

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
IN THE DIVERGENT MOVIE 2014
BY DOUGLAS WICK AND LUCY FISHER**

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ABSTRACT : This thesis is aimed at describing forms and meanings of utterances based on Vanderveken's theory by using descriptive method. Yule (1996 : 54) said that "directives are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, suggestion". In collecting the data, the researcher follows three stages. Those are data selection, data collection, and data classification. The selection stage was done by searching the movie script as the data source, the data collection covers collecting the data from utterance in the movie script, and the data classification includes gathering utterances which contain Directive Illocutionary Act. In analyzing the data, researcher follows several stages. They are: founding categorizing, describing, and qualifying the utterances found in the data. From all of the utterances, there are seven types of Directive Illocutionary Acts found in utterances, those are: Asking, Commanding, Requesting, Suggesting, and Begging. From those forms of Directive Illocutionary Act, Suggesting has the highest frequency of use among others, that is twelve times, the Begging has the lowest frequency of use among others, that is one times. To describe the meaning of the analysis the researcher used six component of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterances is mostly suggesting. Based on the meanings of the Illocutionary Act in utterances, most of *the point of Illocution* is that the speaker ask to the hearer to do something; most of *the mode of achievement* is that the hearer can give the answer or explanation from the speaker question or command; *the propositional content* of the utterances is mostly showing that the speaker ask to the hearer to answer or to doing what the speaker want; most of *the preparatory condition* of the utterances is that the speaker believes that the hearer can achieve what the speaker wants; most of *the sincerity of condition* of the utterances is that the speaker really hopes to the hearer to conduct his will; and *the degree of strength* of the utterances is mostly showing that the speaker seriousness to get respond from the hearer.

Key Words : *Directive Illocutionary Acts, Divergent Movie 2014*

Language is used as a means of communication where people use it as a tool to express their ideas and wishes. According to Sapir (1921), “A definition of language, however, that is so extended as to cover every type of inference becomes utterly meaningless”.

All human beings use language to interact with other members of the same speech community. It can be said that language plays an important role as a means of communication.

According to Sapir (1921), “Communication, which is the very object of speech, is successfully effected only when the hearer’s auditory perceptions are translated into the appropriate and intended flow of imagery or thought or both combined”.

Therefore, language is an important tool in communication process: participant (at least two people or a group), topic (What is talking about), and means of communication (symbol, sign, etc.).

According to Levinson (1983: 9), “Pragmatics is the study of those relationships between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded, in the structure of language”. Pragmatics meaning is not only learning about the relationship between language but also to be clear about context and the code in that show its relevance to the grammar.

Speech act is human activity in language. It studies the way people act through their speech. If we observe our surrounding society, we can find the complexity of people in communicating with other people.

Absolutely, communication can’t be separated from language as a tool to make more effective communication. We use language in the daily activities for many purposes such as to communicate with other people, to make a joke, to tell others what we know, to express our feeling, to ask questions, to make request, to deliver protest, to make apologize, to make promise, to say thank, to say hello, to say goodbye, etc.

Language seems has as many different functions as there are occasions for using language, but for all the apparent diversity the basic uses of language are rather limited. To make our communication more effectively, we have to perform

particular of action in the form of utterances that are generally called Speech Act. The particular actions are such as follow stating, promising, warning, complaint, invitation, requesting, etc.

Speech acts is the study of the meaning and the function of an utterance. The speech is used to clarify what the speaker does. Austin (1965: 108) in his book “How to Do Things with Words”, mentions three types of speech acts; they are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

After discussing above, there are several classifications of speech acts. They involve Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act. For the next, we will discuss the illocutionary acts with the classification as the main focus. The Illocutionary Act refers to the speaker’s intention in uttering the words (such as a request to close the door, or an offer of something). When we say, “it’s very hot here”, the speaker has some intention to order the hearer to open the window or to turn on the air conditioner.

Yule (1996 : 54) said that “directives are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, suggestion, etc.” The researcher which quite representative in analyzing the data. Those acts can be seen in these sentences:

- (1) Asking has two distinct directives uses. One can ask someone to do something or ask him question (e.g. “ask whether”, “ask why”, “ask whom”). In the first use, “ask” names the same illocutionary force as “request”. For example: “*What do you plan to do immediately following graduation from college?*” The word *what* shows the act of asking.
- (2) Begging has two distinct uses. First, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in “I beg your pardon”. In the other use, to beg ins to request humbly as in the special case of the “beggar”, who is seen to be habitually begging. In both uses, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. For example: “*Please, I must talk to someone. My family’s name is not on the list!*”

- (3) Requesting that allows the option of refusal. It differs from “direct” only in the rather polite mode of achievement which is expressed in English by the modifier “Please”. “Request” is often taken to be the paradigmatic directive, but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive. For example: “*Could you tell her Archer’s here and I’ve got the story she wants.*”
- (4) Commanding is requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power. Thus, to give an order is to demand of the hearer that he does something while invoking a position of authority or of power over him (special mode of achievement), while a command is just to give an order from a position of authority. For example: “*Open the door!*”. This utterance has intended meaning that speaker wants to command the hearer to open the door in order to the speaker can feel the fresh air because the weather is so hot.
- (5) Suggesting is just to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something. For example: “*How if you put the quiz coupon in an empty space?*” The phrase ***how if*** shows the act of suggesting.

