

**“Directive Speech Act as Found in the Message Film by Moustopha Akkad “.****Laelam Musfiroh<sup>1</sup>, Sufiyandi<sup>2</sup>, RiniAfrilesa J<sup>1</sup>**<sup>1</sup>*English Literature Program Faculty of Language Muara Bungo University*<sup>2</sup>*Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Bengkulu*

Sufiyandi@unib.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

*This study focus on directive as Found in the Message Film. It tells about kind of directive in Message Film Moustopha Akkad. The aims of this research are: (1) to find illocutionary Directive speech act as found in the Message Film (2)to find types of directivespeech in the Message Film byMoustopha Akkad. The data of this research is dialogues of Message filmMoustopha Akkad.hutang budi*

*This research uses qualitative research as method and it has 3 procedures; they are collecting data, analyzing the data and data presentation. In collecting the data, it used observation method from Sudaryanto (1993) as main method where uses non-participant observational method. The technique of collecting the data, itused download, watchingand note taking technique method. In analyzing the data, the data the writer uses Sudaryanto's theory, it is referential. The last procedure is data presentation is presented by using informal as Sudaryanto's method.*

*As John Searle's theory has been used, the writer gets the result of the analysis found 4 kinds of directive uttered in Message Film Moustopha Akkad.. There are 46 data involve command24 data (52,17%), 11 data (23,91%) belong to suggestion, 7 data (15,21%) belong to warning,and4 data (8,69%) belong to request.*

**Key word:***speech Act, context, illocutionary, directive*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The communication ability is one of the innate human beings. A teacher can influence to his students, a mother can teach kindness to her children, a motivator can encourage his participant and etc. It is one of art in communication, so it needs at least two participants and process. As George Yule (1996:12) said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce the grammatical structure but also produce or show actions in that language. Behind of communication has implicit and explicit meaning.

Pragmatics is closely related term in language study. Leech (1983) defined pragmatics as the study of how

language is used in communication. All of meaning of utterance will have imply or implicit meaning refer to the context.

The context is the important role and cannot be separated in learning pragmatic, because it involves such time, place and situation. It can be learnt in speech act.

Speech act study about acting via speaking of hearer as the second speaking. When the utterance is produced can be analysed on three levels. These are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary.

Locutionary substance is a speaker may be performing an illocutionary act of request/order hearer. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the

speaker have in mind. Perlocutionary substance is hearer will comply with the request /order. The most important study from the three kinds of speech act is illocutionary. It becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatic comprehension.

Illocutionary is utterance to declare or inform something. The theory is developed to purpose of second speaker. One of the purposes is directive. Directive function is getting hearer to do something. The effect is acting from speaker such as requites, question, requirement, prohibition and advice. It directs to speaker's request to hearer as intention within dimension of speech act. It relates to choose the best request for hearer.

There are five variations of speech act base Yule (1996) verse. He tells that it can be performed by utterance. The first type is statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. The second is directives. Directive is the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. The third is commissives. Commisives are commits themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. The next, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. And the last is declaratives. This category was special because it can change something in reality. Every type has specific function to change the condition by dialogue of speaker and hearer.

Directive is one of them. It gets somebody to do something. The utterance will have related with the dialogue. Searle in Yule (1996: 53-54) states that there are at least five forms of directive speech acts. They are command/ order, request, suggestion, warning and prohibition. The dialogue can be gotten from some media and it is focuses to analyse some dialogue of film as relates to study.

The film also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film, or photo play, it is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to the phenomenon. The Message film by Moustopha Akkad has variation of characters. The film provided some actions as directive. It is not only about action but also attitude and master of our prophet when he faces to problem. This is one of the example of data.

Context:

Abu Tholib asked to Zaed about Muhammad's condition after meeting Gabriel in Hiro cave. Hamzah worried about that great event. Zaid's conversations were being as the delivery of message of Muhammad. Muslims gather in front of Muhammad's house. They were talking about Muhammad who had arrived from Hiro cave after meeting with Gabriel.

Conversation minutes (00.15.50)

Zaid : I am his adopted son

Abu Tholib: **Be careful** to whom you talk. Tell him his uncle who protected him, when he was a child will protect him still after all, they say the God of Moses spokes to him under the burning bush.

