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Seminar Nasional Bahasa & Sastra

SENABASTRA X

"Multilingualism Perspectives on Language, Literature, and Culture"

"Multilingualism Perspectives on Language, Literature, and Culture"

Universitas Trunojoyo Madura
11 Juli 2018

Era kejayaan menuntut individu atau masyarakat untuk mampu menguasai dua bahasa atau lebih untuk berbagai alasan dan tujuan. Penguasaan multibahasa tersebut menjadi fenomena sosial yang menarik sebagai dampak dari globalisasi. Akses informasi melalui internet membuat pula banyak individu terpapar pada keanekaragaman penggunaan bahasa. Hal ini tentu saja sangat menarik untuk diangkat dan didiskusikan melalui berbagai perspektif ilmiah.

Isi dari buku ini adalah kumpulan artikel kiriman dari peserta SENABASTRA X dan telah dipresentasikan dalam sidang paralel yang diselenggarakan oleh Program Studi Sastra Inggris Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, 2018. Seluruh full-paper yang ada pada buku ini telah sesuai dengan tujuan diadakannya Seminar Nasional ini yaitu mendiskusikan dan membukukan hal hal yang berhubungan dengan perspektif Multilingualisme dalam Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya. Tujuan khusus dari SENABASTRA X ini adalah untuk menawarkan berbagai pemikiran yang mungkin dapat ditawarkan untuk memajukan perkembangan bahasa dan sastra, budaya nasional.

Isi buku ini terbagi menjadi empat subbagian. Subbagian pertama menampilkan seluk beluk permasalahan yang ada dalam dunia kebahasaan. Subbagian kedua menggarisbawahi pembahasannya pada segala permasalahan yang tercakup dalam dunia kesustraan. Subbagian ketiga memberikan paparan pada kondisi terkini kebudayaan. Subbahasan terakhir adalah pengajaran Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya

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PENGANTAR DARI EDITOR

Era kesejagatan menuntut individu atau masyarakat untuk mampu menguasai dua bahasa atau lebih untuk berbagai alasan dan tujuan. Penguasaan multibahasa tersebut menjadi fenomena sosial yang menarik sebagai dampak dari globalisasi. Akses informasi melalui internet membuat pula banyak individu terpapar pada keanekaragaman penggunaan bahasa. Hal ini tentu saja sangat menarik untuk diangkat dan didiskusikan melalui berbagai perspektif ilmiah.

Berdasarkan konteks inilah Program Studi Sastra Inggris mengundang para pemerhati bahasa, sastra, dan budaya untuk berbagi dan berdiskusi guna menyikapi fenomena tersebut dalam bingkai acara Seminar Nasional Bahasa dan Sastra (SENABASTRA) X dengan tema *Multilingualism Perspectives on Language, Literature and Culture* yang telah diselenggarakan pada tanggal 11 Juli 2018 di Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

Isi dari buku ini adalah kumpulan artikel kiriman dari peserta SENABASTRA X dan telah dipresentasikan dalam sidang paralel yang diselenggarakan oleh Program Studi Sastra Inggris Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, 2018. Seluruh *full-paper* yang ada pada buku ini telah sesuai dengan tujuan diadakannya Seminar Nasional ini yaitu mendiskusikan dan membukukan hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perspektif Multilingualisme dalam Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya. Tujuan khusus dari SENABASTRA X ini adalah untuk menawarkan berbagai pemikiran yang mungkin dapat ditawarkan untuk memajukan perkembangan bahasa dan sastra, budaya nasional.

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Karena banyaknya *full-paper* yang ada dalam buku ini dan tidak mungkin seluruhnya diulas satu persatu pada bagian pengantar ini, kami selaku tim editor pada bagian pengantar ini hanya sanggup menampilkan cuplikan dari kumpulan artikel tersebut sebagai salam pembuka buku ini. Harapan dari editor, dengan membaca cuplikan artikel tersebut, pembaca menjadi sangat termotivasi untuk membaca buku ini dari awal hingga akhir.

