



AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE *FAULT IN OUR STARS* MOVIE SCRIPT

by:

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ABSTRACT

Pragmatics is branch of linguistics studies that attracts the writer to learn more about it. This study aims to identify the directive speech acts performed in “The Fault in Our Stars” movie script. Moreover, this study investigated how often the direct speech acts performed and which type of directive speech acts that are most frequently used in the movie script. The writer uses qualitative research method by collecting data from read the movie script, analyzing the dialogues of each characters, watch the movie and read the library research. A total of 40 directive speech acts were successfully identified. The result of analysis shows that the illocutionary acts with directive speech acts of suggest is the most frequently in the movie script (3, 50%). The least frequently used locutionary with the directive speech acts of order in the movie script (0, 0%). This study is expected to give some useful insights in understanding what directive speech acts is. The writer hopes people can not only produce speech acts in their daily activities, but also understand why and how people react or response directive speech acts.

Keywords: *Directive speech acts, movie script, dialogues, qualitative.*



INTRODUCTION

Language is a system, language is communication tools which built from the customs that are closely related to the place is located. People from different customs may speak different dialect or language. Every country or region has a different cultural which has influences to the language in that country or region. According to Halliday (1973), stated the purpose of language functions are instrumental function, regulatory function, representation function, the function of interaction, private function, heuristic function, and imaginative function.

In communication, we need partner or hearer to make our communication efficiently. Speaker and hearer usually use the same language to communicate so the message can get across easily. But in some communication case, the speaker could not get their message across due to a different cultural or divergences. Divergences may result the hearer get misunderstanding of what the speaker is talking about. Moreover, the message that may not deliver to be easily. Based on the case, it's possible to learn speech acts, so we can implement them in the daily social interaction of our life. Moreover, speech acts is the part of pragmatics.

Speech act refers to utterance and speech acts are the basic or the minimal units of linguistics communication. The study investigated the use of directive speech acts in the movie script. The movie script entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* by Josh Boone. The following research of the study are; How to analyze locutionary acts in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script? How to analyze illocutionary acts in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script? How to analyze perlocutionary acts in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script?

The aims of the study are; to make the reader understand more about directive speech acts, the reader also can learn about words and utterances. The reader can learn about speech acts by observing literary work, such as poem, movie, magazine, newspaper, and movie script, and the writer hopes the reader is not only can read or analyze the directive speech acts in the literary work, but also can make a literary work by using speech acts as the element.



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

There are some theories underpinning this resume. Most of them are related to pragmatics, speech acts, speech acts classification, and definition of script. Each of them is explained below.

a. Definition of Pragmatics

People cannot really understand the nature of a language unless they understand how it is used in communication. It is important for people to understand language because it always expresses ideas, thought, feelings, and the speaker's intention. One branches of linguistics which studies language as being used is called pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. *Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning*. Similarly, according to Yule (1996:3), this approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

b. Speech Acts

According to Searle (1976: 16), speech acts are the basic or the minimal units of linguistics communication. Furthermore, Austin (1960: 52) added that speech acts refers to an utterance and also the total in which the utterance is issued. Moreover, according to Yule (1996) stated, speech acts is action performed via utterances. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance.



On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. There is first a **locutionary act**, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly we don't produce well-performed utterances with no purpose. We form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. This is the second dimension, or the **illocutionary act**. The illocutionary acts is performed via the communicative purpose. We do not, of course, simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. This is the third dimension, the **perlocutionary act** (Yule, 1996).

c. **Speech Acts Classification**

According to Yule (1996: 53), one general classification system lists five types of general function performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives.

According to Yule (1996), declaration are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. Representatives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Directives are those kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, and suggestions. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.

d. **The Definition of Script**

According to Longman Dictionary of American English, script is written form of a play, film, or broadcast. In addition, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI, 2007) script is “Karangan yang masih ditulis oleh tangan, karangan seseorang sebagai karya hasil, bahan-bahan berita yang siap di set” [The framework that still written by hand by someone as the work proceeds, the news materials prepared in a set] (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 2007).

METHOD



This research used qualitative descriptive research as the research design. The writer chose *The Fault in Our Stars* as the data resource, because in this case, the writer found there is no previous study analyzed literary work, such as movie script. The writer collected the data and made table to classify the data. Analysis on locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts aspects of directive speech acts was described in each category.

All the data collected from this research are tabulated and analyzed based on their directive speech acts sub-categories. Directive speech acts consists of four categories, i.e. commands, suggests. Orders, and requests. Then it was described by applying the theory related to the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The table data is the directive speech acts table. The table consists of character analysis of each characters, based on the *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script, and also the dialogues that interpreted directive speech acts. Speech acts Colum; Locutionary acts (LC), illocutionary acts (ILC), and perlocutionary acts (PLC), and sub-categories of directive speech acts; suggest (S), orders (O), Commands (C), and request (R).

