

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a structured communication tool in the form of a system of sound symbols resulting from human speech comprising grammar and vocabulary. In addition, Verdeber (1999: 52) states that language is a set of expressions and a system familiar to an identical society or country, place of origin, or creative heritage. From the past to the present, international communities have used language to express themselves, socialize, and communicate with other members of society. Communication is an integral part of human life in carrying out daily activities to give and get information and express one's mind, feelings, ideas, and emotions. Achieving fluency in communication requires a comprehension of pragmatics.

According to Leech (1983: 6), pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speaking situations. By allowing us to concentrate on how meaning is created in specific contexts, pragmatics enables us to see beyond the nonfictional meaning of words and statements. The listener and the speaker are constantly negotiating meaning when we communicate with each other. There are multiple ways to create good communication, some of them by using applicable speech acts.

The type of action that a listener performs based on what the speaker says is called a speech act. In everyday life, speech acts are an essential aspect of recognizing the meaning of utterances in communication. Based on Yule (1996), three types speech acts are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. A locutionary act is a speech act that conveys something, and the utterance is based on an actual situation or fact. A statement that the speaker makes with a particular objective in mind is called an illocutionary act. The effect that speech has on the listener is called a perlocutionary act, depending on the context. In the illocutionary act, Yule (1996) classified theories into five types: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. From those types of illocutionary acts, one of them that is commonly used for ordering someone to do something is a directive illocutionary act. In daily communication, humans often say things that are different from the intent or purpose they want to say, which is why people need to know about the context of situations.

According to Hall and Hall (1990), context is the information surrounding an event. It is closely tied to the meaning of the event. The context of situations plays a significant role in communication, helping to focus messages and responses and also lowering the likelihood of misunderstandings. To improve good communication skills, such as situational context and speech acts, especially directive illocutionary act, it can be found in everyday conversations, books, videos, movies, TV series, etc.

A TV series is a series of occurrences of a TV program broadcast at periodical interstices, with lengthy interstices between each collection (generally a

period between each episode). One such streaming service that offers a wide variety of TV series, movies, anime, and documentaries is Netflix. In order to learn the directive illocutionary act, watching a TV series is one of many ways to learn it because there are many conversations between each character using the directive illocutionary act, which can be clearly seen and heard by the audience through an interesting story.

The data source for this research is a television series on Netflix entitled *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World*. This TV series was chosen because there are many phenomena of the real world in this series that use directive illocutionary act, and some people also do not fully understand that language is not only for communicating or explaining things, but language can also be used to perform an action.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the research's historical context, there are two issues with the research:

1. What types of directive illocutionary act are found in *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* Series Season 1?
2. How are the directive illocutionary act in the series *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* Series Season 1 supported by the context of situations?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research's aims are listed below, based on the problems shown above:

1. To find out the types of directive illocutionary act found in *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* Series Season 1.
2. To analyze the support of the context of situations for the directive illocutionary act in *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* Series Season 1.

### 1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this research was the types of directive illocutionary utilized by all the characters using the theory of classification of directive illocutionary act proposed by Yule (1996) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) to support the use of directive illocutionary act through the situation's context in the TV series entitled *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* Season 1.

### 1.5 Significances of the Study

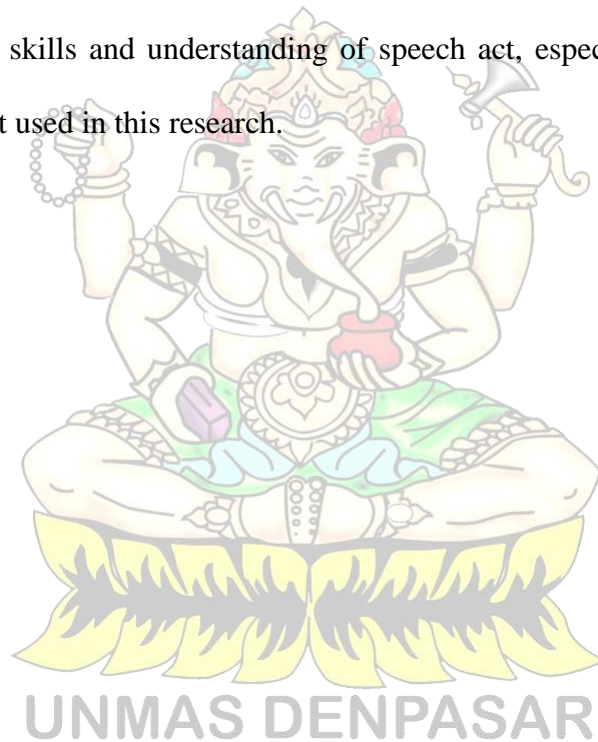
The significance of this research is that it is expected to be a useful lesson for people learning English literature. In particular, it is a directive illocutionary act, which can be divided into two types, theoretical significance and practical significance, as described below:

### 1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this research is hopefully used as information to learn about directive illocutionary act that are used in studying pragmatics through TV series.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significance

The purpose of this practical significance is to improve good communication skills and understanding of speech act, especially the directive illocutionary act used in this research.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

This section consisted of related literature, concepts, and theories. Here are some summaries of earlier researchers' research on topics with similar subjects.

