Directives Illocutionary And Perlocutionary Act Of The Eggsy In Kingsman: The Golden Circle Movie

Ayu Endah Pertiwi[1,a], Romel Noverino[1,b]
Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya Universitas Gunadarma[1]
ayuendah.aep@gmail.com[a], romel@staff.gunadarma.ac.id[b]

Abstract

Directives illocutionary act are used when speaker asks the interlocutor to do something. After the illocutionary act is uttered, the respons or the effect done by the interlocutor to the speaker is called perlocutionary act. This article discusses the results of a study about types of directives illocutionary act uttered by Eggsy in Kingsman: the Golden Circle movie and how is the perlocutionary of the interlocutor after receiving the directives illocutionary act. The method used in this study is qualitative research using documentation to collect the data. The results of the study in this article show that there are 6 types of directives illocutionary act uttered by Eggsy, namely asking, commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, and begging. Perlocutionary act of the interlocutor found in this study shows that perlocutionary act of the interlocutor can be saying something in accordance to the utterance and doing something in accordance to the utterance.

Keywords: Directives illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act, Movie

Abstrak

Tindak ilokusi directives digunakan ketika pembicara menyuruh lawan bicara melakukan sesuatu. Setelah tindak ilokusi diucapkan, efek atau respon dari lawan bicara terhadap pembicara disebut dengan tindak perlokusi. Artikel ini membahas hasil studi tentang macam-macam tipe tindak ilokusi directives yang diucapkan oleh Eggsy di film Kingsman: the Golden Circle dan bagaimana tindak perlokusi dari lawan bicara setelah menerima tindak ilokusi tersebut. Metode yang digunakan di studi ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Hasil penelitian dari studi di artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 6 tipe tindak ilokusi directives yang diucapkan oleh Eggsy, yaitu asking, commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, dan begging. Tindak perlokusi dari lawan bicara yang ditemukan di studi ini menunjukkan bahwa tindak perlokusi dari lawan bicara bisa dengan mengatakan sesuatu sesuai dengan ucapan pembicara dan melakukan sesuatu sesuai dengan ucapan pembicara.

Kata kunci: Tindak ilokusi directives, Tindak perlokusi, Film

INTRODUCTION

We need language to communicate with each other in society. Language is a tool for communication such as to ask someone to do something, to give information, etc. A study

that studied about language is called linguistics. In linguistics, communication is also studied and is one of pragmatics point of view, it concerns the language use. One of the pragmatics studies that is related to the communication and also the utterance is speech act.

Speech act is an utterance that perfom an act. There are three related act, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is what is said, the form of uttered; the act of saying something. Illocutionary act is speaker's intention toward hearer. Perlocutionary act is the message that the hearer gets, his/ her interpretation of what the speaker says. According to Searle (1979, p.12-7) there are five types of illocutionary act, they are assertives, commisives, expressives, declarations, and directives. Every utterance spoken by people in real life or daily life consists of speech act which has functions such as to warn, to command, to ask, or to express the speaker's purposes.

Speech act does not only occur in real life situation but also occur in the movie situation. The character's dialogues/ utterances consist of speech act. The characters apply speech act in their utterance to deliver their purposes such as when the characters express their feelings to other character or when the characters ask someone to do something, etc. They perform an action by using their language. This present study uses the movie *Kingsman: The Golden Circle* as the source of data.

This present study only focuses on the directives illocutionary act uttered by the main character in *Kingsman: The Golden Circle* movie and how the perlocutionary act of the interlocutor reacts to the illocutionary act. *Kingsman: The Golden Circle* is selected as the source of the data research because this movie is quite interesting as it contains many dialogues/ utterances which are good source for data analysis of the research especially from the angle of directives illocutionary act. In fact, directivess illocutionary act is frequently used in daily communication around us. Directives illocutionary act is a common acts that people around the world usually use in daily life. It is easier to study and understand something that always happens around us rather than something uncommon. The things mentioned about directives illocutionary act are the reasons to conduct a research about directives illocutionary act. From the background of study above, the writer makes the problem formulation as follows:
1. What are the types of directives illocutionary act uttered by Eggsy as the main character in Kingsman: The Golden Circle movie?
2. How is the perlocutionary act of the interlocutor after receiving the directives illocutionary act?

