AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF MAIN CHARACTER PRINCE DASTAN IN THE "PRINCE OF PERSIA" MOVIE; A PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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2018

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The thesis has been approve to be examined on the that as indicated below

Batam, 4ᵗʰ February 2018

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ABSTRAK

Judul yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF MAIN CHARACTER PRINCE DASTAN IN THE "PRINCE OF PERSIA" MOVIE; A PRAGMATICS APPROACH. Peneliti memilih judul ini karena penulis sadar bahwa komunikasi adalah hal yang penting untuk berinteraksi antara pembicara dan pendengar dalam mendapatkan informasi, dalam "Prince of Persia" movie. Agar informasi tersampaikan dengan baik maka dilakukanlah penelitian untuk menemukan maksud tersembunyi dari percakapan Dastan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah tidak hanya menemukan tipe-tipe directive illocutionary acts dalam ujaran Dastan di script "Prince of Persia" movie, namun juga menemukan frequency yang timbul pada setiap tipe-tipe directive illocutionary act. Data yang di analysis merupakan ujaran yang mengandung directive illocutionary act. Metode pengambilan data mengunakan metode observasi dari teori Sudaryanto, simak bebas libat cakap yaitu ujaran secara tidak langsung. Dan yang di analysis mengunakan teori dari Vandervaken. Dalam menyampaikan data yang disajikan mengunakan formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam "Prince of Persia" movie ditemukan 5 tipe directive illocutionary act. Tipe yang paling banyakditemukan adalah "asking" yang memperoleh frekuensi tertinggi dengan jumlah 27 dari 56 data.

Kata kunci: directive illocutionary acts, transkrip, film.

ABSTRACT

The title raised in this study is AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF MAIN CHARACTER PRINCE DASTAN IN THE "PRINCE OF PERSIA" MOVIE; A PRAGMATICS APPROACH. The researcher chooses this title because the researcher is aware that communication is important to interact between speaker and listener in getting information, especially in "Prince of Persia" movie. In order for the information to be properly conveyed, research is done to find the hidden meaning of Dastan conversation. The purpose of this study is to find not only the types of directive illocutionary acts in Dastan utterance in the script "Prince of Persia" movie, but also find the frequency that arises in each type of directive illocutionary act. The data in an analysis is an utterance containing the directive illocutionary act. Method of data retrieval using the method of observation of Sudaryanto theory refers to the "simak bebas libat cakap" that is indirect speech. And the data in the analysis using the theory of Vandervaken. In delivering the data presented using formal and informal. The results showed that in the "Prince of Persia" movie found 5 types of directive illocutionary act. The most common type is asking which obtains the highest frequency with the number 27 of 56 data.

Keywords: directive illocutionary acts, transcript, movie.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Never give up, no sacrifice is wasted

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved family, my lectures and friends

ACKNOWLEDMENT

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of The Research

Human is a social being where the human need each other. In the process of human beings need a communication tools called language. Language is important for a human to express their idea and opinion. According to (Ramelan, 1991), Language can help man to express his ideas and wishes to another such as when he needs some helps, so that close relationship among member of the group can be carried out."

The study describes about language is linguistics. Linguistics is the concentration of language education which discusses the language itself. Ranging from the meaning of language, a language to form the context of the language itself. According to (Finch, 1998), Linguists investigate how people acquire their knowledge about language, how this knowledge interacts with other cognitive processes, how it varies across speakers and geographic regions, and how to model this knowledge computationally.

One part of the linguistic branch is pragmatic. Pragmatic is study of language use depend on the context. According to Levinson in (Adeniji & Osunbade, 2014), pragmatics is the study of those relationships between language and context that are grammatical or encoded, in the structure of language. Pragmatic is very important to learn between the partners talk because if either

understand or respond to questions can have misunderstandings especially in speech act.

Speech act is an act which has an implicit meaning. According to Austin in (Oishi, 2006), the situation where the speaker actually, says something to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker was interested in how words seemed not only to provide information and facts, but also how these words seemed to carry action. Speech act divided in three part: locutioary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In this research, the researcher used illocutionary base on the Searle's theory. But, the researcher focused on the directive illocutionary act by Vandervaken's. According to Vandervaken in (Sundari, 2009), directive illocutionary act expresses what the speaker wants.

They illocutionary act have some particular reason. Behind the utterance in directive illocutionary act have been delivered, there some hidden meaning and specific objectives that try conveyed by the speaker. Most people after watching this movie can understand the meaning of the utterance.

