

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY
SPEECH ACTS IN “LUCA” MOVIE: PRAGMATIC
APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

2023

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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2023

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Marisa Anggraini. NPM No. 191210007

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN “LUCA” MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others

Batam, 28th February 2023


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APPROVAL PAGE

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN
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The thesis has been examined on the data as indicated below:

Batam, 28th February 2023



**Afriana, S.S., M.Pd.
Supervisor**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengamati ucapan-ucapan para tokoh dalam film Luca (2021) untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tindakan direktif dan untuk menemukan bentuk-bentuk tindakan direktif para tokoh dalam naskah film. Ada dua teori yang digunakan untuk memenuhi kedua tujuan penelitian ini. Jenis-jenis tindak direktif menggunakan teori Yule (1996) yang diterapkan oleh peneliti untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak direktif yang dituturkan oleh para tokoh. Jenis tindakan direktif yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah memerintah, meminta, memesan, menyarankan, dan saran, sedangkan untuk bentuknya menggunakan teori Kreidler (1998) yang membantu peneliti mengidentifikasi bentuk tindakan direktif. Bentuknya terdiri dari deklaratif, interogatif, dan imperatif. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto (2015) dan semua ucapan yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam film dianalisis secara deskriptif. Kompetensi pragmatis dalam pemerataan diterapkan sebagai teknik analisis data. Kemudian, metode informal dari Sudaryanto (2015) diterapkan dalam penelitian ini dengan tujuan untuk menyajikan hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini disajikan dalam bentuk deskriptif melalui kata-kata. Peneliti menemukan bahwa semua jenis tindak tutur direktif dapat ditemukan dalam film Luca. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa urutan tindak direktif merupakan jenis yang paling banyak muncul dalam film Luca. Sedangkan untuk bentuk kalimat, ketiga bentuk tersebut terdapat pada film Luca. Bentuk yang paling umum adalah imperatif karena sebagian besar tindak tutur direktif menuntut pendengar melakukan sesuatu untuk penutur.

Kata Kunci: Tindak direktif, tindak ilokusi, pragmatik, tindak tutur.

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to find the types of directive act and the sentence form on “Luca” movie. There are two theories used to fulfill the two objectives of this research. The types of directive acts used the theory of Yule (1996) which applied by the researcher to identify the types of directive acts spoken by the characters. The types of directive actions discussed in this research are command, request, order, advice, and suggest, while for the form using the theory of Kreidler (1998) which helps the researcher to identify the form of directive action. The form consists of declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Furthermore, this research used the qualitative method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) and all utterances spoken by the characters in the movie are analyzed descriptively. Pragmatic competence in equalization applied as a data analysis technique. Then, the informal method from Sudaryanto (2015) applied in this research with the aim of presenting research results. The results of this research are presented in descriptive form through words. The researcher found out that command, order, request, advice, and suggestion of directives speech act can be found in Luca movie. The result shows that the order of directive acts is the types with the most occurrences in Luca movie. Meanwhile, for the form of the sentence, imperative, declarative, and interrogative forms were found in Luca movie. The most common form was imperative because most of directive speech act requires the hearer to do something for the speaker. Additionally, the result shows that the characters in “Luca” movie mostly have the same power. It is because order was used the most where it does not need any power to be uttered.

Keyword: Directive acts, illocutionary acts, pragmatics, speech acts.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Never regret a day in your life. Good days give happiness, bad days give experiences, the worst days give lessons, and the best days give memories.”

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my wonderful parents who always support me through all ups and downs

I dedicated this research to the readers who read this research

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Alhamdulillah rabbi 'alamin, all praises and gratefulness to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who has given mercy and gift, so the researcher can complete this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Speech Acts in "Luca" Movie: Pragmatic Approach" for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.

The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher with pleasure will always accept criticism and suggestion. With all the limitation, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not complete without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The greatest gratitude also addressed to her thesis supervisor, Ms. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd. as the thesis supervisor who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis well. For this reason, the researcher expressed her gratitude to:

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the researcher hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for all of them. Amen

Batam, 28th February 2023

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Marisa Anggraini'.

Marisa Anggraini
191210007

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication helps people to express messages from one person by another to achieve a goal. It is a tool for society to interact with each other which contains messages, ideas, and information conveyed by the speaker to the hearer. The form of delivery can be in the form of signs, orally or in writing. A person is said to be able to communicate if it consists of a speaker and a hearer or even more. The goal is that the interlocutor and speaker can understand the purpose of what they want to say to each other. Communication is perfectly successful if the recipient of the message understands what the speaker means.

