# Directive Speech Acts found in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph Incaprera.

# **THESIS**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Sarjana Degree (S-1) of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.



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# DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN "13 REASONS WHY" SERIAL

# MOVIE BY JOSEPH INCAPRERA

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### ABSTRACT

Widodo, T.A 2019. Directive speech acts found in "13 Reasons why" serial movie by Joseph Incaprera. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

The Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag,

Key words: Directive Speech Act, Serial Movie, Thirteen Reasons Why

This thesis presents directive speech acts found in "13 Reasons Why" serial movie It analyzes the directive utterances used by the characters in the movie. This study has two research problems. First is what are the directive speech acts that appear in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie and the second is what are the functions of directive speech acts in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative design. The data of this research is of serial movie transcript. The main theory which was used in this research is directive speech act that explained by Keith Allan (1986) on the book of "Linguistic Meaning: Volume Two"

The result of this research shows that the researcher found 41 utterances that produced by the characters of the movie that contains of directive speech act. There are two utterances with request characteristic, eight utterance with requirement characteristic, three data of prohibitive, two data of permissive characteristic, six data of advisories characteristic

This research also reveals the function of directive speech act. The function of utterances that included on request characteristic in order to convey speaker wants to the hearer to do something. Then, question speech act were appear when the speaker want to ask something to the hearer. The function of requirement speech act is to require the hearer to do act. Prohibitive speech act is to prohibits the hearer from doing an act. Permissive speech act is to permits the hearer before to do something. Function of advisories is to advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do.

### **INTISARI**

Widodo, T.A 2019. *Directive speech acts found in "13 Reasons why" serial movie by Joseph Incaprera*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Pembimbing: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag,

Kata Kunci: Directive Speech Act, Serial Movie, Thirteen Reasons Why

Tesis ini menyajikan Tindak Tutur Direktif yang ditemukan dalam film serial "Thirteen Reason Why". Tesis ini menganalisis Tindak Tutur Direktif yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film. Penelitian ini memiliki dua masalah penelitian. Yang pertama adalah apa saja tindak tutur direktif yang muncul dalam Serial Movie "Thirteen Reasons Why" dan yang kedua adalah apa fungsi tindak tutur direktif dalam serial film tersebut. Peneliti menerapkan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah transkrip pada serial film. Teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah tindak tutur direktif yang dijelaskan oleh Keith Allan (1986) pada buku "Linguistic Meaning: Volume Two"

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan 41 ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh karakter film yang berisi tindak tutur direktif. Ada dua ucapan dengan karakteristik permintaan, delapan ucapan dengan karakteristik persyaratan, tiga data larangan, dua data permisif, dan enam data karakteristik penasehat

Penelitian ini juga mengungkap fungsi tindak tutur direktif. Fungsi ucapan yang termasuk pada karakteristik permintaan untuk menyampaikan keinginan pembicara kepada pendengar untuk melakukan sesuatu. Kemudian, pertanyaan tindak tutur muncul ketika pembicara ingin menanyakan sesuatu kepada pendengar. Fungsi dari tindak tutur persyaratan adalah untuk meminta pendengar untuk melakukan tindakan. Tindakan bicara yang melarang adalah untuk melarang pendengar melakukan suatu tindakan. Tindakan bicara permisif adalah mengizinkan pendengar sebelumnya untuk melakukan sesuatu. Fungsi dari penasehat adalah untuk menasehati pendengar untuk melakukan sesuatu tetapi pembicara bermaksud ucapan itu diambil sebagai alasan yang cukup bagi pendengar untuk melakukan.

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### **CHAPTER I**

# **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes the background of the study, research problem, research objectives, significance of study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

# 1.1 Background of Study

As a human being, people always communicate or interact with other people. For interaction, every people needs an instrument to communicate in daily interaction, which is called "Language". Krida (2005:6) said that language is a system of sound used by the member of society in cooperation, communication, and identification person. While doing a conversation, the speaker should make an understandable purpose for the listener to avoid miscommunicating. On the other hand, Cummings (1986:147) also explains about the definition of language. She explains that language is a meaningful activity. It is often taken to be paradigm form of the acts meaning, the core of semiotic, and a descriptive norm from all others form of meaningful behavior. It means that language is not only used to say something, but we also use it to do something.

Every language has implicit and explicit meanings that must be easily understood by the others. Paltridge (2000:4) says that discourse analysis is the relationship between language and the context which is used and concerned with the description and analysis of both spoken and written interactions.

Communication is a way to express our mind, feeling, idea, and emotion. We can express it by using gesture or body movement, action, signal, and sound. The communicative act or verbal communication is represented by the utterances of the speakers.

Pragmatics concerns the meaning in the context of language use. According to Yule (1996: 4), Pragmatics talks about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of activities that they are performing when they speak. In addition, pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning uttered by the speaker. In pragmatics, there is a theory about speech act. Speech act theory is the most interesting study and seems relevant in language teaching and language learning. According to Fromkin (2003:595), speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning which is inferred by hearers. One of the main studies in pragmatics concerns on the way to understand what the speakers mean from their utterances. On the other hand, the topic that the speaker say has to be clear to make the listener understand because one of the significant approaches to the functional classification of speech is based on speech acts.

J.R. Searle in his development of work by J.L. Austin established speech acts into six terms. He clarified that the speaker's words have a primary meaning and aim and also to clearly convey the message to the listener. The primary concept of speech acts is various functions that can be implemented by means of language.

According to Paltridge (2006 p.55), there are three classifications of speech acts, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

On the other hand, based on Searle's development of speech acts (Mey 2009 p.1004), he classified the types of speech acts into five types. The first is representatives. It is kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition and thus carry the truth value. The second is directives. It is an attempt of the speaker to get the addressee to do something. The third is commissive. It is kind of speech act that commits the speaker to some future course of action. The fourth is expressive. It is kind of speech act that expresses a psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. The fifth is declarations (or declarative). It is kind of speech act that effects immediate changes in some current state of affairs. From the explanation above, directive speech act is kind of speech acts used by people in their daily activities in many aspects, it used to make the listener do some future action based on speaker utterances.

The usage of directive speech acts in society can persuade the listener to do what the speakers say. As stated by Mey (2009 : 1017), directives express the speaker's wish that the hearer do such a thing and are uttered with the presumption that the hearer is under some obligation to do something after hearing what the speakers say. The directive is spoken by the speaker, the listener has the right to choose to accept or reject it. It means that the audience's response to what has been spoken by the speaker can be rejected or accepted.

The study of directive speech acts is often conducted by some researchers with several subjects, such as: movie, song, poem, short story, Quran, etc. Muhartoyo (2013) investigated about directive speech act in the movie "Sleeping Beauty". He analyzed about directive speech act that produced by the characters of the movie. He found 139 directive speech acts in the movie. from the results of the analysis indicate that the directive speech act that is often used is ordering (21.6%), while the rarely used directive speech act is inviting (0.7%). Besides that, he also analyzed the importance of directive speech act on the movie.

The next research about directive speech act was conducted by Lailiyah (2015), she analyzed Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters in Divergent Movie, she found 6 data of directive speech act contained in the movie. Furthermore, research about directive speech act can also apply to analyze a short story. The result of this research indicated that the directive speech acts that often use is warning found in conditional sentences. Then suggestion found in declarative sentences, invitation found in imperative sentences, requested found in sentences that marked by politeness marker, prohibition found in declarative sentences by using of negative marked, command found in imperative sentences by using verb beginning in the sentences.

Komariah (2017) analyzed directive speech acts that appear in "The Lost Beautifulness" Short Story. In this research, the writer found 97 data which are identified as directive speech acts included request, suggestion, command and order. On the other hand, the directive speech act can be found in The Quran.

Jauharin (2014) investigated about Directive in English Translation of Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, by Khaqiqotul Jauharin. From the results of the analysis, the researcher found 66 directives it consists of several types, they are 52 commands, 1 order, 10 requests, 3 suggestion.

Based on previous studies above, the writer found that there are many researchers who use directive speech act in many forms of the subject such as a novel, movie, short story, Al-Quran, etc. In this research, writer found the gap that no one of them serial movie as the subject. The writer fills that gap by investigating "Directive Speech Acts found in " 13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph Incaprera.

# 1.2 Statement of Problem

- 1. What are the directive speech acts that appear in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie?
- 2. What are the functions of directive speech acts in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie?

