

An Analysis Of Speech Act On Civil War Movie

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Abstract—This research aims to analyze speech act found in Civil War movie. This research focuses on the conversation between Captain America and Iron Man. The method used in this research is qualitative using conversation analysis. The data were collected from conversation script between Captain America and Iron Man. The result of this research shows that in the conversation between Captain America and Iron Man. It was found that there are three kind of speech acts used between Captain America and Iron Man. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The most speech act frequently used is locutionary act with total number is 33 (46%). While the second speech act frequently used is illocutionary act that are 23 (33%). For perlocutionary act is only found 15 (21%). In locutionary act, the conversations consisted of rhetic and phatic act. Illocutionary act dominated by asking and answering and perlocutionary act involved sarcasm, joke and caution.

Keywords: speech act; conversation analysis; movie

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to analyze what kind of speech act discovered in a communication. Communication is language function which is carried out by speech. Speech itself represented by shorter or longer strings of linguistic items used to give expression about particular purpose and involves both written and spoken text. However, speech depends on the will of the speaker.

Speech act is part of critical discourse analysis which study about communication process. In this paper, researcher conducted Civil War movie as a research object. Due to the popular aspect or the main figure in this movie, Captain America and Iron Man were mostly popular in all of age. This movie was premiered in 2016, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by (Troxel, 2016). It had a story about disagreement over international oversight of Avenger or American super hero group fight their opposite factions. One led by Steve Rogers and the other by Tony Stark. Steve Rogers or Captain America was the leader of a faction against the regulation. He was described as a wise person, came really first hold his duty so much then willing propagandist. Tony Stark or Iron Man was on the other side. He led the supported-team, a person described as a genius, billionaire-playboy and philanthropist. Captain America and Iron Man were two kind of different character, which in the end brought an enjoyable analysis in their both communication (Adopted from Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures).

Either way, movie also has a crucial position in education learning, proved by many previous studies talked about the importance of movie in learning. Scene on movie offers visual portrayal of a theory or concept taught in learning process. Inexperienced students will totally take many benefits from the use of the movie, because movie can increase a greater feeling of reality. So, students will enjoy the learning (Champoux, 2007). By taking conversation between Captain America and Iron Man in Civil War movie to be analyzed, this study definitely gives idea to understand better about speech act in order to easier people-understanding in their communication and increase their linguistic knowledge and competence in doing conversation.

This study was using theory about speech act and what was developed on it. Speech act, as we know, is a theory from (Austin, 1962). In his book, he wrote the definition of speech act as part of critical discourse analysis in pragmatic study which involves the understanding of communication process through linguistic aspects. J.L Austin divided speech acts into three aspects, locutionary aspect, illocutionary aspect and perlocutionary aspect (Austin, 1962).

According to (Austin, 1962), “the locutionary act involves the actual speech production of sounds (the actual words which speaker is saying)”. This first aspect states that act comes as a result from actual sounds of the speaker to the listener or it can be concluded that locutionary act is the act of saying something. Also,

we can preliminary describe this aspect as the utterance of certain words in a certain construction with a certain meaning in order to get a certain sense. Locutionary act is the basic of utterance itself. It is a production of meaningful linguistic expression. For example, because words are foreign and you get tongue-tied in uttering, then you may fail to produce a locutionary act. Saying or producing ‘Aba mokofa’ in English will not normally count as a locutionary act, but ‘I’ve just made a coffee’ will be counted (Yule, n.d.)(Yule,1996:48).

Locutionary also divided into three aspects. There are phonetic act, phatic act and rhetic act. A phonetic act is always used to perform the act of uttering certain sound in only a single word. Phatic act refers to an aspect which the utterance consist of combination some certain sounds or words arranged into a grammatical rules to give a certain meaning. Last is rhetic act, which is the utterance is contextualizing a sentence in the case of assertions. In conclusion, locutionary utterances are addressed to real condition which needs sense and reference to be understandable. Reference depends on the knowledge of the speaker at the time when utterance given. It is simply saying something, people convey information, talk innately, give question, etc. Locutionary performed in purpose to communicate and express affairs statements (Jarasch, Jamai, & Gümüs, 2014).