Subtopik pertama yaitu Bahasa telah dieksplorasi oleh Alip Sugianto dan Sumarlam melalui artikel mereka yang berjudul *Analisis Semantik Nama*

Paguyuban Reyog Di Sekolah Kabupaten Ponorogo oleh. Dalam artikel mereka, dipaparkan berbagai hal tentang proses penamaan paguyuban Reog melalui perspektif semantik. Dalam artikel mereka, nama menjadi sebuah unsur penting identitas kelompok masyarakat etnik Panaragan. Nama dalam paguyuban reyog masih mempertahankan bahasa Jawa yang memiliki nilai kemurnian etnisitas.

Tidak hanya Alip Sugianto dan Sumarlam, Siti Komariyah juga memiliki ketertarikan terhadap dunia Bahasa. Melalui artikelnya yang berjudul *Medan Makna Verba Memasak dalam Bahasa Indonesia* ia berusaha menjelaskan tentang setiap leksem verba memasak, komponen makna verba memasak, dan jenis makna verba memasak dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Hasilnya ia menemukan bahwa verba yang secara umum mengandung makna 'memasak' diklasifikasikan menjadi lima submedan. Pembagian tersebut didasarkan pada cara 'memasak' yaitu mengukus, merebus, menggoreng, membakar, dan mengasap'.

Tidak kalah dengan subbagian pertama, subbagian kedua yaitu bahasa juga dipenuhi tulisan-tulisan yang menarik. Subtopik kedua yaitu Sastra telah dieksplorasi oleh Geubrina Rizki dan Agung Wiranata Kusuma dalam tulisannya yang berjudul *Ekranisasi Novel Ke Bentuk Film Dear Nathan Karya Erisca Febriani: Teori Pamusuk Eneste* oleh. Berdasarkan hasil eksplorasinya, mereka sampai pada kesimpulan bahwa bahwa proses ekranisasi tokoh, alur, dan latar, mengalami pengurangan, penambahan, dan perubahan variasi. Pengurangan, penambahan, dan perubahan terjadi dikarenakan media dalam pembuatan novel dan film berbeda. Secara keseluruhan pengurangan tokoh, alur dan latar yang terjadi dari novel ke film dikarenakan tidak begitu penting sehingga dilakukan penghilangan tokoh, alur, dan latar yang tidak begitu penting untuk divisualisasikan. Penambahan tokoh, alur, dan latar dalam proses ekranisasi masih relevan dengan cerita agar pada visualisasi lebih menarik sehingga tidak terkesan monoton.

Berbeda dengan Geubrina Rizki dan Agung Wiranata Kusuma, Sudartomo Macaryus, Novi Anoeграjekti, Asrumi, Latifatul Izzah, Latifatul Izzah dan I.G. Krisnadi memiliki ketertarikan untuk mengamati fenomena Sastra Etnik yang mereka tunjukkan melalui artikel mereka yang berjudul *Sastra Etnik: Cerita Rakyat Using Dan Produksi Makna*. Dari penelusuran mereka, mereka menjumpai fakta bahwa daya literasi berpotensi sebagai media pendidikan karakter dengan menyajikan bahan-bahan bacaan yang sejalan nilai budaya lokal yang dihidupi oleh masyarakat pendukungnya. Secara historis dan kultural, produksi makna cerita rakyat merupakan media pendidikan secara lintas generasi yang disampaikan secara lisan. Cerita rakyat, pada umumnya berkisah mengenai tokoh, peristiwa, atau tempat dan mengandung pesan yang hendak diwariskan kepada pendengar/pembaca.

