

EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE FILM CAPTAIN AMERICA THE FIRST AVENGER

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this qualitative descriptive research was to identify the expressive illocutionary acts and the functions theorized by Searle & Vanderveken and Leech in film "Captain America the First Avenger". An observational method was used in this study's data collection process, which involved watching the film. Since it was not a direct participant in the conversation, practical technique used in this research was non-participant technique. This study employed data reduction to reduce redundancy in data analysis and the pragmatic identity method in the equalizing procedure. In terms of how the research findings were presented, it used an informal method that was connected to the words and sentences used to describe the findings. Thirteen expressive illocutionary acts were found. The actions include welcome, lament, praise, boast, protest, condole, apologize, congratulate, thank, complain, complement, deplore, and greet. The act of complain was the dominant act because the characters frequently display sentiments of unease, melancholy, and disappointment to their conversation partners. The research served four functions, thus are convivial, collaborative, competitive, and conflictive. Therefore, the characters' most common function was convivial. The reason is that the things they said had social goals in them, such as saying hello, welcoming, thanking, and celebrating.

Keywords: expressive illocutionary acts, pragmatic, social goals

1. INTRODUCTION

A language is a way of communication that is utilized by two or more individuals to do daily tasks. For anyone who wants to communicate, language is also highly important since it allows them to express their ideas, emotions, and opinions. It's not always the case that communicating one's thoughts verbally helps people avoid miscommunication. For opinions to be understood and accepted by others,

they must be expressed clearly and concisely. Both presenters and listeners need to be aware of pragmatics to prevent these misconceptions. According to Birner (2013), pragmatics is a study that broadly characterizes an investigation into how language is used in context. What aids in this is the context.

Nowadays, social media makes it simple for users to locate virtual

discussions between the speaker and the hearer. Thus, YouTube is among the social media sites that the general public may easily access. Many conversation videos on this social media site have statements about illocutionary activities, particularly expressive illocutionary acts. Additionally, one of the dialogue videos is available from a talent hunt.

Howie : You're going right to the finals! Oh, you're amazing!

Madison : Thank you!

These were made during the 2022 season of America's Got Talent talk program. Maddison is the hearer and Howie is the speaker. The hearer was given the golden ticket by one of the judges, who was also the speaker, as soon as she ended her performance of an amazing song. "You're going right to the finals!" the speaker said as she handed out the golden ticket. The hearer exclaimed, "Oh, you're amazing." As a result, the speaker's statement is a part of the congratulations. This is because the speech conveys the speaker's happiness at the hearer's accomplishment. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a speaker who congratulates their interlocutor on their success is doing so with pleasure.

The mass media and society are still tightly related. The public is intended to receive enjoyment and knowledge from the media on a variety of topics in the globe (McLuhan, 1964). One form of mass communication where a large number of individuals can be found is the film (Flick, 2014). Additionally, one of the films in which the protagonists engaged in expressive illocutionary behaviors was titled "Captain America the First Avenger." Directed by Joe Johnston in 2011, this action film was

produced by Marvel Studios. The story of an American hero in 1942 during World War II is told in this film. This is due to the numerous expressive illocutionary acts throughout the film, and some examples of these actions are as follows.

Doctor : Your mother?

Rogers : She was a nurse in a TB ward. Got hit. Couldn't shake it.

Doctor : Sorry, son.

Rogers : Look, just give me a chance.

Doctor : You'd be ineligible on your asthma alone.

In the utterance above, the Doctor as the speaker apologized to Rogers as the hearer for not being able to allow them to serve in the military. The hearer's asthma was incurable, which is why this occurred. In line with Searle & Vanderveken (1985), apologize is an act intended to convey an uncomfortable sensation that the speaker has caused the other person. Concurrently, the "collaborative" contained the function utilized in the aforementioned utterance. This is because the speaker's statements during that conversation were intended to inform the hearer that he was not eligible to take the test to enlist in the military. As defined by Leech (1983), a collaborative speech is one in which the speaker's purpose is to report, convey, or give the other person knowledge.

Several other researchers have already researched these expressive illocutionary acts. First, the research was taken from previous research by the researcher Wahyuningtyas and Sirniawati (2023). This research looked at the various expressive acts in the motion picture "The King's Speech." As a result, a variety of expressive acts were

discovered, including congratulating, expressive attitude, wishing, thanking, and apologizing. As a result, in the film expressing thanking is the most commonly employed act.

