

## THE EXPRESSIONS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE FILM ENTITLED “MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS” FILM (A PRAGMATICS APPROACH)

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### Abstract

*This research was conducted to find out the types of directive speech acts in the film entitled Mary Queen of Scots, the way the speakers expressed those types, and the reasons underlying the speakers to utter those types. This research uses Pragmatics approach. This study was designed with descriptive research. The analyzed data were all the dialogs which expressed the types of directive speech acts of Mary Queen of Scots film. The total sampling technique is used in taking the data analysis. The researcher analyzed the data found in the film based on problem statements. First, the findings are as follows 6 types of directive speech acts consisting of Command, 13 data (42%), Request 3 data (16%), Question 9 data (30%), Suggestion 2 data (6%), Prohibition 1 datum (3%), and Warning 1 datum (3%). Second, three ways of expressing politeness strategies are used by the characters in Mary Queen of Scots. They were Bald On-Record, Positive Politeness, and Off-Record. At last, the reasons characters expressed the directive speech act were to show hearer's duty, to show anger expression, to respect the hearer, to seek agreement, and find the reason for uttering certain expression.*

**Keywords:** pragmatics, directive, speech acts, politeness strategies, film.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

People need to communicate with other people in order to interact. They usually use language in communicating with other people. Language is instrument or part of communication. Every human being in this world has to communicate to each other to fulfill his or her own needs. When someone speaks a language, the focus is not only on what he or she is uttering, but also on what speaker intends to convey (Yule, 1996; Wilson & Sperber, 2012). Hence, understanding the intended meaning or catching the message is substantial in social interaction.

If the speaker is of expressing or delivering their thought, feelings, and desires to the hearer then communication will be successful. In delivering their needs, people expressed some typical expressions, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, and many more. These expressions are examples of directive speech act. Here, the hearer experience reasoning phenomenon about the speaker's expressions, otherwise people particularly the hearer may catch puzzling phenomena (Goodman & Frank, 2016) or *uncertainty* (Collins, 2018). Expression is needed in communication. Gallagher asserted that expression is potent language to make feel at ease to understand the speakers' words, particularly people of children age (Gallagher, 2017). The goal is that other people can understand what the speaker wants. Therefore, the hearer must know the speakers' intention in producing a speech (Haugh & Jaszczolt, 2012; Dynel, 2016; Dynel, 2019). According to Yule (1996) this is one of the realizations of certain social communication related to speech act.

One of the speech acts types is directive. It commonly happens in conversation between one person and another, either consciously or unconsciously. Huang (2007) and Santosa, Nurkamto and Baidan (2016) stated that directives are those kinds of speech acts that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Furthermore, "Directive is characterized as an act which prospects non-verbal action from the addressee without giving him or her the option of non-compliance" (Tsui, 1994, p.116). Hence, directive is a speech act performed by the speaker to get the hearer to do something without giving him or her an option of non-compliance.

Directives are often applied in communication when the speaker expresses his or her desire for the addressee to do something and is exploited in many interactions. The consequence of compliance is desirable and beneficial for the addressee. People make a request when they want the hearer to do something. However, the hearer can comply and refuse it. People make a command when they want to direct someone to do something. It requires a setting in which the speaker has an authority over the hearer. Then, people make a question if they want to get some information from the hearer.

The previous research focus on types of directive speech act as the data (Shadri, 2013). In this study, the researcher only analyzed the kinds of directive speech acts and the reason why the characters employed directive speech act. The findings did not include politeness strategies.

Another study (Widowati, 2012) has focused on identifying types of commands. However, it studies only types of command, forms of commands, and the strategies of how commands are expressed. The findings did not include types of directive speech acts.

Finally, the researcher can have issue to be discussed in present study. From the review, the researcher found issue that has not been discussed yet; the strategies of directives speech acts are expressed. From the research gap, the present study tries to find the strategies of how types of directive speech acts are expressed in the film.

There are many films containing types of directives speech acts and they are usually expressed both directly and indirectly. One of the films is *Mary Queen of Scots*. This is a mixed film of drama, biography and history. It is directed by Josie Rourke, Beau Williom as the script writer and starred by Saoirse Ronan as Mary Stuart (Mary Queen). This film tells about a life of a Queen, Mary is widowed, defies pressure to remarry and instead returns to her native Scotland to reclaim her rightful throne. By birth, Mary has a rival claim to the throne of Elizabeth I.

