

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In directive acts, there is the existence of the speaker's desire to drive his or her audience to do or behave according to what the speaker wants. This is somehow quite selfish and enchanting at the same time, because then if we take a look at what the majority purpose in people using language. Which is to achieve their goal in life, the directive will be mostly the answer. Directives are selfish because not every goal of people's wishes, can and/or should be granted by asking others to do it for them. Yet, are also enchanting because if the hearer is willing to do as the speaker wants, then there must be some triggers or factors of why the directive acts are perceived and granted successfully by the audience. What makes the audience agree to the speaker's directive acts?

Speech acts take part outside the language dimension of communication. People are required both to acquire the language and to have the knowledge to use the language they acquired in order to communicate. The appropriate use of the speech act acquired through the experiences within the culture is extremely important in the phenomenon of the social relationships. "The general nature of the speech act mistake can be stated as follows, using "good" as our example. Calling something good is characteristically praising or commending or recommending it, etc. But it is a fallacy to infer from this that the meaning of "good" is explained by saying it is used to perform the act of commendation".

The point humans have predicate as social being, so in this life always interact with others and their environment in a social context. Inevitably interaction with others is a human need for self. Therefore, communication is an important thing to do. The existence of language will be required in the daily communication practice by the community. "In linguistic language is an agreed vocal symbol system: It is used by members of certain groups of people in collaboration, communication, and self-identifying." It is possible to say that the use of language to convey one's ideas. Not only representing ideas but also social identity, the language humans use.

In other words, the linguistic habits of a person or group will be recognized by others. The language habits of a person or group will be known to others, in others words the habits will naturally associate others with the person or group, or it may be said that a person's or group's linguistic habits will be recognized by someone else, automatically the other will be associated with the habit of the person or group itself. In the study of language, what people do by saying words is called speech acts. Speech acts have three types included, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterances, illocutionary act is the action behind the utterances and perlocutionary act is the effect of utterances to hearer. The Illocutionary Act is one of the types of speech acts that is very elaborate and has got more division than other types, in determining the illocutionary act of an utterance is called enough knowledge about its illocutionary act.

Searle (1979: 23) states that there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Representative focuses on what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directive concerns the speaker wants to audience or someone else to do something, commissive concerns on speaker's commitment to the future action, expressive deals with expression or speaker feels, declarative is related with act having immediately changes.

In social interactions, people use language to express who they are in ways that relate to the distinctive identities of specific social groups and are expressed through speech acts. Speech acts are used in society as if they were a mode of communication. Most people choose to use them, and they are typically found everywhere. When it comes to speech acts, literature is part of language education that has a big effect on students who can think critically about language and challenge the students to understand the culture of society in communicating.

Speech has an important role in human life. People that want to propose to become the leader of an organization can transfer knowledge or at least share any information when there is no way to write. Not only the people who want to become a leader of an organization but also all the people who want to give. Then, Muhartoyo and Kristiani Keilly (2013: 949-966) tells about the directive speech act performed in "Sleeping Beauty" movie. Likewise, it will find out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie.

The movie's dialogue occasionally deviates from the written language's basic rules, but the language's more significant uses nevertheless allow the message to be understood. Additionally, a movie offers very intriguing entertainment elements that could impact viewers' perceptions of its tale. We also learn moral lessons from movies that can be applied to real-life situations. The reasons need to be examined in order to minimize misinterpretation or speakers and listeners need to have an understanding of the concept of meaning.

B. Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the problem above, the limitations of this research are :

1. This research focus on the utterances come from every character of Purple Heart the Movie.
2. This research focused on the functions of directive speech act Purple Heart the Movie.

C. Problem Statement

1. What types of directive speech acts are used in “Purple Heart the movie” ?
2. What are the functions of directive speech acts in “Purple Heart the movie” ?

D. Objective of the Research

To limit the scope of the research, the researcher only discussed the following :

1. To identify the types of directive speech acts used in the "Purple Heart the movie".
2. To describe the functions of directive speech acts find in “Purple Heart the Movie”.

E. Benefit of the Research

1. Theoretically

This research can be used by other writers who conduct similar research as one of their references. Also, this study would contribute in linguistics , especially in speech acts.

