

## AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ELEMENTS PERFORMED IN FILM "THE EXORCIST"

Brevidhia Mumtazka Naila<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>English Literature department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia

Corresponding author's email: brevidhiamumtazka@gmail.com

### Abstract

Every utterance of speaker always has a social purpose. An utterance in the communication contains more than one meaning or force. This research aims to identify kinds of directive elements contained in film *The Exorcist*. The researcher use qualitative research method in collecting and analyzing the data. The type of qualitative research will be use in this research focus on description, so it can be understood and concluded easily. The process of collecting the data consists of the researcher watched film "The Exorcist" in order to have deep understanding of the plot of the story to confirm the original dialogue of the script with the dialogue spoken by the characters, reading and identifying the directives from the film and scripts, also collecting the directives from the script. The result of analysis showed that there were six kinds of directive elements found which are; Requestive, Question, Requirement, Permissive, Prohibitive, and Advisories. These kinds of directive are also divided into some sub-categories. The precentage showed that the most dominantly used category of directive elements in film *The Exorcist* is Questions with 62 utterances (46.27%), second used category of directive elements is Requestives with 23 utterances (17.16%), third used category of directive elements is Requirement with 18 utterances (13.43%), fourth used category of directive elements is Advisories with 17 utterances (12.68%), and according to the chart as well, the least used category of directive elements are Permitting with 7 utterances (5.23%) and Prohibitive with 7 utterances (5.23%).

**Keywords:** directive; utterances; exorcist

### INTRODUCTION

Every utterance of speaker always has a social purpose. An utterance in the communication contains more than one meaning or force. The context of the utterance taken from some communication activities since, as theorists have argued, the speaker's intention, his/her sentence meaning and his/her hearer's interpretation are not always the same Kaburise (2011). The purpose of communication itself is informative which means an appeal to the mind to convey meanings Indriafeni (2020). In communication, there will be a

speaker and a listener, and the other have their own way to express their own mind. In this communication, the use of the utterances cannot be denied. When the speaker utters something the listeners will fully understand if they hear it while they look at the speaker expression or body language. Therefore, it is not impossible that there will be a miscommunication between the speaker and the listener. In communication, people use utterances to express their feeling and their purpose. The message is conveyed to obtain an understanding. In addition, the utterances show the relationship between the speaker and the listener that can be seen by speech act.

According to Austin (1962), speech act is a theory of language, in which to say something is to do something. It means as someone wants to do something, he can do that by making an utterance. For example, when a person wants to get some help, he may say, "Would you help me?", "Help, please...", or "Would you do me a favor?" and other common expressions which make such a meaning. In another, as a person produces an utterance, he does not only speak something, but possibly also performs an act. A teacher, for instance, might only say, "I am still waiting..." to his/her students. He/she does not only tell them about what he is doing, but it may also mean he actually asks them to submit their work soon. Thus, it can be an act of "warning" or "giving another chance" to his students.

There are three kinds of speech acts in terms of its stages: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference. Illocutionary act is the making of a statement to offer, promise, suggest etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it. Qiang (2013) state that perlocutionary act is the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentences, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. Speech act and speech events appear in a communication process. Speech act is an action, which is performed through an utterance. The speaker's purpose in the communication can be seen in producing an utterance. The speaker expects to the hearer can recognize the aim of his/her utterance. As usual, the processes of communication both of them are supported by the circumstance covering the utterance. Speech event is the circumstance that is surrounding the utterance. In addition, the nature of speech event determines the performing an utterance as a particular of speech act.

To get the meaning behind every utterance (Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act), Searle classified it into 5 categories which are included in declaratives, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. First, declaratives are utterances that can change the reality. Second, representatives are statement that only speaker can decide something to be the case or not. Third, expressives are utterances which express speaker's feeling such as happiness, pleasure, pain, or sorrow. Fourth, directives are utterances to get someone to do something. Finally, commissives are utterances which express plan in the future such promises, threats, refusal or pledges. In order to affect people to do, feel or even think of something caused by utterances, Austin (1962), proposed the idea known as Perlocutionary Act along with some of its effects. They are to convince surprise, bore, annoy, frighten, cause, insult, alarm, enlighten, inspire, realize and get the hearer to do something.

Therefore, having conversation, a speaker does not only speak the source language, but also interpret its meaning to the hearer and make them understand. Speech acts is not

only used in daily life conversation, but also in written form such as in magazines, newspapers, literatures, and dialogues which is performed by the characters in film. Films have various types of speech acts spoken by the characters. Speech acts are found in film dialogues that can be taken as the object of the study to analyzing, since most people like watching film. Some people do not understand the meaning behind the utterances.

The utterances of the film sometimes have suitability of the base form of a such written rule of a language, but the more important of the language is can be understood the meaning contained. In addition film equips entertain thing which is very interesting that can bring the viewer to influence in the story of its film and it also gives moral values of the movie which can be applied in the real life.

