AN ANALYSIS OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACT IN *AVENGERS INFINITY WAR FILM*

A THESIS

**Submitted in a Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for S1 Degree**

By

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ABSTRACT

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF
"AVENGERS INFINITY WAR" FILM**

By

TEDY WIYANTARA

Language is a tool to communicate to each other. To make beginner understand about English, they must use media to learn. movie is chosen to be analyzed the importance of educational values as a part of our life.

This research discusses the using of Indirect Speech act in Avengers Infinity War Film by characters conversation. The aims of this research are to find what forms and functions of indirect speech act that perform by the characters in Avengers Infinity War Film. The methodology used in this research is qualitative descriptive method, which the researcher collected the data from the script and dialogue, then determined the forms and functions of the indirect speech that perform by the characters and classified the illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. To focus on the research, the researcher found ten data in his research.

The result of this research is the researcher found all the forms which are directive, interrogative, expressive of indirect speech act used in Avengers Infinity War Film and there are three types of illocutionary; directives, commissives, expressive. Finally, this study concludes that indirect speech act has forms but different meaning. Context of situation and social status is really important of the using of indirect speech.

Keywords: Indirect Speech Act, Illocutionary, Avengers Infinity War Film, Searle.

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MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ ٱللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

ALLAH doesn't charge a soul except[with that within] its capacity.[1]
(QS. AL BAQARAH 286)

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[1] http://www.quran.com/2/286
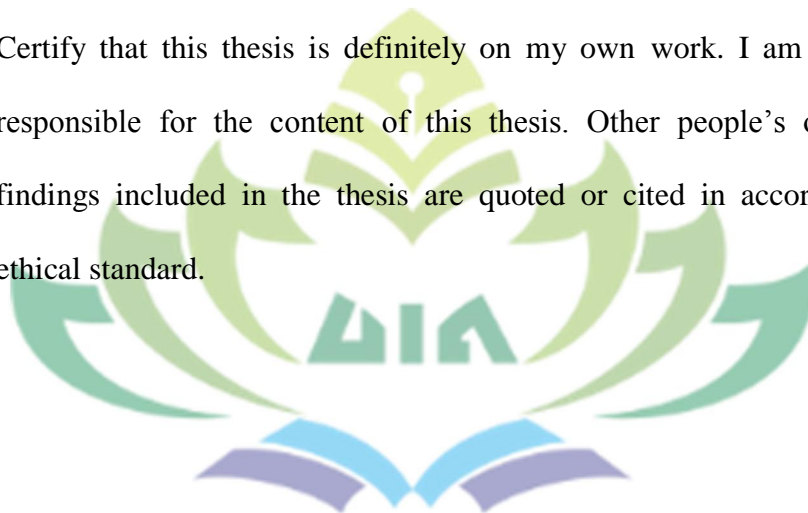
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DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to Allah the almighty for His abundant blessing for me,
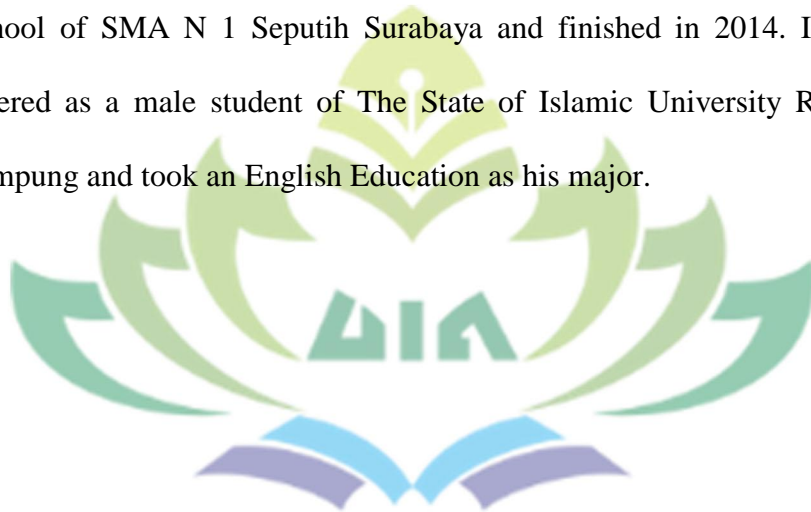
and from my heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. The greatest inspiration in my life, beloved father and mother, Mr. Edy Sujatmiko and Mrs. Titik Rubiyati who always pray for my success. Thanks for all the motivation and support, I love you 3000.

