ANALYSIS DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE VENOM MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This research describes about directive utterances in the Venom movie manuscript. The aim of this research is to identify form of directives and classify the function of directives utterances. To identify and classify directive utterances, researcher uses specch act theory (locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act). The data source of directive utterances is in the movie The Venom manuscript. The researcher uses observation and documentation methods in gathering data. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study shows that the most of directive utterances in the movie The Venom manuscript is imperative sentences (13 data or 60%), declarative sentences (6 data or 30%), and introgative sentences (1 data or 10%). The function of directive is commanding, suggesting, requesting, and prohibiting.

Key words: *Pragmatics, directive utterances, speech act*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji mengenai tindak ujar direktif dalam naskah film The Venom. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bentuk dan fungsi dari tindak ujar direktif. Untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi tindak ujar direktif tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori tindak tutur (lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi). Sumber data penelitian ini adalah naskah film The Venom. Dalam mengumpulkan data penelitian, penulis menggunakan metode observasi dan dokumentasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam naskah film The Venom penggunaan kalimat imperatif paling banyak digunakan yaitu (13 data atau 60%), kemudian penggunaan kalimat deklaratif (6 data atau 30%), dan penggunaan kalimat introgatif (1 data atau 10%). Sedangkan fungsi tindak ujar direktif yang terdapat dalam data analisis adalah perintah, saran, permintaan, dan larangan.

Kata Kunci: *Pragmatik, tindak ujar direktif, tindak tutur*

1. Introduction

In communication there are many utterances, one of them is directive utterances. Yule (1996:54) states directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. In other words, the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something, or to do what the speaker wants. There are some kinds of directive utterances, they are commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, and prohibiting. Directive utterances are usually found in comic, novel, daily conversation and movie manuscript.

The linguistic forms of directive utterances can be declarative, interrogative or imperative. The directive utterances that are used by people have different meaning or intention. They can be command, order, request, suggest, warn and prohibit. The directive utterances can be shown by either commanding directly or using more polite way indirectly. The speaker"s direct intention can be seen from the imperative sentences, while the indirect intention needs an interpretation of what is being spoken by the speaker because the intended message is implicitly stated.

The problem statements of this research are (1) What are the forms of directive speech act used in The Venom movie? and (2) What are the function of directive speech act used in The Venom movie? So that, the objectives of the study of this research are first; to describe the form of directive speech act used in The Venom movie and second; to show the function of directive speech act used in the Venom movie.

2. Literature Review

In this research, the writer uses; theory of pragmatics, speech act, directive utterance, and linguistics form.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how language used that is concerned with meaning. Yule (1996:3) states pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Moreover, Morris (in Levinson, 1983:1) also states pragmatics is the study of relation of sign to the interpreters. Levinson (1983:9) also explains that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are relevant

to the writing of grammars. The other definition, Leech (in Peccei, 1999:7) states pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situation.

From the entire definitions above, it can be drawn a conclusion that pragmatics is the study of speaker‟s intension to the listener which relates to the context about how the language is used.

Speech Acts

Acc ording to Peccei (1999:43) speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Austin (in Saeed,1997:223) also states:

> Speech act which emphasizes the role of language in communicating social acts like requesting, questioning, promising, thanking, stating, as well as more institutional verbal acts like pronouncing sentence in court, or performing ceremonies of baptizing, marrying etc.

Austin (in Levinson, 1983:236) descibes that there are three kinds of acts in speech act, namely:

a. Locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference.
b. Illocutionary act is the making of the statement, offer, promise, etc. In uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional *force* associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase).
c. Perlocutionary act is the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

Directive Utterance

Directive utterance is the attempt to get someone to do something. According to Kreidler (1998:189) directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Kreidler (1998:190-191) also explains that there are three kinds of directive utterances that can be recognized into:

a. A command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee. A command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the

actions of the addressee.

b. A request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speaker"s control over the person addressed.

c. Suggestions are the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinions as to what they should or should not do.

