



**The Representative Illocutionary Acts
in Diana Character of The Wonder Woman Movie (2017)**

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Abstract

This study was conducted to explain and find out what are the types of representative illocutionary acts used by Diana in the film Wonder Woman (2017). with the aim that readers can understand the use of speech when communicating with others. the method used in this film is descriptive qualitative method, because qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts. According to Searle (1979), representative speech acts are speech acts in which speakers are involved in conveying the truth of a proposition, such as by providing information, making recommendations, explaining, and so on. Diana from the movie is the subject of the research and her various representative illocutionary acts are the data for this research. This study found 12 speech acts from Diana speech. and the most dominant ones found are 6 speech acts to informing, 4 each to asserting, convincing, and 4 to refuting. it can be concluded that the 12 dominant speech acts used are informing, asserting, convincing, and refuting.

Keywords

The representative illocutionary acts, speech act, wonder woman, film analysis, communication

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjelaskan dan mengetahui apa saja jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi representatif yang digunakan oleh Diana dalam film Wonder Woman (2017). dengan tujuan agar pembaca dapat memahami penggunaan tuturan ketika berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif, karena penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian yang melibatkan analisis dan interpretasi teks. Menurut Searle (1979), tindak tutur representatif adalah tindak tutur di mana penutur terlibat dalam menyampaikan kebenaran suatu proposisi, misalnya dengan memberikan informasi, membuat rekomendasi, menjelaskan, dan sebagainya. Tokoh Diana dalam film ini menjadi subjek penelitian dan berbagai tindak ilokusi representatif yang digunakannya menjadi data dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menemukan 12 tindak tutur dari tuturan Diana. dan yang paling dominan ditemukan adalah 6 tindak tutur untuk menginformasikan, masing-masing 4 untuk menegaskan, meyakinkan, dan 4 untuk menyanggah. dapat disimpulkan bahwa 12 tindak tutur yang dominan digunakan adalah menginformasikan, menegaskan, meyakinkan, dan menyanggah.

Kata Kunci

Tindak ilokusi representatif, tindak tutur, wonder woman, analisis film, komunikasi

Introduction

The study of pragmatics looks at how the listener's interpretation of a speaker's intentions is influenced by context. Conversations, even those in movies, tend to be representative illocutionary. According to Thomas (1995, p. 3), "pragmatics is meaning used or meaning in context". So, pragmatics is not focused on what is people say but how do they say it and how others do interpret his words in a social context. Speech is literally a unit of sound you make when you speak, but signs the signs that accompany the utterance give the actual meaning to the sound. When someone says it, a speech act occurs.

Speech acts are a pragmatic concept that produces social acts where a speech, apart from functioning to say or inform something, can also be used to do something (Sari, 2014). In line with this, According to Yule in Apri (2018, p. 52). "stated that a speech act is an action displayed through speech in the communication process. Speech acts focus on the way language is used to communicate the speaker's intentions and goals". So, it can be concluded that a speech act is an action carried out through speech in a communication process.

The following is one example of a communication process influenced by the context of the conversation found in the movie. Diana: (*I'll kill him, but nothing can stop him*) is an assertive statement. Diana thinks that once she can capture and kill Ares, she can stop the world war. But after she killed someone who was considered as Ares, the world war did not stop, the researcher concluded that speech acts are words/sentences spoken by the speaker and require a response from the listener. when the speaker utters a speech act, it means that the speaker also does something with his words.

A speaker performs three types of actions. Namely locution acts to say something, illocutionary acts of meaning formed in the mind as a result of locution in the form of speech or action, while perlocution is a response to illocution in the form of speech or action. Thus it can be concluded that Searle argues that actually all speech is performative or speech acts. (Searle, 1969).

In this study, researchers are interested in examining illocutionary acts in the wonder woman movie (2017) because most people still experience misunderstandings when talking to others. This happens because they do not know the meaning of the words or sentences spoken by the speaker. Illocutionary act means that it is done with the intended meaning behind the utterance. Because illocutionary acts are performed through the communicative power of speech to make statements, offers, explanations or other communicative purposes. Illocutionary acts require the listener's understanding of what the speaker is saying and require action from the listener. Therefore, through this movie, the researcher sees how Diana as the main character interacts with severe characters to convey utterances, because it is necessary to know that illocutionary acts are the process of conveying the intent, purpose or meaning that the sender wants to convey to the recipient by using written words or short statements. Here is one example of a command-type representative illocutionary act from the character Diana in the Wonder Woman movie 2017.

