

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN
“FANTASTIC BEASTS AND WHERE TO FIND
THEM” MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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2019**

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



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I, Lieny Sarifah

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN “FANTASTIC BEAST AND WHERE TO FIND THEM” MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

Is real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pragmatik yang mengkaji tentang tindak tutur direktif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe tindak tutur direktif pada film *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* dan faktor yang memengaruhi penutur dalam menggunakan tindak tutur direktif. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi (Sudaryanto, 2015) dengan teknik simak libat bebas cakap. Dalam analisis, penelitian menggunakan metode padan pragmatik (Sudaryanto, 2015). Tipe-tipe tindak tutur direktif dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Kreidler (1998) dan menggunakan teori dari Ervin-Tripp (1967) untuk faktor yang memengaruhi penutur menggunakan tindak tutur direktif. Selanjutnya metode yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan analisis adalah metode informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur direktif yang banyak digunakan dalam film *Fantastic Beasts and Where to find Them* adalah tindak tutur perintah. Kemudian faktor yang paling banyak digunakan penutur dalam menggunakan tindak tutur direktif adalah faktor fungsi interaksi partisipan. Meskipun demikian, tidak ditemukan satu faktor yang digunakan penutur dalam menggunakan tindak tutur direktif yaitu topik pembahasan.*

Kata kunci: Tindak tutur, direktif, film

ABSTRACT

This research is a pragmatics study that studying about directive speech act. Directives speech act often found in the real life but also in the movie. The research aimed at describing types of directive speech act and also the factor that influenced speaker in using directive speech act. In collecting the data, researcher used observation method (Sudaryanto, 2015) with non-participant technique. In analyzing, researcher used pragmatic method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The types of directive speech act was analyzed by Kreidler (1998) theory and Ervin-Tripp (1967) theory which was used to analyze the factor that influence the speaker in using directive speech act. Next, the method used in presenting the data was informal method. The result of the research showed that the types of directive speech act which was most frequently used in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* was command. Then, the most frequently that influence speaker in using directive speech act in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* was participant function in interaction, but there was one of factor which wasn't found in this research and that was topic of conversation.

Key word: Speech act, directive, movie

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Allah does not burden a soul beyond its capacity (Q.S. Al-Baqarah 2:286)

Don't be sad, Allah with us (Q.S. At-Taubah: 40)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedication to all people who always pray, support and motivate for me in finishing this paper for my success, they are my Family especially my parents, brother and sister. Also all of my friends.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	
THESIS	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iv
THESIS	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ix
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 Identification of Problem	6
1.3 Limitation of Problem.....	6
1.4 Formulation of The Problem.....	6
1.5 Objective of The Research.....	7
1.6 Significant of The Research.....	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER II	9
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK	9
2.1 Pragmatics.....	9
2.1.1 Speech Act	9
2.1.2 Directive Speech Act	11
2.1.3 Factor that Influence Speaker Choosing Directive Speech Act.....	12
2.1 Context.....	13
2.3 Previous Research.....	14
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	17
CHAPTER III	21
METHOD OF RESEARCH	21
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	22
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result	21
CHAPTER IV	22
RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING	22
4.1 Research Analysis.....	22
4.1.1 The Types of Directive Speech Act.....	22
4.1.1.1 Command.....	22
4.1.1.2 Request.....	29
4.1.1.3 Suggestion.....	32
4.1.2 The Factor that Influence Speaker in Choosing Directive Speech Act	36
4.1.2.1 Interaction function of Participant.....	37
4.1.2.2 Participant of Interaction	41

4.1.2.3 Setting and Situation	43
4.2 Findings	45
CHAPTER V	46
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	46
5.1 Conclusion	46
5.2 Suggestion.....	47
REFERENCE	48
APPENDIX	
CURRICULUM VITAE	
THE LETTER OF RESEARCH PERMITTING	

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1	17
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Language can be written or spoken. It is the most important tool in expressing messages, thoughts, desires, actions and other things from parts of human itself. In the other hand, it is not only about its meaning. Language can be another meaning by using context and also recognizing what speaker means by the utterances in the context. A study that shows relationship between meaning and context is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of using language to show the meaning conveyed by the speaker to hearer based on the context. Levinson (1983) defined pragmatics as the study about language usage. According to Yule (2014), in studying pragmatics, hearer does not only need to understand the meaning of utterance, but also the context of the utterance for interpreting the utterance. One of the main studies in pragmatics is speech act.

