

**The Use of the Speech Acts of Asking and Ordering in *Prison Break*:
An Analysis of Directives Speech Act**



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Fall 2021

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Directives Speech Act**

A Thesis Submitted to
The Department of English and Humanities
University of Liberal Arts, Bangladesh

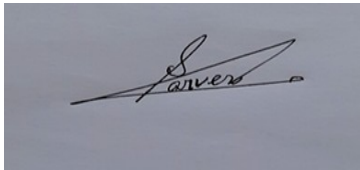
In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
BA in English

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Fall 2021

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

I hereby declare that this thesis is the student's own work and effort. All sources of information incorporated here have been duly acknowledged. This thesis has been submitted with my approval.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Rahman', is written over a horizontal line on a light blue background.

Date: 30.01.2022

Mohammad Mosiur Rahman

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DECLARATION

This thesis is a presentation of my original research work. Wherever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due reference to the literature, and acknowledgement of collaborative research and discussions.

Nishat Tasnim

Date: 30.01.2022

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Dedication

To my family and loved ones.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my respect and gratitude to my supervisor, Mohammad Mosiur Rahman, Senior Lecturer of DEH, ULAB for his support, cooperation, and insightful suggestions. His guidance and direction empowered me to carry on this work to an effective fulfillment.

My earnest appreciation and gratitude are due to the authority of the Department of English and Humanities for providing me with the chance to conduct this research.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank and show my deepest appreciation and gratitude to my parents who have supported and encouraged me to achieve my goals. Without their guidance, support, and inspiration I would not have been able to reach such a successful outcome.

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Abstract

When it comes to everyday social interactions, the directives speech act is frequently used by people all around us. This research has been conducted based on analyzing the use of the speech acts of asking and ordering in Paul Scheuring's television series titled *Prison Break*, which was first published in America in 2005. It is an action-thriller drama serial. This research's primary goal is to investigate how the series's characters used the speech acts of asking and ordering in their conversations. This series depicts the story of two brothers, Lincoln Burrows and Michael Scofield, where Scofield made a master plan to escape from the prison and save his brother, who is accused of murdering the vice president's brother and has been sentenced to death. The aim of the research is to examine how the characters in the *Prison Break* television series used the speech acts of asking and ordering, as well as the context in which they were used, through the lens of renowned theorists' speech act theories. The descriptive qualitative method has been used for the research based on analyzing the contexts and theory of the Speech Act. The method also assists the researcher in interpreting the data and strengthening the results' interpretation. Speech act refers to the actions which are performed via speech. Directives speech acts are acts that aim to make someone do something. Asking and ordering are two of the most prominent examples of the directives speech act. This research's primary data has been taken from the characters' conversations, containing examples of the speech acts of asking and ordering. The findings of this study show that the characters in the *Prison Break* television series made extensive use of the speech acts of asking and ordering in their daily interactions. So, the research findings can help one understand and identify the types of directives speech acts in a certain way.

Keywords: Directives Speech Acts, Asking and ordering, Social interactions, Prison Break, Descriptive Qualitative Method.

Chapter One

Introduction

This part is divided into other subparts: the background of the problem, statement of the problem, research objective, research questions, significance of the study, and scopes and limitations. The background of the problem will discuss the reasons for selecting the topic and why it is significant and relevant. The objective of the research will reveal the primary aim of the research, and the research questions will negotiate to the questions that will be covered in the research.

1.1 Background of the Study

As social creatures, humans have an innate desire to communicate, and one of the most important aspects of social interactions is the speech act (Putri, 2014, p. 1). According to Yule (1996), a speech act is generally defined as "an action via utterances" (p. 47). The study of directives speech acts is concerned with how words are used to accomplish tasks (Isnawati et al., 2015). Human communication is mainly comprised of directives speech acts such as promises, orders, commands, inquires, requests, etc (Searle et al., 1980, p. vii). Naturally, when people speak on a daily basis, they will express themselves in a variety of ways. As people talk, they do use speech acts of asking and ordering on many occasions in their everyday interaction. Occasionally, when they ask about something or make an utterance, they do not use an order expression, or the purpose of what they say to one another is unclear (Sukandar, 2019, p. 116). Apart from the real world, this phenomenon also occurs in television series as well. Although there are several different types of directives speech acts, the researcher found it particularly

interesting to report on the directives speech acts of asking and ordering because they are frequently used in daily social interactions worldwide. It's much easier to study and comprehend something that happens frequently than something rare. It's all the more fascinating because it occurs in everyday life (Kristani & Muhartoyo, 2013, p. 950). That is why the researcher conducted this study in light of the advantages associated with these two directives speech acts.