The expression "*Be careful to whom you talk*" is Abu Tholib's expression. He tried to convince this news. Abu Tholib is his grandfather. He wants Zaid says truly. The datum above, it can be seen that the Abu Tholib does illocutionary act a command to Zaid. He says to be careful and the true condition of Muhammad", he attended to Zaid to speak politely.

It is interested object because the research analyses that how strong the relation between the speaker and the hearer. Directive is use in daily activity.

It is shows how strange relation between the first and the second speaker, it interests attention to the first and hearer. It can relate and help the writer to understand the pragmatic subject deeply in topic especially. Meanwhile it can give values that are taken from the story.

## II. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

It have o known the way for reaching the aim of analysis. It uses the qualitative data because it doesn't present any number of populations. Descriptive qualitative method according Sugiyono (2014: 22) defin descriptive methods as following: "Descriptive method is the method used to describe or analyzing a research result but not used to make more conclusions.

In this study, the it was applied pragmatic identity method. The method of collecting data is divided into observation method and conversation method as Sudaryanto's theory (1993:14). Observation method is a method that is used in analyzing the language by observing the object that would be analyzed. The writer applies the observational for collecting the data and non-participant observational method, because the writer does not involve the conversation. The implementation of this method is realized through some techniques. Downloading is Copy (data) from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet (Hornby:1948) It is transmission of a file from one computer system to another. In this step the writer downloads "The Message Film". Then the writer watch it. Watching meaning is with object look at or observe attentively over a period of time (Hornby: 1948). In this step the writer gets data from some schemes in the film more than once. So the writer

should watch to have accurate data from the film repeatedly, because the conversation has several similar data should be selected as the subject. Then for proof all activities the writer writies by Note Taking Technique. It is the continuing technique of this method. It is necessary to write relevant data for getting the accurate data. As according to Mahsum (2005) this technique is done by writing some relevant data from the source or informant. Dialogues follow as directives are the accurate data that should be written by writer. The writer writes in qualitative data, as John W. Creswell (2014) stated which is delivered by Professor Denis "data analysis is electric process occurs simultaneously with the data collection" (2012:87). After doing the collecting data, it has the analyzing data. In qualitative research the model analysis data Sudaryanto (1993:13) there are two comparative and distributional methods.

## III. RESULT

It consist of two main part, they are the table of data description and data analysis. Then in data analysis there are two parts, they are illocutionary and kind of directive. It explains about the data more detail with datum accompanies witnd expert.

The datum involves kind of directive. Then It explains about suggestion for next researcher. It has benefit for them as new researcher.

## IV. DISCUSSION

### 1. The Kinds of directive

The content tells about contextand spesific conversation that connect with kind of directive. Here are the sample of each data.

#### a. Command

The command includes to imperative form. One of sign is exclamation mark in the sentence.

Datum

Context:

The first action showed about the conversation between Abu sufyan and Umayya as the big masters of Mecca. They looked all of the worship and some visitors were arriving from any other regions. Abu Sufyan will not leave this occasion to have big fortune. So he discussed how to have successfully of Mecca become worship place because it influenced their wealth. So he gave idea to Umayya

Conversation (00.07.45)

- Umayya : More Gods in the place of Kabbah  
Abu : Caravans from Syria  
Sufyan  
Umayya : They must be in running Very thirsty  
Abu : Put 5 more men in North Wells  
Sufyan  
Umayya : How many sheeps will I have to kill for them? 70?  
Abu : **Give**  
Sufyan **them100!,Macca should keep her name** for hospitality and 10 lambs for the leader

Abu SufyansuggestsUmayya to have good service in Mecca, by giving 100 sheep and 10 lambs to visitors from Syiria. It includes the illocutionary advice that Macca will have good name as long as good service from them as big masters of Mecca. “*Give them a 100!*” is one of imperative word. As directive word of “Give” is imperative

form, because it get someone to do something. Such as Abu sufyan gotten Umayya to give 100 lambs as their welcome and regard to visitors of Mecca. It refers to command categories.

b. Suggestion

The spesifict of suggestion give opinion to second speaker. Where it can be the best choise for him. Here the sample of data.