2. Practically

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about directive speech acts.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Studying pragmatics is very interesting because it learns the meaning of utterances by involving the context. Pragmatics is the study of which believe is what is communicated is more than what is said. 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 not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It involved such an interpretation of what people mean in the right context and how that context impacts what is said. In this study, we also need to explore what listener implications that speaker utterances.

Here the term language understanding is used in the way favored by workers in artificial intelligence to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal more than knowing the meanings of the words uttered and the grammatical relations between them. Above all, understanding an utterance involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.

We cannot simply judge the meaning through the words people say. Beyond those words, there are some aspects of context that we need to be aware

of. Pragmatics focuses attention on interpretation and meaning by involving contexts of use that include users, intentions, actions, and the cultural environment that influences them.

B. Context of Situation

When we ask the meaning or meaning of a statement to someone, often does not immediately get an answer, but instead get questions back, for example "what was the context first?" Well, from this response means we can conclude that the meaning or purpose of something language or speech is determined by context. Then, what exactly is meant? with context? Why must meaning be determined by context? Are we can't make sense of speech or language without context? To answer these questions let us look at the illustrations. According to Mulyana (2005) in Afiah (2022: 10), context is a situation or setting where communication occurs. Context can be considered as the cause and reason for the occurrence of a conversation or dialogue.

Mom : So, are you leaving for Dieng tomorrow?

Son : Don't worry maam, I have the thick jacket.

There is a conversation between mother and son at home. The mother asked to confirm whether her son was leaving to Dieng. Instead of answering yes or no, the child answered with answers that have no relevance to the question. However, if you look at the mother's response, it turns out that her son's answer is not problematic and Mother understands. Why can the mother understand the child's answer? It is because the mother already understands the context. From this conversation, it can be seen that this was not the first conversation to discuss

the theme of his son's departure. It is possible that in previous conversations the son told his mother about plans to go to Dieng. Because the mother already knows that the Dieng area is cold so he suggested bringing a thick jacket which at that time was not yet owned by his son. So in the conversation the mother's question about whether or not to go to Dieng was interpreted his son was worried about his mother.

According Atirah (2021: 25), context will reflect the influences of one or more of the following components:

1) The participants: who is speaking and who are they talking to?

The data above shows that the participant are mother and son.

2) The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?

The setting for the conversation is at home.

3) The topic: What is being talking about?

The topic of the conversation is her mother ask her son that he will go to Dieng tomorrow. The son answer don't worry because he bring thick jacket.

C. Speech Act Theory

Speech acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or the making of marks. What is the difference between just uttering sounds or making marks and performing a speech act? One difference is that the sounds or marks one makes in the performance of a speech act are characteristically said to

have meaning, and a second related difference is that one is characteristically said to mean something by those sounds or marks.

The study of speech acts is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech acts is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech acts are also decided by the language ability of a speaker to convey the message in communication.

So, when we speak with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker not only speaks source (the utterance has no intention and goal), but the speaker must interpret the speaker's meaning to the audience. The speaker can make audience understanding the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech act perform in conversation or dialogue by speaker and audience.

Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts are the activity done by uttering something. People perform various actions through the use of words and when utterances are made, a particular act is performed; this is called Speech act (Dylgjeri, A. 2017: 19 -26).

According to Searle in Athirah (2021), there are numerous speech acts in people's utterances and classifies them into five groups as follows :

1. Representative

Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. For example, state, conclude, and represent, dedicate, etc. By using this utterance, he or she expresses.

Example : “The earth is flat.”

2. Directives

In this type of speech act, the speaker wants to ask someone else to do something. Acts of commanding, ordering, requesting, and inviting, are all examples of how the speaker expresses his or her wants.

Example : "Please open the door."

3. Commission

When the speaker uses commissive speech acts, it means that he or she will commit some future action. It expresses what the speaker intends. Examples are promises, offers, threats, and refusals.

Example : "I promise I can get the best score in math."

4. Expressive

Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. The form of expression can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit with the situation which his or her feeling also includes in it. Acts of thanking, apologizing, and congratulating are examples of what the speaker feels.

Example : "Congratulations to you for the winner in English speech."