Subtopik ketiga yaitu Budaya lebih banyak dihiasi oleh tulisan-tulisan yang berhubungan dengan ritual dan kebiasaan tradisional yang ada dalam masyarakat seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh Novi Anoeграjekti dan Sudartomo Macaryus dalam tulisannya yang berjudul *Narasi Seblang Bakungan*:

Optimalisasi Ritual Masyarakat Using Berbasis Budaya Rural Agraris oleh. Dalam tulisan mereka, mereka memandang perlu untuk meningkatkan keutuhan narasi untuk membantu pemahaman penonton yang menyaksikan secara langsung, streaming, dan yang menyaksikan hasil rekaman. Melalui langkah tersebut diharapkan masyarakat mendapatkan penjelasan, pemahaman, dan inovasi sebagai bentuk optimalisasi ritual agar semakin dipahami dan diminati oleh masyarakat pendukungnya.

Tulisan kedua yang berada dalam subbagian kebudayaan dipersembahkan oleh Wenni Rusbiyantoro melalui tulisannya yang berjudul *Parikan Dalam Kampung Bosem Sebagai Bentuk Cerminan dalam Masyarakat Penuturnya* oleh. Hasil penelitiannya menunjukkan bahwa parikan yang ada di Kampung Bosem berbentuk parikan tunggal dan parikan ganda. Parikan tersebut memiliki fungsi emotif, konatif, dan fatik. Makna yang terungkap dalam parikan di Kampung Bosem berupa nasihat, ungkapan rasa cinta, dan kritik sosial. Isi parikan tersebut menunjukkan cerminan kondisi sosial masyarakat di Kampung Bosem.

Subtopik keempat yaitu Pengajaran Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya di eksplorasi oleh Yohanes Kurniawan dan Eka Fadilah melalui tulisannya yang berjudul *Kemauan Berkomunikasi Bahasa Inggris dalam interaksi Kelas: Analisa Fluktuasi dalam Sistem Dinamik*. Hasil penelitian mereka mengungkapkan bahwa fluktuasi KBBi partisipan dari waktu ke waktu yang di pengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor yang dinamis dan variatif. Beberapa faktor lain di diskusikan lebih lanjut dalam artikel ini.

Siti Fadryana Fitroh mengambil topik yang berbeda dari Yohanes Kurniawan dan Eka Fadilah. Ia mengambil topic kajian *Skill Mother dalam Parenting melalui Dongeng Membentuk Karakter Anak Usia Dini* oleh. Dalam penelitiannya mereka menemukan fakta bahwa ibu yang menggunakan kemampuannya dalam mengasuh lewat kebiasaan mendongeng dapat berperan membentuk karakter anak. Dongeng digunakan sebagai media penanaman karakter pada anak usia dini, karena melalui dongeng ceritanya dapat memasukkan nilai-nilai moral sehingga pembentukan karakterpun dapat dibentuk.

Melalui tulisan-tulisan yang tersusun dalam buku ini, diharapkan dapat membantu memperluas cakrawala pembaca akan fenomena kebahasaan maupun kesastraan di tanah air. Dengan bertambahnya cakrawala tersebut, diharapkan dunia linguistik maupun ilmu sastra Indonesia menjadi berkembang.

Kami haturkan jutaan terima kasih kepada banyak pihak, utamanya para penulis yang telah menyumbangkan tulisannya dan membantu kami menerbitkan buku ini. Terimakasih juga kepada penerbit Sasing UTM yang telah berkenan bekerjasama dengan kami. Kami berharap, kerjasama ini akan terus berlanjut di masa yang akan datang. Akhir kata, Salam Bahasa dan Sastra!

Bangkalan, Juni 2018

Editor



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**DELINEATING THE HEROISM CONCEPT IN
CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR MOVIE SUBTITLE:
A PRAGMATIC STUDY**

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Abstract: This investigation is aimed at delineating the heroism concept in one of American movies entitled *Captain America: Civil War*. This movie is objected as the source of study since this movie brings question about the shifting alignment of a hero who aligns with his community against the government. This issue will be examined closely through speech acts of pragmatic study. Employing Austin's (1962) and Levinson's (1995) proposition of speech act, this investigation is revealing the logical connection between the utterances of the main character and the concept of heroism "The Great 8" proposed by Allison and Geothal (2011). Additionally, the cultural and historical context are also considered important in delineating the concept of heroism. Finally, the result shows that "The Great 8" of heroism concept (smart, strong, resilient, selfless, caring, charismatic, reliable, inspiring) are depicted on the following speech acts (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). This finding is leading to giving the answer of the shifting alignment of the main character which is highly-minded influenced by the cultural values and historical context of American people (freedom of choice, independent, and individualistic). Moreover, the analysis leads to the proof that the concept of heroism which is projected in the movie contains a message about political issue related to liberalism and conservatism.

