
DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN “THE GUILTY” MOVIE 2021

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Abstract— *The article embarks on an in-depth exploration of the diverse directive illocutionary acts depicted in the 2021 film "The Guilty." Its primary aim lies in meticulously analyzing and categorizing the instances of directive illocutionary acts portrayed by the characters throughout the movie, drawing data from their dialogues and interactions. Guided by the theoretical framework of Searle and Vanderveken, the research employs a qualitative descriptive methodology to dissect the nuances of each directive illocutionary act, revealing four distinct types prevalent in the film: commands, requests, advice, and asks. With a total of 44 instances identified, including 25 commands, 12 requests, 4 instances of advice, and 3 asks, this thorough examination not only sheds light on the prevalence of directive illocutionary acts within "The Guilty" but also underscores their significance in shaping interpersonal dynamics and propelling the narrative forward.*

Keywords— Directive Speech Act, Utterance, Movie

1. Introduction

Pragmatics is the study about meaning transmitted through a speaker and understood by a listener (Yule, 1996). Language holds a considerable influence, extending beyond the mere transmission of information. The theory of speech acts proposes that language performs diverse functions beyond the conveyance of literal interpretation. According to Leech (1983:6), pragmatics is the study about meaning within the context of a speech situation. Pragmatics is the selection of language elements that influence when communicating, such as sound selection, grammatical, and vocabulary factors, these factors can affect meaning in a communication (Crystal, 1987: 62-5). Pragmatic is study about meaning in communication that the meaning can be seen from sound, vocabulary and grammatical factors.

Speech acts is a pivotal role in pragmatics, much like phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences do in structural linguistics. They serve as a foundational element for examining various other pragmatic concepts, including presuppositions, the principle of cooperation, and the principle of politeness. Speech acts are learning how language is used by speakers and listeners (Yule, (1996). According to Bach (1979), a speech act is an action in communication that contains a message, so that communication is not only seen from language but also action. Austin (1994: 4) mention that speech acts encompass actions denoting the activities carried out through the spoken statements produced.

Illocutionary is part of the speech act. Illocutionary speech acts involve engaging in actions with specific intentions and purposes (Searle as cited in Rahardi, 2005: 36). This speech act can be characterized as the execution of an action. According to Searle (in Rahardi, 2007: 72) illocutionary speech acts are divided into five categories, such as assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. In addition, this study focuses on one type of illocutionary act that is often used, namely Directive.

Directive illocutionary acts refer to speech acts in which the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something or perform a specific action. These acts are part of speech act theory, which analyzes the various functions of language beyond just conveying information. Directive illocutionary acts can take the form of requests, commands, suggestions, invitations, and more. The speaker's intention is to influence the listener's behavior or elicit a particular response. Kreidler (1998: 189) explains directive is

a condition in which the speaker attempts to make the interlocutor perform an action or avoid them doing something through speech. Directives are considered one of five types of illocutionary in which speech has the purpose to make a person do something (Searle 1979: 13). There are five types of directives in keeping with Searle (1979), specifically order, command, request, advise, and recommend.

Film is the source of data used in this study. Film is one of the communication media that is often used as a medium for delivering messages. There are many forms of messages to be conveyed in a film that create a point of view for the audience. Therefore, in understanding a film, each film viewer has a different perception in understanding the meaning in the film according to the existing context. Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007) state that if someone wants to convey something to someone else, then what they want to convey is the intent or intent of the sentence.

2. Literature Review

This section researcher presents five previous studies which are used as a reference for this article, which analyzes similar things in terms of directive speech acts.

The first study examined in this section is an article authored by Pradnyani, Maharani, and Candra (2022) titled "Analysis of Directive Speech Acts: The Movie Red Shoes and The Seven Dwarfs (2019)." The data source utilized in this study is a movie with descriptive qualitative method. The aims of this research is to analysis the directive speech acts employed by the characters in the film Red Shoes and The Seven Dwarfs. The findings of the research unveil three distinct categories of directive speech acts: commands, requests, and suggestions.

The second study examined in this section was an article authored by Putra and Sedeng (2022) titled "Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Films 21 Jump Street and 22 Jump Street." The primary objectives of this research are to categorize and determine the intention behind the speaker's expressions found in the movie. descriptive qualitative is the method that used in this study. The study's findings present the illocutionary force associated with various directive acts, including requesting, asking, forbidding, permitting, commanding, warning, prohibiting, ordering, and suggesting, that were observed in the movie. The effectiveness of the illocutionary force conveyed by the speaker was deemed successful if all the intended meanings were met.