The first research was taken from a thesis entitled *Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts on Imperfect Movie*, which was derived from Isnaeni (2021). The researcher focuses on finding types and functions of directive illocutionary acts based on Allan's theory (1986) and Yule's theory (1996). The data were obtained by observing films, taking notes, researching, breaking them down, and categorizing them. Textual or visual analysis was used to obtain the data, and procedures included downloading, viewing, listening, and taking notes. The outcomes show 117 sentences. The types of directive illocutionary acts used include request, question, requirements, prohibition, permission, and advisories. There are also some functions of directive illocutionary such as beg, implore, invite, query, command, instruct, require, forbid, prohibit, allow, forgive, admonish, advice, suggest, and warn. Isnaeni's research has similarities with this research based on selected topics, which is the directive illocutionary act. She specifically discussed the types of directive illocutionary acts with a similar theory proposed by Yule (1996) and used qualitative method in her research, while the difference between



her research and this research was the data source. She utilized movies as data, but this research used TV series as data.

The second research was taken from a thesis by Williastini (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act Found in Moana Movie*. This research focuses on the many sorts of directive illocutionary acts and their purposes. Her analysis of this research is based on two theories: Kreidler's theory (1998) to find out the types of the directive illocutionary act and Leech's theory (1993) to figure out the function of the directive illocutionary act in the film entitled Moana. During the data collection process, the researcher watched the film and took note of some speeches that contained the directive illocutionary act. She grouped the data according to the types of the directive illocutionary act and then analyzed the function. Formal and informal methods are used to present the results. Displaying the proportion of statements containing the directive illocutionary act using tables is part of the formal method, while describing the data in words is part of the informal method. According to the theory by Kreidler (1998), the directive illocutionary act consists of commands, requests, and suggestions. As the results, the research found all of the types of the directive illocutionary act are categorized into 40 data consisting of 11 commands, 15 requests, and 14 suggestions, including functions of the directive illocutionary act, namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Her research and this research have commonalities in that they both evaluate directive illocutionary act, particularly the types. At the same time, the data sources and theories used in her research differ from the data sources and theories in the present research. This research used the theory proposed

by Yule (1996) to identify the types of the directive illocutionary act. This research also used the context of situation theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) to determine the support for the directive illocutionary act.

The third research was derived from an article written by Purnama et al., (2021) entitled *Directive Illocutionary Acts in Best Health Podcast entitled Talking to your kids about Coronavirus (COVID-19)*. The focus of this research is to investigate the sorts of directive illocutionary act identified in the Best Health podcast and to describe the frequency of these forms of directive illocutionary act. The data for this research came from a podcast called *Talking to your kids about Coronavirus (COVID-19)*. Theories by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) are used in this research to examine several sorts of directive illocutionary act based on a podcast produced by Best Health Podcast and Dr. Linda Nicoletti titled *Talking to your kids about the Coronavirus (COVID-19)*. According to the findings of this study, five kinds of directive illocutionary acts were discovered in Best Health Podcast, they are advise, recommending, asking, requesting, and also telling. This research discovered 31 utterances categorized as directive illocutionary act based on the data. Advise act has been the most commonly produced in Best Health Podcast. It has a total percentage of 51.6%, takes 16 statements out of 31 statements, and is the first rank of the directive illocutionary act utilized in the podcast. The least used category in this investigation was the telling act. It only has two utterances and accounts for 6.4% of the total. There is a similarity between their research and this current research. To begin, the identification of the various sorts of directive illocutionary acts is the main focus of both studies. There are three



differences between their research and this one. First, this research used data from a TV series, while their research used data from a podcast. Second, this research sought to identify the types and how situational context can support the directive illocutionary act, but their goal was to explain the frequency of various directive illocutionary act types. The last was the theory used, Purnama examined the forms of directive illocutionary acts using the theory developed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), whereas this research examined the types using the newer theory developed by Yule (1996).