The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related act. Austin (1962) proposed three levels of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. This research is interesting to be analyzed regarding speech acts used by the actors in the film entitled *The Exorcist* since there are many expressions that have intended meanings of speech act.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Speech Act**

Language is inseparable part in everyday life. It means the device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moments we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of language philosopher J. R Searle (1970) a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Searle also states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling. Language will serve its meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context.

The study of speech act is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act is also decided by the language ability of the speaker to convey the message in communication. It can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly. Thus, when we speak with other people in the communication or conversation, the speaker not only speak source (the utterance have not intention and goal), but the speaker must interpret of the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make the hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said.

Speech act just performs in conversation or dialogue which performed by the speaker and the hearer. Speech acts is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has the relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

### **Types of Speech Act**

Action performed by producing the utterance will consist of three related act. According to Austin (1962) there are three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something. There are three basic kinds of acts perform in speech; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary Act is the literal meaning of an utterance or semantically. The utterance of a sentence with determined sense and reference. It can be concluded that locutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without the context influences. It means context hasn't got connection between the meanings and where/when the utterance is stated.

For example, *I buy a car*, meaning *I buy a car of the literal meaning*.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. It means when we state utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside. Another definition is the making statement, offer, promise etc. Thus, of the definition of illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context.

For example, *I want it*, to interpret what speaker intent to the hearer should know the context.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary Act is the effect on the audience by means of uttering a sentence. It means audience feels good or sad after uttering a sentence. The perlocutionary effect, what is done by uttering the words, it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer reaction. It can be concluded that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance trough feeling after speaker uttering or illocutionary force.

For example: *here's your coffee* that utterance would give feeling happy to hearer, or on the contrary of this example: *your father passed away* that utterance would give felling unhappy to hearer. It is also important when determine and describing the perlocutionary act must be knowing the context relation, because different context would be different interpreting.

### **Classification of Speech Act**

Searle (1979) and Yule (1996) stated that there are five basic kinds of actions in which one can perform on speaking or utterance in illocutionary, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, expressives, commissives and declaratives.

a. Representatives

Representatives tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. Such as stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and claiming. Representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case...

For example, *no one can make a better cake than me*, this utterance is a representatives that speakers represent external reality by making their words fit the world as they believe it to be.

b. Directives

Directives means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. In my assumption, the utterance in this

category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, etc.

For example, because the Bedroom was dirty, Budi said to Irene *clean it up!* It means Budi asks Irene to clean the bedroom.

c. Expressive

Expressives states what the speaker feels, expressing the speaker's psychological states and can be statements of a pleasure, pain, joy or sorrow caused by something or experience by the speaker does or the hearer does. Expressives perform the expressing of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, pardoning, etc. For example, *I am sorry to hear that*, it means the speaker shows the word of feeling sympathy.

d. Commissives

Commissives show that speakers commit themselves to future acts which make the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends commissive is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. Commissives performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group.

For example. *I'll take her to the vet*; it is the example of planning. The situation is someone's cat is sick, and will take Cat to the vet to check

e. Declaratives

Declaratives states that change the word by the utterance. It means the speaker have special institutional role in specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately such as dismissing, resigning, declare, etc.

For example, *you hired. Don't be late!* It means that the speaker that have power tell to the hearer for come to one company.

### **Type Of Directive**

There are some types of directive according to experts. Some of them have the same understandings and ideas of type, and some others are slightly different in understanding the types of each directive. But in this research the study focused only on three classifications of the experts that related to kinds and their sub categories of directive which have the same understandings and ideas to each other. The term directive begin with Searle (2009) who has classified directive speech act into six groups, which are Requestives, Questions, Requirements, Prohibitives, Permissives, and Advisories. These six types of directive became the basis of analysis in this study. In addition, these six types are then divided into several sub-categories which are suggested by Allan (1986). The classifications of the sub categories are as follow:

1. Requestives which means the speaker asks or requests the hearer to do an act (something).

Requestive are divided into four sub-categories which are: Requesting, Begging, Inviting and Urging.

Examples: a) Could you turn on the lamp? b) Would you like to join me for a lunch?

Questions, it means that the speaker asks a questions the hearer as to proposition. In another term, it can be found in the form of informative questions. It could be in the form of

5WH question (what, where, when, why, who, and how) or in the form of questions which the answers are "Yes" and "NO" questions. Questions divided into one subcategory which Asking is the sub-categories of type.

Examples: a) What is your name? b) Are you busy?

Requirements, it means that the speaker requires the hearer/addressee to do an act. The difference between requestive and requirement is in the level of necessity. For instance, someone may ask for the report we assigned, but we may know that there is considerable leeway in when we actually give it to him, that is a request. On the other hand, the case like if we advertise a job opening and say that we require that all applicants have a minimum of three years' experience, that is a demand there is no leeway at all, and it's include one sub-categories of requirement. Requirement includes of Commanding, Demanding, Instructing, and Ordering, all of them are the sub categories of types.

Examples: a) She must do that. b) Listen to me!

2. Prohibitive which means the speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee from doing an act. Prohibitive originally referred to something that prohibits or forbids something, and the sub-categories of prohibitive is Forbidding.