The third study, authored by Lestari and Candra (2022) titled "Investigation of Directive Illocutionary Expressions Expressed by Characters in the Film Love, Simon (2018)." The aims of this research is to identify the various categories of directive illocutionary acts present in the movie Love, Simon (2018). The data acquired for analysis were subjected to a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings of this study reveal the existence of five out of the fourteen distinct types of directive illocutionary acts within the film. These include making inquiries, giving orders, issuing commands, posing questions, and making appeals.

The fourth study discussed in this part is a paper authored by Suryani and Candra (2022) titled "Exploration of Directive Illocutionary Acts Employed in the Film Secret Society of Second-Born Royals (2020)." This research used a descriptive qualitative method in this study. The result of the study unveiled four distinct categories of directive speech acts utilized by characters in the movie: specifically, Commands, Questions, Requests, and Suggestions. These types of directives were predominantly employed by characters who were required to swiftly accomplish particular tasks within a constrained timeframe for thoughtful deliberation.

The last study assessed in this section was an article authored by Tango, Putra, Djihar, and Ambalegin (2022) under the title "Pragmatic Examination of Varieties of Directive Speech Acts Evident in the Utterances of the Main Character in the Film 'Free Guy'." The aims of this research was to dissect the categories of directive speech acts present in the movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method in this study to analyzed the data. The result of the study unveiled six distinct varieties of directive speech acts, including Commanding, Asking, Requesting, Ordering, Suggesting, and Begging. Among these, the Asking type of directive speech act was the most frequently encountered, as the main character in the movie frequently posed questions. Conversely, the Begging type of directive speech act was the least used among the identified categories.

Therefore, based on the five previous studies above, many researchers have analyzed directive speech acts, in this study both aim to analyze directive speech acts in a film. There are also differences from this study with previous studies, namely having data sources from different films.

3. Research Method

This study is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The research data is gathered through the process of observation, specifically from the 2021 film "The Guilty". The data collection process involves a several steps. First, the researcher downloaded and watched the movie multiple times. While watching, specific sentences that could be interpreted as directive illocutionary acts, pertinent to the study, were identified. The researcher utilized note-taking to describe how speakers used directive illocutionary acts. After data collection, analysis was carried out in several stages, including the categorization of various types of directive illocutionary speech acts. The theoretical framework used in this study refers to the concept put forward by Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198).

4. Result and Discussion

Result

This section presents an analysis of the findings of this study that have been divided into four types. there's also a table section to reveal the total number of utterances found in "The guilty" movie 2021.

Table 1. The Occurance Type of Directive Speech Act Found in "The Guilty" Movie 2021

| No | Types of Directive Speech Acts | Frequency (F) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Command | 25 | 56,8 % |
| 2. | Request | 12 | 27,2% |
| 3. | Advise | 4 | 9,1 % |
| 4. | Ask | 3 | 6,8% |
| Total | | 44 | 100% |

Base at the table above that there have been 44 data that appeared in "The guilty" movie concerning directive speech acts. the highest data on this study was acquired through command, which appeared 25 times (56,8%). the second one highest data is request, which appeared 12 times (27,2%). The third highest data is advise, which appeared 4 time (9,1%). the lowest data from these studies is ask, which appeared only 3 times (6,8%). The most data were obtained via command because in this film the characters frequently use their authority to instruct someone to do something. therefore, the character is very rare to request or advise the other person to do something or avoid them in doing something

Discussion

1. Command

A type of command statement issued by the speaker to the listener, wherein the speaker holds a position of authority, as discussed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198).

Data 1

Matthew : I need the fucking police
Baylor : And I need the address and you **get out of your car, give name street or landmark**
Matthew : I just told you I have robbed.

(The Guilty 2021, 4:44)

In the scene above, Mr. Baylor as the operator of the 911 emergency call received a call from a young man named Matthew. The young man was being robbed in his car, he called 911 for help and Mr. Baylor needed the address where the young man was. However, Matthew didn't know

where he was. The phrase "you get out of your car, and give me name street or landmark" is categorized as a command. In the speech, Mr. Baylor ordered Mr. Matthew to get out of his car and see the name of the street where he was and Mr. Baylor can send the police immediately.

