

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is common systems of sound symbol which involving emotions as intermediary in which human involuntary give utterance to sound that hearer interpret Sapir (1921: 1). Language is the most important thing in human life. Human needs language as a medium for communication. Language as a medium for communication, it has an important aspect in human daily life because by language human can interact and talk about anything, for example to convey ideas, desires, feelings, experiences to others and also to understand what other speaker wants. Human will not be able to continue their life properly and orderly without language. They use language differently in many situations to express their message to other.

Human uses language not only to say an utterance to others, but also used to perform an action with the utterance, those are called Speech Act. Speech act is when people saying something, they also doing something Austin (1962: 94). Yule (1996: 47) also stated speech act is actions via utterance. In speech act other than uttering something, speaker also produced an action. People use the term of speech act to describe action such as requesting, commanding, informing, etc. In deliver an utterance with someone either verbally or in writing we are not only as a speaker or listener to the other person, but in terms of communication we must understand or interpret what is meant by other people's utterance. Several utterances in

conversation from a speaker may be different interpretation by a hearer, and their utterance can be understood by the hearer who common in understanding the contextual meaning. Which is listener can connect or interpret new information with previous conversations. Speech act is determined by the speaker's ability to use language in conveying messages or communicating.

The theory of speech act first introduced by Austin (1962). According to Austin (1962: 108) speech act has three types, those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act is one parts of speech act that the utterances have a different meaning when uttered by the speaker, such as ordering, informing, warning, and undertaking. Thus, when the speaker uttered something, the hearer will take action in accordance with the utterance of the speaker. Austin's illocutionary types does not mention about directive speech act, thus here the researcher use theory that were developed by his student, Searle (1979) which there are five new types, those are directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In here, the researcher discussed about directive speech act used theory by Kreidler (1998), which is one parts of illocutionary act that often used and heard in daily life conversation. Kreidler (1998: 189) defines directive is act of speech in which the speaker uttering an utterance to get the hearer to do something or perform some act. In his theory, Kreidler divided directive speech acts into three types, those are command, request, and suggestion. Searle (1979: 13) also stated directive is common type of illocutionary in which the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. People usually use this kind of speech act is to make the hearer perform an action what the speaker wants.

For example, if the people say, "close the window!". The utterance on this sentence performing directive speech act of "commanding", here the speaker command she/he to close the window. This study was interesting to be conducted, the reason is because directive speech acts are often used by people almost in everyday conversation. Thus, by understanding directive speech act, it can simplify our daily life conversation, because we are able to understand the difference between those three types when speaker uttering the words. It will help us avoid ambiguity and miscommunication if we understand them. Directive speech act are not only used in our daily conversation, but also used in conversations in a movie.

For this study, the writer chooses to analyze movie because in the movie there are so many utterances that able to express speaker's thought, feeling. Movie is not only for entertaining but can also be a media for learning. Movie is literary work concerned with daily life conditions, it is the representative view of the real conversation which reflect daily human life around the community. Thus, we can find directive speech act in every scene that happened in a movie which reflects in our real life. The data source of this study was taken from the movie entitled "*Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs*" the reason is because the theme of this movie is about a kingdom and the struggle to break the curse. Therefore, the conversations used by the characters contain a lot of directive utterances, especially in command, request, and suggestion. It can be seen because of the relationship between the leader, Prince Average and subordinate which is his knights. In some scenes in this movie, there is a battle to save Red Shoes, between the seven dwarfs

and Prince Average. There is also scene where Regina as Red shoes' stepmother commands some of the knights and wooden bears to find red shoes so that she can return to being beautiful and youthful. The large number of utterances produced by the characters provided the data for this research which contain the type of directive speech act. There is example of directive speech act that found in the data source, the writer explained shortly about the analysis below:

For the example (The conversation between Regina and The Magic Mirror)

Regina : "Magic mirror, full of wisdom, who's the fairest in the Kingdom?"