Examples: a) Don't be lazy. b) It's forbidden to talk to them until I get there

3. Permissive, it means that the speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act. Permissive is tolerant of something, or something often which others would disapprove or it is habitually and characteristically accepting of something, as social behavior or linguistic usage, that others might disapprove. There are two sub-categories of this type: Permitting and Dismissing.

Examples: a) Will you let me to go there? b) I don't think we should dismiss the matter lightly.

4. 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 include: Advising, Recommending, Suggesting, and Warning.

Examples: a) You should wake up early tomorrow. b) Bali is very wonderful place, I recommend you to go there.

## **Film**

James (2000) stated film is moving pictures. In the film, we can see some parts of people's live. Although it is not all parts of the film represent of the real live, we can somehow take it as lives that people have. Film becomes so familiar in this era, it can make people enjoy when people watching it. By the film, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new, and many other things. By watching the film the audience can begin to feel, enjoy angry, happy, fear, sad and a lot of emotion. That will be interested when somebody is too seriously to understanding the film by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the film.

The film is the most famous entertainment media around the world. The film has many interesting side we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation,

technology and many more. Motion picture is combination between movements, words, music and colors.

## **METHOD**

In this study the writer uses descriptive qualitative research to describe the elements of directive found in The Exorcist film scripts. The researcher will use qualitative research method in collecting and analyzing the data. Qualitative research is a research that procedures descriptive data in the form of written word or oral from the subject and its behavior that can be observe. There for the goal of the research is an individual understanding and its background completely. The researcher will focus to find in the elements of directive which contains in film The Exorcist script by using qualitative research. The type of qualitative research will be use in this research focus on description. Azwar (1997) states in a descriptive method, the researcher analysis and presents the fact systematically, so it can be understood and concluded easily. So that descriptive method is a research method which using the reality or fact as the object or subject of the research with focus on description research

To avoid the confusion and misunderstanding of what will be studied in this research, the writer will find the data of this research are in the form of utterances produced by some characters in "The exorcist" film script it is the primary source of the data is the film itself for subject of research. To complete the data of this research, the writer collect some information from library and internet and other books related to this study.

To collect the data in this research will use documentary technique. Documentation is the method in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document evidence list. Using this technique, researcher will take appropriate steps to collect the data such as take-notes, transcripts, newspapers, magazine, and so on Ary (2010). The process of collecting the data consists of the following steps:

- 1) The researcher watched the movie "The Exorcist" in order to have deep understanding of the plot of the story. This watching movie also functions to synchronize and to confirm the original dialogue of the script with the dialogue spoken by the characters in the movie.
- 2) Reading and identifying the directives from the film and scripts.
- 3) Collecting the directives from the script.

## **FINDINGS**

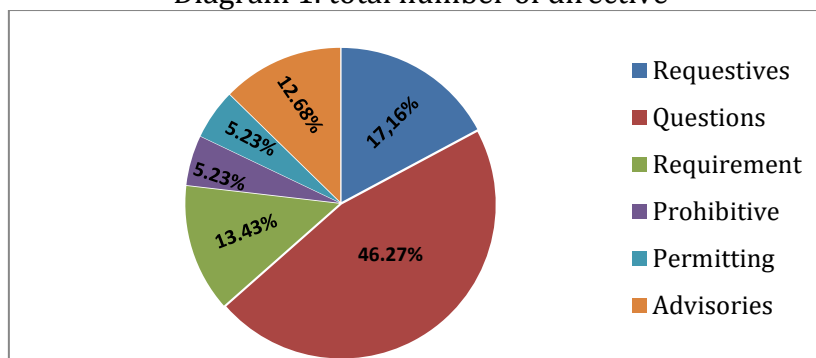
This study is concerned with analyzing the types of directive speech acts as proposed by some expert theory especially Searle (1976). After the writer analyzed all of the scenes found in the script film The Exorcist, it was found that there are six kinds of Directive Elements on the script film. The types of those directive speech acts are Requestive, Questions, Requirement, Prohibitive, Permissive, and Advisories.

Each type of the directive speech acts is divided into several subcategories according to the classifications of their respective types. Requestive is divided into four sub categories; requesting, begging, urging, and inviting. The second type, Question, is categorized into only sub type which is asking. The third type, Requirement is classified into four sub categories; instructing, ordering, demanding, and commanding. The next directive elements, Prohibitive is characterized into one sub category which is forbidding. Then, Permissive is classified into two sub categories which are permitting and dismissing.

Lastly, Advisories is categorized into three sub categories which are advising, suggesting, and warning.

