

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE AS FOUND  
IN "YES MAN" MOVIE**

**A Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

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**2010**

## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam film Amerika yang berjudul "*Yes Man*" yang diproduksi tahun 2008. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menguraikan tipe-tipe tindak tutur (*types of speech acts*) dan fungsi tindak tutur direktif (*functions of directive*) yang terdapat dalam ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh pelaku dalam film "*Yes Man*". Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi (*observational method*) dan teknik pencatatan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik, teori tipe-tipe tindak tutur oleh Parker (1986), teori untuk menentukan fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur direktif oleh Kreidler (1998), dan teori Konteks oleh Hymes (1972) untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tindak tutur. Data disajikan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh 3 tipe tindak tutur yaitu tindak tutur langsung literal (*direct literal speech acts*) muncul sebanyak 3 (13%), tindak tutur tidak langsung literal (*indirect literal speech acts*) sebanyak 13 (54%) dan tindak tutur tidak langsung tidak literal (*indirect non-literal speech acts*) sebanyak 8 (33%). Tindak tutur tidak langsung literal adalah yang paling dominan digunakan karena penutur cenderung menggunakan struktur kalimat yang berbeda dengan maksudnya sendiri, akan tetapi makna ucapan ini sama dengan maksud dari si penutur. Hal tersebut membuat si penutur lebih sopan dalam menyampaikan maksudnya berdasarkan hubungan sosial antara si penutur kepada mitra tuturnya. Fungsi tindak tutur direktif yang meliputi 3 sub-direktif diperoleh, yaitu permintaan (*request*) sebanyak 17 (71%), perintah (*command*) sebanyak 3 (13%) dan saran (*suggestion*) sebanyak 4 (16%). Fungsi tindak tutur direktif permintaan paling banyak ditemukan karena si penutur tidak mempunyai kekuasaan atau hubungan yang dekat dengan mitra tutur. Hal tersebut cenderung membuat si penutur menggunakan fungsi tindak tutur direktif permintaan dalam mendapatkan perhatian mitra tutur untuk melakukan sesuatu berdasarkan maksud dari si penutur. Selain itu, ada empat faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi penutur dalam menggunakan tipe-tipe tindak tutur dan fungsi tindak tutur direktif di antaranya tempat atau situasi, peserta tutur, tujuan, dan alat, sebagai media dalam berkomunikasi.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

In daily conversation, people use speech acts through utterances to present their intention, feeling, opinion, and thought. By producing utterances, a speaker can influence the hearer to do what he/she intends. When people speak, they do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical sentences and words, but also perform action via their utterances. According to Yule (1996, p.47), "speech acts is the action which is performed by utterances". Moreover, when speech acts occur, the utterance and the action combine and produce the meaning. The speakers expect that his or her intention will be recognized by the hearer.

Speech acts are distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention and how the speaker is trying to affect the audience or hearer to do something in natural language. The circumstances where the utterance was uttered will affect different interpretations by the hearer. Changes in circumstances will determine the interpretation of an utterance as performing speech acts is known as speech event (Yule, 1996, p.47).

The terminologies of speech acts based on Austin (1962) are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. One of those acts which refer to the intention of speaker toward the hearer in doing something is illocutionary acts. When someone, for example, asks someone else to listen to him or her by saying "Ladies

and gentlemen please give me your attention”, it performs the speech acts of requesting the audience to be quiet. Based on Searle, there are five kinds of act that one can perform in speaking by means of the following types of utterances; there are assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. Directive is one of five types of general functions performed by speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something, such as commands, orders, requests, suggestions.

We can attempt to get people to sit down, for instance by suggesting, inviting them to do so, or by ordering or commanding them to sit down. Therefore, by using directive, the speaker wants to get someone else to do something based on speaker’s intention, for example, “Go there” performs the speech acts of ordering someone to go far away from him or her. A speaker has strong relationship with the truth of measurement which is expressed by a speaker. Three kinds of directive utterances are command, request, and suggestions (Kreidler, 1998, pp.190-191).