Communication is also related to the language used during interaction so that speakers and hearers understand what they are saying. The science that studies language and also makes language as an object for research is called linguistics. Yule (2010) said that the study of language that explains sounds and meanings is referred to as linguistics. In addition, there are several branches of linguistics such as pragmatics, semantics, phonology, morphology, syntax, discourse, grammar and phonetics.

Related to the explanation above, researcher focused on analyzing pragmatics. Pragmatics is the research of how speakers produce utterances that can be interpreted and hearer can interpret utterances given by speakers (Griffith, 2006). Pragmatics is defined by Birner (2013) as researching language based on context rather than mere semantics, and interpreting meanings based on context rather than literal comprehension. Pragmatics can occur orally or in writing, but is

most often found in spoken language rather than written language. This pragmatics has hidden words that must be interpreted correctly and precisely. To be able to interpret a sentence, it is expected to hear or understand every word that is spoken. So it can be said, pragmatics is the research of how to interpret words that are done in different ways based on situations, either directly or indirectly.

In addition, there are several fields of pragmatics, one of which is speech acts. According to Birner (2013), "speech act is an action where the recipient can determine what kind of action the speaker intended to do an action taken to convey something. After that the resulting utterance can be analyzed at different levels. Cutting (2002) declared three stages of analysis for speech acts involved in making an utterance. The first level is the locution or the words themselves to what is said, the form of the spoken word, and the act of saying something. The second level is illocutionary or what speakers do with their words. His speech acts such as inviting, advising, promising, ordering, apologizing and excusing. The last level is perlocutionary or the result of words. The Speech acts are known as perlocutionary effects, such as effects on hearers or hearer reactions.

In addition, Yule (1996) introduced five kinds of illocutionary acts. The first is representative with regard to true or false values. The second is a directive that serves to invite or ask the hearer to do something. The third is commissive which aimed to produce an obligation to the speaker to take some action. The fourth is expressive which aimed to express the feelings and attitudes of the speakers. The fifth is declarative, namely as a speech act to make a statement that can change the world through speech. In connection with the explanation above,

the researcher's concern is on the types of the speech act. The directive action is said because it contains the intent. As stated by Yule (1996) a directive act is an action whose words are intended to make the hearer do something like command, request, order, advice, and suggest.

The phenomenon of directive act can occur in a conversation, be it on talk shows, Twitter, Instagram, novels or movies. The following is an example of a recent phenomenon on talk show in YouTube channel "The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon" with the title "Rosalia talks Motomami, Jimmy's Motopapi Energy and Harry Styles send her a text". This talk show was published on March 11, 2022. The utterance of directive speech acts is as follows.

Jimmy : "I can't wait to watch. Congrats on everything, **please come back with more text messages**"
 Rosalia : "yay"
 Jimmy : "Yeah, just text me?"
 Rosalia : "Yeah"

The utterances above occurred from a conversation that lasted for 00:08:17-00:08:23 minutes. In this talk show Jimmy Fallon was the host of the talk show and Rosalia was the guest star. In the talk show, they discussed the new music genre that was going to be released by Rosalia, namely "Matomami" which means energy. Based on the expression given by the speaker above, it can be said that in the utterances from speaker above there was a request act where the speaker advised the hearer to come back to the talk show with a lot of messages and inspiration for everyone. Hearing this question the hearer immediately understood and answered clearly that she could do it. Searle and Vanderveken

(1985) stated that a request aimed to politely ask the hearer to fulfill something that the speaker asked.

Another phenomenon was also found on the talk show on the YouTube channel "The Tonight Show starring Jimmy Fallon" with the title "Marisa Tomei Doesn't Understand the Spider-Man Multiverse". This talk show was published on March 15, 2022. The directive acts were also found in this conversation as follows.

Jimmy : **“I figured you could try your own Marisa Tomei on “The Tonight Show”.** Marisa Tomei eatin!”
 Marisa : “okay”

The dialogue above was occurred from the talk show which lasted for 00:02:52-00:03:00 minutes. In this talk show Jimmy Fallon became a talk show host and Marisa Tomei as a guest star. During the talk show, Marisa talked about her cousin's 30th anniversary, where she tried the sandwich named after her and she also talked about playing May Parker in the Spiderman franchise with Jimmy. In the dialogue above, the speaker gave instructions to the hearer to do something. From the conversation, it can be said that this utterance from Jimmy contains a commanding type in the directive act where the speaker suggests the hearer to try a sandwich without mushrooms. Hearing this, the hearer immediately understood the speaker's intention and immediately tried the suggestions given by the speaker to try a mushroom-free sandwich. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) revealed that commanding aimed to get someone to do something.

