



**DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT
IN HARLEY QUINN'S DIALOGUES
FROM "SUICIDE SQUAD" MOVIE**

A FINAL PROJECT

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state that this project was compiled by me without taking the results of research from other researchers at any university, S-1, S-2 and S-3 or diplomas. In addition, I ensure that I do not take material from the work of others except for reference.

Semarang, 2 January 2019

Grace Evagline Gohi

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Don’t be afraid to speak up for yourself. Keep fighting for your dreams!”

-Gabby Douglas-

This project is dedicated to my parents, my dear friends for their support and love.

APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

In communication, human can use utterance or act to deliver their message. This study analyzes a character in the Suicide Squad movie named Harley Quinn. This study aims to show the types of Directive Illocutionary Act in Quinn’s Speech Acts and to explain the factors influencing her choice of using the Directive Illocutionary

Act. In this descriptive qualitative research, the writer uses non-participant observation as a method of collecting data. Furthermore, the writer also used the Identity Method analyze the data. The result shows that there are three kinds of Directive Illocutionary Act in Quinn's utterances. Those are 'asking', 'commanding', and 'suggesting' Speech Acts. In addition, the factor influencing Quinn in using Directive Illocution Act is "intentional" because she intentionally wants something to happen.

Keywords: Speech Act, Directive Illocutionary Act

1. Introduction

One of human necessities is to interact with others to fulfil their need. To do so, human needs language as a communication tool in their interaction. In communication, human can use utterance or act to deliver their message. A speaker acts as the sender of the message and a hearer receives the intended message, vice versa. Thus, participants of communication are for both sender and recipient of the message. The communication can run smoothly if both sender and recipient understand the message.

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics studies the meaning behind human interaction in their communication. The action done via utterances is called speech act. Yule (1996) classifies speech acts into locutionary, perlocutionary, and illocutionary. Locutionary act is the basic act of producing the utterance, illocutionary act is the performative act caused by the force of the utterances, while perlocutionary act is the real action caused by someone which may affect the hearer.

One of interesting phenomena in the illocutionary act is directive illocutionary act. While Austin (1962:12) defines illocutionary act as a “speech act used to get someone else to do something”, Searle (1969) defines directive illocutionary act as “an illocutionary act that aims to produce an effect in the form of the action taken by the speaker”.

Directive illocutionary act which is used to get someone to do something does not occur only by giving an order or making a request. There are various types of utterance that can be performed through the directive illocutionary act such as requesting, asking, commanding, suggesting, advising, inviting, etc.

This study is conducted by analysing the directive illocutionary act of Harley Quinn's utterance in "Suicide Squad" movie. Harley Quinn develops a mental disorder called Stockholm Syndrome. This syndrome is typified by clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotion regulation. It is also seen in the patient's behavior reflecting a dysfunction of psychological, biological, or developmental processes underlying mental functioning (Meisel, 2012:14).

There are 3 (three) questions in this study "What kind of sentence did Harley Quinn use to express Directive Illocutionary Act?", "What type of Directive Illocutionary Act she used in her utterance?", and "What is the act expressed in the utterances?"

Harley Quinn, played by Margot Robbie, is a psychiatrist who gets Stockholm syndrome when she handled a criminal named Joker and fell in love with him. It is an emotional attachment to a captor formed by the hostage as a result of the continuous stress, dependence, and needs to cooperate for survival (Bejerot, 1974:486-487).

She commonly produced distinctive utterances in her speech acts to make the receiver performed actions, although sometimes she was just being ignored. It is interesting to analyze this phenomenon to show the types of directive

illocutionary act in Harley Quinn's speech acts and to explain the factors influencing her choice of using the directive illocutionary act.

There are two previous studies related to this research. The first is Lailiyah's study (2015) entitled, "*Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters In Divergent Movie*" which classifies and describes the types and the meaning of directive speech acts of the main characters. The data were collected by using observation method and are analysed by using the contextual method by Subroto (2008). The result shows that there are three types of directive speech acts: direct speech act, indirect speech act and literal speech act.