And there is the previous research by Rahmawati (2021). In order to ascertain the roles played by these types in the "Crazy Rich Asian" film, this research identified them and conducted a more thorough investigation of them. Several sorts of expressions were identified in the data analysis, including apologize, thank, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, compliment, greet, and welcome. According to the findings, "thank," was the most produced action in the film.

There must be similarities and differences based on the explanations provided by the two previous studies. This study's commonality lies in its use of the same theory. However, the source of the data to be collected is where this research differs from others. The researcher used "Captain America the First Avenger" film as the source of data for this study. According to Flick (2014), in order to conduct an analysis of the film, one must comprehend the fundamentals of the film as a communication medium. This analysis must take the form of a methodical examination of the textual structure of the film, as well as the circumstances surrounding its creation and the local community.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of association through the definition of a speaker's utterance that is subsequently clarified by the hearer during a conversation. Pragmatics is concerned with the

meaning that emerges from context. Contextual studies are concerned with the environment in which people communicate.

Searle (1979) stated that speech act has a big influence on communication. It may be argued that any continuous conversation requires a speech act. Illocutionary speaking acts are one kind. According to Searle (1979), illocutionary acts are actions that demonstrate specific language functions. It can be seen from Searle (1979) that illocutionary acts fall into five categories. First, assertiveness relates to the relationship that the speaker perceives to be the situation or issue in their actions. The second is declarative and is seen to be able to alter a situation by its activities. The third is commissive, which seeks to bind the speaker to a future course of action. The fourth act is directive, it relates to the information that the speaker has shared and seeks to persuade the other party to take action based on that information. The final illocutionary act is expressive, it communicates the speaker's sentiments and emotions to the hearer.

2.1 Expressive Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), expressive illocutionary acts can be divided into thirteen acts.

1. Apologize

The act of apologize is intended to convey to the other person the bad emotion that the speaker has caused them by demonstrating their sorrow, guilt, and regret about a particular incident. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

"Sir, I take full responsibility." (Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 55).

2. Welcome

Welcome is an act and courteous act of greeting from the speaker to the hearer. It typically takes place to greet newcomers. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

“Welcome to paradise.” (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 92).

3. Congratulate

An act of congratulate is used to convey the speaker's happiness for the other person's goodness and accomplishments. A sample of one of the utterances is shown below.

“How poor you are.” (Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati, 2023, p. 639)

4. Compliment

An act of compliment is something said with the intention of making the other person feel good about themselves. A sample of one of the utterances is shown below.

“Beautiful house, Mrs. Peterson.” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021, p. 84).

5. Thank

Thank is an act that is used to acknowledge and convey a speaker's thanks for the benefits they have gotten from another person. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

“Thanks for holding our seats.” (Elhamsyah & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 260).

6. Complain

An act of complain is an utterance made by the speaker to the other person expressing their unease, grief, and disappointment. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

“It's been difficult.” (Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 6).

7. Deplore

An act of deplore is an utterance delivered by a speaker who expresses hatred, rage, or discontent with anything that does not measure up to their

expectations. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

“Hong Kong Vogue? I knew it. Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.” (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 90).

8. Condole

An act of condole is an expression of condolence meant for the person on the other end who is grieving over a death or other unfortunate event. The act of expressing sympathy to the other person happens when a speaker gives their condolences. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

“I'm very sorry to hear that.” (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021, p. 4).

9. Greet

The act of get one's hearers is known as a greeting. Speakers typically say “hi” or “hello” to one another. Furthermore, the speaker's actions are what are seen as courteous. This is one of the expressions that is shown below.

“Hello, good morning.” (Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati, 2023, p. 639).

10. Boast

Boast is an act in which the speaker expresses pride and gratitude for their accomplishments, expressing gratitude for them. This is one of the expressions that is shown below.

“Ultimately, no difference at all, but I'm in charge, and I'm shooting the woman. I want to make sure she's dead. I'm the one who has to answer to Cerino.” (Coca in Martinez, 2013, p. 292).

11. Protest

Protest is an act in which the speaker expresses disagreement and dissatisfaction with a decision made by either the hearer or the interlocutor. This is one of the utterances that is shown below.

No, no, no, no! You can't Nick's Ah Ma." (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 8).

12. Lament

Lament is an act that is easily recognized by the other person based on their facial expressions. Generally, when a speaker is depressed, their eyes appear to be crying or nearly so. This is one of the expressions that is shown below.