Linguistics Form

Language form is the variation form of language. Katamba (1997:11) mentions that language forms are consist of word, phrase, clause and sentence. The description of each as follows:

a. Word

Katamba (1997:11) defines that the word is the smallest meaningful linguistics units that can be used on it own.

b. Phrase

Schrampfer (2003:257) states that phrase is a group of related words that does contain a subject and a verb. There are main classes of phrase are recognized, those are the nominal phrase, verbal phrase, adjectival phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase (Morley, 2000:53).

c. Clause

Schrampfer (2003:238) states that a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

d. Sentence

Frank (1972:220) defines that a sentence is a full prediction containing a subject plus predicate with a finite verb. Frank (1972:220) also explains that sentences are categorized based on types, as follows:

1) Declarative sentence

   In a declarative sentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech (Frank, 1972:221).

2) Interrogative sentences

   In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark in writing (Frank, 1972:221).

3) Imperative sentence

   In an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The imperative sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech (Frank, 1972:221).

4) Exclamatory sentence

   Such sentence begins with an exclamatory phrase consisting of what or how plus a part of the predicate. The exclamatory phrase is followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate (Frank, 1972:221).

3. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research, because it intends to describe the language forms, the speaker's intentions regarding directive utterances. The object of the research is directive utterances found in the manuscript movie entitle The Venom. The data of this research are subtitle contain directive utterances that are found in the data source that is the Venom movie manuscripts or subtitling. In collecting the data of this research, the writer uses documentation and observation methods. The steps of collecting data are as follows; first, watching the original movie that is the Venom. Second, noting all the data of directive utterances that are found in the Venom movie manuscripts and its subtitling. Third, re-typing all the data of directive utterances. The last, coding and analyzing all the data of directive utterances that are found the Venom movie.

In analyzing of this research, the data are analyzed based on the language form, speaker's intention of directive utterance. The steps of analyzing the data are as follows: first, describing the variation of the language forms of directive utterances that are used in Venom movie

manuscripts and its subtitling by referring to the theory of linguistics form. Second, describing the function of directive utterances that are used in Venom movie by referring speech act theory. The last, make conclusion and suggestion based on the data that are found.

4. Finding and Discussion

Data 1

A pilot was in a falling plane

Operator: communication is lost, please repeat

Pilot: mayday, mayday, mayday

Locution: the utterance "communication is lost, please repeat" in the source language belongs to a declarative sentence because it's started by word "communication" as the subject in the beginning of the sentence then followed by word "is" as the verb. Then it can turn into declarative sentence.

Illocution: from the context the conversation occurs between operator and pilot were in galaxy and earth. Operator command the pilot to repeat the report when the plan fell. By the utterance "communication is lost, please repeat" operator want the pilot to repeat the report. Thereby, the intention of the operator is **commanding** the pilot to report again to the operator.

Perlocution: pilot repeated the report by the utterance "mayday, mayday, mayday"

Data 2

Leader was talking with operator

Leader: we don't have to wait for full clean up just for the status

Operator: we have worked as fast as possible

Locution: the utterance "we don't have to wait for full clean up just for the status" in the source language belongs to a declarative sentence because it's started by word "we" as the subject in the beginning of the sentence then followed by word "don't" as the verb. Then it can turn into a declarative sentence.

Illocution: from the context, the conversation occurs between leader and operator at office. When the plane strokes the earth, the leader wanted to get the information as soon as possible and wanted the other workers work faster. By the utterance "we don't have to wait for full clean up just for the status", the leader asked the workers to work faster. So the intention of the leader is **commanding** the workers.

Perlocution: the workers worked faster

Data 3

Rescuers saved the victims

Rescuer 1: give him water!

Rescuer 2: okay

Locution: the utterance "give him water!" in the source language belongs to an imperative sentence because it's started by word "give" as the verb the followed by word "him" as the object and it's ended by exclamation mark. The it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: from the context, the conversation occurs between rescuer 1 and rescuer 2 at the field where the plane fell and stroke the earth. At the time, rescuer 1 saw one of the pilots still alive and she wanted to help him, so she asked another rescuer to bring water to save the pilot. By the utterance "give him water!", the rescuer 1 asked for help from another rescuer. So that the intention of the rescuer 1 is **commanding** the rescuer 2.

Perlocution: not mentioned

Data 4

Edie Brook talked with Anne Weying

Anne: midnight date?

