



Directive Illocutionary Act: The Command Occurs in The Characters of *Jungle Cruise* Movie

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Abstract

This study focuses on finding one kind of directive illocutionary act which is command that produced by the characters of *Jungle Cruise* movie and the meaning of the character's utterance in the *Jungle Cruise* movie. The researcher used theories from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in order to find out the commands of Directive illocutionary, Meanwhile, to analyze the meanings of the character's utterance, the writer used the theory that proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1989) regarding the theory context of the situation. This research used a qualitative approach, in which the data were evaluated descriptively using sentences, and a quantitative approach was used to help the understanding of the data by offering a reasonable amount in numerical form. The result of this study showed that, there are 39 data found in the character's used a command. In this movie there are many commands that occurred because this movie tells about the search for a tree of Tears of the Moon, so there are many directions happened from the characters in this *Jungle Cruise* movie.

Keywords: *illocutionary act, directive illocutionary act, command, meanings, movie*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus untuk menemukan salah satu jenis tindak ilokusi direktif yaitu Perintah pada karakter dalam film *Jungle Cruise* dan makna ucapan karakter dalam film *Jungle Cruise*. Peneliti menggunakan teori-teori dari Searle dan Vanderveken (1985) untuk mengetahui tindak ilokusi directive berupa Perintah pada movie tersebut. Sedangkan untuk menganalisis makna ujaran tokoh, penulis menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hassan (1989) mengenai teori konteks situasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan data dievaluasi secara deskriptif menggunakan kalimat, dan pendekatan kuantitatif digunakan untuk membantu pemahaman data dengan menawarkan jumlah yang wajar dalam bentuk numerik. Hasil dari penelitian ini, terdapat 39 data yang ditemukan pada karakter yang menggunakan tuturan perintah. Dalam film ini banyak terjadi perintah karena film ini bercerita tentang pencarian pohon Air Mata Bulan, jadi banyak sekali arahan yang terjadi dari para karakter di film *Jungle Cruise* ini.

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi, tindak ilokusi direktif, perintah, makna, film*

Introduction

The act of transmitting information, such as ideas or beliefs is well known as communication. When people communicate, they sometimes can misunderstand what the speaker means since the speaker's goal is not always just like what the listener interprets. The utterances throughout this sense refers toward the speaking activity. Pragmatics is one of the branches that studies about this phenomenon.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as conveyed by a speaker and interpreted by listeners or readers (Yule: 1969). In pragmatics, there is a component known as the speech act, which has a significant impact on the meaning of the speaker's utterance. Speech acts and speech situations are two main components of the communication process that cannot be isolated. The meaning of the speaker utterances will be produced later as a result of this activity. If there are at least two communication participants, such as the speakers and the communication partner, all of these actions can take place. Speech acts can be used not simply to convey an intention, but also to force someone to say something or perform an action. Humans use the act of speech to communicate feelings that seem to have a purpose. The objectives of the statement should be clearly stated to the audience. As a result, the speech might be approved, so there would be no miscommunication between both the speaker and the hearer when they conversed. According to Austin (1962) in his book *How to Do Things with Words*, a speaker can do three actions at the same time when delivering an utterance. These three actions are referred to locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

The illocutionary act is one of a component of the speech act that deals with the use of language in specific acts that clarify the meaning of a speaker's utterance. Austin (1969) state that Illocutionary act is a verbal act in which the speaker not only says or states something, but also asks someone else to do something depending on what the speaker state. It demonstrates that, sometimes there is a different meaning or the hidden meaning when the speaker says something. Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning*, there are five categories of illocutionary acts such as *assertive or representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative*. In this study, the researcher only focused on the directive illocutionary acts which is the commands that occur in the characters of the movie.

Commands in communication will be easily interpreted if they are in the form of an imperative sentence. However, problems can sometimes occur when spoken in the form of a statement or other communicative functions. If this situation occurs, it is possible to cause listeners misinterpret about what the speaker says. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985: 201) Commands required that the speaker be in a position of authority and not simply one of power, to direct someone by invoking a position of authority or power commits the speaker to not giving him the option of refusal. There are some reasons why the researcher study about *commands* in the directive illocutionary act. First, this directive illocutionary act is usually found in daily life. The second reason is that the directive illocutionary act allows people to learn how the speaker intends to desire his wishes for others. Misunderstandings are the most common source of directive illocutionary acts in daily life.