The second is Kristani's study (2012) entitled, "*An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in The Movie Sleeping Beauty*" which analyses the frequency of directive speech acts and the types of directive speech acts in the movie. The data were collected by using library research and analysed by using qualitative method. The result shows that there are 139 directive speech acts with the most frequent type used is the directive speech act of ordering (21.6%) and the least type used one is the directive speech acts of inviting (0.7%).

Different from those two previous studies, in this study, the writer presents her analysis about particular movie character, Harley Quinn.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics studies the meaning behind human interaction in their communication. The action done via utterances is called speech act. Yule (1996) classifies speech acts into locutionary, perlocutionary, and illocutionary. Locutionary act is the basic act of producing the utterance, illocutionary act is the performative act caused by the force of the utterances, while perlocutionary act is the real action caused by someone which may affect the hearer.

Austin (1962:12) said that when people speak something, they also do something or make an act called speech act. Speech act focuses on how the meaning and action are related to a language. We can say that speech act is the study of the intended speaker's meaning when they use the language to perform an act or activities some when someone produce utterances. Austin (1962:93-107) distinguishes three kinds of action as follows.

1. Locutionary Act it is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. Austin (1962) states that locutionary acts are the physical act of producing utterances.
2. Illocutionary Act is the act performed in saying the locution. It contains the intention of the speaker when saying something.
3. Perlocutionary Effect is the effect of the illocutionary act, on the particular occasion of use, has on the hearer.

2.2 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

The writer uses the Illocutionary Act theory by Searle (1969:75) who classifies it into five.

1. Declarative

It is an illocutionary act that changes the world via the utterances, e.g. approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, declaring, dismissing, resigning, naming, etc. (Searle,1969)

2. Representative

It is an illocutionary act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, such as statements of complaining, stating, claiming, reporting, describing, asserting, informing, and arguing, (Searle,1969)

3. Directive

It is an illocutionary act that issues to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. Some examples of this type are commanding, ordering, asking, requesting, suggesting, advising, forbidding, recommending, demanding, assisting, and permitting in which they can be positive or negative. (Searle,1969)

4. Expressive

It is an illocutionary act that states what the speaker feels, that express the psychological states. It can be statements of apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking, and welcoming. (Searle,1969)

5. Commissive

It is an illocutionary act that is used to commit the speaker to do some future action. It expresses what the speaker intends which can be committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, volunteering, etc. (Searle,1969)

2.3 Directive Illocutionary Act

Searle (1969:4) said that the purpose of directive illocutionary act is to make the hearer to do something in the future. This kind of illocutionary act has world to word direction of fit. Some examples of this type are commanding, asking, suggesting, forbidding, etc.

1. Asking

It is directive illocutionary act that is expressed to give an order, get answer or information. Example “Can you close the window?”

2. Commanding

It is directive illocutionary act that is expressed by giving an order without politeness marker. Example “Get off my room!”

3. Prohibiting

It is directive illocutionary that forbid someone to do something. Example “You don’t have to come with me.”

4. Suggesting

It is directive illocutionary act that is used to give plan or idea into somebody’s mind. Example “You should go easy, you took a beating.”

3 Research Method

This study is a descriptive qualitative research which describes the type of directive illocutionary acts in Quinn's speech act and explains the factors influencing its use. The data were 12 utterances of Quinn taken from "Suicide Squad" movie as the primary data sources. The population in this study is all utterances produced by Quinn, while the sample in this study is Quinn's utterances containing certain types of the directive illocutionary acts which are selected by applying Purposive Sampling Technique from Neville (2017) to choose suitable data for the research.

In this study, the writer applies Non-Participant Observation Technique from Sudaryanto (1933) to collect data by observing the behaviour without interacting with participant. Then, the writer uses Note Taking Technique from Mahsun (2015) to categorize and classify the data obtained.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses Identity Method from Sudaryanto (1933) to analyze the meaning of the speaker's utterances and to identify the kinds of directive illocutionary act used. These are some steps done in the study.