No	Character	Dialogues	Speech Acts			Sub-Categories			
			LC	ILC	PLC	S	O	C	R
1	<i>Give it a chance, who knows you might even find it enlightening</i>	Doctor Maria	√			√			
2	<i>yeah. We are going downstairs. Bye</i>	Augustust Waters	√						√
3	<i>come on, we've been through this. You need to</i>	Mrs. Lancaster	√					√	



	<i>go, you need to make friends, and be teenager.</i>								
4	<i>Don't hit that!</i> <i>Don't hit that!</i>	Augustus Waters	√						√
5	<i>she may have forwarded that email on to Van Houten. Shall I continue?</i>	Augustus	√						√
6	<i>How would you like to go on a picnic with me?</i>	August	√						√
7	<i>we are here you for you Hazel</i>	All support grop		√		√			
8	<i>You cannot make me</i>	Hazel		√				√	
9	<i>he's got to be hurting her boob.</i>	Hazel		√				√	
10	<i>You can let go sweetie, don't be afraid.</i>	Mrs. Lancaster		√		√			
11	<i>Yeah. Make yourself at home.</i>	Augustus		√		√			
12	<i>take it off</i>	Hazel		√		√			



13	<i>all right. See you soon</i>	Hazel		√					√
14	<i>Let me show you something</i>	Augustus		√					√
15	<i>stop it! Do not.. He isn't my.. Mom, focus! We're talking about Amsterdam.</i>	Hazel		√				√	
16	<i>They have doctors in Amsterdam, and cancer</i>	Hazel		√		√			
17	<i>You are stage four.</i>	Dr. Maria		√				√	
18	<i>there is no smoking on this plane or any plane</i>	Stewardess		√				√	
19	<i>we are just friends</i>	Hazel		√		√			
20	<i>your table, Mr. and Mrs. Waters.</i>	Waiter		√		√			
21	<i>and sir, something tells me we are going to need a little bit more of this.</i>	Augustus		√				√	
22	<i>You are</i>	Lidewij		√				√	



	<i>American</i>								
23	<i>I am not going anywhere with that man.</i>	Hazel		√		√			
24	<i>there are many stairs. Steep stairs</i>	Lidewij		√				√	
25	<i>don't worry, take your time.</i>	Augustus		√		√			
26	<i>Gus, get over yourself</i>	Hazel		√		√			
27	<i>they are gonna stop the chemo</i>	Mrs. Waters		√				√	
28	<i>hey, it's a good life, Hazel Grace.</i>	Augustus		√		√			
29	<i>losing you, that is going to hurt like hell. But you of all people know it's possible to live with pain. Just do it</i>	Mrs. Lancaster		√				√	
30	<i>I'll see you soon. Drive safe.</i>	Mrs. Lancaster		√				√	
31	<i>your turn Gus</i>	Patrick				√			√
32	<i>Mom, look at this! Come here!</i>	Hazel Grace				√		√	



	<i>Come here!</i> <i>Come here!</i>								
33	<i>can you just get in the car, please?</i>	Mrs. Lancaster			√		√		
34	<i>no, thank you. I think we'll have the check.</i>	Augustus			√				√
35	<i>Please come in.</i>	Lidewij			√				√
36	<i>Uh, Lidewij, Bomfalleralla immediately.</i>	Van Houten			√				√
37	<i>Hazel Grace, egg me!</i>	Augustus			√				√
38	<i>Something is wrong. You gotta.. Can you come? Can you come and help me?</i>	Augustus			√				√
39	<i>hazel, can I get a hand here?</i>	Isaac			√				√
40	<i>I don't want to read anything. Can you just get out of my car? Please get out of</i>	Hazel			√			√	

	<i>my car!</i>								
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Table 1: Analysis of Speech Acts and Directive Speech acts

The table was presented data finding through the study. Based on the data the most frequently of directive speech act is request with 3, 50% percentage. The next frequently is suggests with total 2,33% percentage in the movie script, the least frequently is order with 0,0% percentage.

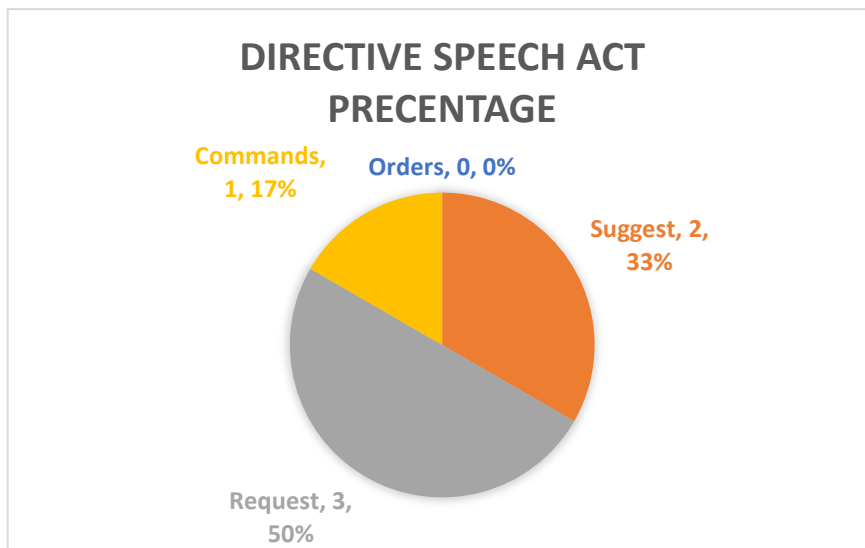


Figure 1. Directive Speech Act Percentage.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the directive speech act are frequently performed in the movie script. It can be seen from the tables in the previous chapter that elaborate the use of directive speech acts. The diagram show that 40 directive speech act are performed in the movie script. The diagram summary show that directive speech act of request is the most frequently in the movie script (3, 50%). The percentage shows the most frequently used directive speech acts by calculating the percentage of each category of directive speech acts. While the least used directive speech acts are the directive speech act of order (0%).

Suggestion



The writer hopes that many people will benefit from watching the movie not just for entertainment but also for study. Many literary works can be learned, such as magazine, poems, movie, and also movie script itself. The study in this thesis focused on the directive speech acts. More comprehensive research on the aspects of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts in this movie script will be very interesting to do. Through this study will have better understanding why and how people react or response directive speech acts based on their perspective. People not only can produce the speech acts, but also make some interesting literary works through speech acts.

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