

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of the study

In speech acts when speakers and listeners communicate using speakers saying something to listeners so that speakers can express their feelings which have a purpose. The purpose of the speech must be conveyed clearly to listeners. Thus, the speech can be accepted and there are no misunderstandings between speakers and listeners when conversations occur between them. According to Juniarta, I. W. (2020) in his article "Commissive speech act in the movie John Wick Chapter 2", mention speech acts are actions that are carried out through speech, meaning that people can act by saying something. The speaker does not need to take physical action. The words spoken are sufficient to act. Locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts are the three categories into which speech acts fall. Of these three types of speech actions, the illocutionary act is considered pretty complicated, since it has been discussed by using many previous types of research.

Illocutionary acts are real actions carried out through utterances by someone to express their feelings with a specific purpose or purpose. According to Austin (1962: 98-101), when people say something to other people, the speaker does not speak clearly or makes the listener confused. In that situation, the listener does not only think of one meaning but thinks of several meanings of the speaker's words, and has a hidden meaning. For example, when someone says

"a lot of dirty clothes are piled up" it can have several meanings in that situation. The speaker can state facts about the condition of an object, namely clothes; however, another possibility is that the speaker wants someone to clean the clothes or an utterance is a form of complaint. Therefore, people must learn about illocutionary acts because it can make people know the exact meaning and it is easier to identify what is the hidden meaning in the utterances uttered by the speaker. The illocutionary acts performed by speakers who make utterances are actions viewed from the point of view of the meaning of those utterances. According to Searle (1969), illocutionary acts can be categorized into five groups. There are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

This study specifically discusses the directive illocutionary act. Speech actions used to give instructions to others are known as directive illocutionary speech acts. These speech acts are used to persuade listeners to do as the speaker directs. Cutting (2002) explains that producing a directive speech act means that the speaker wants the listener to do something by commanding, ordering, asking, suggesting, inviting, prohibiting, asking, advising, warning, telling, etc. something that makes the reason for researchers to study the direction of directive illocutionary actions. First, the directive is a form of speech act frequently used in everyday discussion. The directive from the speaker's point of view results in a statement that has a purpose to be known and expressed by the listener in the form of action, so that from the listener's side it will take the action desired by the speaker based on the speaker's statement. This demonstrates a strong connection between the speaker and the listener. The third reason is that directive speech acts

are used to maximize in getting the attention of the communication listener. In directive illocutionary speech acts, the speaker must pay attention to the situation and context such as who the listener is, what the speaker wants to say, and the time of the conversation so that the listener can do what the speaker wants. Speech acts that are often used in everyday life, are also used in communication, and be found in the conversations in the movie.

A movie is a work that contains a meaningful message to be conveyed and usually reflects human social life. In movies, there are usually subtitles which are useful for making it easier for listeners to understand what the speaker is saying. The dialog in it contains the communication process that exists in a story and covers important aspects that often occur in movies that are carried out between characters. Characters talk to each other and illocutionary acts will occur. Many directives can be found in movies so that they can make the audience interested in watching. The movie "Epic Tails" served as the inspiration for this study's results.

"Epic Tails" Movie is interested to analyze as a data source for several reasons. First, this movie discusses the study of directive illocutionary acts. Second, this movie has many directive illocutionary acts which are expressed in the story. Third, in the movie, there is a dialog that has an implied meaning in this case. This movie was chosen for this study because several directed illocutionary acts can be analyzed.

1.2 Problem of The Study

Based on the background of the study, this study will discuss two problems of the study, as follows:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the Epic Tails Movie?
2. What is the function of directive illocutionary acts found in the Epic Tails Movie?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, there are two objectives of this study mentioned as follows:

1. To identify the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the Epic Tails Movie.
2. To analyze the function of directive illocutionary acts found in the Epic Tails Movie.

1.4 Limitations of The Study

The limitation of this study would like to focus classify the types of directive illocutionary acts which are produced by the characters in Epic Tails Movie and the function of directive illocutionary acts found in the movie entitled Epic Tails.