The fourth research was taken from an article written by Yardha et al., (2021) entitled *Directive Speech Act in Cruella 2021 Movie*. The focus of this research was to discover the different sorts of directive illocutionary act in the Cruella 2021 film. The researcher used the theory of speech act by Searle (1979) in this study. Non-participatory observation was used to collect data for this research. This research's data was analyzed using the classification approach. The sorts of directive illocutionary act were discovered during the examination. This research collected 15 data points from different forms of the directive illocutionary act that were divided into 3 data points of command, 3 data points of request, 3 data points of permission, 3 data points of prohibition, and 3 data points of a question. The researcher also discusses the goal of each variety of the directive illocutionary act. The parallels between this study and theirs were focused on the different forms of the directive illocutionary act. The distinctions between their research and this research were in the theory and the data source that is used. They implemented Searle's (1979) theory to examine the types in the research and used a movie as

data, while this research implemented the newer theory by Yule (1996) and used a TV series as the data.

The last research was taken from an article entitled *Command Directive Illocutionary Acts found in "Hobbs & Shaw" Movie* written by Jayantha et al., (2021). It seeks to comprehend the type of directive illocutionary act, especially the command type and the situation context of the primary actors. By implementing Kreidler's (1998) theory, the researcher addressed the command directive illocutionary acts, while the situation context was discussed using the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985). In order to collect data, the researcher viewed the film and noted the statements in the screenplay that comprise the command directive illocutionary acts. The author grouped the data from the sentence form of the command directive illocutionary acts before analyzing the situation's context. Formal and informal methods are employed to present the results. In this research, there were 31 records discovered for illocutionary acts of directive instructions. The similarity of these two types of research is that they both discuss directive illocutionary act, and the theory used to analyze the context of situations is the same, namely the theory of context of situation proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985). The method employed is thus the same as employing a qualitative method and presenting it in both formal and informal ways. The distinction between Jayantha's research and this research is that Jayantha's research focuses exclusively on one sort of directive illocutionary act, namely command, while the main focus of this research is all types of directive illocutionary act. The second factor is the theory used to analyze the type of directive illocutionary act.

Jayantha's research uses theory by Kreidler (1998), whereas this research uses theory by Yule (1996). The last point to mention is the data source. Jayantha examined the topic of directive illocutionary act using a movie, but this research relies on a TV series.

## **2.2 Concepts**

To avoid misunderstandings and to educate the reader on illocutionary acts, particularly directive illocutionary act, this chapter covers the concepts that are pertinent to the study.

### **2.2.1 Illocutionary Act**

One of the components of speech acts is called an illocutionary act. It concerns the application of language in specific activities to explain the meaning of a speaker's utterances. Yule (1996: 48) states that an utterance made by the speaker with a specific goal in mind via the communicative power of a statement is called an illocutionary act. We could say to make a declaration, an offer, an explanation, or for any other communication purpose.

### **2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Act**

An illocutionary act consists of a directive intended to convince the listener to do something or take action based only on the speaker's speech. Yule (1996: 54) also states that a directive illocutionary act is a speech act employed by a speaker

to persuade another person to do something and indicate the speaker's intention. Command, order, request, and suggestion are part of the directive illocutionary act.

### 2.2.3 TV Series

A television series is a set of episodes of a television program presented at regular intervals with a considerable gap, generally one year, between each group. One feature that distinguishes TV series from movies is the length of each episode. Unlike a movie that runs out once, a TV series has many episodes, and there can even be a new season if the story continues.

### 2.2.4 The End of the F\*\*\*ing World

*The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* is a British drama-comedy TV series based on the comic book *The End of the Fucking World* by Charles S. Forsman. This series is about a young teenager named James (Alex Lawther) who believes he is a psychopath and meets a sociopath girl named Alyssa (Jessica Barden) who enjoys adventure and wants to get away from her life troubles. The two go on an unlucky road trip in this drama-comedy series. The first release of this series was on October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017. This series has two seasons, which are divided into eight episodes in each.

## 2.3 Theories

The theory used for this study was from Yule (1996: 54) in the book entitled *Pragmatics* to determine the different forms of directive illocutionary act. Another theory was also used. It is the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) in the book entitled *The Structure of a Text, Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* to analyze the situational context.

### 2.3.1 Illocutionary Act

A statement made by a speaker with a specific objective in mind using the expressive force of an utterance is called an illocutionary act. Yule (1996: 53) distinguished five kinds of illocutionary acts, which consist of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

#### 2.3.1.1 Representative

Speech acts that state whether the speaker considers something to be true or false are called representative. The speaker uses a representative to make words match the world (Yule, 1996: 53).

For instance: The earth is flat (Yule, 1996: 53).

#### 2.3.1.2 Directive

Yule (1996: 54) states that a directive is a speech action used by speakers to convince listeners to do an action. Directives also express something that the speaker wishes to convey to the listener.