For example: Take me there. I'm sure I'll find Ares.



The way a speaker conveys his/her intentions to the listener is by using expressions that the speaker and the listener use appropriately when they talk to other people. It is important for speakers and interlocutors to act and speak well using expressions in illocutionary acts in the hope that communication can be conveyed more effectively by using appropriate actions.

Type of illocutionary acts are classified into five. One of them is a representative, (Searle, 2010). Representative is a type of speech act that states what one believes speaker as the case or not. The essence of representative illocutionary is to make the speaker the truth of the content the proposition expressed. In real life communication, representative actions can be never separated because whether they are directly related or not, everyone must carry out representative actions in communicating. This type of representative is very common in oral or written forms of communication, (Searle, 2010). Representative act is not only applied in human life but also in literally work such as novels, drama, short stories and movie. We can find representative in movie. one of the example of the movie is “wonder woman 2017” directed by Patty Jenkins.

To discuss representative illocutionary acts, researchers chose this movie as their research. This movie tells about a woman as the main character who involves herself in the war as well as being the first female super hero because super heroes are usually played by men. then in choosing this movie, the researcher chose the main character as the object of research because besides being a female super hero she also often uses speech acts which contain types of representative illocutionary acts when interacting with characters. By studying speech acts in a movie is important for the study of pragmatics because speech acts are one form of communication that is important in life, and can also enrich the understanding of pragmatics and context in the communication process. therefore, the researcher sees in the movie there are conversations that refer to the types of representative. Of the five classifications of illocutionary acts, the researcher chose representative speech acts into his research. because representative is a type of speech act that is used to describe, represent, or state something both honestly, precisely and accurately. representative speech acts allow researchers to express their opinions, thoughts and opinions.

By choosing the character Diana because she is considered to use representative illocutionary acts in her various interactions and conversations with other characters. Inspiration and motivation as one of the brave and strong wonder women, Diana uses words and language acts in order to inspire and motivate the people around her. In the neighborhood during her travels and battles, Diana uses representational illocutionary acts to guide and inspire people to bravely fight against evil and justice, Leader and Defender.

Method

The descriptive qualitative approach was used in the design of this study. the qualitative descriptive approach. Finding fresh evidence to support the theory is the goal of descriptive qualitative research, not the discovery of a new theory. To do this, the researcher will examine and characterize the data in light of the theory. Analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews to find significant patterns that describe a certain occurrence is known as qualitative research. In Waruwu, S. et al. (2022), Auerbach states that researchers employ the qualitative technique because they characterize any information by gathering spoken words from the Wonder Woman

movie's protagonist. The purpose of this study was to identify the different kinds of illocutionary acts in the Wonder Woman movie (2017).

This study's foundation in descriptive linguistics enables a comprehensive analysis of the speech structures seen in the films under observation. Pragmatics is one aspect of this (Adelaar, 2020). By examining these facets, the study seeks to offer a methodical explanation of the representational illocutionary acts that are employed in movies. This study examines the kinds of representative illocutionary acts that Diana, the character in the Wonder Woman movie (2017), employs via the lens of descriptive linguistics. Suggested illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). This method enables a thorough examination of the ways in which representatives' illocutionary behaviors are employed and support the film's overall communication dynamics. This study aims to clarify the kinds of representative illocutionary acts that are employed and used to transmit meaning by examining the language used in movies.

Source of Data

This research centers on the analysis of the film entitled The Wonder Woman Movie 2017 which debuted in 2017. The focuses of this research are to find out the types of representative illocutions in the film. The actions proposed by (Searle, 1979). These are illocutionary acts include various types of speech acts, such as declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Data source are an important factor in research. The determination of the data collection method is to find out where the data subject is obtained from. Based on the explanation above, the data for this research is taken from the dialog or utterances of the main character in the wonder woman movie (2017). Downloaded from the internet, researchers is very interested in finding what are the types of representative illocutionary acts used by Diana character in the wonder woman movie (2017). By finding the types representative illocutionary acts reader can transmit and distinguish these types when communicating.

Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Sugiyono in Umalila et al., n.d. (2022: p. 59) "is the process of giving sequence, structure, and explanation regarding the amount of data obtained". Researchers used descriptive linguistics and triangulation data analysis proposed by Miles et al. (2014) who explained that this type of method consists of three steps: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification. This research uses this data analysis method in analyzing data collected from the Wonder Woman Movie 2017. It can be seen that this film contains types of representative illocutionary speech acts proposed by (Searle, 1979), which is presented in the second chapter and the following explanation detailed.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the first step that must be taken in data analysis. In this step, this research looks for relevant data among the raw data collected from the wonder woman movie 2017. Next in reducing the data researchers use of representative illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) to determine whether the data collected falls into a category or not.



2. Data Presentation

In Wonder Woman Movie 2017, the presentation of data is done through the visualization of scenes, atmosphere, and Diana dialogue with the characters in the film. The data is in the form of utterances that contain representative illocutionary acts. Through the use of Diana utterances, the presentation of data in the story can communicate information, understanding to the audience effectively. Thus, the presentation of data in Wonder Woman 2017 can be interpreted as a way of presenting information to the audience.

3. Drawing Conclusions/Verification

The next stage after displaying the data is drawing conclusions and verify them. The process of providing answers to research questions and achieving research objectives is known as verification. Following the finalization of the previous steps and completion of the research question with the help of the collected data, the researcher arrives at a conclusion regarding the representative illocutionary acts used by Diana in the Wonder Woman Movie 2017. This data resulted in the discovery of types of representative illocutionary acts used by character Diana in the wonder woman movie 2017..

Result and Discussion

Result

This study aims to investigate the types of representative illocutionary acts used by the main character, Diana in the Wonder Woman Movie 2017. Based on this statement, the research question is: "what are the types of representative illocutionary acts used Diana character in the wonder woman movie (2017)?" This research is focused on the film with the title wonder woman, which is lifted from the 2017 American comic. written by Allan Heinberg and directed by Patty Jenkins. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to describe and Analys the utterances in the film. Analys the utterances in the observed film. The focus is on understanding and interpreting the explanations conveyed through the utterances of the main character.

In the movie Wonder Woman, it is presented based on theory (Searle, 1979). After being collected, there are twelve types representative illocutionary used by the main character in the movie, namely: informing, asserting, convincing, arguing, reminding, suggesting, refuting, forcing, praising, explaining, demanding and commanding. For a more in-depth explanation.

Then the twelve representative illocutionary acts are distributed into 31 utterances. The results of the research and discussion, it can be seen that the most used illocutionary acts in the movie wonder woman 2017 are convince 6 utterances, 5 utterances each to asserting and explaining, and 4 utterances each to refuting in the movie. The researcher only found six convincing utterances at different minutes that contain representative illocution in the movie.

1. Convincing

Convincing is a representative speech acts expressed by the speaker to convince or give confidence to the speech partner. The following data is classified into convincing types

Datum 1

Situation: This conversation occurs at 40:17. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve on the ship. the situation occurs when Diana convinces Steve that when Diana kills Ares the world will be better. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Steve : "It's a great big mess, and there's not a whole lot you and I can do about that. I mean, We can get to London and try to get to the men who can"

Diana : "**I'm the man who can! And once I find and destroy Ares, the German armies will be freed from his influence and they will be good men again, and the world will be better**"

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of "convincing". The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech begins when Steve says that "It's a great big mess, and there's not a whole lot you and I can do about that. I mean, we can get to London and try to get to the men who can" then Diana said and assured Steve that "I'm the man who can! And once I find and destroy Ares, the German armies will be freed from his influence and they will be good men again, and the world will be better" Diana says because she convinces Steve that when she kills Ares, the god of war, the world will be better. It can be seen that Diana's speech is classified as a "convincing" speech

Datum 2

Situation: This conversation took place at 11:18. This situation shows the interaction between Diana, her mother and Antiope in Themyscira. the situation occurs when her mother catches Diana being trained to fight by Antiope, where her mother strictly forbids learning to fight. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Hippolyta : "Are you hurt?"