"Michael is having an affair. *with teary eyes*" (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 7).

13. Praise

Praise is an act of showing admiration for what one feels or observes in relation to a psychological statement made by the speaker. This is one of the expressions that is shown below.

"Oh, you already have a lot of experience, the volunteers are really good because you've explored a lot" (Budiarta et al., 2021, p. 217).

2.2 The Functions

According to Leech (1983) expressive illocutionary acts serve four of functions.

1. Competitive

The competitive function encompasses rude or disrespectful speech. A comment may be deemed impolite if it hurts, annoys, or causes inconvenience to the other person.

2. Convivial

A convivial person is polite. To be polite in this situation is to search for chances to be respectful. The goal of this function aligns with the goals of society. To name a few, there are offering, greeting, inviting, thanking, and celebrating.

3. Collaborative

The speaker's intention when making the statement is to inform, educate, report, and state something to the other person. In relation to this

objective, the illocutionary aim in the collaborative function is mediocre or neutral.

4. Conflictive

Use of threats, charges, obscenities, and reprimands is one example. This function entails the potential for offense or transgression in addition to civility.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative research methods. In addition, observation was employed by the researcher to gather information. Creswell (2013) states that behavior observation, interviewing, and document analysis are the methods used in qualitative research to gather data. The objective of the study is to identify the expressive illocutionary acts and their functions in "Captain America the First Avenger" film.

The observational method, according to Sudaryanto (2015), is centered on language use. As a result, in order to employ the observational approach, the researcher must gather and see the data. In order to conduct the observation and get the data for this study, the researcher had to employ their senses of hearing and sight. The researcher used a non-participant technique in this study, meaning that they were not actively involved. The researcher merely gathers data when using the non-participant technique, which does not require involvement in the communication process (Sudaryanto, 2015).

As utterances comprise the study's data, the researcher employed the pragmatic identity method for this research. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the speaker's interlocutor

determines the pragmatic identity technique, this could occur if the speaker's discourse elicits a particular response from the interlocutor. In the meantime, pragmatic competence is used to apply the equalization procedure. The researcher used these techniques to look over the information that was gathered. Using pragmatic competency in equating, data are equated with pertinent theories (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31).

Thus, several processes were taken in order to analyze the data for this study. To begin data analysis, the researcher initially employed data reduction. This occurred as a result of the researcher discovering numerous data similarities in the film. To address the first study issue, the researcher proceeded to evaluate the expressive illocutionary acts using the theory of (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Subsequently, the investigator employed Leech (1983) theory to examine the function of expressive illocutionary acts in the film's utterances to solve the second research question.

In this research, the informal method was employed to communicate the results. It was selected because the researcher descriptively described the research findings using words and sentences. The informal technique is a means of presenting research findings using language (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 241).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

This research examined 16 instances of expressive illocutionary acts and the functions in the "Captain America the First Avenger" film. The final

findings of the research are displayed in the tables below.

Table 1. The Acts of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

No.	Acts	Frequency
1.	Welcome	1
2.	Praise	1
3.	Deplore	1
4.	Lament	1
5.	Boast	1
6.	Condole	1
7.	Protest	1
8.	Greet	2
9.	Compliment	1
10.	Complain	3
11.	Thank	1
12.	Congratulate	1
13.	Apologize	1

Table 2. Functions of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

No.	Functions	Frequency
1.	Convivial	6
2.	Collaborative	5
3.	Conflictive	4
4.	Competitive	1

4.2 Discussion

Data 1

Senator Brandt : "I can think of some folks in Berlin who are about to get very nervous. Congratulations, Doctor."

Dr. Abraham : "Thank you, sir."

In the utterance above, Senator Brandt as the speaker expressed gratitude and admiration for Dr. Abraham as the hearer's accomplishments by stating, "Congratulations, Doctor." The success mentioned above came from the hearer's experimentation on Steven

Rogers, who was a small man from Brooklyn who became a huge and tough man. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), when a speaker extends a congratulations, it indicates that he is happy and proud of the recipient.

Concurrently, the conversation that had just finished serves a convivial function. This occurred as a result of Senator Brandt, the speaker, recognizing Dr. Abraham's accomplishments as the hearer. Congenial, according to Leech (1983), refers to treating the other person with respect, this is what the word "congratulations" also signifies.

Data 2

Rogers : "Is there a problem?"
Doctor 2 : "Just wait here."
Abraham : "Thank you. So, you want to go overseas. Kill some Nazis."

