



Directive Illocutionary Act in *Moana* Movie

Komang Ayu Mas Wiliastini¹, Ni Wayan Suastini², I Wayan Juniarta³

English Study Program, Mahasaraswati University, Jl. Kamboja No.11A, Daging Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Bali.

komangayumas991@gmail.com, Suastini28@unmas.ac.id, r_juniarta@yahoo.com

Abstract

Directive is one type of illocutionary act usually used by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. This study discusses the types of directive illocutionary act found in *Moana* movie and followed by directive illocutionary act functions. This study used the theory by Kreidler (1998: 189-192) to discuss types of directive illocutionary act and used theory by Leech (1993: 104) to discuss the functions of directive illocutionary act. This study used the documentation method to collect the data and the method used in analyzing data was qualitative. In presenting the finding used formal and informal method. This study found 40 data of directive illocutionary act classified into 11 data or 27% of command, 15 data or 37,5% of request, 14 data or 35% of suggestion and all the data, including the directive function illocutionary act such as; competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. In the command type there are three functions that found based on the utterance which is collaborative, competitive, and conflictive. For the request type followed by four functions which are, competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The last type of directive illocutionary act is the suggestion, there are three functions also found in the utterance of *Moana* movie which is collaborative, convivial, and conflictive.

Keywords: *Directive, function of directive illocutionary act, movie.*

Abstrak

Direktif adalah salah satu jenis tindakan illocutionary yang biasanya digunakan oleh pembicara untuk membuat pendengar melakukan sesuatu. Penelitian ini membahas jenis-jenis tindakan illocutionary direktif yang ditemukan dalam film *Moana* dan diikuti oleh fungsi tindakan illocutionary direktif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Kreidler (1998: 189-192) untuk membahas jenis tindakan illocutionary direktif dan menggunakan teori dari Leech (1993: 104) untuk membahas fungsi tindakan illocutionary direktif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data dan metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data ber kualitatif. Dalam menyajikan temuan tersebut digunakan metode formal dan informal. Penelitian ini menemukan 40 data tindakan illocutionary direktif yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam 11 data atau 27% dari tindakan perintah, 15 data atau 37,5% tindakan permintaan, 14 data atau 35% dari tindakan saran dan semua data, termasuk fungsi direktif tindakan illocutionary seperti; bersaing, kepatuhan, ketidak perdulian, dan bertentangan. Dalam jenis perintah ada tiga fungsi yang ditemukan berdasarkan ujaran yang bersifat ketidak perdulian, bersaing, dan bertentangan. Untuk jenis permintaan diikuti oleh empat fungsi yaitu, bersaing, kepatuhan, ketidak perdulian dan bertentangan. Jenis terakhir dari tindakan illocutionary direktif adalah saran, ada tiga fungsi yang juga ditemukan dalam ujaran film *Moana* yaitu ketidak perdulian, kepatuhan, dan bertentangan.

Kata Kunci: Direktif, fungsi dari tindakan illocutionay direktif, film.

Introduction

Communication is one way of people interacting with other people. People will express their feeling by produce some words or using body movement to other people. According to Pearson, J., & Nelson, P. (2000), communication is a process of understanding and sharing meaning. When people communicate with others, they need to know how to ask a question, give a suggestion, offer an apology, greet, request, complain, invite, and refuse. Then, Yule (1996) believes that when someone is producing an utterance, that person not only utters something but also acts. Many aspects can help people create good communication, one of those by using appropriate speech acts.

A speech act is an act of making an expression in which the speaker performs a specific type of action and has a communication purpose, such as greeting, asking questions, making commitments, making offers, etc. People often used speech acts in their daily lives. Thus they can create good communication when they learn about the speech act, and the hearer will understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance easily. Based on Austin's theory (1962), three parts of speech act: Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. One of act that is creating the intention toward the utterance is the illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act are one types of speech act and the study discusses the meanings of the utterance produced by the speakers. When the speaker produces some utterance, the speaker's utterance does not always have full meaning but sometimes it has other meaning or hidden meaning in the utterance. Searle (1979) states that the illocutionary act is divided into five types: directive, commissive, representative, declarative, and expressive.