According to Yule (in Rahman, 2015), speech act is the utterances that performed an action. There are two kinds of speech act, they are:
1. Direct speect act
   Direct speech act is speech act that performed whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function (Yule, 1996, p. 54-5). For example, declarative sentence functions to tell something, interrogative sentence functions to ask something, and imperative sentence functions to order or command.
2. Indirect speech act
   Yule (1996, p. 55) states that indirect speect act occur whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. A command for example, can be an utterance in declarative sentence or interrogative sentence so that who is governed does not feel himself governed.

The writer focuses on the directives illocutionary act, because this act helps the speaker to make the hearer to do something in which is an accordance to his or her will. Directive illocutionary act is an act that makes the hearer do something. Directive illocutionary act expresses what the speaker wants, they are asking, commanding, suggesteing, requesting, forbidding, and begging (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 180)

1. Asking used to ask someone do something and to ask someone a question. For example: "where are we going?" the word *where* shows the act of asking.
2. Commanding requires authority. A command is just to give an order from position of authority, for example: "fly the plane!". The phrase *fly the plane* shows the act of commanding.
3. Suggesting in the directive sense, to suggest is just to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something, for example: "I think you need to help her." The phrase *I think* shows the act of suggesting.
4. Requesting is a directives illocutionary act that allow the option of refusal. It differs from "direct" only in the rather polite mode of achievement which is expressed in English by the modifier "please".
5. Forbidding is the propositional negation of ordering. To forbid a hearer to not do something, for example: "do not be noisy."
6. Begging is directives illocutionary act that has two distinct uses. The first, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in "I beg your pardon". The second, to beg is to request humbly as in the special case of the "beggar", who is seen to be habitually begging. In both cases, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing "begged for" (Vanderveken, 1990, p.189).

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The design of this study is qualitative research since the data collecting and analyzing are in the form of words or texts rather in the form of number (Creswell, 1997, p. 15). Bogdan and Taylor (1975, p. 4) states that research method is a research procedure that produce descriptive data such as people's utterance, people's behavior, and also people's own written.

2. Source of the data

The source of the data is Kingsman: the Golden Circle movie. The script of the movie is used to help the researcher analyze the data. The data is the utterance of Eggsy which consist of directives illocutionary act.

3. Technique of collecting data

This study uses document analysis, the steps are: watching Kingsman: the Golden Circle movie, reading the script of Kingsman: the Golden Circle movie, and identifying the directives illocutionary act uttered by Eggsy as the main character.

4. Technique of analyzing data

The techniques of analyzing data are following these steps: classifying the types of directives illocutionary, analyzing the directives illocutionary act using the theory from Vanderveken, and analyzing the perlocutionary act of the interlocutor after directives illocutionary act is being uttered by Eggsy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 88 utterances containing directives illocutionary act. those are: asking (45 data), commanding (27 data), suggesting (9 data), requesting (5 data), forbidding (1 datum), and begging (1 datum). The detail can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1 Directives Illocutionary Act in Kingsman: The Golden Circle movie

No.	Types of Directives Illocutionary Act	Occurance	Percentage (%)	Appendix No.
1.	Asking	45	52%	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 64, 66, 68, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 85, 86, 88
2.	Commanding	27	30%	1, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, 33, 34, 51, 52, 58, 60, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87
3.	Suggesting	9	10%	13, 25, 26, 36, 39, 44, 48, 57, 83
4.	Requesting	5	6%	2, 3, 12, 49, 62
5.	Forbidding	1	1%	71
6.	Begging	1	1%	43

Table 1 reveals that the first type of directives illocutionary act is asking with 45 occurance (52%), the second type is commanding with 27 occurance (30%), the third type is suggesting with 9 occurance (10%), the fourth type is requesting with 5 occurance (6%), the fifth type is forbidding with 1 occurance (1%), and the last type is begging with 1 occurance (1%).

