

THE FUNCTION OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN *FIFTY SHADES FREED* NOVEL

Ni Komang Chandra Dewi, I Wayan Juniarta, I Wayan Sidha Karya

chadewi99@gmail.com

Maharaswati Denpasar University

ABSTRACT

Speech acts are not only found in everyday life but also in the novel. The aims of this research are to describe the types of directive illocutionary acts function in *Fifty Shades Freed* movie and to find out the type of directive illocutionary acts function which is mostly used by the characters in this novel. This is a descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used observation methods in collecting the data. There were some steps in collecting the data: read the novel several times to understand the plot and examined the dialogue to distinguish the types of directive illocutionary act function that found in the utterance between the characters in the movie. The researcher applied Searle (1979) to analyze the data. The result of the research shows that there are 27 utterances containing directive illocutionary acts function. The data were classified into four; ordering (21), forbidding (1), requesting (6), and suggesting (1). Of the total 27 directive illocutionary acts function, ordering are the most used types of directive illocutionary acts function because the character mostly expressed their utterances by ordering.

Keywords: Speech act, directive illocutionary act, *Fifty Shades Freed*

ABSTRAK

Tindak tutur tidak hanya ditemukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari tetapi juga dalam novel. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif dalam film *Fifty Shades Freed* dan untuk mengetahui jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif yang paling banyak digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam novel ini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Ada beberapa langkah dalam pengumpulan data: membaca novel beberapa kali untuk memahami plot dan memeriksa dialog untuk membedakan jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif yang ditemukan dalam ucapan antara karakter dalam film. Peneliti menerapkan Searle (1979) untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 27 ujaran yang mengandung fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif. Data tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi empat; memerintahkan (21), melarang (1), meminta (6), dan menyarankan (1). Dari total 27 fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif, pengurutan merupakan jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif yang paling banyak digunakan karena karakter sebagian besar mengungkapkan tuturannya dengan cara memerintahkan.

Kata kunci: Tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi direktif, *Fifty Shades Freed*

I. INTRODUCTION

In our daily life people have an important role to communicate with others using language. People use language to exchange information and also to express their ideas. There are many ways of communication. Sometimes the conversation could not be successful because of a misunderstanding between

speaker and hearer. Thus people do not just say something, but at the same time, they take action via their words. Those expressions are called a speech act. Mey (2001:93) stated, "The act is that the basic unit of communication". It is an act in saying or doing something that is concerned with the meaning and the action. The same as studying Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study that convinces what is imparted is over what it is said. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics learn about relevant importance imparted by speakers or scholars, and deciphered through audience or perusers. Just pragmatics licenses humans into examination: their supposition, objective, purposes, and activities they perform while talking. In other words pragmatics learns about how individuals produce feelings of different things etymologically. Be that as it may, individuals act genuinely ordinary in a term of utilizing language. Individuals making an expression has its own capacity plays out a particular sort of speech acts, which are called locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The investigation was right off the bat presented by Austin and it was taken further by his pupil J.R. Searle in his book named "Speech Act" (1969) in which it is expressed that "speech act is the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication."

This study focused on analyzing one of the types in illocutionary act. Searle (1979) classified five types of illocutionary acts. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Directive acts were analyzed during this study to get the speaker's intention among utterances. The context of the situation is additionally required to explain the context of an illocutionary act produced by the speaker. In performing illocutionary acts the speaker ought to utter one thing with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. With studying illocutionary act, it will help readers to know more knowledge in an understanding utterance in a certain situation, for example, a novel. There are characters in a novel that always presents a story that makes the audience interested to read it, as well as in *Fifty Shades Freed* novel.

Fifty Shades Freed novel is about Christian Grey, an extremely rich person and his new spouse Anastasia completely embrace their inseparable association and

shared existence of extravagance. Accepting they have given up the shadowy figures from an earlier time. In any case, similarly as the Grays venture into their new jobs, evil occasions become exposed and risk their upbeat closure before it even starts.

The aims of this research were to analyze and determine the dominant directive illocutionary act function in *Fifty Shades Freed* novel. This kind of research hopefully, will enrich the information on the reader regarding the field of pragmatics, especially about the use of directive illocutionary act and context underlying illocutionary act in the utterance of the main characters.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The data of this research were taken from the dialogue in the *Fifty Shades Freed* novel by E.L. James and released in 2012. This research used observation non-participatory methods to collect the data. First, reading the novel thoroughly and understanding the plot. Second, note-taking the dialogues which were related to the directive illocutionary acts. Then, classifying the selected data into the function of directive illocutionary acts. The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method to explain each of the function of directive illocutionary acts found in the novel based on the theory by Searle (1979).

Speech Act

Austin (1962) is the first linguist who introduced the study of speech acts, therefore Austin's theories that were taken further by Searle is the basic of any theory of speech acts. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This research is about one of the types in illocutionary acts, that is directive. Directive is the type of speech acts that the speakers make an attempt to get the hearers to do something.

