

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Backgrounds of the Study

Language is a finite set of elements and principles that allow speakers to construct sentences in order to perform specific communicative task (Fasold, 2006:9). Language often used in personal or community interaction, allows people to express anything, including ideas and emotions. Generally kind of language that usually used are verbal and non-verbal language. Verbal language is happen when speaking directly either formal or informal event. While non-verbal language is indicated in written expression or gesture. The utterance of verbal language often have an implied meaning which called speech acts.

Yule (1996:47), in his book "Pragmatics," states that speech acts can be in the form of actions performed through speech and are usually labeled with more specific terms such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or requests. It also mentioned that speech acts perform five general functions: expressive, declarations, representations, commissions, and directives. The use of directive speech acts by speakers to persuade others to do something. Yule (1996: 54) also argues that speakers express what they want. They are orders, requests, advice and can be positive or negative. The speaker tries to make the world fit into words by using directive speech act.

Speech acts can be found through movies, books, advertisements, speeches, and others. On this occasion, the researcher analyzed the speech acts used in movie. Movie, also known as film, is sound with a series of moving images

shown in movie theater and cinema and tells a story (Hornby, 2010). One aspects that mostly occurred from the movie is dialogues or conversations between the characters. Some dialogues in the movie contained directive speech act where the speaker intends the listener to do something (Searle, 1976).

The Commuter movie was chosen as data source in this study. Jaume Collet-Serra is the director of this film. The authors of this film are Byron Willinger, Philip de Blasi, and Ryan Engle, who tell the story of an ex-cop who gets involved in an assassination plot after meeting an unknown woman on the way. The uniqueness of this movie is full of mystery and makes the researcher flow into the story. The movie is very unique whether the settings of place in this movie are mostly in the train, but the movie is still interesting to be analyzed.

This movie is intriguing for a variety of reasons. First, the movie addresses the subject of this study. Second, this movie depicts the various kinds and functions of directive speech acts expressed in various utterances. For example, the dialogue below is from the movie *The Commuter* and was spoken by Joanna and Michael :

Joanna : **Let's do an experiment**

Michael : Experiment?

(*The Commuter*, 00:19:16)

The example of conversation above is taken from *The Commuter* movie in minute 00:19:16. The field in this conversation is Michael who is an ex cop that usually used daily train to go to work everyday is being involved into a murder conspiracy. He was told by an unknown person called Joanna to find someone who witnessed the murder by offering some money to pay for his son's school

after the dismissal incident on the same day. The tenor in this conversation covers the participants that are involved that are Michael and Joanna. The mode in this conversation is in the form of spoken language.

The bold utterance of Joanna is categorized as commanding act because the speaker uses her authority to make the interlocutor do something as what the speaker said. Joanna has the authority to hurt Michael's family if he can not finish the task to find the witness in the commuter. Therefore, Michael has no choice besides accept Joanna's offer.

The topic of directive speech act was chosen because it is frequently used by anyone in many conversations, both formal and informal. Furthermore, it is linked to the speaker's desires and creates a strong bond between the speaker and the listener, implying that the success of this act is also influenced by the listener. The following reason is the uniqueness of the meaning behind the speaker's speech which is very interesting to study, especially in films. This study aimed to classify the various types and benefits of directive speech acts in *The Commuter*. This study used a qualitative method in describing the types and functions of directive speech acts in the movie *The Commuter* which used the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) about the types of directive speech act and the theory from Leech (1983) about the functions of Directives Speech Acts. Therefore, the theory from Halliday (1985) about context of situation used to support the analysis.