Diana : "No mom. I'm fine. I'm was just"

Hippolyta : "Training! It seems I'm not the revered queen I should be. Disobeyed by my own sister"

Diana : "**No Mother, It was me. I asked her to**"

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of "convincing". The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and her mother as the listener. The speech starts when Hippolyta or Diana's mother asks Diana "Are you hurt?" Then Diana answered "No mum. I'm fine. I'm just" then Hippolyta cut off what Diana said "Training! It seems I'm not the revered queen I should be disobeyed by my own sister" then Diana assured her mother that "No Mother, It was me. I asked her to" Diana said this because she saw the anger on her mother's face because Antiope had taught Diana to train where Antiope knew that Hippolyta did not like it because she was afraid that Diana would get hurt one day. It can be seen that Diana utterance is classified as a "convincing" speech

Datum 3

Situation: This conversation occurs at 28:54. This situation shows the interaction between Diana, the senator and also her mother in Themyscira, this conversation occurs when Diana forces her mother to release Steve who is being locked up so that she can take them to meet Ares and kill him. the following conversation that occurs in the scene.



Diana :”Mother. excuse me, but after everything the man said, this must be Ares”

Senator :”What do you talking about, child?”

Diana :”**Forgive me, senator. but the man called it “a war without end” millions of people already dead like nothing he’s ever seen. Only Ares could do such a thing, we cannot simply let him go we must go with him”**

Hippolyta :”I will not deploy our army and leave Themyscira defenseless to go and fight their war”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the speech in bold is one of the representative illocutionary acts of "convincing" the speech delivered by Diana as the speaker, the senator and her mother as the listener. The story began when Diana said "Mother. Excuse me, but after everything the man said, this must be Ares" then the senator answered her that "what are you talking about, child?" Then Diana answered that "Forgive me, senator. But the man called it a war without end millions of people already dead like nothing he's ever seen. Only Ares could do such a thing, we cannot simply let him go, we must go with him" and Hippolyta responded that "I will not deploy our army and leave Themyscira defenseless to go and fight their war" Diana assured her mother that only Ares was fighting the war. It can be seen that Diana's story is classified as a "convincing" speech

Datum 4

The conversation occurs at 1:30:02. the situation shows the interaction between Diana and Charlie in a village that they saved from the invaders, the conversation occurs when they want to continue their mission. the following conversation occurs.

Charlie :”Maybe you’re better off without me, yeah?”

Diana :”**No, Charlie. Who will sing for us later?”**

Analysis

Based on the above conversation, the bolded text is one of the representative illocutions of the "convincing" speech delivered by Diana as the speaker and Charlie as the listener. The conversation began when Charlie said "Maybe you're better off without me, yes?" then Diana said that "No, Charlie. Who will sing for us later?" a reassuring conversation relayed by Diana to Charlie so that Charlie can go with them in the battle to save the world from colonization and Diana can meet and kill Ares, the god of war. It can be seen that Diana's speech is classified as "convincing" speech

Datum 5

The conversation occurs at 2:03:49. the situation occurs during the battle between Diana and Ares, but Steve comes to Diana and a convincing conversation occurs in the following scene.

Steve :”Diana. Diana”

Diana :”What?”

Steve :”I have to go”

Diana :”**What do you saying? Steve, whatever it is, I can do it. let me do it”**

Analysis

Based on the above conversation, bold speech is one of the representative acts of illocution to "convincing" the speech delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech began when Steve called Diana's name "Diana. Diana" then Diana replied "What?" then Steve said "I have to go" then after Diana heard what Steve said then Diana said "What do you say? Steve, whatever it is, I can do it. let me do it" a reassuring reassuring utterance uttered by Diana to convince Steve that he could do whatever it was and let him do it. Diana's speech is included in the "convincing" speech

Datum 6

Situation: the conversation occurs at minute 2:04:53. the situation shows the interaction between Ares and Diana during the battle, this happens when Diana does not believe what Ares the god of war says. the following speech occurs in the following scene.

Ares : "they don't deserve your protection"

Diana : "**It's not about deserve, it's about belief and I believe in love**"

Ares : "Then I will kill you"

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bold speech is one of the representative illocution actions to "convincing" the speech delivered by Diana as the speaker and Ares as the listener. The speech begins when Ares says that "they don't deserve your protection" then Diana replies to him "It's not about deserve, it's about belief and I believe in love" and Ares says that "then I kill you" Diana's speech convinces Ares the god of war that she believes in love and will protect humanity from the destruction that Ares has caused. It can be seen that Diana speech is classified as "convincing" speech

The researcher only found five asserting utterances in different minutes that contain representative illocutionary in the movie.