This study specifically discuss about directive illocutionary act and the directive functions of illocutionary act. Based on Kreidler (1998), directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Directive illocutionary act divided into three types: (1) Command, (2) Request, and (3) Suggestion. *Command* is an act by someone in authority who commands the other person to do something, the speaker tells the hearer that they must do it and usually used in the imperative form. *Request* is an expression of what the speaker wishes the receiver to do or refrain from doing. A request does not presume the power of the speaker over the person addressed. *Suggestion* are the statements we make to other people to offer our thoughts about what they should do or should not do.

Based on Leech's theory (1983) function of illocutionary acts is divided into four, namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. For the *competitive* function is illocutionary purposes are competing with social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. *Convivial* is to deliver a polite speech and it is in line with social purpose, usually convivial used in compliance with the social purposes, such as offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. *Collaborative* is illocutionary purposes ignoring to social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. The last function is *conflictive* and has an aim that illocutionary purposes conflicting against the social purposes such as, threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

According to Herman (2015), in his study entitled “*Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar*” there are four types of illocutionary acts that occurred in the utterances of Chinese who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar, such as; Representative is about the speaker telling the truth to the hearer, or representing the statement of affairs. Directive for tells someone to do something. Commissive is about an act that commits the speaker to do something in the future and for the expressive for express a psychological statement of the speaker. Each type of illocutionary act are used by the people who live in Hos Cokroaminoto to deliver their emotion and Herman also stated the utterances that contain about illocutionary act can happen in any situation and context in our daily life. (Herman, 2015).

Supporting the statement above, Aziz in her study entitled “*Directive Illocutionary Acts by Mario Teguh in ‘Super Show’ Talk Show: A Pragmatics Study*”, states that are four types of directive illocutionary acts produced by Mario Teguh, namely; Commanding, Requesting, Inviting, and Suggesting. In her study mostly found suggesting utterance, it is because as a figure like Mario Teguh, he is a motivator tends and often to give motivation or suggestions as to the answer to problems experienced by the audience. Thus, he prefers to get into the audience's mind through the words of encouragement, then the suggestions delivered by the motivator is received well by the audience. Aziz's study only focuses on directive illocutionary acts and the function by using a pragmatic approach. There are four function of directive illocutionary act such as; Competitive, Convivial, Collaborative, and Conflictive, but in her study only found two functions that are competitive and convivial. The dominant function that found in Mario Teguh speech is convivial function, it is because in reality when people watching talk shows either on-air or off-air, the enthusiasm of the audience is always raging. The purpose of the talk show is in line with social goals. This is evidenced by the video testimonials of viewers after attending and watching the Super Show Talk Show program by Mario Teguh and most of them were satisfied after attending the talkshow. (Aziz, 2017).

In this study used movie as a data source, movies are one part of modern drama; movies may also be referred to as movies that are the type of visual communication that informs the stories using moving images and sound. It is possible to categorize movies as action movies, animation, adventure, comedy, drama, horror, etc. The dialogue between the characters are the key things in the film, so it can be easier for the listener or audience to understand the stories clearly. People can be found several directive utterances in the movie. It also can make it fun for audiences to watch. According to Hornby (2003: 496), a film is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story. The data source for this research was taken from the film entitled "Moana." This movie tells about the story of an adventurous teenager named Moana, who sails out on a daring mission to save the ocean and all people in her village. This movie is chosen in this study because there are some directive illocutionary acts that can be analysed and this movie is one of most famous movies in the world in 2016 with highest review, also received two nominations at the 89th Academy Awards: Best Animated Feature, and Best Original Song "How Far I'll Go".

Method

The data of this research was taken from the Moana movie. The data was taken from the utterance of characters in the movie. The documentation method was used to collect the data by watching the Moana movie repeatedly. The data were classified into types of the directive illocutionary act such as: command, request, and suggestion. The data then analyzed qualitatively method by using two theories, the first theory from Kreidler (1998) to identify types of the directive illocutionary act and the second used theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the function of the directive illocutionary act. The data were presented formal and informal method. There are two ways to find presentations, such as the formal method and the informal method.