The second aspect of speech act is illocutionary acts. (Austin, 1962) described illocutionary as the act that is performed by the force in the locutionary. This aspect focuses on how the speakers say, the way they delivered the message. Most of us, commonly are not only producing well-formed utterances without a purpose. We make an utterance always followed by kind of function. Illocutionary acts include certain expression like arguing, ordering, promising, suggesting, and asking to, from offering, asking whether you will and asking ‘Yes or No’. Illocutionary utterances are utterances performed by the speaker as an virtual act of having said something. It is what is accomplished by communicate the intention to accomplish something in conversation.

“I pronounce the defendant guilty”, when it is uttered by a judge it will be the act of sentencing, while “I pronounce...” can neither be said to be true or false if uttered in the right condition as if the utterance made for sincerely and had a meaning in appropriate circumstances of communication. However, illocutionary is not descriptive. Another example is, by using the test word “hereby”, people can normally find the point, or force, of a given utterance by “I hereby X that P”, where X make explicit whether the utterance is a request, command, promise, or etc. for it is worth noting that regardless of a hearer’s response for instance, to act such an order. The fact is that the act uttered with proper intention (Jarasch et al., 2014).

In the end, people do not simply creating utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. So, perlocutionary act is speech act aspect which is performing or achieving of certain effects by saying something. This aspect has main intention about how the utterance from the speaker gives effect to the

listener. Perlocutionary utterances are utterances that supposed to be having an effect to the hearer. Jokes, warnings, persuading, sarcasm, that's all are perlocutionary. They are generally meant to explicit response from the hearer. Perlocutionary effects are often the unsaid-products of linguistic communication and their effects may be intentional or unintentional, as it on the hearer who act upon an effect produced by the utterance. Example, depending on that explanation, people will utter 'I've just made a coffee' on the assumption that the listener will recognize the effect intended, may be to account for a good smell or even get them to drink the coffee. This is called the effect aspect of speech act (Yule, 1996: 48).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Method used in this research was qualitative in the term of conversation analysis. Qualitative research additionally involves such a method as observation activity through experimental natural setting. This method is kind of research procedure, produces a data in descriptive-narrative, or words comes from observing the research object in holistic (Education & Konstant, 2019). The data analysis in this method conducted in the time when the collecting data activity was held, in limited period as an interactive continually activity until the data was full. Collecting data activity in this research involved all of observing the communication scene between Captain America and Iron Man. This is a research design called content analysis. In a broader sense, content analysis refers to the process of summarizing and interpreting written data (Sándorová, 2019). Data in this research was taken from Civil War Movie, either the conversation scene or the movie subtitle text. The whole transcript movie was observed to determine the all conversations of Captain America and Iron Man. This process called *data reduction*, as part of qualitative method, beside *display data* and *verification* or *conclusion* (Alhamdani, 2017). The data then analyzed by content analysis design, based critical discourse analysis of speech act theory of J.L Austin. The analysis displayed in a descriptive-narrative, then concluded in descriptive-analysis result.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Speech act in the communication between Captain America and Iron Man was conducted from the observing activity in the Civil War movie. Here, the data displayed with the discussion. The first data was taken from the very first conversation in the minute 28:50 to 29:10. This conversation was taken in a meeting room, where all of the *Avengers* gather to discuss command from the secretary Ross.

Natasha : *"Tony, you are being in-characteristically non-hyper-verbal."*

Steve Rogers: *"It's because he's made up his mind."*

Tony Stark: *"Boy, you know me so well"* (he gets up and winces, rubbing the back of his head)

The utterance came from Steve Rogers or Captain America, *"It's because he's made up his mind."*, can be analyzed as follows: First, the word *he* refers to the Iron Man or Tony Stark. Second, the utterance was

asserted from the condition of the Iron Man which was being un-normally non-hyper-verbal, just like what was said by Natasha. So, here the utterance from the Captain America to the Iron Man is the example of *locutionary act* due to the real condition of the utterance. For more clear discussion, this utterance was not a word, but sentence which is contextualizing what's really happening in that time, means it is *rhetic act*. One more supported statements was showed in what Iron Man said after that, "*Boy, you know me so well*", this utterance confirming what Captain America trying to describe Iron Man's condition. At least, it is *rhetic act* too.