This film is chosen as the object of the study because it is about life in the kingdom of Scotland and kingdom of England, in which the film has many varieties of speech acts, so it is possible in this film to employ directives speech acts.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted under the Pragmatics approach. The data are conducted from the script of *Mary Queen of Scots* dialogue which contains the types of directive speech acts. The object in this research is the using of complaint expression by the characters in the film entitled *Mary Queen of Scots*.

Each datum is given the code to make the analysis easier. The data coding is based on the number of datum, classification the types of directive speech acts, and the types of politeness strategies. For example:

### Datum04/Req/BR

The coding means that the first data is on the datum number 4. It is classified on request category. Then, the data were analyzed to see the types, how those expression are delivered by the theory of politeness strategy.

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This section shows the types of directive speech acts, the way of using directive speech act by the characters, and the reason of using directive expression in the film “*Mary Queen of Scots*”.

Directive speech acts have 6 types: command, request, question, suggestion, prohibition, and warning. The percentage of the types of directive speech acts.

*Table 1: The percentage of the types of directive speech acts*

| TYPES OF DIRECTIVE | TOTAL     | PERCENTAGE  |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Command            | 13        | 42%         |
| Request            | 3         | 16%         |
| Question           | 9         | 30%         |
| Suggestion         | 2         | 6%          |
| Prohibition        | 1         | 3%          |
| Warning            | 1         | 3%          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>29</b> | <b>100%</b> |

### A. COMMAND

There are 13 data found in the film “*Mary Queen of Scots*” using Command of Directive. Commands become dominant in this film because it is about life in in the kingdom. For example:

### Datum06/Com/BR

John Knox : Any realm that is ruled by the Pope is not tolerant, madam. It is enslaved.

Mary : **Stand when I address you.**

John Knox : There is one true God, and therefore one true religion.

### Data Description

In Mary's council, Mary held a meeting with the secretary of the Queen Elizabeth, and a Catholic priest. Mary was a Queen of Scotland and John Knox was a Catholic priest. At the time Mary explain that she had returned to Scotland after her husband died. Mary stated that Scotland residents were given the freedom to practice Protestant or Catholic religions. But priest who looks unhappy about the rules, Mary asked what John Knox thought. When he answered Mary's question, he did not stand up.

### Data Interpretation

From the datum above, Mary commanded him directly to stand up when addressing her. Then, he stood up and continued the answer. In term of situation, this meeting is a formal situation, but Mary felt that he did not respect her and thus she address him, and Mary said **"Stand when I address you"**. She uses Bald of record strategy because it is a task oriented from the Queen. The utterance considers showing anger expression. It is because Mary is a queen of Scotland. It means that Mary felt that he did not respect her.

### B. REQUEST

There are 3 data found in the film *"Mary Queen of Scots"* using Request of Directive.

#### Datum27/Req/PP

Darnely : Mary, we must speak. **Can you open the door? Mary?**

Mary : Let him in.

### Data Description

In Mary's room, she was resting, accompanied by four female guards, and Rizzio was her male guard. When Mary rested, her husband Darnely banged on the door of her room, and he request to open the door. Her husband wanted to talk something.

### Data Interpretation

From the data above, a request speech act is uttered by Darnely by saying “**Can you open the door? Mary?**” It means that Darnely requested directly the Mary to open the door, and he wanted to ask for the throne promised to Darnely because Mary was pregnant. The strategy employed by Darnely is positive politeness. He uses this strategy because the utterance is sub strategies in positive politeness noticing or attending to the hearer’s interest, wants, needs or goods. The utterance considers to showing the emergency.

### C. QUESTION

There are 9 data found in the film “*Mary Queen of Scots*” using Question of Directive.

#### Datum04/Que/PP

- Old William : Madam, if I may speak? While she is on this island, she must bow to you, not to Rome. Our Catholics must know that a papist will never again sit on the English throne.
- Elizabeth : **What would you suggest?**
- Old William : Kill her hope, and hopeless, she may return to the comfort of the continent.

#### Data Description

In the castle meeting room, Elizabeth was talking with Old William about Mary. Elizabeth was a queen of England, and Old William was her counselor.