If it is calculated as a percentage, it will be based on diagram charts follows :

Diagram 1. total number of directive



The following table presents the detail information about the total number of directive elements found in the film:

Table 1. total number of directive

NO	Type of directive	Frequency	Percentage
1	Requestive	23	17.16%
2	Questions	62	46.27%
3	Requirement	18	13.43%
4	Prohibitive	7	5.23%
5	Permitting	7	5.23%
6	Advisories	17	12.68%
	TOTAL	134	100%

The chart above shows the most dominant and the least directive elements found in the film *The Exorcist*. It has been calculated in percentage with all total percentage is 100%. The percentage showed that the most dominantly used category of directive elements in film *The Exorcist* is Questions with 62 utterances (46.27%), second used category of directive elements is Requestives with 23 utterances (17.16%), third used category of directive elements is Requirement with 18 utterances (13.43%), fourth used category of directive elements is Advisories with 17 utterances (12.68%), and according to the chart as well, the least used category of directive elements are Permitting with 7 utterances (5.23%) and Prohibitive with 7 utterances (5.23%).

## DISCUSSION

The researcher found six directive elements in the film *The Exorcist*, the researcher only took a few examples from the data that affected the plot. With each different subclasses, the writer writes the resume and the time on the film and also the writer makes a table with information F (Frequent), N(Number) and % (presence to see each difference and the description can be seen as below :

### 1. Requestives



Requestive are divided into four sub-categories which are Requesting, Begging, Inviting and Urging. Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the requestive as follows :

Table 2. Subclasses of Requestive

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	Requesting	10	43.48%
2	Begging	7	30.43%
3	Inviting	4	17.39%
4	Urging	2	8.70%

The explanation one of directive from each sub categories from the table above as follow:

- **Requesting**

Requesting are to ask a person to do something and also to express a desire politely and formally (Cambridge.dictionary). Requesting is to get the hearer to do something in circumstances in which it is not obvious that he or she will perform the action in the normal course of events (Searle 1976).

*Data 8/Req/Req/M83.18*

Chris : You could do it yourself..  
 Father Karras : No I couldn't, I have to have church approval, and frankly, that's rarely given,-  
 Chris : **Could you see her?**  
 Father Karras : Yes I could, I could see her as a psychiatrist..

The dialogue above happened in the public city park, when Chris as a famous artist felt give up about what happened to Regan her daughter, because the doctors couldn't handle it. With a feeling of embarrassment, hoping and also crying, Chris meet with Father Karras to talk about Regan, in the dialogue the word “could you” belongs to requesting because express a desire politely and want Father to see the true state of Regan, because Chris believes that a priest can help someone who experience things that are out of the ordinary.

- **Begging**

Begging is to ask someone for something or permission in an urgent or humble manner (Cambridge.dictionary). Begging has the function to ask respectfully for something to someone. (Pamungkas, et.al 2018)

*Data 12/Req/Beg/M53.26*

Regan : **Mom please! Oh please mother make it stop, it's burning, it's burning, please mother.**  
 Chris : Do something please doctor, help her!

This beg was said by Regan to his mother, Chris, while she was laying on her bed, trashing her body against the mattress up and down showing a very painful sensation. The word “Please” indicate begging that the speaker asks for something urgently. Here, Regan needs a help to be freed from the pain she felt from a torture made by a demon. the

intense sensation of the pain can be seen from the way she behaves on her own body. It shows that it was very painful on her. The pain is a very hot sensation as Regan repeatedly said *"it's burning"*. Verbally this urgency is reflected from *"Mom, please!"*, a shouting to her mother, which is also repeated at the end of her utterance. This emphasizes that she really needs a help quickly. Thus, it can be concluded that this is begging.

- **Inviting**

Inviting is to encourage someone to feel welcome or attracted (Cambridge.dictionaty). Searle (1976) classifies invitations as directives that the hearer does a future action. For invitations, the future action is that the hearer comes to an event. By initiating an invitation, the speaker wants the hearer to come to a future event.

*Data 18/Req/Inv/M16.33*

Sharon : **And you got an invitation.**

Chris : What's this?

Sharon : Dinner at the white house.

The dialogue above, happened at Chris's house in the living room. Chris was a famous artist at that time until the presidency knew Chris. In the dialogue above, Chris had just arrived home after shooting a film and at that time the lives of Chris, Regan and Chris' assistant, Sharon were still peaceful, there were no disturbances from demon. It contained inviting because Sharon gave an invitation card from the white house. The word *"invitation"* here belongs to inviting because there is the card invitation given by the white house to Chris that was entrusted to Sharon is someone's wish that Chris, as a famous artist at that time, come to the dinner as event in the future. And the response given by Chris was felt surprised, welcome and attracted with the invitation.

*Data 20/Req/Inv/M1.13.25*

Father Merrin : Are you tired? Let's rest before we start again.

the dialogue above happened at Chris's house in Regan's bedroom. Here Father Karras and Father Merrin after exorcising Regan and they experience a terrible incident, seeing Regan sits up and with a nightmare slowness, a fraction at a time, her head begins to turn, swiveling like a mannequin's and creaking with the sound of a rusted mechanism. Her head completely turns in a 360-degree turn and stares at Father Karras and Father Merrin. suddenly a thunderous earthquake knocked both priests to the ground. Another quake knocks them to the ground. Regan falls back, the bed sheets fly off the bed and the straps slowly rip apart. Regan's eyes roll back into the socket and she slowly starts to levitate. Regan is levitating. The priests are again knocked to the floor by an earthquake then see Regan lifts himself toward an apparition of the demon statue. The word *"Let's rest"* belongs to an invitation from Father Merrin to Father Karras to rest for a while before returning to exorcist Regan because Father Merrin also feels that he is running out of time to live. not only that, Father Merrin also felt that he was starting to run out of energy to fight and get the demon out of Regan's body. While letting Regan's body rest for a moment to exorcist for a moment because Regan himself was already in a coma.

