Speech Acts Analysis Used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision

Raflis, Niko Syahputra

Universitas Ekasakti, raflisdrs@gmail.com
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti, nikosyahputra67@yahoo.com

*Corresponding Author:
Niko Syahputra
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
nikosyahputra67@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research is pragmatic approach study an analysis of speech act used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision. The objectives of this researcher are to find out the types of illocutionary acts are performed by all the characters utterance, and to find out the types of illocutionary act dominantly used in Jac Schaeffer's wandavision. The researcher used descriptive-qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of illocutionary acts which are watching movie and then classifies them according to George Yule's and Yan Huang's concept types of illocutionary acts. Technique of collecting the data are (1) downloading the movie and movie script of Jac Schaffer's Wandavision, (2) watching the movie while correcting the script based on the movie (3) taking notes which types of speech act were used in it (4) groups the speech act that occur based on Searle's and Huang's theory about speech act. The researcher used descriptive analysis which focus on classifying the types of illocutionary acts and the types of illocutionary acts used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision carried out by all the character.

The researcher found 165 speech acts in all episodes of the Wandavision series, namely 33 representative speech acts, 17 commissive speech acts, 79 directive speech acts , 3 declarative speech acts, and 33 expressive speech acts. The most dominantly used type of illocutionary act in Wandavision series is directive speech act consisting of 79 utterances with percentage of 47.88%.

Keywords: Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Wandavision

I INTRODUCTION

Language has important role in communication which means language is a communication device to create a social interaction among people. People cannot interact with others efficiently and effectively without using language. Language includes both written and spoken which means people can communicate in order to express their feelings, thoughts or argument by using utterances or text's. According to Harley (2001:4) states that language is a system of symbols and rules that enable the people to talk about anything, these symbols are word includes written and spoken.

The study about language is called linguistic, linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication, It deals both with the study of particular languages, and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. Linguistics has several branches which are Phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are part of them.

Speech act is one of sub field of pragmatic, the field of this study linked with the ways in which words can be used not only to present an information but also to carry out actions. Speech act is used in linguistics, philosophy, psychology, legal and even literary theories.

The phenomenon of speech act can be found in every social interaction in human life whether it's actions or utterances. One of the examples is in the Movie. Movies are all forms of replication of activities, whether its true stories or fiction and one of the movies is Wandavision. Agatha: *Please, I can be good.* This utterance is an example of expressive speech act of deploring. This utterance explains Agatha as the speaker shows her intention for what she did and express her feelings as she regret her action by saying *I can be good.* This example found by the researcher in WandaVision's transcript episode 8. Vision: *Yes sir, thank you sir.* By this utterance vision shows his happiness by saying thank you to his boss as because he got promotion by his work. Another of example of expressive speech act is Vision: I apologize, I don't mean to interrupt. This utterance shows Vision's Intention that he want to come to Wanda's room by saying apologize. By this utterance, the researcher aware that this is an example of expressive speech act of apologizing. Based on the three examples that the researcher found above, it can be concluded that phenomenon of speech act is used in Wandavision Movie miniseries.

II RESEARCH METHOD

2.5 Method of Collecting the Data

In this research, the researcher used observation method that defined by Mack. According to Mack (2005:2) it is appropriate for collecting data by using three methods generate are field notes, audio (and sometimes video) recordings, and transcripts. The researcher chooses video and script because the researcher analyzes from Wandavision's miniseries. Researcher listened and pay attention to the script while watching the movie, researcher observe the speech act utterance that occur in **every scenes and equate it with the script.**

2.1 Method of Analyzing the Data

According to Dörnyei (2007:213), The method of analyzing data pointed the researcher to the way how the research was done. The method of analysis guided the researcher in examining the data and describing the data, based on the theory (approach) used in particular case. In this research, after collecting the data, the researcher analyzed and grouped the script into the kinds of speech act based on Searle's (1979) and Huang's theory (2007). based on this grouping, the data is taken from the script of movie WandaVision.

2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

in order to collect the data, the researcher did several things such as follows:
1. The researcher downloaded all episodes of Wandavision miniseries in one of the online watching websites, and the researcher also

downloaded the script of the movie on different website.