Searle's (1979) Five Functions of Directive

Searle states that there are five types of function of directive speech acts such as

ordering, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting (1979: 13).

a. Ordering

Ordering is a function of directive, where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer (Searle, 1979: 13). Concerning there is a task suggested inside the expression, it implies that there is likewise the commitment to complete the undertaking given for the listener. For example: *Close the window!*

b. Inviting

Inviting is when the utterances of the speaker's attempt to get the hearer involved in a certain event or to carry out an action (Searle, 1979: 13). In order for the speaker's undertaking in inviting the audience related with their welcome, the speaker needs to empower the condition in which the hearer will play out the movement. For example: *Come join us this weekend!*

c. Forbidding

Forbidding is when the speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from carrying out an action in which the speaker puts emphasis on his or her utterance (Searle, 1979: 14). For example: *don't you dare talk to me!*

d. Requesting

Requesting has a purpose to get the hearer to do something in circumstances that the speaker believes the hearer will be able to perform the action (Searle, 1979: 14). For example: *Would you come with me to see the movie tonight?*

e. Suggesting

Suggestion is when the speaker's attempt in providing or giving an alternate option for the hearer in carrying

out an action (Searle, 1979: 13). Typically, the expression inferred by the speaker is in a prudent manner to try not to any misjudge that may annoy the hearer's feelings. For example: *As for me, i would suggest you to do yoga if you want to be healthier.*

There are many studies about pragmatics. But, the researchers take only some of the previous study. The first "The Function of Directive Speech Acts in Gamal Komandoko's Indonesian Archipelago Folklore Text" by Betty Tri Pamungkas et al (2018) and "Directive Speech Acts Realization of Indonesian ELF Teacher" by Cucu Suhartini et al (2015), which discusses about directive function in story and field.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to the result analysis, there are 27 utterances of directive illocutionary acts. Each of the utterances divided into a function of directive illocutionary acts. There are (21) utterances of ordering, (1) utterances of forbidding, (4) utterances of requesting, and (1) utterances of suggesting. Ordering are the most used utterances by the main character in *Fifty Shades Freed* novel. The speaker used it to give a task to the hearer. Inviting is not found in *Fifty Shades Freed's* novel because the speaker needs to make an attempt to get the hearer involved in a certain event. Therefore, there is no declaration in this research. The researchers determine the function and mostly use of the directive illocutionary act that was used in *Fifty Shades Freed* novel. The findings of the research were finally reported by the researcher.

NO	Function of Directive Illocutionary Acts	Total Amount
1	Ordering	21
2	Forbidding	1
3	Requesting	4

4	Suggesting	1
	Total Number of Data	27

Table 1 Function of Directive Illocutionary Acts of Utterances Used in the “*Fifty Shades Freed*” novel

In this part, the functions of directive illocutionary acts in *Fifty Shades Freed* novel were discussed more comprehensively with the theory of Searle (1979). The example functions of directive illocutionary acts that occurred in the movie were provided to give a more in-depth explanation of the phenomena. In explaining the data, only several functions of the data for each section were listed in this part. The analysis of the data is clearly described as below.

a. Ordering

Ordering is a function of directive, where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer (Searle, 1979: 13). The ordering function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Christian : *Pack your going-away clothes.* You'll need them.
Taylor has your main suitcase.
Anastasia : Okay.

The utterance “*Pack your going-away clothes.*” is an ordering function. because the speaker is ordering the hearer to pack her clothes. This conversation happened at their after-wedding party. Christian is the addresser and Anastasia is the addressee. Christian and Anastasia are heading to their private jet after their party finishes. Christian does not want Anastasia to change her clothes, he wants Anastasia just wear her dress and change it later at the jet. Because they need to be on time to ride the jet, Christian told Anastasia to just pack her going away clothes, because Taylor, their bodyguard, already had her main suitcase. From this context, Christian's utterance is

categorized into ordering function. The speaker wants the hearer to complete the task that the hearer gives. Christian wants Anastasia to just pack her going-away clothes.

Data 2

Christian : *Drive around. Quick.* In there! You okay?

Anastasia : Sure

The utterance “*Drive around. Quick.*” is an ordering function. Because the speaker used this utterance to make an attempt to the hearer to do something. This conversation happened at the car on their way to home after they had lunch at Christian's parents house. Christian is the addresser and Anastasia is the addressee. Anastasia is driving the Audi R8 while Christian sat beside her. They realized that they were followed by The Dodge that has false license plates. Anastasia tried to drive fast toward the 520 streets and The Dodge were gone. Unfortunately, when Anastasia slowed down the car, The Dodge back and followed behind their car. From this context, Christian's utterance is categorized into ordering function. The speaker wants the hearer to do something, that is to follow their order. Christian ordered Anastasia to drive quick and find a parking lot to hide thus The Dodge could not find them.

Data 3

Anastasia : You turn me on.