- **Urging**

Urging is the act of strongly advising or encouraging someone to do a particular thing (Cambridge.dictionary). Based on Ulin (2015) Urging is an act where the speaker make earnest or anxiously request for do something or for someone from hearer

*Data 22/Req/urg/M44.39*

Regan : **Mother! Mother! Mother! Mother help!**  
 Chris : Oh my God!  
 Regan : Make it stop! What's wrong!! I'm scared!!!

This urging was said by Regan to his mother Chris, after Regan screaming along with a constant crashing sound and Chris rushes to Regan's room. Chris opens the door and gasps in shock. Then see Regan on her bed, but the bed is thumping and shaking ferociously. The word "Mother help!" belongs to urging because with screaming here indicates there is something that Regan in urgent condition and wants to Chris must do a particular thing as soon as possible to stop that something make her scared.

## 2. Questions

Questions are divided into form of 5WH question (what, where, when, why, who, and how) or in the form of Yes No question which is the answers "Yes" or "NO". Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the questions as follows :

Table 3. Subclasses of Questions

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	WH Questions	38	61.29%
2	YesNo Questions	24	38.71%

- **WH Questions**

Questions is to found utterances in the form of informative questions or another name is asking (Cambridge.dictionary). According to Yule (1996) questions is how people using language to express themselves, they are not only produce speech that contains grammatical structure and words, also they performs an action.

*Data 36/Ques/WHques/M81.50*

Chris : And **how do you go about getting an exorcism?**  
 Father Karras : I beg your pardon?  
 Chris : If a person was possessed by a demon or something, **how do you go about getting an exorcism?**  
 Father Karras : Well, the first thing I'd do is put them into a time macine and send them back to the sixteenth century.

This questions WH was said by Chris to Father Karras to get information about Exorcism for Regan. In panicked circumstances and feelings Chris is standing on the bridge alone. She's wearing oversized dark glasses and ancient clothes so that many people don't get caught if she, as a famous artist, wants to meet a priest. after that Father Karras approaches her. In the dialogue above the word "How" repeadlty say two times it shows

Chris utterance indicated the sub category of asking questions how which defines as a sentence that prefers to put a question. This dialogue is categorized as asking questions the utterances required by the hearer to give information on what is asked by the speaker. It can be seen that after the utterance is uttered by Chris as the speaker, and as the hearer Father Karras reacts to the question by answering it clearly.

- **Yes/No Questions**

Questions in other way is expressed by the speaker in order to get the reply, answer or information from the hearer (Cambridge.dictionary)

*Data 58/Ques/YesnNoQues/M94.38*

Father Karras : **Have you told him what's happening?**

Chris : **No**

Father Karras : Well I think you should.

This dialogue above happened in the kitchen of Chris's house after Father Karras saw the condition of Regan when she started to be possessed by a demon and started behaving strangely which got worse. This utterance has the meaning of asking question from the speaker to get information and to get a reply from the hearer. The dialogue mentions that Father Karras asked with the word "Have you told" In reference to the context, since Father Karras saw the condition of Regan, he wanted Regan's father to know what happened to her but the response from Chris was "No" as a form of answer from the question. It is a directive that is identified as a question in the form of Yes or No question.

### 3. Requirements

Requirements are divided into form of Commanding, Demanding, Instructing, and Ordering. Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the requirement as follows :

Table 4. Subclasses of Requirement

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	Commanding	8	44%
2	Demanding	1	6%
3	Instructing	7	38.9%
4	Ordering	2	11.1%

- **Commanding**

Commanding are to show that the speaker who has the power and to give strong order to the hearer based on journal Pamungkas, et.al(2018). The term command based on Kreidler (1998) can be divided into the speaker who commands has the right and duty on command or the recipient of command has the responsibility and or obligation to carry out the command. Command can also in the form of order, instruction, obligate or force.

*Data 7/Requir/Com/M1.35.54*

Regan/Demon (tape) : **Give us time! Let her die!**. I am no one! I am no one! He is a priest!

Father Karras (tape) : Uoy era ohw

Regan/Demon (tape) : Merrin! Merrin!

From the dialogue above it shows when Father Karras listens back to the recording he made to Regan and the recording is English in reverse. The words “give us time” belongs to commanding that the demon uttered on Regan's body when Father Karras tried to do the exorcism himself and dig up further information about the demon in Regan's body by recording it. It means that the demon screamed loudly in pain, and the feeling of panic forced Father Karras for the time not to expel him from Regan's body before Regan died. And the word “Let her die” also belongs to commanding because it shows that the demon wanted Father Karras say to Father Merrin to end everything with his life and also the demon wanted Regan to just be left to die without expelling him.