The directive illocutionary behaviors occurred not only on social media, but also in the movie Luca. Enrico Casarosa directed the movie, which was

released on June 18, 2021. This movie is an American teenage computer animated fantasy movie. This movie is a comedy, adventure, and fantasy genre. Enrico Casarosa explained that the movie was inspired by his childhood in Genova. Another of the directive acts found in the movie is as follows:

Alberto : “Okay, okay. **Watch. Point your feet to where you wanna go. Okay? And then you just catch yourself before you fall.** Yeah, that’s right. Heh. Good. Good”.

Luca : “Yes. Yes! I’m... I’m getting it!”

The phenomenon of directive action can also be seen from the movie’s dialogue above, which is found at 00:13:22-00:13:41. Set in the city of Portorosso on the Italian Riviera coast "Luca" tells of an unforgettable summer adventure. Where tells the story of Luca, a half-fish man who lives on the seabed and always has a curious soul about life on the sea surface. In a conversation from this movie, it is seen that there is a directive act where the speaker suggest give a suggestion to the hearer. From the speaker’s utterance above, it can be said that the type of a directive act in the form of suggesting, when the speaker suggest the hearer to follow the directions he gives in suggest walking properly on land. When the speaker gives guidance, the hearer automatically does what the speaker wants. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that suggesting aimed to provide an idea for someone to do something that will happen.

Another directive action phenomenon can be seen from the same movie as follows:

Mom : “Yeah? Well, the curious fish gets caught. **We do not talk, think, discuss, contemplate, or go anywhere near the surface! Go it?”**

Luca : “Yes, Mom”

Mom : “Here. Now let’s get back to work”

The phenomenon of directive action can be seen from the dialogue in the movie above, which was found at 00:07:57-00:08:07. From the utterances from speaker in above, it can be said that an example of a directive action was in the form of command that was when the speaker instructs the hearer not to do anything relevant to the surface. The command given by the speaker was in the form of a prohibition not to talk about and approach surfaces that are considered dangerous. Heard this, the hearer agrees and understands what the speaker means. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that command can be performed when the speaker has more authority than the hearer.

There are several studies related to this research, which will explain the researcher for analyzing this research. First research of Lee & Afriana (2020) explained the directive speech acts found in "Cinderella". To analyze and use qualitative writing methods explained in terms of words, phrases, and sentences, Searle's theory was applied. This was shown by the results of this research. The most common directive speech act found was the command word which has 36 data (69.2%) while the least used was the request word which only has 1 data (1.9%).

The second research journal from Sari & Utomo (2020) analyzed the types of directive speech act from a YouTube video. This research applied the theory of Searle and Leech and used qualitative research methods. The result showed that Commanding was the most common directive speech behavior discovered, with only 4 data.

The present research and the previous one differ in some respects and are similar in others. It differs from previous studies in that this research is based on the Luca 2021 movie. Moreover, this research used another theory, the Yule theory, to analyze the directive acts. There are similarities between this research and previous studies in that they both discuss directive acts and their types. It was determined that this research was aiming to determine how directive speech is used in the movie Luca based on the description above. Additionally, this research aimed to classify directive illocutionary acts and explain their implications in the movie, as well. Consequently, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the directive illocutionary acts of the Luca movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Identification of a problem is a way to identify a problem that is occurring in the background. Looking at the background of the above research, we can see that there are some problems related to Illocutionary act, which is as follows.

1. The intention delivers in the directive speech act in Luca movie
2. The meaning of the directive illocutionary acts used in Luca movie
3. Types of directive illocutionary acts in Luca movie
4. Forms of directive illocutionary acts in Luca movie

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the above issues, the analysis of this research is limited to the types and forms of directive act. This is because Luca's movie mainly use directive speech act. Therefore, the limits of this research:

1. The types of directive illocutionary acts in Luca movie.

2. The forms of directive illocutionary acts in Luca movie.

1.4 Formula of the Problem

In relation to the identification of the problems above, this research formulates as the following:

1. What are types of directive speech acts is used in Luca movie?
2. What are the forms of directive speech acts used in Luca movie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

In this research, there are several reasons why researcher does this research bellow:

1. To find out the types of directive speech acts used in “Luca” movie.
2. To find out the forms of directive speech acts used in “Luca” movie.