Parker (1986, p.19) said that “speech acts can vary along two dimensions: directness and literalness”. In his perspective, directness is divided into direct and indirect speech act meanwhile literalness is also divided into literal and non-literal speech act. Moreover, the fact that each of these dimensions have two values means that we should be able to identify four different types of speech acts: literal and direct, nonliteral and direct, literal and indirect, and nonliteral and indirect.

The writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts of directive to identify the types of speech acts and functions of directive scope, because the speech acts of directive categories can be expressed in different ways and different strength. The

writer takes the data from “Yes Man” as American movie (Reed, 2008). This movie tells about Carl who has bad life because he still doesn’t know how the way to enjoy a life, then until the day he enrolls a personal development program based on a very simple idea: says 'yes' for everything. The writer considers this movie is contains many of illocutionary acts, because there are several utterances used by the characters in this movie which apply the kinds of directive.

The example of directive functions of speech acts can be seen in the dialogue between Carl and his neighbor as follows:

- Carl : Okay, Tillie, there you are  
Tillie : Hi, Carl  
Carl : What I can do for you?  
Tillie : Well, *I was wondering if you could help me put up some shelves.*  
Carl : Oh, really?  
Okay, that should just about do it.

Carl gets completely beat up and wakes up the next day. At the morning, Carl wants to go out from his apartment. Suddenly, in front of his door, Tillie as his neighbor stand up there. Basically, she gives more attention to Carl, because she knows Carl divorced. Actually she also widow. But, Carl just wants to respect her as neighbor. Directly, Carl offers his help to Tillie.

Tillie feels worried to ask help to him, then she says “*I was wondering if you could help me put up some shelves*”. It is a declarative form. Based on the context, it is an indirect speech act. It seems from Tillie’s requesting. She is not telling directly what she wants. Tillie is using a declarative form to perform an indirect act, namely one of requesting. She asks Carl’s willingness first. The mode of the sentence is not

the same as the intention of the speaker. But, it is literal speech act, because the meaning of that utterance is the same as the intention of the speaker. After that, this utterance is categorized as **indirect literal speech acts**.

By using this utterance Tillie requests Carl to help her. The effect of this utterance is Carl understand what she wants at him.

Based on those reasons, the writer is interested in conducting a research related to the topic discussed and she entitles the research “An Analysis of Directive as Found in “Yes Man” movie.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

The analysis of illocutionary acts of directive in “Yes Man” movie focuses on explaining the types of speech acts and functions of directive on speech acts. Hence, the writer’s analysis focuses on three main problems, they are:

1. What are the types of speech acts found in “Yes Man” movie?
2. What are the functions of directive used by the speaker in “Yes Man” movie?
3. What are the factors influencing the speaker in using directive utterance in “Yes Man” movie?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

This study is aimed at observing and describing the types of speech acts and functions of directives including the factors influencing the speaker in using directive utterance. The writer has three primary purposes in conducting the research, they are:

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out three types of speech acts: direct literal, indirect literal and indirect non-literal speech acts. The functions of directive are to request, to command and to suggest. From twenty four utterances, it is found that indirect literal speech acts is the most dominant type of speech acts. It occurs thirteen times (54%), followed by indirect non-literal speech acts occurs eight times (33%), The least type of speech acts in “Yes Man” movie is direct literal speech acts occurs three times (13%). The Indirect literal speech acts has the biggest percentage because most of the speakers use the mode of the sentence is not the same as the intention of him or her, but the meaning of the utterance is the same as the intention of the speaker.

Furthermore, the writer finds out that the speaker mostly used request function. It occurs seventeen times (71%) request functions. It happens when the speaker considers the relative power or status between speaker and the hearer is different. Then, the occurrence of suggestion occurs four times (16%). Then the command occurs three times (13%). There are more of the speakers use indirect literal speech acts. This brings about the effect that the hearer gets the meaning of those utterances, but it reflects politeness. It is done to deliver the speaker intention more polite and clearly and for being respected by the hearer. On the contrary, the meaning is delivered to the hearer when the speaker uses the direct literal speech acts.

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