Result and Discussion

The result of this study showed in the table below and the total data of directives illocutionary act that occurred in Moana movie are 40 data. The first data is a command type that reaches 11 data or 27.5%. The command indicates that the speaker is in a position of authority instructing the listener to do something, the speaker informs the listener without any choice or rejection and it is usually used in the form of an imperative. The second and highest data is request type. A request is the highest data because it often happens in movies when the main characters namely Moana and Maui sail in the sea to restore Te Fiti's heart, then Moana often makes requests to Maui for having different thoughts during their journey to save the world. The number of requests reached 15 data or 37.5%. A request is a kind of action of the directive illocutionary act that the speaker wants to make the listener do something but can be rejected by the listener. The latest data is a suggestion found as much as 14 data or 35%. A suggestion is a kind of recommendation from the speaker about what listeners should do or take appropriate action. All of the types of directive illocutionary act that found in *Moana* movie and it followed by the directive function such as; competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

No	Types of Directive Illocutionary Act	Frequency (O)	Functions	Frequency (O)	Percentage (%)
1	Commands	11	Collaborative	8	27,5%
			Competitive	2	
			Conflictive	1	
2	Requests	15	Competitive	12	37,5%
			Convivial	1	
			Conflictive	1	
3	Suggestions	14	Collaborative	11	35%
			Convivial	1	
			Conflictive	2	
Total (T)		40		40	100%

All types of directive illocutionary act along with the function are explained in the following section. Only 6 selected examples are presented in the discussion.

3.1 *Command*

The command is one type of directive illocutionary act found in Moana movie. Command is described as giving orders or exercising authority over something or someone. In this research, eleven utterances categorized as a command are found but only analyzed two data. The selected examples are explained as follows:

Data 1:

Moana : Dad! I was only looking at the boats. I wasn't gonna get on 'em.
Tui : **Come on. There's something I need to show you.**

(*Moana*: 00: 10: 24)

The conversation between Tui and Moana occurred when he decided to invite his daughter named Moana to come to the chiefs' secret place in the mountains. Tui wanted Moana to know the place, she would go and place a stone in this mountain someday to raise this whole island higher. It's because she will become a chief in the future like her dad. Thus, Tui's utterance "Come on, There's something I need to show you" was categorized as a command type based on Kreidler's theory (1998: 190). It is because he commanded Moana to follow him and he wanted to show something to his daughter. On the other hand, Tui's utterance also has a hidden meaning that he wished to Moana to become a good chief in the future like him and save the people in their village.

Tui's statement in the bold form above it belongs to the convivial function. It is because the illocutionary goal contains in the utterance above is coincides with the social goal. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended by Tui above has an illocutionary goal which can be classified as *inviting*. It is because he tells Moana to follow him because he wanted to show the secret place that is a place of chiefs. Then, the social goal of the utterance produced by Tui coincided with what the villagers thought. Tui and Moana have the same thought which he was inviting Moana to come to the mountain with him, then Moana follows what her father said.

Data 2:

Moana: **Let her come to me.**

(*Moana*: 01: 28: 32)

The utterance Moana occurred when she wanted to restore the heart of Te Fiti with Maui in the Barrier Island. Before they met Te Fiti, they must fight with the monster named Te Ka. Moana try to found Te Fiti while Maui distract and fight with Te Ka. When Moana saw Te Fiti was gone and then she saw the sign of Te Fiti's heart in that island. Suddenly she thinks Te Ka was Te Fiti that change into Te Ka, then she said to the ocean by saying "Let her come to me". Thus, Moana's utterance was categorized as command type because she commands the ocean to give way to Te Ka. In the other side, the utterance above has a hidden meaning which Moana wants everyone to know that Te Ka was Te Fiti who turns into monster.

Moana's statement above it belongs to competitive function because the illocutionary goal in Moana's utterance is competes with the social goal. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended by Moana above has an illocutionary goal, which can be classified as *asking*. It is because she tells the ocean to give way to the Te Ka. Meanwhile, the social goal of Moana's statement competes with what the ocean wants, she only focuses giving a command to the ocean.