Eddie: so, I will pick you up at 6 and please don't forget your helmet

Locution: the utterance "don't forget your helmet!" from the source language belongs to imperative sentence because it's started by words "don't forget" as the verb then followed by

words "your helmet" as the object and it's ended by exclamation mark. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: from the context, the conversation occurs between Edie Brook and Anne Weying at their room. At the time, Anne was ready for working while Edie was waking up from bed and they were talking about dating. Edie asked her for not forgetting her helmet later for remembering her for self saving and alsobecause Edie will use motorbike. It means Eddie was really cared about Anne. By the utterance "please don't forget your helmet", Eddie was cared about Anne. So that the intention is **commanding** Anne to not forget to use helmet.

Perlocution: Anne used helmet

Data 5

Edie's boss gave Edie a new task

Boss: Colton Drake bought a rocket fuel with his own money. He can turn this company to be garage if he wants. Now you're gonna ask for the program, you're gonna thank him and say have a nice day

Edie: he is a crook

Locution: the utterance "He can turn this company to be garage if he wants." from the source language belongs to declarative sentence because it's started by word "he" as the subject then followed by words "can turn" as the modal and the verb. So, it can turn into a declarative sentence.

Illocution: from the context, the conversation occurs between Boss and Edie at the Boss room. At the time, the Boss explain about the new task for Edie, the Boss told him that Colton Drake is a really rich person. He can even make the company bankrupted. By the utterance "He can turn this company to be garage if he wants.", Boss asked Edie to do this task in a good manner because Boss didn't want the company bankrupted. So, the intention is **commanding** Edie to do the task in a good manner.

Perlocution: Edie would do it

Data 6

Boss talked about experiment in human to the scientist

Scientist: It's too dangerous

Boss: Think about your kids. How are they?

Scientist: but.

Boss: Let's begin the experiment to human, good work.

Locution: the utterance "Let's begin the experiment to human" from the source language belongs to an imperative sentence because it's started by word "let's" as verb and object in the beginning, which means is asking people. So it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between the Boss with the Scientist at the laboratory. At the time, the scientist started the experiment with a rabbit, the boss was surprised with that and wanted to do the experiment to the human but the scientist rejected it. By the utterance "Let's begin the experiment to human, good work.", the Boss asked the scientist to do the experiment to human. So, the intention is **commanding** the scientist.

Perlocution: At the first time, the scientist rejected it bu then the scientist does the experiment to human.

Data 7

Boss started the work in front of the scientists

Boss: This is day one, this is the first contact. Let's get to work.

Locution: the utterance "Let's get to work" from the source language belongs to an imperative sentence because it's started by word "let's" as verb and object in the beginning, which means is asking people. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs among the Boss and the scientists at the laboratory. At the time the Boss was standing in front of the scientists while the others brought a person who was the subject for the experiment. The boss commanded the scientists for

working in a good way because that was the first contact. By the utterance "This is day one, this is the first contact. Let's get to work.", the boss command them to work correctly. So the intention is **commanding** the scientists to work correctly.

Perlocution: The scientist does the job

Data 8

Isaac saw the abnormal thing got close to him and Isaac wanted the scientists open the door.

Isaac: What the hell is that? No..what? hey open it, please, please.

Locution: the utterance "open it" from the source language belongs to an imperative language because it's started by word "open" as the verb in beginning then followed by word "it" as the object. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs among Isaac and the scientists at the laboratory. At the time, the scientists opened the small cube which was contained an abnormal thing and it started getting close to Isaac. Isaac was panic seeing that thing because he thought that thing will eat him, so he asked the scientists to open the door for saving his life from that thing. By the utterance "What the hell is that? No..what? hey open it, please, please.", Isaac asked the scientists to save his life from that thing. So, the intention is **commanding** the scientists to save his life by open the door.

Perlocution: the scientists didn't open the door because they couldn't accept the subject commanding.

Data 9

Boss saw the experiment was failed on Isaac

Boss: Bring the next volunteer.