2. My beloved little sister, Nadhira Agnia Syakira .

3. My beloved friend, Meilita Sefriana

4. My beloved almamater of UIN Raden Intan Lampung

CURICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Tedy Wiyantara. He was born on June 30th, 1995 in Gaya Baru V. He is eldest child of Mr. Edy Sujatmiko and Mrs. Titik Rubiyati. He has little sister, her name is Nadhira Agnia Syakira. He studied at the first time in Kindergarten at TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfaland finished in 2002. Then he studied at Elementary School of SDN 1 Gaya Baru V and graduated in 2008. He continued in Junior High School of SMP N 1 Seputih Surabaya and finished in 2011. Then, he continued his study in Senior High School of SMA N 1 Seputih Surabaya and finished in 2014. In 2014, he entered as a male student of The State of Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung and took an English Education as his major.

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Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there is still a lot of weakness in this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome and the researcher hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Bandar Lampung, 05 February 2020
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Linguistic is one of discipline about language. There are some fields of linguistics like phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Phonology is a course of study of sound language, morphology is a course of study of form of words. Syntax is a course of study of word combinations into phrases and sentences, and semantics is a branch of linguistic that learns about literal meaning word. Pragmatics studies the use of language by humans as determined by the condition of a society.[1] It means the language that people use depends on the social condition where they live. But when the message from the speaker is not delivered to the hearer, the meaning from the speaker cannot be understood.

The definition of pragmatics is different from other subfields. Syntax analyzes a sentence, semantic analyzes the connection of words to things, where pragmatics analyzes of linguistic acts and the context. The study of pragmatics includes context, deictic, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts. The speech act is one of central points of pragmatics in this research.

Speech act is important to people who individually want to communicate in a certain situation. Speech act has a meaning and purpose when it happens. To do the speech act, people do not only produce utterance but they also

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[1] Mey, Jacob L. 2nd ed. *Pagmatics: An Introduction*. Oxford and Cambridge: Blackwell. 2001

perform it into actions.[2] It means that when people say an utterance for example apology or promise, they do not only utter but also perform actions via those utterances. Austin states that there are three kinds of speech act; locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.[3] Thus every speech act there is a different meaning locutionary act (doing something to saying something), illocutionary act (doing something with saying something), perlocutionary act (action from the utterance).

In speech act where the speaker utters the sentence with a different content. It is only imperative, declarative and interrogative sentence to produce the indirect speech act. In indirect speech act when the speaker utters a question asking, it is not to get the answer but the speaker has a goal to interpret the utterance.

Utterance can be found not only in reality but the utterance also occurs in a movie in which conversation happens among the characters. The utterances found in the movie are performed directly or indirectly.

The film tells about team superhero called The Avengers who should be winning battle with Thanos as super enemy. Thanos is main character in this film because his know with super weapon call infinity stones. In this world there are six infinity stones, Reality stone, Soul stone, Mind stone, Space stone, Time stone, Power stone. And every stone spread out in other planet. Knowing that Thanos and his children cross the dimensions to collect all of infinity stones. To collect it Thanos always destroy the planet or killing a half

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[2] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (UK: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.47
[3] F.X Nadar, *Pragmatik & Penelitian Pragmatik*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2009)., p.7.

population to get the stone. The first action Thanos is attack Asgardian plane to get the the Space stone haven the Asgardian. He kills all the Asgardian except Thor king of Asgardian and member of the Avengers to. And the last Asgardian have a chance to send back the Hulk member the Avengers to warning the others Avengers especially in earth to prepared attacking Thanos to the Earth because in Earth have two infinity stone, Mind stone by Ultron and Time stone by Doctor Strange. And the end of story Thanos can collect all the infinity stones and snap his fingers to kill a half population of human.

This research will be focused on analyzing indirect speech act in Avengers Infinity Wars.Avengers Infinity Wars consists of superhero films based on the Marvel Comics superhero team of the same name. 20th Century Fox obtained the film rights to the characters in 1994.[4] And one interesting from this film is villain called Thanos. This character is introducing in comic Iron Man vol 55 in 1973. But in movie Thanos introducing in The Avengers 2012.