However, the person does not know what kind of speech acts in the Utterance contained in the conversation. Thus, in the utterance, it has another meaning that it cannot understand by the audience or fans of the "Prince of Persia" movie. It makes when the people telling the results of the story has a different opinion from everyone. Therefore, the researcher is challenged to analyze the existing utterance in the movie using directive illocutionary act.

Base on phenomena above, it has been analyzed by Saddhono & Fatma, (2016), it consents about language form, function and typical directive

illocutionary act in the University in Central Sulawesi. The functions of local language in directive acts are the prohibitive function, suggestive function, request, and permissive function.

Beside of that. It has also analyzed by Kristani, (2013), she found how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The result of analysis showed that the directive speech act of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21,6%). The least frequently used directive speech act is inviting directive speech act (0,7%).

The difference in this study, the researchers focused on the type of directive illocutionary act that appears in every Dastan's utterance in the movie "Prince of Persia". This research is very important to be developed because everyone sometimes does not understand some hidden meaning in a dialogue that is specifically in directive illocutionary act. Therefore, researchers emphasize to everyone not to misunderstand the intent and purpose of the utterances in the movie "Prince of Persia".

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data from "Prince of Persia" movie in the directive illocutionary act. It considers what the speaker says about time, events, seeing the situation and understanding what the speaker talks about in response to the listener doing something. Therefore, the researchers raised this title as research material to be analyzed in the movie. According to Vanderveken (1990) in (Sundari, 2009), directive illocutionary act expresses what the speaker

wants, there are: asking, begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, adjuring and forbidding

This researcher raised the "Prince of Persia" movie as a source of the research. researchers are interested to choose this movie as a research material because the movie has not been studied in terms of directive illocutionary act. The story tells about at the height of the Persian Empire's power and influence, the King's adopted son Prince Dastan leads an attack on the sacred city of Alamut under orders from the Crown Prince and Tus. And the end of the story in this movie dastan become a king in Persian.

Based on the short story above, researchers quote one of the Dastan's utterance in the "Prince of Persia"movie. Which, it contains of directive illocutionary act. Below of the data in directive illocutionary act.

Royal Guard   : Stop him! He's getting away!
Dastan   : **Let go of me!**
Royal Guard   : Come here!

Meaning: in the bold of the sentence It is included in theAdjuringin directive illocutionary acts because it explains to the listener or hearer about to entreat to do something in the Dastan's utterance it means that royal guard does not arrest him.

The point of the all background arrangement above. The researcher can conclude that in this analyzed the data using directive illocutionary act. In order, everyone understands what the meaning of each Dastan's conversation depends on the context displayed in every single time in the "Prince of Persia" movie.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Base on the background above. The researchers found some of the problems in the "Prince of Persia" movie, there are:

1. The types of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie

2. The frequency of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie

3. The context of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie

1.3   Limitation of the Research

In this study, the researcher observes the directive illocutionary acts in "Prince of Persia" movie script. To limit this study, the researcher observes it based on Vandervaken (1990) in (Sundari, 2009), speech act classification because the author gave more detail speech act classification. The limitation here is used to getting the result of the study is more specific such as:

1. Types of directive illocutionary acts in the "Prince of Persia" movie script.

2. The frequency of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie script.

1.4   Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher is formulated some of the problem found in the analysis directive illocutionary in the movie script of "Prince of Persia". This research formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie script?

2. What are the frequencies of directive illocutionary acts used in the "Prince of Persia" movie script?

1.5   Objective of the Research

This research has some of the objectives in analysis directive illocutionary act in the movie script of "Prince of Persia". The researcher limits the discussion by focusing on:

1. To find out the types of directive illocutionary acts in the "Prince of Persia" movie script.

2. To describe the frequency of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Prince of Persia" movie script.

1.6   Significance of the Research

The researcher hopes that this research will give the readers, especially for linguistic students to enrich the knowledge about speech act specifically in the directive illocutionary act. And then, it becomes convincing to support the theory of directive illocutionary act by many linguists. The researcher believed that if the

readers understand the directive illocutionary act, on practically it will improve the skill of analysis for researchers who conduct directive illocutionary act analysis. And then, if the readers watch the movie script of "Prince of Persia" automatically it will improve the understanding of the readers about the utterance the speakers.