The next conversation held in minute 30:20. This scene shows how Captain America denies the instruction from the secretary Ross to sign the document. As what was stated in the movie review before, Captain America was in a faction against the regulation, while Iron Man was the opposite.

Tony Stark : "*...we're no better than the bad guys.*"

Steve Rogers: "*Tony, someone dies on your watch, you don't give up*"

Tony Stark : "*Who said we're giving up?*"

Steve Rogers: "*We are, if we're not taking responsibility for our actions. This document just shifts the blames.*"

To start the conversation, Captain America uttered "*Tony, someone dies on your watch, you don't give up*" in order to argue the statement from Iron Man who said they were all are no better than bad guys. Captain America was trying to make Iron Man change his thought about the bad condition *Avengers* faced before. So, here it can be conclude that the utterance from the Captain America was delivered on purpose, means it is *illocutionary act*. However, that arguing statement make Iron Man stated a question. That is also *illocutionary act*. The questioning he done created an answer, just like what actually happen if there is questioning, there is answering. "*We are,*" said by Captain America as answering, was proved the questioning *illocutionary act* from the Iron Man. In case of the answering, Captain America continued with "*if we're not taking responsibility for our actions. This document just shifts the blames*". If we are check the context of the conversation, here Captain America was warning all of the people in the meeting room, including Iron Man to not giving a sign to the document. The warning directly gave quick effect to them, showed by the change of their mindset about the signing. Warning is *perlocutionary act*.

In the minute 30:00, in the same place, there are still lots of conversation between Captain America and Iron Man. Both of them were continuing to defend their own idea about signing the document from the secretary Ross.

Tony Stark : "*...when I realized what my weapons were capable of in the wrong hands, I shut it down and stop manufacturing*"

Steve : "*Tony, you choose to do that, if we sign this, we surrender our right to choose. What if this panel sends us somewhere we don't think we should go? What if there is somewhere we need to go, and they don't let us?*"

Tony : *“If we don’t do this now, it’s gonna be done to us later...”*

The first utterance from Tony, Iron Man was stating his thought in real and truly coming from his mind without any idea to create effect or give in purpose. He was trying to describe his idea what he will do in the future if his weapons are capable in the wrong hands. So, what was he said is *rhetic act* due to the utterance that is contextualizing a sentence in the case of assertions of the real thought. However, Captain America was giving a respond of Iron Man’s utterance. He said *“Tony, you choose to do that, if we sign this, we surrender our right to choose”*. This first utterance is a warning, just like the last utterance in the previous scene, where he tried to warn everybody in the meeting room, especially Iron Man, about the effect of signing the document as the disagreement side. So, it is *illocutionary act*. After that, he continued to give another respond in giving questions. *“What if this panel sends us somewhere we don’t think we should go? What if there is somewhere we need to go, and they don’t let us?”* is utterance which is asking in purpose to change the *Avenger’s* mind, with Iron Man as the priority. This questioning is done because Captain America wants to keep his idea. If we observe the scene well, we can see that this all was proved by the change of Natasha’s expression, means this is *illocutionary act*. Beside, this act also makes Iron Man respond it hard. He stood up in front of Captain America and said *“If we don’t do this now, it’s gonna be done to us later...”* in high intonation, as a warning. He asserted his opinion about signing the document also. Here, we can conclude the warning into *perlocutionary act*.

Obvious scene of Captain America and Iron Man’s conversation found in 57:10. Here, the scene tells about the rescued process of Captain America from his escape and his fault in obeying the order from Iron Man’s side. The conversation begins with Iron Man that is talking with someone in his phone. He keeps saying about consequences for what was done by Steve Rogers.