Speech act is a product of an utterance under certain conditions and the smallest of the communication language that determines the meaning of the sentence. It is a pragmatic element that involves a speaker and hearer. Speech act categorized into three parts. Firstly, locutionary act which produces meaningful linguistic expression. Secondly, illocutionary which refers to the intended meaning of the utterance by doing something. Lastly, perlocutionary act which refers to the action that results from the locution.

Searle (1976) classified illocutionary acts into five namely assertives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. Searle explained that an assertive is the form of utterance that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition being expressed in the utterance itself. Directive is a form of utterance intended by the speaker to make an influence so that the hearer do the actions what speaker wants. Comissive is an utterance used to express certain promises or offers. Expressive is an utterances that functions states or shows the psychological attitude of the speaker to certain circumstances. Declaration is an utterance that the speaker intended to create things such as status, circumstances to change the situation happened in the world.

This research, focuses on directive speech act. Directive speech act is classified into three kinds, command, request and suggestion (Kreidler, 1998). A command or ordering is only effective if the speaker has control over the action of the addressee. The directive speech act request has the function to beg in a good way so that the partner grants the action to do or not to do by the speaker. Suggestion is an utterance or advice that gives advice or our opinion to someone to do what is suggested.

One of the phenomena that researcher interesting to do from directive speech act happened in daily activity such as street vendors, with various kinds of person and different cultures. The researcher ever had an experience in doing speech act with other vendors by using directive speech act. One of the example:

Vendor 1	: “Lini, as usual. Don’t forget, make it thick one”
Vendor 2	: “Ok aunty...”

This conversation happened between two vendors. Vendor 1 sells toasted bread and she likes avocado juice. Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday vendor 1 orders a cup of avocado after returning from Zumba activities. This conversation happened on Friday where vendor 1 came back from her activity. Vendor 1 wanted to order a cup a juice. Vendor 2 already know what vendor 1 needed. Vendor 1 asked the same juice by saying *as usual* it made Vendor 2 understand what vendor 1 needed. In this conversation *as usual* mean to request a cup of avocado juice. Request is one of part in directive speech act. Directive speech act commonly using in daily activity. It makes the researcher interested in doing this research.

On the other hand, utterance that contain directive speech act can also be found in movie. As usually, events that happened in the movie sometimes represent real life, because movie created by human itself. The movie that the researcher interested to be analyzed is *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*. *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* is one of J.K Rowling book about the wizarding world after *Harry Potter*. It tells about Newt Scamander who had been travelling the world in research of magical creatures since 1918.

There are many dialogues in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* movie. One of the examples :

House-Elf : Hey, Goldstein.
 Tina : Hey, Red. Major Investigation Department.
 House-Elf : I thought you was...
 Tina : **Major Investigation Department!** I got a Section 3A!

This conversation happened between Tina and a house-elf Red. This conversation happened in MACUSA where Tina just caught Newt, because he

brought a case with magical creature ton New York City. In that case, to bring magical creature was a crime because there was bad impact accident happened caused with magical creature. Tina is Auror, a member unit of elite-highly trained specialist officer in the Department of Magical Law Enforcement of the ministry of magic who they are trained to investigate crimes related to the Dark Arts, and arrest or detain Dark wizards and witches.

Tina wanted to bring Newt to the major investigation department, because Newt bring magical creature there is happens the big crime in New York City. Because of that, Tina wants Red to bring her and Newt to the major investigation department. In that case Tina was get suspension and make Red doubt about to brought them or not, but Tina still order him to brought them. By saying *Major investigation department*, Tina order Red to bring them up to that place, because Tina is still being an Auror and Red just a house-elf who just a maid who work for their master in wizarding world. It made Red do what Tina said to bring them to the major investigation department the place where the witches and Auror doing investigation for the high level crime in wizarding world. Order is part of directive speech act.

There were some previous researches discussed about directive speech act. First, research about directive speech act was done by Santosa (2016). He discussed about directive speech act in the verse that contained the stories in the Qur'an. Specifically, the objective of his research was assessed the sub directive speech acts contained in the verses of the stories and the dominant directive speech acts. The target of his research was the verses (ayat) contained stories in the Qur'an. The

research used theory of Titscer, Meyer, Wodak, & Vetter (2000) and Weber, S (1976).