# 1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the problems, the objectives of this analysis are:

- To describe and explain the directive speech acts that appear in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie"
- 2. To describe and explain the function of directive speech act in "13 Reasons Why"
  Serial Movie"

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# 1.4 Significance of the study

The researcher expects that the result of this analysis can be useful not only for the researcher but also for other people who read and need information about directive speech act based on the theory used by the researcher. This analysis can be used as a reference for someone who wants to analyze speech acts, especially the directive speech act. The researcher also expects that this research will give a comprehension about how to interpret the kinds of speech acts especially about directive speech act.

# 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The writer will only focus on directive speech acts and the context of utterance that are found in the "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie". The writer uses five episodes in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie" which run around 55 minutes/episode. The directive speech acts will be collected from the utterance uttered by all characters in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie". The writer will use all characters so that the writer can find the data and analysis directive speech act easily.

# 1.6 Definitions of Key terms

# a. Speech act

Speech act is an act which is done in the process of speaking said by the speaker. It can be said the utterance of containing an act. Speech acts have three kinds of an act in an utterance, it consists of illocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary acts (Altson, 2000:33)

# **b.** Directive Speech act

Directive speech act is the kind of speech act which is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something and they express what the speaker wants (Yule, 1996:54).

# c. "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie

"13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie is a serial movie about Clay Jensen, in his quest to uncover the story behind his classmate and crush, Hannah, and her decision to end her life. (IMDB.com)

## **CHAPTER II**

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The second part of this research is review of related literature which consist of speech act theory nation of directive, classification and functions of directive. In this research, the researcher analyzed the kind of directive speech act contained in the thirteen reasons why serial movie.

# 2.1 Speech Act

When people say things, they do not just say things. They also perform acts by saying what they do. Yule (1996:47) says that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they also perform actions via those utterances. Furthermore, he adds that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. In very general terms, it usually can be recognized the kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The kind of acts can be studied deeper in speech acts theory because the study of how the working of sentences or utterances in performing acts is the study of speech acts (McGraw, 1972:223). The interpretation of the speakers intended meaning in their utterances usually affected by its context that is when and where it is said. The aspect (context) is the most important element in studying speech acts. Short (1997:197) says, "Speech acts like other acts, change the world we inhabit. They have effects on people, and in turn make them do things". Thus, when the speaker says an utterance, besides containing particular

meaning, it also can be supposed that there is intended meaning and intended effect within. Kempson (1983:51) states, "a speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary acts) and with particular force (illocutionary acts) in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary acts)". To make it simpler and easier, the writer takes the theory of speech acts introduced by Clark (1977:171) and Kempson (1983:51) as follows:

# 1) Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is saying something with a certain meaning. A locutionary act is the act of saying something. This is the act in which the meaning is not based on the context of speech, but based on the literal meaning (Searle in Amri (2011:11)). For example:

- (1) "cat is a pet"
- (2) "she is a student"

The utterances above have a literal meaning based on the locutionary act theory. The utterances above just only say in literal meaning and there is no other aim.

# 2) Illocutionary Act

Yule (1996: 48) says that the illocutionary acts is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or some other communicative purpose. For example:

a. I promise you that I will come to your home tonight

# b. It is raining.

From the example above, the utterances are not only used to say something but also doing something. It depends on the situational context. The first sentence means not only giving information about the promise, but also ask the hearer to prepare something related to the speakers coming. The second sentence is not only giving information about the weathers cloudy today, but also recommending the listener to carry an umbrella, or a warn that one shouldn't go outside.

# 3) Perlocutionary Act

The Perlocutionary act is speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thoughts or actions of either the speaker or the listener. Yule (1996:47) states that perlocutionary acts is the effects of an utterance use to perform a speech act.

For example:

If A says, "there's a bee in your left ear", it may cause B to be panic, scream and starch wildly at your ear. Causing these emotions and actions of B is the perlocutionary act of A's utterances.

# 2.2 Classification of Speech Act Function

Searle in Levinson (1983:240) states that there are five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking, by means of the following five types of utterance:

# 1) Declaration

According to Yule (1996: 53), the declaration is the kind of speech act that change the world via their utterance.

Example:

priest: I pronounce you husband and wife.

2) Representative

Leech (1993:327) states that representative commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, for example: affirm, allege, assert, forecast, predict, announce, insist.

Example:

The earth is flat

3) Expressive

Yule (1996: 53) states that expressive is the kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states ad can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Example:

I am really sorry

Oh, yes, great!

4) Directives

Directives are the utterances that are attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, etc. Example:

Could you lend me a pen?

# 5) Commissive

Yule (1996:54) states that commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusal, pledges.

Example:

I will be back.

We will not do that.

# 2.3 Directive Speech act

Directive is kind of speech acts which uttered by the speaker in everyday aspects. This kind is uttered by the speaker who in order to make the listener to do some action by the speaker utterances. In using directives, speaker must be sure while conducting the conversation to avoiding misinterpretation. Directive speech act is a speech act which is intended to make addressee do something or take action as what is meant by the speaker to the addressee. When using directives, the speaker is trying to fit the world to the words. It means that the speaker tries to

make the addressee as what the words he/she utters. Allan (1986: 199) classifies the kind of directives, they are:

- 1. Request: The speaker requests the hearer/addressee to do an act (something). Request performatives include: ask, beg, implore, insist, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, urge.
- 2. Questions: It means that the speaker questions the hearer/addressee as to proposition. Questioning performatives including: ask, inquire, query, question, quiz.
- 3. Requirements: It means that the speaker requires the hearer/addressee to do an act. Requiring performatives include: big, charge, command, demand, dictate, instruct, order, prescribe, require.
- 4. Prohibitive: The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee from doing an act. Prohibitive performatives including: enjoin, forbid, prohibit, proscribe, restrict.

Furthermore, Allan (1986: 199) also states that in directive acts there are two kind of interpersonal authoritative:

1. Permissive: It means that the speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act. Permissive performatives include: agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, sanction.

2. Advisories: It means that the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. The speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Advisory performatives include: admonish, advise, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge, warn.

# 2.4 Function of Directive speech Acts

According to Allan (1986), there are six classification of directive speech act, they are have different function and purposes. The first kind of directive speech acts is requesting. The function of this kind is in order to ask listeners or the hearer to do what the speaker says in the form of questions. Usually this kind occurs when the speaker is expecting something from the listener. The speaker in this condition is having something, which they need, so the speaker asks for help to the hearer to do something. The example of this function is when the speaker need a menu from the hearer when he or she wants to order menu, "Can you bring me the menu?", in this sentence the speaker ask for help to the hearer to bring the menu book, then the other characteristic of this function is the speaker add the question mark (?) in the end of the sentences.

The second kind of directive speech acts is question. The function of this kind is in asking something to listeners or the hearer what the speaker wants. Usually this kind occurs when the speaker did not know about that something. The example of this function is when the speaker want to know about age the hearer, "How old are you", in this sentence the speaker ask to the hearer about his or her

age, then the other characteristic of this function always add the question mark (?) in the end of sentence.

The third kind of directive speech act is requirement. The function of this kind is requiring the listener to do something. Usually this function occurs when the speaker wants something and this utterance usually produces by the speaker that has higher position. The example of this function is when the lecture want the student to attention him or her, "please shut up!" in this sentence the speaker want the hearer to silent their conversation when the speaker say something, then the other characteristic of this function usually add the exclamation marks (!) in the end of sentence.

The fourth kind directive speech acts is prohibitive. The function of this kind is in prohibit the hearer when the hearer to do something. Usually this kind occurs when the hearer know that the hearer will be make a mistake. The example of this function is when parents look his or her child will be playing firecrackers, "do not play firecrackers!" in this sentence the speaker want the hearer to don't play the firecrackers because it is dangerous, then the other characteristic of this function always add the exclamation mark (!) in the end of sentence.

The fifth kind directive speech acts is permissive. The function of this kind is in ask for permission the speaker before to do something. Usually, the speaker wants to do something but him or her afraid that the hearer has hard feeling. The example of this kind is when the children want to drive his or her father cars to go holiday, "may I borrow your car", in this sentence the speaker ask for permission

to his or her father before driving his or her father cars, then the other characteristic of this function always add question mark (?) in the end of sentence.

The sixth kind directive speech acts is advisories. The function of this kind is in to suggest something to the hearer before to do something. Usually, this statement occurs because of choices or doubts, then usually this statement also occurs when the speaker does something wrong but the statement does not have to be done by the listener. The example of this kind is when mother look at her child in the middle of rain "enter into the house, outside the rain.", in this sentence the speaker wants the hearer to get in the home when rainy seasons. Then the other characteristic of this function usually add point mark (.) in the end of sentence.

### CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is about research methodology which discusses the design of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

# 3.1. Research Design

In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in order to understand the directive speech acts phenomenon on the characters of "13 Reasons why" Serial Movie. Qualitative research methods provide more emphasis on interpretation and provide consumers with complete views, looking at contexts, environmental immersions and a depth of understanding of concepts (Tewksbury, 2009: 39). Furthermore, Litoselliti (2010: 52) stated that qualitative research is concerned with structure and pattern and how something is. The reason why qualitative method is applied because this study allows the researcher to observe and describe the utterances of the characters of "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie that concerned on directive speech act, and it is used because the writer analyzed participant's utterances of directive in the form of words, phrases, sentences and not dealing with numbers.

### 3.2 Research instrument

The most important element to obtain the data of the study is the instrument. Prabhat and Mishra (2015: 58) note that it is important that instrument being use to gather information from widely scattered sources. Thus, the instrument of this study is the writer himself, because the writer is the only instrument who collected the data of this study.

### 3.3 Data and data Source

The data source of this study is a serial movie entitled "13 Reasons Why" which streamed from the site https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/80117470 . The researcher used five episodes (first until fifth) of the serial movie. The time running of each episode is around 55 minutes. The writer got the data from the manuscript of the program. The data of this research was all of the utterances (words, phrases, sentences) that are produced by the characters "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie which contain of directive speech acts.

# 3.4. The Technique of data collection

The writer used several steps to collect data that are needed in this research, such as:

- 1. Streamed the movie from https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/80117470
- 2. Watched the movie in many times and write down all of the participant's Utterance.
- 3. Stopped the scene and repeating the film in many times when the writer find the directive speech acts from the participant and the responses given from the other participant toward the directive speech acts.

# 3.5. Data Analysis

After collected the data, the writer will do some steps to analyze the data, such as:

# 1. Identifying kind of the directive speech acts

To answer the first research question, the researcher identified the selected data that contain the directive speech acts that appear in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie. The process of identifying the selected data focuses on the kinds of the directive speech acts consisting of requesting, questioning, requirement, prohibition, permissive, advising.

# 2. Identifying the function of directive

To answer the second research question, the researcher identified the function of the directive speech acts that appear in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie. In this process, the researcher focused on the function of the directive in the selected data that consisted of requesting, questioning, requirement, prohibition, permissive, advising, and for each function of the directive was marked with an underline to identify the function of the directive act and act given the different code.

# 3. Drawing the Conclusion

The last concerned in data analysis, the writer concluded the result of data analysis.

After finding the types of directive speech act, and the function of each data, the writer take conclusion the result based on data analysis.

# **CHAPTER IV**

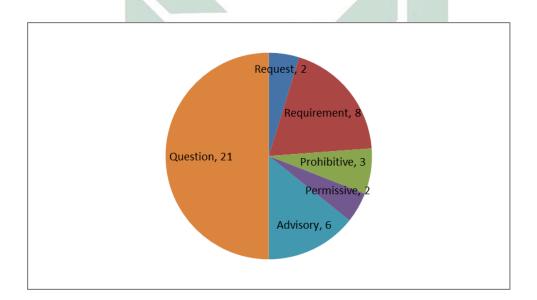
# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter, the researcher would like to presents the overall findings and discussion of the research which includes the classification of directive and the function of directive used in thirteen reasons why serial movie that connected with the answer of the research problems in chapter I.

# 4. 1 FINDING

Based on the data analysis the researcher found the types of directive and its function which exist in serial movie of thirteen reasons why using Allan's theory, they are request, question, requirement, prohibitive, permissive, advisories. The researcher also analyzed the function of directive.

# 4.1.1 Kinds of Speech Acts



In the serial movie of thirteen reasons why the researcher found 41 data. In table 4.1.1 the researcher shows varieties kinds of directive speech act used in thirteen reasons why serial movie.

# **4.1.1.1 Request Speech Act**

According to Allan (1986: 199), he classified directive speech act into four types. The first type is request. Request happen when the speaker requests that produces in order to do an act or something. Request can identify when the in several form such as ask, beg, implore, insist, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, urge. The various examples of the request directive speech act that is used by the characters of the serial movie are presented below.

# Data 1

00:16:55,480 --> 00:16:57,740 : Hand me the rag. I'll do it.

00:17:03,321 --> 00:17:05,831 : If we got the timing right, we'll hear it.

00:17:06,199 --> 00:17:07,792 : Okay, flip the ignition

The utterance above happened when Tony and his father fixed the car and Tony needs something to clean his hand. Suddenly Tony asked, "Hand me the rag. I'll do it.", that utterance means Tony asking his father to give him the rag in order to clean his hand, and then his father responded and give the rag to tony. So, the bold utterance above includes into request speech acts because the utterance shows Tony's request towards his father about giving the rag.

# Data 2

00:26:28,218 --> 00:26:29,394 : Bryce.

00:26:29,720 --> 00:26:32,606 : Better go hit the keg and catch up. You're

an hour behind.

00:26:34,475 --> 00:26:36,267 : I'll see you later... I hope.

The utterance above happened between Clay and Hannah. Clay come into Hannah's home to join Hannah's party. At that time, Bryce also came to that party. He disturbing Hannah and Clay when both of them are have a deep conversation. Then, Hannah's sister comes to them and help Hannah to drive him away to leave them. Hannah's sister said, "Better go hit the keg and catch up. You're an hour behind." to Bryce. That utterance means that she wants him to leave Hannah and Clay because he looked very annoying Hannah who has deep talking with Clay. So, the bold utterance above include into request speech acts because the utterance show Hannah's sister request to Bryce about leave Hannah and Clay.

# 4.1.1.2 Question Speech Act

The second type of directive speech act according to Allan is Question. According to Allan (1986: 199), he classified directive speech act into four types. The second type is question. Question happens when the speaker ask that produces in order to asking something. Question can identify when the in several form such as ask, inquire, query, question, quiz. The various examples of the question directive speech act that is used by the characters of the serial movie are presented below.

# Data 3

00:01:32,891 --> 00:01:35,735 : What is it again? - #NeverForget.

00:01:44,778 --> 00:01:46,871 : What the hell are you doing?

00:01:48,073 --> 00:01:49,332 : Nothing. I'm just...

00:01:49,616 --> 00:01:51,084 : Looking for something?

00:01:52,160 --> 00:01:53,920 :What would I be looking for?

00:01:56,039 --> 00:01:57,257 : You tell me.

00:01:59,751 --> 00:02:01,419 : Do you even know my name?

00:02:01,420 --> 00:02:06,558 : 'Course I do, Clay.- Guys. Second bell.

The utterance above is happened first scene of the serial movie, when two Girls take a photos in front of Hannah's locker. At the same time Clay appear and saw two girls taking photos in front of Hannah's locker, but when two girls left Hannah's locker suddenly came his friend who had previously observed Clay who was starting at Hannah's locker. Before two girls leaving that locker, one of them said "What is it again? - #NeverForget", it means that she asked to her friend about caption of the photo. Because when she left the Hannah's locker, her friend showed collection of photos with Hannah first. The bold utterance above appeared in order to explain about what is the girls want to make sure with her friend that her last photos was not deleted by her friend. So the utterance above included into question speech acts because the utterance above show about question.

## Data 4

00:02:37,414 --> 00:02:40,050 : Ms. Bradley, is it possible we could be done

with all this?

00:02:40,834 --> 00:02:42,168 : I mean, it's been over a week.

00:02:42,169 --> 00:02:43,919 : Isn't it healthy to, like, move on?

The utterance above is happened at first part of the serial movie. It happened on the Hannah's Classroom, when the teacher explained the material in front of the classroom, at the same time there was student who opened a twitter to show about Hannah's photos to her friend. Suddenly, any boys said "Ms. Bradley, is it possible we could be done with all this?" when the lecture give a homework, and he add "I mean, it's been over a week." And he also said "Isn't it healthy to, like, move on?" it means that he wanted to their lecture to think healthy because the assignment that given by her is too difficult and the time is also limited and he want to move to another task. So the bold utterance above included into question speech act because the utterance show student's question toward their teacher

# Data 5

00:03:24,294 --> 00:03:25,670 : I liked the long hair, too.