Scientist: …(nodding)

Locution: the utterance "Bring the next volunteer!" from the source language belongs to an imperative language because it's started by word "bring" as the verb in the beginning then

followed by words "the next volunteer" as the object and it's ended by exclamation mark. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: from the context, the conversation occurs between Boss and scientist at the laboratory. At the time, the abnormal thing entered Isaac's body but Isaac couldn't handle it and the first experiment was failed. Then Boss asked for the next experiment, indirectly Boss also asked for working harder then before to make the experiment success. By the utterance "Bring the next volunteer.", Boss commanded the scientist to work harder. So, the intention is **commanding** the scientist.

Perlocution: the scientist nodded

Data 10

Doris Skirth tried to convince Edie Brook

Edie: Why do I have believed in you?

Doris: Because it's true and I told my self that I can make my dream come true, but this is different, there is something else.

Edie: Go on cops!

Locution: the utterance "Go on cops!" from the source language belongs to an imperative language because it's started by word "go" as the verb in the beginning then followed by words "on cops" as the object and ended by exclamation mark. So, it can turn into imperative language.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Doris Skirt and Edie Brook in front of a store. At the time, Doris tried to convince Edie to help her to solve the problem but Edie suggest her to give the problem to the police. Indirectly Edie suggest it because he didn't want to get involved the problem. By the utterance "Go on cops!", Eddie suggest to Doris to solve the problem with police and wont help Doris. So, the intention is **suggesting** Doris to go to the police.

Perlocution: Doris wouldn't call police and kept convincing Edie to help herself.

Data 11

Edie convinced Doris that he couldn't help her

Edie: Now you must be very afraid

Doris: I am

Edie: You can find another man Ms. Skirt because I'm done with this bullshit

Locution: the utterance "You can find another man Ms. Skirth because I'm done with this bullshit" belongs to a declarative language because it's started by word "you" as the subject in the beginning then followed by words "can find" as the modal and the verb. So, it can turn into a declarative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Doris in front of store. At the time, Edie told that he had a bad life before he met Doris and convince her that he couldn't help her and he won't help her. By the utterance "You can find another man Ms. Skirth because I'm done with this bullshit", Edie suggested Doris to find another help from another man. So, the intention is **suggesting**.

Perlocution: Doris went away and conversation was ended

Data 12

Edie met with Annie and her husband, Dan

Dan: Look, you can talk each other, so I'll see you inside.

Locution: the utterance "you can talk each other" from the source language belongs to a declarative sentence because it's started by word "you" as the subject in the beginning then followed by words "can talk" as the modal and the verb. So it can turn into a declarative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs among Edie, Annie and Dan in front of Dan's house. At the time, Edie passed by Dan's house and he met Annie and Dan. Dan tried to make Edie and Annie talked each other to make the situation better because Annie was Edie's

girl friend. By the utterance "Look, you can talk each other, so I'll see you inside.", Dan tried to make the atmosphere better by suggest them to talk. So, the intention is **suggesting**.

Perlocution: Annie kissed Dan and talked to Edie

Data 13

Edie talked about his failed marriage with Annie

Edie: You did a great work.

Annie: What are you doing here, Edie?

Locution: the utterance "What are you doing here, Edie?" from the source language belongs to an interrogative sentence because it's started by word "what" as the question maker in the beginning then followed by words "are" as to be and it's ended by question mark. So, it can turn into an interrogative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Annie in front of his houses. At the time, Edie reminded Annie about their failed marriage. Annie walked inside her house while he asked Eddie to get off of her. By the utterance "What are you doing here, Edie?", Annie asked Edie to went away and get off of her. So, the intention is **suggesting** Edie to went away.

Perlocution: Edie kept talking about their failed marriage before Annie entered her house.

Data 14

Edie called Doris Skirth

Doris: Hello, this is Dr. Skirth

Edie: Yes, this is Edie. Talk to me!

Locution: the utterance "Talk to me!" from the source language belongs to an imperative language because it's started by word "talk" as the verb then followed by words "to me" as the object and ended by exclamation mark. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Doris on telephone. At the time, Edie hold a ring which he gave to Annie and he remembered about Doris' offer. He called her and asked her to tell what should he do. By the utterance "Talk to me!", Edie asked Doris to tell what should he do. So, intention is **commanding** Doris to tell him what shoul he does.

Perlocution: Not mentioned

Data 15

Edie and Doris wanted to entered a company where Doris work

Edie: Are you sure this is gonna work?

