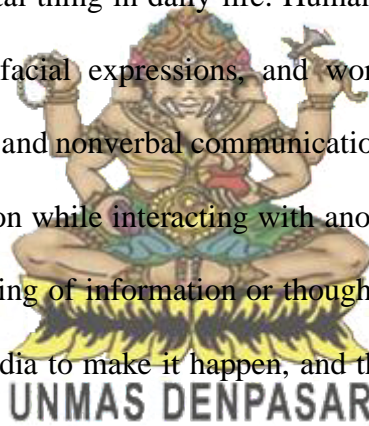


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As a part of society, Davis (2011) explains that language is a conventional written, spoken, and manual of the human to express their thoughts. It includes personal feelings and expressions in order to communicate with another and this is also categorized as the function of language, which is to communicate or interact. Communication is a vital thing in daily life. Humans communicate through body movements, gestures, facial expressions, and words. There are two types of communication; verbal and nonverbal communication. Humans usually use the act of verbal communication while interacting with another. In communication, there is a sending and receiving of information or thoughts between the communicator and language is the media to make it happen, and the study of language is called pragmatics.



According to George Yule (2011), there is a connection between the user and linguistic forms in pragmatics. The study entitled Speech Acts that include locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. It means that locutionary is the utterance, illocutionary is the meaning or intention, and perlocutionary is the effect of the utterance and the meaning. These three features play a vital function to conduct effective communication. Speech acts are not only to speak, but it is also to do something, and these are speech acts. Using speech act, speakers can perform

many things like stating, questioning, ordering, requesting, promising, and many more.

This study focused on analyzing illocutionary acts of the directive as one of the most used illocutionary acts. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), Directive speech acts are often used to tell or get the opponent to act or do something they want or need but also sometimes mind the situation. Some aspects that present the situation are who they are what they were talking about, and what they say. These three features of the situation were discussed by Halliday and Hasan (1989) in their book entitled *Language, Context, and Text*. After all, speech acts are not always existed in real life, but also anywhere when communication occurred, like in a novel, comics, and movies. According to Webster (2017), movie is a media that reflects the daily life of humans by using moving pictures and scenes to tell stories. This study picks a movie entitled *Doctor Strange*, one of the best movies in 2016 which potentially holds the number of directive speech acts regarding its genre.

Considering the previous information, directive has been chosen as the main topic of the discussion due to several reasons. First, in daily conversation, directive speech act is used almost in every utterance but often get ignored. The speaker wants the world or the situation to fit by using the hearer, which means the speaker wants the hearer to *act* a proper action. Second, the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is strongly presented in this part of communication. The speaker can order the hearer and sometimes they are allowed or not allowed the option of refusal based on their relationship. The last reason is that in our society, directives are used

millions of times and sometimes there is a miscommunication between the speaker and the hearer because one cannot understand the meaning or the actual utterances. The use of illocutionary acts is not only available in daily life only, but it also happens in movies. This study analyzed a movie entitled *Doctor Strange*. The movie was chosen because this movie reflects daily conversation very similar to the actual situation in daily life. There are a lot of illocutionary acts which uttered by the characters. Therefore, this study would give a detailed explanation and discussion regarding the topic of directive speech acts.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background, this study formulated two research problems, such as:

1. What types of directive speech acts used in the *Doctor Strange* movie?
2. What is the meaning of the Directive Speech Acts used in the Doctor Strange Movie based on the context of situation?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are based on the previous problems, such as:

1. To analyze the directive speech acts types used in *Doctor Strange* movie.
2. To determine the meanings of the Directive Speech Acts used in the Doctor Stranger movie based on the context of situation.