1.5 Significance of the study

Based on the preceding issue, the study has two significances: They are Theoretical Significance and Practical Significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The purpose of this study is to provide the readers with the ability to gain knowledge and contribute to the identification of the different forms of illocutionary acts as well as their functions, particularly the directive illocutionary act that can be found in the "Epic Tails" Movie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In this study, the directive illocutionary act from the movie "Epic Tails" is examined. It gives the reader information and a deeper understanding of the types and functions of the illocutionary act, specifically the directive illocutionary act found in the "Epic Tails" Movie. This study aims to make readers interested in learning about illocutionary acts especially directive illocutionary act because it is often used in daily life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

The review of pertinent theories, concepts, and literature is covered in this chapter. Prior to doing a data analysis and talking about the different kinds of directive illocutionary acts and how they function in the "Epic Tails" movie. This investigation discovered some theories that might be useful in resolving its issues.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are five literature reviews of two theses and three articles related to this study which are used as references as well. The first thesis is entitled An Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Acts Found In "Moana" Movie written by Wiliastini, K. A. M. (2021). The second thesis is written by Ariasa, I. W. (2020), entitled An Analysis Of Directives Illocutionary Acts Found In "Ride Along" Movie. The first article by Juniarta, I. W. (2020), entitled Commissive Speech Act in the Movie John Wick Chapter 2. The second article by Putra, I. P. W. A., & Sedeng, I. N. (2022), entitled Directive Illocutionary Acts Found in the Movies 21 and 22 Jump Street. The third article by Pratama, S. A. S., and Juniarta, I. W. (2021), entitled An Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Act In The Movie Maleficent.

The first thesis by Wiliastini, K. A. M. (2021), An Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Acts Found In "Moana" Movie. This study has used the theory of the directive illocutionary act proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) to analyze

the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the movie. It used the theory by Leech (1983) to analyze the directive illocutionary act function. This thesis uses a qualitative approach method to describe the research results. The results of the research discussion show that there are three types of directive speech acts used by the characters in the Moana movie, namely: commands, requests, and suggestions. Command is used to make the hearer must do what the speaker said and this movie found 11 utterances or 27,5%. Then for the request reached 15 utterances or in percentage is 37,5%, the request kind is used by the speaker to make the hearer do something however the hearer has a refused alternative and the final became the idea, which is typically used by the speaker in giving suggestions about what the hearer ought to do now or inside the destiny. For thought, sorts were observed with 14 utterances or around 35%.

The second thesis by Ariasa, I. W. (2020), *An Analysis Of Directives Illocutionary Acts Found In "Ride Along" Movie*. This study has used the theory of the directive illocutionary act proposed by Yule (1996) to analyze the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the movie. It used the theory by Thomas (1995:16) to analyze the meaning of the directive illocutionary act expressed by characters in a movie. This thesis uses a qualitative approach method to describe the research results. There are 119 data of directives illocutionary act found and classified into command, order, request, and suggestion. The command of a directive illocutionary act is only effective if the speaker has some control over the behavior of the addressee, it is found ninety data for this kind. In a formal request for a directive illocutionary act, the speaker expresses what he or she

wishes the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not give the requester authority over the one being asked, it is found eighteen data for this kind. Suggestion of directive illocutionary act attempts the speaker to give an opinion to the listener, it is found three data for this kind. Nineteen data that were added in the discussion already represent all categories of kinds of directive illocutionary acts which is command, request, order, and suggestion. In addition, command becomes the most dominant in which 90 times (75.6%).

The first article by Juniarta, I. W. (2020), entitled *Commissive Speech Act in the Movie John Wick Chapter 2*. This article aims to analyze the types of commissive speech acts in the film *John Wick Chapter 2* and the meaning of the utterances. This study employs a qualitative methodology because the researcher displays any information by compiling words from the movie's main character, John Wick, in the "John Wick Chapter 2" movie. In order to determine the many kinds of commissive speech acts, Yule's (1996) pragmatic theory provides the basis for this theory's suggestion. the theory of Thomas (1995) to analyze the meaning of speech, and using Halliday and Hasan's (1989) theory as the supporting theory to analyze the context of the situation. Data is presented formally and informally. The results of the research discussion show that there are four types of commissive speech acts that are dominantly used by the characters in *John Wick Chapter 2*, namely: warning (48%), threats (28%), promises (12%), and rejection. (12%).