1.7   Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Speech act**   :   An effect on a listener about the utterance between the speaker and hearer. Austin in (Oishi, 2006)

2. **Illocutionary act**   :   Terms of the speaker's intention to produce a certain response in a certain audience Searle in (Oishi,2006)

3. **Directive illocutionary** :   Expresses what the speaker wants in Vandervaken (1990) in (Sundari, 2009)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Theory of Concept

2.1.1 Pragmatics

The first founder of pragmatics is Charles Morris who found it in 1938. After that, it was then developed by George Yule in the book Oxford University 1996. According to (Yule, 1996), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (researcher) and interpreted by a listener (reader). It has, consequently more to do with the analysis of what the people mean by their utterance than what the words of phrases in those utterances might be mean by their self. Another linguist who also defines pragmatics is Levinson's. According to Levinson in (Adeniji & Osunbade, 2014), pragmatics is the study of those relationships between language and context that are grammatical or encoded, in the structure of language.

In pragmatics, Levinson also discuses about context in line with two socio-linguists J.Lyions and Ochs. According to (Shen, 2012) said that the following features should include the participants knowledge of six aspects: i. Knowledge of role and status where role covers both the role of speech event as a speaker or hearer and the social role and status cover

nation of relative standing, ii. Knowledge of spatial and temporal location,

iii. Knowledge of formality level, iv.

Knowledge of the medium, v. Knowledge of apropriate subject matter, vi. Knowledge of apropriate province or domain determining the register of language.

2.1.2 Speech Act

Speech act theory was developed by philosopher John Austin in an attempt to explain how particular utterances operate within natural language. According to Austin in (Oishi, 2006), speech act is described in a relation among linguistic conventions correlated with words or sentences, the situation where the speaker actually, says something to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker was interested in how words seemed not only to provide information and facts, but also how these words seemed to carry action. Austin's notion of meaning of locutionary and illocutionary acts and the force in perlocutionary acts has been challenged by some in the fields of philosophy and semantics regarding reference, implicature, and truth conditions. According to (Austin, 1962),speech act can be divided into three types:

1. Locutionary Act

The Locutionary Act is the utterance of a sentence with determinates sense and preference. For example: "She has just made some tea". This sentence is meant to inform addressee that he has made tea without any attention to perform an act or to influence the addressee. The point of the example above is "she" as subject, "made"

as predicate, and "some tea" as object. This speech act only expresses language, understanding the intention of the speaker is not needed.

2. Illocutionary Act

    This act is the making of statement, offer, and promise, in uttering a sentence by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase). This act is also called the act of doing something in saying something. For example: "Would you like tea?". The addresser who utters this sentence to his partner, his doesn't only say the words but also offering his coffee to the partner. The Illocutionary Act is one of Speech Act which helps people do something not only saying it.

3. Perlocutionary Act

    The perlocutionary act is the effect caused by some utterances that are uttered by the speaker to the hearer. It can be said that this act is the act of affecting someone. For example: "There is a money next to you!", if we say this utterance to someone, there will be some effects caused by that utterance. After the hearer heard that utterance he/she may take it the money.

2.1.3 *Variation of Illocutionary*

The originator of the speech acts by (Austin, 1962). Furthermore, Searle'sdeveloped the theory of speech acts. According to Searle (1969) in

(Nindyasri & Nugroho, 2013), state that this action is generally made possible by and conducted in accordance with certain rules for the use of linguistic elements. According to Searle in (Sundari, 2009), there are five basic kinds of action in illocution there are:

1. Representatives / Assertive

    This act explains the situation, which commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition such as asserting, concluding, announcing, and predicting. For example: "I've been watching to a movie that really got me". The sentence is meant to assert that the addresser ever watching the movie that really got the addresser.

2. Directives

    The objective of this act is to make the addressee do something. The examples are *ask, beg, suggesting, command, order and request.* For example: *"I'm hungry, Give me a bread, please!"* The sentence means that the addresser wants the addressee to do something that is getting the bread for the addresser. The sentence indicates a request from addresser to addressee to get the bread.

3. Commissives

    This act is aimed at urging the addresser to do something, such as promising, swearing, threatening, and offering. For example: "I'm not going anywhere uncomfortable!" The addresser who utters the sentence to his friend is promising that he / she will not go anywhere uncomfortable.

4. Expressives

This act expresses the addresser's psychological state as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, praising, and congratulating. Like the commissives, they tend to be convivial and therefore intrinsically polite. The reserve is true, however, of such expressive as 'blaming' and 'accusing'. For example: "You look clever, Jane!" the addresser praises his friend, Jane, who looks clever. The act is praising.

