



DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *DI BALIK 98* MOVIE

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly confirm that this project entitled “Directive Speech Act Performed by The Characters in *Di Balik 98* Movie” has been compiled by myself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone’s work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, 23 July 2019

Anindita Devi Prasanti

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Dream, though your beginning may be humble, may the end be prosperous.”

BTS’ So Far Away

“When things get hard, stop for a while and look back and see how far you’ve come. Don’t forget how rewarding it is. You are the most beautiful flower, more than anyone else in this world”

Kim Taehyung of BTS

“Maybe I made a mistake yesterday. But yesterday’s me is still me. I am who I am today with all my faults. Tomorrow I might be a bit wiser, and that’s me too.”

RM of BTS

APPROVAL

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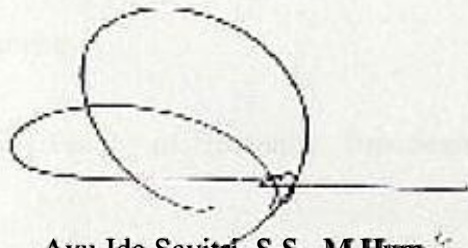
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I realize that this project is far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this project better.

Finally, I expect that this project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about linguistics in contact and its effect for the society.

Semarang, 23 July 2019

Anindita Devi Prasanti

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ABSTRACT

The speech act consists of five categories, one of them is a directive speech act. This study aims to identify the directive speech act performed by the characters in the demonstration scene of *Di Balik 98* movie. This study used a qualitative method in which the data collected by watching the movie and transcribe the dialogue performed by the characters. The collected data is classified based on the felicity condition of directive speech act. A total of 68 directive speech acts were distinguished. The result is that I found 31 utterances of order as the type mostly used by the demonstrators, then followed by request (20) utterances, then warning (9) utterance, and the least one is advice (8).

Keyword: pragmatics, speech act, directive, utterance, movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication device. It is used to express people's ideas. Language plays an important role in the communication process. In daily communication, people always connect. Communication can be done in two ways, written and spoken. Spoken communication demands the presence of the speaker and hearer. It requires the speaker and the hearer to understand each other. Therefore, both of the speaker and the hearer should pay attention to the possible actions which may appear through the speaker's utterance. The speaker may express something through his/her utterance, or the speaker has some intentions from his or her utterance. Hence, the speaker's utterance might affect the hearer to do something.

Communication is also found in the movie. Through the movie, the author comes up with ideas and emotions presented in a dialogue between the characters. The character's dialogue contains a speech act that can be analyzed. The analysis is done to show the intention of each utterance performed by the characters of the movie. In this study, I discuss some dialogues which contain directive speech acts between the characters of a historical Indonesian movie entitled *Di Balik 98*. *Di Balik 98* is a movie whose story is based on the history of Indonesia. The movie tells a story in the year of 1998. There was a tragedy in Indonesia that resulted in the fall of the presidency of Soeharto, who ruled the country tyrannically for 32 years.

Research on directive speech acts in films has been conducted by Muhartoyo and Kelly Kristanti (2013) and Laily Af'idah (2017). Muhartoyo &

Kelly Kritanti researched "Directive Speech Act in the Movie *Sleeping Beauty*" and Laily Af'idah was on "Directive Speech Acts Performed by the Main Character Thomas and the Character's Responses in the Movie *The Maze Runner* (2014) Movie". This study shows that 139 directive speech acts occurred in the movie. The directive speech act mostly uttered in the movie are ordering (21,6%), while the least ones are inviting (0,7%).

The second study aims to describe the type of directive performed by the main character Thomas and to describe the preference structure from the character toward the directive uttered by Thomas (Afidah, 2017). There are five types of directive performed by Thomas: advice, command, order, question, and request. "Question" occurs more than other directives. Related to Thomas' directive, each character of the movie has their responses. They are accepting and rejecting that belong to the term of preference structure.

However, none of these studies made an analysis using felicity conditions. I decided to make an analysis based on the felicity condition.. Based on my observation, the movie used many directive speech acts and it inflicts a question of what types of directives speech act used by the characters of the movie.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:47), the speech act is an action performed via utterances. Austin (1975) argues that speech act consists of three related acts. The first is the locutionary act, which is the basic act of the utterance. The second is the illocutionary act, which is the purpose of the utterance. Then, the last one is the perlocutionary act, which is the effect of the speaker's utterance.