There are some previous study that analyzed about the directive illocutionary act. The first is an article conducted by Anda Ryan Syah (2014) on his journal with

title “Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Commands by the Main Character Despicable Me” Film”. The objectives of this study are to analysed the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in film “Despicable Me” and to identify the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in film “Despicable Me”. In analysing the data, this study used qualitative method. The researcher used a movie entitled *Despicable Me* as the data source. In this study, 37 data were found that contained commands in the directive illocutionary act. For the conclusion is analysed based on the data analyses.

The second is an article from Ni Made Putri Sugiantini (2021) with the tittle of the journal “An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Complex: Lockdown 2020 Movie”. This aims of this study is to describe the types of directive illocutionary act and to find out the most dominant directives speech act performed by the characters in *The Complex: Lockdown* movie. The researcher used observation method in collecting the data. In this study, *The Complex: Lockdown* movie was used as a data source. In this study, there were 4 types of directive illocutionary acts found, however, the most dominant data found were commands with the total number of the data was 27 data. In the conclusion, the researcher analyzed it based on the data analyses.

The last is an article from Jessica Angela Aziz (2017) with the title “Directive Illocutionary Acts by Mario Teguh in ‘Super Show’ Talk Show: A Pragmatics Study”. This research aims to describe and analyse the types of directive illocutionary acts and illocutionary function uttered by Mario Teguh in some videos of *Super Show* talk show. Qualitative research with descriptive analysis was applied in this study. The researchers used *Super Show* talk shows as a data source. In this study, the researcher found four types of directive illocutionary act, including commanding in it. There were 13 data from commanding obtained on the talk show.

In the research studies mentioned above, all of them have something in common with this article in which this study is studying about the types that exist in the directive illocutionary act. In previous studies, many researchers analyzed the directive illocutionary taken from podcasts, talk shows and novels. One of the media that analyzes the directive illocutionary act is Movie. Movies or commonly called as film, are a kind of visual communication in which moving images and music are used to convey or tell stories. In addition, movies are one of the popular media among young people or adults. Most people like to watch movies because some can describe life in our real life. There are also various types of films, such as horror, action, fantasy films, etc.

The researcher used a movie as a data source in this investigation. The film's title is *Jungle Cruise*, and it was directed by Jaume Collet-Serra. Three experts, Glenn Ficarra, John Requa, and Michael Green, wrote the screenplay. This film was released in the United States on July 30, 2021. Dwayne Johnson as Frank Wolff, Emily Blunt as Dr. Lyly, Jack Whitehall as McGregor Houghton, among other supporting characters featured in the movie. The researcher chose to analyze this film because it depicts the adventurous journey undertaken by Dr. Lily and her brother Macgregor in pursuit of the Tears of the Moon tree. This film also has a lot of directions occurs from the actors, so that made a lot of commands in the directive illocutionary acts discussed between the characters in this film.

Based on the phenomenon above, there are two problems formulated as follows, the first is how many commands in the directive illocutionary act are found in the *Jungle Cruise* movie? and the second is what are the meaning of the character's utterance in the *Jungle Cruise* movie?

Method

The data of this research was taken from the movie with the title *Jungle Cruise*. The director of this movie was Jaume Collet-Serra. Three professionals, Glenn Ficarra, John Requa, and Michael Green, wrote the screenplay for this American fantasy adventure film. In this film, every actor took the role of the data source. The film stars Dwayne Johnson as Frank, Emily Blunt as Dr. Lyly Houghton as a lady who was trying to uncover a mysterious flower with her brother, McGregor Houghton (Jack Whitehall), and any other supporting characters who are using directive illocutionary act. This movie was realized on 30 July 2021 with the duration of the film 1 hours 7 minutes. This movie is chosen because it has a substantial percentage of utterances made by characters that utilize a lot of directive illocutionary behavior in their conversation script.