1. The writer downloaded the "Suicide Squad" movie from website www.yts.gg
2. The writer watched listens, and transcripts Quinn's utterances containing directive illocutionary acts.
3. The writer classified the directive illocutionary acts based on Searle's Directive Speech Act.
4. The writer drew the conclusion based on the analysis result.

4. Findings and Discussion

In this chapter, the writer presents the result of the data analysis of the types of directive illocutionary act in Quinn's speech acts and the factor influencing their use. Based on the analysis research, directive illocutionary act in Quinn's utterance are realized into two ways namely Direct and Indirect. The following subchapter discusses 11 (eleven) utterances containing 3 (three) types of directive illocutionary act; asking, commanding and suggesting.

4.1 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:55) direct speech acts will happen if there is direct relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance, while indirect speech acts will happen if there is no relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance. Yule also proposed 3 types of direct and indirect speech acts: Declarative, Imperative, and Interrogative. For the functions there are 3 functions: Statement, Question, and Order/Command. In daily conversation this utterance is easier to understand because what is meant directly expressed from utterance itself. Harley shows an example of direct speech act in type of imperative, because her utterance ends by the exclamation mark

a. Direct Speech Acts

Direct Speech Act in imperative sentence as a command/order.

Harley: **Get off me!**

Joker: What do we have here?

Based on the conversation between Harley and Joker, she commands Joker by saying "Get off me!". Harley's utterance is a direct speech in the form of an imperative sentence because the utterance directly commands Joker to release her.

b. Indirect Speech Act

Indirect Speech Act in an interrogative sentence as an asking.

Harley: Hey lady? I lost my Puddin'. **But you can get him back, right?**

Enchantress: I can, my dear. Anything you want.

Harley: You promise?

Enchantress: Yes, child. You need only bow and serve beneath my feet.

Based on the conversation between Harley and Enchantress, Harley asks Enchantress to revive Joker. This type of interrogative sentence has a function as a statement. Harley's utterance is about asking the question, but the purpose of Harley's utterance is a statement. Actually, Harley is not merely asking about Enchantress's ability as she asks Enchantress to revive the Joker.

4.2 Type of Directive Illocutionary Act

1. Asking

In the movie, Quinn performs 3 (three) asking directive illocutionary acts. The first asking asks Griggs to come to her prison cell (Datum 1), the second asking act asks Floyd to deal with the bombs in Floyd and Suicide Squad's necks (Datum 2), and the third asking act asks Enchantress to revive Joker (Datum 3). The 3 (three) asking acts are aimed at Quinn's addressees to do something for her benefit.

a. Datum 1

Quinn : “1Can you come here and tell me that? 2Or are you too scared? 3Come on, I’m bored, play with me.”

In a prison, Griggs, a warden who handles high-level criminals, wants to check Quinn’s situation. Quinn is doing yoga, when Griggs comes and tells her to come down and then teases her.

In this data Harley Quinn used 3 sentences. In the sentence 1 and 2 she used interrogative sentence as function as Directive illocutionary act. In sentence 3 she used imperative sentence as function as Directive illocutionary act.

The word ‘can’ in sentence 1 shows that Quinn wants Griggs to come to her and tell her directly that she has a bad physical appearance. However, what she truly asks is Griggs comes to her cell so that she can beat him. Sentence 2 ‘are you too scared?’ challenges Griggs to get inside. In fact, it is Quinn’s trap for Griggs to do what she asks. Sentence 3 “I’m bored, play with me” is used to stressed her asking Griggs to come inside.

The directive illocutionary act a. “can you come here and tell me that?” and b. “come on, I’m bored, play with me” are used to directly ask Griggs to come to her cell and trigger or stimulate his to come inside the prison cell.

b. Datum 2

Quinn : “Always. 4What about the shit in our necks?”