Thanos came from titan one of planet out of earth and he call mad titan, he calls mad titan because he has mad mind to control the universe must there are sacrifice. And the think it's okay to sacrifice a half of population in the world for the balance word.

To understand the indirect speech act, the context of forms and the functions which performed indirectly by the characters of Avengers Infinity War will be analyzed. Indirect speech act, means the speaker communicate a

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https://www. marvel.com/movie/avengers-infinity-war

different meaning from the apparent surface meaning, they have forms and functions are not directly related.[5]

Based on the background describe above, this research will be focused on analyzing the form and the function of indirect speech act in a conversation of Avengers Infinity Wars using Searle's theory. From those reasons the researcher intends to conduct a research under the title "*An Analysis of Indirect Speech Act in Avengers: Infinity War Movie*".

In accomplishing this research, the researcher needs some previous research with same topic about indirect speech act.

First, research is *An analysis of Speech Act used by Elsa as One Of The Main Character in Frozen Movie Script* by Muhammad Khoirul Zamzami (2016) English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Islamic Institute of Tulung Agung.[6] He makes a conclusion from the analysis of speech act which uttered by Elsa as main character in frozen movie. The aim of this study is to find the forms (declaratives, imperatives, interrogatives) and the functions of indirect speech act, and the types of illocutionary act according to John R. Searle such as directives, representatives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

Second research is *Direct and Indirect Speech Act of Faceman`s Utterances in the Action Movie the A Team* conducted by Hairul (2014) from English Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan

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[5] John R. Searle, (1979), *op.cit.*, p.30.
[6] Muhammad Khoirul Zamzani, *An Analysis of Speech Act used by Elsa as one of the Main Character in Frozen Movie Script*. (Tulung Agung: State Islamic Institute of Tulung Agung, 2016).

Kalijaga.[7] The result his research found four type direct speech act. There are representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Then also his found three type indirect speech act using by character Faceman. There are representative, expressive, directive.

Third research is *An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Dead Poets Society* conducted by Choerunissa Rumaria (2015) from English Education Department, The Faculty of Languages and Arts The State University of Yogyakarta.[8] The result her analysis, research found five type illocutionary act. There are declarations, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. In her research, the researcher found illocutionary act of directive is often use in The Dead Poets Society.

The distinction of this research with all previous researchers are reviewed above by using the method and applying the techniques of speech acts to analyze the dialogues of the movie. In the prior researches above, the researcher has not found the utterance analysis by using the indirect speech acts. So, in this paper the researcher shows the use of the indirect speech act to find the real purpose of the speaker.

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[7] Hairul, *An Analysis Direct and Indirect Speech Act of Facemen`s Utterance in the Action Movie The A Team,* (Yogyakarta: State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga, 2014).
[8] Choerunissa Rumaria, *An Analysis of Speech Act in the Dead Poets Society.* (Yogyakarta: State University of Yogyakarta, 2015).

B. Problem of the Research

Referring to background of study and focus of study that have been explained,

the research questions are formulated as follow:

1. What are the forms of indirect speech act uttered by characters in Avengers Infinity War Movie?

2. What are the functions of indirect speech act that implied from each utterance by in Avengers Infinity War Movie?

C. Objective of Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze forms of indirect speech act uttered by characters in Avengers Infinity Wars Movie.

2. To analyze the functions of indirect speech act from each utterance that implied in Avengers Infinity Wars Movie.

D. Limitation of the Problem

Based on background of study above, this research focuses on the use of indirect speech act and describe what forms and functions of indirect speech act that perform in a conversation by the characters of Avengers Infinity War using Searle`s theory.

E. Purpose of the Research

It is hoped that this research would help other linguistics student to find new ideas for developing some researches with speech act as the basic theory.

And to present and add enough information about related topic for other researcher. Also, to introducing linguistics to societies, especially in the study of pragmatics and speech act.