1.6 The Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

On a theoretical level, the present research aims to achieve several significant outcomes. First of all, it is expected to provide a wider understanding of linguistics, especially in the areas of directive acts. Second, this research also expected to increase knowledge and also additional materials in the areas of directive action scientific research. Lastly, this research is conducted to be a material for related research in the future.

2. Practical Significance

On a practical level, the results of present research are expected to be useful in the practice of directive acts. According to the researcher, this research

will be helpful in explaining the understanding of illocutionary acts based on films as an inspiration and idea. For students, research can provide more information about the types of directive speech acts in movie. The hearer needs to know what it means when the speaker said something. In addition, this research aimed to expand knowledge. The researcher also hoped that present research can be used as reference for further research in the future.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Pragmatics** : The research of how a speaker produces speech and listeners can interpret the speaker's utterances (Griffith, 2006)
- Speech Act** : An action where the recipient can determine what kind of action the speaker intended to do an action taken to convey something (Birner, 2013)
- Illocutionary** : Types of speech acts related to the course of certain linguistic functions that are in accordance with what is meant by the speaker (Searle, 1979)
- Directive Illocutionary Acts** : Illocutionary acts that are intended to direct the hearer to carry out an ordered action (Yule, 1996).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that studies people's behavior to understand and produce communication behavior in speech situations. According to Griffiths (2006), pragmatics is the research of how speakers produce utterances that can be interpreted and hearers can interpret utterances given by speakers. Pragmatics which is defined by Griffiths explained about hearer who can know the meaning and interpret the utterances given by the speaker. Meanwhile, Birner (2013) introduced pragmatics as the research of language used in a particular context rather than semantics and as the research of meaning based on context rather than literal.

Language is a means of communication in society which can be in the form of spoken or written. Its purpose is to provide information and meaning to be conveyed. In addition to humans also take action from what has been said. In accordance with the research of the experts above, pragmatics consists of an analytical approach to analyzing how humans interpret their language-based actions. Pragmatics also has a goal to learn the meaning of the words that have been spoken according to the context. Meanwhile, speech act is an action that is performed through speaker's utterances. Therefore, pragmatic approach is the approach that will be used to analyze the speech act through the action that is implied in the utterances.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts are actions that are employed by speakers and hearer with utterances. According to Birner (2013), "speech act is an action where the recipient can determine what kind of action the speaker intended to do an action taken to convey something. Birner's theory explains that speech acts can occur when the listener is able to determine and perform the actions intended by the speaker. After that the resulting utterance can be analyzed at different levels. Yule (1996) stated that the speech acts are used when producing an utterance can be analyzed at three stages. The three stages consist of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Speaking a certain way, the way words are expressed, and the act of expressing something with a specific meaning is illustrative of locutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are what speakers do with their words that have the power to invite, advice, promise, command, ask sorry and forgive. Perlocutionary acts are the result of words or effects on hearers or hearer reactions such as convincing, persuading, obstructing and misleading. These three utterances are used in analyzing speech made by humans in communicating. Of the three speech acts that contain the most implied meaning from the speech, it is known as the illocutionary act. In accordance with the previous explanation and related to the research topic, this research discusses illocutionary acts related to utterances that have been spoken. There are many theories that examine the illocutionary classification and this research used Searle's theory

2.1.2 Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary acts are speech act that the speaker performs when he intends to say something in the correct context. It could be said that illocutionary is how people act through language. According to Searle (1979) stated that the illocutionary acts are speech acts that aimed to stated, promise, command, threaten, and conclude, etc., with the meaning contained therein. In addition, Yule (1996) asserted five types of illocutionary acts.

2.1.3 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Essentially, Yule (1996) describes direct dialogue as a direct relationship between structure and function. For example, when the speaker said to someone **“Close the door!”**, The structure he used has a practical use of the statement, and his function is to tell someone to close the door. The relationship between structure and function can be seen from this sentence: direct discourse has a direct connection with structure. So, direct statements are statements that are uttered according to the function of the sentence, such as informative sentences that convey something. The directives here are commonly known as directives that are executed to change what is expected of the speaker.

