

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study aims to explain the use of the types of illocutionary speech acts in the “Spider-Man: Far from Home” movie script and to inform the readers about the function of speech acts that may occur in everyday life without being realized. In this chapter, I will present the conclusion after doing analysis on the previous chapter. In total, I have taken 47 data from the “Spider-Man: Far from Home” movie script to analyse the utterances based on illocutionary speech acts. The first illocutionary type found is declarative. There are five data classified to this type. Peter Parker uses this kind of speech act in several contexts, such as to initiate the attack on the enemy, to plan and inform the attacking strategy to the enemy, to abort the attack, to forgive his friend, and to allow someone to judge him. If we want to connect the uses of this speech act to the illocutionary function, then his utterances functions as approving, forgiving, announcing, permitting, and cancellation. The declarative type of illocutionary speech act is used because Peter is the main superhero character in the movie script, so he makes a lot of decisions.

The second illocutionary type found is representative. There are nine data classified to this type. Peter Parker uses this kind of speech act in several contexts, such as to let his friend know about his problems, inform the plans he is about to realize, to grumble about the responsibilities he holds, and to report the situation at the attack site. If we want to connect the uses of this speech act to the illocutionary function, then his utterances functions as telling, stating, grumbling, reporting, and confirming. The representative type of illocutionary speech act is used because Peter is the main superhero character so he reports the status of his enemy's condition. Peter is also described as a teenager in this movie script, so he really needs friends not only to talk about superhero stuff but also to talk about his personal problems.

The third illocutionary type found is expressive. There are eleven data classified to this type. Peter Parker uses this kind of speech act in several contexts, such as to compliment the girl he likes, to apologize for his mistakes, to show his regret, and to mock his friend. If we want to connect the uses of this speech act to the illocutionary function, then his utterances functions as mocking, apologizing, complimenting, thanking, accusing, and showing regret. The expressive type of illocutionary speech act is used because Peter is the main character who is described as a teenager. He has a mood swings so he is too quick to make decisions then he makes mistakes. The mistake he does makes him show his regret and apologize for. In addition, Peter is also in love with his school friend, MJ, so he always compliments MJ.

The fourth illocutionary type found is directive. There are eighteen data classified to this type. Peter Parker uses this kind of speech act in several contexts, such as to ask for help, to order his friends to do something, to warn his friends about the danger, and to forbid his friends not to go near the danger. If we want to connect the uses of this speech act to the illocutionary function, then his utterances functions as prohibition, asking for help, ordering, begging, forcing, ordering and warning. The directive type of illocutionary speech act is used because in this movie script, Peter is the main character of a superhero, so he needs help from many people to help him fighting the enemy, forbid everyone who knows who he is to keep it a secret and to warn everyone not to approach danger.

The last illocutionary type found is commissive. There are four data classified to this type. Peter Parker uses this kind of speech act in several contexts, such as to promise to Happy that he will call Fury, to offer help to Mysterio, and to invite MJ to go out. If we want to connect the uses of this speech act to the illocutionary function, then his utterances functions as promising, offering and inviting. Peter uses commissive illocutionary speech acts because in this movie script, he is the main character of a superhero. He feels that the events that occur around him are his responsibility so he offers to help others, one of whom is Mysterio when a

water elemental suddenly appears from within the canal. Peter is also described as teenager who is in love and in this script, there is Peter's utterance that invites MJ to go with him.

The most dominant type of illocutionary acts is directive. There are eighteen data classified as directive. The reason why the directive type is the most dominant type is because the main character in "Spider-Man: Far from Home", Peter Parker, is a very young superhero. He always involves someone who knows that he is a superhero to help him carrying out his mission. For example, he asks Ned to always lie to his teachers and friends so they do not know that Peter is Spider-Man. And he asks Happy for help to save his friends when he cannot directly save them.

This research is open to be used as a reference for next researchers who will conduct research on the same topic. For next researchers who want to do research with pragmatics approach, especially speech act, to explore more about the function of utterances in a type of illocutionary speech acts. The next researcher can also talk about the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts found in the conversation of a movie script or other literary works.