00:03:25,671 --> 00:03:28,547 : And, um, I realize this makes me seem wishy-washy

 $00:03:28,548 \longrightarrow 00:03:30,883$ : and I should have said something the other night,

00:03:30,884 --> 00:03:36,314 : and is truth I don't actually like change, but this change seems

cool.

00:03:38,600 --> 00:03:39,901 : Thanks, Clay.

00:03:45,107 --> 00:03:46,449 : Clay?

00:03:47,192 --> 00:03:48,326 : Clay.

00:03:49,861 --> 00:03:51,329 : Clay.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay was in the classroom but he daydreaming and remembering the incident when he apologized to Hannah for what he said at Hannah's party that night. At that moment before he apologized, he praised about Hannah's new hair by saying, "I liked the

long hair, too.", when the clay is daydreaming, suddenly the lecturer realizes that clay doesn't notice her, and finally the lecturer called clay and asked "Are you with us?" to make sure that Clay give attention to her. The bold utterance above include into question speech acts because contain lecturer question for Clay.

## Data 6

 $00:04:50,088 \longrightarrow 00:04:52,307$ : Why doesn't she have any stickers?

00:04:52.758 --> 00:04:54.925 : Honey, it's just a locker. No, it's locker.

00:04:54.926 --> 00:04:56.177 : Why is it like that?

00:04:56,178 --> 00:04:58,229 : Ma'am, I really don't know.

The utterance above happened when Kevin porter met with Hannah's parents at lobby. At that time Hannah's mom said "Why doesn't she have any stickers?" to Kevin because she didn't saw sticker at Hannah's locker. The bold utterance above appear because Hannah's mom wants to know, why there is no stickers in Hannah's locker. Suddenly her husband said "Honey, it's just a locker." because he didn't want to extend the problem of the lack of stickers in the Hannah's locker. At the same time she giving a responds "No, it's Hannah's locker." Because she was angry why there is no sticker only in the Hannah's locker. The bold utterance above included into question speech acts because the utterance shows the question of Hannah's Mother.

# Data 7

00:06:27,852 --> 00:06:28,987 : Clay.

 $00:06:29,854 \longrightarrow 00:06:32,022$ : How are you doing, sweetie?

 $00:06:32,023 \longrightarrow 00:06:33,649$ : You've been on my mind.

00:06:33,650 --> 00:06:35,201 : Hey, Courtney.

00:06:35,861 --> 00:06:36,861 : I have?

00:06:36,862 --> 00:06:40,281 : Well, I just feel like we all need to be there for

each other

 $00:06:40,282 \longrightarrow 00:06:42,54$ : at a time like this, you know?

The utterance above happened when Clay met Courtney at the schoolyard. When Courtney greeted Clay and asked what he was doing there, then Courtney says that clay has been in Courtney's mind, then clay asks "I have?". The bold utterance above it means that Clay wants to make sure that Clay is in Courtney's mind. Courtney felt that they were there because they needed each other. So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about Courtney question.

## Data 8

00:07:11,396 --> 00:07:13,031 : Hey, Clay

00:07:14,190 --> 00:07:15,742 : You want a ride home?

00:07:16,318 --> 00:07:17,577 : Yeah, sure.

00:07:24,743 --> 00:07:26,044 : **No bike today?** 

00:07:26,328 --> 00:07:30,715 : Uh, no, Mom wanted to drive me, and, you

The utterance above happened when Clay was greeted by his friend to be invited to go home together, and his friend asked "You want a ride home?". The statement came because he wanted to offer Clay a ride. At the same time when they have been in the car Clay's friend asked "No bike today?" to make sure, that Clay doesn't brought a bicycle. And Clay giving respond to make his friend more sure, with said "Uh, no, Mom wanted to drive me, and, you know, talk about things." So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about the question from Clay's Friend

# Data 9

00:08:29,599 --> 00:08:32,026 : Now, if they ask you if it's real butter, what

do you say?

00:08:32,560 --> 00:08:34,395 : It's a butter-based product.

00:08:34,396 --> 00:08:36,281 : And smile when you say it.

00:08:36,564 --> 00:08:39,742 : I know, terrifying. But it sells the big lie.

The utterance above happened when Clay and Hannah are in the cafe kitchen. At that time Hannah explained to Clay how to respond customer, and at the same time Hannah asked to Clay "Now, if they ask you if it's real butter, what do you say?", it means that Hannah want to make sure Clay can be answer if there is a customer asking about the best product in that café . Clay give a respond "It's a butter-based product.". The bold utterance above included into question speech acts because the utterance show Hannah's question.

00:09:18,356 --> 00:09:19,648 : **Do you like it?** 

00:09:19,649 --> 00:09:20,825 : **Here?** 

00:09:21,443 --> 00:09:24,820 : At the Crest Mont? I find the various smells

fascinating.

00:09:24,821 --> 00:09:26,831 : No, this town.

00:09:27,115 --> 00:09:28,499 : Oh, right. Uh...

00:09:29,200 --> 00:09:31,326 : I don't have anything to compare it to.

The utterance above is happened, when Clay and Hannah were preparing to close the cafe, clearing the kitchen Hannah offered something to clay "Do you like it?", it means Hannah offered popcorn to Clay but Clay didn't know what Hannah mean because Clay give a respond "Here?", this word it show that Clay didn't know what Hannah mean. So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question.

# Data 11

00:09:31,327 --> 00:09:32,953 : I've lived here all my life.

00:09:32,954 --> 00:09:36,341 : It's like asking Han Solo "How is space?"

00:09:37,125 --> 00:09:40,595 : Wow! You're an actual nerd, aren't you?

00:09:40,879 --> 00:09:43,338 : I admire that. There's courage in being a nerd

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Hannah and Clay prepare to go home, Clay previously told Hannah that he had lived in the city during his lifetime. And he also said that the question of Hannah was like speech Han Solo ""How is space?". Then Hannah said and asked, "Wow! You're

an actual nerd, aren't you?" the word Hannah means she wants to praise and want to know that clay is indeed a bookworm, and because of his admiration for clay, Hannah said "I admire that. There's courage in being a nerd". So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question speech acts.

## Data 12

00:11:15,139 --> 00:11:17,358 : Dad, where's your radio thing?

00:11:18,309 --> 00:11:20,310 : "My radio thing"?

00:11:20,311 --> 00:11:22,521 : That thing you play CDs on

00:11:22,522 --> 00:11:25,524 : when you're painting or working in the yard or

whatever.

00:11:25,525 --> 00:11:26,868 : My boom box.

00:11:27,360 --> 00:11:28,735 : That really what they're called?

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay met his father in his room and because he wanted to borrow a radio. Clay asked "Dad, where's your radio thing?", because he wanted to listened cassette containing the sounds of Hannah's recording. His father give a respond "My boom box", it means that his father told him that the radio thing meant by Clay was called a boom box. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question speech acts.

00:11:39,622 --> 00:11:41,382 : How were things at school today?

00:11:43,835 --> 00:11:47,096 : Same. Everyone's

00:11:48,423 --> 00:11:49,557 : And you?

00:11:50,258 --> 00:11:51,559 : Um...

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay will be leave father's bedroom after he know where his father save the boom box. His father asked "How were things at school today?", because his father want to know how the atmosphere in his school was and his father want to make sure Clay had adapted to the atmosphere in his school. Clay give respond "Same. Everyone's still acting weird." he tell to his father that everyone in his school is still acting weird. So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because that utterance show which question.

## Data 14

00:13:24,102 --> 00:13:27,280 : Anyway, the rules here are pretty simple.

00:13:27,397 --> 00:13:29,147 : There are only two. **Watch doing?** 

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay's mom see Clay in the warehouse listening recording. His mother asked "Watch doing?", because she afraid see clay alone in the warehouse listening the recording. At that time Clay's mother also asked about the recording but Clay hide the boom box because he afraid his mother know about the contents of the recording. So, the

bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question.

#### Data 15

00:13:33,152 --> 00:13:34,486 : I didn't mean to scare you.

00:13:34,487 --> 00:13:37,281 : You were just lost in... what is that you're

listening to?

00:13:37,282 --> 00:13:40,960 : It's, uh... it's nothing. It's for history class.

00:13:41,786 --> 00:13:43,286 : Cassettes are history now? Mm-hm.

00:13:43,287 --> 00:13:44,746 : Hm! Of course they are.