Magic Mirror : "The woman who wears the red shoes"

Regina : "***Cut the sass and tell me her name!***"

(Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs, 2019)

The conversation above was happened in the movie *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs*, the conversation occurs between Regina and the Magic Mirror. The conversation above is performing one type of illocutionary acts, namely directive speech act. In the conversation above Regina was said to the Magic Mirror "Cut the sass and tell me her name!" after the Magic Mirror said "the woman who wears the red shoes is the fairest in the Kingdom". Here Regina directly commands the Magic Mirror to mention to the point about the name of the fairest woman, because she wants to know who is the woman who rivals her beauty. This is the example that found in the *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie, which command the Magic Mirror to do something.

In this case, the researcher analyzed types of directive speech act that are used by the characters in the movie, and also wants to analyze the function of directive speech act. The analyzing types of directive speech act that are used by

the characters in the movie used theory by Kreidler (1998) and the function of directive speech act used theory by Leech (1983).

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this study, there are two problems discussed in this study related the types of Speech Act, those are:

1. What types of directive speech act are employed by the characters in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie?
2. What are the functions of directive speech act employed by the characters in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, there are two objectives of the study, those are:

1. To identify the types of directive speech act are employed by the characters in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie?
2. To analyze the functions of directive speech act employed by the characters in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

To limit the study, here the researcher focused on two main things of this study. First is focused to identify the types of directive speech act found in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie used theory by Kreidler (1998). Second is to analyze the function of directive speech act employed by the characters in *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs* movie used theory by Leech (1983).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give the beneficial in two terms, those are theoretical significance and practical significance. These two terms are explained as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretical significance of this study is expected to enhance academic understanding of speech act theory, especially can improve the reader's knowledge and understanding about the types and function of directive speech act through literary work such as in the movie entitled *Red Shoes and the Seven Dwarfs*. The researcher expected the reader interested in learning about directive speech act, which it is often used in daily life conversation.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance of this study was expected could be as reference for help the other or the next researcher who is interested conduct research on the related topic about directive speech act. Furthermore, the findings of this study expected could be useful and to make it easier for the reader in understanding about directive speech act that employed by the characters in the movie *Red Shoes and Seven Dwarfs*. The reader also can apply directive utterance in right way which usually used in daily life conversation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

In this chapter, the researcher divided it into three sub chapters, they are; review of related literature, concepts, and theories. Before analyzing the data, the researcher reviews of three previous studies, which the topic related with this study to help the researcher to be able to present the research. Meanwhile, the concepts provided the explanation of key terms that relevant to be used in this study. Theories give explanation about the theories that used in this study to answer the problems of this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There were three previous studies related to this study reviewed in this chapter, there were two theses and one article. The first study was a thesis written by Satria (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Movie Maleficent”. The second study was a thesis written by Kevin (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on Severn Cullis-Suzuki’s Speech”. The third study was an article written by Alit (2018) entitled "Direct and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie Penguin of Madagascar”.

The first related research that conducted the same topic was a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Movie *Maleficent*” written by Satria (2020) English Study Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. The objective of this study consists of two, which were aim to identify the types of illocutionary acts used by the character in the *Maleficent* movie and to analyze the function of illocutionary acts used by the character in the movie. There were two theories which were used in this study. First, the previous researcher used theory by Searle (1979) in order to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used in the movie. Second, the previous researcher used theory by Leech (1983) in order to analyze the function of illocutionary acts used by the character in the movie. The data source that used in this study was movie entitled *Maleficent* directed by Robert Stromberg (2014). To analyze the data, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research was that the researcher found a total of 66 data in five types of illocutionary acts, those were 22 data were found in the form of directives, 19 data were found in the form of assertive, 10 data were found in the form of commissive, 8 data were found in the form of expressive, and 7 data were found in the form of declaration. In the data source the characters dominantly used is directive.

There were three similarities between recent and previous study, first was the topic which was analyzing about speech act. Second lies on the second objective, which was to analyzed the function that used by the character in the movie and the researcher used the same theory which was by Leech (1983). Third, the data sources of recent and previous study were same, used movie as data

source. There are two differences between these two studies, first is on the first objective. The previous study aimed to identified the types of illocutionary acts that are used in the movie, meanwhile recent study identified the types of directive speech act. Second, the previous study used theory by Searle (1979) to answer the first problem of the study, while this study used theory by Kreidler (1998).