1.4 Limitation of the study

The current study was limited to the directive speech acts that were found in *Doctor Strange's* movie and was collected based on their context of situation. This study applied the use of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) theory in dividing the types and Halliday and Hasan (1989) theory in determining the context of situation in the movie where the characters are engaged while the directive speech act occurred.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There were two significances of the current study, such as:

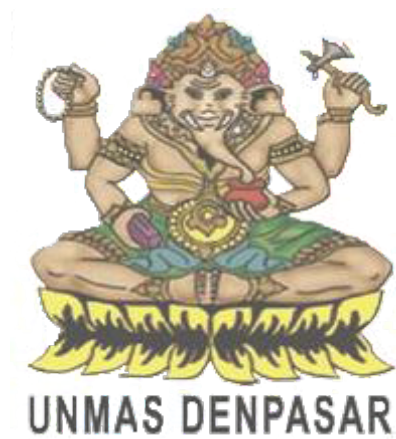
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the current study is to expand knowledge about the development of language in society and its utilization, especially in pragmatics which can contribute to understand the various terms and their meaning. The two theories which are applied in this study also explained in detail about the understanding of illocutionary acts and their meaning, those theories are proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Halliday and Hasan (1989).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the current study is expected to provide knowledge about the various terms and their types' meanings in societies. The result can be used for guidance to learn about the variation term of societies from the information that is

found in research, the results are also able to be a guidance to the reader in applying the use of illocutionary acts in daily life.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

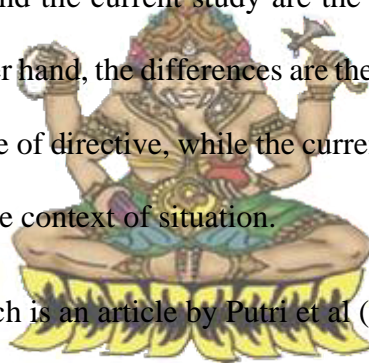
This part presents some earlier studies which was done by other researchers and has similarities to this topic, concept, and theory. This chapter consists of reviews from previous studies about speech acts or language function. These reviews cover the explanation of previous studies on the topic in this study.

The first study was a thesis by Windra (2018) entitled *The Analysis of Directive Speech Act Used in EX Machina Movie*. This previous study discussed the types, functions, and frequency of directive speech acts that was used in EX Machina Movie. The theory applied was Searle (1979) and Holmes (2013) to discuss the illocutionary and directive speech act. The directive speech acts data were collected using the observation method from utterances in the EX Machina movie. The results were presented by formal and informal methods of presentation. In the formal method (quantitative method) the data was presented in the form of tables, charts, graphs, or symbols. Meanwhile, in the informal method (qualitative method), the data was presented by describing in the narrative, as well as in the form of text or paragraph. The similarities between the previous study and this current study is that both studies use a movie as the source of the data. On the other, the differentiation between both studies can be seen from the theory being used and the problems. The previous study analyzed the types and meaning, while the current study analyzed the meaning and also determined the context of the situation.

The second study entitled *An Analysis of Directive speech Acts in the movie Pride and Prejudice* was done by Susanti (2018). This previous study analyzed the directive speech acts types in *Pride and Prejudice* movie. The previous study used the Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) theory and Yule (1996). The research data were collected from the utterances that contained asking acts. In the previous study, those utterances were divided into 16.32% or 39 utterances containing a commanding act, and 12 (5.02%) telling act. The similarities between the previous and the current study can be seen in the way the types of directive speech acts were analyzed, while both studies are different in analyzing the types of each utterance expressed by the character.

The third study entitled *“An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts And Perlocutionary Acts In Movie “Monte Carlo” By Thomas Bezucha (2019)”* by Sefriana. The previous study analyzed how many directives were uttered in the conversation, and the importance of speech acts in the movie. This previous study applied the theory of the Speech Act by John Searle (1979), George Yule (1996), and Speech Act by Austin (1962). The researcher picked a data from the character's utterances in *Monte Carlo* using a qualitative method. There were 18 utterances that contained speech acts. The similarities between the previous study and the current study is that both studies used movies as the data source and the other can be seen from the topic being discussed, such as, directive act. On the other hand, the differences are the problems. The previous study analyzed the importance of directives, while the current study analyzed the meaning and also determining the context of situation.