The second, the research was done by Muharyoto and Kristiani (2013). The research purpose identified the directive speech act performed in “Sleeping Beauty” movie. This research found out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that were most frequently used in the movie. The researcher used theory by Austin, J. L. (1962) and Searle, J. R., Kiefer, F., & Bierwisch, M. (1980).

From those previous researches the difference between this research and the previous research are the data sources. In addition, previous researches used story in Al Quran and Sleeping Beauty movie as the data. Reseacher used Searle (1976), Austin. J. L (1962) and Keidler (1998) for the theory. Previous research used Titscer, Meyer, wodak, & Vetter (2000) and Weber, S (1976) and Kiefer, F., & Bierwisch, M. (1980). Moreover, directive speech act doesn't only happen in daily activity but also in movie, especially in movie *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* where directive speech act never discussed in this movie before. Therefore, the researcher wants to investigate more about directive speech act related to types and the factor that influence speaker in choosing directive speech act in movie *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on background of the research, the problems of this research are identified as follow:

1. Types of the directive speech act in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them Movie*
2. Dominant type of the directive speech act in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them Movie*
3. The factor that influence speaker in using directive speech act in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them Movie*
4. Function of directive speech act in the *Fantastic beasts and Where to Find Them Movie*
5. The form of directive speech act in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*

1.3 Limitation of Problem

This research is limited to analyze the directive speech act in conversation *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them Movie*. The researcher limits this research into types of the directive act and factor that influence of using directive speech act found in the *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered by the following questions:

1. What are types of the directive speech act found in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* Movie?
2. What are factors that influence speaker in using directive speech act found in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* movie?

1.5 Objective of The Research

The objective of the research:

1. To describe the types of directive speech act used in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*
2. To describe the factor that influence speaker in using directive speech act in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*

1.6 Significant of The Research

The researcher expects that the result of this study can give contribution for:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful for linguistic studies in general and can develop research especially in pragmatic branches, especially related to directive speech act. In addition, this research is expected to increase the number of language studies.

2. Practically

In this research, researcher hopes the results of the research can give more practical contribution for the researcher in describing the phenomena reflected by movie *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*. This

research is expected to be useful to recognize the form of directive speech acts and the meaning of directive speech acts, especially in English conversation. This research also gives reference to the reader who want to know about types and factor that influence speaker using directive speech act.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Directive** : The speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something (J. R. Searle, 1976)
- Movie** : A recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television (Merriam-Webster)
- Context** : Determine which proposition is expressed by a given sentence (Robert Stalnaker, 1972)
- Speech act** : A speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance (Austin, 1962)

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branch that study about implicit meaning. It has grown in the Europe in the 1940s and in America it in the 1970s. According to Yule (2014) pragmatics is the study of meanings conveyed by speakers and interpreted by hearer. As a result, this study has more to do with the analysis of what is meant by the utterances than with the separate meanings of the words or phrases used in the speech itselfs. Yule (2014) stated that there is a connection between the interpretation what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said in studying pragmatic. According to Leech (1982), there is no one cannot understand thoroughly about the nature of language if it is not pragmatic. That is how language is used in communication. This statement shows that the pragmatic cannot be separated from the use of language.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech act is an activities to carry out speech utterances by utilizing sentences Austin (1962) stated that speech acts is a theory in which to say the utterance which to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do an action perform act. Austin (1962) differs the kind of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

The following are explanation of kinds of speech act according to Austin (1962):

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is an act of language to say something, which is an act to convey a particular meaning. According to Austin (1962), this type is more showed the real meaning of the utterance that saying by speaker. For example, "I tell you. *Do not go to the water*". This is considered a warning to not enter the water, and if you heed the warning, I have thereby success to convince you not to go into the water.

2. Illocutionary

Illocutionary is an action taken by saying something (Austin, 1962). In illocutionary speech acts, speaker speak something using a unique power, which makes the speaker act according to what he says. This action has meaning related to social function. In the phrase "*It is hot here*", the meaning of the focus might be a request to open the window wide, or if the sentence is repeated, it might indicate a complaint. Another example: "*It's almost seven o'clock*." The sentence above if told by a husband to his wife in the morning, besides giving information about time, also contains an action that is reminding the wife that the husband must go to the office immediately, so ask for breakfast. Therefore, the wife will answer maybe like the following sentence, "*Yes dear, soon breakfast will be ready*."

3. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is the third part of speech act that is different from the other two types of speech act. This is the actual result or effect of the illocution. It can or cannot be what speaker wants to happens, but it is still caused by the illocution. This is determined by the listener's reaction to the speaker's speech. When someone creates an utterance with a purpose or an intention, it means that they wants their utterances to have an effort to the hearer. The speaker wants the listener to recognize it.

2.1.2 Directive Speech Act

Kreidler (1998) classification directive speech act into:

1. Command

Commands are the utterances that express the speaker's wish that the hearer should act as the speaker wants him to act. "A command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee" (Kreidler, 1998, p. 190).

Example: Keep it! Don't stop until it's done!

The utterance above shows that the speaker intends the addressee to keep doing the work and do not stop until it's done. It can be categorized as directive speech act as a command.

2. Request

Requests are the utterances in which speaker's want that the addressee doing or not doing something. "A request is an expression of what the speaker

wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing” said by Kreidler (1998,p. 190). Kreidler (1998, p. 190-191) also stated "a request does not assume the speaker’s control over the person addressed".

Example: *can you find the song?*

The utterance above shows that speaker intends the addressee to find the song. It can be categorized as directive speech act as a request.

3. Suggestion

Suggestions are the utterances used by the speaker to give his opinion to the addressee as to what the addressee should or should not do. “Suggestions are the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinion as to what they should or should not do" (Kreidler, 1998, p. 191).

Example: *I suggest you should pay attention for this accident.*

2.1.3 Factor that Influence Speaker Using Directive Speech Act

Ervin-Tripp (1967) argued about the factors that influence the selection of the language. They are:

1. Participant of interaction

Participant of interaction can be interpreted as a conscious engagement of a person in a social interaction in specific situations. With that sense, one can participate if he finds himself with or in groups, through various processes to share with others in terms of values, traditions, feelings, loyalty, obedience and responsibility together. It covers things like: age, gender, occupation,

socioeconomic status, origin, ethnic origin and role in relation to other participants, example : teacher – student, father – mother, boss - employee.

2. Setting and the situation

Setting and the situation are an ongoing activity of linguistic interaction in one or more forms of speech that involves two parties, the speaker and the person said, with the principal speech, in time, place, and specific situations. The factor can be things like: breakfast in a family environment, parties on campus or dating.

3. Topic of conversation

The topic of conversation is the case or the subject matter discussed in a conversation or dialogue. Topic of conversation often referred to as the subject. Topics of conversation can be seen by observing the intensity of a matter discussed and the focus of attention. It can be about work, sport, and so on

4. Interaction Function of participant.

The interaction functions of participant with regard to the purpose of interaction such as bidding, suggest, offers information, request or daily conversation.

2.1 Context

In this research, context is important, because context effects the harmony of the language system. Context is activities or aspects of activities which governed by rules or norms for using utterances. According to Cutting (2002) context is the

physical world knowledge and social affairs as well as factors affecting the socio-psychological communication as well as knowledge of time and place in words spoken or written. Context is a knowledge shared by the speaker and hearer. Cutting (2002) classified context into three kinds, namely situational context, the context of background knowledge, and contexts.

Situational context related to the situation where the interaction of speech, whether the speakers can find out about what they see around them. Context of background knowledge with regarded to whether the speaker and hearer each other to find out about the culture and interpersonal. Culture is a common knowledge that taken by most people in mind, such as shelter. Interpersonal touch with specialized knowledge and the possibility of personal particulars speaker history itself. Contexts refer to the context of the text itself.

2.3 Previous Research

The researcher uses some people works as comparison and references. First, the research was done by Sulistyani (2018). Her research was written to show the performance of speech acts directive by an English teacher at SMAN 1 Kediri, Indonesia. This type of speech act was feasible to analyzed, because speech acts often occur in class interactions. There were three points focused of the type, function, and strategy used in the directives issued. She used observations and notes, this qualitative study suggests that directive speech acts took a dominant role in class interactions.

The second was done by Winarti and friends (2015). They discussed the directive speech act contained in the *tembang dolanan* by using a pragmatic approach, specifically the speech act theory framework. This research analyzed various types of directive speech acts, the context they manifest, and the level of politeness. The data used in this study consisted of various *tembang dolanan* contained directive statements. These data were analyzed using interpretations and inferences by presenting them in the form of descriptive analysis.