5. Declarative

A Declaration is a kind of speech act that changes the situation via the speaker's utterance. To perform a declaration correctly, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context. For example, appoint, nominate, sentence, pronounce, fire, and resign."

Example : "You read a book."

In this research, the researcher used directive speech act because understand from all theory. The directive speech act is also useful in life, such as understanding the context of words between individuals and group.

D. Directive Speech Act

Based on the statements above the writer conclude that directive speech acts are where the utterance is said appropriate with the function of the sentences. Directive speech acts as a declarative sentence to inform something. For example, the utterance "get out of my car" this utterance said by the speaker to the audience to get out of his car. It is clear and appropriate that the speaker gives a command to the audience. Moreover, a directive is the form of speech that which the speaker intends to influence the partner to take action. The utterance above indicates that a boss has decided to fire his employee from a company. It means that the boss does not only utter sentence but also do action through the utterance.

Searle's (1979) in Natsir (2020: 460-475) states there are five types of directive speech acts such as commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting :

1. Commanding

Command is a type of directive in the form of an order, where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer. Regarding that there is a "task" implied within the utterance, it means that there is also the obligation to finish the task given for the hearer. Example : close the door now!

2. Inviting

Inviting in directive speech acts is the utterances of the speaker's attempt to get the hearer involved in a certain event or to carry out an action. In order for the speaker's attempt in inviting the hearer involved in their invitation, the speaker has to facilitate the circumstance in which the hearer will perform the action.

Example: If you don't mind, you can join us this Saturday.

3. Forbidding

Forbidding is used when the speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from carrying out an action in which the speaker puts emphasis on his or her utterance.

Example : don't you dare come near me!

4. Requesting

Request has the purpose of getting the hearer to do something in circumstances that the speaker believes the hearer will be able to perform the action. Example:

Could I ask you a favour of picking me up this afternoon?

5. Suggesting

The suggestion is the speaker's attempt to provide or give an alternate option for the hearer to carry out an action. Usually, the utterance implied by the speaker is in a tactful way to avoid any misunderstanding that may offend the hearer's feelings. Example: As for me, I would suggest doing a thorough observation on that case to avoid any miscalculation.

E. Function of Directive speech Acts

According to Allan (1886) in Widodo (2019: 14 – 16), there are six classification of directive speech act, they are have different function and purposes. The first kind of directive speech acts is requesting. The function of this kind is in order to ask listeners or the hearer to do what the speaker says in the form of questions. Usually this kind occurs when the speaker is expecting something from the listener. The speaker in this condition is having something, which they need, so the speaker asks for help to the hearer to do something. The example of this function is when the speaker need a menu from the hearer when he or she wants to order menu, “Can you bring me the menu?”, in this sentence the speaker ask for help to the hearer to bring the menu book, then the other characteristic of this function is the speaker add the question mark (?) in the end of the sentences.

The second kind of directive speech acts is question. The function of this kind is in asking something to listeners or the hearer what the speaker wants. Usually this kind occurs when the speaker did not know about that something. The example of this function is when the speaker want to know about age the hearer, “ How old are you?”, in this sentence the speaker ask to the hearer about his or her age, then the other characteristic of this function always add the question mark (?) in the end of sentence.

The third kind of directive speech act is requirement. The function of this kind is requiring the listener to do something. Usually this function occurs when

the speaker wants something and this utterance usually produces by the speaker that has higher position. The example of this function is when the lecture want the student to attention him or her, “please shut up!” in this sentence the speaker want the hearer to silent their conversation when the speaker say something, then the other characteristic of this function usually add the exclamation marks (!) in the end of sentence.

The fourth kind directive speech acts is prohibitive. The function of this kind is in prohibit the hearer when the hearer to do something. Usually this kind occurs when the hearer know that the hearer will be make a mistake. The example of this function is when parents look his or her child will be playing firecrackers, “do not play firecrackers!” in this sentence the speaker want the hearer to don’t play the firecrackers because it is dangerous, then the other characteristic of this function always add the exclamation mark (!) in the end of sentence.

The fifth kind directive speech acts is permissive. The function of this kind is in ask for permission the speaker before to do something. Usually, the speaker wants to do something but him or her afraid that the hearer has hard feeling. The example of this kind is when the children want to drive his or her father cars to go holiday, “may I borrow your car?”, in this sentence the speaker ask for permission to his or her father before driving his or her father cars.