The second article by Putra, I. P. W. A., & Sedeng, I. N. (2022), entitled *Directive Illocutionary Acts Found in the Movies 21 and 22 Jump Street*. This

article aims to analyze the types of directive speech acts in the movies 21 and 22 Jump Street and the meaning of their utterances. This study uses a qualitative method because the researcher in this study illustrates every piece of information by collecting utterances spoken in the movies 21 and 22 Jump Streets. The theory is put forward by the directive theory of illocutionary acts (Bach & Harnish 1979) and to identify the types of directive speech acts, to analyze the data are IFIDs or illocutionary style designators by (Yule, 1996). The results of the research discussion indicate that there are direct and indirect speech acts of two types. Directive illocutionary act behavior is found in the films 21 and 22 Jump Street. In the film, there are six different types of direct directive acts question, permissive, requestives, advisories, requirements, and prohibitives. However, there are only five of the six different types of directive illocutionary acts were found namely: requirements, advisories, requestives, permissive, and prohibitives.

The third article by Pratama, S. A. S., and Juniarta, I. W. (2021), entitled *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act In The Movie Maleficent*. This article examines the various sorts of directive illocutionary acts seen in the “Maleficent” movie, as well as the meaning of the words implied. The descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods are used to examine the data and determine the frequency of directive acts implied in the movie, respectively. Searle's (1979) theory of illocutionary act types was applied to the first problem, and Leech's (1980) theory of illocutionary act function was applied to the second problem (1983). The research shows that there are four different kinds of directive illocutionary acts in the movie. These are asking, commanding, requiring, and

telling act. Asking act is the most common sort of directive illocutionary act with the occurrence of 11 utterances or 50%. Then, 7 utterances or 30% of commanding act occurrences, 2 utterances or 10% of requiring act occurrences. Lastly, the telling act occurs in 2 utterances, or 10% of the time. Depending on the illocutionary objective of the utterances, each sort of directive illocutionary act serves a distinct purpose. In this study, the author discovered that the directive illocutionary act serves two purposes in the dialogue of the film's key characters. The first function is competitive, while the second is collaborative.

2.2 Concepts

This chapter provides some concepts and theories that are relevant to the study. The concepts are: Illocutionary Act, Directive Illocutionary Acts and Movie.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962: 108). "An utterance made with a purpose in mind is referred to as an illocutionary deed. Illocutionary speech includes bets, promises, denials, assertions, statements, excuses, threats, predictions, orders, and requests." It means an illocutionary act is a real action which is performed by the utterance.

2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Act

Directives are types of speech acts that tell other people what to do. According to Kreidler (1998:189–190), the speaker attempts to persuade the

addressee to do something or say nothing in directive statements. It means the speaker used a directive utterance to get someone else to do something.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie is a form of visual art that combines sound and visuals to convey information to the audience. A film, according to Hornby (2003: 496), is a collection of moving images that are captured with sound and convey a narrative. It is made by employing cameras to capture photographic images or by applying animation or visual effects to create images. Within the industry, the creation of movies has developed into an art form.

2.3 Theories

This study used two theories to answer the research problems. The first theory is proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) in his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* to identify the types of directive illocutionary acts. The second theory from Leech (1993: 104) in his book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* analyzes directive illocutionary acts function.

2.3.1 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are the real actions performed by the utterance such as betting, welcoming, warning, ordering, requesting, etc. According to Searle (1969), there are five types of illocutionary acts: Assertive or Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative.

2.3.1.1 Assertive or Representative

Assertive is a statement of fact. This statement can be judged true or false because it aims to describe the situation. The purpose of the assertive is to convey information. According to Searle (1976: 12-13) stated, "Assertive or representative is the point or aim of committing the speaker (to varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the repressed proposition." It means expressing the speaker's belief toward something or when the speaker is telling the truth to the hearer. For example, The door is shut.

2.3.1.2 Directive

In directive illocutionary, there is an important point that consists of the fact that the speaker is trying to make the listener do something, according to Searle (1976: 13-14). This means that the speaker gives an order or request to the listener to do something. Verbs denoting members of the directive are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, etc. For example: Please, don't touch that stuff!