1.2 Problem of Study

This study has two problems that investigated in the movie :

1. What types of directive speech acts used in *The Commuter* movie?
2. What are the functions of directive speech acts used in *The Commuter* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Two primary things are formulated to answer the questions in this research such as:

1. To identify the types of directive speech acts in *The Commuter* movie.
2. To analyze the functions of directive speech acts used in *The Commuter* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study concerned on analyzing various types of directive speech acts that were analyzed using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to avoid confusion and misunderstanding. Also, the purpose of the directive speech act is analyzed using the theory from Leech (1983) in *The Commuter* movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research aimed to provide theoretical and practical contributions, as follows :

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The analysis in this research is expected to increase the writer's and readers knowledge of linguistics, particularly directives speech act. It is also expected to function a resource, particularly for an additional researchers who wish to conduct similar topic.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The analysis of this study is expected to increase and make the writer and readers know and understand the way of analyzing linguistics, particularly about speech act, and to gain a better understanding of various kinds of directive speech act itself and how to apply its function to make a purpose of the utterance deliverable and acceptable.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter consisted of review related literature, concepts, and theories. The literature review is a review of three previous studies on directive speech acts conducted by a graduate student in the English Department. The second subchapter is concept, which presents some ideas relate directive speech acts and *The Commuter* movie. Meanwhile, the final subchapter is about theories, which explain the theories that used to analyze the data.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter contains two theses and one journal written by previous students that deal with the problems in this study. The review is around the problems, data, concepts and theory as follow:

The first study is taken from Widisusanti (2018) with the title “An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts In the Movie *Pride and Prejudice*”. This study aimed to identify the kinds of directive illocutionary acts, describe the motivation behind each character's utterances, and explain the frequency of the kinds of directive illocutionary acts in *Pride and Prejudice* movie. In analyzing the type of directive speech act, the theory of John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) was applied. The result of the study discussion showed that there were 239 data of utterances from nine types directive speech acts. They were asking, commanding, permitting, forbidding, requesting, requiring, telling, urging and warning. From the data finding, asking expression is the most used by the

characters with the percentage 63,60%.

The similarities between the current study and this study is a theory used in analyzing the data from John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) and also the data source that taken from movie. However, there are also the difference found from the previous study and this study. The objective of the previous study has three issues about to identify the types of directive illocutionary acts, describe the motivation behind each character's utterances, and the frequency of the types of directive. Meanwhile, this study is only have two objectives that are discussed in this study such are the types and functions of directive speech act in a movie.

The second thesis was conducted by Elbayanti (2019) entitled “The Analysis of Directive Speech Acts used in Nerve movie by Jeanne Ryan”. This study has a purpose: to examine various types of directive speech acts and the function of directive speech acts. This study used theory from Holmes (2013) in classifying the kinds of directive speech acts and the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to classify the function of the directive speech acts found. There were 213 data of directive speech act identified in this research. The functions of directive speech acts found are commanding act (11,7%) , the strategy to drive the listener to do something as the speaker’s desires without giving refusal option (20,6%) , showing the speaker’s containing requesting act as the strategy to drive the hearer to do something the speaker desires in polite way (3,2%) , showing the speaker’s will in banning the hearer to do certain action (2,3%) , permitting and warning act (2,3%) , urging act (2,8%) , requiring act (0,4%).

The similarities between this research and previous research is the purpose of this research which are to identify various kinds of directive speech acts and to study the function of directive speech acts. The previous study also used movie as the data source. Meanwhile, the distinction was in the theory applied in data analysis. The previous study used the theory from Holmes (2013) to classify various types of directive speech acts. Meanwhile, this study employs the theories from Searle and Vanderveken (1985).

The third study was written by Wijaya and Helmie (2019) with the title “An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts In The Fault In Our Stars Movie Script”. This research was conducted to know how often directive speech acts appear in the script of a film, and analyzed the types of directive speech acts often used. The theory proposed by Yule (1996) was used in data analysis. The data result showed that there are 40 utterances identified as directive speech acts are occurred in the movie script.

Illocutionary acts, in this case, are shown most often in a film script (3.50%). The minor order (0, 0%) is a locution. This research has a problem, namely discovering various kinds of directive speech acts, which is similar to the previous study. Meanwhile, the difference between this study and the previous study is the theory that used in data analysis. The previous study used the theory from Yule (1996) in knowing about the kinds of directive speech acts. However, the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) is applied in this study.

