THE USE OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN "JOHN WICK CHAPTER 3: PARABELLUM (2019)" DIRECTED BY CHAD STAHELSKI

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Abstract

This research identified the directive speech acts performed in John Wick Chapter 3: Parabellum (2019). Moreover, this research also investigated how often direct speech acts are performed. Qualitative research was used by collecting data from watching the movie and reading the script. There are 72 dialogues that contain directive speech acts that were successfully identified. The result of the analysis shows that the frequency of occurrences of six types of directive acts found is, first, the most dominant type is the Asking directive act with 47 utterances (65,27%). The second most frequent directive speech act found in the film is Commanding, with 13 utterances (18,05%). The third most frequently used type of directive act is Requesting, which has six occurrences (8,33%). Lastly, the fourth most frequently used type of directive act is suggesting with three occurrences (4,16%). The last two types of directive acts found in the movie are advising and inviting. The use of both similar acts is almost equally distributed in the movie, but advising occupies the least frequently used type of directive act, as presented in the table. It appears as many as two times or (2,77%).

Keywords: Analysis; Directive speech acts; Dialogues; Movie.

Introduction

Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how such a knowledge system is structured, how it is acquired, how it is used in the production and comprehension of messages, and how it changes over time. Linguists, consequently, are concerned with several particular questions about the nature of language (Adamson, 2019). What properties do all human languages have in common? How do languages differ, and to what extent

are the differences systematic, i.e., can we find patterns? How do children acquire such complete knowledge of a language quickly, how can languages be translated, and are there limitations to how languages change? What is the nature of the cognitive processes that come into play when we produce and understand language?

Learning pragmatics is very interesting because we learn about the meaning of sentences and context. Pragmatics is the study in which there is a belief that what is communicated is more than what is said. Consequently, it has more to do with analyzing what people mean by their expressions than with what the words or phrases in those expressions might mean on their own. If the listener cannot grasp the intent of each utterance, a misunderstanding will result.

Successful communication can only be achieved if the hearer and the speaker are able to understand each other's thoughts, desires, and feelings. Yule stated that communication depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances (Yule, 2006). One way to understand meaning in communication is by learning about speech acts. According to Searle, Speech acts refer to linguistic communication that presents intentional behavior (Searle, 1976).

Yule proposes that speech acts are acted utterances. He claims that acting utterances are commonly given more specific labels, such as complaint, command, apology, invitation, and promise or request (Yule, 2006). Directive utterance is a type of speech act that the speakers use to get somebody to do something. They can be ordering, commanding, suggesting, requesting, and prohibiting (Wisler, 2009). Kreidler states that a directive utterance is an utterance with the intention of the speaker to get the listener to perform some acts in the future time (Kreidler, 1998).

As Austin states, any language's speech acts provide its speakers with culture-specific categories of verbal interaction. Speech acts can shed a great deal of light on broader cultural themes, but equally, the significance of any particular speech act category can only be fully understood in a broader cultural context (Austin, 1962). Further, Cultures may differ in rules regarding when particular speech acts are appropriate. The speech act is part of the pragmatics that studies utterances. A speech act is a sentence made up of two words, speech and action. A speech act cannot change social reality simply by describing a given reality. The speech act is usually used to make statements, give orders, ask questions, or make promises. Two main ideas are at the heart of speech act theory: the first holds that the meaning of an utterance is distinct from the function that the utterance performs; the second is that all utterances amount to the performance of an action.

Directives express the speaker's attitude toward some prospective action by the hearer and his intention that his utterance, or the attitude it expresses, be taken as a reason for the hearer's action (Harnish & Bach, 1982). A directive speech act is intended to get a conversation partner to do what the speaker says. They are used to get the recipient to do something. They can be influenced by who the speaker/listener is, their condition, and the statements' purpose. People usually give advice, orders, questions, requests, permissions, prohibitions, etc. Directives are often applied when the speaker wants the recipient to do something, and they are used in many interactions. People give advice when they want to recommend that the recipient take action. The consequence of compliance is desirable and beneficial to the recipient. People make a request when they want the listener to do something. However, the listener can agree and disagree. People give orders when they want to tell someone to do something. It requires an environment where the speaker has authority over the listener. People then ask a question when they want to get information from the listener.