The utterance above happened when Clay listening the recording suddenly his mother appear and asked about the contents of the recording. His mother asked "what is that you're listening to?", because she looked Clay hide something from that recording, but Clay still didn't want to tell the contents of the tape to his mother, and he answered his mother's questions "It's, uh... it's nothing. It's for history class." While preparing to leave the warehouse. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question

# Data 15

00:14:13,985 --> 00:14:18,164 : Yeah, for a little while... **But you didn't know** 

her very well?

00:14:18,448 --> 00:14:19,832 : Not really.

00:14:21,159 --> 00:14:22,617 : I need to get to work...

00:14:22,618 --> 00:14:24,703 : Shit! Language.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay was in a hurry to leave the warehouse because he wants to keep listening the

contents of the recording until it was finished. But his mother asked about his proximity to Hannah, his mother asked "But you didn't know her very well?" it means his mother want know that Clay didn't lie about the closeness to Hannah, because his mother know that Clay ever work together with Hannah at Crestmont café. Clay given respond "Not really", because he want his mother believe that he didn't know very well about Hannah. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show which question.

# Data 16

00:17:48,199 --> 00:17:50,584 : Oh, I know. **She leave a note?** 

00:17:51,160 --> 00:17:52,795 : Girl who killed herself?

00:17:53,913 --> 00:17:55,047 : Uh...

00:17:55,331 --> 00:17:56,632 : I don't know.

00:17:59,752 --> 00:18:01,044 : Well, you listen to me.

00:18:01,045 --> 00:18:04,348 : You ever do that to your mother, I will kill

you, you understand?

00:18:05,174 --> 00:18:06,758 : I'll kill you dead.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Tony and his father fixed his car suddenly Clay come to help them. After help, clay want leave them because when Clay help them turn on the car he put small Tony's boom box. Before Clay go home, Tony's father asked "She leave a note?" Clay confused why Tony's father asked about Hannah, Clay still silent. And then Tony's father asked again "Girl who killed herself?" Clay give a respond "I don't know."

it means Clay lie about Hannah. So, The bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question.

### Data 17

00:21:29,503 --> 00:21:31,212 : **Did you fall off your bike?** 

00:21:31,213 --> 00:21:33,923 : Low-hanging branch. I went through the

woods. It was dark.

00:21:33,924 --> 00:21:35,216 : I'll get the first aid kit.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay come home then his mother come over because she looked clay in a hurry to find something, but when she come over clay she looked Clay's head hurt and bleeding. She asked to Clay "Did you fall off your bike?" she want clay to tell her why Clay's head was bleeding, but clay still lie to mom about it. Clay give respond "Lowhanging branch. I went through the woods. It was dark." The utterance said by Clay to hide that he was fall off his bike. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show about question.

### Data 18

00:21:45,269 --> 00:21:48,021 : **What happened?** I told you, bike, branch, skin.

00:21:48,022 --> 00:21:49,189 : That's all?

00:21:49,190 --> 00:21:50,982: Mom, I tell you everything about my life

00:21:50,983 --> 00:21:53,067 : because it is so fascinating, I promise.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay will be leave his bedroom, and his mother still waiting an explanation from clay. She ask "What happened? ", she really wants Clay to be honest about what makes his forehead bleed. But Clay jokes by answering "I told you, bike, branch, skin.", it means that clay really lie to his mom that he was fall off his bike. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show which question.

## Data 19

00:35:17,372 --> 00:35:21,342 : So, could I like maybe get your number or something?

00:35:21,793 --> 00:35:22,9<mark>69 : Or something?</mark>

00:35:23,378 --> 00:35:24,92 0 : So, I could give you my number

00:35:24,921 --> 00:35:27,298 : or give you some fake nuclear launch codes?

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Hannah get in the bus to go home, suddenly Justin want to joined Hannah go home by bus. At that time Justin, sit beside Hannah and asked "So, could I like maybe get your number or something?", it means that Justin wanna more know about Hannah and he want to be Hannah's boyfriend. Hannah give a respond "So, I could give you my number", Hannah said that because she didn't want to wasting time just to respond Justin. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show which question.

00:41:14,562 --> 00:41:16,280 : Hey, Tony.

00:41:16,981 --> 00:41:18,241 : You okay?

00:41:19,067 --> 00:41:20,451 : Yeah, fine.

00:41:23,154 --> 00:41:24,455 : **Is that my Walkman?** 

00:41:26,532 --> 00:41:27,750 : Uh...

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Tony find Clay in the garden Listening a recording, at that time Tony remember his Walkman. At the same time he asked to Clay "Is that my Walkman?", it means that Tony want to make sure the Walkman its bring by Clay is his Walkman. And evidently when Tony asked, Clay looking confused because he bring Tony's Walkman without ask for permission to Tony before. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show which question.

#### Data 21

00:46:55,194 --> 00:46:56,745 : Can I eat with you?

00:46:57,822 --> 00:47:01,000 : Uh, I've got geometry homework.

00:47:01,242 --> 00:47:02,501 : I don't mind.

00:47:07,415 --> 00:47:12,344 : So, communication class. Really?

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay meet Hannah in the canteen, at that time Clay who were sitting alone suddenly Hannah comes and bring food, and she said "Can I eat with you?", it means that Hannah ask for permission Clay to be allowed to sit and it beside him. And Clay said "Uh, I've got geometry homework." It means Clays allows her to sit beside him

but Clay also wants Hannah to help him do geometry homework. So the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because the utterance show which question.

#### Data 22

 $00:47:25,975 \dashrightarrow 00:47:29,278 \qquad : \ \, \textbf{Haveyou ever in your life been able to} \\$ 

confront an issue head-on?

 $00:47:30,730 \longrightarrow 00:47:33,157$ : Have you ever even had an issue?

00:47:34,525 --> 00:47:35,659 : Yeah.

00:47:37,236 --> 00:47:38,954 : Kind of. Or...

00:47:40,406 --> 00:47:43,250 : I guess being s ocially awkward has

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Hannah a help Clay to do geometry homework, at that time Hannah said "Have you ever in your life been able to confront an issue head-on?, it means that Hannah want to know what problems had been faced and resolved by Clay. But clay didn't tell it and he said "Kind of. Or..." this utterance shows that Clay is confused about telling it to Hannah. So, the bold utterance above include into question speech acts because this utterance show which question.

# 4.1.1.3 Requirement Speech Act

The third type of directive speech acts according to Allan is requirement. Requirement happens when the speaker require the hearer to do an act. Requirement can identify in several forms such as command, demand, dictate, instruct, order, prescribe, require. The various examples of the requirements directive speech act that used by the characters of the serial movie are presented below

# Data 23

 $00:00:53,310 \longrightarrow 00:00:56,020$ : It's me, live and in stereo.

00:00:56,021 --> 00:00:58,689 : No return engagements, no encore,

00:00:58,690 --> 00:01:01,451: and this time, absolutely no requests.

 $00:01:02,694 \longrightarrow 00:01:04,862$  : Get a snack. Settle in.

The utterance above happened at first episode of the serial movie. The conversation above happens because Hannah wants to inform to the audience to prepare themselves to watch the movie carefully. It proved when Hannah said "Get a snack. Settle in", the bold utterance is categorized as requirement speech act. The reason why the utterances included into requirement because it is contained a command of Hannah to the audience. Hannah commanded the audience to prepare themselves to get a snack and still watch the movie.

### Data 24

 $00:04:14,469 \longrightarrow 00:04:17,063$ : We thought it just best to leave it.

00:04:18,306 --> 00:04:19,899 : I see.

00:04:25,981 --> 00:04:27,615 : I'm sorry, um...

 $00:04:28.942 \longrightarrow 00:04:30.952$ : Let me try this again.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Kevin porter met Hannah's parents in the lobby toward Hannah's locker. It that condition, Kevin as a student counselor of Hanna's school trying to open the locker of Hannah that was close for a long time since Hannah died. Kevin felt difficult to open the locker because the key hole was rusty. Olivia baker was desperate and said to thee counselor to let the locker closed, it prove when she said "We thought it just best to leave it". Then Kevin said "Let me try this again." to make sure that he can open the locker. Kevin utterance included into requirements speech acts, because in that utterance Kevin ask to Olivia to be patient because he can keep trying to open the Hannah's locker everything inside in the Hannah's locker. So the utterance included in requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement.

### Data 25

00:05:10,192 --> 00:05:11,98: Why doesn't she have any stickers?

00:05:11.985 --> 00:05:13.694: We just need anything personal.

00:05:13,695 --> 00:05:15,263: The lawyer said bring everything.

 $00:05:15,288 \longrightarrow 00:05:17,189$ : Lawyers say a lot of things.