The data for this study was gathered using an observational technique. The data collection process is divided into three steps. The first is taking the data by downloading the movie. The second is watching the movie to gain a strong understanding about the data. And the last is take a note the kinds of commands in the *Jungle Cruise* movie. The data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative technique. The data was evaluated one by one and some interpretations were given. In this research, there are two steps that must be completed in analyzing the data. First, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the writer evaluated the data included in the directive illocutionary act. Second, the writer used Halliday and Hassan's (1989) theory to evaluate the meanings of the utterances that belong to the commands in the directive illocutionary acts. The research was presented only in informal forms. In the movie *Jungle Cruise*, the Informal technique was provided in narrative form to clarify the implications of the directive illocutionary acts. The strategy employed here aided the study in resolving the study's problem and was provided as a result

Result and Discussion

Based on the previous problem of the study, in this part discussed commands of the Directive illocutionary act that occurs between the characters in the *Jungle Cruise* movie. There are 39 data found containing Commands in the directive illocutionary acts which performed by the characters in the *Jungle Cruise* movie. The analysis of the data is presented by showing the dialogue of the movie and the utterance that contain commands in the directive illocutionary act are presented in bold style. The meanings of the character's utterances in the *Jungle Cruise* movie were addressed by discussing the context of the situation proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1989).

Commands in the Directive Illocutionary Act

Commands required that the speaker be in a position of authority and not simply one of power, to direct someone by invoking a position of authority or power commits the speaker to not giving him the option of refusal. (Searle and Vanderveken: 1985: 201)

Datum 1

Frank : **Hey! Hey! Hands on the boat!** know this about the jungle, everything that you see wants to kill you, and can.

(*Jungle Cruise* 00:12:56)

Refer to the data above, it can be categorized into *Command* in the directive illocutionary act since the speaker intends the hearer to do something based on what the speaker wants. In the conversation above, Frank gave a command to the passenger to keep her hand on the boat.

The field of the context of the situation above happened in the Amazon river, in the morning. The atmosphere is bright. At that time, Frank became a skipper and was hired by a group of visitors. On the way there was a guest who was curious about a tree and wanted to touch it, but Frank forbade it because the trees around the amazon forest were very poisonous. The tenor happened between Frank and a guest. Frank is the skipper and this guest is someone who's hired Frank as the skipper. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and he used a slightly high voice with a firm expression. The speaker expected the listener to stay away from the plants around them.

From the explanation of the context situation above, the meaning of the speaker's utterance means that the speaker intends for the hearer to do something, which is that she should stay away from the tree around and couldn't touch them because that is really dangerous. The utterance delivered by Frank could not be refused by the hearer because he also has the biggest authority in this conversation.

Datum 2

McGregor : A little bit more fear just came out.

Dr. Lily : **shut up!**

McGregor : Ouch

(*Jungle Cruise* 00:25:00)

Based on the bold utterance that produce by Dr. Lily above refers to *Command* since the speaker used her authority to make the hearer to do something as what the speaker wants. Dr. Lily gave a command to make McGregor keep silent.

The field in the context of the situation happened in the restaurant, in the afternoon. The atmosphere is quite bright but the situation is a bit tense. At that time, a tiger entered the restaurant and scared all the customers there. Dr. Lily tried to be alert, McGregor accidentally chimed about his fear. The tenor happened between Dr. Lily and McGregor. Dr. Lily is McGregor's older sister. The mode based on the bold sentence above used imperative sentences with a firm voice and a serious expression.

In this context, the speaker expected that the listener is able to remain silent in those situation.

The commands that produced by Dr. Lily as the speaker has the meaning where the speaker made the hearer to do something by telling him to shut up. This kind of directive illocutionary act that produced by Dr. Lily could not be refused by the hearer because she has the biggest authority. In this case, the speaker not only told the hearer to keep silent but also she wanted the hearer to always think positively because a tiger itself could feel fear from humans.

Datum 3

Prince Joachim : **Sink them and we can recover the arrowhead from the bottom of the river! Load torpedoes.**

Man1 : Load torpedoes!

Man2 : Torpedo in. Closing the hatch!

(Jungle Cruise 00:35:17)

The bold utterances above can be categorized into *Command* in the directive illocutionary act since the speaker uses his authority to make the hearer do some act as the speaker wants. Prince Joachim commands to his guard to load the torpedoes.