Steve Rogers : *‘Consequences?’*

Tony Stark : *“Secretary Ross wants you both prosecuted, had to give him something.”*

Steve Rogers : *“I’m not getting that shield back, am I?”*

The first one utterance from Captain America, *‘Consequences?’* is not a question. Although he uttered the word in kind of questioning intonation, what he was said is kind of sarcasm if we clearly observing the context of the conversation. By his expression with a tiny smile and eyes staring at Tony, he was getting mad with him. As the theory before, sarcasm is *perlocutionary act*. Perlocutionary act always brings effect to the listener, so then Iron Man said *“Secretary Ross wants you both prosecuted, had to give him somethin.”*, in order to get the sarcasm from the Captain America. He uttered that with no other purposes but telling Captain America what will he gets, or the consequences. So, considering to the assertion of the real condition, it is *locutionary rhetic act*. Next utterance from Captain America *“I’m not getting that shield back, am I?”*, still in the same position and same expression is similar with the first utterance which is sounded as questioning, but actually is asserting sarcasm, *perlocutionary act*. Here, Captain America was trying to express his unpleasant feeling about the consequences. He was talking about his shield which will

be kept by the government because the agreement from Tony Stark, in case he should've done it because they were friends.

The conversation about consequences before, in the end brings Captain America to the room where he is pushed to do what Iron Man wants. This is the longest conversation between them. It is took five minutes and starts from 57:00.

- Tony Stark : *"Hey, you wanna see something cool?(1)I pulled something from Dad's archives. (2)Felt timely.(3)(Tony shows him two pens in a black presentation box). FDR signed the Lend-Lease bill with these in 1941, provided support to the Allies when they needed it most" (4)*
- Steve Rogers: *"Some would say it brought our country closer to war." (5)*
- Tony Stark : *"See? If not for these, you wouldn't be here. (6) I'm trying to...what do you call it? That's an olive branch, is that what you call it?" (7)*
- Steve Rogers: *"Is Pepper here?I didn't see her." (8)*
- Tony Stark : *"We're kinda... well, not kinda..."(9)*
- Steve Rogers : *"pregnant?" (10)*
- Tony Stark : *"No. definitely not. (11) We're taking a break, it's nobody's fault". (12)*
- Steve Rogers : *"I'm so sorry. Tony. I didn't know." (13)*
- Tony Stark : *"a few years ago, I almost lost her, so I trashed all my suits. Then, we had to mop up HYDRA... and then Ultron. My fault. And then, and then, I never stopped. Because the truth is I don't wanna stop. I don't wanna lose her. I thought maybe the Accords could split the difference. (Tony stands up and paces). In her defense, I'm a handful. Yet, Dad was a pain in the ass, but he and Mom always made it work." (14)*
- Steve Rogers : *"You know, I'm glad Howard got married. I only knew him when he was young and single."(15)*
- Tony Stark : *"Really? You two know each other? He never mentioned that. Maybe only a thousand times. God, I hated you". (16)*
- Steve Rogers: *"I don't mean to make things difficult" (17)*
- Tony Stark : *"I know you're very polite person" (18)*
- Steve Rogers : *"If I see a situation pointed south... I can't ignore it, sometimes I wish I could". (19)*
- Tony Stark : *"No, you don't." (20)*
- Steve Rogers : (Steve smiles thinly). *"No, I don't. sometimes..." (21)*
- Tony Stark : *"Sometimes I wanna punch you in your perfect teeth, but I don't wanna see you gone. We need you cap. So far, nothing's happened that can't be undone, if you sign. We can make the last 24 hours legit. Barnes gets transferred to an American psych-center...instead of a wakandan prison" (22)*
- Steve Rogers : (Steve frowns thoughtfully and picks up one of the fountain pens. He stands up and paces, then turns to Tony. In the control room beyond there are multiple screens on the walls). *"I'm not saying it's impossible, but there would have to be safeguards." (23)*
- Tony Stark : *"Sure. Once we put out the PR fire, those documents can be amended. I'd file a motion to have you and Wanda reinstated..." (24)*
- Steve Rogers : *"Wanda? What about Wanda?" (25)*
- Tony Stark : *"She's fine. She's confined to the compound, currently. Vision's keeping her company." (26)*
- Steve Rogers : *"Oh God, Tony!! Every time. Every time I think you see things the right way..." (27)*
- Tony Stark : *"What? It's a 100 acres with a lap pool. It's got screening room. There's worse ways*

- to protect people". (28)
- Steve Rogers : "Protection? Is that how you see this? This is protection? It's internment, Tony." (29)
- Tony Stark : "She's not a US citizen", (30)
- Steve Rogers : "Oh, come on, Tony." (31)
- Tony Stark : "they don't grant visas to weapons of mass destruction". (32)
- Steve Rogers : "She's a kid!" (33)
- Tony Stark : "GIVE ME A BREAK! I'm doing what has to be done... to stave off something worse." (34)
- Steve Rogers : (Steve nods faintly) "you keep telling yourself that". (he puts the pen down). *Hate to break up the set*" (35) (he leaves the office and rueful Tony watches Bucky on one of the control room's service.