Data 2

Emily : I'm sorry I just to hanging up
Baylor : Emliy, don't hanging up. **Put the phone on the floor or on the pocket. Anywhere that he can't see.**

(The Guilty 2021, 16:15)

In the scene above, Mr. Baylor, who is a 911 emergency call operator, gets a call from a woman named Mrs. Emily. He called to ask for help to save himself. Mrs. Emily claimed to have been kidnapped by a man. She pretended to call her son because the man suspected Emily he was asking for Emily's call. The frightened Emily immediately wanted to hang up her phone. Mr. Baylor heard that asking Emily not to hang up. The phrase "**Don't hang up**" belongs to the category of commands. In his speech, he ordered Emily not to hang up. In his utterance "**put the phone on the floor or on the pocket. Anywhere that he can't see**". He also ordered Emily to put her phone in her pocket or anywhere, that Mr. Baylor can keep monitoring where Emily went.

2. Request

Request is a directive illocutionary that allows for the possibility of refusal. Searle and Vanderveken (1985:199).

Data 3

Abby : **I want my mommy**
Baylor : Abby don't cry

(The Guilty 2021, 22:39)

In this scene, Mr. Baylor tries to contact Emily's daughter, a woman who called him some time ago claiming to be being kidnapped by someone. While dialing Emily's home phone, Mr. Baylor hears the voice of a little girl picking up his phone calling his mother. because this 12-year-old girl named Abby doesn't listen to her mother's voice, she cries for her mother. on the phone Abby kept asking for her mother to come back. Abby, who kept crying, made Baylor feel her sadness too. Baylor also tried to persuade Abby not to cry and wait for her mother to come home. The phrase "**I want my mommy**" is categorized as a request. In her words, Abby wanted her mother to come back, Abby said this while crying and begged Baylor for her mother to come back.

Data 4

Emily : Joe, **please told me his fine, please told me Joe.**
(Joe fell silent with an anxious look on his face)

(The Guilty 2021, 1:00:37)

In this scene, Emily is out of breath calling Baylor. after running quite far from someone he assumed was a kidnapper. Baylor tries to calm Emily down. A worried Emily kept asking and begging Baylor to confirm the condition of her children. Baylor could only remain silent with a worried expression on his face. In a line of "**please tell me his fine, please tell me Joe.**" Included in the begging category. Emily begs Baylor to make sure her kids are okay. Baylor, who was silent, did not respond to Emily with a worried and worried face.

3. Advise

The next type of directive speech act is advise. "Advise" involves the speaker offering guidance to the listener to undertake a particular action Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198).

Data 5

Baylor : Do you take drug?
Dru : Ya, I did
Baylor : **You shouldn't do that.** what do you take?

(The Guilty 2021, 2:31)

In this scene, Baylor, who is a 911 emergency call operator, receives a call from a man named Dru. Initially it was Dru who asked for an ambulance but it was Dru who answered the phone in a drunken voice and gave an incoherent answer, leading Baylor to suspect he was using drugs. Baylor asked Dru and it was true he had taken the drug. The phrase "**you shouldn't do that**" falls into the category of advising. Baylor advises Dru not to use drugs because they are not good for the body and Baylor keeps asking if Dru uses them

4. Ask

The term "Ask" serves two distinct purposes. Firstly, it is employed in the context of posing a question, and secondly, it involves requesting someone to perform a particular action. The act of asking questions inherently contains a directive element, as it involves an effort to prompt the listener to engage in a specific speech act, as outlined by Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198).

Data 6

Baylor : I scared alone too you know, and you know what I do? **When I'm lonely I turn on TV and I feel accompanied.** Why you don't do that?
Abby : TV broken

(The Guilty 2021, 2:17)

In this scene, Baylor, who is talking to Abby over the phone, hears Abby's crying and fear because she is waiting for her mother and has to look after her sister alone. tearfully Abby says that she is afraid to be alone. hearing all that, Baylor immediately suggested what he should do when he was alone at home but at that time the TV in Abby's house was broken. The phrase "**When I'm lonely, I turn on the TV and I feel accompanied.**" included in the recommendation category. In Baylor's speech, he recommends Abby watch TV to relieve her loneliness.

5. Conclusion

This study focuses on analyzing the type of directive speech act in "The Guilty" Movie 2021. Based on the data analysis that has been done previously using theory that proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985:198), it was found that there are four types of directive speech acts found in this movie. First, is command, second is request, third is advise, and the last is ask. The total of data found 44 data. Command (25), request (12), advise (4), Ask (3). Based on the data on this study researcher found two dominant types of directive speech, command and request has a similar meaning but can see in the way they speak and act. Between command and requests that have very specific differences, then the type that rarely appears is ask. The difference between the four types of directive speech acts can be seen in the structure of each sentence.

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