00:05:28,084 --> 00:05:29,803 : Oh. Hey, Clay.

The utterance above happened at the first episode of the serial movie, when Hannah's mother and her husband met with Kevin Porter in the lobby. After Kevin open the locker Olivia said "Why doesn't she have any stickers?", this utterance showed that Olivia is shocked because she could not found any sticker at that locker

because she really know her daughter is sticker addict so it is impossible that no sticker which stuck in Hanna's locker. But her husband try to calm her down by said "We just need anything personal", it means that her husband think that the sticker is not the matter, they just need a personal information that used to fight on the court. Olivia said, "The lawyer said bring everything", it mean that the have to bring all of stuff on that locker. Olivia's Utterance is included into requirements speech acts because in that utterance Olivia asked to her husband to bring

## Data 26

00:25:36,166 --> 00:25:39,585 : Okay, refills. Clay, what is your drink?

00:25:39,586 --> 00:25:40,837 : Uh, Sprite.

00:25:40,838 --> 00:25:42,755 : Oh, my God, you are priceless.

00:25:42,756 --> 00:25:45,267 : You are a gem. You'll have a beer.

00:25:46,051 --> 00:25:47,552 : Sure, I like beer.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Hannah's sister approach clay and Hannah in the party. "You are a gem. You'll have a beer." the bold utterance included into requirement speech acts because in that utterance Hannah's sister give a glass of beer for clay. The utterance appear because clay choose a sprite when Hannah offer drink to him "Okay, refills. Clay, what is your drink?". "Uh, Sprite." it means that the utterance appear from clay because he want to drink a glass of sprite. So, the utterance included into requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement.

00:31:40,906 --> 00:31:45,20 : All right, so that's just the even numbers

One through 40.

 $00:31:45,202 \longrightarrow 00:31:46,827$ : You've got to show your work.

00:31:46,828 --> 00:31:49,83 : Yeah, you heard me say it: Show

your work.

00:31:49,831 --> 00:31:52,175 : All right, dismissed. Thank you.

The utterance above happened first scene of serial movie, when on campus. And at the same time Hannah is waiting her friend outside the class. At that time there was a lecture was heard instructing his students to show their homework. All of that is evidenced by the existence of speech "You've got to show your work." "Yeah, you heard me say it: Show your work." the bold utterance included into requirement speech acts because in clarify the words of his order so that all student show their homework. So the utterance above included into requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement.\

# Data 28

00:32:46,430 --> 00:32:49,858 : Coach Patrick assigned homework, the game

for history

00:32:50,434 --> 00:32:52,193 : **So, sit.** 

00:32:52,602 --> 00:32:54,112 : Uh, yeah. Okay.

The utterance above happened first scene of serial movie, when Hannah and clay met in the when Hannah and Clay meet on the basketball court. and at that moment the clay that had approached Hannah made small talk about homework ("Coach Patrick assigned the game for history homework, so..."). and at that time

Hannah told clay to sit, "So, sit". The bold utterance above include requirement speech acts because that utterance appear when Hannah saw clay still standup in front of her. So, the utterance above included into requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement

# Data 29

00:34:17,938 --> 00:34:19,072 : **Ride home?** 

00:34:20,065 --> 00:34:22,483 : Thanks, but no. My chariot awaits.

00:34:22,484 --> 00:34:24,619 : Bye, Clay. See you, Justin

The utterance above happened first scene of serial movie, when Justin and friend met Clay and Hannah when he go home. At that time, Justin say "Ride home?" because he wanted Hannah get in to his car and go home with him, but Hannah allowed Justin's and she said "Thanks, but no. My chariot awaits". The utterance appear when Hannah's chariot is come to pick up Hannah back to go home. The bold utterance above included requirement speech acts because that utterance appear when Justin saw Hannah go home with Clay on foot. So, the utterance above included into requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement.

#### Data 30

 $00:35:28.800 \longrightarrow 00:35:30.894$ : I'll just take your phone. Huh?

00:35:31,219 --> 00:35:33,637 : One, you give me your phone, two, I put my

number into it...

00:35:33,638 --> 00:35:35,315 : Okay, right, right, right.

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The utterance above happened in first scene of serial movie, when Justin followed Hannah get in bus. At that time, suddenly Justin sat beside Hannah and ask for the number of telephone. And Hannah give a response by saying "I'll just take your phone. Huh?" it means that, Hannah wanted Justin to give his mobile phone but Justin it's looking confused what the Hannah's said. And finally Hannah said "One, you give me your phone, two, I put my number into it..." the bold utterance above appear because Hannah wanted Justin to give his mobile phone. So, the bold utterance above included into requirement speech acts because the utterance show which requirement.

# 4.1.1.4 Prohibitive Speech Act

The fourth type of directive speech acts according to Allan is prohibitive. Prohibitive happens when the speakers prohibits the hearer from doing something. Prohibitive can identify in several forms such as enjoin, forbid, prohibit, prescript, restrict. The various examples of the prohibitive directive speech act that use by the characters of the serial movie are presented below.

#### Data 31

00:00:37,085 --> 00:00:40,597 : Hey, it's Hannah. Hannah Baker.

00:00:45,510 --> 00:00:46,636 : That's right.

00:00:46,637 --> 00:00:49,931 : **Don't adjust your... whatever device you're** 

hearing this on.

00:00:53,310 --> 00:00:56,020 : It's me, live and in stereo.

00:00:56,021 --> 00:00:58,689 : No return engagements, no encore,

The utterance above is happened when Hannah as the main actor introduced herself as the opening act in her recording. She said "Don't adjust your... whatever device you're hearing this on.", it means that Hannah forbade the audience from listening to anything other than the recording, because Hannah wanted everyone to know about the contents and purpose of the recording she made was. Hannah said "It's me, live and in stereo." To make it clear that will start the recording. So, the bold utterance above include into prohibitive speech acts because the utterance show which prohibitive utterance.

#### Data 32

00:36:47,671 --> 00:36:48,962 : Hannah.

00:36:48,963 --> 00:36:51,256I : don't want you on the phone when there's homework.

00:36:51,257 --> 00:36:53,175 : I'm just using the calculator

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Hannah was in the room doing homework and playing mobile phone, suddenly her mother come and said "don't want you on the phone when there's homework.", it means that her mother forbade her to playing mobile phones while studying and focusing on homework. And Hannah give a respond "I'm just using the calculator to make sure her mom that she just using the calculator. So, the bold utterance above include into prohibitive speech acts because the utterance show which prohibitive utterance.

00:43:43,586 --> 00:43:46,755 : A picture's worth a thousand words.

00:43:46,756 --> 00:43:48,891 : Public space.

00:43:49,884 --> 00:43:51,477 : That's hot.

00:43:52,804 --> 00:43:54,513 : Oh, yeah. We're sending that shit around.

00:43:54,514 --> 00:43:56,598 : No, Bryce, stop!

00:43:56,599 --> 00:43:59,601 : **Hey, Bryce, stop! Hey!** 

00:43:59,602 --> 00:44:01,269 : Bryce, come on, man!

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Bryce and his friend meet Justin in the lobby. At that time Justin, show to his friend the Hannah's photo. At the same time, Bryce immediately took Justin's mobile phones and spread photos of Hannah to everyone. Justin tried to hold back Bryce he said, "No, Bryce, stop!" it means that Justin didn't want Bryce to spread that photos. Justin repeat his word "Hey, Bryce, stop! Hey!", so that Bryce really doesn't spread the photo. So the bold utterance above include into prohibitive speech acts because the utterance show which prohibitive.

# **4.1.1.5** Permissive Speech Act

The fifth type of directive speech acts according to Allan is permissive. Permissive happens when the speaker permits the hearer to do something. Permissive can identify in several forms such as agree to, allow, excuse, forgive, pardon. The various examples of the permissive directive speech act that use by characters of the serial movie are presented below.

00:07:36,838 --> 00:07:38,139 : Can I play you a tape?

00:07:38,423 --> 00:07:39,724 : Yeah, of course.

00:07:42,802 --> 00:07:44,386 : You're still on the old media, huh?

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay and Tony will be go home, Tony wants to listening music in the car. Tony ask for permission to Clay, he said "Can I play you a tape?", it means that Tony hopes that Clay will allow him to turn on the tape in the car, because Tony is afraid that Clay doesn't like the music he will listen to. Clay give a respond "Yeah, of course.", Clay allowed Tony to turn on the tape. So, the bold utterance above include into permissive speech acts because the utterance show which permissive

# Data 35

00:13:44,747 --> 00:13:45,831 : Can I listen?