F. Scope of Research

1. Subject of research

   Subject of this research was Avengers Infinity War Film Script
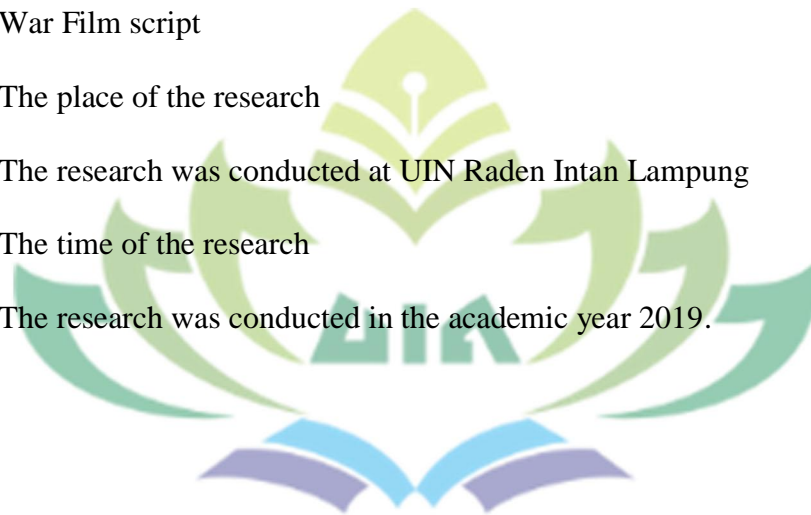
2. The object of research

   The object of this research was indirect speech act of Avengers Infinity War Film script

3. The place of the research

   The research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung

4. The time of the research

   The research was conducted in the academic year 2019.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Linguistics as a study about languages has a several branches such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.[9] Pragmatics has related to semantics. The difference of these two studies is pragmatics studied about the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms.[10]It means pragmatics is the study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said.

Levinson in Nadar wrote the definition of pragmatics from many sources. According to himself, pragmatics is one of those words that gives the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear.[11] It mean pragmatics sometimes give impression to something make the meaning clear, but in fact is not always clear meaning.

According to Searle, pragmatics as its topic those aspects of the meaning of utterances which cannot be accounted for by straight forward reference to truth conditions of the sentences uttered.[12] It means pragmatic cannot accounted by meaning because that is the truth of sentences.

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[9] Dewa Putu Wijana, *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*, (Yogyakarta: Andi, 1996), p.1.
[10] George Yule, *Pragmatics,* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.4
[11] F.X. Nadar, *Pragmatik & Penelitian Pragmatik*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2009), p.5.
[12]*Ibid.*

According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those form.[13]Thus, to understand speakers' meaning, we might also pay attention to the context.

B. Definition of Speech Act

Speech act is the basic unit of linguistic communication.[14] It means that speech act is the production of what is said within performance of speech act. It is the way people act through their speech. To speak is the perform speech act using system of constitutive rules. To express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures but also perform actions through there utterances. Thus, actions which are performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. Although speech act verbs categorized as performative but they may not reach the performance attribute if intentionality by the speaker is missing. Whereas meaning relates to the situation in which utterance is issued and based on the hearer's interpretation. Language is important rule for human in communication each other. Human uses it to give an order, to make request, to give warning, to apologize, to give advice and so on. Therefore, language has close relation with human in society and it has a specific term that is called speech act. It is concerned on how the speaker produces language.

Austin explains that, speech acts are verbal actions which happening in the world. Uttering speech act means that the speaker also does something.

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[13] George Yule, (1996), *Op.Cit*., p.4.
[14] Searle, J.R. *Speech Acts*. New York and London: Cambridge University Press, 1969.

When the speaker says promise, apologize, name or pronounce it means that they also performed it.[15]

C. Types of Speech Acts

Austin identifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of the utterance. He distinguishes the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, and one does by saying it, and these the locutionary, the illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.[16]

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something.[17]This is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistics expression. From those utterances, then, we might also have some purpose such as offering, inviting, requesting, and some other purposes. Searle called locutionary act as a prepositional act because this speech act is only related to the meaning.[18]

It means locutionary act is an act of how person produce the utterance or to produce meaningful linguistic expression.

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[15]*Ibid.*
[16] Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, (USA: Blackwell, 1993), p.95
[17] Dewa Putu Wijana, (1996), *Op.Cit*., p.17.
[18] Abdul Chaer (2010), *Op.Cit.,* p.53

2. **Speech act Function (Illocutionary act)**

Speech act function is also known as type of illocutionary, the act of doing something.[19]This is the act of doing something with a complex meaning and function in real conversation.

