

DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT FOUND IN THE COMMUTER FILM

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to analyze the type of directive illocutionary act spoken by all characters in the commuter film. The theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) on the type of directive illocutionary act is used in analyzing data findings. Halliday's theory (1985) of context of situation also supports the analysis in this study. Data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. There are 91 utterance of directive illocutionary act found in the movie. The most dominant type is commanding act with 44 data (49%) occurrences followed by asking act with 30 data (33%) occurrences. The last type is ordering act with 17 data (18%) occurrences. The movie that used as the data source is a thriller-themed movie about the main actor who works on a mission given by someone. Thus, this movie contained many types of command, ask and order act.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Fasold (2006:9), language is a finite set of elements and principles that allow speakers to construct sentences in order to perform specific communicative tasks. The language spoken by a person is called utterance. Yule (1996:47) conveys that doing an utterance is called a speech act. Through speech act, people could communicate in order to express their feeling and understand each other. Yule (1996:47) also mentioned that speech acts perform five general functions: expressive, declarations, representations, commissions, and directives.

Searle (1979:13) stated that directive speech acts are illocutionary points because they are attempts by the speaker to get the listener to do something. Directives speech acts usually found in the daily life when someone say something to tell others to do something as what the speaker wants either with direct or indirect meaning. There are 24 types of directive speech act that explained by Searle and Vanderveken in their book "Foundations of Illocutionary Logic". Those types are direct, pray, insist, order, prohibit, supplicate, forbid, recommend, entreat, suggest, permit, advise, ask, beseech, tell, command, request, demand, urge, prohibit, enjoin, advise, implore, require, implore, warn and beg.

Thus, based on the understanding above, the objective of this study is to analyze the types of directive speech act. This study focused on discussing three types of directive speech act namely command, ask and order. Command obliges the speaker to be in a position of authority over the audience rather than commanding only one power, Searle and Vanderveken (1985:201). Ask has the concept of asking a problem or requesting someone to do something, Searle and Vanderveken

(1985:199). Order is when the speaker has a persuasive position since the order, which can take the frame of regulation specialist, Searle and Vanderveken (1985:201).

The data source was obtained from the film *The Commuter*. It has been chosen because of the film genre which is an action-thriller, which contains a lot of speech act. Especially in this film there are also many speeches spoken by many characters identified as directive speech act. There are also other studies that use the same topic as current research. The first study from Utami (2018) is titled "Directive Illocutionary Acts with Special Reference to Pitch Perfect". She discussed the type of directive illocutionary act using John R. Searle theory (1969) and supported by Halliday theory (1985). In addition, she also discussed the dominant type found in his data sources. The total data amounted to 25 data presented with qualitative methods. The equation is the topic used and the data source is the movie. While the difference is the theory used in analyzing data.

The second study from Mahendra (2018) entitled "Direct and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie 'Penguin of Madagascar'". The theory from Bach and Harnish (1978:47) and Dell Hymes (1972) is used to answering the problem of the study. He found 5 data that classified into direct and 5 data classified into indirect. He also used descriptive qualitative method in presenting the data. The similarities are the topic of the study and also the method used in discussion. Meanwhile the differences is the theories applied in the study.

2. METHODS

The *Commuter* movie was chosen as the data source in this study. The *Commuter* movie is an action thriller movie that directed by Jaume Collet-Serra and released in 2018. Observation methods and note-taking techniques have been used in data collection. It begins with watching a movie, then matches it with the movie script and classifies the speech of the characters into the type of directive illocutionary act. Then, continued by analyses the data using qualitative descriptive methods according to the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and supporting theory from Halliday (1985). Formal methods in the form of tables and informal methods in the form of explanations of data findings in the form of descriptions have been used in the presentation of data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Catford (1965:76), category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation. Any grammatical category in the target language that can be claimed to hold the same position in the target language's system as the supplied source language category in the source language system is referred to as formal correspondence. In Alzuhdy (2014), when a translation departs from formal correspondence or an equivalent form in the source and destination languages, this phenomenon is known as *category shift*. Since each word in the source and target languages has a formal correspondence counterpart, there is no shift or change necessary in this instance. However, a change or shift in form is necessary to create equivalence between SL and TL.