Key words: heroism concept, speech acts, the great 8, cultural and historical context

INTRODUCTION

The concept of heroism is wide and various because it is not only based on a single perspective of the hero creator but also it is culturally and historically contextualized (Zimbardo, 2017). The depiction of hero is distinctive based on the cultural context, historical context, and religious context that are related to the term of defining heroism in a certain territory where the hero is existed (Keczer, *et al*, 2016: 2). Every society in each land in the world holds their own characteristic about their culture and their historical background which determine them from other. The concept of heroism cannot be understood from

the vantage point of any single perspective because the embodiment of each hero is different in every place and circumstance (Efthimiou, 2017: 1). As it is stated in Wei and Xu (2012: 1458), the concept of hero in Greek mythology and folklore, was originally a demigod, the offspring of a mortal and deity, its cult being one of the most distinctive features of ancient Greek religion. On the contrary, Columbus Day parade in 12th October in San Francisco had been time of celebrating the heroic voyage of the Columbus great explorer (Zimbardo, 2017). Those two examples of hero's depiction show that religion and culture have important role to define the embodiment of hero in each society in different time. In Greece, the concept of heroism more likely deals with gods and the mythological terms, meanwhile in America, people tend to believe in real men heroes as they do good deeds in order to gain greater benefits for others.

Allison and Geothal (2011) stated the general terms that can be used as tools to examine the concept of heroism. Those terms deal with the psychological traits that are also known as "The Great 8" namely smart, strong, resilient, selfless, caring, charismatic, reliable, inspiring. "The Great 8" theory is the basis aspect which deals with the psychological traits to construct a concept of heroism. In addition, the cultural context, historical context and certain perspective of the creator are also the aspects to construct a heroism concept in a story combined with "The Great 8" theory. The combination between psychological traits which is represented by "The Great 8" theory and the cultural value and the perspective of the hero creator will construct the concept of heroism in term of not only psychologically but also morally.

This research is directed to discover heroism concept in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle. This movie is selected as the object of research because in this movie, the main character, Steve Roger, is the first superhero of America and is a symbol of American who holds identity of his native country that includes culture, behavior and morality. However, on the course of the story, the opposite thing happens. Instead of standing for the government, Steve Rogers commits a rebellion and becomes anti-government hero and also become American fugitive. Hence, this research which is targeted to discover heroism concept is going to reveal the hero's alignment which is conducted through Speech Act Analysis (Austin (1962) and Levinson (1995)).

Austin (1962) proposes three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something. Those basic senses based on Austin are locutionary act (certain sounds that are produced comprise identifiable words, arranged on the basis of particular grammar and has a certain sense and reference), illocutionary act (the conventional force associated with uttering of the words in particular context) and perlocutionary act (the effect the utterance has on the hearer). Further, Levinson (1995: 240) proposes 5 basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking embodied in illocutionary act, namely representatives (kind of speech act that commits the speaker to express the truth - including asserting, concluding, informing, predicting, and reporting), directives (kind of speech act that the speaker attempts to get the addressee to do something - including commands, orders, requests, and suggestions), commissives (kind of speech act

that commits the speaker to some future course of action (including threats, refusals, pledges, promises, and offers), expressives (kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels – including pleasures, pains, thanking, apologizing, disappointment, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow), and declaratives (kind of speech act that changes world via utterance – including declaring war, christening, and firing from employment).