During the mission, Floyd planned to abandon the mission that Waller assigned to them. Floyd asked Quinn to join him annihilating the SEALS member, as well as Flag. Quinn did not refuse, but she asked him about how to counter the

thread that Waller put if they disobeyed (Flag will activated the explosives injected in Suicide Squad necks).

In sentence 4 she used imperative sentence as function as Directive illocutionary act. The sentence 'what about the shit in our neck' shows that Quinn is asking whether the micro explosive bombs in their necks will kill them all. It means that, Quinn asks Floyd to do something before Flag killed them.

The asking directive illocutionary act "what about the shit in our neck?" is used to ask Floyd to give her advice about the critical situation.

c. Datum 3

Quinn : "Hey lady? Um, I lost my Puddin'. But you can get him back, right?"

Harley asked Enchantress if she could return Joker back to life. Enchantress confirmed her ability and promised to do that Harley Quinn agreed to obey Enchantress.

In sentence 5, "you can get him back, right?" is a statement that functions as Directive illocutionary act. The utterance 'you can get him back' means that Quinn asks whether Enchantress can bring back the dead. Actually, Quinn is not merely asking about Enchantress ability as she asks Enchantress to revive Joker.

The asking directive illocutionary act "Hey lady? Um, I lost my Puddin'. But you can get him back, right?" is used to ask Enchantress for a help to resurrect Joker.

2. Commanding

Quinn's performs 2 (two) commanding directive illocutionary acts. The first commanding act forces Joker to release her (Datum 4). The second commanding

act forces Joker to stop the car to prevent them falling into the river. The 2 (two) commanding acts are done to avoid everything Quinn fears to happen.

a. Datum 4

Quinn : “Get off me!”

Quinn who is still working as a psychiatrist is being kidnapped by Joker just after she helps Joker to get out of the prison. Being disappointed at what Joker does, Quinn commands Joker to be released.

The sentence 6 is imperative sentences that function as Directive Illocutionary Act. The utterance “get off me!” commands Joker to let her go. Moreover, when Quinn emphasizes her talk on the word ‘off’, she wants to force Joker to release her. Unfortunately, Joker refuses it since he wants to torture her.

The commanding directive illocutionary act “Get off me” is used to command the Joker to release her.

b. Datum 5

Quinn : “Come on, Puddin’. Do it!”

Quinn : “Batsy, Batsy, Batsy. Stupid Bat, you’re ruining date night! Puddin’ Puddin’⁸ I can’t swim!”

Quinn and Joker are driving in Gotham City in a quiet night. When Quinn asks Joker to increase the speed, unexpectedly, Batman pursues them so that there was a chasing action until they are all finally plunges into the river.

The sentence 7 is an imperative sentence that functions as Directive illocutionary Act. The phrase, ‘do it!’, commands Joker to speed up because it is fun for her. Joker responds it by increasing the speed. The sentence ‘I can’t swim’ shows that Quinn will not be able to swim if the car goes into the river. This

sentence actually commands Joker to hit the car brake in prevent the car from falling into the river.

The sentence 8 is an imperative sentence that functions as Directive illocutionary Act. The commanding directive illocutionary act “Come on, Puddin’. Do it!” is used to command Joker to increase the speed.

3. Suggesting

Quinn perform 3 (three) suggestion directive illocutionary acts. The first suggestion act suggests Captain Boomerang to work together with her to defeat their enemies, the second suggestion act suggests Killer Croc to have a drink, and the third suggestion act suggests Waller to thank Suicide Squad. The 3 (three) suggestion acts are given for someone to do something.

a. Datum 6

Quinn : “So, ’I’m thinking if we move together, we can kill all these guys and go our separate ways, yeah?”

Quinn approached Captain Boomerang to give an idea to get away from Flag and his troops.

Sentence 9 is a statement that functions as Directive Illocutionary Act. The utterance “if we move together, we can kill all these guys and go our separate ways, Yeah?” suggests Captain Boomerang to work together with her instead of working individually to combat Flag and his troops.