The Classification of Speech act function(Illocutionary Act)

a) *Declarations*

According to Yule, declarations are the kinds of speech acts that change the world via words. Here, by the utterances the speakers produce, they immediately change the world. The word change which is intended here refers to any situation. It can be the changing of the status of a person or the ownership something. The example of this   types are resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing.

b) *Representatives*

We sometimes state what we think and believe what is true. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The example of this types are stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting[20]

For example, (a) *The earth is flat* and (b) *It was a warm sunny day* illustrate above the speaker who represent the world as he/she believes it is. In example (a), the speaker states his/her belief that

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[19] Abdul Chaer (2010), *Op.Cit.*
[20] Geoffrey N, Leech. *Principle of Pragmatic,* (New York: Longman Inc.1983) p.105

the earth is flat as the true one. In example (b), the speaker describes his/her opinion that the day is warm and sunny as his/her belief although maybe it is a hot sunny day. In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world.

c) *Expressives*

When the speakers say something about what they feel, like "Nice!", (a) I'm sorry, (b)Congratulations! they actually are performing expressive speech acts. And they may express pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Speaker (a) expresses his/her psychological state of pardoning something. And speaker (b) expresses his/her psychological state of congratulating. The speaker makes word fit the world (of feeling) by uttering an expressive.

d) *Directives*

Directive speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. It is condition when the speaker request the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs. This directive can make the hearer under an obligation. This is the speech acts classification which can be used to perform a command, request, suggestion, order, and recommend.

For example, (a) *Give me a cup of coffee*, (b) *Make it black!* The example shows the direction to the hearer to do what the speaker said that is to make a cup of coffee and to make it black. This

speech act embodies an effort to direct the hearer towards the speaker's goal.

e) *Commissives*

Commisives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future time. Some kinds of expressions of commissives like promises, threats, refusals, and pledges.

The example are (a) *I'll be back,* (b) *we will not do that!.* Speaker example (a) commits to the future action that he/she will come back again. Speaker in example (b) promises that he/she will not do the same thing again in future. Both speakers are committing some future course of action which means they apply commissive. The speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker) by using commissive.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting something.[21] Take the act of persuading someone to do something, or getting them to believe that something is the case.[22]

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[21] Kunjana Rahardi, *Sosiopragmatik,* (Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga, 2009), p. 17.
[22] D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language; An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics,* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), p. 332.

D. Sentence form and Sentence function

According to Yule there are three structural forms in English, namely declarative, interrogative, imperative. And the three general communications functions are statement, question, command or request.[23]

Sentences form can be classified based on the structures into:

1. Declarative sentence

    It is a sentence in which the subject precedes the finite.

    Example: *The bag is expensive*.

    The sentence is declarative, it is showed by the subject "the bag" that precedes the finite "is".

2. Interrogative sentence

    It is a sentence in which the finite precedes the subject.

    Example: *Are you take out the garbage?*

    The sentence is interrogative, it is showed by the finite "are" that precedes the subject "you".

3. Imperative sentence

    It is a sentence beginning with finite. In imperatives the mood element may consist of subject precedes finite, subject only, finite only, or they may have no mood element. There will always be a predicator.

    Example: *Close the door!*

    The sentence is imperative, it is showed by the finite "close" which begins the sentence.

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[23] George Yule,(1996), Op.Cit., p54

Sentences function can be classified based on the functions into:

1. Statement

It is a sentence primarily used to convey information. The sentence function is statement.

For example: *The bag is expensive*.

The sentence function gives information that the bag is expensive.

2. Question

It is a sentence primarily used to elicit information.

For example: Are you take out the garbage?

The sentence function is asking information. The speaker asks the hearer weather he or she take out the garbage.

3. Command

It is a sentence primarily used to tell someone to do something.

For example: close the door!

The sentence function is commanding someone. The speaker gives command the hearer to close the door.

E. Speech Act

Speech act is divided into two categories which are direct speech act andindirect speech act.

1. Direct Speech Act

In direct speech acts, there is a direct relationship between its grammatical structure and its communicative function. For instance, an affirmative

sentence is used to give a statement; an interrogative sentence to ask a question; an imperative sentence to give an order or command. Example:

A: How many children do you have?

B: Four.