The second related research was a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on Severn Cullis-Suzuki's Speech" written by Kevin (2018) Department of English, Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara. The objective of this study consists of two, which wereaim to identify about the categories of illocutionary acts found in *Severn Cullis-Suzuki's speech* and to determine the most dominant category of illocutionary acts found in *Severn Cullis-Suzuki's speech*. There were one theory and one formula which were used in this study. First, the previous researcher used theory by Searle (1979) in order to analyze categories of illocutionary acts found in *Severn Cullis-Suzuki's speech*. Second, the previous researcher used formula by Malo (1986) in order to identifying the most dominant types of illocutionary acts. The data source used in this study was speech by "*Severn Cullis-Suzuki*". To analyze the data the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. In this study there were five types of illocutionary act, and the researcher found a total of 48 data. There were 26 data of assertive illocutionary act, 14 data of expressive illocutionary act, 8 data of directive illocutionary act, and 0 data for commissive and declarations.

The similarity between recent and previous study was the topic which was analyzing about speech act. There were four differences between these two

studies. First, the previous study identified all types of illocutionary acts, meanwhile recent study only identified one type of illocutionary act which is directive speech act. Second, on the previous study the second objective of the study was to identified the most dominant types of illocutionary acts, while the recent study analyzed the function of directive speech act. Third, the differences between previous and recent study were on the data source, previous study used a speech as the data source, while recent study used a movie as the data source. Last differences, the previous study used theory by Searle (1979) and formula by Malo (1986) to answer the research problem, while in this study the theory that used is theory by Kreidler (1998) and Leech (1983) to answer the research problem.

The third related research was an article published on Humanis Journal entitled "Direct and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie Penguin of Madagascar" written by Alit (2018) English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University. The objective of this article consists of two, which were aim to identify the types of directive speech act and to analyze what the meaning of directive utterance of illocutionary act are interpreted by the hearers. There were two theories which were used in this article. First, the previous researcher used theory by Bac h and Harnish (1979) in order to identify the types of directive acts used in the movie. Second, the previous researcher used theory by Dell Hymes (1972) in order to analyze the meaning of directive of illocutionary acts that can be interpreted by the listeners. The data source used in this study is from *Penguin of Madagascar* movie. To analyze the data the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. There result of this study found there were 5 data which are

categorized as Direct of Directive Illocutionary Acts found in the movie, those were 1 data for requestives, 1 data for questions, 1 data for requirements, 1 data for permissives, 0 data for prohibitives and 1 data for advisories. Meanwhile in Indirect of Directive of Illocutionary Acts there were also 5 data, those were; 1 data for requestives, 0 data for questions, 1 data for requirements, 1 data for permissives, 1 data for prohibitives and 1 data for advisories.

The similarities between recent and previous study were on the objective, which was to identify types of directives acts that used by the characters in the movie. Second similarities were the data sources of the previous and recent study were same, which was used movie as the data source. The differences between these two studies were on the second objective. The previous study was to analyze the meaning of directive of illocutionary acts that can be interpreted by the listeners, meanwhile the recent study analyzed the function of directive speech acts. Last differences, the previous study used theory by Bach and Harnish (1979) and Dell Hymes (1972) to answer the research problem, while in this study used theory by Kreidler (1998) and Leech (1983) to answer the research problem.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts is an explanation of the terms that are relevant to the problem and terms that are used in research in order to avoid misunderstanding about this study and to make the reader understand clearly about the terms that used in this study. It also can make the research more structured.

2.2.1 Speech Act

According to Austin on his book *How to do things with Words*, Austin (1962: 94) stated that speech act is when people saying something, they also doing something or action. Yule (1996: 47) also stated speech act is actions via utterance. From the definition mentioned before, the researcher conclude that speech act is when people talk or communicate with others, they are not only utter and utterance, but also perform an action, such as requesting, commanding, informing, etc.

2.2.2 Directive Speech Act

In Kreidler's book entitled *Introducing English Semantics*, Kreidler (1998: 189) stated, Directive is a situation where the speaker tries to make the listener carried out an act or preventing them to do it. It means the speaker uttering an utterance in order to get the hearer to do something or perform some act. It have the mean to control listener action.