For instance: Don't touch that! (Yule, 1996: 54).



### 2.3.1.3 Commissive

Based on Yule (1996: 54), commissive is a speech act that speakers make to commit themselves to some future action. They convey the speaker's intention. Some are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and so on. Commisives could be delivered as a member of a group or by the speaker alone.

For instance: We will not do that (Yule, 1996: 54).

### 2.3.1.4 Expressive

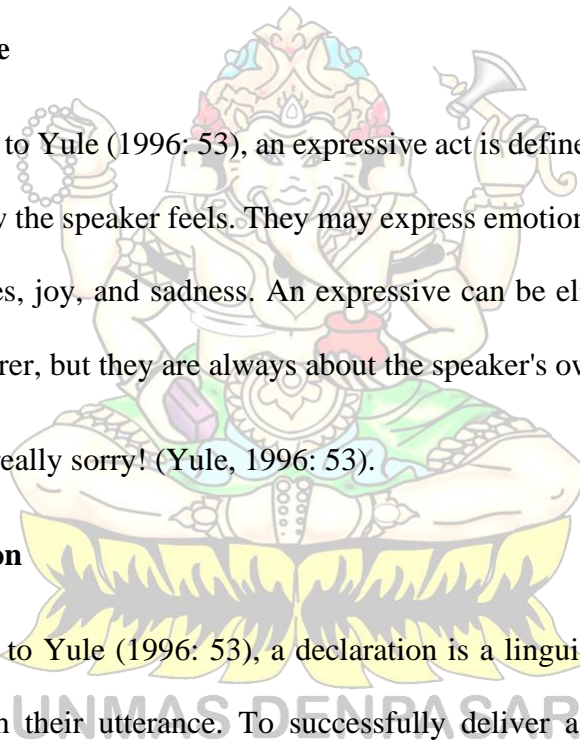
According to Yule (1996: 53), an expressive act is defined as a speaking act that expresses how the speaker feels. They may express emotions such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sadness. An expressive can be elicited by either the speaker or the hearer, but they are always about the speaker's own experience.

For instance: I'm really sorry! (Yule, 1996: 53).

### 2.3.1.5 Declaration

According to Yule (1996: 53), a declaration is a linguistic act that affects the world through their utterance. To successfully deliver a proclamation, the speaker must hold a distinct institutional position in the context.

For instance: Priest: I now declare you husband and wife (Yule, 1996: 53).



### 2.3.2 Types of Directive Illocutionary Act

The theory put forward by Yule (1996: 54) reveals that there are four types of directive illocutionary acts. They are as follows: command, order, request, and suggestion.

#### 2.3.2.1 Command

A command is an act that gives someone instructions to do an action. Only when the speaker has some influence over the recipient's conduct are commands effective. Commands can be generated with varying degrees of explicitness. For instance: Don't touch that (Yule, 1996: 54).

#### 2.3.2.2 Order

An order is one of those directive illocutionary acts that have a purpose when the speaker wants the listener to do something for them directly, which is certainly done.

For instance: Give me a cup of coffee. Make it dark! (Yule, 1996: 54).

#### 2.3.2.3 Request

A request is an indication of what the speaker expects the listener to do or abstain from performing. The main goal of a request is to ask something from the listener in a particular situation with an utterance that is less demanding and polite.

For instance: Could you please lend me the pen? (Yule, 1996: 54).

#### **2.3.2.4 Suggestion**

Suggestions are statements we make to other people in order to express our thoughts and recommendations on someone about what they should or should not do.

For instance: We recommend that you pay more attention to what you're doing. (Kreidler, 1998: 191).

#### **2.3.3 Context of Situations**

Situation context is the collection of extralinguistic elements relevant to a communication act. Based on Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12), the situational context includes participants' relationship to one another as well as the place, time, and environment in which it occurs. Field, tenor, and mode are characteristics of the situation's context defined by Halliday and Hasan.

##### **2.3.3.1 Field**

The concept of "Field" describes what is happening, the sort of social activity that takes location, what individuals are doing, and how language is used (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12). Field considers both the kind of acts being performed and their objectives since it is interested in the social activity's character.

##### **2.3.3.2 Tenor**

Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) state that tenor describes who is participating, the roles and statuses that exist among the participants, including both long-term and short-term relationships of various kinds, the speech roles they are

using in the conversation as well as their full network of socially significant relationships.

### **2.3.3.3 Mode**

The mode describes the purpose of the language. What individuals expect a language to perform according to them in that setting includes the channel (written, spoken, or a combination of both), the text's status and function in the context, and the symbolic organization of the text. As well as the rhetorical mode, this relates to the text's genre aims, such as instructional, didactic, and so on (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12).