Many people like watching movies, in Indonesian itself, not only Indonesian movies but maybe Western movies, Eastern movies, etc. When we watch Western movies, and not all Indonesian people understand the language or do not understand every utterance the speaker says in dialogue in the movie, the researcher watches the movie, analyzes it, and makes the category of what kind of type and the most dominant speech acts in this movie.

That's why the researcher chose Movie as media the movie the researcher chose is "John Wick Chapter 3:Parabellum (2019)" as the object of the study, there is the reason why the researcher chose in analyzing this movie "John Wick Chapter 3:Parabellum(2019)" media film

rating of 89%, and the audience gave this film 86%. The movie is interesting to watch because it has a lot of benefits, has a special effect, and is full of action every minute to make the audience curious or get pumped about the story from the start to the end. John Wick 3 has earned $174.5 million worldwide after two weeks of release. This figure is also claimed to have exceeded the total income of John Wick 2, which reached USD 171.5 million or equivalent to Rp. 2.4 trillion.

The second reason is that movies contain different backgrounds and characteristics, as shown in the previous research above. The researcher will research directive speech acts in the "John Wick Chapter 3: Parabellum (2019)" Movie. To make it different from previous related research, most of all research is speech act focus on the Main Character and side character that have influence in the story, so in this research, the researcher will use the theory from Searle and focus on directive speech acts.

John Wick Chapter 3: Parabellum contains a lot of phenomena about directive speech acts. Therefore, it was important to find the type of directive speech acts. In other words, the researcher chose the movie as the research subject. The researcher believed various data would be found from the subject. The researcher was interested in discovering the utterances containing directive speech acts. The researcher was also interested in analyzing and categorizing them. The researcher used Searle's theory because he was a linguist who initiated the speech acts theory.

Methods

This research is qualitative descriptive research since the researcher described a certain object, which is the case. Qualitative data analysis is the classification and interpretation of linguistic material to make statements about implicit and explicit dimensions and structures of meaning in the material and what is represented in it. Qualitative data analysis emphasizes the transition from data to meanings or representations (Flick, 2014). Qualitative data does not include counts or measures, but it includes any kind of human communication (written, audio, or visual), behavior, symbolism, and cultural artifacts (Gibbs, 2018). In addition, qualitative research is to understand the nature of a phenomenon in a specific, static context while viewing it from a certain fixed viewpoint (Anastas, 2000). This means that qualitative research is a kind of research that focuses on the subject's phenomenon and the current situation to clarify it.

Cresswell adds that qualitative methods are scientifically different from quantitative methods, even though the processes are almost identical. However, the qualitative methods depend on text and image, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on various designs (Creswell, 2018). Therefore, the research that the researcher conducts will rely on the text of the utterances in the movie to describe the phenomena of directive speech acts. Specifically, the researcher is intended to analyze the utterances and find a type of directive speech act in John Wick Chapter 3 Movie.

The researcher uses descriptive research design to give a detailed explanation or describe the directive speech acts. According to Moleong, descriptive design is a research method that involves attempting to visualize and comprehend an object as a fact (Moleaong, 2014). In other words, descriptive research design suits the research's focus on describing the directive speech acts of the subject.

An instrument is a tool that is used to gather data for research. In this research, the researcher will use the document and the researcher herself as the key instrument since the researcher analyzed a movie. As Lincoln and Guba point out, in the concept of humans as an instrument in qualitative research, the researcher is the only instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity, subtlety, and ever-changing situation of the human experience (Klenke, 2016). It means that only the researcher has the characteristics necessary to cope with a situation. To analyze the data, the researcher will use Searle and Creswell's theory (Creswell, 2009).

According to Arikunto, the researcher is the most powerful instrument in qualitative research because the researcher himself is an instrument (Arikunto, 2013). Therefore, the researcher collects, watches, and analyzes the data on its own without any assistance from participants, which is different compared to quantitative research. The researcher utilizes a note-taking sheet to process all the conversations related to the Directive Speech Act. Regardless, the

researcher also uses Google Keep on mobile phones to make the data more efficient and easily accessible.