00:13:45,832 --> 00:13:47,666 : No, uh, it's dumb.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay listened to the recording in the warehouse, and suddenly his mother came to make Clay startled, and at that moment Clay tried to hide a cassette. But the cassette box was sewn by his mother, and his mother asked" Can I listen?" it means that his mother ask for permission to join listening to the recording. Clay give a respond "No, uh, it's dumb." it means that Clay doesn't allow his mother to listen to the recording. So, the bold utterance above include into permissive speech acts because the utterance show which permissive.

# **4.1.1.6** Advisories Speech Act

The last type of directive speech acts according to Allan is advisories. Advice happens when the speaker advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do. The various examples of the advisories directive speech acts that use by characters of the serial movie are presented below

### Data 36

00:02:08,468 --> 00:02:11,688 : You're not that innocent, Jensen. I don't give a

shit what she says.

00:02:13,849 --> 00:02:17,569 : Mr. Foley, let's go. Get to homeroom.

00:02:20,188 --> 00:02:21,865 : You too, Mr. Jensen.

00:02:24,818 --> 00:02:28,738 : So, there are a number of ways to get help if

you need it,

00:02:28,739 --> 00:02:30,656 : or if a friend does, okay?

The utterance above is happened at first scene of the serial movies, when Clay comes late to joined the class, at that time appear a lecturer that order Clay to join the class. When Clay get in the class the lecturer said," So, there are a number of ways to get help if you need it," it means that the lecturer gives an explanation and advice of the assignment that will be given to his students in the class. So the bold utterance above include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice.

00:14:21,159 --> 00:14:22,617 : I need to get to work...

00:14:22,618 --> 00:14:24,703 : Shit! **Language** 

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay and his mother in the warehouse, at that time Clay listening to the recording suddenly his mother come to joined listening the recording. And at the same time Clay refused his mother's request to listen to the recording. Clay immediately packed up and prepared to leave. When he was leaving the radio fell and he said "Shit!" because he was shocked the radio fell. His mother give respond "Language", to remind Clay to speak politely. So, the bold utterance include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice.

## Data 38

00:17:38,314 --> 00:17:39,814 : I should get out of here.

00:17:39,815 --> 00:17:41,639 : Sure you don't want to stay for dinner?

00:17:41,664 --> 00:17:43,485 : No, thanks. My mom's making pork chops.

The utterance above happened when Clay comes to Tony's home and help fixed the car, at that time when he get in the car he put a mini Walkman, when the car was on Clay immediately get out of the car and wanted to go home soon, he said "I should get out of here". Tony give respond "Sureyou don't want to stay for dinner?", it means that Tony suggested Clay to have dinner at his house because it was late and Tony wanted to thank him. So, the bold utterance above include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice

00:17:51,160 --> 00:17:52,795 : Girl who killed herself?

00:17:53,913 --> 00:17:55,047 ; Uh...

00:17:55,331 --> 00:17:56,632 : I don't know.

00:17:59,752 --> 00:18:01,044 : Well, you listen to me.

00:18:01,045 --> 00:18:04,348 : You ever do that to your mother, I will kill

you, you understand?

00:18:05,174 --> 00:18:06,758 : I'll kill you dead.

00:18:06,759 --> 00:18:08,060 : Clean this shit up.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Clay Tony and his father talk about the girl who killed herself. At that time his father remind to Tony, he said "Well, you listen to me" it means that Tony's father wants his son to listen clearly. And he also said "You ever do that to your mother, I will kill you, you understand?, he doesn't wants that his son lie to his mother like Clay, and the bold utterance above to remind his son to be an honest child. So, the bold utterance above include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice.

## Data 40

00:26:39,480 --> 00:26:42,815 : **Oh, God, no. Solid no, Hannah**.

00:26:42,816 --> 00:26:45,109 : He is, like, frat boy Darth Vader.

 $00:26:45,110 \longrightarrow 00:26:46,703$ : He didn't seem that bad.

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Bryce leave Clay and Hannah in the kitchen because Hannah's sister drove out him. Hannah's sister said "Oh, God, no. Solid no, Hannah.", to Hannah because she wants that Hannah to remember God not to be fascinated by the Bryce view, and she also said "He is, like, frat boy Darth Vader", it means that she suggested that Hannah imagine Bryce was a bad man. So, the bold utterance above include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice.

#### Data 41

00:41:14,562 --> 00:41:16,280

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00:41:16,981 --> 00:41:18,241 : You okay?

00:41:19,067 --> 00:41:20,451 : Yeah, fine.

00:41:23,154 --> 00:41:24,455 : Is that my Walkman?

00:41:26,532 --> 00:41:27,750 : Uh...
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: Hey, Tony.

00:41:29,535 --> 00:41:30,953 : Yeah, I was gonna ask...

00:41:30,954 --> 00:41:32,546 : It's no sweat.

00:41:32,956 --> 00:41:35,383 : **Just be careful listening while you ride, though** 

The utterance above happened first scene of the serial movie, when Tony feels that his Walkman lost, and when he sees Clay in the park listening to recordings using his Walkman, he asked "Is that my Walkman?", it means that Tony want to make sure that Walkman is his. At the same time he doesn't put his Walkman but he leave Clay in the park alone, and said "Just be careful listening while you ride, though", to advise Clay to be careful when driving while listening to the

Walkman. So the utterance above include into advisor speech acts because the utterance show which advice.

# **4.1.2 Function of Directive Speech Act**

After knowing the type directive speech act that used by the characters in the serial movie, then the researcher tries to explore the function of directive speech that produce by the characters. To answer this research question, the researcher considers to analyses the function of directive speech act based on the type that mentioned by Alan. As stated by Allan (1986:199), there are 6 types of directive speech act, Request, Question, Requirements, prohibitive, permissive, and advisories.

The first type of directive speech act is request. There are some characters that produced request speech act. Request speech act were appear when the speaker want to the hearer to do something in the form of question. The utterance that included into request directive speech act such as ask, beg, implore, insist, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, urge. The function of request directive speech act is to ask the hearer to do something. This type is appearing in several times in the serial movie.

One of the example of request directive speech act at the movie happen on minute 16 until 17, when Tony and his father fixed the car and Tony needs something to cleaning his hand. Suddenly Tony asked, "Hand me the rag. I'll do it.", that utterance means Tony asking to his father to give him the rag in order to cleaning his hand, and then his father responded and give the rag to tony. The

function of the bold sentence is about Tony's request towards his father to give the rag into him. Actually, every request is answered by an action. In this case Tony's father agree to give Tony rag by "Okay, flip the ignition"

The second type of directive speech act is question. There are some characters that produce question speech act. Question speech act were appear when the speaker want to ask something to the hearer. The utterances that include into question directive speech act such as ask, inquire, query, question, quiz. The function of question speech acts is to ask something to the hearer. This type is appearing in several times in the serial movie.

One of the examples of question speech act at the movie happen on minute 11 until 11:28, when Clay come to his father to borrow something that use listening recording. Suddenly Clay asked "Dad, where's your radio thing?", that utterance means Clay want to his father told where he save the radio, and then his father give responded and told him where he save the radio. The function of the bold sentences is about Clay's question towards his father to told where he save his radio. Actually, every question is answered by an action. In this case Clay's father told where he save his radio by "My boom box."

The third type of directive speech act is requirement. There are some characters that produce requirement speech act. Requirement speech act were appear when the speaker want to require the hearer to do an act. The utterance that include into requirement speech act such as command, demand, dictate, instruct,

order, prescribe, require. The function of requirement speech act is to require the hearer to do act. This type is appearing in several times in the serial movie.

One of the example of requirement speech act in the movie is happened on minute 5 until 5:15, when Hannah's mother and her husband meet with Kevin Porter in the lobby and talk about the stuff at Hannah's locker, suddenly Hannah's mother said "The lawyer said bring everything" the utterance means that Hannah's mother is require to her husband to bring all of the thing that found on Hannah's locker. The function of the bold sentences is about Hannah's mother require to her husband that he must bring all something that contain on Hannah's locker. Actually, requirement always answer by an action. In this case her husband put all something that contain on Hannah's locker.

The fourth type of directive speech act is prohibitive. There are some characters that produce prohibitive speech act. Prohibitive speech act were appear when the speaker prohibits the hearer from doing an act. The utterance that include into prohibitive speech acts such as enjoin, forbid, prohibit, proscribe, restrict. The function of prohibitive speech act is to prohibits the hearer from doing an act. This type is appearing in several times in the serial movie.