The third, research was done by Wafa and Vahmita (2017). This research showed about directive illocutionary speech act used by English teachers at SDN Sukoharjo 3 Probolinggo. This research discussed pragmatics as the basis of theory. The research method used was descriptive qualitative. The results of this research showed that all types of directive speech acts, namely asking 38 utterances (49.35%), consisting of 5 utterances giving confirmation, 27 statements giving information and 6 statements affirming. 25 utterances were ordered (32.46%), 4 utterances requested (5.19%), 2 utterances invited (2.59%), 4 utterances suggested and found 4 utterances begged (5.19%).

Fourth, research was done by Santosa and friends (2016). They discussed the directive speech acts included in the Qur'an. In particular, the purpose of the study was for sub-directive speech contained in the verses of the story and the dominant directive speech acts. Data analysis were classified directive speech acts into six categories of Bach and Harnish theories, namely; requests, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives and advisors. The results of the application for speech acts only consisted one paragraph, namely subdirective, which demands patience. In the

sub-directive question, there were four questions that have meaning to be asked, question tag, why, asking permission, who, where, where, possibilities and offers. For sub-requirements directives there were sixty types of command. The command to pray was the highest number, twenty four verses and the command to pay attention is the second position with twenty one verses. Regarding the sub-directive prohibitives, we found nineteen types of restrictions. As for permissives, there was only one verse that allows punishment. there was one verse which namely advises because of fear of God's punishment, and advise being humble one verse.

The fifth was done by Muhartoyo and Kristani (2013). This study discussed the speech acts performed in movie "Sleeping Beauty". Similarly, they found that most directive speech actions were carried out and the types of directive speech acts that were used most often in films. The researcher used qualitative methods by collecting data from watching movies. The results of the analysis showed that the directive speech act of the order is the most frequently used in films (21.6%). The most rarely used directive speech acts are invited directive speech acts (0.7%).

From those previous research there were many different between researcher and previous research, especially the data taken. Researcher used *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* movie as the data and the theories by Austin. J. L (1962) and Kreidler (1998). The similarities between the researcher and previous research is using the directive speech act to analyze the data.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