The fourth review is an article by Ambalegin Ambalegin and Wulan Angelia Sembiring entitled *Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie (2019)*. The article focused on the pragmatic analysis of illocutionary acts which were used by the characters in the movie. The analysis found that there were 30 directives illocutionary acts uttered in the movie and each utterance were divided into a few types that were considered as the data which were classified into five types: (5) declaratives, directives (10), expressive (9), assertive (2), commissive (4). The most frequent used illocutionary act was directives which hold 10 data. The similarities between the previous and the current study are the topic being discussed and the data source. On the other hand, the differences are the problems. The previous study analyzed the importance of directive, while the current study analyzed the meaning and also determining the context of situation.

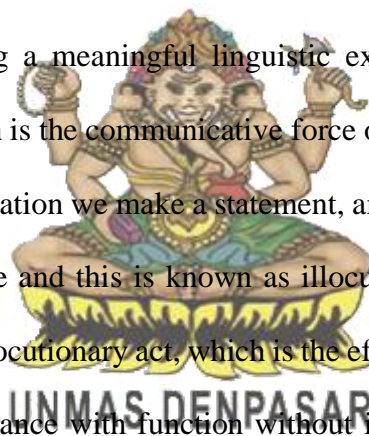


The fifth research is an article by Putri et al (2016) entitled *The Analysis of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* movie. The article focused on the speech acts which was uttered by the characters in the movie. The theories used in this article were the theory of Austin (1962), Searle and Vanderveken (1985), and Yule (1966) and the research result showed that the utterances have locutionary act or took the form of interrogative, declarative, exclamation, and imperative and those were used to express the direct/indirect illocutionary act of declarative, representative, commissive, expressive, directive. This research enriched the knowledge and understanding of the variety of structures, effects, functions, and classification of language in society. The similarity between the previous study and this current study is that both studies use a movie as the source

of the data. Meanwhile, both studies are different in terms of the problems being discussed. The previous study discussed the types of speech acts, while the current study analyzed one of the speech acts, such as; directive.

2.2 Concept

To support this current study, there are three concepts that need to be considered in analyzing the data. Those are, illocutionary act, directive speech act, and move. On any occasion, the action performed in producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. The first one is Locutionary act, which is the basic utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second one is Illocutionary act, which is the communicative force or the intended meaning of the utterance. In communication we make a statement, an offer, an order or some other communicative purpose and this is known as illocutionary force or illocutionary act. The last one is Perlocutionary act, which is the effect of the utterance. A person does not make an utterance with function without intending it to have an effect, therefore the last one is the effect of the utterance and the meaning or generally known as Perlocutionary act.



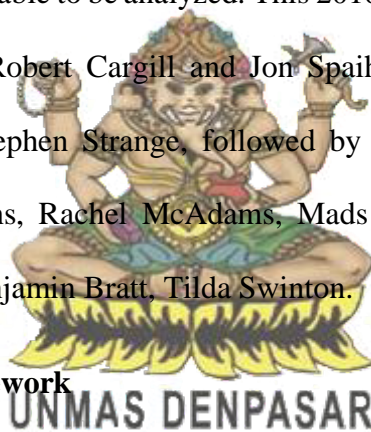
2.2.1 Directive Speech Act

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) explain directive as one of the illocutionary points pushing a direct order done or spoken by the speaker to the opponent in order to express the intention of the speaker. It consists of suggestions, requests, orders, and commands. Directive is used to make the opponent take an appropriate action

to match the situation regardless the age, status, or institutional power takes part in the situation or not.

2.2.2 Doctor Strange Movie

The current study chooses one of Marvel movies entitled *Doctor Strange*. This movie is a Marvel Cinematic Universe as the 14th film and it talks about Dr. Strange who had a career-ending crash and decided to find cure in mystic arts. This movie was chosen because it contains a lot of dialogue reflective of daily conversation which are able to be analyzed. This 2016 directed by Scott Derrickson, while assisted by C. Robert Cargill and Jon Spaihts in scriptwriting. Benedict Cumberbatch plays Stephen Strange, followed by several other side characters played by Scott Adkins, Rachel McAdams, Mads Mikkelsen, Benedict Wong, Michael Stuhlbarg, Benjamin Bratt, Tilda Swinton.