The directives speech act is a constructed idea, and scholars have demonstrated these constructed ideas in their studies. Studies can be made on how these crucial speech acts are reflected in fiction such as short stories, novels, films, and series. For example, television series is an excellent example of a fictional story (Sukandar, 2019, p. 117). The television series represents the conversations within the social sphere and are undoubtedly associated with particular social statuses (Sukandar, 2019, p. 117). In addition, the characters in television series are representations of real-world human behavioral traits (Kareem & Bakir, 2019, p. 324). Kiuk & Ghazali (2018) mentioned that the directives speech act serves many purposes: ordering, requesting, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, daring, inviting, insisting, etc., in everyday interaction (p. 64). So, the speech acts of asking and ordering can also be found in the characters' utterances throughout the fictional stories. I am going to stating the problem in the next section.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study is to ascertain the types of directives speech acts used by the characters in the television series Prison Break, particularly the directives speech acts of asking and ordering. Television series have become so popular among the younger generation in recent years. In addition, the characters' language of those series' reflect the real world (Kareem &

Bakir, 2019, p. 322). This research will assist general readers and the students of linguistics and literary studies in developing a thorough understanding of directives speech acts of asking and ordering (Putra, 2018, p. 4). The researcher will examine appropriate examples from the series that demonstrate how these directives speech acts of asking and ordering contribute to the establishment of effective communication in everyday interactions in people's lives. (Putra, 2018, p. 4). Netflix is an OTT or over-the-top media streaming service delivered directly to viewers via the internet. Numerous researchers have examined speech acts through the lens of some of the most popular movies. Netflix's language use has the potential to affect how other people communicate (Indriafeni, 2020, p. 14). Thus tThis study has explored how the Prison Break series's characters used the speech acts of asking and ordering and . This study also analyzed the contexts of utilizing the speech acts of asking and ordering in the character's conversations because it will help get the right interpretation of words so that people can have better communication with other people. Additionally, this analysis further examined the utterances of series characters, a way to communicate that shows how the world really works. The researcher also tried to interpret the meaning of the characters' words by analyzing the context in which they were spoken, which will help the readers get a crystal view of the speech acts of asking and ordering.

1.3 Research Objective

This research investigated how the characters of the Prison Break television series utilized the speech acts of asking and ordering as well as the context in which they had been used by applying the speech act theories of J.L. Austin, George Yule, Irma Taavitsainen, Andreas H. Jucker, and John Searle. This research also demonstrates the characters' true intentions by analyzing their conversation.

1.4 Research Questions

The study questions are formulated as follows in conjunction with these observed phenomena:

- How did characters and contexts use the directives speech acts of asking?
- How did characters and contexts use the directives speech acts of ordering?

1.5 Scopes and Limitations

This study has covered how the television series Prison Break series characters used the speech acts of asking and ordering in their conversations and the context in which they were used. The speech acts of asking and ordering in the characters' utterances have been analyzed using J.L. Austin, George Yule, Irma Taavitsainen, Andreas H. Jucker, and John Searle's speech act theories. The researcher's restriction is that s/he will only study the speech acts of asking and ordering without analyzing other directives speech items such as permitting, commanding, requesting, promising, etc.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

The study aims to analyze the use of the speech acts of asking and ordering in the television series Prison Break. Numerous studies on speech acts have been conducted previously, but each study concentrated on different speech acts. This chapter discusses previous studies on speech act analysis conducted by other researchers on similar research topics. Most of the studies discussed all types of speech acts broadly, but the researcher only focuses on directives speech acts. However, because directives speech acts of asking and ordering are frequently used in daily social interactions globally, the researcher found it particularly interesting to report on them. As Kristani and Muhartoyo (2013) reported, it is even more fascinating because it happens every day (p. 950). So, the researcher conducted this study considering the benefits of these two directives speech acts.