Illocutionary Act has the force to make the addressee do something or understand the utterance; it is usually called Illocutionary Force. To find out the Illocutionary Force in the utterance, the researcher uses a certain device. The most obvious device indicating the illocutionary force is called IFIDs, the Illocutionary Force indicating Devices. The device is shown by the use of performative verb. Discussion of performative verb has often had to the assumption that there is a special category of verbs distinguished by their ability to be used performatively, it is made explicitly by those adherents of the performative hypothesis, such as Yule (1996 : 49) proposed that “The most obvious device for indicating the illocutionary force (the illocutionary force indicating device, or IFID)”. The advantages of this type analysis is that it makes clear just what elements are involved in the production and interpretation of utterance.

According to Vanderveken (1990 : 103) “the Illocutionary Force is divided into six components such as an illocutionary point, a mode of achievement of illocutionary point, propositional content, preparatory condition,

sincerity condition, and degree of strength.” Illocutionary force will be considered successful or felicitous if it fulfills.

(a) Illocutionary Point is the principal component of illocutionary force because it determines the *direction of fit* of utterances with that force. A speaker who performs an act may have all sort of other intention and Perlocutionary purposes. For example, when he makes an assertion, he may want to amuse, convince, or embarrass the hearer. But he always has at least the intention to achieve the Illocutionary Point on the propositional content, because that point is the purpose which is essential to the type of speech act that he performs. Vanderveken (1990 : 105) argued that there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, those are:

- a. the assertive* point which consists in representing as actual a state of affairs. The assertive it is the condition that the propositional content represents as state of affairs. They are assertions, conclusions, and descriptions;
- b. the commissive* point which consists in committing the speaker to a future course of action. the commissive it is the condition where the propositional content is a future act of the speaker, to express what the speaker intends. They are promise, threats, refusals and pledges;
- c. the directive* point which consists making an attempt to get the hearer to do something. The directive it is the condition where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions;
- d. the declarative* point which consists in performing an action which brings into existence a state of affairs by representing oneself as performing that action. The declarative it is the condition which is brought into existence a state of affairs by representing oneself as performing that action; and

e. the expressive point which consists of expressing propositional attitudes of the speaker about a state of affairs. The expressive it is the expression of the speaker about a state of affairs.

They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. From the linguistic point of view, this classification of illocutionary points is empirically justified, because only these five Illocutionary Points are needed in order to analyze the Illocutionary force makers. Vanderveken (1990 : 105) said that “from the logical point of view, there are four and only four possible directions of fit of utterances, and to these four directions of fit correspond naturally the five illocutionary points.” The four direction of fit are:

(1) Words-to-World Direction of Fit is satisfied,

its propositional content fits a state of affairs existing in general independently in the world. Speech acts with the assertive point such as, for example, predictions, testimonies, conjectures, statements, and objections have the words-to-world direction of fit. Their point is to represent how things are in the world.

(2) World-to-Words Direction of Fit is satisfied,

the world is transformed to fit the propositional content. Speech Acts with the commissive or directive point such as, for example, promises, vows, recommendation, supplication, and demands have the World-to-Words Direction of Fit. Their point is to get the world to be transformed by the future course of action of the speaker (commissives) or of the hearer (directives) in order to match the propositional content of the utterance. Speakers and hearer, play such fundamental roles in the performance of Speech Act that language distinguishes naturally two different Illocutionary points with the World-to-Words Direction of Fit: the commissive point, which has the speaker-based World-to-Words Direction of Fit. In the case of commissive utterances, the responsibility for

achieving the successes of fit is assigned to the speaker; in the case of directive utterances, it is assigned to the hearer.

(3) Double Direction of Fit is satisfied,

the world is transformed by the present action of the speaker to fit the propositional content by the fact that the speaker represents it as being so transformed. Speech Act with the Declarative Illocutionary Point such as, for example, acts of appointing, nominating, endorsing, and naming have the Double Direction of Fit. Their point is to get the world to match the propositional content matches the world.

