

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN *THE FOUR BROTHERS* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The result of research indicates one hundred and twelve data of directive speech acts. The analysis shows four types of directive speech acts uttered in the movie. There are 52 data belong to command, 9 data belong to request, 42 data Four Brothers a belong to asking and 9 data belong to suggestion. The form of directive speech acts in the *Four Brothers* movie are imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Those are imperative 60 data, they are 50 data imperative used in the command, 4 in suggestion, and 6 in requests. Interrogative 3 data used in a request, 42 data used in asking. Then declarative 2 data is used in a command. Directive speech act in command was dominant and the characters often used imperatively to get the hearer to do some action.

Keywords: speech acts, directive speech act, movie

METHOD

INTRODUCTION

A speech act is not only part of communication but also part of social interaction. Speech acts are one of the activities that are for human beings. Yule stated that a speech act is an action performed by utterance [1]. In the speaking activities, speakers do not just deliver the messages, but they also build social interaction with the hearers. In this study, the writer focuses on the directive speech act that was found in the *Four Brothers* movie, seeing that a directive is a speech act used in everyday conversation, the directive speech act also shows a strong relationship between the speaker and the listener, and the directive act is used to get the attention of listeners. Searle stated that directive speech involves the speaker's attempt to get the listener to do something. Directive forms: asking, suggesting, requesting, commanding, ordering, seeking information, and seeking confirmation [2]. In conversation, directives are often used by the speaker but they said it in a different way. The speaker has to concern about the context and situation to make the hearer do something based on the speaker's utterance. This makes the writer want to know more about the types and forms of directive speech contained in the *Four Brothers* film.

The researcher uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is called a research method that focuses on obtaining data through open communication and conversation. The procedures used in this research were watching and replay the movie *Four Brothers* many times to understand the whole story, after that the writer collects and transcribes the dialogue using the directive speech theory stated by Searle. The writer gave codes to each datum and use the number of data. The writer also uses abbreviations with Roman words to show the kinds of directive speech acts. All the data was taken from the *Four Brothers* movie[3].

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This is the classification of the directive that occurred in the conversation of the character in the *Four Brothers* movie, there are four types such as commanding, requesting, asking, and suggesting. In a commanding act, the speaker saying the speech to the hearer to get the hearer to do an act that the speaker wants. Following the data below.

Jerry: **Close your mouth**, Angel. You think you a cow or something?

It can be seen that the boys having dinner, and Jerry is annoyed by the way Angel eating his dinner, that is why he said "**Close your mouth, Angel**". The

participants of this utterance are Jerry the speaker and Angel as the hearer. The key to this utterance is a command. It occurs at Evelyn's house and this is an informal conversation. At the end of the speech is Angel closes his mouth and eats his dinner slowly. The sentence "**Close your mouth, Angel**" is a directive act and it is also an imperative sentence form according to Yule. It indicates as the directive act because the speaker gets the hearer to act something like the effect of the speaker's utterances, according to Searle. The data below implies that in uttering the utterance the speaker wants the speech partner to take any action as the speaker request.

Angel: Baby, if we gonna talk about this, **can we please do it outside?**

Sofi: Okay, you wanna talk outside?

Based on the data above, Sofi interrupts Angel and the insurance guy's conversation. Angel said "**can we please do it outside?**" to Sofi because Angel doesn't want his conversation with the insurance guy interrupted. This is an informal conversation between boyfriend and girlfriend. The directive speech act can be classified from the word "**please**". It is requesting because the speaker wants the listener to do what the speaker wants like Searle stated, and based on the picture above, Angel as a speaker wants Sofi as a hearer to go outside and talk with him. This utterance is interrogative because it ends with a question mark (?) and because the hearer will be interested to respond and gives respect to the speaker from the hearer according to Yule.

Following the data is a directive speech acts that the speaker intends to suggest the speech partner take action.

Jerry: These are nice grades. **Better stay in school.**

The data above shows there are the boys and a kid that knows something about their mother's murderer. So they interrogated the kid to find a new clue. After getting what they wanted, Jerry said "**These are nice grades**" for the necklace that is wearing by that kid, then Jerry said "better stay in school" to suggest that kid stay in school. The utterance "**better stay in school**" is a directive speech act because that sentence suggesting the hearer do what the speaker wants to be stated by Searle and in this picture, the speaker wants the heater to stay in school. And the form of this utterance is imperative where the sentence used to give command is stated by Yule. This utterance occurs in the school across the grocery store where their mother

was killed. At the end of the speech, the hearer does the suggestions from the speaker.

The data below shows a verbal greeting that asks for a response from someone you know. The response given can be in the form of knowledge to things that are the result of consideration.

Fowler: **Who's the kid?**

Green: Oh, that's Jack. He's the youngest.

The data above shows, Fowler asks a question Green "**who's the kid?**" to find out who is the young man who had a conversation with Bobby. Then Green answer the question by saying "oh, that's Jack. He's the youngest". This utterance is directive acts because it contains a question which means is this utterance type is asking because the speaker wants to get the information from the hearer according to Searle. This is an informal conversation between two men that know each other very well because they are a partner in the police department. The form of the utterance is interrogative because it ends with a question mark (?), the listener will be interested to respond, stated by Yule.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The distinction of directive speech acts types that found and occurred in the conversation of the characters in the Four Brothers movie are command, suggestion, asking, and request. The researcher found 112 data. There are 52 commandings, 9 requests, 9 suggestings, and 42 asking. The type of speech acts that are mostly used in the conversation of the characters in the *Four Brother* movie is commanding and asking. It can be concluded that every conversation in the *Four Brothers* movie has many directive speeches acts, and there are differences of each character in uttering the utterance. The researcher suggests doing further research using a different perspective, and different data sources and researchers could research more specific directive speech acts with different data and do more analysis techniques to get different and perfect results.

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