2.1 Speech Act

Speech act refers to the actions which are performed via speech. Austin (1962) first introduced the theory of speech act in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. It was later developed by other scholars such as Searle, Yule, and numerous others. According to Austin (1962), every utterance contains three distinct types of acts, depending on the circumstances or context (p. 101). There are three types of speech acts: locutionary speech act, illocutionary speech act, and perlocutionary speech act (p. 108). Associated with this theory, Searle distinguished five distinct categories of illocutionary acts, and directives are one of them, which was later developed by Yule (1996). Additionally, we can perform an action through the use of

language, such as requesting, ordering, warning, advising, etc. Searle (2007) defined directives in Huang's book as "a type of speech act in which the speaker attempts to persuade the addressee to do something" (p. 107). According to Searle (1979), directives speech acts include ordering, granting, requesting, praying, pleading, inviting, advising, commanding, and asking (p. 14)

2.2 Directives Speech Act

Directives are speech acts in which the speaker tries to persuade the addressee to take some action. Yule (1996) also supported Searle's description. According to him, directives are speech acts used by the speaker to persuade the listener to do something (p. 54). He also argued that speech act is an action that is carried out through utterances and frequently referred to more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (p. 47). Furthermore, Jucker and Taavitsainen (2008), in their book *Speech Acts in the History of English*, mentioned that directives speech acts include a verb, a request by the speaker, and a task for the listener to perform (e.g., do something) (pp. 11-12). They mentioned twenty subcategories of directives speech acts: advising, admonishing, pleading, challenging, daring, demanding, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, requesting, instructing, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, suggesting, urging, asking, and warning (p. 88). This research concentrates on the use of speech acts of asking and ordering, and the researcher attempts to analyze how the *Prison Break* series's characters used the speech acts of asking and ordering.

2.3 Asking and ordering

Asking and ordering are two of the most evocative uses of the directives speech act. There are two specific directives that are employed in the process of asking. One can ask someone to do something or make an inquiry. To make an inquiry entails asking the listener to

perform a task that will provide the speaker with the appropriate response to his question. For instance: T-Bag: Did I say you could talk, Cherry? You'll know when I want you to open your mouth (Susanto, 2018, p. 28). The phrase Did I say you could talk, Cherry? is an illustration of the directives speech act of asking. Thus this expression of the speaker persuades the listener to do something or answer his question, and he provides an appropriate response to his question.

An order necessitates the exercise of authority, or at the very least, the application of structured and systematic control. To order the listener to perform a task while maintaining control over him. For example: Seize that creature! (Kristani & Muhartoyo, 2013, p. 961). The representation of directives speech act of ordering is expressed in the phrase "Seize that creature."

2.4 Previous Studies

During her research, Indriafeni (2020) examined the use of speech acts by Clay Jensen and Hannah Baker of the television series 13 Reasons Why, and she also investigated how misunderstanding can happen while the characters communicate with each other. The methodology she followed for this research was the pragmatic approach for interpreting the main characters' utterances. The characters used directives speech acts to elicit a response from the listeners, compelling the addressee to take action (Indriafeni, 2020, p. 33). Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, she found that the characters used in the highest numbers of illocutionary acts were assertives. Directives were the second most frequently used type of illocutionary act, accounting for 12 of the 125 data points (9.6 percent) when they exchange words (Indriafeni, 2020, p. 27). The study also revealed that "the types of directives speech acts

consisted of requesting, begging, ordering and so on" (Indriafeni, 2020, p. 27). In the end, the researcher also recommended that the readers utilize speech acts to avoid misinterpretation.

Sukandar (2019) focused on examining the utterances of Claire Dunphy's directives illocutionary speech act towards her children in the series *Modern Family* and explored how the utterances helped her to fulfill her authoritative parenting goals. In her research, she used excerpts from the series, which were analyzed through the qualitative approach. The researcher was focused on directives illocutionary speech acts, in which a speaker's speech was intended to compel others to do what the speaker desired (Sukandar, 2019, p. 117). The researcher discovered 13 illocutionary speech acts that were directives, and the most notable of which was the imperative directives illocutionary speech act. The results also significantly impacted the fulfillment of the speaker's objectives and authoritative parenting style (Sukandar, 2019, p. 119). The researcher also recommended that other researchers use different theorists' theories while researching to understand speech acts better.

Nemani and Rasekh (2013) analyzed the movie *A Separation*'s speech act categories in their research. Both the qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyze the movie's six major characters' (Nader, Simin, Raziye, Hojat, Termeh, the Judge) utterances to interpret the results. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, they highlighted that the characters employed a variety of speech acts. The findings indicated that two of the five types were infrequently used, and the most extensively used categories in the movie were directives, expressives, and commissives, in that order. Directives were the most frequently occurring speech acts (72) 51% (Nemani & Rasekh, 2013, pp. 242-243). This study also indicated that in Nader's utterances, directives speech acts (26) were the most frequently used speech acts (Nemani & Rasekh, 2013, p. 246).