2. The researcher watching the movie while correcting the script based on the movie

3. The researcher taking notes which are speech acts contains to it after watching the movie based on the script.

4. The researcher groups the speech act that occur based on Searle's and Huang's theory about speech act.

2.3   Technique of Collecting the Data
        In this research, the researcher did several steps in order to analyze speech act data

in Wandavision's miniseries script such as follows:

1. The researcher analyzed the types of speech acts used Wandavision's miniseries script.

2. The researcher made the table to classify all types of speech acts that were used.

3. The researcher made the table to conclude the highest speech act used based on Wandavision's miniseries script.

        The researcher explains about types of speech act were used in Wandavision's miniseries script.

III   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

        According to Huang (2007) Locutionary act is the basic act of speaking which is locutionary act is the basic production of meaningful utterance. This act is much related to the hearer, if the hearer fails to understand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do a locutionary act. The point of locutionary act is just to give information without any intention to give order or want the hearer to do what the speaker told.

o	Data
	My wife with her flying saucers
	In a real magic, everything is fake

        The utterance in data number 1 *"My wife and her flying saucers"* aims only to provide information about his wife who is surrounded by flying saucers without any other purpose or requiring a reaction from the listener. Data number 2 *"In a real* magic *act, everything is fake"* this utterance uttered by the speaker Wanda during her practice of magic show with her husband at home. This utterance aims is to give information about the definition of magic act that everything happens in magic act is not real and has a trick, the speaker doesn't have any purpose to affected the hearer to do something.

3.1 Illocutionary act used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision

        According to Huang (2007) Illocutionary act is divided into five types which are

representative, commisive, directive, declarative and expressive. This theory is also supported by Searle (1979). The researcher will be presented the data into these five types of illocutionary act. However, the data below represent several utterances from all the data were collected.

3.1.1   Representatives
        Representative act includes the speaker's belief in asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating (Huang, 2007). Based on the research data "Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision", the researcher found 33 utterance that belong to representative acts.

Asserting

o	Data
	Oh I'm not single
	I'm not a witch, I don't cast spells, no one taught me magic

        Asserting is defined as the way to state something firmly or to make others recognize your authority (Oxford Dictionary). The first utterance "*Oh I'm not single"* in the data number 4, the speaker state her status firmly in order to assert the truth to the hearer and showing her wedding ring.

        The next utterance *"I'm not a witch, I don't cast spells, no one taught me magic!"* in the data number 5, the speaker assert her status to the hearer that she is not a witch like what the hearer said to the speaker.

Claiming

According to Oxford dictionary, claiming means say that something is true, without being able to prove it and people may be not believe it.

o	Data
	All I know is since you've gotten here, productivity has gone up 300%
	You know, I owe my success to being a keen judge of character

The first utterance **"All I know is since you've gotten here, productivity has gone up 300%"** in the data number 6, the speaker claim that the productivity has gone up 300% since the hearer start to working at the company he worked in. The point that which shows the act of claiming is in the word "*productivity has gone up 300%*".

The next utterance **"You know, I owe my success to being a keen judge of character"** in the data number 9, The speaker claims that he owe his success to being a keen judge. The point which shows act of claiming is in the word, "*I owe my success*" this can be said that the speaker claim something but cannot able to prove it, and there was nothing shows that the hearer believe on the what speaker said.

3.1.2 Commissives

Commissives speech acts are that the speaker show intention to do something to the hearer such are promising, offering, and praying. Based on the research data "Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision", the reseacher found 17 utterences that belong to commisive acts.

Promising

o	Data
3	I will fix this Agnes, I promise
7	Give me your power and I will correct the flaws in your original spell

Promising is statement telling something that you will definitely do or not do something. The first data number 13, **"I will fix this, agnes. I promise."** The speaker (Vision) promise to Agnes as the hearer that he will fix everything what Wanda has done. The next data is number

17, **"Give me your power and I will correct the flaws in your original spell."**. based on this utterance, the speaker promise to the hearer that she will correct her original spell if wanda give her power to agatha. The word promise is not shown in this utterance but we can understand it by the speaker action and her utterance.