(4) Null or empty Direction of Fit

is no question of success or failure of fit, and their propositional content is in general presupposed to be true. Speech Act with Expressive Point such as, for example, apologies, thanks, congratulations, and condolences have the Null or Empty Direction of Fit. Their point is only to express a propositional attitude of the speaker about the state of affairs represent that state of affairs as actual or to try to get it to be actual in the world.

- (b) A mode of achievement is a special mode of achievement of an illocutionary point when it properly restrict the condition of achievement of the point. "Mode of Achievement is the component of that force which determines how its point must be achieved on the propositional content in a successful performance of an act with that force" Vanderveken (1990 :110).
- (c) Propositional Content Conditions, according to Vanderveken (1990 : 112) "impose the condition on the set of prepositional that can be taken as propositional contents of act with that force in context of utterance."
- (d) Preparatory Conditions, determiner which proposition must presuppose when he performs an Illocutionary Act with that force in a context of utterance.
- (e) Sincerely Conditions expresses mental states of certain psychological modes about the state of affairs represented by the propositional content.

(f) Degree of Strength The mental states, which enter into the sincerely conditions of Speech Acts, are expressed with different degrees of strength depending on the illocutionary force.

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, has degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.

The researcher would like to conduct research concerning with Directive Illocutionary Act used in movie entitled “An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts In The Divergent Movie 2014 By Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher”.

Movie script is a means of communication for an artist or a script writer to express their idea. It can be in the form of written language. In spoken language, utterance makes the movie very clear. In addition, the utterance of speech act also describes or tells the viewers what the actors do in the movie.

The object of this research is a movie entitled *Divergent*. The researcher analyzes this movie because in a movie the researcher find out many Directive Illocutionary Acts in its script as well as to know the meaning of the utterance used in Illocutionary Act, because movie closer in daily conversation appeals of interview and talk show.

To make easier for the readers to understand the content of this thesis, the writer divides this thesis organization consists of five chapters. There are :

Chapter I start with background of the study, statement of the research problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

Chapter II is the definition of pragmatics, speech act, kinds of illocutions, directive illocutionary act, IFIDs Theory, six component of Vanderveken, and previous study.

Chapter III is discuss the description of the research methodology covering: research design, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and trustworthiness.

Chapter IV is the research finding and discussion of the study. The findings are

answers for research problem from the first chapter and the analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act utterances in the *Divergent* Movie Script written by Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher was done by using the Six Components of Vanderveken's theory. The analysis is based on Vanderveken's theory of speech act.

Chapter V is present conclusion and suggestion related to what the researcher has organized and discussed.

RESEARCH METHOD :

Based on the problem analysis, this research uses descriptive research because it is aimed at identifying the kinds of speech, especially Directive Speech Act. About this kind of research, Creswell (1989: 136) says that, Consider a model for writing questions or hypotheses based on writing descriptive questions (describing something) followed by inferential questions or hypotheses (drawing inferences from a sample to a population). These questions or hypotheses include both independent and dependent variables. In this model. the writer specifies descriptive questions for *each* independent and dependent variable and important intervening or moderating variables. Inferential questions (or hypotheses) that relate variables or compare groups follow these descriptive questions. A final set of questions may add inferential questions or hypotheses in which variables are controlled.

By using descriptive method, this study identifies the kinds of Illocutionary Act focusing on Directive Speech Act and their functions. This study took the data from the movie script *Divergent* by Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher.

Source of Data :

Data are something that can answer the research question. Thus, the data in this research is the utterances that containing illocutionary acts especially directives acts in the movie script "Divergent". According to Ary (2010: 494),

“the technology can be used as a source of data as like audio, films, visual digital materials, etc. Therefore, in conducting this research, the researcher uses movie and script of movie as the data source.” The researcher took the data from the movie script *Divergent* by Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher as the source of the data. The data of this study are taken from script of the internet website.

Technique of Data Collection :

Data collecting method is the writer’s way in collecting the data. There are some ways in collecting data that conducted in this research. The data is collected by the researcher through several instruments.

According to Creswell (2009 : 11), “Pragmatists do not see the world as an absolute unity. In a similar way, mixed methods researchers look to many approaches for collecting and analyzing data rather than subscribing to only one way (e.g quantitative or qualitative)”.

Ary (2002:435) implies that qualitative research may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under the study. These documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, letters official, such as files, reports that have been prepared by observer of an event or setting; or document of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. A primary source is a document written by someone who has had firsthand experience with phenomenon under the study. The data source is secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others, but did not directly experience it.”

According to Arikunto (2002) “documentary technique is used to collect data based on transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and many more.” In this study, the writer uses documentary technique to collect the data about the utterances in the conversation used in "Divergent movie".

In the methodology of collecting the data, the researcher used documentation method. “Documentation method is looking for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcription, book, newspaper,

magazine, leafs etc.” Arikunto (2002: 206). The researcher used the movie script to collect the data.

