CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This final chapter marks the conclusion of the research. It presents the conclusion of the findings from the preceding chapter. Additionally, it proposes recommendations for subsequent research endeavours.

5.1 Conclusion

This research investigates directive utterances in the pilot episode of the *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* series, applying Kreidler's 1998 theory to classify these directives and employing Yule's 1996 concept of the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) to discern their specific illocutionary force. IFIDs help interpret not only the literal meaning but also the action performed through words in context. Additionally, the study explores the influence of contextual factors, both linguistic and physical, following Yule's 2006 theory. Upon completing the analysis of all research questions, the following patterns emerge as conclusions:

1. Types of directive utterances that are present in the first episode of *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* are suggestion, request, and command. In total, 51 directive utterances were identified. Specifically, commands were used 30 times, making up 58.9% of the directives. This was followed by 12 instances of requests, accounting for 23.5%, and finally, suggestions were found nine times, about 17.6% of the total. The high occurrence of commands is likely linked to the characters' roles as police officers, who, given their authoritative positions, tend to use commands more often than other types of directives. The analysis employs Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFID) for categorizing these utterances, with a focus on elements like performative verbs, word order, stress, and intonation. It was observed that

word order is the predominant IFID used, especially in commands, where the verb typically begins the sentence to denote an imperative form. In contrast, performative verbs were the least utilized IFID, noted only in a single instance.

2. Two contextual factors that influence the use of directive utterances in the first episode of *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* series are linguistic and physical contexts. Co-text plays an essential role in shaping the interpretation of utterances, as various elements can influence the listener's assumptions. The topic of discussion, for instance, can significantly affect perceptions. Sarcasm is another element that can completely change the meaning of a sentence that might otherwise seem polite and formal. Additionally, the interpretation of a single word can vary depending on the words placed before or after it, demonstrating how co-text can alter perceived meanings. Regarding physical context, it also has a significant effect on directive utterances. The timing of an event can influence the suitability or type of instruction issued. The social relationships between those involved can impact the way directives are given and understood. Moreover, the particular setting of a conversation can affect how people act when giving or responding to directives.

5.2 Suggestion

Here are several suggestions for other researchers interested in conducting similar analyses:

1. This research focuses on analyzing the types of directive utterances found in the pilot episode of the Brooklyn Nine-Nine series, based on Kreidler's (1998) theory, which identifies three primary types: suggestions, requests, and commands. For researchers who are interested in analyzing directive

utterances in other movies or television series, it is recommended to explore alternative theories. For instance, Yule (1996) includes warnings as a type of directive utterance, or Searle (1985) categorizes permissions, prohibitions, and questions as directive speech acts, excluding suggestions. These variations offer broader perspectives for understanding directive communication in different media contexts.

2. For students, understanding directive speech acts is essential for easier interpretation of scripts or dialogues in movies or series. This field requires comprehensive insight as it involves analyzing not only the literal meaning of the words but also the underlying intentions and meanings conveyed by the speaker through their utterances. Such knowledge is key to fully grasping the nuances of communication in various media.