking for all of utterances.
- 2) Made the transcription of the dialogue.
- 3) Identified the dialogue spoken by actor in the movie into the types of speech act.
- 4) Making the classified the actor's utterances found in the Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness movie.
- 5) Classified the categories illocutionary act according Searle in The Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness movie

Technique for Analyzing the Data

The techniques of data analysis are as follows:

- a.) Found out the main speaker's utterances in the form of illocutionary acts.
- b.) Categorized the data of types of illocutionary acts used in The Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness movie.
- c.) Described the meaning illocutionary act from The Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness movie.
- d.) Made the conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

RESULTS

a. Representatives act

Therefore, Representatives here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The researcher found 22 utterances that use Representatives acts. Therefore, the analysis of utterances containing Representatives acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Data 1

S: We can't let that thing take your power. You can't control it. But I can

H: But we're friends!

Description of context:

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above between Doctor Stephen Strange and Doctor Christine Palmer. The dialogue took place at Doctor Christine Palmer's wedding ceremony. By drinking together at the wedding party.

Participants :(S) doctor stephen strange

(H) America cavez

Act Sequence: S asks H that america cavez is unable to control his powers.

Utterance (1) contains in act of Representatives because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) the Defender Stephen Strange tells america cavez that we can't let that thing take away your power. you can't control it. But I can. Then america cavez replied, but we are friends.

Besides the statement from the doctor Stephen Strange tells america cavez that we can't let that thing take away your power. you can't control it but I can, there is another statement from the representative, See the following data:

Data 2:

S: Why not?

H: Because Stephen... You have to be the one holding the knife

Description of context:

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above between Doctor Stephen Strange and Doctor Christine Palmer. The dialogue took place at Doctor Christine Palmer's wedding ceremony. By drinking together at the wedding party.

Participants : (S) Doctor stephen strange

(H) Doctor Christine Palmer

Act Sequence: S asks H that Because Stephen... You have to be the one holding the knife.

Utterance (1) contains in act of Representatives because the speaker asks the hearer. In utterance (1) Doctor Stephen Strange ask Doctor Christine Palmer "why not?" then Doctor Christine Palmer asserted that Because Stephen... You have to be the one holding the knife. And I always respected you for it, but I couldn't love you for it".

Besides the statement from the doctor Christine Palmer tells Doctor Stephen Strange Because Stephen... You have to be the one holding the knife. And I always respected you for it, but I couldn't love you for it". But I can, there is another statement from the representative, See the following data:

Data 3:

S: Yeah. I bet. Truly, I'm just glad that you're happy

H: I am. I really, really am

Description of context:

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above between Doctor Stephen Strange and Doctor Christine Palmer. The dialogue took place at Doctor Christine Palmer's wedding ceremony. By drinking together at the wedding party.

Participants: (S) Doctor stephen strange

(H) Doctor Christine Palmer

Act Sequence: S asks H that He stated that he was also happy about his marriage.

Utterance (1) contains in act of Representatives because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) the Doctor Stephen Strange said that Yeah. I bet. Truly, I'm just glad that you're happy to Doctor Christine Palmer then Doctor Christine Palmer confirmed that I am, I really, really am happy.

Doctor Christine Palmer's illocutionary act above is a representation that confirms that Doctor Christine Palmer is really happy with her choice.

Besides the statement from the doctor Stephen Strange tells to Doctor Christine Palmer then Doctor Christine Palmer confirmed that I am, I really, really am happy, there is another statement from the representative, See the following data:

b. Directives act

Therefore, Directives here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The researcher found 32 utterances that use Directives acts. Therefore, the analysis of utterances containing Directives acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Data 4:

S: can't let it get your power. Get to the book.

H: How do we get across?

Description of context:

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above is Doctor Stephen Strange with america cavez. The dialogue takes place when Doctor Stephen Strange and America Cavez are being chased by a monster who wants the power of America Cavez in Doctor Stephen Strange's dream.

Participants : (S) Doctor stephen strange

(H) America cavez

Act Sequence: S asks H that How do we get across?

Utterance (1) contains in act of Directives because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) america cavez tells doctor stephen strange that How do we get across?

Besides the statement from America cavez tells doctor stephen strange that How do we get across? there is another statement from the Directives, See the following data:

Data 23:

S: I'm so sorry. This is the only way.

H : What are you doing?

Description of context :

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above is Doctor Stephen Strange with America Cavez. The dialogue takes place when Doctor Stephen Strange and America Cavez are being chased by a monster who wants the power of America Cavez in Doctor Stephen Strange's dream.

Participants : (S) doctor Stephen Strange

(H) America Cavez

Act Sequence : S asks H that I'm so sorry. This is the only way.

Utterance (1) contains in act of Directives because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) Doctor Stephen Strange tells America Cavez that I'm so sorry. This is the only way.

Besides the statement from Doctor Stephen Strange tells America Cavez that I'm so sorry. This is the only way, there is another statement from the Directives. See the following data:

c. Expressive Act

Therefore, Expressive here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The researcher found 9 utterances that use Expressive acts. Therefore, the analysis of utterances containing Expressive acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Data 3:

S : Are you?

H: I'm happy.