Meanwhile, Leech (1983) considered that referential speech arises from the construction of S, verbs and Y in O. Here S and O are known as subject and object or speaker and hearer. The verb is then represented as a verb that acts as a command or a request. Y is used here in infinitive sentences, such as demand, demand, supply, order, demand, prohibition, supply. Levinson (1983) stated that added instructions in trying to do something with an address from the speaker. Basically, a directive is a speech that uttered to force the conversation partner to

do something. Actions include consultation, request, invitation, online, request, ban, coercion, invitation, order, permission, offer, request, offer. Commands can be executed in three ways: imperative, declarative and interrogative. Consistent with the discussion above, it is clear that using directive action helps the speaker move the hearer into action. As agreed by Alston (2000) conducted that the directives are usually made to direct or influence the interlocutor to take action. In addition, directed action is correlated with the intention that the speaker wants to make to the hearer. The intention of the speaker here can determine the type and form of directive action.

2.1.3.1 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996) stated that a directive is a type of speech act that the speaker said while expecting the hearer to act to it. They expressed what the speaker wants through words consisting of command, order, request, suggestion and advice.

a. Command

According to Kreidler (1998) a Command is effective when the speaker has the higher power or position against the other person.

Example:

“What are you doing put your rifle in your back down and we're gonna be dead in a minute anyway” (Silaen, et al, 2022)

The bold part of the utterance by Maleficent above was identified as a command. It is called command, because the speaker which in this case Maleficent, asked the hearer to return something that he stole, which means Maleficent expect the hearer to do that for her.

b. Order

Order is a state to ask someone to do something. This statement is made by a well-organized person who has the authority to process the situation. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), an order is performed without the speaker having power to do so.

Example:

“Come on help me get all the girls together”(Andari, Candra, & Putri, 2021).

The speech uttered by the speaker above is an act of ordering, in which the speaker asks the hearer to help him gather all the girls. Hearing what the speaker said, the hearer agreed and followed what the speaker ordered.

c. Request

Request is a condition to ask someone to do something politely and formally. According to Kreidler (1998) request is self-realization according to what the speaker wants the hearer to do or not do.

Example:

Arthur : “You know, I do stand-up comedy. **You should maybe come see** a show sometime”
 Shopie : “I could do that” (Sitanggang & Afriana, 2022)

Arthur tried inviting Shopie to one of his gig in a cafe. Arthur’s utterance is a type of invitation. Arthur said “come”, which are typical verb of invitation. The utterance is included in the request of directive action.

d. Suggestion

According to Kreidler (1998) suggestion is an utterance that spontaneously spoken by the speaker. This allows the hearer to choose whether to accept or reject what is suggested to them. Suggestions can be a part of advice, the

difference is that suggestions can be accepted or rejected by hearer but suggestions are sayings which can be best for hearer to do.

Example:

“That’s extremely rude. **Don’t listen to him**, Balthazar. You’re classically handsome.”(Biatrik, Natsir, & Kuncara, 2020)

It was identified that the bold part of Maleficent's utterance above was a suggestion in directive speech to get Balthazar, the hearer, to ignore the human statement about its appearance by complimenting him.

e. Advice

Advice is the best thing one can do to given someone an idea. According to Kreidler (1998) advice is an utterance we make to others to give our opinion about what they should or should not do.

Example:

“**I think we should have them just in case. But be careful.**”(Virginia & Ambalegin, 2021)

The utterance is spoken during a phone call between the speaker and the hearer. The speaker starts the conversation by asking about the passport. The speaker then tells the hearer to bring their passport, in case the hearer needs to come later. The above quote gives advice to the hearer. Therefore, words are is considered as advice of directive speech action.

2.1.3.2 Sentence Form

Every directive speech act has a form as well. One factor that distinguishes directive acts from each other is the manner in which they are performed. Directive speech acts can be classified as imperative, interrogative, and declarative, according to Kreidler (1998)

A. Declarative

Declarative sentences are employed when the speaker tells anything in the sentence (Kreidler, 1998). It denotes that a speaker will make a statement to an interlocutor using this style. The sentence should begin with a subject in order to demonstrate that it involves a statement. According to Kreidler (1998), a statement typically consists of a subject, verb, and object and may be followed by a complement or an adverbial phrase. It means that the topic should come first in a declarative phrase.

Meanwhile, the form used to make a statement is known as declarative (Yule, 1996). This highlights the fact that a declarative sentence includes a point the speaker wants to get across. To put it another way, a speaker used a declarative sentence when they include a declaration. Following utterance shows the forms declarative is “**You can do whatever you want guys**” (Putri & Skolastika, 2022). This utterance is included in the declarative form. The reason is the utterance is a statement that functions to convey that the hearer can do whatever he wants. In addition, the speech uttered by the speaker also serves to state a point of view or fact.