Seeking the logical relation between speech acts and the great 8 will be the bridge to delineate the concept of heroism that shifts in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle. That shifting alignment of main character as the superhero is going to be elaborated further through the assistance of cultural values and historical context of American people (freedom of choice, independent, and individualistic). Finally, a message hidden in the movie will be uncovered by connecting the story and political issue related to liberalism and conservatism.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to qualitative research because the data in this research are in the form of written words, and do not deal with numbers and charts. The source of data is downloaded from <http://subscene.com/subtitles/tittle?q=Captain+america+civil+war&l>. The data are in the form of dialogues of Steve Rogers as the main characters with other characters. Those dialogues that do not involve Steve Rogers are not selected as the data in this research since one of the aims of this research is revealing the concept of heroism embodied in the main character, Steve Rogers.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The result shows that there are 49 utterances that involve Steve Rogers as the main character in this movie. Steve Rogers produces 5 types of illocutionary act within the dialogues, which are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Each type of the illocutionary act projects the psychological traits from “The Great 8” theory.

Table 1. The Logical Connection between Illocutionary Acts and “The Great 8”

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	“The Great 8” Theory
1.	Representatives	smart and strong
2.	Directives	charismatic and reliable
3.	Commissives	Resilient
4.	Expressives	caring and selfless
5.	Declaratives	Inspiring

The following examples are the discussion of the above logical connection.

Representatives --- smart and strong

Dialogue (00:30:25)

Tony stark : "If we're boundary-less... 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 blame"

The dialogue above consists of **Locutionary act**: "We are if we're not taking responsibility for our actions. This document just shifts the blame". **Illocutionary act**: The utterance is asserting. **Perlocutionary act**: Tony Stark is listening to Steve's argument.

Further, the scene displays the debate between Steve Rogers and Tony Stark about the Sokovia accord. There are all members of the Avengers in the room discussing about the issue. The discussion takes place in the Avengers headquarter right after the secretary of state left. The Sokovia accord is a personal issue for the Avengers, that is why they need to talk in a place that they can all gather and speak up about something in their minds. Tony agrees to sign the accord meanwhile Steve insists that the accord will only make them as a tool of the government to be blamed when something wrong happens. This utterance indicates that Steve is **smart** by considering every outcome from his decision. Steve asserts an information through the utterance that might help the other members to decide their alignment towards the accord. As the leader of Avengers, he feels like he has the responsibility to protect the group and its members by giving them as much as information to prevent they are misused by the government in a future time.

Dialogue (02:10:30)

Steve Rogers : "I could do this all day"

Bucky Barnes : - grunting -

The quotation above has **Locutionary act**: "I could do this all day". **Illocutionary act**: The type of the utterance is asserting. **Perlocutionary act**: According to the scene Stark does not say anything. He is pointing a laser on Steve.

On the scene, Steve is still standing after Tony hits him so hard whilst Bucky has been down with some injuries in his body. The scene happens right after Stark throws Steve against the wall yet Steve stands back on his legs. Steve then states his typical assertion that he could do the fight all day. The statement indicates that Steve has a **strength** both physical strength and mindset strength. He is injured, yet he states that he still can fight even in all day long. It also shows that Steve never has an intention to give up his believe nor hand over Bucky to

Stark. It can be seen in the scene that Tony Stark does not reply Steve' statement, he is only pointing a laser towards Steve as the symbol to order Steve to give up.

Directives -- charismatic and reliable

Dialogues (01:28:24)

Bucky Barnes : "They are evacuating the airport."

Steve Rogers : "Stark"

Scott Lang : "Stark?"

Steve Rogers : "Suit up"

In this directive illocutionary act, the **Locutionary act** is "Suit up", the **Illocutionary act** is that Steve gives a command to his team to prepare their gears and put on their suit for battle, and the **Perlocutionary act** is that the scene displays that all team members are going to prepare their stuff.