*Data 8/Requir/Com/M1.10.17*

Father Merrin : **I command you** by the judge of the living and the dead, to depart from this servant of God.

This dialogue happened in Regan's bedroom when Father Karras did exorcism to Regan. As a priest, Father Merrin has full control to expel the demon that is in Regan's body with the permission of the church and the wishes of the Regan family. And From the word "I command you" belongs to command because it shows when Father Karras felt he could take out the demon from Regan's body with all through his power.

- **Demanding**

Demanding is to expecting much time, attention, effort, etc., from other people : hard to satisfy (Cambridge.dictionary). Based on Searle (1975) demanding expresses the desire of speakers so hearer to do something. In addition, demanding express purpose hearer speakers addressing what is expressed as an excuse to act or characterized modalities help, ask and hope.

*Data 4/Requir/Dem/ M1.25.40*

Chris : Father Dyer? **I thought you'd like to keep this.**  
Father Dyer : Why don't you keep it?

This dialogue above happened when Chris left their old house to move to her hometown in Los Angeles. When Father Dyer helps close the gate to help Willie, a caretaker of that house, The car stops and hears Chris call Father Dyer, Father Dyer rushes to the car. In a sad feeling, Chris gave Father Karras's necklace to Father Dyer. The word “I thought” here contained demanding because shows Chris wants and hopes that Father Dyer keeps the necklace that belongs to his best friend, Father Karras. But Father Dyer gave back the necklace hoping that Chris could keep the necklace as a memory to always remember Father Karras' sacrifice.

- **Instructing**

Instructing are to tell something especially in a formal way and to teach someone how to do something (Cambridge.dictionary).

*Data 14/Requir/Inst/M61.05*

Psychiatrist : Now when I touch your forehead, open your eyes.

This Instructing was said Psychiatrist to Regan while doing therapy in the psychiatrist's room when everyone wanted to know what happened to Regan when no illness was found, and the doctor suggested knowing Regan's mental disorder that might have abnormalities. The word "when I touch your forehead, open your eyes." belongs to instructing because in a serious and tense state the psychiatrist wanted Regan to do what he wanted her to do.

- **Ordering**

Ordering is the activity of asking for goods or services from something, someone company, hospital, store, manufactures, etc (Cambridge.dictionary). based on journal Pamungkas, et.al(2018) ordering has a function to say something in order that someone wants to do something.

*Data 18/Requir/Ord/M1. 21.15*

Father Karras : You son of bitch! **Take me, come into me**, God damn you, **take me, take me.**

This dialogue above happened when Father Karras re-entered Regan's room and saw Father Merrin lying on the floor with Regan sitting up in bed. Karras feels for Father Merrin's pulse, then tries frantically to pump life back into with blows to Father Merrin's chest, but gives up when he realizes Merrin is dead. He hears a giggle and turns to Regan. Father Karras grabs Regan and pulls her to the floor. He begins to punch her in the face and head, then shakes her and nearly strangles her in his fury. The word "take me" here belongs to ordering because shows Father Karras surrendering so he asks and order to the demon to take his soul to exchange with Regan's soul. After that, his face has taken on a demonic shade, and his eyes have turned bright green. Father Karras's body jerks back, apparently manipulated by some inner force, which now reaches toward Regan to strangle her. Karras fights the force for control of his body, and he screams and with his last angry cry, Karras leaps out of the window.

#### 4. **Prohibitive**

Requirements is divided into form of Forbidding. Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the prohibitive as follows :

Table 5. Subclasses of Requirement

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	Forbidding	7	100%

- **Forbidding**

Forbidding is an official prohibition or edict against something, the characteristic usually unfriendly and likely to be unpleasant or harmful (Cambridge.dictionary). Prayitno (2009) states that a prohibition is an act of language that aims to make the interlocutor not allowed at all or be prohibited from doing anything

*Data 5/Pro/Forb/M53.48*

Dr. Klein : Alright then Regan, let's see...  
 Chris : Oh Regan!  
 Regan/Demon : **Keep away! The sow is mine!**

This dialogue above happened in the hospital when no one knows about Regan's condition that was possessed by a demon. Regan suddenly grows, her eyes roll back and her throat swells abnormally. Regan back hands Dr. Klein and he flies backwards. She stands up on the bed and the word "Keep away!" indicated the forbidding because the speaker forbid the hearer to do something with what other people have and have done. Regan forbids Chris and Dr. Klein to get closer, but on the other hand, Chris and Dr. Klein as the hearers are forced not to listen to what is prohibited by the speaker.

## 5. Permissive

Permissive are divided into form of Permitting and Dismissing. Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the permissive as follows :

Table 6. Subclasses of Permissive

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	Permitting	1	14.29 %
2	Dismissing	6	85.71%

- **Permitting**

Permitting is to grant permission, to afford opportunity or possibility, and to allow or admit statements that permit of no denial (Cambridge.dictionary). Based on Leech (1983) permitting express by speaker to allow the listener to do or to say something. A person used authority to make the other to do something.