Analysis of the data

Asking

Asking has two functions, the first function is to ask someone a question, and the second one is to ask someone to do something (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 189). The examples of asking are:
Datum no. 49

Eggsy: "**Can I have another martini, please?**"
The bartender: "Sure."

(01:05:41 – 01:05:43)

Datum no. 19

Merlin: "Now, as all surviving agents are present, we follow the doomsday protocol. When that's done, and only then.. you may shed a tear in private."
Eggsy: "Okay. **What's the doomsday protocol?**"
Merlin: "We go shopping."

(00:30:00 – 00:30:22)

Datum no. 49 shows that Eggsy wants the hearer to give another martini it means that the first example wants someone to do something. In this example, the hearer is a bartender. The bartender as the interlocutor gives another martini which Eggsy asks, it means that the interlocutor fulfilled the perlocutionary act. Also, Eggsy as the speaker gets the expected

perlocutionary act.

While datum no. 19 shows that Eggsy questioning what the doomsday is, it means that the second example wants someone to answer a question. In this example, the hearer is Merlin. Merlin answered Eggsy question with "We go shopping.", Merlin has fulfilled the perlocutionary act. Although Merlin fulfilled the perlocutionary act but Eggsy does not get the expected perlocutionary act because of Merlin's answer.

Commanding

A command requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 189). Command or order is the action done by the speaker who has the right or duty to give command to the hearer. The speaker has a full control on the act of the hearer.
The example of commanding:

Datum no. 1

Eggsy: "Charlie?"
Charlie: "It's ironic, isn't it? You look like a gentleman, I look like a pleb. If I were you I'd unlock your cab."
(Eggsy and Charlie get in the car)
Eggsy: "**Pete get us out here!**"

(00:01:25 – 00:02:14)

Datum no. 1 shows that Eggsy commands Pete to get them out of there. Eggsy has a superior position than Pete because Pete is his driver. So, this datum is classified into commanding because Eggsy has the right to give command to Pete, and if Pete does not do what Eggsy said it will have a consequence like they will get caught by the bad guys behind them. Pete do what Eggsy said by drive the car as soon as possible, then the perlocutionary act is fulfilled by Pete as the interlocutor.

Suggesting

Suggesting is a directives illocutionary act that used to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something (Vanderveken, 1990, p.189). The example of suggesting:

Datum no. 39

Whiskey: "We both make an approach. Whoever gets on best, goes for it."
Eggsy: "Well, it doesn't have to be a competition, bruv. **Why don't we just go up to her… shake her hand, pat her on the back, whatever you know. Job done.**"
Whiskey: "the hand is not a mucous membrane, Eggsy. Neither is the back."

(00:52:30 – 00:52:45)

Datum no.39 is classified into suggesting because Eggsy suggests Whiskey to go up to the girl on their mission, shake that girl's hand, pat that girl on the back, and mission done. But Whiskey denied what Eggsy said. Eventhough Whiskey reacts to the Eggsy's utterance but Eggsy does not gets the expected perlocutionary act of the interlocutor.

Requesting

Requesting is a directives illocutionary act that allow the option of refusal. It differs from "direct" only in the rather polite mode of achievement which is expressed in English by the modifier "please" (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 189). The example of requesting:

Datum no. 62

Eggsy: "Harry, come on, we're in. Let's go."
Harry: "Away butterflies."

Eggsy: "Butterfly? No. Harry. **You've got to shut the doors, please. Come on.**"

(01:24:51 – 01:24:55)

Datum no. 62 shows that Eggsy requests to Harry to shut the doors. This datum is classified into requesting because the sentence *"You've got to shut the doors, please. Come on."* shows the act of requesting.. Although Eggsy has a superior position than Harry, but in this case, Harry could not do what Eggsy said because Harry still recovery from amnesia which makes him seeing butterfly. Because of the butterfly, Harry could not hear what Eggsy said. So, Eggsy does not gets the expected perlocutionary act of the interlocutor since Harry does not do what Eggsy said.