In this research, the researcher gets the data through some phases. First the researcher searches for the *Divergent* movie script in the internet. Second, the researcher watches the *Divergent* movie to comprehend the utterances. Third, the researcher collects the data from the movie script that contains Directive Speech Act. Finally, the researcher selects the speaker’s utterances that contain Directive Speech Act.

Technique of Data Analysis :

Data analysis is time-consuming and valuable part of the research, because typically the researcher faces kinds of data from many sources, such as from field notes, interview transcript, reflection and information from documents. Those data have to examine and interpret by researcher. According to Ary (2002) “Data analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching, for significant patterns, and discovering what is important, the task can appear overwhelming, but becomes manageable when broken down into stages. Four steps are involved in data analysis: organizing the data, summarizing the data, interpreting the data and reporting the data.”

The techniques of data analysis are as follows :

1. Organizing the data by finding the speaker’s utterances in the form and then categorizing the speaker’s utterances based on the function of Directive Illocutionary Act such as asking, begging, requesting, commanding, and suggesting.
2. Summarizing the data by qualifying the utterances that contain directive speech acts.
3. Interpreting the meaning in the utterances of *Divergent* Movie Scripts.

4. Reporting the data on the next chapter.

RESEARCH FINDINGS :

In this section, the writer describes the directive illocutionary act in this movie. As explained in chapter II, “directives are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something” Yule, (1996 :54).

The researcher used library research by approaching descriptive qualitative method. In this case, the researcher collected the data from the utterances that is containing of directives acts used in the movie script of “Divergent” by Douglas Wick and Lucy Fisher. After the researcher got the data, the researcher analyzed the data and interpreted the data.

DISCUSSION :

In this discussion, after obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the finding in order to clarify the answer of research problem. Yule (1996 : 54) said that “directives are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, suggestion, etc.”

Next, the directive illocutionary act found in “Divergent” movie are 5 kinds, there are asking, begging, request, command, suggest, and the meaning of Directive illocutionary act are found in the Divergent movie 2014. From the highest that suggesting. The writer found kinds of Directive illocutionary act in the movie by using IFID’s.

In this research, the researcher found the reason why in “Divergent” movie tend suggesting act for attitude as to suggesting about what happened speakers

psychology states. It caused that the speaker has the power with speaker. The speaker also tends to use suggesting act for attitude to expressing her psychology states to make listener understand.

CONCLUSION :

The conclusion of this research puts forward as the answer of the research question. From the analysis of the data, the researcher using Vanderveken's theory in the chapter four. After analyzing the movie, the researcher found 34 utterances. In detail, the researcher would like to draw the conclusion as follow the types of the utterances are: Asking; there are seven times, commanding; there are eleven times, requesting; there are three times, suggesting; there are twelve times, begging; and there are one times.. From those forms of the Directive Illocutionary Acts found in the *Divergent* Movie Script, from the highest until the lower that suggesting is the most often, then is commanding, after that is asking, requesting, and the last is begging. Suggesting has the highest frequency of use among others, that is one twelve times. On the other hands, the begging act has the lowest frequency of use among others, that is one

To describe the meaning of the analysis the researcher used six component of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterances is mostly suggesting. Based on the meanings of the Illocutionary Act in the utterances, most of *the point of Illocution* is that the speaker ask to the hearer to do something; most of *the mode of achievement* is that the hearer can give the answer or explanation from the speaker question or command; *the propositional content* of the utterances is mostly showing that the speaker ask to the hearer to answer or to doing what the speaker want; most of *the preparatory condition* of the utterances is that the speaker believes that the hearer can achieve what the speaker wants; most of *the sincerity of condition* of the utterances is that the speaker really hopes to the hearer to conduct his will; and *the degree of strength* of the the utterances is mostly showing that the speaker seriousness to get respond from the hearer.

SUGGESTION :

As the researcher only focuses on Illocutionary Force of the Directive Illocutionary Act, the writer would like to give some suggestions as considerations which are important to all English student who have the intention to analyze about directive illocutionary act, they have to learn more about illocutionary act especially about directive illocutionary act on theory, it could be wise for the students who are interested in conducting the similar research to analyze other types of Illocutionary Act. They should realize that English is important to study. Studying English could increase their knowledge about how to use English appropriately. They should know pragmatics in order to make their utterances make sense and acceptable. By studying pragmatics, the students will know how to use language in a conversation well. The result of this research is to give an input, a reference, or get information about directive illocutionary act for the researcher who will conduct study on the same topic and object of the research. The researcher chooses a movie script. To analyze other researchers may develop and find another material to be analyzed such as novel, article, poetry, speech, songs or other materials and analyze all kinds of directive illocutionary act.

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