DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *ME BEFORE YOU* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to know the types of directive illocutionary act dominantly used in *Me Before You*. The researcher used quantitative and qualitative methods to describe and analyze the most dominant illocutionary act in *Me Before You*. The result showed that there are six types of Illocutionary acts that are used in this movie. There are advising (36%), commanding (24.5%), requesting (22%), admonishing (10%), urging (5%) and ordering (2.5%). In conclusion, *the Me Before You* movie contained all types of Illocutionary Acts.

Keywords: Directive, Illocutionary Act, Movie

INTRODUCTION

People can not live life alone in the world without someone else help. People need to interact with each other and communicate in society. Communication among people in the community is crucial. Communication occurs in every aspect of human life, such as politics, economy, culture, and society. According to Alawiyah & Santoso (2020), language is a tool for communicating forms of verbal communication used by humans to communicate and convey their intentions, as written language and spoken language. Communication is the process of transferring or delivering the information from the speaker to the listener. In communication, people use language to communicate and provide information to the listener. Language is the primary communication system for the human species (Rina, 2017).

In English, the utterances are commonly given more specific instruction and action, such as to request, invitation, complaint, compliment, promise, or apology. According to Fadilah (2019), the acts when the speaker says something is called speech acts. There are kinds of speech acts. They were locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The speech also has some types of utterances. They are declarative, commission, expressive, representative, and directive. Alawiyah & Santoso (2020) stated that pragmatics is a branch of linguistic science that discusses the structure of language as a communication tool between speakers and listeners and refers to the signs of language being discussed.

In this research, the researcher focussed on a directive illocutionary act. The researcher is interested in analyzing the speech act, especially in directive illocutionary acts. Speech acts can be found in conversation. The phenomenon examines the meaning of speakers, context, spoken, meanings communicated or communicated by speaker, and forms of expression according to the social distance that limit the participants involved in conversations, conversation in movie or dialogue and dialogue in a film.

The movie can be an excellent example of a directive illocutionary act because the film contains so much conversation among the characters. There are so many kinds of the movie such as romance, cartoon, action, etc. Researchers will examine romance films and one of the famous romance films is the film Me Before You. It was released on May 23, 2016, in New York, with about 110 minutes. The film is directed by Thea Sharrock.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Actions performed via utterance are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. In linguistic, a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and its effect on the listener. Essentially, it is the actions that the speaker hopes to provoke in their audience. Speech acts might be requests, warnings, promises, apologies, greetings, or directions (Safitri & Utomo, 2020).

According to speech act can be divided into three types. They are the Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary Act. Wulandari et al., (2015) stated that a speech act could be categorized into five types, namely: (a) representative is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth on what he has said (tells something true), for example, stating, reporting, showing, and mentioning; (b) a directive is a speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention that the listener can take action mentioned in his speech (asking the listener to do something the speaker wants), for example, telling, pleading,

demanding, suggesting, challenging; (c) commisive is a speech act that is done with the intention that the words are interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the utterance (assessing), for example, praising, saying thank you, criticizing, complaining; (d) expression is a speech act that binds the speaker carried out what is stated in his words (emphasizing certainty), for example promising, swearing, and threatening; (e) declarative is a speech act that the instructor performs to create something (status, circumstances and so on) that is new or changes the world, for example, deciding, canceling, prohibiting, allowing, and forgiving.

According to Kartika (2017), a movie contained a series of photographic stories that resulted in the illusion of movement and action in real life. A movie is a text containing a string of photographic stories that resulted in the illusion of motion and action in real life. The movie is one of the essential things entertaining the audiences because the movie gives the audio and the visual, which are the unique point of the movie. Nowadays, there are so many kinds of movies such as action, cartoon, anime, action, romance, drama, etc.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study applied mixed methods. The purpose of mixed methods research is to build on the synergy and strength that exists between quantitative and qualitative research methods to understand a phenomenon more fully than is possible using either quantitative or qualitative methods alone. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyze the data. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text in the movie script and quantitative analysis is used to count the percentage of speech acts used to conclude which speech acts are dominantly used in *the Me Before You* movie. The methodology in collecting the data used documentary research. It is conducted when the sources are notes, transcriptions, books, novels, newspapers, magazines, or short stories.

Step in analyzing the data are: 1) watching the movie, in this step the researcher watch in several times; 2) choosing the illocutionary directive acts on the script; 3) analyzing and classifying the utterances from the script such as advising, admonishing, commanding, ordering, etc.; 4) counting the most dominant types of directive illocutionary acts that uttered in *Me Before You* movie script by using this formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \, x \, 100\%$$

Where:

    X = the percentage of the obtained items
    F = the total illocution functions of each type
    N = the total illocution functions from all types

FINDING

There are five-six types of directive illocutionary acts. They are: advising, admonishing, commanding, dismissing, ordering, urging and requesting acts. The Directive Illocutionary Acts found in the *Me Before You* Movie are presented in the following table:

Table 1. The Percentage of Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts Used in *Me Before You* Movie

No.	Directive Illocutionary	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Admonishing	4	10%
2.	Advising	15	36%
3.	Commanding	10	24.5%
4.	Ordering	1	2.5%
5.	Requesting	9	22%
6.	Urging	2	5%
	Total	41	100%

The table above showed the percentage of types of Directive Illocutionary acts used in *the Me Before You* movie. The analysis of speech acts shows that the highest of Directive Illocutionary acts produced in *Me Before You* movie is Advising. It consists of 15 utterances(36%), followed by Commanding, consisting of 10 statements (24.5%). After that, it followed by requesting consist of 9 utterances (22%). Admonishing consists of 4 utterances (10%). Urging consist of 2 utterances (5%) and the lowest is Ordering, it consists of 1 utterance (2.5%).

DISCUSSION

The researcher found 41 utterances that contained Directive Illocutionary acts. There are fifteen times used Advising, ten times used Commanding, nine times used requesting, four times used admonishing, two times used urging, and one time used to order. The researcher also found that the most dominant illocutionary act in this movie is Advising, which consists of fifteen times. The researcher found there are six types of utterances illocutionary acts that are used in this movie.

Communication activities are activities for humans to express themselves, convey information, ideas, and emotions through word symbols. From time to time, humans face social problems whose solutions involve communication activities that are carried out in a better way. The use of language in communicating by taking into account the interlocutor's factors, situations, or circumstances, and the topic of conversation is intended to achieve specific goals (K et al., 2017).

An utterance serves to say or inform something. Besides that, it can also be used to do something. Events like this can form speech acts which are usually

called illocutionary acts. The illocutionary act is referred to as The Act of Doing Something. Illocutionary acts are what the speaker wants to achieve when he says something and can act as stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, asking, and so on (Sagita & Setiawan, 2020).

According to Apriastuti (2017), in creating meaningful communication, knowledge of language alone is not enough, but situational and context factors in language use must be supported. Speech act or speech act is an entity that is central in pragmatics, so that it is essential in pragmatics. Speech acts are the basis for analyzing other pragmatic topics such as presuppositions, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. In a speech event, the speaker must hope that the interlocutor can understand what is being communicated. For this reason, speakers always try to be relevant to the context, clear, easy to understand, solid, concise, not deviating from the problem so as not to waste time from the other person.

CONCLUSION

Me Before You movie contained all types of Illocutionary acts. They are advising, commanding, requesting, admonishing, urging and ordering.

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