Kristani and Muhartoyo (2013), in their research, investigated how the characters use directives speech acts in the movie *Sleeping Beauty*. The methodology they followed for this research was the qualitative approach for interpreting the conversations among the characters. The result showed that the movie had many enthralling dialogues classified as directives speech acts and was frequently performed in the movie. The results demonstrated that the most notable used directives speech acts of ordering were in the movie, which was 21.6% approximately (Kristani & Muhartoyo, 2013, p. 965). Additionally, the findings indicated that the speech acts of asking (8.6 percent) and warning (8.6 percent) were found. The results also showed that directives speech acts are necessary components of social interactions and cannot be separated from everyday interactions (Kristani & Muhartoyo, 2013, p. 965). This study also highlighted the importance of directives acts in the story flow. The researcher also suggested to other researchers that It would be fascinating to do more detailed research on the psychological dimensions of speech acts in this movie.

Isnawati et al. (2015) analyzed the main character's speech acts in the *Shrek* movie for their research. They analyzed the data using a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The methodology they followed for analyzing the data was text analysis as they used the movie's script, which was in written form. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, they collected data from the *Shrek* movie's utterances produced by the main character. According to this study's findings, the researchers discovered Shrek employed four distinct types of speech acts: directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives, the most prevalent of which was directives, accounting for 22 of the 50 utterances analyzed, which indicated that Shrek employed directives to compel the hearer to act (Isnawati et al., 2015, p. 63). The findings also revealed six

warning utterances, five ordering utterances, and four asking utterances (Isnawati et al., 2015, p. 62).

Puri (2015) looked at how Miranda Priestly spoke to her subordinates in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada* and found that she used a lot of different types of directives speech acts and how these directives speech acts revealed her leadership style. The methodology she followed for this research was the pragmatic approach for interpreting the characters' utterances. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, she found that Miranda Priestly used four distinct types of directives speech acts. The result revealed that Miranda used 111 of the directives speech acts at her subordinates (Puri, 2015, p. 65). The commanding speech act appeared the most extensively (48 times in declarative and imperative form). Additionally, the study's findings indicated that Priestly used both autocratic and democratic leadership styles while leading *Runway* fashion magazine.

In their study, Kiuk and Ghazali (2018) looked at Desmond's types and functions of speech acts in the movie *Hacksaw Ridge*. The methodology they followed for this research was discourse analysis, where the data was collected from the movie script. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, they discovered that the main character employed the following illocutionary acts: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The findings of this study indicated that there were five distinct types of speech acts in 231 utterances, including 78 directives utterances (Kiuk & Ghazali, 2018, p. 63). The study's findings also revealed that directives speech serves many purposes, and ordering, requesting, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, daring, inviting, insisting, and so on are all part of the directives speech act (p. 62). The result also showed that the main character's most typical speech act was the directives speech act of questioning.

In their study of the indirect speech act in the animated Television series *The Simpsons*, Tahir and Rashid (2020) looked at social, political, and other issues in the United States and other parts of the world, as well. They used the analytic method for interpreting the characters' utterances based on analyzing the context. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, the researchers found that the majority of the utterances in all five of the selected episodes were assertive. The result also showed that the occurrence of this type of utterance was about 55% of the time, and the directives utterance was the second most prevalent occurring type of utterance in these episodes, accounting for approximately 26% of total utterances (Tahir & Rashid, 2020, p. 33). The findings also revealed that the directives speech acts include 56 indirect speech acts, accounting for 43% of all utterances (Tahir & Rashid, 2020, p. 33). In every indirect speech utterance, the study also examined how the character violated the Gricean maxims and how such utterances were used for polite speech.

Kareem and Bakir (2019), in their research, examined two selected characters' Tintin and Captain's utterances and how Searle's (1969) theory on speech acts can be applied in the animated cartoon series "The Destination Moon" and "Explorers on the Moon" in the "The Adventures of Tintin." They used both qualitative and quantitative approaches for interpreting the characters' utterances. Using Speech Act Theory as a theoretical framework, they discovered that the characters had made 103 speeches in both series, including 38 directives utterances, accounting for 37% of the total (Kareem & Bakir, 2019, p. 335). The study's findings also revealed that Tintin's directives were composed of (20) utterances at a rate of 19%, and Captain had articulated (18) directives utterances accounting for approximately 17% percent (Kareem & Bakir, 2019, p. 335).