2.2 Concepts

This chapter provides some concepts and theories that are relevant to the study. The concepts are speech act, directive speech act and movie which further describe is given below.

2.2.1 Speech Act

According to L.J. Austin (1962:1-3), he wrote in a book entitled *How to do Thing with Word?*, people's words are used in making descriptions or statements about things, whether they are true or false, but grammarians say that not all words are used to describe things. According to Searle (1969:16) in a book *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* that speech acts can be in the form of certain conditions in the production or issuance of sentence signs. Meanwhile, Yule (1996:47) conveys that doing an utterance is called a speech act.

2.2.2 Directive Speech Act

Searle (1979:13) suggests that directive speech acts are illocutionary points because they are attempts (of varying degrees, to be precise, and therefore, they are determinants of what all effort determines) by the speaker to get the listener to do something. According to Yule (1996:54), a directive speech act is a speaker who orders another person to do an activity, what the speakers want to convey. They are requests, commands, orders, and suggestions.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Hornby (2010), a movie is a sound with a series of moving images and tells a story. In addition, Effendy (1986:239) mentioned that film is a

tool of artistic and cultural expression. The film is a way of communication by combining various technologies such as sound recording, photography, theater arts, musical arts, literary arts, and fine arts.

2.3 Theories

The study focuses on analyzing various kinds of directive speech acts to answer the problems of this research. The researcher used two theories based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in finding out various kinds of directive speech acts and theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the functions of directive speech acts used in the conversation between characters in *The Commuter movie*. Therefore, the theory from Halliday (1985) about context of situation was applied to support the analysis.

2.3.1 Speech Acts

According to Searle (1969: 28) Speech act theory is the basic minimal units of linguistic communication. It is the use of the language to performing some acts. The classic distinction between the different aspects of speech act is divided into three parts such as locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the action that have a literal meaning without a hidden intention.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the utterance which not only contained a literal meaning but also has an implied meaning in it.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the act performed by or as result of saying something or also known as the effect of the utterance on the listener.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Act

Searle (1979: 12-17) on his book entitled *Expression and Meaning* defined the types of illocutionary act into five parts such as assertive or representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarations.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

Assertive is illocutionary act that represent a state of affairs. The objective or purpose of assertive class members is to commit the speaker (to varied degrees) to something being true, to the veracity of the communicated notion. On the dimension of evaluation, which encompasses true and false, all members of the assertive class are assessable.

2.3.2.2 Directive

Directive is illocutionary acts designed to get the listener doing something. These illocutionary points consist of the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, more precisely, determinants of the determinable, which includes effort) to get the listener to do something the speaker does.

2.3.2.3 Commisive

Commissive is illocutionary acts designed to get the speaker performing something. Commissive illocutionary acts are those in which the speaker (to varied degrees) commits to some future course of action.

2.3.2.4 Expressive

Expressive is the illocutionary acts that express the mental state of the speaker. The illocutionary goal is to express the psychological state indicated by the sincerity condition concerning a state of things specified by the propositional content.

2.3.2.5 Declarations

Declaration is the illocutionary act that bring about the state of affairs to which they refer. The successful performance of one of its elements brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, and successful performance assures that the propositional content conforms to the world:

2.3.3 Directive Speech Act

Searle (1979:13), in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning in Theory of Speech Act* states that directive speech acts mean that these illocutionary points consist of the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, more precisely, determinants of the determinable, which includes effort) to get the listener to do something the speaker does. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198) that directives speech act contains: direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand,

command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray.

2.3.3.1 Direct

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198) says direct used in a sense that is neutral as regards the mode of achievement of allowing or not allowing the hearer the option of refusing.

2.3.3.2 Request

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:199) says request means the possibility of the directive illocutionary opportunity to deny.

2.3.3.3 Ask

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:199) says ask has two different applications; the first has the concept of asking a problem, and the second has the concept of requesting someone to do something.