2.3 Theoretical Framework

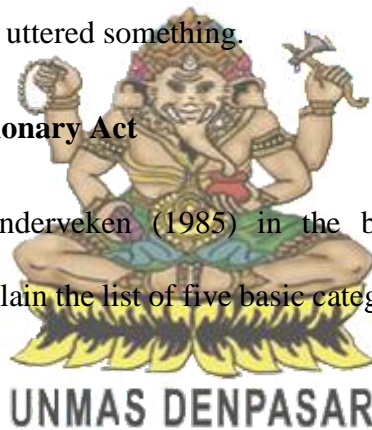
In supporting the analysis, this study used the main theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) from the *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic* book to find the types and the meaning in *Doctor Strange* movie and the main theory was supported by a theory by Halliday and Hasan (1989) from the book entitled *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-semiotic Perspective* to determine the context of the situation.

2.3.1 Speech Act

Speech always occurs when people speak or state something. The action performed three speech acts features, which are; locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962:12). The three types of speech act are locutionary, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is performing utterances and the meaning by the speaker to the hearer. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something through utterances that contain the intended meaning of utterance. Lastly, perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterances or an action taken by the hearer after the speaker uttered something.

2.3.2 Type of illocutionary Act

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in the book entitled *Foundation of Illocutionary Logic* explain the list of five basic categories in the speech acts, those five basics are:



1. Assertive

Assertive is simply stating something or say something about a certain thing which are based on fact like describe, call, and complaint. For example: "The earth is flat." (Yule, 1996:53).

2. Directive

Directive speech act is an act to get the hearer to act an appropriate action or do something, it includes advice, challenge, orders, command, challenges, and requests. For example: "Could you lend me a pen, please?" (Yule, 1996:54).

3. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act used to promise something or to take a future action, this type includes refusals, pledges, promise, and threats. For example: "I'll be back." (Yule, 1996:54).

4. Expressive

Expressive is a speech act purposed to express what the speaker's feelings or emotions, like joy, congratulate, thank, and condole. For example: "I'm really sorry!" (Yule, 1996:53).

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are speech acts which are able to change the whole reality or situation for good. It includes; excommunicate, declare and, appoint. For example: Priest: "I now pronounce you husband and wife." (Yule, 1996:53).



2.3.3 Types of Directive speech Act

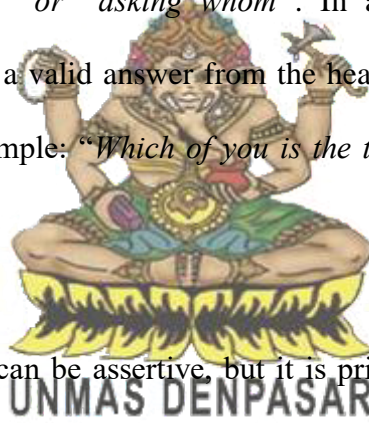
Directive speech act is an act that get the hearer to do something. In using directive, the speaker tries to make the situation perfect for the speaker itself through the hearer. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), directive includes: praying, begging, recommending, advising, forbidding and prohibiting, ordering, warning, permitting, commanding, requiring and demanding, telling, urging, requesting, and asking. Those acts could be seen in the sentence below:

1. Requesting

This type of directive allows the refusal as an option. Unlike the “*direct*” which are absolute and not allowing any refusal (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 199). Example: *Please print a copy of 6 slides per page.* (Kreidler, 1998: 199).

2. Asking

“*Ask*” has two functions, the first is to ask someone to do something, and the other is simply asking question, for example “*asking whether*” “*asking reason*” or “*asking whom*”. In asking question, the speaker expected to get a valid answer from the hearer (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985:199). Example: “*Which of you is the tuna salad?*” (Kreidler, 1998: 132).



3. Urging

“*Urge*” can be assertive, but it is primarily a directive because in directive, urging means insisting or forcing a fact or action (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 200). Example: “*He urged her to come and stay with us*” (Kreidler, 1998: 133).

4. Telling

Telling is similar to asking and requesting in which also not give an option to refuse, but telling is less polite compared to “*ask*” and “*request*”, in some other occasion, “*ask*” and “*request*” could allow such refusals (Searle and Vanderveken, 1998: 200). Example: “*I’m telling you not to waste your time on that*” (Kreidler, 1998: 119).