Based on the theory context of the situation, the field happened at the Amazon river, in the evening and the situation is quite tense. At that time, Prince Joachim with his aides tried to catch the ship on which Dr. Lily had brought the arrowhead. But during the pursuit she could not be caught, finally Prince Joachim decided to fire torpedoes. The tenor occurs between Prince Joachim and his aides. In this scene, Prince Joachim has the biggest authority to command the aides because he is the leader. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and when delivered the utterance Prince Joachim used a high tone with a serious expression on his face. In this case, the speaker expected that their aides could block them from the river.

This kind of directive illocutionary act that was produced by Prince Joachim as the speaker has the meaning where the speaker made the hearer do something by command the hearer to load the torpedoes. In this case, the speaker not only wants them to load the torpedoes but also he wants them to block them and then catch Dr. Lily. In this context the aides could not refuse what the speaker wanted because Prince Joachim has the highest authority here. Based on the conversation and the meaning that was found, the utterance spoken by Prince Joachim can be indicated as a successful command utterance because, the aides as the hearer can fulfil what the speaker's command.

Datum 4

Frank : You sure you're up for this, ants?

Dr. Lily : **Just drive the boat, Skippy.**

(Jungle Cruise 00:50:05)

The bold utterance above shows that the sentence is very clearly categorized into *Command* since the speaker makes someone do something according to what she wants. In this scene, Dr. Lily has the highest authority because she is the one who hired Frank as a skipper.

The field based on the theory of the context of the situation occurred in the Amazon river, in the morning before noon. At that time, they were about to set off towards the search for the Tears of the Moon tree, but the current was very strong. The tenor occurred between Frank and Dr. Lily, Frank are skippers hired by Dr. Lily. The mode based on the bolded word above uses imperative sentences and when delivering her speech, she uses a slightly high voice mode with a slightly frightened expression. The speaker expected that he could follow her lead.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that there is a meaning from what the speaker uttered, which is to make the hearer do something according to what she wants. In this case, the speaker not only tell the hearer to drive the boat, but she gave a command to make the speaker aware with the flow of the river.

Datum 5

MacGregor: Merrily, Merrily, Merrily, Merrily. Life is but a dream you're meant to join in on the second verse.

: I'll do it again, shall I?

: Row, row, row....

Sam : **I'm begging you, stop!**

(*Jungle Cruise* 01:24:57)

Based on the conversation above, it can be concluded that the speaker's utterance is clearly *commanded* since the speaker which is Sam told McGregor to stop singing. In this scene Sam has the authority to make him stop singing, because she is the leader of the Puca Michuna tribe.

The field occurs in the afternoon on the Amazon river. At that time, Sam and McGregor had to return to the Puca tribe's house using a small boat, on the way he kept singing and couldn't be silent, which made Sam feel annoyed. The tenor in the conversation above occurs between Sam and McGregor. The mode of the speaker utterance used an imperative sentence and in a slightly loud voice with a fierce expression. The speaker's utterances were expected that the listener is able to follow his wishes which are quiet and not talk too much.

The meanings of the speaker were found based on the theory context of the situation above. The bold sentence above shows that the speaker which is Sam told McGregor to stop. This type of directive illocutionary act, which is produced by Sam as the speaker, is not just telling, but has a meaning where the listener must take an action by closing his mouth and stopping talking. The speaker gave the command to the listener to stop talking because Sam felt dizzy and annoyed with McGregor's babbling. Sam as the speaker was in a position of authority so McGregor could not refuse her command.

Datum 6

Dr. Lily : I'll take that petal now. "under the crying moon..."

Prince Joachim: **We must pluck the petals before it sets. Go! Hurry!**

(*Jungle Cruise* 01:43:04)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that the speaker's utterance is classified into *Command* since the speaker above want to hearer to do something. The speaker's utterance, which is Prince Joachim toward his guard was in order to make the hearer go faster.

