

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS USED IN “STRANGER THINGS: SEASON 2” SERIAL MOVIE BY THE DUFFER BROTHERS

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ABSTRACT

This research describes about pragmatics in the specific domain of directive speech acts found in Stranger Things: season 2. The aim of this research is to find out the type of directive speech acts based on Ibrahim's theory in one of the series films. In this research researchers used qualitative methods. Data is collected based on utterances contained in the series of films using observation methods and non-participatory techniques. Researchers use identity methods in analyzing data. The research found several types of directive speech acts. There are 35 data types of directive speech acts consist of requestive (7 data), question (11 data), requirements (9 data), prohibitive (2 data), permissive (1 data), and advisories (5 data). In the data types of data found there are different purposes. The findings of this study indicate that the data most frequently found in types of directive speech are questions.

Keywords: Pragmatics, speech acts, directive speech acts

INTRODUCTION

Language is a familiar word for everyone, especially in communication. Everyone also has their own language to interact. Communication will be successful if the listener and speaker can understand each other's thoughts, desires, and feelings. Yule (2010), states that communication does not only depend on the recognition of the meaning of words in utterances but recognizes what is intended by the utterances of their speech. There is an easy way to understand the meaning in a communication is by learning about speech acts.

Yule (1996) says that speech acts are actions in the form of speech. His explained that take action through words is usually specific, such as complaints, orders, apologies, invitations, and promises or requests. Directive speech acts are part of the type of illocutionary acts. According to Ibrahim (1993) states that the directive speech act is a form of utterance that expresses an attitude of a speaker towards the actions to be taken by the speech partner. Like requestives,

questions, requirements, prohibitive, and advisories.

When someone tells something, the speaker not only says something with the utterance but also does something. Like for example in our daily lives, when a mother says "it's nine o'clock" to a guest of a man who comes to her house, she does not just say the state of the clock at that time. Rather, she also did something that is to order the other person to leave her house, because it was night. So, all utterances depend on the context and the situation. Therefore, the context is very important to know the speech acts in an utterance.

The way people convey utterances of directive speech an act is not only found in our daily lives but can be found in several serial movies. The movie is a branch of art that uses audio and visual as its medium. In the movie, there is a very clear storyline utterance. This audio and visual media helps the audience understand the purpose of each of the utterances spoken by the actor. Therefore, every appearance of a movie can provide entertainment and also

messages. This is what makes movies a medium for delivering messages that are easy to study in speech act studies (Arianto & Simanjuntak, 2020).

In the data source, researcher used the movie "All Boys I Love Before by Jenny Han". In the film explained the conversation between a teacher and student (Lara). This is a conversation between actor Lara and teacher. In that conversation there was a directive speech acts. When a sports teacher said to Lara, "Hey! Stop that!" In the utterance said by a teacher to a student who made a mistake at school, the student did a scene that was not appropriate in the school area (kisses). In this case, the speaker orders the speech partner to stop taking the action. Directive action intended to govern the speech partner to do something (Arianto, 2019).

Related to research, researchers found studies that have a relationship with this research. The first research is written by Amanda (2018) the "Directive Speech Acts Used in Frozen Movie Transcript". Their research concerns on identifying speech acts in the movie frozen (suggesting, asking, requesting, and stating). The second research, written by Arani (2012) with the title is "A Study of Directive Speech Acts Used by Iranian Nursery School Children: The Impact of Context on Children's Linguistic Choices". In this journal, the researcher discusses the forms spoken by Persian-speaking children, and researchers find out the function of this utterance. Based on two researches above it can be seen that this research has different from previous research (Arianto & Ambalegin, 2019).