2.3.3.4 Urge

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:200) says urge is a directive, and intrinsic urge only encourages an action; however, pressure can also be assertive.

2.3.3.5 Tell

Tell is to command the listener to do something, that is, to arrange it in a way that does not allow him to oppose (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:200).

2.3.3.6 Require and Demand

Requiring or demanding of somebody do something is telling him to do it more force than simply telling or requesting (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:200).

2.3.3.7 Command

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:201) says commandment obliges the speaker to be in a position of authority over the audience rather than commanding only one power.

2.3.3.8 Order

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:201) says order is when the speaker has an influential position because of the order, which can take the form of institutional authority.

2.3.3.9 Forbid

Forbid means the propositional negation of ordering (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:202).

2.3.3.10 Prohibit

Prohibit is forbid with an additional propositional content condition concerning time (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:202).

2.3.3.11 Enjoin

Enjoin means prohibiting through some formal or official means, such as the concept of government which may be a legal prohibition (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:202).

2.3.3.12 Permit

Permit is a person permitted to do something, namely by carrying out an illocutionary act of resistance to prohibit him from doing it (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:202)

2.3.3.13 Suggest and Insist

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:202) says suggest and insist are solid and weak guidelines; insist is different from direct, with a unique method to reach its liquefaction point.

2.3.3.14 Warn and Advise

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985:203), warn refers to a couple of situations that the speaker's believes are not in the best interests of the listener. While advising, the speaker suggests that the hearer do something that the speaker believes is in the hearer's best interests.

2.3.3.15 Recommend

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:203) stated recommended is to advise, provided that the state the preposition represents is good in general and not only good for the listener.

2.3.3.16 Beg

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985:204), beg is a humble request made in response to a powerful desire, actually in response to a powerful need.

2.3.3.17 Supplicate

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:204) says supplicate is to beg humbly.

2.3.3.18 Entreat, Beseech and Implore

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985:204), entreat, beseech and implore means to beg earnestly.

2.3.3.19 Pray

Pray is asking God for something is by praying. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:205)

2.3.4 Function of Directive Speech Act

Leech (1983:104) divided four varieties of general functions performed by speech acts. This function is distinguished according to the relation between illocutionary goal and social goal for in different situation. Illocutionary goal or also known as illocutionary point is the basic purpose of a speaker in making an utterance. While social goal is the purpose of the addressee.

2.3.2.1 Competitive

Competitive was the role that illocutionary goal competed with social goals. In this function politeness had negative nature and aims to reduce disharmony, for instance : ordering, asking, demanding and begging.

Example : Could you please lend me a dollar? (Searle, 1979:40)

2.3.2.2 Convivial

Convivial is roles whose illocutionary goals coincide with social goals. Convivial function was more positive politeness and aims to find opportunities for social time, for example: offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.

Example : I congratulate you on winning the race. (Searle, 1979:23)

2.3.2.3 Collaborative

Collaborative was the role which was the illocutionary goal was indifferent to social goals. Collaborative illocutionary function is not containing politeness,

for which politeness was irrelevant, for instance : asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing.

Example : I believe he is in the next rom. (Searle, 1979:54)

2.3.2.4 Conflictive

Conflictive was the role which was the illocutionary goal clashed with social goals. In this function did not contain elements of politeness at all, because the function was basically aimed at caused anger, for instance : threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding.

Example : You'd make a better door than a window. (Yule, 1985:55)

2.3.5 Context Of Situation

The theory from Halliday (1985) used to support the analysis. Halliday in his book entitled "*Language, Text and Context*" divided context of situation into three types, namely:

2.3.5.1 Field

Field is refers with what is happening of the social action that is taking place, and what is the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component.

2.3.5.2 Tenor

Tenor is refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their status and roles; what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship of one kind or another.

2.3.5.3 Mode

Mode refers to what part the language is playing, what is the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation; the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, such as categorized as persuasive, expository and the like.