5. Requiring and Demanding

“Requiring or demanding” is getting someone to do something using our greater degree, it also requires a needed situation or it should hold a specific reason to requiring and demanding someone (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 201). Example: *“I need access to your lab to identify which connections to move for Thursday.”* (Sotillo, 2006: 10).

6. Commanding

Commanding requires authority to tell someone to do something while the speaker possesses a power over him (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 201). Example: *“You must appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m.”* (Kreidler, 1998: 190).

7. Permitting

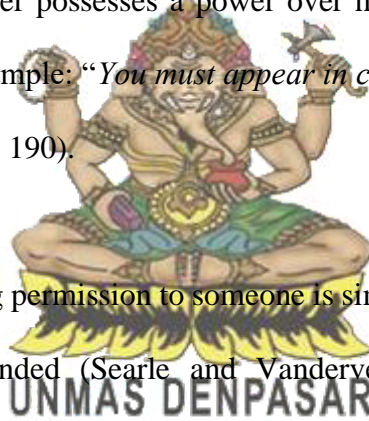
Granting permission to someone is simply allowing the hearer to do what they intended (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202). Example: *“Henry's teacher allowed him to come late to class.”* (Kreidler, 1998: 257).

8. Warning

Warning is telling someone with a strong force and offer an action taken in the future which are directly addressed to the hearer. Example: *“I warn you to stay away from my wife”* (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 203).

9. Ordering

Order is simply telling someone to perform an action without minding the power, authority and institutional degree. The speaker can simply order the hearer to do things (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985 201).



10. Forbidding and Prohibiting

"*Forbid*" means "*order not*", simply not allowing a person to do something. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202).

11. Advising

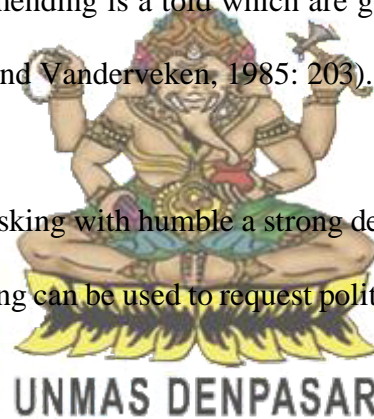
Issuing an advice an telling the hearer to take a correct, or perfect, or an appropriate action to his/her situation (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 203).

12. Recommending

Recommending is a told which are good in general not only to the hearer (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 203).

13. Begging

Beg is asking with humble a strong desire and deep need, in another situation, begging can be used to request politely. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 204).



14. Praying

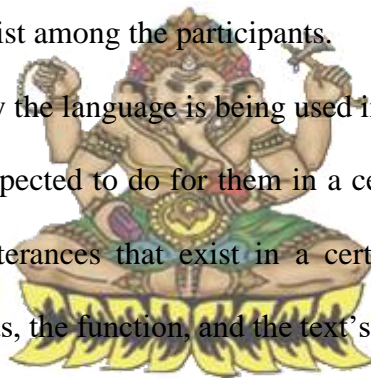
Praying addressed to God in a sacred situation, sometimes praying can be to a person with sacred entity but this is affected by cultures (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 205).

2.3.4 Context of Situation

The contextual analysis was done according to the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1989), the theory consists of a field, tenor, and mode; those

three elements helps to illustrate any socio-linguistic situational occurrence. The three features are described as follows:

1. Field means what is happening or in what kinds of situations the participants are engaged in, it includes the atmosphere, when, where, to whom, and why it is happening. It is basically the overall situation.
2. Tenor is who is involved or the participants, what social relationships exist among the interacting participant in a certain situation. It includes power, roles, statuses, and relations of formality. It means what kinds of relationships exist among the participants.
3. Mode is the way the language is being used in communication, and what is the language expected to do for them in a certain situation. Simply put, a mode is the utterances that exist in a certain situation, it includes the language's status, the function, and the text's organization in the context.



These three elements of context help the speaker/writer to orient themselves in a certain situation to understand their position, relationships, and what to say. Lastly mentioned, the translators have to be familiar with the cultural context of the situation in the target language by finding the most important three elements such as; field, tenor, and mode.