Hashim (2015), in his research, examined the role of language in communicating and interpreting intentions through an overview of John Kerry's selected 2004 presidential campaign political speeches and George Bush's 2001 inaugural address and also investigated how they used speech acts in their speeches. The methodology he followed for this research was the discourse analysis for interpreting the results. Using Speech Act Theory as a linguistic framework, he found that Kerry's presidential campaign was dominated by commissives speech acts in which he committed himself to some future action, and in his speech, 50 percent of the sentences were commissives, with 30 percent being directives and 20 percent being assertives (Hashim, 2015, p. 706). On the other hand, the result showed that Bush used 40% assertives speech act and 20% directives speech act (Hashim, 2015, p. 706). The findings also revealed how political leaders used language to persuade their listeners to fulfill their needs.

To conclude, this study has similarities to the prior work by Anindita Dewangga Puri (2015), Muhartoyo and Keilly Kristani (2013), Faranak Nemani and Abbass Eslami Rasekh (2013), Fifin Dwi Isnawati, Syamsul Anam, Dan Sabta Diana (2015), and Paswasari Yuani Kiuk, and Imam Ghozali (2018) done on directives speech acts, and these researchers found different types of directives speech acts in their findings of those studies and analyzed these findings thoroughly. Prison Break is a Netflix series that attracts viewers worldwide due to its action-thriller story. It is only available on Netflix. Netflix is one of the most popular media streaming services in the world. They are an OTT, which stands for over-the-top, a streaming media service provided directly to viewers over the internet. Many researchers have studied speech acts using examples from some of the most well-known movies. The television series depicts fictional stories with examples of speech acts, but researchers did not pay close attention to the series, and readers cannot find the works on speech acts using the examples of the television series. Netflix

is a new platform and a new craze that people are excited about. Netflix's language use is significant because it has the potential to influence other people's language behavior which can become the newness of the studies based on speech act.

Chapter three

Methods and Methodology

This chapter is divided into four sections: the object of the study, the Qualitative Research Design, the approach of the study, and the method of the study. The object of the study is to provide information about the data that was analyzed in this study. The study's approach explains the methodology employed in data analysis. It clarifies the researcher's approach to conducting this study. The study's method details the steps involved in data analysis. The section describing the study's method is divided into two sections: data collection and analysis. This section describes how data is collected and analyzed.

3.1 Object of the study

In this research, the researcher analyzed the use of the speech acts of asking and ordering in Paul Scheuring's television series titled Prison Break, which was first published in America in 2005. It is an action-thriller drama serial. This researcher tried to investigate how the series's characters used the speech acts of asking and ordering in their conversations. This series depicts the story of two brothers, Lincoln Burrows and Michael Scofield, where Scofield made a master plan to escape from the prison and save his brother, who is accused of murdering the vice president's brother and has been sentenced to death. This researcher took data from episodes 1-10 of the series from season 1, analyzing the characters' conversations, containing examples of the speech acts of asking and ordering. These episodes consisted of adequate examples of the directives speech acts of asking and ordering uttered by the characters in the series.

3.2 Qualitative Research Design

This research has been analyzed the use of the speech acts of asking and ordering in Paul Scheuring's television series titled Prison Break. The method that has been used in this research is the descriptive Qualitative Method. Qualitative research is the process of collecting and analyzing non-numerical data from text, video, image, or sound to comprehend a concept, idea, or experience. In the context of qualitative studies, this refers to searching, retrieving, categorizing, and then coming to a conclusion based on the analysis of the data that was found. According to Suryana (2010), qualitative research is interpretative research or artistic research because the research process is more artistic in nature (p.35). The researcher of this paper is a student of Bachelor of Arts in English at the University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh. The researcher himself serves as one of the most important assets in this research, aided by his learned theories. The researcher used J.L. Austin, George Yule, Irma Taavitsainen, Andreas H. Jucker, and John Searle's speech act theories to analyze the data. In addition, the outcome of this method is more about the meaningful and interpretive data, which is used to obtain profound examples of the directives speech acts of asking and ordering from the Prison Break series. So, the researcher followed the descriptive qualitative method for collecting data from episodes 1-10 of Prison Break season 1, and the data was interpreted by qualitative content analysis.

3.3 Approach of the study

The researcher analyzed how the characters in the Prison Break series used the speech acts of asking and ordering while conducting the research. The pragmatic approach was used because this research focused on speech acts that were part of the pragmatic study. According to Crystal (1985), "pragmatics as the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social

interaction, and the effects their use of language has on the other participants in an act of communication" (p. 240).

3.4 Method of the study

This section is divided into two sub-sections highlighting the procedures used to collect and analyze the data. The first section covered data collection procedures; the second section covered data analysis procedures.

