



THE PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT TYPES IN THE MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES IN THE MOVIE "FREE GUY"

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ABSTRACT

This study applied a pragmatic study to obtain the types of directive speech acts in the movie "Free Guy" directed by Shawn Levy. The purpose of this study was to analyse the types of directive speech acts contained in the movie. Then, the speech was analysed and classified by applying the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to the data source. The data source for this research was the directive speech act uttered by the main characters in the movie "Free Guy". To get the desired research results, the research method used was descriptive qualitative method. Data collection technique was using observation technique and non-participation technique. Because too many the same data the researchers used data reduction method to reduce the same data. The data from this study was analysed using pragmatic method. The researchers found utterances of directive speech acts in the speech of the main characters. The researchers found 6 types of directive speech acts, including (2) Commanding, (4) Asking, (3) Request, (2) Ordering, (3) Suggest, and (1) Begging. The asking type of directive speech act was the most frequently found because the main character in this movie used to ask questions and the begging type was the type that was spoken the least.

Keywords: directive, movie, utterances, pragmatic

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an activity carried out by humans in everyday life. With communication, humans will receive information both verbally and in writing. In exchanging information, humans will use many kinds of communication with others (Pradipta & Sugiharti, 2022). Oral communication is communication in the form of direct speech from the speaker to the speech partner. Meanwhile, written communication is the delivery of information in written media. The main tool in communicating is language. So, it can be said that the most important function of language is as a communication tool. Language as a communication tool has a function as a tool to convey the intent that the speaker wants to convey to the speech partner. In communicating, the speaker expresses the utterance with the intention of informing something to the interlocutor, and hopes that the interlocutor understands the intent to be conveyed by the speaker. However, when someone speaks, usually the meaning of his speech is not always the same as what the

speaker said. This is because the meaning depends on the context in which the utterance is spoken. The meaning of speech that is bound by the context of its use is studied in linguistic studies, namely in pragmatic studies.

Pragmatic is a linguistic part that examines the hidden meaning of a sentence that is spoken. Pragmatics is the study of meaningful speakers and collectively studies how individuals perceive and produce communicative actions during concrete scenarios in the analysis of oral communication (Yule, 2010). A person's ability to analyze the purpose uttered by the speaker to the listener (Kreidler, 2013). Based on Kreidler (2013) defined speech acts as what you want to convey or utterance then it is as a locutionary. What the speaker wants to communicate to the listener is illocutionary. The message that has been conveyed and the listener accepts it is a locus. The essential functions of language create a good relationship with the user of the language. As language users people never omit language from speech. Language has the advantage of conveying everything that the speaker wants to convey. On the other hand, language cannot fully assist the speaker and listener in getting rid of ineffectiveness if the speaker and listener do not contribute to avoiding misunderstandings. A speaker and listener must want to achieve the purpose of speaking by knowing the intended meaning of a speech. In particular, the meaning in question can be expressed by understanding the actions of the directive. The explanation for this is that the directive action is related to the performance of an action that makes the listener perform an action. In other words, understanding directive actions helps the speaker and listener to avoid misunderstandings in asking questions and performing certain actions.

According to Alston (2000) Directive is a word or sentence that comes from the speaker where the speaker aims to make the other person or listener to take an action, refrain from doing something, or do nothing. Kreidler (2013) also explained that a directive act is a place where the speaker and listener will perform the activity of asking and ordering. The speaker wants to make a request to the listener to do an activity that the speaker wants without a problem then the listener will respond to what the speaker said as an order to be done. The conclusion is that directives are defined as activities and places for speakers (writers) to ask or will give orders to listeners (readers) to be carried out immediately without problems. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), explained that the types of directives are divided into three, namely commands, requests, and suggestions. Directive Speech types can be shown below.

The phenomenon of directive action really exists in society. Directive action occurs when the speaker persuades the listener to take a certain action. In addition, the phenomenon of directive action is Family talk show is an American television show that has a game show theme. This talk show invites two out to provide the most popular answers to survey questions and win cash and prizes. This talk show has an interesting speech act phenomenon. The speech acts spoken by the host have simple and simple sentences but the guest as listeners understand the speech acts. This phenomenon was found in the video of the talk show "Family Feud" with the title "Katie takes it to the limit in Fast Money!" on April 27th, 2022. It is spoken at 0:41-0:44 minutes. The phrases are spoken below.