In the above dialogues, Steve gives a command to all his team members to put on their suits and gears to prepare for the battle. Then all the team members are preparing their gears and put on their suits. Steve shows his **charisma** as leader through this utterance. Charisma is "a [special power](#) that some [people](#) have [naturally](#) that makes them [able](#) to [influence](#) other [people](#) and [attract their attention](#) and [admiration](#)" (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/charisma>). In this case, Steve uses his power to influence people in his team to believe in him and becomes his allies. His charisma leads the team members to do what Steve says.

Dialogue (01:38:20)

Bucky Barnes : "We gotta go. That guy's probably in Siberia by now."

Steve Rogers : "We gotta draw out the flyers. I'll take Vision, you get to the jet."

The dialogue 01:38:20 displays that, **Locutionary act**: "We gotta draw out the flyers. I'll take Vision, you get to the jet". **Illocutionary act**: Steve is commanding Bucky to get to the jet while he distracts Vision. **Perlocutionary act**: It is showed in the scene that Bucky is prepared to go.

In the dialogue, Steve provides a plan and gives a command to Bucky to run to the jet while he is drawing attention. His utterance indicates that he is a **reliable** person, leader, and friend. Steve is willing to sacrifice himself to pick a fight and draw attention so Bucky can reach the jet. The command he says shows that Steve will take responsibility in drawing attention and Bucky can rely on him. **Reliable** is "someone or something that is reliable can be [trusted](#) or [believed](#) because he, she, or it [works](#) or [behaves](#) well in the way you [expect](#)" (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/reliable>). This scene shows that Steve is a reliable person. It is proven by the perlocutionary act which shows that Bucky is going to get the jet. It means that Steve can be trusted and Bucky can rely on him.

Commissives – resilient

Dialogue (00:34:48)

Natasha : *"I'm off to Vienna for the signing of the Accords. There's plenty of room on the jet. Just because it's the path of least resistance... doesn't mean it's the wrong path. Staying together is more important than how we stay together."*

Steve Rogers : *"I'm sorry, Nat. I can't sign it."*

Natasha : *"I know"*

The dialogue above shows the following aspects of speech act, namely the **Locutionary act**: *"I'm sorry, Nat. I can't sign it."* **Illocutionary act**: The type of the utterance is refusal. **Perlocutionary act**: Natasha replies with a statement that she knows Steve's decision.

In that selected scene, Steve Roger is in the church when Natasha comes to him. She is coming to show her condolence towards the death of Margaret Carter. Natasha also states that she gets a plenty of room in the jet, which indicates that she is asking the final decision of Steve Roger towards the accord. Steve Roger replies with a refusal that he keeps on his thought that he won't sign the accord. This refusal statement indicates that Steve Roger is a **resilient** and persistent on defending his tenet. Resilient means "[able to quickly return to a previous good condition](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/resilient)" (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/resilient>). Steve Roger's resilient is further proven that even though he is in the sorrowful moment because of losing Margaret Carter, it does not affect his decision towards the accord. He keeps saying no to the accord.

Expressives -- caring and selfless

Dialogue (01:25:57)

Sharon Carter : *"You know, he kinda tried to kill me."*

Steve Rogers : *"Sorry. I'll put it on the list, too."*

That dialogue shows that the **Locutionary act** is *"Sorry. I'll put it on the list, too"*, the **Illocutionary act** is the expression of sorry, and the **Perlocutionary act** is that Sharon implies with a smile as it is displayed in the scene.

The scene above tells that Steve Roger arranges a secret meeting with Sharon under a bridge to get his gear back. Sharon comes and so does Steve, with Bucky and Sam inside the car. Sharon tells Steve that Bucky was trying to kill him when the riot in the CIA headquarter happened. Steve responds her statement with the expression of sorry. He is apologizing on behalf of Bucky after what he has done in the CIA headquarter. Steve's utterance shows that he is **caring** and **selfless**. "A caring [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/caring) is a [kind](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/caring) and gives [emotional support](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/caring) to [others](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/caring) (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/caring>), and [caring](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfless) more for what other [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfless) need and [want rather](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfless) than for what you yourself need and [want](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfless) (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/selfless>). Steve shows that he is caring and selfless by willing to apologize to Sharon on behalf of other people and expresses his feeling to what have happened.