The suggesting directive illocutionary act “if we move together, we can kill all these guys and go our separate ways, Yeah?” is used to give suggestion to Captain Boomerang to work together.

b. Datum 7

Quinn : “K.C., it’s the end of the world. ¹⁰Have a drink with us.”

After arguing with Flag about the mission, Suicide Squad left Flag and his troops. Then, they enter a building and mingle inside. Quinn offers drinks to her team including Killer Croc, but Killer Croc refuses it because he thinks that drinking is useless. Quinn advises Killer Croc to relax.

Sentence 10 is an imperative sentence that functions as Directive Illocutionary Act. Since Quinn reminds Killer Croc that it is the end of the world, she suggests Killer Croc to enjoy life before he dies by drinking. The phrase ‘have a drink with us’ is a suggestion for Killer Croc to relax rather than to think about their mission. That suggestion is successful because Killer Croc says ‘beer’ which means he wants to drink a beer.

The suggesting directive illocutionary act ‘have a drink with us’ is used to suggest Killer Croc to relax and enjoy drinking.

c. Datum 8

Quinn : “We just saved the world. ¹¹A ‘thank you’ would be nice.”

After Quinn and Suicide Squad manage to defeat Enchantress, they think that Waller, the person in charge of Quinn and her team, had been killed in the chaos caused by Enchantress. When they discover that Waller is still alive, Waller threatens them by saying that if they do not return to prison they will be killed by the bombs in their neck. Quinn, who is disappointed to hear that, advises Waller to thank them first for killing Enchantress before they go back to the prison.

Sentence 11 is a statement that functions as Directive Illocutionary Act. The utterance “A ‘thank you’ would be nice,” suggests Waller, to thank Quinn and her team after they save the world from Enchantress. Thus, Waller should be grateful to Quinn and her team. The suggestion is successful since Waller responds Quinn by saying ‘thank you’.

The suggesting directive illocutionary act “A ‘thank you’ would be nice,” is used to suggest Waller about giving her gratitude to Suicide Squad.

5. Result

Based on the data analysis, the result shows that there are three kinds of directive illocutionary act in Harley Quinn’s utterances in the “Suicide Squad” movie. Those are ‘asking’, ‘commanding’, and ‘suggesting’ speech acts. Asking is expressed to give an order and to get answer or information. In the 3 (three) asking acts, the speaker asks her addressee to do something for her benefit. Commanding is expressed to give an order without politeness marker. In the 2 (two) commanding acts, the speaker makes sure that the things she fears do not happen. Suggesting is an act to give plans or ideas into somebody’s mind. In the 3 (three) suggesting acts, the speaker gives an idea to Suicide Squad as a suggestion act.

From the finding, the writer concludes that the factor influencing Quinn in using directive illocution act is "intentional" because she intentionally wants something to happen. It means that there is something that she planned wanted to do.

APPENDIX

NO	Harley Utterances	Types of Sentence	Category of Speech Act	Type Of Directive Illocutionary Act	Function
1	Can you come in here and tell me that?	Imperative	Indirect	Asking	Request
2	Or are you too scared?	Interrogative	Direct	Asking	Question
3	Come on, I'm bored. I'm bored, play with me.	Imperative	Direct	Asking	Request
4	Always. What about the shit in our necks?	Intrognative	Indirect	Asking	Question
5	Get off me!	Imperative	Direct	Command	Order
6	Hey lady? I lost my Puddin'. But you can get him back, right?	Imperative	Indirect	Asking	Statement
7	Stupid Bat, you're ruining date night! Puddin'. Puddin' I can't swim!	Imperative	Indirect	Command	Order
8	So, I'm thinking if we move together, we can kill all these guys and go our separate ways. yeah?	Imperative	Indirect	Suggesting	Statement
9	K.C., it's the end of the world. Have a drink with us.	Imperative	Indirect	Suggesting	Statement
10	We just saved the world. A "thank you" would be nice.	Imperative	Indirect	Suggesting	Statement
11	Come on, Puddin'. Do it !	Imperative	Direct	Command	Order

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