3.2 Request

One form of directive illocutionary act that occurred in the movie Moana is a request. A request is an act of asking someone politely for something. A request communicates what the speaker wants the addressed person to do or refrain from doing. In this research, fifteen utterances categorized as a command are found but only analyzed two data. The selected examples are explained as follows:

Data 3:

Moana : **Teach me to sail.** My job is to deliver Maui across the great ocean.

I should... I should be sailing.

Maui : It's called way finding, princess.

(*Moana*: 00: 51: 46)

The utterance from Moana above occurred when she speaks to Maui. When he has found Maui on an island, and he invites Maui to return Te Fiti's heart that he stole a few years ago. When Maui tried to take Moana's boat away, Moana managed to find her again and immediately commands Maui to teach her to sail by saying "Teach me to sail". Thus, the expression uttered by Moana was categorized as the act of command. That is because he command Maui to teach him to sail in the ocean, on the other hand the utterance also has a hidden meaning that Moana wants to show that she was amazed by Maui because he was very good at sailing.

The statement from Moana above was categorized as a competitive function. That is because the purpose of an illocutionary act competes with the social goal. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended by Moana above has an illocutionary goal which can be classified as *asking*. That is because she wants Maui to know that she was amazed by his talent for sailing at the ocean. The social goal of Moana's statement is to compete with what Maui thinks, because she does not want to teach Moana to

sail, but Moana remains focused on giving Maui a request regardless of what he thinks or wants.

Data 4:

Moana : Hey! I got something shiny for ya!

Tamatoa : The heart of Te Fiti. You can't run from me! Oh you can. You keep surprising me. There's only so far you can get on those two little legs. The power of creation...for a crustacean. Where is it? Where is it?

Moana : We gotta go!

Maui : **Moana? What about the heart?**

Moana : He can have it. I've got a better one.

(*Moana*: 01: 05: 10)

Maui and Moana's conversation occurred when they wanted to take Maui's hook under the sea, precisely on top shell of a giant crab named Tamatoa. Moana was tasked with distracting Tamatoa while Maui is tasked with taking his sail on top shell of the giant crab. After he managed to grab his hook, he was happy and screamed, so that Tamatoa heard his voice and saw Maui on top of his shell. Tamatoa wanted to arrest Maui but Moana distracted Tamatoa by turning a fake heart resembling Te Fiti's heart, then Tamatoa chased and took the fake heart and left Maui gone. But Maui was confused about what Moana did, and immediately he asked Moana by saying, "Moana? What about the heart?" The utterance above was categorized as a request because Maui asked Moana a question, but he requested Moana to clearly answer it. On the other hand, the Maui's utterance has a hidden meaning that he wants Moana to give more information or a strong reason why he gave Te Fiti's heart to Tamatoa.

The statement from Maui in the bold form above was categorized as a competitive function. That is because the illocutionary goal is to compete to the social goal. Thus, the illocutionary goal of Maui's expression is categorized as asking. That is because Maui wanted Moana to give an exact reason for Te Fiti's heart that he gave to Tamatoa. Meanwhile, the social goal of Maui's statement above competes with what Moana thinks because they have a different thought that Moana wants Maui to run away from Tamatoa immediately. However, Maui only focuses on giving requests to Moana.

3.3 Suggestion

The suggestion is a kind of act containing specific instructions on what persons can do in the future to achieve their goals. One type of directive is illocutionary acts. In this research, fourteen utterances categorized as a command are found but only analyzed two data. The selected examples are explained as follows:

Data 5:

Villager: Chief? **There's something you need to see.**

Our traps in the east lagoon... They're pulling up less and less fish.

Moana : Then we'll rotate the fishing grounds.

Villager : We have. There's no fish.

Moana : Oh. Then we'll fish the far side of the island. The windward side.

Villager: And the leeward side, the shallows, the channel. We've tried the whole lagoon.
They're just gone.

(Moana: 00: 13: 49)

The utterance of the villagers occurred when Moana and her father, named Tui were talking together. Then, one of the villagers came to Tui and told him that there was something he had to see and know, that the fish traps in the east lagoon were getting fewer fish. The villagers' utterance "There's something you need to see" was categorized as a suggestion. That is because the villagers give a suggests to Tui that there is something was happening and he had to see it, and on the other hand the utterance produced by the villagers also had a hidden meaning that the villagers wanted Tui to gives a solution after he saw everything that happened in his village.