Based on Yule (1996:53), there are five types of speech acts, which are representatives, commissives, declarations, expressive and directives. Representatives are the utterances that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not, such as statements of fact, assertions, conclusion, description, etc. Commissives are the utterances that commit the speaker to do future actions. Commissives include promises, pledges, threats, etc. Declarations are the utterances that change the world via the speaker's utterance. In some cases, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context to perform the declaration appropriately, e.g. blessing, declaring war, firing from employment, etc. Expressives means utterances that express the psychological state of the speaker, e.g. thanking, congratulating, and apologizing. Directives are the utterances used by the speaker to get someone else to do something, these include commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and warnings. Requests and orders are similar. Both utterances have the same goal, to get the hearer to do something, but in order, the speaker has an

authority. Advising is utterance from the speaker that tells what is best for hearer. A warning is an utterance from the speaker that makes the hearer take evasive action.

2.2 Felicity Condition

Felicity conditions are the necessary condition that must be fulfilled for an utterance and the criteria that must be satisfied for a speech act to achieve its purpose. These conditions carried out if the act is to be said appropriate or inappropriate to achieve its purpose. For example, if a servant says to the queen "Open the window", it becomes infelicity or inappropriate, but if the queen says "Open the window" to the servant, there is no infelicity. Searle (1980, pp.322-323) suggests four types of felicity conditions, propositional content, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition.

Propositional content is a condition that guides the participants to fulfill the actions expressed by their performative utterances. Preparatory condition is a condition that determines the appropriate settings in which performative utterance should be utter. Sincerity condition is a condition that deals with the psychological aspects of the participants such as feelings, intentions, and thoughts, Essential condition is a condition which commits speakers to undertake the actions expressed by their performative utterances.

Each type of directives speech act has a felicity condition. Requests, warnings, advice, and orders have their characteristics of felicity condition. Searle (1969, pp:66-67) proposes the felicity condition of request, warning,

and advise. There is also another linguist that propose felicity condition, Cook (1989, p:36) proposes the felicity condition of an order.

Request

Propositional Content : Future act A of H

Preparatory Condition : 1. H is able to do A.S believes H is able to do A.
2. It is not obvious to both S and H that H will do A in the normal course of events of his own accord.

Sincerity Condition : S wants H to do A

Essential Condition : Counts as an attempt to get H to do A

Warning

Propositional Content : Future event or state, etc., E

Preparatory Condition : 1. H has reason to believe E will occur and is not in H's interest
2. It is not obvious to both S and H that E will not be in H's best interest

Sincerity Condition : S believes E is not in H's best interest

Essential Condition : Counts as an undertaking to the effect that E is not in H's best interest

Advice

Propositional Content : Future act A of H

Preparatory Condition : 1. H has some reason to believe A will benefit H
2. It is not obvious to both S and H that H will do A in the normal course of events

Sincerity Condition : S believes A will benefit H

Essential Condition : Counts as an undertaking to the effect that A is in H's best interest.

Order

Propositional Content : Future A of H

Preparatory Condition : 1. The sender believes the action should be done
2. The receiver has the ability to do the action
3. The receiver has the obligation to do the action
4. The sender has the right to tell the receiver to do the action.

Sincerity Condition : S wants H to do A

Essential Condition : Counts as an attempt to get H to do A

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Types of Research

In this study, I used a descriptive-qualitative method. Kothari (1990:2) stated that the characteristic of descriptive research is that the researcher cannot control the variables. The researcher can only report what has happened or what was happening. The analyzed data are written in a descriptive form, not in a number or variable (Sudaryanto, 1993:62). This study is descriptive because I described the felicity condition of the character's utterances in the movie.

Kothari (1990) mentioned that the qualitative research in the behavioral sciences aims to discover the underlying motives of human behavior, such as various factors which motivate people to behave in some manner or which make people like or dislike. This study is qualitative since I collected the data then interprets the meaning of the character's utterances using Searle's felicity condition.

3.2 Method of Collecting Data

In this study, I took the primary data from Lukman Sardi's first movie entitled *Di Balik 98*, which was downloaded from Youtube. In order to take the data, I transcribed the dialogue after I watched the movie. Arykunto (1998:15) stated that population is the entire subject. The population of this study are all utterances from the characters of the movie. Sample is a subclass of target population that the researcher needs to identify and it has sixty-eight (68)

sample of directive speech acts. Then, I took one of each that represents request, warning, advice, and order to be analyzed.