2.2.3 Movie

There are some sources stated the definition of movie. Movie (motion picture) or also called film, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica (2020). According to Stam (2000: 23) film is basically a visual which usually considered as a view, often as an image and sound, buttressed by historical argument that existed which accompanied by language and music. Based on Webster's dictionary, movie is defined as a recording of moving pictures that recounts a story. People usually watch on a screen, for instance on TV or in a theater.

2.3 Theories

In this chapter, the researcher explains about some foundation theories to support this research. In order to answer the problem of this research, there are two main theories that researcher used. First the researcher used theory from Kreidler (1998) in his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* to identify the types of directive speech act. Second the researcher used theory from Leech (1983) in his book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics* to analyze the function of directive speech act. The main theories supported by Searle's theory to explain the definition types of illocutionary act and also supported by Halliday's theory to explain about context of situation.

2.3.1 Speech Act

According to Austin on his book *How to do things with Words*, Austin (1962: 94) stated that speech act is when people saying something, they also doing something or action. Yule (1996: 47) also stated speech act is actions via utterance. From the definition mentioned before, the researcher conclude that speech act is when people talk or communicate with others, they are not only utter and utterance, but also perform an action, such as requesting, commanding, informing, etc. There are three types in performing speech act, those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary Austin (1962: 108). The detailed explanation are explained down below:

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Act

Austin (1962: 108) stated, “locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense.” The researcher concludes that locutionary act is what is conveyed by the speaker is the meaning of the utterance. This act is the literal meaning of the utterance.

Example:

He said to me “Shoot her!” meaning by “shoot” shoot and referring by “her” to her.

Austin (1962: 101)

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962: 108) stated, “Illocutionary act is utterances which have a certain (conventional) force, such as informing, ordering, warning, and undertaking.” The researcher concludes that illocutionary act is one parts of speech act that the utterances have a different meaning when uttered by the speaker, such as ordering, informing, warning, and undertaking. Thus, when the speaker uttered something, the hearer will take action in accordance with the utterance of the speaker.

Example:

He said to me “Shoot her!” meaning by he urged (or advised, ordered) me to shoot her.

Austin (1962: 101)

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Austin (1962: 108) stated, “perlocutionary act is what speaker bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading”. The researcher concludes that perlocutionary act is the effect of utterance on the interlocutor, which means speaker utterance effect hearer reaction.

Example:

He said to me “Shoot her!” meaning by he persuaded me to shoot her he got me to (or made me) shoot her.

Austin (1962: 101).

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Act

In Austin theory, his illocutionary types does not mentioned about topic directive speech act. Here the researcher use theory from Searle in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. In his book he developed illocutionary into five new types; they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

Assertive is the first type of illocutionary act which the purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commits the speaker to something in the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. Thus, the act of utterance includes both false and true Searle (1979: 12). The example of assertive those are, state, inform, report, predict.

Example:

“I state that it is raining”

Searle (1979: 21)

2.3.2.2 Directive

Directive is utterance in which make the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something Searle (1979: 13). The example of directive those are, command, order, request, ask.

Example:

“I order you to leave”

Searle (1979: 21)

2.3.2.3 Commissive

Commissive is act of speech where the point is to make the speaker pledge, which it can be in varying degrees to some action in the future. In other word the speaker must commit to something that have already been said Searle (1979: 14). The example of commissive those are, promising, pledges.

Example:

“I promise you to pay the money”

Searle (1979: 22)

2.3.2.4 Expressive

Expressive is act of speech in which to express the psychological state specified by the speaker condition, it concerns with speaker's feeling and emotion Searle (1979: 15). The example of expressive those are, apologize, congratulate, praising, thanking.

Example:

“I congratulate you on winning the race”

Searle (1979: 23)

2.3.2.5 Declarative

Declarative is act of speech in which speaker utterance effect immediate changes and determine the situation Searle (1979: 16). The example of declarative those are, declare, arrests, marrying.