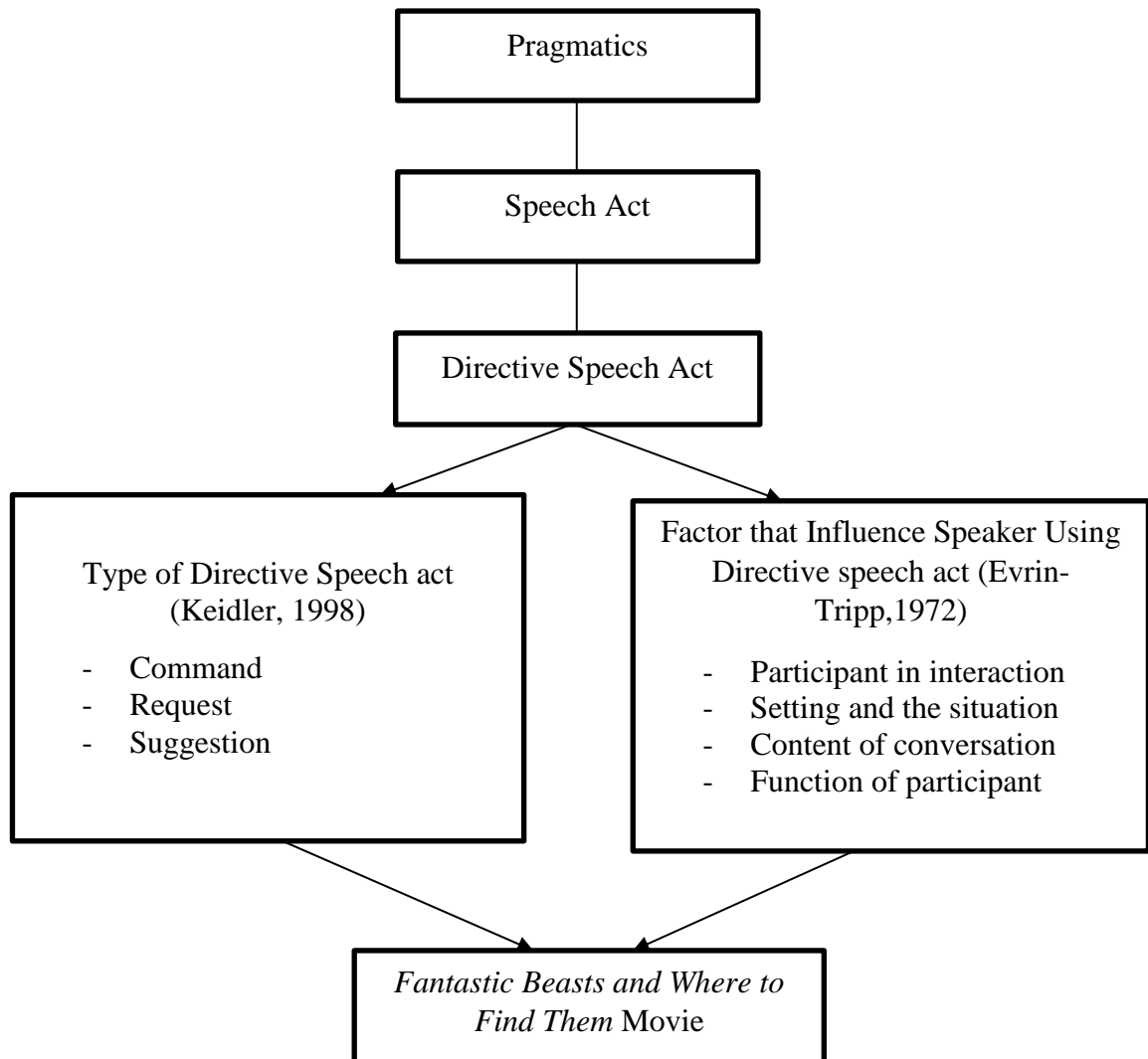


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

From the theories that have been described, the researcher focuses on the problem of this research based on the theoretical framework. This research focus about directive speech act and its types by Keidler explanation. In this research did not only analyze the types but also analyzed about the factor that influence speaker in using directive speech act by using Ervin-tripp theory. The types and factor were found in movie *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*.

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

Research design is all of scientific processes to observe in planning and conducting research from the preparation step to the preparation stage of the result (Nazir, 2003). Theoretically, there are two kinds of research; qualitative research and quantitative research. This research was qualitative descriptive research because it attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the movie. It focused on directive speech acts based on Keidler categories and the factor that influence speaker in choosing of speech act in *The Fantastic Beasts and where to Find Them* movie. According to Meleong (2013) qualitative research is rooted in a natural setting as wholeness, relying on humans as a research tool, utilizing qualitative methods and conducting inductive data analysis. Qualitative research emphasizes processes rather than results, because this research analyzed the conversation in utterance between speaker and hearer in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*.

3.2 Object of Research

In this research, object of research is directive speech act in *Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them* movie. *Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them* movie. This research took the data from the utterance in *Fantastic Beasts and Where To Find Them* movie. Researcher took the data from the utterance by the characters in *Fantastic Beasts and Where To Find Them* movie. The utterance of the characters

become the object of this research. It because the researcher want to analyze command, request, and suggestion that characters saying, also the factor that influence them using that utterance. The data was took from whole of movie and researcher only focus to the utterance that contained directive speech act.

3.3 Method of collecting data

The stage of data collection is one of the ways that the researcher does to get the data needed. In this research, researcher used observation method to get the data. According to Sudaryanto (2015), there are two technique of observation method. The first is participant technique and the second is non participant technique. In this research, researcher used non participant technique, because researcher did not involve in the movie conversation. The researcher did some procedures of collecting the data. First, the movie was dowloaded in www.YTS.com. Second, the researcher watched the movie more than once. Third, researcher downloaded movie transcript. Fourth, the researcher wacthed the movie again and observed the dialogue from the script. Last, researcher highlighted the data from the script.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, researcher used pragmatic identity method by Sudaryanto (2015). This method was used to analyze directive speech act in movie *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*. In analyzing the data, researcher applied directive speech act theory by Kreidler (1998) to analyze types of directive speech act in movie *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*. It was also supported by

theory of context by Cutting (2002). Then, to analyzed factor that influence speaker in using directive speech act, researcher used Ervin-Tripp (1967).

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

There are two ways to show the results of data analysis. They are formal and informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Formal method presents the data by using signs or symbols, while informal method presents the data by using words. In this research, researcher applied informal method in which the result of analysis were described by using words and sentences to make readers understand this research easily.