This study aims to emphasize more students to be aware of directive speech acts in human life so they can understand speech without misunderstanding. Especially, this research will make people's awareness about this topic through serial movie. There are several reasons why researchers chose the directive speech act as the topic in this study. First, directive speech acts are not too general to be discussed in social phenomena and the researcher wants the reader to

feel familiar with this topic. Secondly, the researchers also want to know more deeply the types of speech acts, especially directives such as directives contained in the film. The last, the researcher believes that this topic is an interesting object to be analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies how the transparency of meaning depends not only on structural and linguistic knowledge of the speaker and listener but also on the context of the utterance. In this case, speakers need to show the context so that communication runs smoothly. Usually most people do not understand the context, there will be a misunderstanding. In that respect, pragmatics explains how language users can overcome the apparent ambiguity since meaning relies on the manner, place, time, etc. of an utterance. The ability to understand another speaker's intended meaning is called pragmatic (Arianto, 2018).

2.1.1 Speech Acts

The key that must be known in communicating pragmatics is speech act. When a person uttered the words, there is an act followed of that word. In pragmatic, it called as speech acts. Yule (1996) states that speech acts are actions taken through speech. This speech act was first developed by Austin (1962) to explain the speech act to get feedback. In the research journal Muhartoyo & Kristani (2013), Flor and Juan (2010) explain that speech acts is a phrase consisting from two words, words and actions. Speech act is divided into three aspects. The first is locutionary is part of the act of saying to explain something literally. Second, illocutionary act is the act of doing something done on purpose and the function or power of the utterance in question, for what the utterance is do. The last aspect is perlocutionary act refers to the effects caused by speech produced by speakers, result of interpretation of the said partner. Searle (1969) states that illocutionary acts are divided into five

there are representatives, directives, committees, expressive and declarations. Because this study was approved only in directive speech acts, the researcher will be explained the directive speech acts in the following explanation.

2.1.2 Directive speech acts

In this research, speech acts that are focused on are directive speech acts. According Ibrahim (1993) the directive speech act is an action that expresses a speaker's attitude towards the action the speech partner will take. In the speech acts directive, there are six types of directive speech acts, namely requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitive, and advisories. In this type there is also a purpose contained in the theory of Ibrahim (1993).

a. Requestives

The speech act of the request is a statement stating the desire of the speaker so that the spouse is doing something in other words the request to act illustrates the wish or expectation of the speaker so that the speaking partner responds to the desire as a reason to act. Verbs invoke connotations that vary in strength of attitude expressed. The verb in speech acts invoke this as follows, i.e. invite, insist, ask, beg, beseech, solicit, and supplicate.

b. Questions

The speech act explains that in saying a speech, the speaker asks or asks the speech partner to provide certain information to the speaker. In this case the speaker uses the question sentence because if a speaker intends to know the answer to a thing, a situation or information, the speaker must use the question sentence to the speech partner. Verbs questions to have connotations that vary in the strength of attitudes expressed in the form of speech questions. The verbs in the speech act of the questions are as follows, which includes asking questions, having thoughts, interrogating.

c. Requirements

The follow orders show that when saying a speech, the speaker wants the speech partner to do something. In terms

of this, the speaker uses the command sentence so that the speech partner is willing to do it what the speaker wants. But sometimes speakers also use sentences ask to govern someone indirectly. In following orders, utterances spoken by the speaker contain the full reason for the speech partner to take the action in other words the speaker has authority and reason, so the speech partner does what he tells them to do. Verbs requirements among other ordering, dictating, requesting, command, demand, instruct, presuppose, and will.

d. Prohibitive

A prohibition action is an order from the speaker, so the speech partner does not do or do anything. This speaker has its own reasons so that the speech partner does not do what the speaker forbids. Verb prohibition has different connotations in the quality of that attitude expressed in discourse form this forbiddance. As for the verbs inside speech acts of this forbiddance include prohibiting and limiting.

e. Permissive

The act of giving permission expresses the confidence and intention of the speaker so the speech partner believes that the speaker's speech contains sufficient reason for the speech partner to feel free to take certain actions. A clear reason for producing a permit is by granting a permit request. The verb shape of utterance permissive is bless, dismiss, excuses, release, forgive, and introduces.

f. Advisories

In the speech act, this advisories explains that the utterance spoken by the speaker is not the desire of the spouse to do something, but the belief that doing something is a good thing, that is in the interests of the speech partner. As for the verbs inside speech acts of this advice includes advising, warning, counseling, proposing, suggesting.