Example:

“I declare the meeting adjourned”

Searle (1979:26)

2.3.3 Types of Directive Speech Act

According to Kreidler (1998: 189) Directive is a situation where the speaker tries to make the listener carried out an act or preventing them to do it. It means the speaker use this kind of speech act is to make the hearer perform an action what the speaker wants. It have the mean to control listener action. In his theory, Kreidler (1998: 190-191) divide directive speech acts into three types, they are command, request, and suggestion.

2.3.3.1 Command

According to Kreidler theory, the first type of directive is command. Command is types of directives speech act that is effectual if the speaker had the control of listener action. Command utterance aim to get the hearer to do future action. Meaning, there is no option of refusal when the speaker uttering an utterance.

Example: *"You must appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m."*

Kreidler (1998: 190)

The example above can be categorized as a command. Here the speaker give a command to the hearer to appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m. Command utterance is indicated by word "must".

2.3.3.2 Request

According to Kreidler theory, the second type of directive is request. Request is types of directive speech act that express speaker's desire for the listener to do or prevent from doing something. Here the speaker does not consider to control over the listener. Meaning, the hearer still have an option to choose to refuse or accept what the speaker uttered.

Example: *We beg you to stay out of the way"*.

Kreidler (1998: 191)

The example above can be categorized as a request. Here the speaker request to the hearer to stay out of the way. Request utterance is indicated by word "beg".

2.3.3.3 Suggestion

According to Kreidler theory, the third type of directive is suggestion. Suggestion is types of directive speech acts which the utterance aim to give opinions to listener. This speech acts usually used in a conversation when the speaker want to give a view for the hearer as to what they should or should not do. It usually makes the interlocutor think or consider the speaker's utterance.

Example: *"We suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing"*.

Kreidler (1998: 191)

The example above can be categorized as a suggestion. Here the speaker suggests to the hearer to pay more attention to what you're doing. Suggestion utterance is indicated by word "suggest".

2.3.4 Function of Directive Speech Act

Every utterance that someone utters must have a function. According to Leech (1983: 104) in his theory he proposed there are four types of illocutionary function that can be used for analyzing the function of an utterance. Here the researcher used theory by Leech (1983: 104) to answer the second problem of this study which is function of directive speech act.

2.3.4.1 Competitive

According to Leech (1983: 104), in competitive the illocutionary goals aim to compete with the social goals. Here illocutionary goals represent personal goal, while social goals is the goals that build the relation between the speaker and listener. Thus, it has a negative nature which goals is to maintain disharmony through the conversation, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.

2.3.4.2 Convivial

According to Leech (1983: 104), in convivial the illocutionary goals aim to coincide with the social goals. Thus, it has a positive purpose and the aims is to find an opportunity for the social goal through the conversation, such as, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating.

2.3.4.3 Collaborative

According to Leech (1983: 104), in collaborative the illocutionary goals aim to ignoring the social goals. Thus, the act of illocutionary goals is not containing any positive purpose which is politeness. In other word politeness is irrelevant when the conversation take place, such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

2.3.4.4 Conflictive

According to Leech (1983: 104), in conflictive the illocutionary goals aim to conflicting with the social goals. Thus, the function in uttering something did not contain any positive purpose of politeness. The goal is to cause anger through the conversation, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

2.3.5 Context of Situation

According to Halliday (1989: 45) the use of all language has a context. The context of a situation defined in terms is the immediate environment in which a text can function properly. It is used to explain why certain things can be said or written. Not only retrospective, but prospective is also the reason, because of the close relationship between the text and the context while interacting. Readers as well as listeners will automatically make predictions, and it is done in the hopes that they will know what will happen next. By reading or listening, their ability to predict becomes essential to avoid incorrect assumptions that come from the context of the situation. In Halliday (1989: 45) theory there are three components in context of situation, those are;

2.3.5.1 Field

The field of discourse refers to ongoing social activity that happened during the conversation Halliday (1989: 45). It means what activity both speaker and listener do communicate.

2.3.5.2 Tenor

The tenor of discourse refers to set of role or participant involved in the interaction Halliday (1989: 46). It is meant that who is taking part through the conversation and what are the relationships among them.

2.3.5.3 Mode

The mode of discourse refers to the "part" or function appointed for the language Halliday (1989: 46). It tells about which part of the language that play in a conversation, what is speaker expect for it.