Data 1/Perm/Perm/M17.18

Regan : Think it was a gelding. it was grey. oh it was so beautiful, this guy let me ride it all around  
 Chris : Your kidding?  
 Sharon : Yeah for about half an hour.  
 Regan : **It was so nice, oh i loved it. oh mom can't we get a horse?**  
 Chris : Well, not while we're in washington.

This dialogue above happened at Chris's house in the dining room. The situation is when Chris came home after shooting, she took the invitation given by Sharon then Regan came with a happy face while telling her that Regan and Sharon played a game in the back yard, had a picnic down by the river and saw the man came along on this beautiful gray horse. Because the guy also let Regan ride it all around with the beautiful gray horse. Regan needed permission. she asked for permission to Chris. The word "*oh mom, can't we get a horse?*" is how Regan ask for permission for a request that requires her to have the possibility to get what she wants from her permission to Chris. And Chris answer contained the possibility that Regan would get what he wanted but not when he was in Washington, as soon as possible when he was in their hometown.

- **Dismissing**

Dismissing is to decide that something or someone is not important and not worth considering (Cambridge.dictionary).

*Data 6 and 7/Perm/Dism/M1.16.23*

Father Karras : (Shouting) **You're not my mother!!!**

Father Merrin : **Don't listen.**

Regan/Demon : Why, dimmy?

Father Merrin : Damien.

Regan/Demon : Dimmy, please!

This dialogue happened in Regan's bedroom when Father Karras checked the state of Regan's soul, which gradually fell into a coma because it was possessed by a demon. Father Merrin then entered Regan's room following Father Karras who was checking on Regan's condition at that time. Then Father Karras and Father Merrin are disturbed by a trick of the demon's voice that becomes a few people they know. Father Karras also heard his mother's voice from Regan, spoke a few pleading phrases in greek to Father Karras. The word that Father Karras said while shouting at the demon inside Regan's body "You're not my mother!!!" contained that Father Karras dismissed his belief that it was the voice of his mother who was with the demon inside Regan's body. And to encourage Father Karras who was crying because he heard the voice of his mother who had died, Father Merrin said "Don't listen" as dismissing what the demon said was a trick to convince and strengthen Father Karras's heart and mind.

## 6. Advisories

Advisories are divided into form of Advising, Recommending, Suggesting, and Warning. Based on the investigation, the number of each subclasses in the advisories as follows :

Table 7. Subclasses of Advisories

No	Subclasses	F	
		N	%
1	Advising	3	17.65%
2	Recommending	2	11.76%
3	Sugesting	10	58.83%
4	Warning	2	11.76%

- **Advising**

Advising are to give someone information about something and to give someone advice (Cambridge.dictionary). According to Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) advising by the speaker to make an impact so that the listeners takes certain actions and can provide an overview of various aspects related to the achievement of certain communicative goals. Based on Kreidler (1998) advising is a form of a spoken expression with the aim of conveying advice or input to others, with the hope that the person is willing to do the advice or input.

*Data 2/Adv/Adv/M36.11*

Chris : Hey, come on, I'm grown-up. What'd Regan say? I mean specifically, Doctor.



- Dr. Klein : **Well, specifically, Mrs. MacNeil, she advised me to keep my fingers away from her goddam cunt.**
- Chris : (shocked, laughing) She used those words?
- Dr. Klein : She used those words. Look, I doubt that she even understood what she was saying.

In this dialogue happened at the hospital when Dr. Klein after checking Regan's mental state at that time which they thought was absurd. In a serious condition Chris and Dr. Klein how to cure Regan who looks like he doesn't have any disease. The word "she advised me" contained advising and showed that Regan wanted Dr. Klein and all those working in the laboratory to keep all fingers away (their hands) from her goddam cunt". The word that was used by Regan made all hearer Dr. Klein and Chris, her mother who was listening to Dr. Klein to be grateful and it was proven by his gesture that he was shocked to what Regan said. Because those were inappropriate words spoken by a child Regan's age.

- **Recommending**

Recommending are to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done and also to present as worthy of confidence, acceptance, use, etc (Cambridge.dictionary). Ulin (2015) states that recommending is an act where the speaker act where the speaker puts forward (someone or something) with an approval as being suitable for a particular purpose or role to the hearer.

*Data 4/Adv/Rec/M57.42*

- Dr. Klein : Are you planning to be home soon? LA, I mean.
- Chris : No. I'm building a new house, the old one's been sold. I was going to take Regan to Europe for a while, after she finished school here. Why d'you ask?
- Dr. Klein : **I think it's time we started looking for a psychiatrist.**

The dialogue above happened at the hospital in the laboratory when doctors checked again and again Regan's condition because Dr. Klein and several expert doctors did not find Regan's disease, which was actually caused by a demon that Regan possessed. In this situation the word "I think" contained recommending from several expert doctors who gave Chris ideas to do or not to use for Regan because they feel there no way to find any disease that infects Regan's body so they gave recommend to send Regan to a psychiatrist with the goal of knowing Regan's mentality and what Regan really felt while she was doing weird things.