Swearing

o	Data
6	I know.. I know nothing of these crimes. I swear it

There is one utterance that shows commisive act particularly swearing. To *swear* is to promise by taking an oath which is why it works in either the past or the future. Data number 16, **"I know… I know nothing of these crimes. I… I swear it."**, The speaker swear to her mother that she know nothing and do nothing of any crimes.

3.1.3 Directives

This type of speech acts are the speaker wants the hearer do something, they desire/wish for the addressee to do something such are asking, order, command, request, beg and questions. Based on the research data "Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision", the researcher found 79 utterences that belong to directive acts.

Asking or Request

Asking means to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get information or put a question to somebody in order to get information (Oxford Dictionary).

o	Data
	Wanda, is there something special about today?
	So what's your name, where you from, and most importantly how's your bridge game hon?

Based on the table above, there are two utterances of directive act particularly asking. The first utterance in data number 2, **"Wanda, is there something special about today ?",** The speaker want to ask about something special today in order to find an information from the hearer. The second utterance in data number 5, **"So, what's your name? Where you from? And most importantly how's your bridge**

game hon?" means the speaker wants the hearer give any information about the hearer such as the hearer's name, and where the hearer's come from.

Order or Command

Order or Command means asking or ordering somebody to do something both in politely way or forcely way and these also used in military (Oxford Dictionary).

o	Data
5	Vision, help him
2	These sewers will take you straight into town, try to find anything you can on rambeau

Based on the table above, there are two examples of directive act of order or command. The first example in data number 15, **"*Vision, help him*!",** this utterance shows that speaker wants the hearer to do what the speaker ask with politely way. The next example is in data number 42, **"*These sewers will take you straight into town, try to find anything you can on rambeau*."**, in this utterance, the speaker give an order to his army to find captain Rambeu.

3.1.4 Declaratives

Declarative includes appointment, nomination, announcement, dismissal and resignation. In communication, the process of conveying information in communication can be verbal and suggestive. Based on the research data "Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision", the reseacher found 3 utterences that belong to directive acts.

o	Data
	We'll see about that promotion
	Oh Wanda, I landed a promotion
	I have a meeting with… this guy

The first utterance in data number 1, "**We'll see about that promotion**", this is declarative act of nomination. Nomination is the act of suggesting or choosing somebody as a candidate in an election, or for a job or an award; the fact of being suggested for this (Oxford

Dictionary). According to data number 1, the speaker is giving a promotion job to the hearer.

The next utterance is in data number 2, "**Oh wanda, I landed a promotion**", This is declaration act particularly announcement, which means a spoken or written statement that informs people about something. to make an announcement. a formal/ an official/ a public announcement. This utterance announced to the hearer that she just got a promotion from his boss, this also can be a nomination because this utterance talks about a promotion job.

The third utterance is in data number 3, "**I have a meeting with… this guy**", this utterance gives an information about the speaker that she has an appointment and will meet someone with name Hayward. This is an declarative act particulary appointment, which appointment is a formal arrangement to meet or visit somebody at a particular time, especially for a reason connected with their work.

3.1.5 Expressives

The aim of this act is to express the psychological state in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle 1979:15). This act represented by the speaker to get the listener reaction such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring and welcoming. Based on the research data "Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision", the reseacher found 33 utterance that belong to expressive speech acts.

Thanking

According to oxford dictionary, thanking means words or actions that show that you are grateful to somebody for something.

o	Data
	Yes, thank you for coming
	Thank you for choosing me to help you clean up today, I feel so lucky

The first utterance in data number 6, "*Yes, thank you for coming*", this utterance shows the speaker feeling of grateful and honored because the hearer comes to her house. The next utterance is in data number 9, **"*Thank you for choosing me to help you clean up today, I feel so lucky*"**, by this utterance, the speaker

also feels grateful and honor that the speaker is being chosen for helping the hearer.