It is evident from the expression above that Dr. Abraham, as the hearer, thanked Rogers as the speaker. To get Steve Rogers to wait for the speaker to address him, the hearer who was acting as the speaker thanked the speaker for agreeing to assist him. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), an act of thank indicates that someone has benefited from the actions of others.

Additionally, Dr. Abraham used the phrase "thank you" in a convivial manner as the hearer. This occurred as a result of the hearer thanking the speaker for his assistance in a respectful manner. Leech (1983) defined convivial as a person's attitude that demonstrates regard for other people.

Data 3

Soldier 10 : "Who are you supposed to be?"

Rogers : "I'm Captain America."

Soldier 10 : "I beg you perdon."

In this instance, the speaker's expression, "I beg your pardon," is part of an act of apologize as it expresses the speaker's regret to the hearer for their prior miscommunication. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), an act of apologize is when a person says "sorry" to express their remorse over something they are feeling towards the other person.

Concurrently, the utterance above serves a convivial function. In light of their each other misunderstanding, the speaker wishes to express his respect to the hearer. As a result, the sense of regret and forgiveness conveys the speaker's regard for the hearer. Convivial, according to Leech (1983), is the desire to treat someone with respect in a certain circumstance and use courteous words.

Data 4

Red Skull : "Exactly. Give the order to open fire."
Old Man : "Fool! You cannot control the power you hold. You will burn!"

The speaker told the hearer that he shouldn't take the Tesseract because in his opinion, its power was too great for the hearer to control and could burn the hearer. In line with Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a complain is an act in which the speaker expresses discomfort and dissatisfaction with what they perceive to be happening, leading them to complain to the other person.

The function of the sentence uttered by the speaker is competitive.

This occurred as a result of the speaker using a word in the expression that referred to discomfort and gave the hearer the impression of being given an order. According to this interpretation, the discomfort is consistent with competitive, as defined by Leech (1983), which is the result of a speaker's expectations not being met, leading to feelings of discomfort, sadness, or disappointment with the person with whom they are speaking.

Data 5

Woman : "The women of America, they owe you their thanks. And seeing as they're not here..."
(Kissing Rogers)

Carter : "Captain! We're ready for you, if you're not otherwise occupied."

Rogers : "Agent Carter, wait."

After asking the woman where Mr. Stark was, the woman promptly kissed the hearer on the lips without getting the hearer's permission. Carter as the speaker, regrettably witnessed this happen. The hearer was disappointed and enviously envied the speaker. The speaker's statement is a part of an act of complain. As defined by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a complain occurs when a speaker tells the hearer that something is not going the way they had hoped and expresses their sentiments of grief, disappointment, and discomfort.

Meanwhile, the function of the utterance above is included in conflictive. The reason for this is that the hearer's act of kissing another lady was condemned by the speaker. According to Leech (1983), a speaker who engages in conflictive function does so by

threatening, accusing, reprimanding, and/or cursing their interlocutor.

Data 6

Volunteer : "I already volunteered! How do you think I got here? Bring back the girls!"

Rogers : "I think they only know the one song, but mmm, I'll see what I can do."

The hearer preferred to see and hear the speaker talk on stage, thus they wanted to keep watching the girls who had performed before. The invitation from the speaker no longer needs to be accepted, as the hearer perceives himself as a volunteer. As such, the hearer's conduct is a part of the act of complain. This is a result of the hearer's unease with what he observes on stage. As defined by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), an act of complain is a remark made by the speaker to convey to the hearer their displeasure and uneasiness with something that has occurred but is not what they had intended.

Meanwhile, the conflictive function encompasses the aforementioned speech function. The hearer cursed and commanded the speaker to leave the stage immediately so that a group of females could sing and dance in her place. As stated by Leech (1983), a speaker engages in conflict when he or she accuses, reprimands, threatens, or berates the other person for anything that the speaker does not desire.

Data 7

Carter : "How do you feel?"

Rogers : "Taller."

Carter : "You look taller."

Carter as the speaker, says to the hearer, "You look taller," after the serum experiment intended for Rogers as the hearer is complete. The speaker wants the hearer to feel happy about the positive things that have happened to him. Additionally, this statement is a part of a compliment. A compliment, as defined by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), is when a speaker uses positive language to address the person he is speaking to about something that has happened in the past and is intended to make the other person feel good.