2.3.1.3 Commissive

The commissive aspect of the illocutionary act is that the speaker wants the audience to take some action according to Searle (1976: 14-15). It means the speaker must be committed to what they said. Some verbs for commissive are promised, offer, commit, reject, swear, etc. For example, I'm going to Brazil tomorrow night.

2.3.1.4 Expressive

In expressive, there is the main point, namely that certain psychological states are expressed, according to Searle (1976: 15-16). It means expressive is expressing or showing someone's feelings. Some verbs for expressive are likes, dislikes, congratulate, welcome, etc. For example, Congratulations, I'm happy for you!

2.3.1.5 Declarative

According to Searle (1976: 16–17), declarations cause some modifications, such as in the status or condition of the item or object referred to, just by virtue of the fact that the declaration has been effectively carried out. It means the declarations use language to the capacity to change the world through language. For example: Now, I declare you as husband and wife.

2.3.2 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

In directive Illocution every utterance where there is a speaker who tries to get the recipient to take some action or refrain from doing an action, according to Kreidler (1998: 189-190). There are seven types of directive illocutionary acts, those are commands, requests, suggestions, asking, telling, advice and warnings.

2.3.2.1 Command

Only when the speaker has some degree of control over the addressee's conduct are the directives effective. The imperative form of commands can be utilized, and they can be presented in several ways.

For instance, I hereby direct you to show up in court on Monday at 10 a.m. 190 (Kreidler 1998).

2.3.2.2 Request

A request is the speaker's way of expressing what they wish the addressee to do or refrain from doing in response to the speaker's request. A request does not imply that the person making it has authority or control over the person being addressed.

Example: We beg you to stay out of the way. (Kreidler, 1998: 191).

This utterance is classified as a directive utterance since it comprises a request, as indicated by the verb "beg".

2.3.2.3 Suggestion

Suggestions are the statements we make to other people to advise them on what they should or should not do.

Example: We suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing. (Kreidler 1998: 191).

This utterance is categorized as a suggestion because it contains a suggestion utterance. This expression of a directive is a suggestion made using the word "suggest".

2.3.2.4 Asking

Asking is a word or phrase that tells someone to do something in which the speaker will get the correct answer to his question in the future. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) when asking a question, the listener does something for the speaker, and the form is determined by the speaker prompting the listener to answer the question.

2.3.2.5 Telling

Telling is a speech act in which it contains information and in this speech act, the speaker tells the listener to listen to the speech. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985: 200), telling is something that aims to tell the listener to do something means to tell more directing in his speech not to give a choice of rejection.

2.3.2.6 Advise

Advise is a speech act that contains good things for the listener spoken by the speaker. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:202-203), advice has the opposite meaning of warning. The speech given by the narration is an important and good thing for the interlocutor and attracts the attention of the interlocutor

2.3.2.7 Warning

The warning is that it contains an insistence that has a firm use, the most important thing is that a warning contains directives and thus the pressure is only to recommend action by the direction. According to Searle (1979:29), this warning and advising are to inform you that something is true (as to what is in your best interests and what is not) or to call for action. Either (because it's to your advantage).

2.3.3 Illocutionary Acts Function

Leech (1983: 104) proposes illocutionary behavior dependent on how it performs. It is centered on how impolite behaviors affect the social objectives or goals of establishing and maintaining politeness. The four different categories of illocutionary acts are as follows:

2.3.3.1 Competitive

The term "competitive" refers to a situation in which the illocutionary aim competes with the social goal. Some examples of competitive situations are ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is designed to produce some effect through the listener's actions. (Leech 1983: 104).

2.3.3.2 Convivial

The purpose of the convivial function is to deliver a polite speech and it is in line with social purposes. Convivial refers to speech that has both an illocutionary and a social purpose, as in offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. (Leech 1983: 104).

2.3.3.3 Collaborative

Collaborative refers to illocutionary goals such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing that are unconcerned with social goals. It serves to bind the speaker to the proposition's declared veracity. (Leech 1983: 104)

2.3.3.4 Conflictive

Conflictual signifies that the illocutionary objective conflicts with the social objective, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. (Leech 1983:104)