In this scene, Tony starts the conversation as the point (1), *hey, you wanna see something cool?*, here he gives question to the Captain America. So, we can get it as *illocutionary act*. He continues his question by giving a sentence that is contextualizing it. We can check in the point (2) and conclude it as *locutionary rhetic act*. Point (3), *felt timely*, it is also contextualizing the previous statements, but it is not a sentence. That utterance is words arranged into grammatical form, means it is a *locutionary phatic act*. Point (4) uttered when Tony is showing the two pens in a black presentation box to Captain America. It refers to the real situation in that time when Iron Man is trying to describe the two pens. Means it is no more than *locutionary rhetic act*. However, the description of the pens is argued by Captain America. In point (5), Captain America states that the pens are brought country closer to the war. It totally different with the statements from Iron Man who said the pen is used to support the Allies. So, we can take it as *illocutionary act* based on the arguing utterance. Point (6) is *locutionary rhetic act*, because Tony utters a sentence with the true meaning. He is trying to explain that Captain America is caught up and placed in the room to sign the paper. Indeed, Captain America seems uninterested, so Iron Man gives *I'm trying to... what do you call it? That's an olive branch, is that what you call it?*, in point (7) as a sarcasm through the Captain America's opinion about the pens. We can conclude it as *perlocutionary act*.

The sarcasm only brings the change of expression in Captain America face. He is trying to ignore it and starting change the topic by asking about Pepper. Look at point (8), it is *illocutionary act*. Point (9) proved it due to the answering from Tony Stark, but the answer isn't clear enough, so in the point (10) Captain America gives him question again. It brings an answer in point (11). Here, we can assert the three points into *illocutionary act* which involved questioning and answering. The next point, (12), still staying in the same topic, Tony Stark is stating the truth about what actually happened between him and Pepper, which is means it is *locutionary rhetic act*. The explanation makes Captain America feels sorry, so he states point (13) as *locutionary rhetic act* too. Besides, the conversation in this time is about the real condition that faced by Tony Stark. Check point (14) and (15). There all are statements that is telling the truth and giving the true meaning or we can say it as *locutionary rhetic act*.

Point (16) is rather different. Here, Tony is showing his bad feeling through the statement from Captain America about his father through sarcasm. It is *perlocutionary act*. The sarcasm affects Captain America, so he argues it by saying point (17). It is absolutely *illocutionary act*. The next point, Iron Man smiles thinly and delivers *I know you're very polite person* as a joke of the arguing statement. Point (18) is *perlocutionary act*. The joke makes Captain America keeps silent for a while, then, he takes a deep breath and utters a true explanation about what he actually feels. Point (19) is *locutionary rhetic act*. Point (20) and (21) are both an arguing statement through the context they talked about, it is *illocutionary act*. In case of the arguing which seems hard to stop, Tony Stark in the point (22) trying to explain again about his willing through the signing of the paper. He explains the plan clearly, so it is *locutionary act*. Here, Captain America starting understand and seems little bit agree with Tony. However, he feels doubt, so, to make sure his mind, he gives an order to Tony Stark to prepare a safeguards. Point (23), ordering, is *illocutionary act*, also proved by Tony Stark who said *sure*. Tony Stark in point (24) tells to Captain America about the documents, it is *locutionary rhetic act* since it gives the true meaning. In point (25), instead of keep an eye on the explanation about the document, Captain America worries about Wanda, so he asks Iron Man about her. Giving question is *illocutionary act*. Tony Stark answers the question by saying *she's fine* in point (26). In addition, he is also telling the real condition of Wanda in order to giving assertion. It is *illocutionary act*. Unfortunately, the utterance from Iron Man makes Captain America gets mad, so that he is starting to mock Iron Man. The uncompleted statement in point (27) shows *perlocutionary act* which is finally makes Iron Man pissed off and mocks him back, check point (28). However, even if Iron Man states it in a high voice, he tells the truth in a clear meaning, so it is *locutionary rhetic act*.