B. Interrogative

A speaker typically used an interrogative statement to pose a query. According to Kreidler (1998), an interrogative statement is one that looks to be a question. To elicit a response, it begins with a WH-question and a modal verb. The phrase can be used to pose a query that contains a demand. A request can be made in a courteous manner by beginning it with a modal verb. Furthermore, if the word "or" or a question word—in particular, what, where, why, when and how—is included in the speech, it is considered a question. (Kreidler, 1998).

According to this definition, an expression is classified as a question if it contains the word "or," which the speaker employs to provide the hearer with a choice.

According to Yule (1996), the question text is used when the speaker wants to ask a question. Therefore, when the speaker utterance needs an answer from the speaker, the speaker used an interrogative sentence. Commonly, the interrogative sentence ends with a question mark (?). With reference to the above explanation, it is described that the inquiry is made using an interrogative sentence. One of the utterances from interrogative is as follows. **“Can we please do it outside?”** (Baeha & Elfiondri, 2021). This utterance includes interrogative speech because it is a speech that resembles a question and ends with a question mark (?). Therefore, the utterance includes form of interrogative.

C. Imperative

The imperative form is a sentence intended to cause others to take action. Kreidler (1998) said that the decree clause commonly used to request an action. It shows that that the speaker used a dictation phrase when there is an action that the interlocutor needs to perform. Also, the imperative phrase that expresses the request should not start with a modal verb. It makes it clear that the terms of the order are used for warnings, invitations, petitions, and judgments.

By using the implied phrase, the speaker can have someone do something or have someone do something. A command phrase indicates a request or request to someone else to do something about the speaker's intentions. When the speaker wants to take a particular action, the speaker emits a compelling sentence. The utterance from imperative is **“You ought to be the first hand to rise in the class next time”**(Fitria 2019). The utterance is included in the form of imperative. The

reason is, in this conversation the speaker wants the hearer to be the first to raise their hand in class the next time.

2.2 Previous Research

In conducting this research, research requires other studies that have been executed by other researcher. Wijaya & Helmie (2019) examined the directive speech acts in the script of a movie. The research method used is the qualitative method. This research used the theory of Searle (1979) and Yule (1996) as an expert opinion. And the research results showed that as many as 40 speech acts were identified. The most common speech act was the phrase without suggestive and directive speech (3.50%). The rarely occurring phrases are directing speech acts of the order (0.0%).

Biatrik et al., (2020) analyzed the types of speech acts in Maleficent. In this research, the researcher used the theory of Searle (1979) and Jakobson (1960). The method used is a qualitative method, because words are used as data. The research results contain five types of directive speech acts and three language functions. The five types of directive speech acts are command, invite, forbid, ask, and suggest. Of these five types, the command is the most commonly spoken type. Meanwhile, the three linguistic functions in the Malfeasant directive are expressive, conative, and referential.

An analysis of directive speech acts was conducted by R. T. Sari & Mubarak (2020) in a Netflix series. The purpose of this research was to determine what kind of directive speech act I used in the movie based on Ibrahim's theory. Based on the expressions in the film, the researcher collected data using qualitative methods. Upon completion of the survey, 35 records were found,

including 7 records for requests, 11 records for questions, 9 records for requirements, and 2 records for prohibitions, 1 record for permissives, and five records for recommendations. As a result of this research, it was found that questions were commonly used in executive speech acts.

Virginia & Ambalegin (2021) examined the types of directive speech acts in the protagonist of the movie *I Care a Lot*. The research methods used were observational and nonparticipative techniques. Then, this research also used pragmatic identity and pragmatic competence in equalization to analyze the data. This research used Searle's theory (1979) and results showed that there are 15 directive speech acts in the movie. There are 5 data with questions, 4 data with orders, 3 data with authorization, 1 data with advice, 1 data with questions and 1 data with invitation. The type of question is the type that often appears in the movie *I Care a Lot*, which is 5 data.

It was Fitri et al., (2021) who analyzed the directive speech acts in the movie *Among Us*. To analyze and discuss directive speech acts, this research utilized Searle's theory. The research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. Throughout movies, directive speech acts appear in five different forms: requests (26%), questions (53%), orders (7%), permits (4%) and prohibitions (10%). The directive language act question is the one that appears most often in the movie

Oktaviani et al. (2021) investigated the dominant directive illocutions used in the movie *me before you*. The results of the research showed that there are six directives in this movie. Some were advised (36%), ordered (24.5%), pleaded

(22%), admonished (10%), urged (5%) and ordered (2.5%). The guideline advising the speech act is the most dominant that we find in this movie.