#### Data Interpretation

From the datum above, the question speech act is uttered by Elizabeth by saying “**What would you suggest?**” It is classified as a question directly because the speakers ask something and wants the hearer give opinion. The strategy employed by Elizabeth is positive politeness. She uses this strategy because the utterance is sub strategies in positive politeness noticing or attending to the hearer’s interest, wants, needs or goods. The utterance considers to show the hearer wants.

### D. SUGGESTION

There are 2 data found in the film “*Mary Queen of Scots*” using Suggestion of Directive.

#### Datum20/Sug/PP

- Old William : I shan't mention your proposal to Lord Dudley. This world is a brutal place. We men must be wiser, mustn't we?

Elizabeth : Tell me what to do.  
 Old William : **We must make civil war in Scotland.**

### Data Description

On the castle rooftop, Elizabeth was the queen of England and the Old William was the chancellor. She was talking with Old William. They were talking about a proposal to Lord Dudley.

### Data Interpretation

From the data above, a suggestion speech act is uttered by Old William by saying **“We must make civil war in Scotland.”** Old William was an adviser of the kingdom. It means that Old William suggested directly of the Elizabeth to make civil war in Scotland. Old William was an adviser of the kingdom. Old William employed positive politeness strategy, because the utterance was sub strategies in positive politeness noticing or attending to the hearer’s interest, wants, needs or goods. The utterance considers the show her curiosity.

## E. PROHIBITION

There is 1 datum found in the film *“Mary Queen of Scots”* using Prohibition of Directive.

### Datum13/Proh/BR

Beaton : It’s late. I must attend to my mistress.  
 William : **No. Don’t attend. Don’t attend.**  
 Beaton : Think of your wife.

### Data Description

In the Scotland castle, William met with Beaton, they were making out, but Beaton ended the activity because her work, and William forbade him to leave. William was a secretary of England and Beaton was a Mary’s Lady.

### Data Interpretation

From the data above, a prohibition speech act is uttered by William by saying **“No. Don’t attend. Don’t attend.”** It means that William prohibited directly of the Beaton not to attend to her mistress. He uses Bald of record strategy because it is a task oriented from nobleman. The utterance considers hearer’s duty. William was a secretary of England and Beaton was Mary’s lady. She must obey William want.

#### F. WARNING

There is 1 datum found in the film “*Mary Queen of Scots*” using Warning of Directive.

##### Datum08/War/B

Mary : **Just be wary of these men. Their love is not the same as their respect.**

Fleming : Might I ask since we’ve not know it ourselves, what is it like?

Mary : To have a man?

#### Data Description

In Mary’s room, Mary was preparing herself to be accompanied by her lady, they also talk about a man. Mary warned that her lady to be careful of man.

#### Data Interpretation

From the data above, a warning speech act is uttered by Mary by saying “**Just be wary of these men. Their love is not the same as their respect.**” It means that Mary warned directly of the Fleming to wary of these man, because their love is not the same as their respect. She uses Bald of record strategy because it is a task oriented from the Queen. The utterance considers hearer duty. They must obey Mary want.

## 4. CONCLUSION

According to the data analysis in this previous chapter, finally the researcher can conclude the result of the analysis. It is presented to answer the problem statement of the researcher. There are 6 types of directive speech act. Those terms of directive speech act are; Command (13 Data), Request (3 Data), Question (9 Data), Suggestion (2 Data), Prohibition (1 Datum), and Warning (1 Datum). The most dominant type of directive speech act in this film is Command. Commands become dominant in this film because it is about life in the kingdom.

The politeness strategies have an important role to sustain the context. The politeness strategies are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Bald on Record (13 Data), Positive Politeness (13 Data), Off-Record (3 Data). Negative Politeness strategy is not found in this research.

There are 13 Data using of command. Command is expressed the speaker to show hearer’s duty with 9 data and to show anger expression 4 data. Request (3 Data) is expressed by the speaker to respect the hearer 1 datum, to show anger expression 1 datum, and to seek agreement 1 datum. Question (9 Data) is expressed the speaker to show hearer’s duty 1 datum, to seek agreement 3 data, and to find the reason 4 data. Suggestion (2 Data) is expressed the speaker to show hearer’s duty 1 datum and to find the reason 1

datum. Prohibition (1 Datum) is expressed the speaker to show hearer's duty 1 datum. Warning (1 Datum) is expressed the speaker to show hearer's duty 1 datum.

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