Description of context :

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above are Doctor Christine Palmer and Doctor Stephen Strange when they were at Doctor Christine Palmer's wedding party.

Participants : (S) Doctor Christine Palmer

(H) Doctor Stephen Strange

Act Sequence : S asks H that I'm happy

Utterance (1) contains in act of Expressive because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) Doctor Christine Palmer tells to Doctor Stephen Strange that I'm happy.

Besides the statement from Doctor Christine Palmer to Doctor Stephen Strange that I'm happy there is another statement from the re Expressive, See the following data:

d. Commissive Act

Therefore, Commissive here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The researcher found 22 utterances that use Commissive acts. Therefore, the analysis of utterances containing Commissive acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Data 4:

S : Yeah, but given a choice between the Archer with a mohawk, and several bug-themed crime fighters, or One of the most powerful magic wielders on the planet, it's an easy call. Come to Kamar-Taj. We'll get you back and a lunch box.

H : What if you brought America here?

Description of context :

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above are Doctor Stephen and Wanda when they are in an apple plantation owned by Wanda.

Participants : (S) doctor Stephen Strange

(H) Wanda

Act Sequence : S asks H that What if you brought America here?

Utterance (1) contains in act of Commissive because the speaker asks the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) the Defender Stephen Strange tells Wanda that What if you brought America here?

Besides the statement from the Doctor Stephen Strange tells Wanda that What if you brought America here? there is another statement from the Commissive, See the following data:

e. Declarative Act

Therefore, Declarative here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The researcher found 22 utterances that use Declarative acts. Therefore, the analysis of utterances containing Declarative acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Data 5:

S : Here?

H : Yeah. I know what it's like. To be on your own, hunted for abilities you never wanted. I can protect her

Description of context :

Setting and Scene: the dialogue above are Doctor Stephen and Wanda when they are in an apple plantation owned by Wanda.

Participants : (S) doctor stephen strange
(H) Wanda

Act Sequence : S asks H that Yeah. I know what it's like. To be on your own, hunted for abilities you never wanted. I can protect her.

Utterance (1) contains in act of Declaratives because the speaker ask the hearer to do something. In utterance (1) the Defender Stephen Strange tells Wanda that Yeah. I know what it's like. To be on your own, hunted for abilities you never wanted. I can protect her.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research, there are four types of illocutionary speech acts used in the movie "The Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness". Based on Yule's theory, they are Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives and Declarations. As it is shown in the table 4.1, the types of illocutionary speech acts realized in the movie "The Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" script are Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives and Declarations. We can see from the tables that were 66 containing types of illocutionary speech acts. The Directives type serves dominant frequency of all four types of illocutionary speech acts. There were 32 data (48.48%) containing directives type. The second position was Representatives type. There were 22 data, it was 33,33%. The third position was Expressives type. There were 9 data (13.63%). The four position was Commissives type. There was 1 data, it was 01,51%. The lowest-rank frequency of type of illocutionary speech acts are the order Declarations type with 2 data (03.44%).

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of data finding and analysis in previous chapter about the types of illocutionary speech acts used in the movie "the Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness". The writer would like to draw some conclusions as follow:

- 1) The writer found 66 data of types of illocutionary speech act which are taken from "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" movie. It consists of several types, they are 22 representatives, 32 directives, 10 expressives, 1 commissives and 2 declaratives.
- 2) The dominant types of directives in illocutionary speech acts which are used in the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" movie, because this movie contained many action and war.

REFERENCE

- Ainurrohmah. 2011. Graduating Paper, The Use of Illocutionary Acts in Stephanie Meyer's New Moon. Semarang State University. Unpublished
- Aquatama, R. P., & Damanhuri, A. (2016). Illocutionary Acts On Chris Gardner's Dialogue In Pursuit Of Happiness Movie. *Language Horizon*, 4(4).
- Arikunto, S. (2015). Prof. Dr.Suharsimi Arikunto. *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan edisi 2-intro*. p.130.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How do to Things with Words* (p. 167).
- Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Creswell, Jhon W. 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc: California.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, Jacob L. 1993. *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, UK: Blackwell.
- Nadar, F.X. 2009. *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Nadeak, M. F., Sunggingwati, D., & Valiantien, N. M. (2017). An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' utterances in Zootopia Movie (2016). *Ilmu Budaya (Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Budaya)*, 1(4), 305-316.
- Nurhasana, Latifah. 2017. A Speech Act Analysis of Utterances in the Disney Animation Movie Script "Inside Out" by Pete Docter and Ronnie Del Carmen. Skripsi. Cirebon: IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
- Rumaria, Choerunnisa. 2015. An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Dead Poets Society. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Searle, J. R. et al. 1980. *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*. D. Reidel Publishing Company: Holland.
- Sendilatta, E. C (2003) Analisis Tindak Tutur Pada Film Garuda di Dadaku Karya Ifa Ifansyah. *Jurnal Artikulasi*, 7(1).

Tsohatzidis, S.L. (Ed.). (1994). *Foundations of Speech Act Theory: Philosophical and Linguistic Perspectives* (1st ed.). Routledge

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press: New York.

Zumaroh, Siti. 2012. *The Analysis of Speech Act Used in "Air Force One" Movie Script*. Skripsi. Salatiga: STAIN Salatiga