Datum

Context:

Most of Prophet Muhammad’s family worry about Muhammad’s lesson. Include uncle who keepKabbah which contain of Jahiliyah gods. He is one of Jahiliyah God keeper. He discusses with the women who has one job with him.She advices to stop him because Prophet Muhammad is his nephew.

Conversation (00.11.55)

- Women : Why did Muhammad come down here?**Why don't you stop him?**He is your nephew  
Uncle : Maybe he will change!  
Women : Change?,40 years old, Its unnatural

Mecca has 360 gods. It’s possible for them to change 360 gods with one God. The illocutionary of the women is *hopeness to stop Prophet Muhammad lesson* because he is still one family. It will embarrass them when the society know that the uncle follow the lesson while he is the keeper of Kabbah. It enter to directive function because it gets hearer to do something “**why don't you**”. The women get to uncle to stop Muhammad as the near person. The

c. Warning

It is the similar of command form but it is stronger than it. Although it uses imperative form. Here is the specific datum.

Datum

Context:

Zaid tells about the Prophet Condition after having the first meeting with Gabriel. Zaid describes how afraid Prophet Muhammad is. Most of Muhammad's friend don't believe about this news.

Conversation (00.15.50)

Abu : And you?

Tholib

Zaid : I am his adopted son

Abu : **Be careful** to whom you talk, Tell him his uncle who protected him, when he was a child will protect him still After all, they say the God of Moses spoke to him under the burning bush

Abu Tholib try to convince this news. The illocutionary of sentence about that the speaker wants to hear be careful deliver the news and Abu Tholib influences him to say the truth. He spoke firmly for getting attention and careful of the second speaker.

It enters to directive function because it gets hearer to do something. It gets Zaid to be careful and speak truly. It is warning identify by using expression "**be careful**".

d. Request

The form is such as asking to the second speaking. The first speaker said to the second speaker such as prayer. Here is the datum.

Datum

• Context

Amar is one of friend. He goes home and he meets his parent. In the fact their parent worry about him and Amar tries to explain. Before he explains about Muhammad, he breaks figure (the God).

Conversation (00.23.49)

Amar's Fa : Where were you?  
Have you been with Muhammad again

Amar : What will happen now?

Amar's Fa : It was my fault, **A Forgive him...**

Amar's father asks to apologize about his attitude. It enters to directive function because it gets hearer to do something. Such as the illocutionary of expression that he wants to apologize to his mother about his attitude that he has broken the figure and it is important thing as their God. It is request as apologizing expression by using "**A Forgive him**".

## V. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and discussing the problem in previous chapter, the writer would like to give conclusion.

The conversation of film support to analysis because on average the action of film that direct to Islam doctrine. The film involves pro and contra responds each other figures, so it

will appear the good actions and bad action. Speech act confirm the essential roles in which the intonation of requester, his/her utterance and superficial form and functionalities interwoven within a context of situation. All can be successfully conveyed in any text. It will have understanding between speakers. The present study was aimed at analyzing the illocutionary of directive speech act. The writer finds 4 points of directive assembling in the message Film as Searly (1969). Most of conversation provides it by finding words of directive. Namely, 24 data (52,17%) belong to command, 4 data (8,69%) belong to request, 11 data (23,91%) belong to suggestion, and 7 data (15,21%) belong to warning. So, the amount totals of data are 46. The next table will show about the result. Most of data use directive speech act classification. Actually it provides kind form of sentence includes 37 imperatives, 7 declaratives and 2 interrogatives.

For English linguist pragmatic has large of topic, it will be better if the other new researcher has other object as the analysis. The writer has to understand the theory deeply, in order it can help to have accurate data as the object analysis. Especially speech act, it has interest subgroup to learn. Actually it has similar, but it can be differenced by knowing the identification, category or special word. So it necessary to be careful purposes the object. For the new researcher of directive object, it can be easy if the writer can culture, command and context. These will help them to understand the aim of speaker of analysis. So it will be easy to classify the data as the object of researcher.

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