The collaborative function includes the function in the aforementioned utterance. This is due to a declaration made in the speaker's speech to the hearer that the hearer appeared taller than before. As defined by Leech (1983), a collaborative function occurs when one speaker wishes to inform, clarify, and report something that has happened to the other.

Data 8

Senator Brandt : "Colonel Phillips, my committee is demanding answers."

Colonel Phillips : "Great. Why don't we start with how a German spy got a ride to my secret installation in your car? What have we got here?"

Senator Abraham contacted the hearer to inquire about the status of the matter going forward because the speaker's committee had requested an answer following the completion of the

blood test, which resulted in Dr. Abraham being shot by Clemson. When the hearer heard this, they felt sorrow, annoyance, and anger. Consequently, since Clemson and the speaker had already entered the hidden installation together, this remark is included in an act of deplore. As to the findings of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), an act of deplore occurs when a speaker experiences deep sorrow, anger, and upset over something that does not meet their expectations.

Meanwhile, the conflictive function encompassed the function of the aforementioned expression. This is due to the hearer's accusation that the speaker brought Clemson into the covert installation, which led to Dr. Abraham's demise. Conflictive communication is characterized by a speaker threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding his interlocutor for anything that has happened, as described by (Leech, 1983).

Data 9

Man 8 : "Welcome to the Modern Marvels Pavilion, and the World of Tomorrow. A greater world. A better world."

Woman 1 & 2 : "Oh, my God! It's starting!"

The woman uttering above is the hearer, and she wants to see what Stark has produced. The Man 8 as the speaker then introduced as they were approaching the Modern Marvels Pavilion, saying, "Welcome to the Modern Marvels Pavilion." As a result, the speaker's words are part of an act of

welcome. As stated by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a speaker extending a kind and amicable greeting to a hearer is an act of welcome.

Meanwhile, the function of utterance above is included in the convivial. This is due to the fact that the speaker's greeting, "Welcome to the Modern Marvels Pavilion," indicates that they are aware of the hearer. As defined by Leech (1983), convivial occurs when a speaker is courteous to the hearer by offering, greeting, or offering.

Data 10

Nick Fury : "You've been asleep, Cap. For almost 70 years. You gonna be okay?"

Rogers : "Yeah. Yeah, I just... I had a date."

When the speaker asked about the hearer's health, the hearer said, "Yeah, I just... I had a date." The hearer's utterance is part of an act of lament, indicating that while his bodily state is OK, he is experiencing extreme sadness due to recollections of a past promise he made to Carter. This melancholy is evident in the hearer's gloomy expression. In line with Searle & Vanderveken (1985), an act of lament occurs when a speaker experiences grief over an incident that does not align with their desires. This grief can occasionally be observed through the speaker's facial expression.

However, the collaborative function includes the function of the aforementioned expression. This is a result of the hearer's attempt to communicate his sorrow. As defined by Leech (1983), collaborative speaking occurs when a speaker tries to explain, report, or give information to the other

person about something that has happened to him.

Data 11

Dr. Zola : "The exchange is stable. Amazing! The energy we have just collected could power my designs. All my designs. This will change the war."

Red Skull : "Dr. Zola, this will change the world."

In the utterance above, the hearer states on cue "The exchange is stable" following a successful merger. Amazing. Additionally, the hearer's statement is incorporated into an act of praise. It is a result of the hearer's spontaneous utterances, which expressed admiration for the speaker's Tesseract's ability. In the view of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), praise of something is when a speaker displays their admiration for it, sometimes using a lot of words to do so.

Meanwhile, the collaboration includes the function of the utterance above. It's because the hearer expressed his appreciation. The hearer also voiced his awe at witnessing the extremely stable energy flow from the Tesseract. As stated by Leech (1983), collaboration occurs when one speaker wishes to inform, report, or declare something to the other.

Data 12

Howard Stark : "Speaking modestly, I'm the best mechanical engineer in this country. But I don't know

what's inside this thing or how it works. We're not even close to this technology."

Senator Brandt : "Then, who is?"

"I'm the best mechanical engineer in this country," the speaker asserts with pride, claiming to be the best mechanical engineer in the city. As such, the speaker's statement is a part of an act of boast. This is a result of the speaker's pride in their accomplishments and skills. As stated by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a speaker engages in an act of boast when they gladly commend others for their accomplishments.