Forbidding

Forbidding is directives illocutionary act that is the propositional negation of ordering. Thus, to forbid a hearer to do something is just to order him not to do it (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 189).The example of forbidding:
Datum no. 71

Eggsy: "**Harry, nooooo!!!!**"

(01:32:34 – 01:32:38)

Datum no. 71 shows about incident when Harry shoot Whiskey with his gun, Eggsy says *"Harry, nooooo"* to stop Harry but he was late. Eggsy's utterance belongs to directives in the type of forbidding because in forbidding, the speaker forbid the hearer to not do something. Eggsy forbid Harry to not shoot Whiskey with the gun. Harry does not fulfilled the perlocutionary act because he already shoot Whiskey and he does not respons to Eggsy's utterance, therefore Eggsy as the speaker does not get the expected perlocutionary act of the interlocutor.

Begging

Begging is directives illocutionary act that has two distinct uses. The first, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in "I beg your pardon". The second, to beg is to request humbly as in the special case of the "beggar", who is seen to be habitually begging. In both cases, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing "begged for" (Vanderveken, 1990, p.189). The example of begging:
Datum no. 43

Eggsy: "Babe, surely it's better that I'm honest with you rather than me doing it and not telling you. Kind of got a bit of a "save the world" situation here."
Princess Tilde: "how the fuck is screwing someone gonna save the world?"
Eggsy: "Well, it's a bit complicated. But trust me, I would not be doing it if I didn't have to. **Babe, please believe me.** I love you. You are the person I wanna spend the rest of my life with"
Princess Tilde: "Is that a proposal?"

(00:58:48 – 00:59:14)

Datum no. 43 is classified into begging because Eggsy's utterance "Babe, please believe me.", it means Eggsy begs politely to Princess Tilde to believe him. In this case, Eggsy is in the fault position so he is inferior than Princess Tilde. Although Princess Tilde respons to Eggsy's utterance but Eggsy does not gets the expected answer from Princess Tilde. Therefore, Eggsy does not get the expected perlocutionary act of the interlocutor.

Discussion

The results of the study have been presented in the first part of this sub-bab, based on the results, it can be seen that the most dominant type of directives illocutionary act is asking. Then followed by commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, and begging. The writer's object of the study is movie. Movie is a representative of daily life combine with the scene in the movie. In daily conversation, people often use directives illocutionary act, especially asking type. After the writer analyzes the directives illocutionary act, the writer concluded that although the interlocutor fulfilled the perlocutionary act but the reactions are not always as expected.

The article can be compared with a previous study, A Descriptive Study of Directive Speech Act in Teaching and Learning for Second Grade of MAN 2 Surakarta by Eva Nuriana, the findings of her study show that the most dominant directives illocutionary act is commanding. , it is because Teacher has an authority to command to the student in the classroom. In other hand in this study, the most directives illocutionary act used by the main character is asking, it happens because movie represents daily life which contains daily conversation such as to ask someone to do something or to ask someone a question.

CONCLUSION

Directives illocutionary act is a kind of speech act that is used by the speaker to get someone to do something. The directives illocutionary act of Eggsy in Kingsman: the Golden Circle are asking (45 utterances), commanding (27 utterances), suggesting (9 utterances), requesting (5 utterance), forbidding (1 utterance), and begging (1 utterance). The perlocutionary act of the interlocutor can be saying something in accordance to the utterance or can be doing something in accordance to the utterance.

For the next researcher the writer hopes that this present study will give a contribution for a better understanding of speech act, especially in directives illocutionary act, and the writer hopes that this present study can be an additional reference for those who are interested in learning more about speech act.

REFERENCES

Nuriana, E. (2017). *A Descriptive Study of Directive Speech Act In Teaching and Learning English For Second Grade of MAN 2 Surakarta Academic Year.* The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta. Indonesia.

Bogdan, R. &. (1975). *Introduction to Qualitative Research Method.* Canada: John Wiley & Sons.

Creswell, J. (1997). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Traditions.* Washington DC: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Vanderveken, D. (1990). *Meaning and Speech Acts. Volume 1 Principle of Language Use.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Yule, G. (2015). Pagmatics. In R. Rahman, *An Analysis of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act in Detective Conan Comic.* Jakarta: Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.