Steve: "Name a city people go to follow their dreams"

Jake: "New York City"

The utterance is categorized as a Command. Command is one type of speech act. The utterance as a command because Steve ordered Jake to mention one of the names of the city. According to Kreidler (2013), Command sentence is the utterance of someone who

asks someone to do something. The utterance can be classified as a command sentence. Therefore, the directive type of speech act of the utterance is command As claimed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), this type of A command, on the other hand, necessitates that the speaker be in a position of power over the hearer.

The purpose of this study is to find directive speech acts in the main character's speech. This research has similarities with the article from Virginia & Ambalegin 2021 they have examined the types of directive acts uttered by the main character in the film I Care a Lot. The data is taken from the directives spoken by Marla as the main character. This is analyzed by applying the types of directive action theory conducted by (Searle, 1979). as the main character. This is analyzed by applying the types of directive action theory carried out by the main character in the movie.

2. METHOD

Researchers applied descriptive qualitative in this study. Qualitative approaches are utilized in this study since they are consistent with the phenomena mentioned by the researchers. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is applied to explore observations and discuss narrative research. Descriptive analysis is applied to this study because the analysis has been carried out using words. The researcher applies the observational method according to Sudaryanto (2015) the observational method of observing the spoken language. In addition, non-participatory techniques have been carried out without the involvement of researchers in the phenomena data. Data reduction was determined in this study to reduce data with the same problem.

The pragmatic identity method is also applied to research using theory of (Sudaryanto, 2015) as a method for analysing data. The researchers reviewed the data by classifying the data according to the type of directive speech act. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) is applied to analyse the types of directive speech acts. The researchers used three steps. (1) Researchers have sorted the data that needs to be discussed (2) Researchers identified and classified the main character's utterances (3) The data that has been analyzed is collected and conclusions are made.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Researchers have found directive speech acts in movies. There are 18 types of utterances spoken directly by the main character in the movie "Free Guy". There are 18 speech acts, namely, commanding, asking, begging, request, ordering, and suggest. The asking type of speech act is frequently used by the main character. Below is a table that displays the total data of each type that has been found.

Table 1 types of directive speech

Types of Directive Speech	Total
Commanding	2
Asking	4
Begging	1
Request	3
Ordering	2
Suggest	3

DATA 1

Guy: actually, I think I'd like to try a cappuccino I enjoy to saying that. It's like waterfall made of letter.

Barista: excuse me

Guy: I'd like to try a cappuccino! Please

Speech to the speaker forms a request. The speaker wanted to try a new drink that the speaker has never tried before. Speaker thinking of trying a cappuccino. The speaker's request is a common thing to say because the speaker often goes to the cafe and the barista knows the speaker. In the last speech, the speaker emphasized asking the barista for a drink, namely a cappuccino.

DATA 2

Guy: Hi, I'm gonna need your sunglasses. Robber: oh. Ow

Guy: I'm just gonna.... I'm gonna need your sunglasses for a sec Robber: What the... do you think you're doing?

In this context, the speaker is a banker. The conversation took place while robber was trying to steal money. The speaker engages in unusual behavior. The speaker asked the thief to lend him his glasses. Speakers wanted to try using glasses owned by Robber. In that context, Robber found it odd that a banker asked for his glasses. Therefore, the speech from the speaker is asking.

DATA 3

Guy: And you... ugh sorry. Um, you could do so much better than that guy. You could be with, like, a good guy.

Women: Or maybe I don't have to be with any guy. Guy: Right? Exactly. Most of them are awful

The speech said by the speaker forms a suggestion. In that context the woman is the lover of a thief and always follows the actions of the robber. The speaker managed to defeat the woman's lover and help the woman by giving suggest. The speaker's suggestion is to suggest the woman to be better than the man (the robber) as a good man (good woman).

DATA 4

Guy: What if I could tell you that you could be more? Your life could be fuller. That you're free to make your own decisions. Your own choices

The speakers in that context have become different people. The speaker spoke to the listener. The listener in the conversation is a friend of the speaker. The speaker suggests the listener to be better and make his own choice. The listener leads a normal existence. As a result, the speaker suggested to the listener. Suggestion becomes the type in the above conversation.

DATA 5

Guy: Well, how do I get to a higher level?

Molotov girl: really?

Guy: really

Molotov girl: You know, get stuff.

The speaker had questions to the listener. The listener in the conversation above is a female player who has high experience from the speaker. Speakers are curious about how

listeners can have so much equipment. This causes the speaker to ask the listener for information. Speakers respond to questions and provide answers. The Speaker's utterance is an asking type.