The statement above can be categorized as convivial function because the villagers' statement has illocutionary purpose coincides with the social purpose. Therefore, the illocutionary purpose produced by the villagers' statements is classified as inviting. That is because the villagers told Tui to look at the incident that happened in his village and give a solution to all the problems that occurred. And the social purpose of the villagers' statements coincides with what Tui thinks because they have the same idea that the villagers give a suggestion to Tui and then he follows the suggestion of his citizens to see what happens in the east lagoon.

Data 6:

Moana : The Ocean choose you for the reason.

Maui : ***If you start singing, I'm gonna throw up.***

Moana : *So, not seeing an entrance.*

Maui : *Yes, because it only appears after a human sacrifice.*

(Moana: 00: 56: 35)

Maui's utterance occurred when he and Moana wanted to take Maui's magic hook under the sea. Arriving on the rocks where they would jump under the sea in search of Maui's hook, after that they will returned Te Fiti's heart to save the people in her village. Before they searched for the hook, Moana remembered what her grandmother said that the ocean chose her to return Te Fiti's heart. Maui responded with Moana's words and then said "If you start singing, I'm going to throw up". Maui's utterance was categorized as suggestion because Maui suggested to Moana that he will jump down if she sings. Maui's utterance also has a hidden meaning: Maui wanted to say that she does not want to hear Moana sing or hear Moana's voice.

The bold statements above that produced by Maui are categorized as conflictive function. That is because Maui's statements have an illocutionary purpose conflict with

the social purpose. Thus, the purpose of Maui's statement above was classified as threatening, because she told Moana if she sings then he would jump down on his own. Meanwhile, the social purpose is Maui conflict with what Moana thinks, because they have different thoughts that Moana only speaks to herself but Maui solely focused on suggesting Moana.

Conclusion

This research analyzed types of directive illocutionary act found in Moana movie and followed by the function of its utterances. 40 utterances of directive illocutionary act found in the conversation of Moana movie. The directive illocutionary act is divided into three types, namely command, request, and suggestion. For the command types found 11 utterances occurring 27, 5%. Then, for the request types found 15 utterances occurring 37, 5%. And the last type is the suggestion that found 14 utterances occurring 35%. Each form of act has a distinct the function focused on directive illocutionary objectives that want to be achieved there are, competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The first task of illocutionary act is competitive, it is talking about the illocutionary goal that competes with the social goal such as; order, requesting, demanding, and begging. Second is about convivial function, it is the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal such as; offering, welcoming, greeting, thanking, congratulating. Third, collaborative talks about the illocutionary goal ignoring with the social goal such as; asserting, publishing, announcing, and instructing. The last function is about conflictive, it is the illocutionary goal conflict with the social goal such as; threatening, blaming, swearing, reprimanding. The types of directive illocutionary acts produced by the characters influence the modes of illocutionary function. Similarly, the speaker uses different kinds of illocutionary acts, different functions of illocutionary objectives that will be achieved through the utterance.

Reference

- Aziz, Jessica Angela. 2017. *Directive Illocutionary Acts by Mario Teguh in 'Super Show' Talk Show: A Pragmatics Study*, Sumedang: Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Kabupaten Sumedang, Jawa Barat.
- Austin, J.L. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: University Press.
- Herman, M.Pd. 2015. *Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pemantangsiantar*. An International Journal. Medan: Humanities and Social Science Invention, HKBP Nommensen University, Medan-Pemantangsiantar, Indonesia.
- Hornby, A.S (2015). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
- Information about Moana Movie. 2016. Retrieved on 5 September 2020. From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moana_\(2016_film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moana_(2016_film)).
- Kreidler, C.W. 1998. *Introducing English Semantic*. New York: Longdam.

- Pearson, J., & Nelson, P. (2000). *An introduction to human communication: Understanding and sharing* (p. 6). Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill.
- Leech, G. 1983. *The Principle of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman.
- Searle, J.R. 1979. *Expression and Meaning studies in the Theory of Speech Act*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics (Oxford Introduction to Language Study)*. New York: Oxford University Press.