The primary data are collected when the researcher collects information directly from the sources, while secondary data are composed of documents. The data source of this research is the movie, "John Wick Chapter 3:Parabellum(2019)," Directed by Chad Stahelski." The researcher used all the actors' utterances containing directive speech acts. The author will transcribe the utterance after the author watches the film. The researcher will download the movie and the script. After that, the researcher completes the transcripts of this movie because there are no names of each character in the transcripts.

In qualitative study, collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing research questions, and identifying and dealing with validity threats are usually going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all the others. In addition, the researcher may need to reconsider or modify any design decision during the study in response to new developments. Qualitative research requires a broader and more complex design model than the more conventional designs (Best & Khan, 2014).

Findings and Discussion

The researcher collected the data from the dialogue/utterances of the characters that impact the story or plot and assisted by the manuscript, which was downloaded https://subslikescript.com to make it easier. Firstly, the researcher watched the movie many times to understand the context and the plot. Then, the researcher paid close attention to every scene and dialogue that contained conversation to find the data, which was the possibility of the six types of directive speech acts. After that, the researcher examines the data again to see if they suit the research question. The researcher found 72 data had been collected, as follows:

Table 1. The Analysis Results on the Classification of Directive Speech Acts

No	Type of Directive acts	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Asking	47	65,27%
2	Requesting	6	8,33%
3	Suggesting	3	4,16%
4	Advising	2	2,77%
5	Commanding	13	18,05%
6	Inviting	1	1,33%

After analyzing the data, the researcher presented the findings to clarify the answers to the research problems. The first problem proposed in this study is the types of directive acts found in John Wick's Chapter 3 movie. In this research, the researcher only focused on the utterances that contained the Directive Speech Act. The researcher found Directive Speech utterances about 72 dialogue/utterances containing directive acts, and there are six types of directive acts found, namely commanding act, asking act, requesting act, inviting act, suggesting act, inviting act, and advising act.

The second problem deals with the frequency of each type of directive speech act used by the main characters in John Wick's Chapter 3 movie. As mentioned, out of the six types of directive speech acts found, the most dominant type is asking directive acts, and there are 47 utterances (65,27%).

The second most frequent directive speech act found in the film is commanding with 13 utterances (18,05%). The third most frequently used type of directive act is requesting, with six occurrences (8,33%). The fourth most frequently used type of directive act is suggesting, with three occurrences (4,16%). The last two types of directive acts are advising and inviting. The uses of both similar acts are almost equally distributed in the movie, but advising occupies the least frequently used type of directive act as presented in the table, with two occurrences (2,77%).

Lastly, the occurrences are mostly spoken by the main character (John Wick) and the supporting characters, such as Winston, Charon, Bowery King, adjudicators Zero, Berrada, Sofia, and Earl. The researcher chose the utterances from all the characters above in their conversation

in the movie and analyzed them to find the dialogue or utterances that contain the directive speech act.

Conclusion

The conclusions related to the first question and the second question of the study are as follows:

After the researcher analyzed the movie and script, she found 72 dialogue/utterances containing directive speech acts. These directive acts are divided into six types: the commanding act, the asking act, the requesting act, the inviting act, the suggesting act, and the advising act.

The frequency of occurrences of six types of directive acts found in John Wick's Chapter 3 movie is as follows. First, the most dominant type is asking for directive acts, with 47 utterances (65,27%). The movie's second most frequent directive speech act is commanding, with 13 utterances (18,05%). The third most frequently used type of directive act is requesting, with six occurrences (8,33%). The fourth most frequently used type of directive act is suggesting with three occurrences (4,16%). The last two types of directive acts are advising and inviting. The use of both speech acts is almost equally distributed in the movie, but advising occupies the least frequently used type of directive act with two occurrences (2,77%).

After the researcher analyzed all of the dialogue in the movie and found the type of directive speech acts, the researcher knows that asking is the most dominant type of directive speech act with 47 utterances/dialogue (65,27%) from 72 utterances/dialogue of the data.

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