A research of directive speech acts was conducted by Sembiring & Ambalegin (2022) in "The late Late Show with James Corden" talk show. This research was conducted using pragmatic identity method and competence in equalizing technique. The researcher concluded from the results of the research that the characters in the talk show produced 18 directive speech acts. The command has 8 data, 6 data of request, 2 data of prohibition, and 2 data of question. Command has the most occurrences because the host needs to command the show, which means that he has more power over the guests.

Efforts have been made to apply the theory developed by Searle (1979) and Yule (1996) in previous and current research. It is the source of the data that differs. Research data in this research was collected from a movie entitled "Luca," which was used for research purposes. Using this movie as a data source was chosen because there has not been previous research on it.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

As part of this research, a pragmatic approach was taken to analyze the data. Specifically, this research examines directive acts. This research examined the types and forms of directive documents in the movie "Luca". Types of directive acts were determined based on the Yule (1998) theory of directive acts. Among the types are command, requesting, advising, suggesting, and ordering. In the meantime, Kreidler's (1998) theory is used as a method for finding out the forms of directive acts. Imperatives, interrogatives, and declaratives are the three

forms. In order to analyze the film "Luca", both theories are applied. Following is a framework that relates the approach to the discussion.

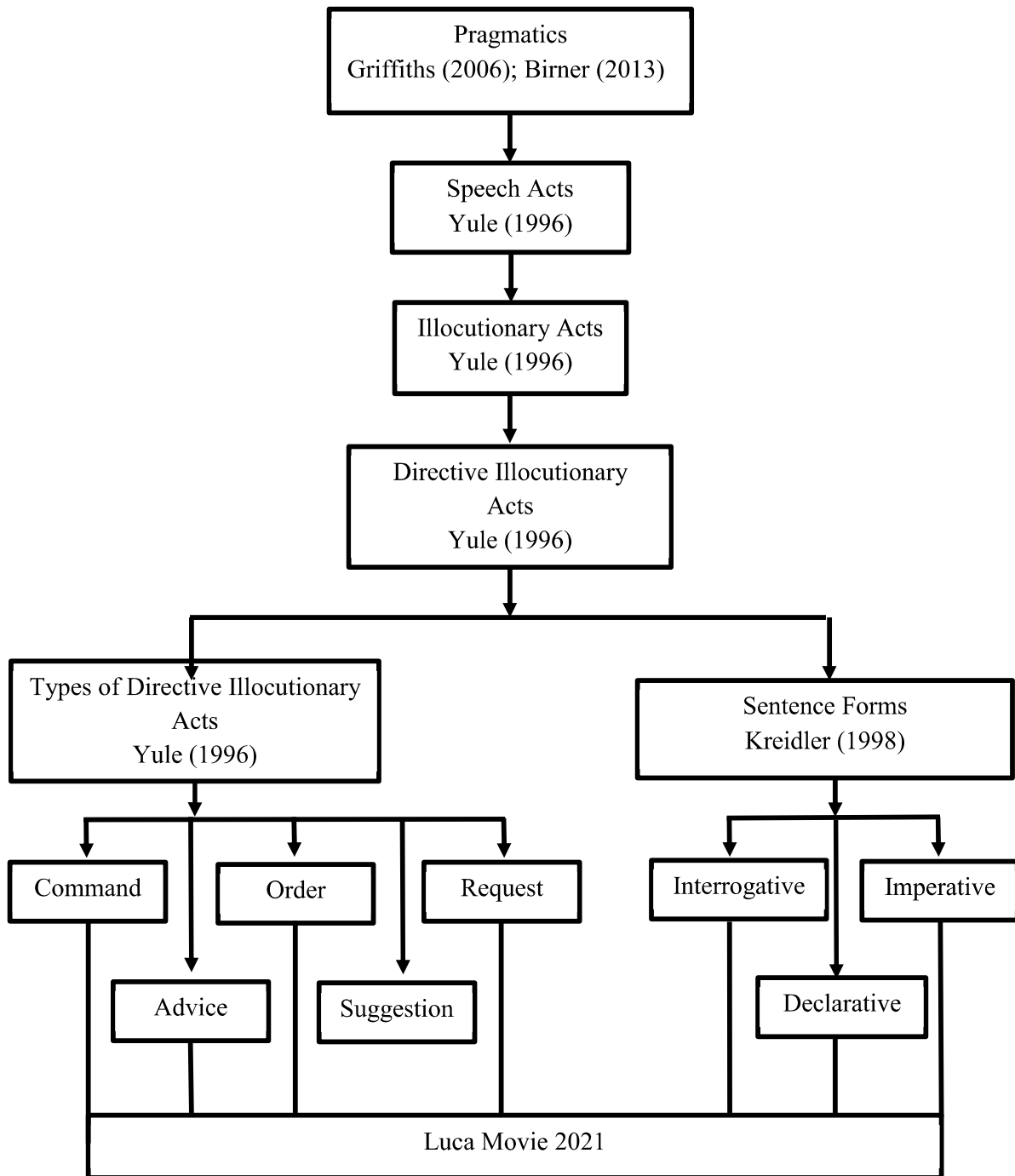


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The research was designed as descriptive qualitative method. Creswell & Creswell (2018) explained that the qualitative research methods are methods that explore problems and advance an accurate understanding of significant phenomena. There are two kinds of research methods, namely qualitative and quantitative research. The researcher applies qualitative research that focused on descriptive information using words and sentences. Meanwhile, Sudaryanto (2015) conducted that the method is basically a systematic work schedule that allowed for easier investigation progress so that it can achieve its main objectives.

Furthermore, researcher collected data by conducting observation. Since this research describes social problems in a descriptive manner, this research used a qualitative method. The theory from Yule (1996) which discussed about the types of directive acts and the theory from Kreidler (1998) are used to analyze the forms of directive acts. Moreover, the theories above are used in Luca movie to analyze the directive acts.

3.2 Object of the Research

The target of this research is the directive speech act. In this research, directive acts are identified in the movie "Luca" in terms of their types and forms. The types of directive acts are identified throughout the movie from the utterances convey by the characters to direct the hearer to take the intended action. The forms of directive acts are analyzed when the utterances of directive acts has been identified. This research was determined by observing how the characters

conveyed directive acts in their utterances. In essence, the researcher investigated all utterances of all characters that fall under the directive category.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