In that time, Captain America in a condition that worries about Wanda, he doesn't agree with the way Iron Man protects Wanda. It causes him to state sarcasm. Look at point (29), it is *perlocutionary act*. Both of them then stay in short debate by saying the truth from their own perspective about protection. Point (30) and (32) is *locutionary rhetic act* while point (31) is *locutionary phatic act* due to the grammatical form. All of their own arguments without the winning side, Captain America finally utters a caution with higher voice than Iron Man. See point (33), caution is *perlocutionary act*. In other side, Iron Man also makes his voice higher to give a feedback in kind of caution too. Point (34) is also *perlocutionary act*. In the end, the last utterance from Iron Man who doesn't want to listen to Captain America makes Captain America puts the pen down and ends the conversation by stating his disappointed feeling. Point (35) is *locutionary rhetic act*.

The next conversation found in 01:28:30. The place is taken in an airport where Iron Man finally found Captain America who used to escape before. Here are the short conversations in this scene:

Tony Stark : "Wow, it's so weird how you run into people at the airport."

- Steve Rogers : *“Hear me out, Tony. That doctor, the psychiatrist, he’s behind all of this.”*
Tony Stark : *“Anyway, Ross gave me 36 hours to bring you in. that was 24 hours ago. Can you help a brother out?”*
Steve Rogers : *“You’re after the wrong guy”*
Tony Stark : *“Your judgment is askew. Your old war buddy killed innocent people yesterday”*
Steve Rogers : *“And there are five more super soldiers just like him. I can’t let the doctor find them first, Tony. I can’t.”*

It starts with Iron Man who stares at Captain America. He can’t hide his un-well face when he said *“Wow, it’s so weird how you run into people at the airport”*. From here, we can conclude the utterance as sarcasm to shows how he was almost done to find where Captain America was, means it is *perlocutionary act*. The utterance is respond by Captain America obviously by saying *“Hear me out, Tony. That doctor, the psychiatrist, he’s behind all of this”*. He is trying to suggest Tony to believe him through *hear me out, Tony*. It is illocutionary act. However, Iron Man doesn’t want to understand it, he keeps saying sarcasm. *“Anyway, Ross gave me 36 hours to bring you in. that was 24 hours ago. Can you help a brother out?”*, this utterance is perlocutionary act, showed by the question that actually is not a true question, but sarcasm due to the rejection of Iron Man order to Captain America. To give a respond of the sarcasm, Captain America tells Iron Man the truth. He said *“You’re after the wrong guy”* as *locutionary rhetic act*, but Iron Man still standing in his mind by uttering *“Your judgment is askew. Your old war buddy killed innocent people yesterday”*. That statement is also *locutionary rhetic act*, due to the statement that is true and contextualizing the previous statement. Again, Captain America states the same *locutionary rhetic act* in *“And there are five more super soldiers just like him. I can’t let the doctor find them first, Tony. I can’t.”*

Still in the same place, here are one more short conversation between Captain America and Iron Man. The conversation begins when one of Iron Man’s crew, Spider-Man is talking too much during the time.

- Steve Rogers : *“You’ve been busy”*
Tony Stark : *“And you’ve been complete idiot. Dragging in Clint. ‘rescuing’ Wanda from a place she doesn’t even want to leave, a safe place. I’m trying to keep... I’m trying to keep you from tearing the Avengers apart.”*
Steve Rogers : *“You did that when you signed.”*
Tony Stark : *“Alright, we’re done. You’re gonna turn Barnes over, you’re gonna come with us. NOW! Because it’s us!”*

The first utterance from Captain America *“You’ve been busy”* is a joke, proved by the expression of Captain America that smiles to Iron Man. Joke is *perlocutionary act*. The joke makes Iron Man feel angry, so he scream the utterance *“And you’ve been complete idiot”*, but the utterance is showing the real condition in a clear meaning to express his anger. It is *locutionary rhetic act*. *“Dragging in Clint. ‘rescuing’ Wanda from a place she doesn’t even want to leave, a safe place. I’m trying to keep... I’m trying to keep you from tearing the Avengers apart”*, this next utterance is still about telling the truth. We can take it as *locutionary rhetic act*. Also the statements from Captain America, in order to respond Iron Man, he said *“You did that when you signed”*, here, Captain America also gives a *locutionary rhetic act*. The last in this scene, no matter

what, the utterance from Captain America can't make Iron Man feel good. He keeps getting angry. "*Alright, we're done. You're gonna turn Barnes over, you're gonna come with us. NOW! Because it's us!*" is *locutionary rhetoric act*.