One of the example of prohibitive speech act in the movie is happened on minute 36 until 36:51 when Hannah was in the room doing homework and playing mobile phone, suddenly Hannah's mother said "don't want you on the phone when there's homework.", the utterance means that Hannah's mother is prohibits to Hannah playing mobile phones while studying and focusing on homework. The

function of the bold utterance is about Hannah's mother prohibits to her daughter that she must focusing on her homework. Actually, every prohibitive answer by an action. In this case her daughter obey her mother order by "I'm just using the calculator"

The fifth type of directive speech act is permissive. There are some characters that produce permissive speech act. Permissive speech act were appear when the speaker permits to the hearer before to do an act. The utterance that include into permissive speech act such as agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, license, pardon. The function of permissive speech act is to permits the hearer before to do something. This type is appearing in several time in the serial movie.

One of the example of permissive speech act in the movie is happened on minute 7 until 7:38 when Clay and Tony go home by car, before driving the car Tony said "Can I play you a tape?", the utterance means that Tony ask for permission to Clay if he want to play a tape. The function of the bold utterance above is about Tony ask permission to Clay that his wishes are granted. Actually, permissive always answer by gesture. In this case Clay answer by "Yeah, of course".

The sixth type of directive speech act is advisor. There are some characters that produce advice speech act. Advice speech act were appear when the speaker advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do. The utterance include into advisor speech

act such as advise, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge, warn. The function of advisories speech act is to advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do.

One of the example of advisories speech act in the movie is happen on minute 14 until 14:22 when Clay dropped the radio and said "Shit!!!" toward his mother because he feeling shocked, at the same time his mother say "Language", the utterance means that remind Clay to speak politely. The function of the bold utterance is about Clay's mother wants her son to speak politely. Actually, every advisories answer by an utterance. In this case his son give respond by kissing his mother's hand as an apology.

# 4.2 Discussion

In order to answer the research question number one, researcher applied Allan's theory about directive speech act, he explained about six characteristics of directive speech act. The characteristics are question, requirement, request, prohibitive, permissive, and advice. The characteristics of directive speech act often produce by the characters of the movie. Thus, there are some function of the utterances that classified as directive speech act. The function of each characteristics are different depend on the context, situation and the pruposes in example request directive speech act is used when the speaker want to the speaker to do something. The function are to make the other people do what the speaker wants or speak. Then when the speaker produced utterances that contains about asking something, people will used question directive speech act in order to asking

about something. It also happen on the serial movie, like when Tony asking the drag to his father, he used the request directive speech act in order get the rag from his father. After analyzing the data, the researcher reveal several characteristics of directive speech act that appeared on the movie. The researcher found 41 utterances that produced by the characters of the movie that contains of directive speech act. There are two (2) utterances with request characteristic, eight (8) utterance with requirement characteristic, three (3) utterance with prohibitive characteristic, two (2) utterance with permissive characteristic, six (6) utterance with advisories characteristic, and the most frequently used is question characteristic by twenty one (21) utterances.

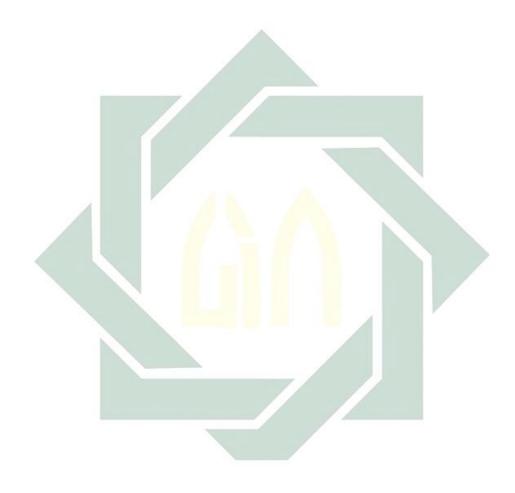
In order to answer research question number two, researcher analyzed about the function of each characteristic of directive speech act that produced by the characters. The first type of directive speech act is request. There are some characters that is produced request speech act. The function of utterances that included on request characteristic in order to convey speaker wants to the hearer to do something in the form of question. Then, the second characteristic is question. In the serial movie, researcher found some utterances. There are several characters that is produced question speech act. Question speech act were appear when the speaker want to ask something to the hearer. Next is requirement, the function of requirement speech act is to require the hearer to do act. The next characteristic is prohibitive. The function of prohibitive speech act is to prohibit the hearer from doing an act. The fifth characteristic is permissive. The function of permissive speech act is to permits the hearer before to do something. Last but not least

characteristic is advisor that has function in order to advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do.

Based on finding above, the researcher tends to compare the present work with the previous researches. Komariah (2017), she analyzed about The Speech Act Analysis of Direct Utterances on Short Story the Lost "Beautifulness" By Anzia Syezierska. In her research, she use the theory of kreidler about seven basic kind of speech act. She is explained about directive speech act and reveal about utterances that classified as directive speech act, but she is not explained about what are the function of the utterance. In other she is not mentioned about the specifically about the expert of directive speech act. In the other hand, Lailiyah (2015) also doing the research about directive speech act, she analyzed about "Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters in Divergent Movie". In her research, she mentioned the expert of directive speech act. She used Allan too as the main expert of directive speech act. But she is not mentioned about the function of directive speech act that contain on the movie.

Relating those two previous researches, this present research gives a new finding. It proved by the result of this study. None of the previous research that also analyzed the function of directive speech act characteristic that appear on the movie. Completing this discussion part, the researcher hopes that this research and the finding analysis have a good contribution for society. Moreover, directive speech act often appear on the conversation on the real life. Hopefully, by reading this

research, the readers can understand the significance or the function of directive speech and they can develop their knowledge in pragmatic field.



#### CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this research. It provides a brief explanation about the results of this present work and suggestion for other researcher to explore this related study.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This thesis investigates the application of directive speech act used by the characters of "13 Reasons Why" serial movie. Completing the study, the researcher concludes the finding that is able to reveal the answer of two research problems. The researcher manages to prove that the characters of the serial movie truly use directive speech act in their conversation. In the serial movie of 13 Reasons Why, the characters produced six characteristic of directive speech acts that provide by Allan (1986) such as request, question, requirement, prohibitive, permissive, advisories. Based on the finding, the researcher used the theory of Allan (1986: 199) to answer the first question. Allan explained that there are six characteristic of directive speech act. the researcher found that the characters of 13 Reasons Why produced utterances that indicated as kind of directive speech act. The researcher found 41 utterances that produced by the characters of the movie that contains of directive speech act. There are two (2) utterances with request characteristic, eight (8) utterance with requirement characteristic, three (3) utterance with prohibitive characteristic, two (2) utterance with permissive characteristic, six (6) utterance

with advisories characteristic, and the most frequently used is question characteristic by twenty one (21) utterances. In order to answer research question number two, researcher analyzed about the function of each characteristic of directive speech act that produced by the characters. The first type of directive speech act is request. There are some characters that is produced request speech act. The function of utterances that included on request characteristic in order to convey speaker wants to the hearer to do something in the form of question. Then, the second characteristic is question. in the serial movie, researcher found some utterances. There are several characters that is produced question speech act. Question speech act were appear when the speaker want to ask something to the hearer. Next is requirement, the function of requirement speech act is to require the hearer to do act. The next characteristic is prohibitive. The function of prohibitive speech act is to prohibits the hearer from doing an act. The fifth characteristic is permissive. The function of permissive speech act is to permits the hearer before to do something. Last but not least characteristic is advisor that has function in order to advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do. Overall, by looking at the findings of this study, researchers have proven that directive speech acts can be analyzed in 13 Reason Why. This study was able to express the directive speech acts used by film characters. In addition, it also proves that the function of each utterances that contained directive speech act.

# **5.2 Suggestion**

This chapter presents suggestions that can be considered as future researchers on how to speak, especially in studies directive speech acts. The first suggestion of a researcher is the conversation of everyday life as the object of study research. This will make an exception from one of the most effective uses of the film or novel research object to analyze directive speech acts. The second, the future researchers is able to compare the directive speech acts theory by Allan with other experts. It will be an interesting research because expert have different part of directive speech acts. By comparing the expert's opinion it can show and compare what are the different and similarities the part of directive speech acts between them

Thus, by this suggestion the researcher truly expects that this present study can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspire them to conduct further analysis.

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