2.1.4 Contexts

In learning pragmatic, we cannot get a complete definition of pragmatic if we do not understand the context. Why? Because context is all things outside the

language behind the speech. According to Leech (2016) the knowledge framework assumed by what and how to contribute to the interpretation of the given utterances. Based on Leech's opinion above, it can be concluded that context is everything outside the language behind the speech. As in pragmatic studies, context also has an important role in understanding speech acts. The context strongly influences the interpretation of speech acts by the speaker and the interlocutor. Therefore, in speech act, speakers and speech partners must understand the context.

2.2 Previous Research

In research, researchers use several journals related to speech acts, according to the topic to be discussed as a comparison and reference in research. The first researcher linked the directive speech act research in the International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature Arani (2012) with the title "Study of Speech Directive Actions Used by Children of Iran's Nursery Schools: Impact of Contexts on Linguistic Selected Children". In the journal the study focused more on the form and function of directive speech acts offered by Persian children. They took data from the situation recorded in four schools based on gender and various social backgrounds. the results of the first research lead to social parameters of conversation, the second they prefer to apply the linguistic form as a sign of humility, such as the plural polytheistic subject agreement on verbs, the words "*help*" and "*thank you*", the third they use declarative illocution to mark the distance. In this study, researcher found previously similarities and differences. The researcher found a similarity, which is both looking for directive speech acts. However, in this research there are many differences were found. The first is that researcher use film series in analysis, but in journals they carry out activities directly and recorded in four nursery schools during class activities and play activities, different methods, objects.

The second journal that researchers use is the journal by Amanda (2018) with

the title "*Directive Speech Acts Used in Frozen Movie Transcript*" by qualitative method. The aims in this research are to identify speech acts in the movie Frozen. Data were taken from expressions containing speech acts (suggesting, asking, requesting, and stating). The source of data from this research is the film transcript of Frozen. In analyzing data, the authors group data into certain types based on Levinson's theory (1983). The results of this study indicate that there are 33 data. The researcher found 4 classifications of directive speech acts in English. (1) 37 data categorized as Asking, (2) 66 data categorized as Requesting, (3) 6 data categorized as Suggesting, and (4) 29 data categorized as Stating. In this research journal, there are similarities in a study. They can see the equation from their research method using a qualitative method, the researcher also uses film as an object to be examined with different films. for the difference seen from the source of data and theory used.

The third previous research was conducted by Basra & Thoyyibah (2017) with the journal title "A speech Acts Analysis of Teacher Talk in an EFL classroom". In his research, this study describes the appropriate speech acts used for EFL classes to avoid misunderstanding between cultures. The purpose of this study is to classify speech acts that are mostly used by EFL teachers during teaching hours. This study uses the Searle speech taxonomy classification as an instrument. The directive speech act is mostly used by the teacher because the teacher adopts the principles of Communicative Language Teaching. The use of directive speech acts seems to have implications for improving students' productive skills. This study determines the teaching approach suggested by the English teacher to help students use more targeted speech actions. In the third previous research, the researcher found similarities and differences. The similarity is that in this journal they are both talking about speech acts but only pressing speech acts. This is different from the research that researchers will analyze. In

this research, Basra conducted a direct data search in contrast to the research the researcher would analyze using movies as a data source.

Based on the three previous studies above, it can be concluded that previous studies have similarities and differences with the current research. Similarity consists of the use of descriptive qualitative methods. Meanwhile, the difference is the data collection methods and the media used. In short, research on directive speech acts can be found in various ways.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on Khotari (2004) explanation the research methodology is known as a strategy for handling questions about problems that are investigated systematically by researchers. Investigations about this are incorporated into various types of substances such as designing the research, research objects, collecting data methods and instruments, analyzing methods, and finally displaying or presenting the results.