5. Declarations

This act is used to uphold a particular speech act that affect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborating extra linguistic institution as declaring war, excommunication, christening, appointing, and firing from employment. For example: "I name the son Catty!" The parents use the speech act to give the statement or to declare that their baby is named "Catty".

From all categories, the researcher focuses on the Directives Illocutionary Act, because in this act helps the reader to understood every script in the movie "Prince of Persia".

2.1.4 Directive Illocutionary Act

Directive Illocutionary Act is an Illocutionary Act that makes the addressee doing something. Directive Illocutionary act helps the addresser to change the situation. Searle (1969) said that directives are intended to

produce some effect through action by the hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending are examples. According to Vanderveken1990 in (Sundari, 2009), directive illocutionary act expresses what the speaker wants. the Directive Illocutionary Act contains of:

1. Asking

"Ask" 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". To ask or to request that someone does P (Propositional Content) is the same thing. In the second use, to ask a question is to request the hearer to perform a future speech act that would give the original speaker a correct answer to his question (special propositional content condition).

For example: "Who are you?"

The word *who* shows the act of asking.

2. Begging

The verb "beg" has two distinct uses. In one, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in "I beg your pardon". In the other use, to beg is 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 him. My family's name is not on the list!"

The word *please* shows the act of begging.

3. Requesting

A request is a Directive Illocutionary Act 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." The

The phrase could you shows the act requesting.

The phrase *could you* shows the act requesting.

4. Commanding

A command is requiring 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: "*Fly the plane*!" The phrase flies the plane shows the act of commanding.

5. Suggesting

In the directive sense, to suggest is just to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something.

For example: "How if you put the money in my pocket?"

The phrase *how if* shows the act of suggesting.

The phrase **could you** shows the act requesting.

6. Adjuring

"Adjure" have two Directive senses. In the first sense, to adjure is to command solemnly, as under throat or as with threat of a course. In the second sense, to adjure is just to entreat someone to do something. In theology, an adjuration is always solemn command which precludes the option of refusal

For example: "Let them out!!"

The phrase **let them out** shows the act of adjuring.

7. Forbidding

Forbidding is the propositional negation of ordering. Thus, to forbid a hearer to do something is just to order him not to do it. For example: "Do not try to talk if you're not dead, it's only because you're hit in the lung not the heart." The phrase **Do not try** shows the act of forbidding.

2.2 Previous Study

In this research is entitled "*The Form and Function of Local Language I the directive Speech Act At A University in Central Sulawesi*", (Saddhono & Fatma, 2016). It discusses or describe about the local language form, function, and typical of it in the directive act at the university in Central Sulawesi. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative in socio-pragmatics approach. The source of the data was gained from lecturers and students utterances in discourse

lecture. The result of the research shows that the local language form in directive act consisted of imperative, interrogative, and declarative. The functions of local language in directive acts are the prohibitive function, suggestive function, requested, and permissive function. The typical local language that used is characterized by regional language and its dialect

Another research by (Kristani, 2013) with the title is *"Directive Speech Act in the movie sleeping beauty". This study aims to identify the directive speech act performed in "Sleeping Beauty" movie.* Likewise, it will find out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The result of analysis showed that the directive speech act of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21,6%). The least frequently used directive speech act is inviting directive speech act (0,7%). The study also revealed the importance of directive speech act in keeping the flow of storyline of the movie. This study is expected to give some useful insights in understanding what directive speech acts is.

The last previous study is (Novitasari, Nugrahini, & Dwinata, 2014) with the tittles *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie 2014 By Douglas Wick And Lucy Fisher.* Describing forms and meanings of utterances based on Vanderveken's theory by using descriptive method. 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.