Christian : *Hands on my knees, baby. Lean forward. Lift that glorious ass in the air. Mind your head.*

The utterance “*Hands on my knees, baby. Lean forward. Lift that glorious ass*

in the air. Mind your head.” is ordering. Because the speaker wants the hearer to do something. This conversation happened inside the car at the parking lot between Stewart and Boren. Christian is the addresser and Anastasia is the addressee. They were hiding at a parking lot because they had just dodged from The Dodge who were following them when they came home from Christian’s parents’ house. Anastasia was turned on because the car chases make them want to having sex inside the car. From this context, Christian’s utterance is categorized into ordering function. The speaker makes an attempt to get the hearer to do something. Christian were telling Anastasia to ride him thus they could reach their climax.

Data 4

b. Forbidding

Forbidding is when the speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from carrying out an action in which the speaker puts emphasis on his or her utterance (Searle, 1979: 14). The forbidding function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 4

Christian : *Don’t let go of the table, Ana.*
Anastasia : No

The utterance *“Don’t let go of the table, Ana.”* is forbidding function. Because the speaker makes an attempt to forbid the hearer from doing some action. This conversation happened in their playroom at the cabin. The place where Christian keeps his toys, handcuffss, blindfold and his liked of having sex. Christian is the addresser and Anastasia is the addressee. Christian and Anastasia were having sex in the playroom. Christian sees that Anastasia wants to let go of the table that she was held to maintain her balance. From this context, Christian’s utterance is

categorized into forbidding function. The speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from doing an action. Christian does not want Anastasia to let go of the table, thus he forbids Anastasia from doing the action.

c. Requesting

Requesting has a purpose to get the hearer to do something in circumstances that the speaker believes the hearer will be able to perform the action (Searle, 1979: 14). The requesting function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 5

Anastasia : *Please don’t be mad at me.*
Christian : Too late for that.

The utterance *“Please don’t be mad at me.”* is requesting. Because the speaker wants the hearer to do something, that is to stop mad at her. This conversation happened at the dock. Anastasia is the addresser and Christian is the addressee. Christian is scolding Anastasia about her behaviour at the beach. Anastasia was sunbathing at the lounge on the beach and she was topless. Christian was mad about it. From this context, Anastasia’s utterance is categorized into requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to stop being mad at the speaker. Anastasia was feeling guilty and apologized towards Christian. Anastasia wants Christian to forgive her and stop mad at her.

Data 6

Anastasia : *Christian, please don’t shout at me.*
Christian : Don’t start with waterworks now, Fuck.

The utterance *“Christian, please don’t shout at me.”* is requesting. Because the speaker wants the hearer to do something that the speaker believes that the hearer will perform the action. This conversation happened in the great room at their house. Anastasia is the addresser and Christian is the addressee. Christian knows

that Anastasia is hiding something from him. He can tell that Anastasia looks uncomfortable talking with him and it makes him feel irritated. Anastasia tells Christian that she was pregnant and it makes him shocked. Christian does not want to be a father right now. He yelled at Anastasia asking her if she forgot her shot or she did that on purpose. From this context, Anastasia's utterance is categorized into requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to not yell at the speaker. Anastasia wants to talk with Christian without anger. Anastasia knows that it was her mistake to forget to take the shot, but she does not want to kill the baby. She wants Christian to trust her that they can take care of their baby.

d. Suggestion

Suggestion is when the speaker's attempt in providing or giving an alternate option for the hearer in carrying out an action (Searle, 1979: 13). The suggesting function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 7

Anastasia : You're going to answer my question. What would you like to eat?
Christian : *Something light. Surprise me.*

The utterance "*Something light. Surprise me.*" is suggesting. Because the speaker's giving an alternate option for the hearer. This conversation happened in the kitchen at their house. Christian is the addresser and Anastasia is the addressee. It was in the morning when Christian and Anastasia were going to have breakfast. Because it was the weekend, Anastasia wanted to make breakfast for Christian, even though he was still busy with his work in the morning. Anastasia asked Christian what he wanted for his breakfast. From this context, Christian's utterance is categorized into suggesting function. The speaker is giving an alternate option for the hearer. Christian suggests Anastasia to make food that is light and surprise him with the food that she makes.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the *Fifty Shades Freed* novel by E.L. James, the researcher found four types of directive illocutionary acts function. Those are; *ordering*, *forbidding*, *requesting*, and *suggestion*. Based on the above description, the researcher concludes that ordering is mostly used by the characters in this novel. The characters mainly used the ordering function, because the speaker wanted the hearer to complete the task that was given by the speaker.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J.L. (1962). *How To Do Thing With Words*. Oxford : Clarendon.
Mey, jacob L. (2001). *Introduction to Pragmatics* (Second edi). 350 MainStreet,Malden: Blackwell Publishing
Pamungkas, Betty Tri., Rustono., Utanto, Yuli. 2018. The Function of Directive Speech Acts in Gamal Komandoko's Indonesian Archipelago Folklore Text. *Journal of Primary Education (JPE)* 7 (2) (2018) : 211 – 219
Suhartini, Cucu., Wulansari, Yulianti. 2015. Directive Speech Acts Realization of Indonesian ELF Teacher. *Journal of English Education (JEE)* Vol.3.No.2.2015
Searle, J.R. 1979. *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.