Apologizing

This act is considered to showing the speaker's regret of what they caused. An apology is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apology, such as admitting mistakes or failures of shortcomings, defending, explaining, removing, or making excuses through reasoning. Apology also has some related terms: alibi, apology, request for forgiveness, request for forgiveness, expression of regret, confession, confession, etc.

o	Data
	Forgive me for not stopping by sooner to welcome you to the block
3	I'm sorry, for all the pain I caused

The first utterance in data number 2, "***Forgive me for not stopping by sooner to welcome you to the block***", describes that the speaker as Agnes showing her regret and ask for an apology because she's not greeting and welcoming the listener as quickly as possible. The second utterance in data number 33, *I'm sorry, for all the pain I caused*, describes the speaker show her sad feeling and regret for everything she did to all Westview civilians.

3.2 Perlocutionary act

o	Data
	You two, stop right there!
	Wanda's not a terrorist
	Worse than the costumes mom made for us the year we got typhus
	What was that, did you hear that?
	Darling, let me down, I'm feeling pukey

Data number 1 "You two, stop right there !", according to the sentence, it could be illocutionary act of directive particularly commanding which is the speaker wants the hearer to stay and facing her, while in the perlocutionary effect are the hearer might afraid that the speaker knows their secret at the magic show. Data number 2 "Wanda's not a terrorist"

uttered by the speaker Monica because she wanted to convincing Hayward and others that wanda is not a terrorist like the think she is while perlocutionary effect may the hearer believe what the speaker said or not.

The next utterance in data number 3 "Worse than the costumes mom made us the year we got typhus" uttered by the speaker to compare the costume that she wearing now with their mom ever made. this is illocutionary act of representative, while the perlocutionary effect is to make the hearer feel offended. Data number 4 "What was that? Did you hear that?" uttered by Geraldine who spoke to Wanda, this is one of the perlocutionary effect because the speaker doesn't have any intention to make the hearer feel scared, but the hearer did.

The data number 5 "Darling, let me down ! I'm feeling pukey" is uttered by vision about the situation he been through, and perlocutionary effect in this utterance is people getting laugh by his action, because people thing that was funny.

3.3 Illocutionary Act Dominantly used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision

Here is the following table of total amount and percentages illocutionary act used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision in all episodes.

Type of illocutionary act	Total	Percentages
Representatives	33	20%
Commissives	17	10.30%
Directives	79	47.88%
Declaratives	3	1.82%
Expressives	33	20%
Total	**165**	**100%**

The researcher found 165 utterances that used in the Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision which consist to 33 of representative utterances with 20%, 17 of commissive utterances with 10.30%, 79 of directive utterances with 47.88%, 3 declarative utterances with 1.82% and 33 of expressive utterances with 20%. The most

dominantly used of illocutionary act in all episodes of Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision is directive act with consist to 79 utterances with percentage of 47.88%.

IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing the nine episodes of Wandavision movie, the researcher collects the data, then finds the utterances that contain illocutionary acts and classifies to the theories used. Based on the theory of Searle (1979) and Huang (2007) about the speech act and classification of speech act, the researcher finds 5 types of illocutionary act which contains 33 utterances of representative with 20%, 17 utterances of commissives with 10.30%, 79 utterances of directive with 47.88%, 3 utterances of declarative with 1.82%, and 33 utterances of expressive with 20%. the types of illocutionary act most dominantly used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision is directive speech act with total data 79 utterances with percentage 47.88%.

17 utterances of commissives with 10.30%, 79 utterances of directive with 47.88%, 3 utterances of declarative with 1.82%, and 33 utterances of expressive with 20%. the types of illocutionary act most dominantly used in Jac Schaeffer's Wandavision is directive speech act with total data 79 utterances with percentage 47.88%.

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher have some suggestions to share based on the result of research, for the readers who wants to gain knowledge about speech act especially by using Searle's and Huang's theory:

For the readers, the researcher hopes that the reader could be more understand and would not be confused about the meaning and the used of the speech act in movie or real conversations especially by using Searle's and Huang's theory. For other researcher, this research could be one of the references to analyze of speech act in pragmatic field and the researcher hopes that there will be other researcher who will used this topic as the research in different field.

For study, this research may help the student to reduce misunderstanding about the meaning of speech act that appear in movie or real conversation especially by using Searle's and Huang's theory, and for future improvement of speech act analysis in pragmatics field.

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