The findings of this study are types of directive illocutionary act has been presented in the form of table below:

Table 1 The Occurrences of Directive Illocutionary Act Found in The Commuter Movie

Types of Directive Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
Command	44	49%
Ask	30	33%
Order	17	18%
Total	91	100%

The table is a summary of the results of data findings on data sources that contain the type of directives, the number in units and percent. There are three dominant types that appear in the film *The Commuter*, namely command, ask and order. The total data findings are 91 data, namely command act with a total of 44 data or 49%. Furthermore, ask act with the amount of 30 data or 33% and the last is order act with the amount of 17 data or 18%.

a. *Command*

Data 1

Michael : You listen to me. Listen.

Joanna : **No, you listen. I can get to anyone anywhere. Your wife Karen, your son Danny.**

Michael : You touch my wife, my son, I swear to God...

(Joanna, 00:31:24)

The situation of the dialogue is when Michael asks Walt for help to report to the police. But when Walt had got off the commuter and was about to cross the road. Suddenly the commuter stops and Joanna calls Michael to see Walt hit by the bus because Joanna told someone to push him. Angry, Michael asks Joanna to listen to him so as not to hurt anyone else. However, Joanna asks Michael to listen to her and immediately completes her task so that there are no more victims.

The utterance from Michael is considered as directive illocutionary act since Joanna told Michael to do something which is to listen to what she said. Joanna wanted Michael to do the task or his family would be in danger. Joanna also has an indirect message that she wanted the witness to be killed so that the murder conspiracy would not be revealed.

Data 2

Michael : I need more time. There isn't enough to go on.

Joanna : **You've proven yourself capable. Figure it out.**

(Joanna, 00:53:11)

The utterance of Joanna happened when Michael managed to get back into the commuter after hiding from a police search. Later, Michael receives a phone call from Joanna to finish her task immediately before the commuter arrives in Cold Spring. Joanna told Michael to proven himself capable. The goal of Joanna's utterance is to make Michael do something which is considered as a directive illocutionary act. Joanna not only told Michael to proven himself capable. Joanna also has an intended meaning that Michael almost out of time and she was afraid if the witness gives the evidence to the police. It would make the conspiracy be revealed.

Data 3

Michael : I am not gonna do this.

Joanna : You can't have it both ways. You can save the witness or your family. You know who Prynne is, don't you? **It's time to finish what you started.**

(Joanna, 01:04:38)

The situation of Joanna's utterance happened when Michael is already found the witness called Prynne. While Michael standing in front of Prynne, Joanna was calling and told him to killed Prynne. Meanwhile, Michael doubt with that and he did not want kill the witness. So that Joanna getting angry and command Michael to quickly kill Prynne before the commuter arrive at the Cold Spring station. Those utterance is considered as directive speech act because the goal of Joanna is to make Michael to do something which is kill Prynne. Joanna also has an indirect meaning that she won't the evidence carried by Prynne to be revealed.

b. Ask**Data 4**

Godman Sachs : It's a goddamn shame. Shut your mouth. Of course, I know what I'm talking about. How many years have I been doing this? Tell me.

Sofia : **Do you mind?**

(Sofia, 00:16:17)

Sofia's remarks came as the passenger man sitting next to her grew louder when calling someone. Then after the conductor asked for his ticket, Sofia told the man "Do you mind?". The phrase is categorized into the directive illocutionary act because Sofia asks the man to be quiet or shrink the volume of his voice. Sofia also has a hidden intention behind it that she doesn't want to be distracted by the man's voice. In addition to the crowded commuter conditions, so she felt uncomfortable with the commotion.