The sixth kind directive speech acts is advisories. The function of this kind is in to suggest something to the hearer before to do something. Usually, this statement occurs because of choices or doubts, then usually this statement also

occurs when the speaker does something wrong but the statement does not have to be done by the listener. The example of this kind is when mother look at her child in the middle of rain “enter into the house, outside the rain.”, in this sentence the speaker wants the hearer to get in the home when rainy seasons.

F. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

A movie is created by shooting actual scenes with a good-quality camera. Then, the scene will be edited by the expert by adding some visual effects and using a few techniques to make the movie unique and interesting to watch. Movie is a moving image which is a mass communication medium to communicate the reality that exists in life (Saubani, 2018).

The movie is moving pictures. In the movie, we can also see some parts of people's lives. Although not all parts of the movie are the representation of real lives, we can somehow take them as lives that people have.

Movies become so familiar in this era. A movie can make people enjoy when people watch it. Through movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies the audience can begin to feel, enjoy, angry, happy, fearful, sad, and many emotions. That will be interesting when somebody is too serious to understand the movie by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

The movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. The movie has many interesting sides we can see. Start from action, audio, visual,

location, situation, technology, and many more. Motion picture is a combination between movement, words, music and colors.

Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

2. Types of Movie

Movie itself has kinds of genre, below are the genres of movie :

- a. Action films usually include high energy, big budget physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battle, fights, escapes, destructive crises. It's stories whose central struggle plays out mainly through a clash of physical force.
- b. Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films and historical spectacles. it's stories whose central struggle place out mainly through encounters with new worlds.
- c. Comedies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately design to amuse and provoke laughter with jokes or something funny. stories whose central struggle causes hilarious result.

d. Crime (gangster) it's stories whose central struggle is between a criminal and society. The category includes a description of various serial killer" films.

e. Romance, it's stories whose central struggle is between two people who each want to win or keep love to his / her couple.

f. Social drama, it's stories whose central struggle is champion and a problem or injustice in society. Characters, settings, life situations, and story involving intense character development and interaction. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many subsets.

g. Epic/myth, it's stories whose central struggle play out in the midst of clash of great force or in the sweep of great historical change.

h. Horror films are designed to frighten viewer. It often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in experience. They are often combine with science fiction when the monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.

i. The fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genre.

j. Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasize song and dance routines in a significant way usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative, or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography.

k. Science fiction, it's stories whose central struggle is generated from the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world.

l. Thriller, it's stories whose central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her.

This research analyzes *Purple Heart* the movie that typed romance film. This film shows the two people who fall in love because they are used to living together after they enter into a contract marriage. *Purple Heart* the movie that release on 2022 is one of example from romance movie that have released and be a box movie in that era.

G. *Purple Heart* the Movie

Cassie Salazar is a struggling singer-songwriter who works as a waitress/bartender at an Oceanside bar. She occasionally sings covers at the bar, but believes her songwriting is stymied by worrying day-to-day about finding rent money and insulin for her type 1 diabetes. One night, after singing a wonderful cover of Sweet Caroline, Cassie serves a group of macho Marines who have just finished eight months of training at Camp Pendleton and are soon to be deployed to Iraq. Cassie is a practicing feminist, so she pushes back against the macho bravado of the Marines.

One of the Marines, Luke Morrow, makes a sweet-talking play for Cassie, but she coldly kills his ardor. Luke is also in a tough financial situation. He became a drug addict a few years ago after his mother died of cancer, and although he's been clean for two years, he still owes his former drug dealer

\$15,000, and the dealer is applying heavy pressure for the debt to be repaid. After Cassie's co-worker and bandmate Nora mentions that marrying a Marine will increase his pay by \$2,000 a month and provide health insurance to the spouse, Cassie and Luke decide that a sham marriage during his deployment might mutually solve their problems.

They agree that a rushed marriage will be suspect, so Cassie assures Luke that despite their fundamentally different values, she will pretend to like him. He goes further and says they will have to pretend to love each other. Immediately after "The End" and during the credits, the movie shows Cassie welcoming Luke home six months later and hanging out with their dog Peaches at the beach.