In the above utterance performed by A the form and the function are same. A as a speaker produces a question to B. Syntactically, the question uses interrogative with question word, how many as well as the question mark at the end of it. The function of that utterance is to question or ask for information, viewed from boss reply. In other way, the speaker expects an answer from the listener. Both the mood and the function of A‟s utterances are the same. Therefore, it is classified as direct speech acts.

2. **Indirect Speech Act**

The reverse of direct speech act isindirect speech act, speaker communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning, they have forms andfunctions are not directly related.[24]The speaker utters in interrogative or imperative sentence:

Can you reach the salt? (interrogative)

When the speaker utters that sentence, it is not merely a question but as a request to pass the salt.[25]

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[24]*Ibid.*
[25] John R. Searle, (1979), *op.cit.*, p.30.

Here, take this one. (imperative)

When the speaker utters this to the hearer, they are using an imperative structure of sentence. This sentence has different function, the speaker offers their food and hope the hearer to take it and enjoy the food.[26]

Searle explained that someone using an indirect speech act wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning; the form and function are not directly related.[27]

To produce an indirect speech act, the speaker must to intends the hearer a knowledge that the request has been made to him. By intends to produce a knowledge, the speaker getting the hearer to recognize their intention to produce it.

In addition, declarative structures are also an indirect speech act. Look at the example below:

a. Move out of the way! (directive speech act)

b. Do you have to stand in front of the TV? (indirect speech act)

c. You're standing in front of the TV. (indirect command)

d. You'd make a better door than a window.(indirect command)

A different structure can be used to accomplish the same basic function.[28]The speaker may utter the sentences in addressee the hearer to not standing in front of the TV. The utterances perform by the speaker basically are command or request, but only imperative structure in (a) represents a

[26] Joan Cutting, (2002), *Op.Cit.,* p.19.
[27] Joan Cutting, (2002), *Op.Cit.,* p.18.
[28] George Yule*, Op.Cit*., p.55.

directive speech act. In (b), the interrogative structure is not being used only as a question, hence it is an indirect speech act. Meanwhile, both in (c) and(d) are declarative structures in an indirect speech act.[29]In this case, the speaker utters (c) and (d) is an indirect directive commanding. They are indirectly command the hearer to move away or not standing in front of the TV.

Indirect speech act viewed by Searle, they are acting as two acts, which are a primary illocutionary act and a secondary one.[30]Look at the example below:

> Student X: Let`s go to the movie's tonight.
>
> Student Y: I have to study for an exam.

The utterance of student above is constitute a proposal, because the meaning of "Let`s it is a literally utterances of constitute a proposal[31]. However, answers the proposal in two acts, the primary illocutionary which is rejecting the proposal by saying he have to study for exams or secondary illocutionary which is making a statement that he has to study for the exams.

Furthermore, indirect speech act has the form of an interrogative, but is not typically used to ask a question but usually to do that something. In addition, indirect speech act also has imperative and declarative structure of sentence. To produce indirect speech, the speaker must to intend the hearer that the hearer knowledge what the speaker means and intend them to do what they mean. Indirect speech act is generally associated with greater politeness in English than direct speech act.

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[29]*Ibid.*
[30] Jacob L. Mey, (2001), *Op.Cit.,* p.113.
[31] John R. Searle, *Op.Cit*., p.33.

From text above we can conclude speech act is important to us when communicate with other, it can be applied in education in school in teaching and learning process. And one of branch speech act is indirect speech act, why indirect speech act causes it more politeness utterance than direct speech act.

In indirect speech act using some form and function to understand the utterance from the speaker or text. And it can be help us to studying about speech act especially indirect speech act.

That explanation above has been summarized by Wijana into several basic rules of direct and indirect speech acts in relation with their form as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Relationship between function and form of speech acts

Form of Speech Act (structure sentences)	Function of Speech act (sentences function)	
	Direct	**Indirect**
Declarative	Informing	Commanding/ Requesting
Interrogative	Questioning	Commanding/ Requesting
Imperative	Commanding	Commanding/ Requesting

As shown in table above, declarative form are conventionally performed by the speaker to give the information to the listener. In written form, it is indicated by the use of full stop (period) at the end of the sentence. For

example is it's so hot here. Syntactically, the purpose of the utterance is only to make a statement of the condition of the weather around the speaker. But if it is uttered by a teacher in the classroom who feels the classroom condition is so hot, it is not only to inform that the weather is so hot but also to order the student to turn on the air conditioner. In short, it depends on the context of utterance.