Declarative -- the inspiring
Dialogue (01:34:56)

Samuel : "What do we do cap?"
Steve Rogers : "We fight"

The above dialogue shows the following speech act, **Locutionary act**: "We fight". **Illocutionary act**: The type of the utterance is declaration. **Perlocutionary act**: Steve's team is running towards Stark's team, and vice versa.

In the analysis, it is revealed that Steve produces declarative illocutionary act which contains a declaration of war towards Stark's team. The effect after Steve states the utterance is that all people on both teams are fighting in the battle field. The effect which is caused by Steve's utterance changes the state of people around him to fight their opponents and shows that Steve is inspiring by encouraging his team members to fight. In www.dictionary.com (2018) "inspiring is to produce or arouse a feeling, thought, idea, etc". In this occasion, Steve arouses other team members' courage and belief that they do what they think is right. His action, declaring a war towards Stark's team shows that he has a courage to defend his belief which inspires other team members to fight.

Based on the analysis above, it is attested that Steve possesses the psychological traits to be a hero. On the other hand, the embodiment of Steve Rogers as an American hero is tangled with the cultural values of American society, namely freedom of choice, independent, and individualistic. First, Steve Rogers has freedom of choice. He realizes this value by choosing an option that he does not sign Sokovia accord. Next, this decision (refuse to sign Sokovia accord) also indicates his independent value. Steve thinks that being unattached to a certain institution will ease the Avengers movement to make the world a better place. Last, Steve Rogers inherits the individualistic value which is shown when he is basically feel bad to bother Stark about his decision regarding to refuse the Sokovia accord. The individualistic is shown in this occasion in a form of assertion that generally Steve will deal with the case by himself if he can without interrupting Tony stark and the Avengers. Finally, these cultural values of American inhabit in Steve's character which are represented by his action to refuse the Accord and detach himself from the government's control.

Beyond the creation of the movie, the political issue which is attached in the movie deals with the political manifesto regarding of the conservatism and liberalism. The movie simply deals with the government vs non-government thing which reflects about the liberalism and conservatism concept. As it is written in <https://www.thedailybeast.com/the-politics-of-captain-america-civil-war-a-conservative-manifesto> that both Tony Stark (Iron Man) and Steve Rogers (Captain America) represent single political party each, which are Republican and Democratic respectively. In this occasion, Tony Stark is represented as the one who is pro government, in this case he stands for Republican party (conservative) whilst Steve is represented as the one who against the government, and in this scenario he stands for Democrat party (liberalism). The movie makers bring this

kind of meaning in the heroism concept in the movie regarding of the US election 2016, the same year when the movie was released.

CONCLUSION

The concept of heroism which is depicted in *Captain America: Civil War* movie deals with not only psychological value which should be possessed by a hero, but also a cultural value of the society whom he represents. It can be concluded that the heroism concept which is attached in the movie conveys about the alignment of hero towards justice not institution. The movie tries to say that being a hero means delivering greater benefits to those who need help, not to the government, the leader or specific organizations. The rebellion which is done by Steve Roger shows that the movie makers try to convince the audiences that to be a hero does not mean the one who has a superpower or being a government's sweetheart. It can be done simply by believing in the heart about whatever the decision that will be made, it should give the greater benefits to surrounding and should value the culture, moral, and the wise of the society itself. Moreover, this movie brings another element which is inserted through the depiction of the heroism concept itself. The heroism concept in the movie contains a meaning about political issue regarding liberalism and conservatism. In this case, Steve Rogers is depicted as the one who stands for liberalism which holds a value not to be attached by the government and gains a freedom. This message is inserted to increase people's awareness towards the political issue which is depicted in a form of visual representation in modern era.

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