2. Asserting

Affirm is a representative speech act expressed by the speaker to give affirmation with confidence to the speech partner. with the aim that the speech partner clearly understands what is conveyed. The following data is classified into Asserting types

Datum 1

Situation: This conversation occurs at minute 51:35. this situation shows the interaction between Diana, Steve, and also Etta in the courtyard of the fashion clothes shop. the situation occurs when Steve and Diana are about to leave and Steve finds it difficult when Diana walks holding her shield and sword, then Steve tells Diana to leave it to Etta but Diana feels hesitant and afraid. the following speech occurs in the scene.

Etta : "let's meet at the office, and I'll keep this"

Diana : "No way"

Etta : "It doesn't match your outfit at all"

Steve : "Put your sword away first"

Diana : "**protect it with your life**"

Etta : "yes"

Steve : "He can be trusted, give him your shield"



Analysis

From the conversation above, the bolded sentence is a representative illocutionary act to assert. The conversation started when Etta said that "let's meet at the office, and I'll keep this" then Diana replied "No way" then Etta said "It doesn't match your outfit at all" then Steve said "Put your sword away first" and Diana replied "Protect it with" starting her speech when she insisted on keeping the items she considered valuable, namely her shield and sword which were considered as the god of assassins or the god of war, at first Diana did not agree to what Steve said so that the shield and sword were secured to Etta. Because Etta and Steve saw Diana looking distressed when holding it, Diana also insisted that she did not want her valuables to be held by someone other than herself. However, the trust given by Steve made Diana trust Etta to keep her valuables. With such a firm tone Diana said to Etta "protect it with your life". And Diana speech is classified as a "asserting" speech

Datum 2

Situation: This conversation takes place at minute 59:28. The situation is between Diana, Steve, General Haig, Mr. Patrick. the conversation occurs when Steve tells General Haig to send him into the battlefield and he can stop Ludendorff but General Haig does not agree with Steve's words. from General Haig's response given to Steve makes Diana Prince angry. the following interaction occurs in the scene.

Sir Patrick : "Now more than ever, the armistice is of paramount importance, it must be signed, and this is well it's the best way of stopping the war."

General Haig : "You will do nothing, Captain Trevor. That's an order"

Steve : "Yes, sir. I understand, sir"

Diana : "I don't"

Steve : "Diana. I know it's confusing"

Diana : "It's not confusing. It's unthinkable"

General Haig : "I'm sorry, who did you say this woman was?"

Steve : "She's with me. With us"

Diana : "**Where I come from Generals don't hide in their offices like cowards. They fight alongside their soldiers. They die with them on the battlefield**"

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is a form of asserting representative illocutionary acts. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and General Haig, Steve, and Mr. Patrick as the listeners. Diana starts her speech when she hears Steve agreeing to what General Haig ordered, the "Asserting" speech is uttered by the speaker when the speaker disagrees with what General Haig said. the speaker gives direct assertion by saying "Where I come from, generals don't hide in their offices like cowards. They fight alongside their soldiers. They die with them on the battlefield." he shows that he disagrees with General Haig and Mr. Patrick, the speaker asserts that the General in his place fought in the war.

Datum 3

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:40:53. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve in the village that was attacked by a gas bomb carried out by Ludendorff or Ares. This debate situation occurred when Diana was about to slash Ludendorff who she

thought was Ares with a sword that was considered a god-killer but was blocked by Steve, and then a few minutes later Ludendorff or Ares bombed the village with poisonous gas, the following conversation in the scene.

Steve : "Diana!"

Diana : "They're dead, They're all dead. I could have saved them, I could have saved them! if it weren't for you. You stopped me from killing Ares!"

Steve : "No!"

Diana : **"Stay away from me! I understand everything now. It isn't just the Germans that Ares has corrupted. It's you too. all of you, I will find Ares and I will kill him"**

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of "Asserting". Representative illocution that functions to assert. The speech starts when Steve calls Diana's name "Diana!" Then Diana said "They're dead, They're all dead. I could have saved them, I could have saved them! If it weren't for you. You stopped me from killing Ares" then Steve said "No!" and Diana confirmed with her words that "Stay away from me! I understand everything now. It isn't just the Germans that Ares has corrupted. It's you too. All of you, I will find Ares and I will kill him" the speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. Diana says this firmly, because Diana is angry with Steve who has prevented her from killing Ares. It can be seen that Diana's speech belongs to the "asserting" speech.