Data 5

Michael : **Mind if I borrow the sports section?**

Walt : No. Yeah, sure. Here.

(Michael, 00:27:51)

Michael's utterance happened when Michael is getting afraid after receiving his wife's ring. Later, He met another passenger that quite familiar to him namely Walt. Walt was reading a newspaper while Michael sitting in front of him. Then, Michael borrows the newspaper by saying "Mind if I borrow the sports section?". That means Michael wanted Walt to do something which is considered as directive illocutionary act. Michael is not only borrowing the newspaper, but Michael also has an intended meaning that he asking for help by writing in the sport section. He wanted Walt to go to the police and report Michael's incident in the commuter.

Data 6

Sam : There's a curve just before Beacon. Now, we hit it at 70 miles an hour, we're gonna derail for sure.

Michael : All the passengers are in the last car. **Can we detach it?**

(Michael, 01:10:58)

Michael's utterance occurs after Joanna said that she will kill all the commuter passengers. After that, Michael and Sam who is the conductor found the engineer died. They know that the commuter will derail. So, Michael asking if it is possible to detach the car. Michael not only aimed to asking about detach the car. He also has an intended meaning that by detach the car would minimize the fatalities.

c. Order**Data 7**

Joanna : You tell yourself that. I know you think you're a good man, but some part of you was willing. Some part of you capable of condemning a stranger to an unknown fate.

Michael : **I'm done playing games.**

(Michael, 00:47:26)

The utterance from Michael came when Joanna called him by phone, then Michael won't finish the task. Meanwhile, Joanna won't to hear that. She claimed that Michael is capable to do the task even if it is unfair. After that, Michael replied that he is done playing games. His utterance not only aimed to stop doing the task. But he also feels unable to find the witness, He wanted to surrender and go home safely even he got nothing at all.

Data 8

Michael : Prynne?

Eva : What are you doing? **Let go of me.**

(Eva, 01:05:58)

The utterance from Eva came when Michael tried to confirm that she was Prynne. However, Michael's attitude that gripped Eva's hand made him feel scared and threatened. He tried to let go of Michael's grip by saying "Let go of me". The remarks did not just mean that Michael need to let go of his grip. However, Eva also has the implied intention that she feels threatened by Michael's treatment and wants to leave immediately so that Michael does not behave like that again.

Data 9

Sam : **Help me get this open. It's jammed. Come on.** The engineer's dead. Cab doors jammed. I can't access the control panel. Dispatch, do you copy? The brakes have malfunctioned. There's no way to stop the train. You what?

Dispatch : We'll have to clear the tracks.

(Sam, 01:10:16)

The utterance from Sam came when they found the commuter's engineer was dead because of Joanna's threat. The control panel room also jammed and cannot open. So, Sam ordered the hearer who is Michael and Jim to help him open the door. Those utterance is categorized as directive speech act because it is not only aimed to order the hearers to help him open the door. It is also having an intended meaning that they are in a very dangerous situation knowing they all would die by crashing through the doorstep because the control room where there is manual brake is inaccessible. So, Sam wants the door to open immediately so they can stop the train immediately before it hits the crossbar. Sam hopes to minimize the number of fatalities.

4. CONCLUSION

This study analyzed types of directive illocutionary act in the movie *The Commuter* and supported by the theory context of situation. According to the result and discussion showed that there are 91 data with three dominant types of directives illocutionary act occurred in the movie. There is command, ask and order. Command reaches 44 data or in percentage is 49%. The commanding act utterances are classified as imperative sentences that spoken indirect from the speaker to the listener. Followed by ask act with the total 30 data or in percentage is 33%. The majority of the data discovered in the asking act is comprised of interrogative sentences that spoken indirect by the speaker. The last is order reach 17 data or in percentage is 18%. The data discoveries in order act primarily in the form of an imperative statement that is uttered in direct way. Thus, the data finding is mostly tended to indirect. Commands are the most widely used speech by characters in movies because missions undertaken by the main cast use many command sentences.

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