3.4.1 Data Collection

The data for this research was collected from one of the most popular television series, Prison Break, produced by Paul Scheuring and was also first published in America in 2005. The data is collected using a descriptive qualitative method that entails several stages such as document analysis, interviewing, and qualitative content analysis, among others, and the data have been collected through qualitative content analysis. First of all, the researcher searched through television series that featured numerous instances of directives speech acts such as asking and ordering. And he used episodes 1-10 of the Prison Break series from season 1 as his data source. He obtained it via the website. After downloading it, the researcher watched episodes 1-10 of the series from season 1 very attentively in order to ascertain how the characters used directives speech acts of asking and ordering. After watching the episodes from season 1, the researcher downloaded the dialogue between the characters or the scripts from the website ([https://prisonbreak.fandom.com/wiki/Pilot_\(episode\)/Transcript](https://prisonbreak.fandom.com/wiki/Pilot_(episode)/Transcript)). Once it had been downloaded, the researcher read and collected the data. Microsoft Word was used to write down the conversations that were thought to be about directives speech acts asking, and ordering. The

researcher analyzed the utterances of the directives speech acts of asking and ordering used by characters using the downloaded transcripts of the series.

3.4.2 Data Analysis

After data collection, the data were analyzed. In the next step of this research, the researcher looked at the data and found out how it was organized, described it, and put it into different categories. A quote from Wolcott, which was cited in Maghfiroh (2016), says that it includes interpreting, categorizing, and finally drawing conclusions. To analyze the data and come up with a solution to the problem formulation, the researcher employed qualitative content analysis within the framework of the descriptive qualitative method. The first step was to identify the speech acts used in the series' characters' conversations. The second step was to determine whether the speech acts were locutionary or illocutionary. The next step was to determine whether the illocutionary speech acts employed by the characters in the Prison Break series were directives speech acts of asking or directives speech acts of ordering. The next chapter of this research is findings and data analysis which presents the qualitative content analysis of the selected data of the directives speech acts of asking and ordering from the series Prison Break.

Chapter Four

Findings and Data Analysis

Directives are a type of speech act that falls under the illocutionary act category. As far we know, Directives are speech acts in which the speaker tries to persuade the addressee to take some action, such as asking, commanding, ordering, permitting, suggesting, etc. The findings of the data of directives speech acts of asking and ordering in the series Prison Break are provided below:

4.1 Ordering

Excerpt 1: In Fox River State Penitentiary, a room is filled with prisoners who are being checked into the prison. There is a line of prisoners standing in their underwear waiting to be checked, another line collecting their prison clothes, and another line of prisoners waiting to use the washroom.

Prison Guard: "Okay, folks, step inside the door, check yourself for bugs, when you hear the knock, step out, keep the line moving. We ain't got all day to get this done."

The prison guard orders the inmates to do their work faster in this scene. The prison guard has more power than the prisoners because it is the guard's duty to keep them in line. This utterance is used to compel the prisoners to do their activity fast, which is an example of the speech act of ordering. According to Jucker and Taavitsainen, It also falls under directives as they classified directives into 20 subcategories, and ordering is one of them. This situation can be

interpreted in another way what the researcher could see that a large number of people queuing to enter the bath if they did not hurry up, the bath would not be finished on time, as there were a lot of people in line. After observing the situation, the researcher could easily understand that the prison guard was ordering the prisoners to complete their showers as soon as possible. This situation also supported the argument of Yule about the directives speech act as ordering is also classified as the directives by Yule. In that instance, when the prison guard says, "We ain't got all day to get this done," he orders that the prisoners should hurry up. Thus the researcher came up with an instance of the directives speech act of ordering from the series.

Excerpt 2: In the courtyard, we can see T-Bag and his companions enter the courtyard, and Michael is seated in the same position as before on the bleachers, unscrewing the bolt he requires. He does not know about T-Bag and his companions, and T-Bag starts talking,

T-BAG; [Shaking his head] Uh-uh-uh.

[Michael finally gets the bolt loose and pulls it out]

T-BAG: Oh, hell, I don't understand it. This here's for the family. We made it pretty clear you ain't blood. How 'bout you hand that over?

[Michael gives T-Bag a bad look, then gets down from the bleachers and hands over the bolt].