3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

In order to analyze the data of the study, I took some steps to arrange the analysis. First, I transcribed the dialogues or the utterances made by the characters of the movie. Second, I categorized the data whether they belong to a directive speech act. After that, I classified them into some types of directive speech act, such as request, order, warning, or advice. Then the last step is classifying the data using felicity condition which consists of its propositional content, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition.

4. DISCUSSION

In this study, I found sixty-eight (68) directives which consist of thirty-one (31) orders, twenty (20) requests, nine (9) warnings, and eight (8) advices. Based on the findings, I analyzes and describes the utterance of directive speech act performed by the characters of the movie using the felicity condition from Searle and Cook. The description of the data provided as follows: request (4.1), warning (4.2), advice (4.3), and order (4.4)

4.1 Request

Daniel	: “Apaan ini?”
Diana	: “Udah pakai aja.”
Daniel	: “Yaelah...”
Diana	: “Hehehe...”
Daniel	: “Bukan slayernya yang penting Di, tapi hatinya.”

Student Coordinator : “Temen-temen, kita akan mulai jalan sekarang.
Tolong semua yang rapi ya.”

The previous conversation occurred when the demonstrators, who were the students of Trisakti University, gathered on the campus. To start their march to Indonesia’s People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR), the Student Coordinator needs to direct the participants of the demonstration. The Student Coordinator said, “*Tolong semua yang rapi ya*” means that he wants everyone to be neat because they come with a peace demonstration. Student Coordinator’s utterance “*Tolong semua yang rapi ya*” (Please, every one be neat) is a request because it fulfills all the felicity conditions of a request.

a. Propositional Content

The utterance requires the hearer to do future acts. Thus, the hearer, the participants of the demonstration, required to do the action as the Student Coordinator (the speaker) said.

b. Preparatory Condition

1. The rest of the college students who participate in the demonstration are the hearer, and the Student Coordinator as the speaker says “*Tolong semua yang rapi ya*” because he believes that the hearer can do the action.
2. It is also not obvious to the Student Coordinator and the other participants of the demonstration that the participants of the demonstration will do the action on their own accord.

c. Sincerity Condition

The Student Coordinator wants the participants of the demonstration to be neat. From the beginning, this demonstration is a peaceful action. The Student Coordinator says “*Tolong semua yang rapi ya*” so that he can easily direct the participants of the demonstration when they start their march to the building of Indonesia’s People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR).

d. Essential Condition

The utterance expressed by the Student Coordinator was counted as an attempt to get the hearer, the participants of the demonstration, to do the action.

4.2 Warning

Wiranto : “Terimakasih kepada Pak Kostrad”

Prabowo : (nodded)

Wiranto : “Yang dengan pengerahan pasukannya telah membuat kota Medan kembali kondusif”

(a demonstration scene when the demonstrators marched on the road)

Wiranto : **“Jangan sampai jatuh korban lagi”**

The conversation happened when the Indonesian Armed Force (ABRI) planned to handle the demonstration. General Wiranto, the Commander of Indonesian Armed Force thanked Prabowo because Prabowo successfully handled the demonstration in Medan. General Wiranto then warned his subordinates to carefully handle the demonstration in Jakarta so that there were no more casualties. The utterance “*Jangan sampai jatuh korban lagi*”, is a warning

because it is in line with Searle's felicity condition of warn. According to Searle, the felicity conditions of warn is as follows.

a. Propositional Content

The utterance from General Wiranto concerns to an event that would occur in the future.

b. Preparatory Condition

1. The speaker thinks that the future event might happen. In this case, the speaker, General Wiranto, believed that during the demonstration there would be a possibility of casualties.

2. The speaker also believed that the event was not in the hearer's interest.

This means that the hearer did not want the event to occur.

c. Sincerity Condition

The speaker believed that the hearer also did not want anymore victims during the demonstration. It was not in the hearer's interest because if there were victims during the demonstration, the one who would be blamed was the Indonesian Armed Force. This is because they had the responsibility to control the demonstration, to protect the citizen, and to prevent the demonstration to become chaos.

d. Essential Condition

The utterance counts as an undertaking to the effect of that the event is not in the hearer's interest.