3.1 Research Design

In this study based on chapter two, focused on the analysis through directive speech acts contained in the serial movie "Stranger Things: Season 2" which describes directive speech acts. This type of research is included in qualitative research, as Malutin (2018) explained the research is aimed understanding the phenomenon of a research subject by describing it in the form of words or writing. The research data collection was speeches contained in the movie "Stranger Things: Season 2" series. This study contains quotations in the conversation dialog in the serial movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

Sugiyono (2012) states that the main source of data to be searched by researchers and then analyzed is called the research object. In this study researchers took data from a film script. As the object of film script research is a "PDF" document found on the website.

The film script used by researchers is the film series "Stranger Things: Season 2" which consists of nine episodes, each episode lasting for 50 minutes. The researcher took the greeting data from each character in the film script studied. Speech is the object of this research because researchers need to identify the type of directive speech acts produced by the characters. This research only supports the type of directive speech.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method used in the data collection stage is the observation. Sudaryanto (1993) explaining observation method is a method used by researchers to find data by observing objects. In the observation method, there are two techniques, namely, participants and non-participants. Based on this analysis the researchers applied a non-participant technique because it was not involved in conversations conducted by the characters in the film "Stranger Things: Season 2".

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Analyzed the data, this study applies the identity method for this research. Sudaryanto (1993) explains that language determinants are not part of the language itself. thus, researchers try to apply this pragmatic identity method to analyze data in "Stranger Things: Season 2".

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The last is the method of presenting research results, in which researchers present the results of the study. Sudaryanto (1993) explained that there are two ways to present the results of the analysis, namely formal and informal. Formal is the presentation of data with statistics in the form of numbers. While informal is presentation using string of words. Because this research refers to a qualitative method, then the researcher presented the results informally because the data obtained in this study used many words and sentences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on research that has been done, researchers can classify the data based on the type, purpose and data found in the analysis. The researcher put some of the research results in this article. The results of the analysis can be seen in the description below.

1. Requestive

Ibrahim (1993) said that the requesting speech act is expressing the wishes of the speaker, so the interlocutor does something. The verbs contained in the speech act begging as follows, namely asking, requesting, begging, pressing, inviting, praying, and encouraging. In the first study data was taken from Stranger Things season two movie in the first episode minutes 00: 09:53,217 until 00:10:01,934. For more details, see below.

Data 1

Murray : Good morning, Jim
Jim. Hold on a second. We need to talk.
Jim : Get away from me.
Murray : Okay, no... I think you really want to hear this.

In the data 1, the utterance by the dialogue between Murray and Jim. In this situation, Murray asked Jim to listen for a while, because there was something Murray wanted to say. The types of speech acts in the data are categorized as requests in the form of requesting verbs, with a marked verb "need". The purpose of the speech is so that the partner responds to what the speaker wants, namely "We need to talk". The context of the speech background is spoken by Murray to Jim in the car park Murray said that he wanted to talk to Jim.

Furthermore, in the second data the researchers found the utterance of directive speech acts in first episode minute to 00: 19: 30,127 until 00: 19: 34,715. In this data it is known that the utterance occurs in the campus area. For more details, like the data below.

Data 2

Tina : Hey, Nancy.
Nancy : Hey! Thanks. -Oh, **could I get one more?**
Tina : Yeah, sure.

In the data 2, the utterance by the dialog between Tina and Nancy. In this situation, Tina was distributing a brochure in her campus area, when Nancy and Jonathan passed and got the brochure. And at that time Nancy asked for a flyer back from Tina. In this utterance is categorized as an utterance of demand.

The third data, the researchers found the utterance data asked for the second episode at 00: 36: 43,409 until 00: 36: 53,544. There was a conversation between Jim and the kids. In this situation, Jim has an appointment with Eleven to come home early on Halloween night, and he also promised to bring sweets. But Jim forgot, and in the end, he hurriedly wanted to go home, and that's when Jim saw a little kid carrying candy, he asked the kids to give him some sweets as written below.