These utterances demonstrate ordering. T-Bag inquires Michael about what he is holding in his hand and hands it over to him right away in this scene. Searle categorized ordering into directives, and these utterances are used to compel Michael to hand over the screw to T-Bag, which is an example of the directives speech act of ordering. In that situation, T-BAG was essentially ordered Michael to hand over the screw, which Michael was holding in his hand and

effectively concealing from him. This instance can be interpreted in accordance with Jucker and Taavitsainen's theory as they referred to twenty subcategories of directives speech act and ordering is one of the most prominent directives speech acts. In this instance, T-Bag indirectly asks, "How 'bout you hand that over?" and makes Michael answer his question and hand over the screw. The researcher can analyze this instance as an example of the directives speech act of ordering to some extent. He observed that T-Bag possesses greater authority than Michael. He observed that T-Bag ordered Michael to leave the T-Bag family's bleachers in other episodes. Thus this instance represented the directives speech act of ordering which supported Yule's directives speech act as these utterances are used to compel Michael to listen to his order.

Excerpt 3: Michael is out for a stroll through the courtyard. He approaches Abruzzi, seated at a table with two of his gang members playing cards.

Michael: Abruzzi, I need you to hire me at P.I.

Abruzzi: Beat it.

Michael: Maybe you ought to hear what I got to say.

These utterances demonstrate ordering. In this scene, Michael asks Abruzzi to help him hire in the prison industry. On the other hand, Abruzzi exhorted Michael to abandon his plans to work in the prison industry, an example of the speech act of ordering. It is also classified as the directives by Yule. These utterances are used to compel Michael to follow his order. Searle also categorized ordering into directives. Ordering, according to Searle, falls under the category of directives. It was used to persuade someone else to do something. In that scene, Abruzzi is attempting to compel Michael to do something to enter into the prison industry. As such, Abruzzi

conveyed his intention to deny Michael's request by issuing an order with his utterance. Working in the prison industry, Abruzzi has special privileges within the prison. That is why he orders Michael or gives him a hint that he must do everything alone to gain entry, or he will have to forget about it. According to the theory of Jucker and Taavitsainen, ordering was one of twenty subcategories of directives speech acts discussed. Thus this instance represented the directives speech act of ordering as these utterances are used to compel Michael to listen to his order. In that situation, Michael also orders Abruzzi by saying, "Maybe you ought to hear what I got to say," to listen to his words carefully, which is also an example of the directives speech act of ordering. Thus the researcher came up with the instances of the directives speech act of ordering from the series.

4.2 Asking

Excerpt 4: In episode one, the researcher observed that Syd, a tattoo artist, was tattooing Michael's left arm. The tattoo artist finishes her work and exhales a sigh of relief.

Syd: That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for a minute?

Michael: You're an artist, Syd.

Syd: You're telling me that you're just gonna walk out of here, and I'm never gonna see it again?

In this scene, after finishing the tattoo, Syd approaches Michael and asks if she can take a moment to observe the tattoo. So, these utterances also demonstrate asking. It is also classified as the directives by Yule. These utterances are used to compel Michael to respond to her question, which is also an example of the speech act of asking. Searle also categorized asking into directives. According to Searle (1979), directives speech acts include ordering, granting,

requesting, praying, pleading, inviting, advising, commanding, and asking (p. 14). In that instance, Syd asks Michael to allow her to evaluate the tattoo. Asking, according to Searle, falls under the category of directives. It was used to persuade someone else to do something. In that utterance, when Syd says, "That's it, can I just, you know, look at it for a minute?" When she does the tattoo she did, she asks Michael to let her look at it. Thus the researcher came up with another instance of the directives speech act of asking from the series.

Excerpt 5: In episode 5, we can see Michael sits down with Westmorland at a table and inquires how to block a transfer order.

"Michael: Alright. I'll take the quickest.

Westmoreland: You follow motion for what they call an interlocutory injunction.

Michael: How long does that take?

Westmoreland: How fast can you write? A man can claim almost anything that violates his constitutional rights. There's, er, environmental issues, allergies, religious requirements, take your pick."

These utterances also demonstrate asking. Westmorland inquires of Michael how quickly he can write. It is also classified as the directives by Yule. These utterances are used to compel Michael to respond to his question, which is also an example of the speech act of asking. Thus this instance represented the directives speech act of asking, which supported Yule's directives speech act as these utterances are used to compel Michael to respond to his question and Westmorland to respond to Michael's question. In this instance, It is also what Michael wants to know from Westmoreland. He wants to know how long he can write an objection letter

to stop his transfer order. Following the theory of Jucker and Taavitsainen, this situation fits their description of directives speech acts. They talked about twenty subcategories of directives speech acts and asking is one of the most prominent. In this instance, Westmorland asks, "How fast can you write?" and makes Michael answer his question. Thus the researcher analyzed these instances or questions as examples of the directives speech act of asking.