A method of observation was used to collect the data. Sudaryanto (2015) defined the observation method as observing language use. This means that the researcher had to observe the data sources in order to collect the data. Hence, to collect the data, the researcher watched the movie "Luca.". Observations were made by watching the movie, listening to the speech, and reading the script. This method is conducted as a result of its requirement for the use of human minds when collecting information.

Research methods used in this research were non-participatory. In this method, data was collected without involving the researcher as a speaker or interlocutor. The communication process does not require participation with non-participatory techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 204). Thus, the researcher does not directly intervene in the dialog of the characters. In order to accomplish this objective, observational and non-participatory methods were employed.

Collecting data involves a few steps that the researcher follows. First of all, the researcher watched the movie "Luca" numerous times. Second to that, the researcher repeatedly listened to the utterances spoken in the movie to get the data in the form of speech. As the third step of the research process, the researcher observed the movie to collect observations that demonstrate directive behaviors in general. Finally, the researcher noted the utterances that are considered as a directive act categories.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Analyzing was conducted using pragmatic identity. This method was adopted because the data in this research consisted of utterances. In order to clarify the meaning of utterances that are not explicitly stated, context, speakers, and interlocutors are identified as pragmatic elements. Specifically, pragmatic identity refers to the hearer's response and how the utterance can elicit certain responses (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 17). Among the data collected for this research, directive acts are utterances that were found in the data collection process to fall into the category of directive acts. As such, the pragmatic identity method can be applied to this research.

Throughout this research, pragmatic competence is used to evaluate equalization. Researcher employ this technique in order to analyze data. When attempting to equalize, pragmatic competence requires the ability to integrate data with relevant theory (Sudaryanto, 2015, p.31). In order to apply the method of data analysis to this dataset, it is necessary to compare the data of directive acts in "Luca" with the theory of experts outlined by Yule (1996) and Kreidler (1998). Thus, these methods and techniques are employed in the analysis of data.

The process of analyzing the data was performed under several steps. As part of the data collection process, the researcher first identifies which utterances have been bold through interpreting the context of the utterances. The interpretation of the context is an important process in extracting the implied meaning of the utterance, which then sorted according to the theories of the experts. The second research questions are answered by analyzing the data with

the theory introduced by Kreidler (1998). In conclusion, the research results provide information on the types and forms of direct action performed in "Luca."

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

A researcher's findings are presented at the end of the research process. This research applied the informal method in presenting the results of this research. The informal method is a method of disclosing research results with words (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 216). Therefore, the researcher described the results of the research descriptively. The informal method is chosen to assist readers in understanding directly choose the topic.