4.3 Advice

- Rahman : “Minum kopi dulu, biar rileks. Jarang-jarang lihat pasukan banyak keadaan tetap santai”
- Bagus : “Ya berarti doa kamu semalem dikabulkan, Man”
- Rahman : “Jangan nyindir, situ harusnya seneng, kalo kita bentrok kan bentrok sama rakyat sendiri. **Ni cuma saran, Gus, mumpung lagi santai, coba aja lagi, bilang aja minta ijin**”
- Bagus : “Hehh...”
- Rahman : “Kenapa? Lo nyerah?”
- Bagus : “Ya nggaklah, Man. Ya cuma males aja rebut-ribut lagi. Bingung, Man”

The conversation above occurred when Rahman and Bagus were on duty at Monument National to escort an event from Muhammadiyah’s figure, Amien Rais. However, that morning on May 20, 1998, the event was suddenly canceled. Due to the relaxed conditions at Monument National, Rahman tried to advice Bagus to ask permission from their Commander again to find his missing wife. Actually, Bagus tried to ask permission before, but failed.

a. Propositional Content

The utterance from Rahman requires the hearer to do future act. In this event, Bagus, as the hearer, has the responsibility to do the action.

b. Preparatory Condition

1. Bagus has reason to believes that the action will benefit him. There will be a possibility that Bagus will get permission from his Commander to find his missing wife, since the Indonesian Armed Force did not have massive activity
2. It is not obvious for the Rahman and Bagus that Bagus will try to ask for permission from his Commander to find his missing wife in the normal course of events.

c. Sincerity Condition

Rahman, as the speaker, believes that his utterance will bring benefits to Bagus. He believes that if Bagus tried to ask for permission from his Commander, there may be a chance for Bagus to find his missing wife.

d. Essential Condition

Rahman's utterance counted as an undertaking the effect that the action is in Bagus' interest.

4.4 Order

- Chief of staff : "Gimana keadaan?"
Dayu : "Aman, Pak. Tapi adeknya Salma..."
Salma : "Pak, saya harus ke Trisakti, Pak"
Chief of Staff : "Nggak mungkin, Salma"
Salma : "Adek saya disana, Pak"
Dayu : "Nggak bisa, Ma. Trisakti nggak aman."
Chief of staff : "**Sudah saya putuskan, demi keamanan, semua staff menginap dulu disini malam ini.** Ingat Salma, kamu kan lagi hamil."
Dayu : "Udah, di minum dulu."

The utterance uttered by the Chief of Staff "*Sudah Saya putuskan, demi keamanan, semua staff menginap dulu disini malam ini*" happened because of the Chief of Staff aware of the condition because of the demonstration. So, he wants his staff to stay at the office for their safety. This utterance is order because it fulfills the felicity condition of an order, that will be described as follows.

a. Propositional Content

The bold utterance above shows that the hearer should do a future action. In this case, the hearer who is the presidency staff should do a future action of what the speaker, Chief of Staff, says to them.

b. Preparatory Condition

1. The speaker, Chief of Staff, believes that his staff will be able to do his order.
2. The hearer (staff) can do the action because they have no choice except staying in the office since the demonstration is getting worse.
3. The staffs also have the obligation to fulfill the Chief of Staff's order.
4. Staff's safety is also the Chief of Staff responsibility. So, he has the right to tell his staff to stay at the office that night.

c. Sincerity Condition

The speaker wants the hearer to do the action. In this case, the Chief of Staff, as the speaker, wants his staff to stay at the office because of his staffs' safety is his responsibility.

d. Essential Condition

The utterance expressed by the Chief of Staff above is counted as an attempt to get the hearer (the staff) to do the action.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, I conclude that the characters used four (4) types of directive speech acts. These four types of directives are request, order, warning, and advice. The type mostly used by the characters is order (31 utterances). Then, it was followed by request (20 utterances). The least one was advices that occurred 8 times, while warning had nine utterances.

I used four components of felicity condition proposed by Searle (request, advice, and warning) and Cook (order). Based on the findings, the propositional content is to get hearer to do something. It is occur in request, order, and advice. However, in warning it is about a future event. It means that some events may appear in the future. Then, the preparatory condition is that the speaker believes that the hearer can achieve what the speaker's wants. In this case, each type of the utterances of request, order, warning, and advice are meets to this requirement. Each type of the data also fulfilled the sincerity condition since all of the speakers really hope to the hearer to conduct their wants because the speaker needs to fulfill their responsibility. The last one is essential condition. Request, order, and advice are counted as an attempt to get the hearer to do something, while warning is to prevent future event which may bad for the hearer.

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