The result is 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.
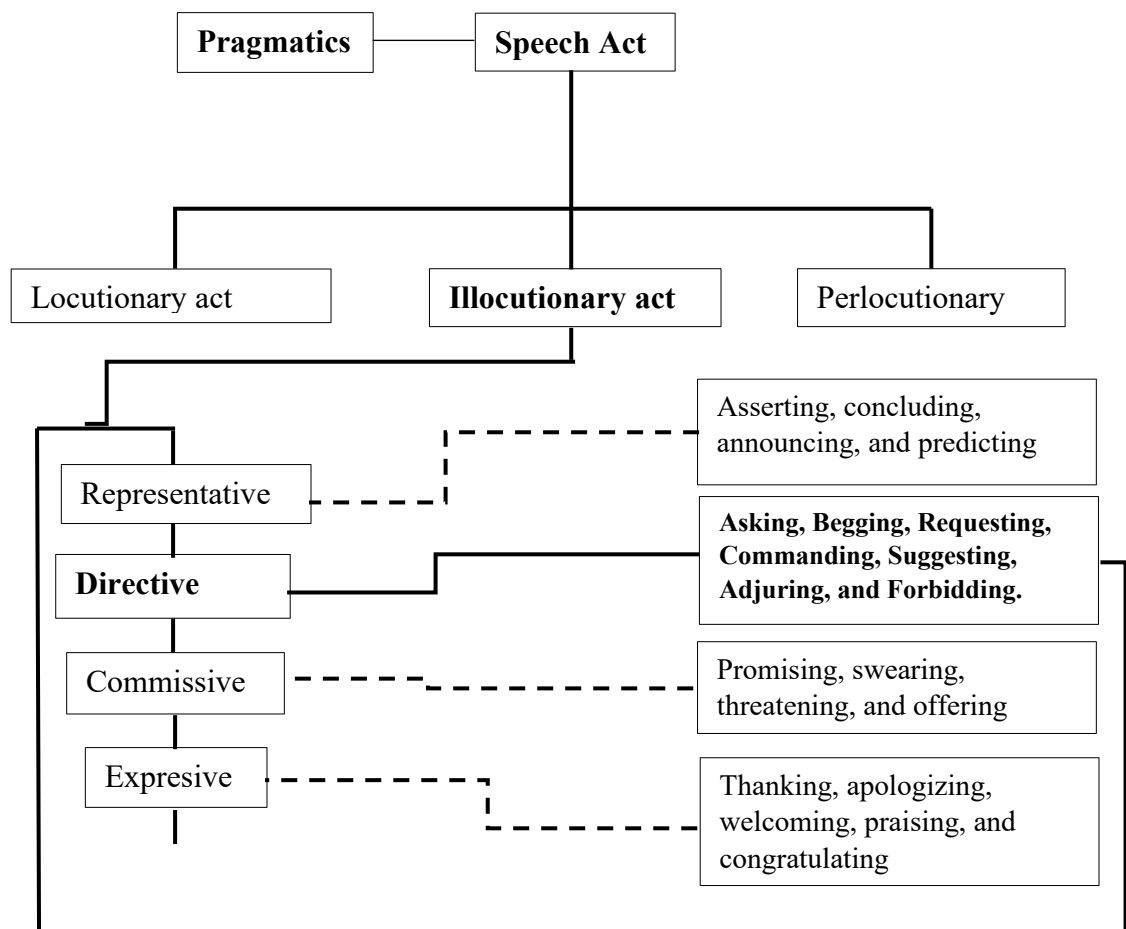
2.1   Theoretical Framework

In this research, the theoretical framework begins from the movie entitle "Prince of Persia" by Jordan Mechner which it published on may, 9 2010. In this movie, the researcher focuses on types directive illocutionary act. According to Austin in (Oishi, 2006), described the situation where the speaker actually says something to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker was interested in how words seemed not only to provide information and facts, but also how these words seemed to carry action.

According to (Austin, 1962), speech act divided into 3 categories: Locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Austin's theorist tells illocutionary in narrow sense. After that, Searle's continued his theorist. According to Searle in (Sundari, 2009), there are   five basic action of

illocutionary: representative, directive, commisive, expressive and declarative.

Therefore, in this research, the researcher focuses the directive illocutionary act. This research uses vandervaken's classification of directive illocutionary act to determine the types of the directive illocutionary act which consist of 7 categories: asking, begging, requesting, cmmanding, suggesting, adjuring, and forbidding. The researcher applies this theory, because of vandervaken's classify the theory more detail, specific and easy to understand.
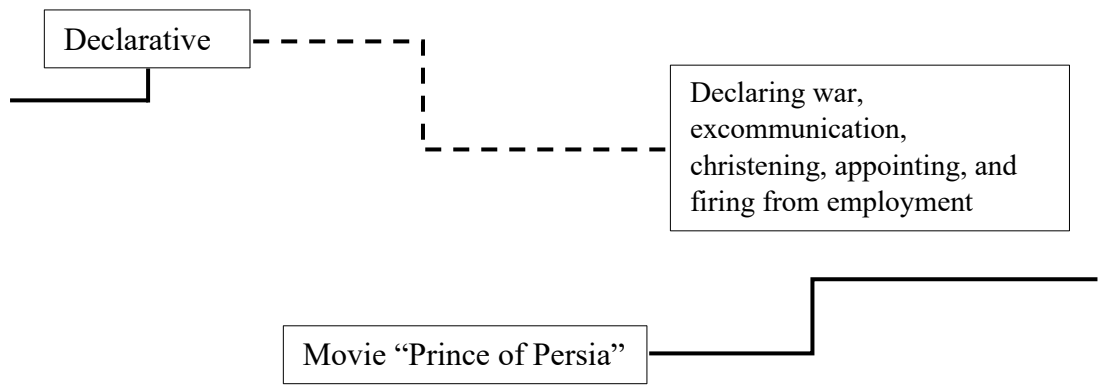
Declarative