Data 3

Jim : Hey, kid. **Give me some of that candy**, would you?
Kids : No way.

The utterance in data 3 is spoken by Jim (speaker) to kids (speech partner). This type of speech is included in the directive speech act of the requesting category in the form of a requesting verb, with the phrase "Give me some of that candy". The purposed of the speech is so that the speech partner responds to the wishes of the speaker, which is to want some candy. The context that became the background of the speech was spoken by Jim to Kids at the pumpkin plantation, Jim said that he wanted to ask for some sweets.

2. Question

According to Ibrahim (1993) speech acts are requests in special cases. What is meant specifically is that what is

requested is a specific reason for the interlocutor to provide information. Verbs of questions have different connotations, depending on the strength of the attitude expressed, the types of verb include asking and interrogating. Like this fourth data taken from the stranger thing's movie series season2 episode three minutes 00: 20: 00,240 until 00: 20: 04,786. In this data it is known that on the edge of a sports stadium there was a conversation between Steve and Nancy. For more details, see data 4.

Data 4

Steve : You remember going to Tina's party last night, right?
Nancy : -Yes.

In analyzing this data 8, researchers looked at the utterances of directive speech acts in the conversation of Steve (speaker) and Nancy (speech partner). This type of speech act belongs to the directive speech act of the question category in the form of asking questions, with the phrase "You remember" and marked with a question mark, it reassures the researcher that the utterance is included as a question. The purpose of the speech is to ask Nancy if she remembers what she said to Steve when Tina's party night. The context of the speech was spoken by Steve to Nancy on the edge of the baseball field area, Steve asked if Nancy remembered going to the party last night.

The next analysis the researchers got the utterance data in the stranger thing's movie series season ninth episode at 00: 01: 13,531 to 00: 01: 18,369. In this situation occurred in the car, there was a debate between Steve and Dustin. For more details, see data 5.

Data 5

Steve : How do you know it's not just a lizard?
Dustin : Because his face opened up, and he ate my cat.

In data analysis 5, the speech was spoken by Steve (speaker) to Dustin

(speech partner). This type of speech includes directive speech acts in the form of questions, with the word "how" marked. There is also a question mark that makes this sentence included in the question. The purpose of this utterance is to ask something in order to get information. The context which is the background of this utterance is an utterance spoken by Steve to Dustin in a car, Steve asks how he knows if it is only a lizard.

The next analysis the researchers got the utterance data in the movie series stranger things season tenth episode at 00: 23: 15,185 to 00: 23: 17,896. In this situation occurs at school, there is a debate between Mike and Dustin. For more details, see data 10.

Data 6

Dustin : What if he steals my discovery?
Mike : He's not gonna steal your discovery.

In the analysis of data 6, the speech was spoken by Dustin (speaker) to Mike (speech partner). This type of speech includes questions directive speech acts, with the word "what" marked. There is also a question mark that makes this sentence included in the question. The purpose of this utterance is to ask about. The context that is the background of this utterance is an utterance spoken by Steve to Dustin in a car, Steve asks how he knows that it is only a lizard.

3. Requirement

Ibrahim (1993) said that the speech act requirement is that the speaker expresses his intention so that the interlocutor responds to the desire expressed by the speaker through his speech, so that the speaker has a reason to act. The verbs in the act of governing speech include, ordering, command, demand, dictating, request, instruct, regulate, and require. In the seventh, study data was taken from Stranger Things season two movie in the first episode minutes 00:15:37,853 --> 00:15:39,897. For more details, see below.