After the scene in the airport, the conversation between Captain America and Iron Man is found in 01:57:45. Here, Iron Man follows Captain America to somewhere. His suddenly coming makes Captain America and his friend, Bucky a little bit confused because he used to run after both of them.

Steve Rogers : "*Then why are you here?*"

Tony Stark : "*could be your story's not so crazy. Maybe, ross has no idea I'm here. I'd like to keep it that way. Otherwise, I gotta arrest myself*"

Steve Rogers : "*Well, that sounds like a lot of paperwork (He lowers his shield). It's good to see you, Tony.*"

Tony Stark : "*You too, Cap.*"

The conversation begins with Captain America who asked Iron Man by "*Then why are you here?*", giving question is *illocutionary act*. So that, Iron Man answers his question by "*could be your story's not so crazy. Maybe, ross has no idea I'm here. I'd like to keep it that way. Otherwise, I gotta arrest myself*". Consider to the context and the way he said, it is has true meaning, so we can conclude it as *locutionary rhetoric act*. Captain America responds it by saying his gratitude "*Well, that sounds like a lot of paperwork . It's good to see you, Tony.*" that is *locutionary rhetoric act*. In the other side, Iron Man also expresses his gratitude in seeing back Captain America by stating a grammatical form "*You too, Cap.*" as *locutionary phatic act*.

Starting from the previous conversation, here are the last conversations between Captain America and Iron Man in Civil War Movie. This scene shows the anger of Iron Man who finally found the truth about the death of his family. In the fact, his family was killed by Bucky, Captain America's friend. So, Iron Man tried to revenge his lost, but Captain America wouldn't let him to do that due to the reality that Bucky is his friend.

Tony Stark : (Consumed with grief and tears glistening in his eyes he turns and looks at Steve)
"*Did you know?*"

Steve Rogers : "*I didn't know it was him*"

Tony Stark : "*Don't bullshit me, Rogers! Did you know?*"

Steve Rogers : "*Yes.*"

Begins with the question from Iron Man, "*Did you know?*", it is *illocutionary act* which is answered by Captain America in a *illocutionary rhetoric act*. Indeed, Iron Man still asking the same question, but in this time he is getting angry because he knew the answer from Captain America was not true. Proved by the the answer "*yes*" from Captain America, that questioning is *illocutionary act*.

Steve Rogers : "*It wasn't him, Tony, Hydra had control of his mind!*"

Tony Stark : "*Move!*"

Steve Rogers : "*This isn't gonna change what happened.*"

Tony Stark : “*I don’t care. He killed my mom.*”
Steve Rogers : “*He’s my friend.*”
Tony Stark : “*So was I.*”

That next short conversation happened when Iron Man is trying to kill Bucky. Captain America uttered “*It wasn’t him, Tony, Hydra had control of his mind!*” to change Iron Man’s mind, so it is *illocutionary act*. Iron Man was still getting mad. He said “*Move!*” in a high voice as an order to Captain America. Ordering is one of *illocutionary act*. The next utterances from Captain America and Iron Man are both *locutionary rhetic act* due to the real condition they tried to show.

Tony Stark : “*That shield doesn’t belong to you.*”

The very last conversation was stated by Iron Man. He said “*That shield doesn’t belong to you.*” It is kind of *caution, perlocutionary act*, proved by Captain America who directly affected by it and drop the shield then leave it with Iron Man.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this research found the three kind of speech act between the conversation of Captain America and Iron Man. The number of locutionary act is 33, the number illocutionary act is 23 and the number of perlocutionary act is 15. In this movie, the conversation took most of locutionary act and less of perlocutionary act. In locutionary act, the conversations consisted of rhetic and phatic act. Illocutionary act dominated by asking and answering and perlocutionary act involved sarcasm, joke and caution.

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