Datum 4

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:44:08. This situation occurs between Diana and Ludendorff, this conversation occurs on the roof of the tower when Ludendorff fights with Diana and says "As magnificent a creature as you are, you are no match for me" while stabbing Diana with a sword. the following interactions that occur in the scene.

Ludendorff : "As magnificent a creature as you are, you are no match for me"

Diana : **"We'll see about that. I'm Diana from Themyscira daughter of Hippolyta, came here to complete the mission of the Amazons by taking your life, and ridding mankind and my people of you. Forever!"**

Analysis

The bolded utterance is a representative illocutionary act of asserting done by Diana in the conversation, the utterance is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Ludendorff as the listener. "Asserting" is uttered by Diana in an angry tone that she is the daughter of Hippolyta from Themyscira, she came to the human world to kill the god of war and save humanity. The speech starts when Ludendorff said that "As magnificent a creature as you are, you are no match for me" then Diana said that "We'll see about that. I'm Diana from Themyscira, daughter of Hippolyta, come here to complete the mission of the Amazons by taking your life, and ridding mankind and my people of you. Forever!" It can be seen that Diana's speech is classified as an "asserting" speech.



Datum 5

Situation: The conversation occurs at 1:51:36. the situation shows the interaction between Diana and Ares on the roof of the tower, the situation occurs when Diana does not believe what Ares the god of war says. the following sayings.

Ares :”only a god can kill a god, Zeus left the child he had with the queen of the Amazons as a weapon to use against me”

Diana :”**No. You're a liar. I compel you to tell me the truth**”

Analysis

From the conversation in bold above is a representative illocutionary act. in the speech spoken by Diana to Ares "Affirm" confirms that Ares is lying and must tell the truth. the speech begins when Ares says that "only a god can kill a god, Zeus left the child he had with the queen of the Amazons as a weapon to use against me" then Diana says firmly that "No. You're a clay. I compel you to tell me the truth" it can be seen that Diana's speech is classified as an "asserting" speech.

The researcher only found five explaining utterances at different minutes that contained representative illocution in the movie.

3. Explaining

Explaining is a representative speech acts when the speaker gives an explanation to the speech partner. The following data is classified into explaining types

Datum 1

Situation: This conversation took place at 22:52. This situation shows the interaction between Diana, Steve and her mother on Themyscira beach. The situation occurs when Diana's mother is angry and almost cuts Steve for making a mess in Themyscira which makes her sister Antiope die. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Hippolyta :”You!”

Diana :”**No, No mother. No, He fought at my side against the invaders**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts that functions to “Explaining”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and her mother as the listener. The speech started when her mother said in a very firm tone “You!” then Diana replied with “No, No mother. No, He fought at my side against the invaders” Diana tried to explain to her mother who looked angry and almost cut Steve with a sword, because Diana's mother thought Steve was the cause of the death of Antiope, Diana's mother's sister. Then Diana tried to explain to her mother that Steve was fighting with her against the bad guys who entered the island of Themyscira. And Steve was not among the people who attacked Themyscira. It can be seen that Diana's speech is classified as an “explaining” speech.

Datum 2

Situation: This conversation occurs at minute 32:42. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve in Steve's room. the situation occurs when Steve asks if Diana will

let him go then Diana explains that she wants to go with Steve but her mother will not allow it. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Steve :”So, You’re here to let me go?”

Diana :”I tried, But it's not up to me. I even asked them to send me with you or anyone. An amazon. The amazons”

Steve :You're an amazon?

Diana :”**It is Our sacred duty to defend the world. And I wish to go, but my mother will not allow it**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “explaining”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech started when Steve asked that “So, you're here to let me go?” then Diana said “I tried, but it's not up to me. I even asked them to send me with you or anyone. An amazon” then Steve asked back ‘you're amazon?’ then Diana answered that ”It is our sacred duty to defend the world. And I wish to go, but my mother will not allow it” said by Diana because she explained that she wanted to go with Steve to protect the world but her mother would definitely forbid it. then it can be known that Diana's speech is categorized into “explaining” speech.

Datum 3

Situation: This conversation occurs at the 43:21 minute mark. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve on the boat. the situation occurs when Steve asks Diana if she just met a man and what about her father because Steve feels confused. Here's the conversation.

Steve :”Have you never met a man before? What about you father?”