Data 7

Mr. Clarke : **Dustin, drum roll.**

For the data 7 there is a command statement. In this situation, Mr. Clarke told Dustin to do a drum roll to welcome new students and introduce himself in his class. In this utterance is categorized as requirements in the form of verbs that instruct, with the words "*Dustin, drum roll*" marked. The purpose of his speech is for the speech partner to immediately take actions in accordance with what is instructed by the speaker, namely "*drum roll*". Clarke to Dustin in the school classroom, Mr. Clarke instructed Dustin drum roll to accompany the new students to introduce themselves in front of the class.

Furthermore, in the eight data the researcher found the utterance of directive speech acts in the first episode minute to 00:30:08,973 until 00:30:20,652. In this data it is known that the utterance occurs in the public parking they are spying Mid Max. For more details, see the data below.

Data 8

Dustin : **Ten o'clock. Ten o'clock!**

Lucas : what?
[They are seeing Ten o'clock]

In the data 8, this situation, Dustin transfers Lucas to look at 10 o'clock, at that time they are spying on Mid Max. the speech was spoken by Dustin to his friend Lucas. This type of utterance belongs to the requirements category directive speech acts in the form of requesting verbs, with an exclamation mark and expecting action from the speech partner. The purpose of the speech is that Lucas immediately take actions in accordance with what is intended by Dustin, which is looking at the clock. The context of the speech background is Dustin demanded that Lucas look at 10 o'clock because Dustin saw Mid Max.

The next analysis in the data ninth, the researcher found the utterance of

directive speech acts in the second episode minute to 00:07:57,977 until 00:08:02,398. For more detail, see below.

Data 9

Jim : **Now, you take that off, sit down and eat.**

Your food's getting cold.

Eleven : [eleven take off the cloth that is worn like gosh, and go sit]

In the data 9, the utterance by Jim. In this situation, Jim and Eleven are arguing in the dining room of a house in the middle of the forest. Jim ordered Eleven to sit and eat. Speech to the utterance is said by Jim to Eleven. This type of utterance is included in the requirements category in the verb demands, with the word "now" marked. The action was for Eleven to immediately take the action Jim ordered, which was to take off clothes like a ghost and tell him to sit and eat.

4. Prohibitive

According Ibrahim (1993) prohibition action is an order from the speaker, so the speech partner does not do or do anything. This speaker has its own reasons so that the speech partner does not do what the speaker forbids. Verb prohibition has different connotations in the quality of that attitude expressed in discourse form this forbiddance. As for the verbs inside speech acts of this forbiddance include prohibiting and limiting. In the analysis of the data tenth researchers found the utterance data in third episodes minutes to 00:11:13,839 until 00:11:21,889, in this situation happening in the school area. For more clearly see the data below.

Data 10

Max : Okay, that's not funny.

Lucas : It's not a joke, all right?
It's public knowledge.
You can ask anybody.
Except Will, because he is really sensitive about it.

In the data 10, there is an utterance uttered by Lucas to Max. The types of speech act in the data are categories as prohibitive in the form of limiting verbs. The purpose of the speech is to forbid the speech partner to limit asking about events that have been experienced with Will, because Will really be sensitive about it. The context is the background of the speech spoken by Lucas to Max so that he does not ask Will when lost in the forest for a week and thinks that his has died.

In the analysis of the data eleventh researcher found the utterance data in third episodes minutes to 00: 33: 26,170 until 00: 33: 26,716. In this situation occurs in the school parking area precisely in the car. For more clearly see the data below.

Data 11

Billy : You stay away from him, you hear me? Stay away.

In data 11, the researcher found directive speech acts, uttered by Billy. The types of speech act in the data are categories as prohibitive in the form of prohibiting verbs. The purpose of the speech is to forbid the speech partner not to approach the boyfriend. The context is the background of the speech spoken by Billy to Max so that he away from his friend (Lucas).

5. Permissive

Permissive is a directive speech act that expresses the speaker's trust and the intention of the speaker. So, the interlocutor believes that the speaker's utterance has a strong reason for the interlocutor to perform the action. The verbs of the action are permitting, blessing, dismissing, excuse, release, forgive, and introduces. In the analysis of the researcher found the utterance data in episodes from 2 minutes to 00: 30: 04,385 to 00: 30: 12,560.