DATA 6

Guy: I... Lose? How am I supposed to get rid of my skin?

Police: Take it off, man

The police in the conversation ordered the guy as the speaker to remove the skin. Guy as a speaker doesn't understand how to do that. The speaker asked the police how to remove the skin. Speakers wanted to get that information. The action taken by the speaker is called asking.

DATA 7

Guy: Okay. Wait! How will I know that I've levelled up enough?

Molotov girl: Uh, get over 100, then we'll talk. Guy: Whoa

The asking type is the most used by speakers. Speakers want to know information. The speaker asks the listener how to know if the speaker has reached a sufficient level. Listeners provide answers or information in accordance with the speaker's questions. The speaker's utterance has the type form as asking.

DATA 8

Guy: We do now. Mine now

The robber: Are you kidding me? Guy: Put 'em on

Buddy: no

Ordering have weaker properties than commanding. The speaker instructed the listener to wear glasses. The speaker wanted the listener to have a free life. Therefore, the speaker instructed the listener to try using the glasses. The listener, however, rejects the speaker's ordering. This data has an ordering type.

DATA 9 (SUGGESTION)

Guy: The point is, we don't have to be spectators to our own lives. We can be whatever we want.

The Banker: We can't all be you, Guy.

Guy: That's not true. What's inside of me is inside of you, too.

The speaker gave advice to the people in front of him. Speakers gave advice that is to be able to live with their own desires. The people in the city live governed by the system and cannot live on their own accord. The speaker tried to give advice to the people who are in the city. The data in the conversation has a suggestion.

DATA 10

Guy: Millie, please, please wake up from your standing coma. Look, I know this world just a game to you and you can come and go, but, to me, this place, these people, that's all I have.

In the context of the conversation above, the speaker makes a request. The speech made by the speaker is begging. The speaker begged the listener to wake up. The listener in that context is not active because in the real world the listener is experiencing interference. The speaker pleaded and hoped that the listener can wake up from sleep. The begging type is the type that appears in the data above.

DATA 11/ DATA 12

Guy: Yo, dumb-ass. We are in the middle of something. Uh... The robber: That's my gun.

Guy: Quiet time.

Guy: I'm keeping these, asshole mouth. Now get out of here. Go be nicer. Beat it. Go, go, and go. Don't walk, run.

The conversation above has two data that have the same type. In that context the speaker has a higher degree than the thief because the speaker has experience or level above the thief. The thief as listener comes to interrupt the Speaker's conversation. The speaker ordered the thief to be quiet and leave the place. The two data above spoken by the speaker are of the type Commanding.

DATA 13

Guy: I need a video clip, and you're gonna give it to me. 01:00:50,106 The man: Wait a minute, are you... Are you Blue Shirt Guy? (Data 13)

Guy: Yeah, maybe.

The speaker forms an ordering speech. The speaker gave orders to the man to give the video. Speakers do not have videos. Therefore, the Speaker came to the man's place and orders the man. The man has the required video to the speaker. Men react to the speaker's statement.

DATA 14

Millie: Welcome back.

Guy: No. I remember everything. Come with me

Previously, speaker had lost memory of the listener. In the conversation above the speaker has remembered about the woman (the listener). After the speaker remembers about the listener, the speaker asks the listener to go with him. Speech made by the speaker is called a request.

DATA 15

Guy: No, I mean, how did we get from there to wherever this is?

Molotov girl: You mean the portal gun? Guy: Portal gun? That sounds expensive.

Speakers and listeners have moved quickly. This makes the speaker curious about how to beautify the place. Speakers ask to get information about it. The speaker's utterance is of the asking type. The speaker's speech aims to get information This means there is a new and free informal vocabulary in slang.

4. CONCLUSION

These researchers have analysed and discussed the phenomenon of the types of directive speech acts uttered by the main characters in the movie "Free Guys". The researchers found that the asking type was often used by the main character. The reason is that the speaker has the intention to get an answer. In addition, the main character also utters six types of speech acts, including commanding, begging, request ordering, and suggest.

The results of this study are expected to provide new ideas in linguistics that are still related to pragmatic problems and provide new knowledge to readers about types of directive speech acts. The purpose of this research is expected to be a source of research for students who will conduct research, as reading material for comparison with other

studies that have existed before, and readers can apply these theories into novels, films, and others.

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