Diana :”**I had no father. My mother sculpted me from clay and I was brought to life by Zeus**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “explaining”. The speech begins when Steve asks Diana that “Have you never met a man before? What about your father?” then Diana replied ”I had no father. My mother sculpted me from clay and I was brought to life by Zeus.” The speech was uttered by Diana because she explained to Steve that she was created from clay then Zeus the wise god gave her life so that she did not have a father. it can be seen that Diana's speech is included in the “explaining” speech.

Datum 4

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:23:46. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve at the bus stop while on the phone with Mr. Patrick. the situation occurs when Diana explains that Ares made the worst weapon. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Diana :”You shouldn’t be bothered about upsetting the peace accord”

Steve :”Why not?”

Diana :”Ares would never let”

Steve :”What. What is it?”

Diana :”**Of course. It makes complete sense. Developed a weapon, the worst ever devised**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “explaining”. The speech began when Diana said that “You shouldn't be bothered about upsetting the peace accord” then Steve replied “Why not?” then Diana said that “Ares would never let” and Steve replied “What. What is it” The speech was delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. then Diana said that ”Of course. It makes complete sense. Developed a weapon, the worst ever devised” then it can be seen that Diana's speech is included in the “explaining” speech Diana says that there is no need to be afraid of a truce because Ludendorff or Ares made the worst weapon ever made.

Datum 5

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:45:55. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve at the top of the tower. the situation occurred when Diana explained that when she killed Ludendorff who she thought was Ares, the god of war would end the war. Here is the conversation in the scene.

Steve :”Diana!”

Diana :”**I killed him. But nothing stopped. You kill the God of war, you stop the war**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “explaining”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech begins with Steve calling out the name “Diana!” then Diana says that “I killed him. But nothing stopped. You kill the God of war, you stop the war” Diana utterance is to explain that she has killed the god of war Ares, but when she has killed the god of war, then the war should stop. then it can be seen that Diana's speech is included in the utterance ”explaining”

The researcher only found four refuting utterances at different minutes that contained representative illocution in the movie.

4. Refuting

Refuting is a representative speech acts when the speaker refutes or gives a refute to the speech partner. The following data is classified into refuting types

Datum 1

Situation: This conversation occurs at minute 37:33. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and her mother Hippolyta in Themyscira, the situation occurs when her mother objects when Diana wants to go with Steve to meet Ares and stop the war but Diana denies it. the following conversation in the scene.

Hippolyta :”There is so much. So much you don't understand”

Diana :”**I understand enough. That I'm willing to fight for those who cannot fight for themselves, like you once did**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “refuting”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and her mother as the listener. The speech begins when Diana's mother or Hippolyta says that “There is so much. So much you don't understand” then Diana said ”I understand enough. That I'm to fight for those who cannot fight for themselves, like you once did” The speech was uttered by Diana because she wanted to go protect the world from the war caused by Ares and Diana also denied what her mother said. it can be seen that Diana speech is classified as a ‘refuting’ speech.

Datum 2

Situation: This conversation occurs at minute 59:10. This situation shows the interaction between Diana, Steve and General Haig in the meeting room. The situation occurs when Steve complies with what General Haig says which makes Diana angry and disappointed. Here is the conversation in the scene.

General Haig :”Captain. You will do nothing and that is an order”

Steve :”Yes, sir. I understand, sir”

Diana :”I don't”

Steve :”Diana, I know this is confusing”

Diana :”it is not confusing! It's unthinkable!”

General Haig : who is this woman?

Steve : “She's with me. She's with us, sir”

Diana :”**I'm not with you! I'm not with you! You're willing to sacrifice so many people as if they don't matter. Like they have no value!**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “refuting”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker of General Haig and Steve as the listener. The speech started when General Haig said that “Captain. You will do nothing and that is an order” then Steve answered him ”Yes, sir. I understand, sir” then Diana said that “I don't” and made Steve respond with “Diana, I know this is confusing” then Diana said “It is not confusing! It's unthinkable!” then General Haig asked that “Who is this woman?” and Steve answered that ”She's with me. She's with us, sir” then replied and said ”I'm not with you! I'm not with you! You're willing to sacrifice so many people as if they don't matter. Like they have no value!” The speech was uttered by Diana because she was upset and refuted what General Haig said to Steve. it can be seen hat Diana's speech is classified as a “refuting” speech.