Meanwhile, the utterance above serves a collaborative function. The speaker intends for people to seek him out if they need anything by claiming to be the greatest mechanical engineer in the city. As defined by Leech (1983), a collaborative function occurs when a speaker attempts to explain, report, and provide details about something that has occurred.

Data 13

Man 7 : "Who cares? Play the movie already!"

Rogers : "Hey, you wanna show some respect?"

As soon as the hearer heard the speaker swear, they protested to the speaker, saying, "Hey, you wanna show some respect?" This statement is part of a protest act in which the hearer objects and disagrees with the speaker's request that the movie be shown at the theater right away. As stated by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a protest is when a speaker feels that he disagrees with the

hearer's judgment and protests it as well.

The utterance above provides a conflictive function. It's because the hearer corrects the speaker by stating, "Hey, would you like to be treated with some respect?" when the speaker asks for something and the hearer indicates that they disagree. As defined by Leech (1983), a speaker becomes conflictive when he chastises, threatens, blames, and even swears at the person he is speaking to.

Data 14

Steven Rogers : "Please tell me if he's alive, sir. B-A-R..."

Colonel Phillips : "I can spell. I have signed more of these condolence letters today than I would care to count. But the name does sound familiar. I'm sorry."

The speaker asked his friend how he was doing as soon as he got at the headquarters. "I have signed more of these condolence letters today than I would care to count," the hearer retorted. Still, the name sounds familiar. I apologize. With a dejected countenance, the hearer apologized to the speaker for what had occurred to his friend. As a result, the hearer's behaviors are a part of the condole act. An act of condole is an expression of sorrow from the speaker to the hearer over the sadness resulting from death or disaster that has befallen the hearer, as stated by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Meanwhile, the collaborative function is included of the aforementioned utterance. Since the hearer has given the speaker information that makes the name James Barnes sound familiar to them, the hearer has implied that James has lost his life in the field war. As defined by Leech (1983), collaborative occurs when one speaker want to report, share, or otherwise communicate with another.

Data 15

Bucky : "Hey, Steve, what do you say we treat these girls..."

Rogers : "You go ahead. I'll catch up with you."

The hearer was going on a date at the time with the speaker and two other women. As a result, the speaker says "Hey, Steve" to the hearer in greeting. The usage of "Hey" and the courteous mentioning of the hearer's name when the speaker wants to inquire about their date makes this utterance part of the act of greet. An act of greet, defined by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), is when a speaker extends a polite greeting to the hearer, such as by saying "Hello" or "Hi."

Concurrently, the aforementioned utterance served the convivial function. It's because the hearer was greeted with "Hey, Steve" by the speaker. Additionally, the speech takes the shape of a greeting, indicating that the speaker has been kind to the hearer. As stated by Leech (1983), convivial occurs when a speaker extends a polite and courteous greeting, offers, and expresses gratitude to his interlocutor.

Data 16

Woman 4 : "Good morning. Or should I say afternoon?"

Rogers : "Where am I?"

"Good morning," says Woman 4 as the speaker enters and welcomes the hearer. As a result, the speaker's statement is a part of the greet act. The reason for this is that the speaker addresses Rogers as the hearer who has come to. Based on Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a greet is when a speaker extends a greeting, expresses gratitude, extends an offer, and invites someone to their interlocutor.

The convivial function encompassed the function of the aforementioned expression. It's because of the speech that the speaker uses to greet the hearer home from an extended period of sleep. Leech (1983) defined convivial as when a speaker welcomes, thanks, and greets his interlocutor.

5. CONCLUSION

Two conclusions can be drawn from the analysis and research findings. The first conclusion provides the expressive acts that were used in the "Captain America the First Avenger" film used the theory of (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). There are thirteen expressive acts in the film, according to the research that has been done. The thirteen acts are one data of welcome, praise, deplore, lament, boast, condole, protest, compliment, thank, congratulate, and apologize. Then there are two data of greet and for the most frequent data was applied in the act of complain with four data because the characters in the film often showed feelings of discomfort, sadness, and disappointment to their interlocutors.

The function of an expressive illocutionary act that was shown in "Captain America the First Avenger" film

is discussed in the second conclusion. According to Leech (1983), expressive illocutionary acts serve four functions. The researcher discovered a collaborative function using five out of the 16 data. Next, there is a single competitive function data. The following function conflictive with four data. The convivial function, which exhibited how the characters mostly expressed civility in their statements, was the last function that the researchers discovered with the greatest amount of data.

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