Doris: Just sit down and shut up.

Locution: the utterance "sit down and shut up" from the source language belongs to an imperative sentence because it started by words "sit down" for asking someone. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Doris inside a car. At the time they wanted to enter the company where Doris work but Edie was not allowed to enter it, so Doris asked him to hide in the car. By the utterance "Just sit down and shut up.", Doris asked Edie to hide. So, the intention is **commanding** Edie to hide.

Perlocution: Edie hide in the car

Data 16

Edie and Doris entered the laboratory and they saw a security

Doris: Just go in, don't touch anything, go on, I'll take care of it

Locution: the utterance "don't touch anything" from the source language belongs to an imperative sentence because it's started by words "don't touch" as the verb then followed by word "anything" as the object. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Doris in front of the laboratory door. At the time, Edie and Doris wanted to enter the laboratory, a security came to them and Doris tried to hide Edie, so Doris asked Edie to go inside and not making any mistake that can make themselves known by security. By the utterance "Just go in, don't touch anything, go on, I'll take care of it", Doris asked Edie to not making any mistake when she took care of the security. So, the intention is **prohibiting**.

Perlocution: Edie went inside but he touched something.

Data 17

Edie met with Maria in laboratory

Edie: Maria?

Maria: Edie, get me out!

Locution: the utterance "help me out!" from the source language belongs to imperative sentence because it's started by word "help" as the verb then followed by word "me" as the object and ended by exclamation mark. So, it can turn into an imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Maria in laboratory. At the time, Maria was inside a room, she was locked and Edie saw her and tried to help her out. By the utterance "Edie, help me out!", Maria asked Edie to help herself to get out of the room. So, the intention is **requesting** for help to Edie.

Perlocution: Edie tried to unlocked the door.

Data 18

Maria strangled Edie

Edie: Maria, no, oh God, Maria, don't, Maria, Maria, don't, don't.

Locution: the utterance "don't, Maria, Maria, don't, don't" from the source language belongs to imperative language because it's started by word "don't" and it's for asking someone for not doing something. So, it can turn into imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between Edie and Maria at laboratory. At the time, Maria jumped into Edie after Edie help her out from the room where she's locked. Maria strangled Edie, Edie tried to get out of Maria and asked Maria to stop choke himself. By the utterance "Maria, no, oh God, Maria, don't, Maria, Maria, don't, don't.", Edie asked Maria to stop strangling himself. So, the intention is **requesting** Maria to stop strangling.

Perlocution: Maria won't listen to Edie and kept strangling him.

Data 19

Edie Ran away from a security

Security: Freeze!

Locution: from the utterance "freeze!" from the source language belongs to imperative language because it's ended by exclamation mark. So it can turn into imperative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between security and Edie in laboratory.

At the time, Edie tried to escape from the laboratory but he met a security. The security asked him to stop running away. By the utterance "Freeze!", the security asked Edie to stop running away. So, the intention is **commanding** Edie to stop.

Perlocution: Edie kept running away

Data 20

Security tried to catch Edie

Security: We need back up!

Locution: the utterance "We need back up" from the source language belongs to declarative sentence because it's started by word "we" as the subject in the beginning then followed by word "need" as the verb. So, it can turn into declarative sentence.

Illocution: From the context, the conversation occurs between securities in front of the gate of laboratory. At the time, Edie escaped to the forest very quickly, so the security asked for another

help from other securities to catch Edie. By the utterance "We need back up!", the security commanded the others to help for catching Edie. So, the intention is **commanding**

Perlocution: Other securities came for catching Edie.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

The writer finds the variation of language forms of directive utterances in manuscript Venom movie. They are; declarative, interrogative and imperative sentence. The most dominant language forms are in the form of imperative sentence. Then, the writer finds the function of directive utterance in manuscript the Venom movie. They are; commanding, requesting, suggesting, and prohibiting utterance. The most dominant speaker's intentions is commanding utterance. Based on the analysis of directive utterances in Venom movie, the writer presents some of suggestions as follow: (1) the writer hopes that this research can give the additional knowledge in pragmatics field especially directive utterances, and (2) the writer hopes that this research can be references for the students of STIBA Bumigora Mataram. They can learn and analyze the directive utterances from different point of view.

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