Data 12

Jonathan : If I let you go on your own, you promise to Stay in the neighborhood?

Will : Yeah! Yeah, yeah {with a happy expression}

In data 12, said data said by Jonathan to his brother. In this situation in a car, Jonathan gives Will's permission to be free to do anything with his friend without Jonathan's supervision. With a happy feeling will answer "yeah". The utterances are included in the permissive directive speech act.

6. Advisories

Ibrahim (1993) explant advisories that the utterance spoken by the speaker is not the desire of the spouse to do something, but the belief that doing something is a good thing, that is in the interests of the speech partner. The speaker also expresses the intention that the interlocutor takes the utterance of the speaker's speech as a reason for acting. As for the verb form of speech acts of advisories namely advising, warning, counseling, proposing, suggesting, and encouraging. In the analysis of the thirteenth data researchers found the utterance data in the first episode's minutes 00: 11: 58,634 until 00: 12: 02,930. In this situation occurs in the school parking area precisely in the car. For more clearly see the data below.

Data 13

Jim : yeah, listen, you know what? I liked your alien theory. A lot of better and you want my advice? Why don't you stop bleeding those people dry and go home? All right?

Murray : I am not bleeding anyone...dry.

Jim : Go home!

In data 13, the researcher found directive speech acts, which Jim said. The types of speech act in the data are categories as advisories in the form of suggested verbs, with the phrase "my advice". The purpose of the speech is that Murray stops seeing Jim and stops bleeding those people dry. The context which is the background of the speech spoken by Jim to Murray is to give advice so that

Murray does not blending those people dry.

In the analysis of the data fourteenth researcher found the utterance data in the first episode's minutes 00: 12: 27,496 until 00: 12: 31,250. In this situation occurred in the car in the school parking area there was a conversation between Nancy and Steve. For more clearly see the data below.

Data 14

Steve : It's crap, I know.
Nancy : No, it's not crap
Steve : it's not good
Nancy : It's going to be, just...it needs some reorganizing.

In data 14, the researchers found directive speech acts, uttered by Nancy. The types of speech act in the data are categories as advisories in the form of suggested verbs, with the phrase "It needs some reorganizing". As for the purpose of the speech, Nancy provides suggestions for Steve to improve his proposal. The context that is the background of the speech is Nancy advised Steve to refine his proposal and Nancy taught Steve also how to write right.

In the analysis of the data fifteenth researcher found the utterance data in the first episode's minutes 00: 25: 05,545 until 00: 25: 08,632. In this situation occurred in the school parking area, there was a debate between Billy and Max. For more clearly see the data below.

Data 15

Billy : You're late again, and you're skating home. Do you hear me?

In data 15, the researcher found the directive speech acts uttered by Billy. The types of speech act in the data are categories as advisories in the form of a warning verb, with the phrase "You're late again, and you're skating home". The purpose of the speech is that Billy warns Max, if he is late again then he is warned to go home on his skating ride

home. The context that is the background of the speech is Billy gave a warning to Max he was late coming home from school her rode skating until hers got home.

CONCLUSION

In this study discusses the types of directive speech acts that are supported by Ibrahim (1993). Although not all researchers' data can be found in the movie series, but researchers can find all types of data directive speech act in the analysis. In addition, the researcher also explained the purpose of the types of directive speech acts. This study has 35 data types of directive speech acts, namely requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitive, and advisories. The most types of findings found in the question are 11 data and the least type of findings is permissive with 1 data.

Based on the discussion in this study, the researcher concludes that there are many speech acts in the Stranger Things Season 2 movie series. In each of the words something in communication will have a different speech act. By researching the directive speech acts used, hopefully making the reader more aware that the words we sometimes say have speech acts. therefore, I hope this research is useful and can be used as a guide to research and be able to explore this topic more through different data sources and also with different problems.

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