The context of situation which is field happened in the cave where the tree of the Tears of the Moon is. The situation is quite tense because the moon will disappear. At that time, Dr. Lily succeeded in making the flower bloom. The moon that appeared that night, little by little began to disappear which made Prince Joachim annoyed. Then he ordered his aides to stretch the rope so that Dr. Lily could take the flower. The tenor from the conversation above occurs between Prince Joachim, Dr. Lily and his guard. In this case, Prince Joachim is angry while Dr. Lily is his prisoner so here Prince Joachim has the authority to rule Dr. Lily or his aides. The mode from the conversation above used an imperative sentence and when he delivered his speech he used a high tone with a serious expression on his face. The speaker expects that his guard can hurry up.

The meaning from the explanation of Context situation above is the speaker wants the hearer to do something by immediately tying the rope to the tree. In this case, he gave a command to his guards to hook it up immediately, this was because the moon was disappearing. Therefore, if he did not hook it up soon enough, the Tears of the Moon tree would die and the flowers would no longer bloom.

Datum 7

Frank : Aguirre!

Aguirre: Francisco has the petal!

: **Stop him.**

(Jungle cruise 01:47:04)

Based on the theory of directive illocutionary act, the speaker's utterance which is Aguirre can be categorized as *command* since the speaker tells his guard to stop Frank. In this scene, the speaker has the authority to give a command because he is the prince or the leader.

From the conversation above, the field happened inside the cave, where the tree of Tears of the Moon is. The situation is quite tense because Aguirre tried to catch Frank. At that time, the tree of Tears of the Moon died because the moon was disappearing. Dr. Lily only found one flower that was still alive, she gave it to Frank. That is why Aguirre instructed his guard to catch Frank. The tenor from the conversation above occurred between Frank, Aguirre and his soldiers. Frank or Francisco used to be Aguirre's soldiers but because Frank betrayed him then he wasn't cursed like Aguirre and the other soldiers, while Aguirre was the leader of these soldiers. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and in performing his speech he used a high tone with a serious expression. In this scene, the speaker expected that his soldiers could catch Frank and get the flower.

The meanings from the speaker utterance above were found based on the context of the situation above. The bold utterance above which produced by Aguirre as the speaker was told the soldiers to make Frank stop. The utterances that uttered by Aguirre not only tell the soldiers but also to command the soldiers to take the flower

that was carried by Frank, because the flower is really important for them. In this case, Aguirre was in the position of an authority because he is the leader, so they could not refuse his command.

Datum 8

Dr. Lily : Frank, for goodness' sake!
Frank : I got it, I got it.
Dr. Lily : **Turn now! Turn now! Turn now!**
Frank : I got it all under control, Pants.

(Jungle Cruise 01:56:46)

The conversation occurs above can be categorized into *Command* since the speaker intends the hearer to do something regarding what she wants. In this case, the speaker which is Dr. Lily has the biggest authority to give a command to the hearer.

The context of the situation which is The field takes place in the morning in London. The weather was quite sunny and the situation was a little tense. At that time Frank went with Dr. Lily to London. At that time, he did not know how to drive a car, so he had to be trained by Dr. Lily, however it became a little bit tense because Frank lost control of the car. The tenor occurs between Dr. Lily and Frank. Dr. Lily is someone who stayed in London and Frank is the new arrival there. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and in delivering her utterance she used a high tone voice with a tense expression on her face. By delivering those utterances, the speaker expected that the hearer can follow her lead.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that there is a meaning from what the speaker uttered, which is to make the hearer to do something according from what she wants. In this case, the speaker not only told the hearer to control the handlebar, but she gave a command to make the speaker aware about the pedestrians there.

Conclusion

The data from the command which one of the kinds of directive illocutionary act in the characters of *Jungle Cruise* movie was examined using Searle and Vanderveken theory (1985). Based on the discussion from the previous chapter, there were 39 data found used command in the directive illocutionary act. The total number of the data found in this movie were 39 data. The story of the movie has a lot of directive illocutionary because it was about an adventure journey which made a lot of a direction, but this movie mostly also about commanding someone a question to the conflict of the movie which is it made an action in the character's utterance. This study also aimed in analysed the meaning of the character's utterances. To analysed the meaning, this study used the theory context of the situation that proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1989). There were three component of the theory context of the situation, included Field, Tenor and Mode. The field means what is happening, the tenor refers to the who is the participant in the conversation, and the mode refers to what part the language is playing. The results of this analysis show that humans not only use utterances to communicate, but also to convey their desire.

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