- **Suggesting**

Suggesting are to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider and to communicate or show an idea or feeling without stating it directly or giving proof (Cambridge.dictionary). According to Kreidler (1998) Suggestion is an utterance that make to someone to give our opinions as to what they should or should not. Suggestion is used to give someone suggestion for probability. And based on journal Pamungkas, et.al (2018) has a function to

make someone consider on what the speaker suggests or convey something in order to give advice to others.

*Data 13/Adv/Sug/M85.18*

Regan/Demon : Your mother's in here with us Karras, **would you like to leave a message?** I'll see that she gets it.

Father Karras : If that's true, then you must know my mother's maiden name. What is it?

The dialogue above happened at Regan's bedroom when Father Karras was looking for information from the demon that was inside Regan's body. By being casual and turning on the tape Father Karras looks at Regan. He's puzzled by what Regan or the demon has just said. He sits down on a chair beside the window. While talking to the demon, suddenly the demon made several sounds that Father Karras knew and said to Father Karras with the words "would you" showed suggesting that if Father Karras wanted and consider the demon would convey the message to Father Karras' mother. But Father Karras knew and understood that everything the demon said was a lie and a trick to shake his mind and heart.

- **Warning**

Warning is something that makes you understand there is a possible danger or problem (Cambridge.dictionary). Searle (1969) shows warning can be expressed by making the addressee aware that something dangerous (causing him/ her to be warned). Based on Wierzbicka (1987) warning refers for getting the attention of the addressee and making him/her alert to a specific danger or bad consequences

*Data 17/Adv/Warn/M1.02.58*

Father Merrin : **Especially important is the warning to avoid conversation with the demon.** We may ask what is relevant, but anything beyond that is dangerous. He is a liar, the demon is a liar. He will lie to confuse us. But he will also mix lies with the truth to attack us. The attack is psychological , Damien. And powerful. **So don't listen, remember that, do not listen.**

This dialogue happened at Chris House in front of Regan's bedroom. It contained the utterances warning because Father Merrin tried to warn Father Karras about the trick of the Demon. In Father Merrin's words "warning to avoid" are the initial words that are spoken seriously to remind people who will enter Regan's room while doing Exorcism not to believe what the demon says and "don't listen" is mentioned as many as two times is a repeated warning and this is used by the speaker in the prepared to wear clothes and tools before Regan's exorcist and Father Karras also Chris, Sharon as the hearer must do what has been said by Father Merrin to save their life and their psychological attack.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis and discussion in the previous chapter lead to the following conclusions. Film "The Exorcist" contains many interesting dialogues that can be categorized as the directive. The conversations in film attract us from the way of speaking, acting and body

movement. It also happens in this film help viewers to focus on what the characters are doing. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that directive speech acts are essential actions in social interactions, it include also in the movie. Based on the data directive elements in film *The Exorcist* is Questions with 62 utterances (46.27%), second used category of directive elements is Requestives with 23 utterances (17.16%), third used category of directive elements is Requirement with 18 utterances (13.43%), fourth used category of directive elements is Advisories with 17 utterances (12.68%), and according to the chart as well, the least used category of directive elements are Permitting with 7 utterances (5.23%) and Prohibitive with 7 utterances (5.23%).

By watching this movie, the viewers or audiences will learn about words, action and utterances. The viewer can learn about pragmatics, especially speech acts by observing the dialogues and their context in every scene in the film. The viewer can see the importance of directive speech acts in keeping the smooth flow of the story lines of the film. The viewer can also learn grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary from what they see and hear. They can imitate the action that the characters performing in the film. On the other hand, the impact that we can get from studying directive speech act in a film is that we can reduce the misunderstandings that occur in our daily conversations. It certainly happens because the background of our knowledge is different from one another. The use of the appropriate type of directive speech act on every statement we made will certainly have an impact on our social interactions. In terms of should we use question, requestive, or other types in every statements we make in order to make our addressee or interlocutor get the meaning and understand the context of our statement.

Thus, if it is associated with the directive speech act function in a film, besides a number of reasons mentioned above, the Directive speech act also has a significant impact on two English skills, namely speaking and listening. Because both skills are closely related to each other, in terms of how a speaker can convey a statement well and how the listener understands the context and meaning that expressed by the speaker. The writers would like to offer some suggestions. The first, many people can learn many things from this study. As mentioned earlier that there many advantages to learn speech act or specifically directive elements in this film. Besides being able to understand deeper understanding of pragmatic, speech act, and directive, this study is also useful for understanding how to use the correct statements. The writers hope that many people will benefit from watching this film not just for entertainment but also for study. For example, many schools and universities nowadays use movies to teach some materials about speaking skill to improve their student ability. On the other hand, we sincerely hope that this research can also be initiated, reproduce and thoroughly study in other schools and universities. Secondly, the study in this thesis is only focused on the directive elements. Through this study we will have better understanding why and how people react or response to directive speech acts. In addition, as there are many types of directive speech acts that related to the classifications of experts, it will be interesting as well if this research carry out and investigates more comprehensively in the future.

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