Declaring war,
excommunication,
christening, appointing, and
firing from employment

Movie "Prince of Persia"

Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher is explained more detail about the method uses in this thesis. The method is important to guide the researcher work become a systematic and easy to achieve the main purpose. This research method is arranged based on the problem of analysis. And then, in this chapter is divided into five- points there are research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

3.1   Research Design

The research begins from the phenomena in the "Prince of Persia" movie created by Jordan Mechner. It tells about directive illocutionary act and frequent in the movie. The researchers found some of miss understanding in the Dastan's utterance as the actor. After that, the researcher analyzes in every utterance through the script and watch the movie in order to make the data is accurate and valid. And then, the researcher uses theories of directive illocutionary act by Vandervaken (1990) in (Sundari, 2009), to find the hidden meaning behind of the Dastan's utterance in the movie.

Base on the problem in this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. It means that the researcher knows how to set of procedures used for the problem in this research base on a factual data. According to Hoepfl

in (Basri, 2014), qualitative is "any kind of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification, the qualitative inquiry accepts the complex and dynamic quality of the social world".

It concerned with non-numerical data and it is describing the fact of the analysis systematically based on actually they are about the kinds of descriptive. Because of using the qualitative method, this study identifies the kinds of directive illocutionary act. The researcher also conducts several steps which consist of collecting, classification and analyzing the data. The function of those steps to find and describe the finding of the research. Which are the types of directive illocutionary act and frequent in the directive illocutionary act.

3.2   Object of The Research

The object of the research is the directive illocutionary act which obtains from the movie entitled "Prince of Persia", stared by Dastan. The source of the data was obtained from the movie entitled "Prince of Persia", directed by Mike Newell. The original work was published by Walt Disney Pictures on May 9, 2010. The data of the research is dialogue transcript in the movie.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

The researcher uses observation method. It suitable with this object because this method is looking for and obtaining the data about the written

matter such as in the form of notes, book, magazine, newspaper and movie script, In the observation method, the researcher uses non-participatory by (Sudaryanto, 2015). Non-participatory is the technique does not involve directly. The researcher watches the movie, read the transcription, and observe the type of directive illocutionary act which raise in the movie.

The researcher collects the data through several steps:

1. The researcher makes observation by watching original movie of "Prince of Persia" which directed by Mike Newel. This observation was made by observing and reading the types of directive illocutionary in the Dastan's dialogue script.

2. All types o directives of illocutionary act in the movie "Prince of Persia" were underlined and noted down.

3. And the last, the researcher classify the types of directive illocutionary which has been underline and noted down.

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

In this part, the researcher uses identity method. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), Identity method is research method which its determiner device is outside of language, apart from and does not become part of the language which researched. The device consists of five subtypes. But, in this case the researcher uses identity pragmatist Method".

Based on (Sudaryanto, 2015), the technique in the method of identity is divided into two parts, namely basic and continue technique.

The basic technique used in this research is sorting elements technique especially pragmatic competence in-diving. After that, the continuance technique that used in this research is technique to compare and to differentiate. It means that the technique to compare all of element which relevant with all of specified data in the types of directive illocutionary act.

The steps that the researcher analyzes the data as follows bellow:

1. Collecting the speaker's utterances in the form of directive illocutionary act.

2. Categorizing the speaker's utterances based on the function of directive illocutionary act such as asking, begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, adjuring and forbidding.

3. Qualifying and analyzing the utterances that contain directive speech acts.

4. Write the conclusion base on the data.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The researcher uses the formal and informal method of present the result in this research. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), there are two kinds of presentation method of data analysis result; they are formal and informal presentation method. In this research, the researcher will present the research uses both of them. There is formal and informal presenting