Next, interrogative form traditionally are used by the speaker to ask a question to the addresser. In written form it is indicated by the question mark "?". For instance, „Do you know where the broom is "?" is considered as yes/ no question. Conventionally, the speaker expects the answer "Yes, I do" or "No, I don't" from the listener. Nevertheless, if that is uttered by a mother to her daughter, the purpose may not only to ask the existence of the broom, but also to order the listener to find the broom or to bring the broom to the speaker.

Finally, imperative form, syntactically, are used by the speaker to give command, order, or request to the listener. In written form usually it is indicated by the use of exclamation mark "!", for example Be on time! Clearly, that is uttered by the speaker to ask the listener to be on time. Different from the two other form, the imperative mood can only be used to express direct speech acts. From those explanations, it can be concluded that the determination of direct and indirect speech acts is not merely based on its syntactical structure. However, it is based on the implied meaning and purpose of the utterance which rely on the context of use.

F. Relation Between Speech Act and Education

In teaching any languages, including English, teacher is required to use the language he or she teaches directly. In the same way, English is not only taught but also used as medium language in the classroom. The varieties or registers of language used in the classroom is narrowed and different from the general language because it deals with special functions used implemented in the classroom.

Classroom language is the type of language used in classroom situations. Richards and Schmidt simply define classroom discourse as "a variety of language sometimes used by teachers when they are in the process of teaching". Classroom discourse is different in form and function from language used in other situations because of the particular social roles students and teachers have in classrooms and the kinds of activities they usually carry out there. Example using speech act in drama lesson or story telling practice. Wardhaugh explains that in classroom conversation the teacher is said to own the conversation itself. The teacher controls most of the important aspects of the communication such as topic and turn-taking.

Synopsis of Avengers Infinity War Movie

Below is the description of the source of data.

Title   : Avengers Infinity War

Directed by   : Anthony Russo & Joe Russo

Produced by   : Kevin Fiege

Based on   : The Avengers by Stan Lee & Jack Kirby

Release date   : 23 April 2018

Starring   :

Robert Downey Jr. as Iron Man

Chris Hemsworth as Thor

Mark Ruffalo as Hulk

Chris Evans as Captain America

Scarlett Johansson as Black Widow

Benedict Cumberbatch as Doctor Doc Strange

Don Cheadle as War Machine

Tom Holland as Spiderman

Chadwick Boseman as Black Panther

Paul Bettany as Vision

Elizabeth Olsen as Scarlett Witch

Antoni Mackie as Falcon

Sebastian Stan as Winter Soldier

Danai Gurira as Okoye

Letitia Wright as Shuri

Dave Bautista as Drax

Zoe Saldana as Gamora

Josh Brolin as Thanos

Chris Pratt as Star Lord

Production Company: Marvel Studios

Iron Man, Thor, the Hulk and the rest of the Avengers unite to battle their most powerful enemy yet -- the evil Thanos. On a mission to collect all six Infinity Stones, Thanos plans to use the artifacts to inflict his twisted will on reality. The fate of the planet and existence itself has never been more uncertain as everything the Avengers have fought for has led up to this moment.

The film tells about team superhero called The Avengers who should be winning battle with Thanos as super enemy. Thanos is main character in this film because his know with super weapon call infinity stones. In this world there are six infinity stones, Reality stone, Soul stone, Mind stone, Space stone, Time stone, Power stone. And every stone spread out in other planet. Knowing that Thanos and his children cross the dimensions to collect all of infinity stones. To collect it Thanos always destroy the planet or killing a half population to get the stone. The first action Thanos is attack Asgardian plane to get the the Space stone haven the Asgardian. He kills all the Asgardian except Thor king of Asgardian and member of the Avengers to. And the last Asgardian have a chance to send back the Hulk member the Avengers to warning the others Avengers especially in earth to prepared attacking Thanos to the Earth because in Earth have two infinity stone, Mind stone by Ultron and Time stone by Doctor Strange. And the end of story Thanos can collect all the infinity stones and snap his fingers to kill a half population of human.

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