Datum 3

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:14:24. This situation shows the interaction between Diana, and Steve in the battle area. the situation occurs when Steve forbids Diana to fight first before arriving at their mission but is denied by Diana. The following is the conversation in the scene.



Steve :”We're doing something. We are, we just. We can't save everyone in this war. This is not what we came here to do”

Diana :”**No! But it's what going to do**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “refuting”. The speech was delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech started when Steve said “We're doing nothing. We are, we just. we can't save everyone in this war. This is not what we came here to do” then Diana said ‘No! But it's what we're going to do’, Diana said this to refute Steve that he must keep fighting first to build the community in the area. it can be seen that Diana's speech is categorized into ‘refuting’ speech.

Datum 4

Situation: This conversation occurs at 1:38:34. This situation shows the interaction between Diana and Steve in the party room. the situation occurs when Steve blocks Diana when she is going after Ludendorff who is thought to be Ares, the god of war. Here's the conversation in the scene.

Steve :”What if there is no Ares?”

Diana :”You don't believe me”

Steve :”I can't let you do this”

Diana :”**What I do is not up to you**”

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, the bolded speech is one of the representative illocutionary acts of “refuting”. The speech is delivered by Diana as the speaker and Steve as the listener. The speech began when Steve said that “What if there is no Ares?” then Diana replied “You don't believe me” then Steve said “I can't let you do this” and Diana said that “What I do isn't up to you” said by Diana because she was upset because Steve prevented her from pursuing Ludendorff who she thought was Ares, the god of war. and finally Diana also denied what Steve said. it can be categorized that diana speech is included in the “refuting” speech.

Discussion

Based on the exposure of data analysis raised from the research question what ar the types of representative illocutionary acts used by Diana character in the wonder woman movie 2017. According to (Searle, 1979) representative illocutionary acts include various types of speech acts, representative illocutionary acts are speech acts performed by speaker who have the power to convince their listeners. The types of speech acts are collected specifically for the main character in the movie.

“Wonder woman movie 2017” is an American comic movie with the theme of a superhero. this movie presents life during war and all the activities of the characters carried out by all the characters involved between other characters. In the movie ‘wonder woman 2017’ the researcher found twelve types of representative illocutionary speech acts in this film. there are

representative informing, representative asserting, representative convincing, representative arguing, representative reminding, representative suggesting, representative refuting, representative forcing, representative praising, representative explaining, representative demanding, representative commanding. Then the twelve representative illocutionary acts are distributed into 31 utterances.

The previous research looked for forms of illocutionary speech acts in the Merry Riana movie using descriptive methods, the findings were obtained from the dialog of the characters in the film. And the previous study also described each types of direct illocutionary acts and indirect illocutionary in the hunger games movie, the findings were found from the dialog between characters using descriptive methods. And my findings found from the dialog of Diana character in wonder woman movie are the findings of the types of representative illocutionary acts using descriptive methods and found 12 types of 31 utterances. Based on these results, the contribution of the research is that researchers can inform readers that the types of representative found in this movie are 12 types taken from Diana utterances as a character.

Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, the researcher focuses on the use of illocutionary acts used by Diana in the movie "wonder woman 2017" directed by patty Jenkins. In the movie "wonder woman 2017" the researcher found 12 representative illocutionary acts, there are representative of informing, representative of asserting, representative of convincing, representative of arguing, representative of reminding, representative of suggesting, representative of refuting, representative of forcing, representative of praising, representative of explaining, representative of demanding, and representative of commanding. Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be seen that the most used illocutionary acts in the movie "wonder woman 2017" are convincing, explaining, asserting, and refute. This study found 6 utterances to convincing, 5 utterances each to explaining and asserting, and 4 utterances to refuting in the movie. Convince is the most used part by the main character in the movie, because it leads to the speaker's belief in whether something is true or not, it talks about belief in facts. And explain is an explanation of something that is unclear or unclear to the listener, then assert is to give affirmation to something that is considered incompatible or inconsistent and finally refute is a rebuttal or rejection of a statement, opinion, action, or argument. These are the most dominant representational illocutionary acts in this movie, then the less dominant forms of representational illocutionary acts found in the movie are. Informing, arguing, reminding, suggesting, forcing, praising, demanding, and commanding. there is 1 utterance each for remind, suggest, force, praise, and demand while there are 2 utterances for informing, and command then 3 utterances for arguing. found in themovie "wonder woman 2017".

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