Excerpt 6: In episode four, Michael enters a holding cell, and a security guard closes and locks the door behind him.

Veronica: And he's not the only one who's starting to feel that way, Michael. [To the security guard] Will you give us a minute?

Security Guard: One minute.

[The security guard exits]

Veronica: Don't you understand? You just put the book in that woman's hand, and she's gonna lob it at you like a grenade. Justice and punishment are the same thing to her.

Michael: I know.

Veronica: Then, will you please tell me what's going through your head?

Michael: We've been over this.

Veronica: I've known you my entire life. You don't have a violent bone in your body. And I know you didn't need the money.

Michael: Veronica...

Veronica: Why won't you let me help you?

Michael: You've been good to me. My whole life. You have. But you've got to let me deal with this, okay?

These utterances demonstrate asking. In this scene, Veronica confronts Michael about his refusal to allow her to assist him in rescuing him from the Fox River State Penitentiary. Searle categorized asking into directives, and these utterances are used to compel Michael to respond to her question, which is also an example of the speech act of asking. Thus this instance represented the directives speech act of asking, which is also supported Yule's directives speech act. In this instance, Veronica asks, "Why won't you let me help you?" and makes Michael answer her question; Michael, on the other hand, denies answering her question and prefers to deal with the situation alone, which he is pretty alright with. Veronica also inquires about Michael, inquiring as to why he could not comprehend the situation and what's going through his head. Both instances illustrate the speech act of asking. According to the theory of Jucker and Taavitsainen, Asking was one of twenty subcategories of directives speech acts discussed. Thus the researcher analyzed these instances or questions as examples of the directives speech act of asking.

Chapter Five

Discussion and Conclusion

Prison Break contains numerous intriguing dialogues that fall under directives speech acts of asking and ordering. According to the data analysis, directives speech acts of asking and ordering are critical in social communication; they are also used in web series. According to the data analysis, the series frequently includes directives speech acts. As evidenced by the preceding section's analysis, the use of directives speech acts such as asking and ordering is elaborated. The findings of this study indicate that the Prison Break series characters like Michael, Syd, Westmoreland, Veronica, Prison Guards, and so on used the speech acts of asking and ordering in their everyday interaction extensively. The characters used the directives speech acts of asking when they needed to ask questions or wanted to know something, and they used the directives speech acts of ordering when they ordered someone to do something or when one character has more authority than the other characters in an interaction. Thus the researcher obtained these findings from this study.

Speech act refers to actions that are performed through the use of speech. Speech acts are classified into locutionary speech act, illocutionary speech act, and perlocutionary speech act. American philosopher John Searle classified illocutionary acts into five distinct categories, one of which is directives. Directives Speech acts are inextricably connected with everyday social interactions. As a result, the Netflix series demonstrates that the series' accurately depict the social interaction in human life. However, it is not as if previous studies did not report these speech acts. The researchers observed that these two speech acts, asking and ordering, were frequently reported in previous research. The prior studies of the researchers like Anindita

Dewangga Puri (2015), Muhartoyo and Keilly Kristani (2013), Faranak Nemani and Abbass Eslami Rasekh (2013), Fifin Dwi Isnawati, Syamsul Anam, Dan Sabta Diana (2015), and Paswasari Yuani Kiuk, and Imam Ghozali (2018), these researchers previously reported on the directives speech acts of asking and ordering in their studies, and similar findings from those studies were also revealed in this Netflix series Prison Break. Moreover, most of the prior studies had reported the directives speech acts of asking and ordering using the examples of the conversations among the characters from the renowned movies. However, the findings of this study indicated that the researchers could identify similar outcomes in these Netflix series that are incredibly influential on the language development of people of all ages; for instance, in Prison Break, the researcher demonstrated the same thing. Thus the researcher obtained these findings from this study, and the summary discussed previously illustrated the same phenomenon.

The findings of this study show how these speech acts help people in their language development, persuade someone to do something, and so on. The results also show that these web series' can be more influential for the students in their language development. Netflix's language use is noticeable because it can significantly impact other people's language behavior. This research also allows students to understand better how people use directives, speech acts of asking, and ordering in various cultural and social contexts. As a result of reading this research, students who are interested in the linguistic field will find it extremely fascinating and will want to conduct their research in this field, and thus these studies will significantly contribute to the advancement of pragmatics research fields in the future.

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[https://prisonbreak.fandom.com/wiki/Pilot_\(episode\)/Transcript](https://prisonbreak.fandom.com/wiki/Pilot_(episode)/Transcript)