



## Directives Function on the *UP* Movie

Ni Kadek Yuni Ernayanti<sup>1</sup>, I Dewa Ayu Devi Maharani Santika<sup>2</sup>, Ni Wayan Suastini<sup>3</sup>

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

Correspondence email: [yunierna1406@gmail.com](mailto:yunierna1406@gmail.com),  
[devimaharanisantika@unmas.ac.id](mailto:devimaharanisantika@unmas.ac.id) , [wayaneni28@yahoo.com](mailto:wayaneni28@yahoo.com)

### Abstract

Speech act is the part of people utterances. In order to make the hearer to do the what the speaker wants, directives type of illocutionary act can be used to this situation. This study used the theory proposed by Yule (1996) about the types of illocutionary act in ordered to answer the first problem. Meanwhile to answer the second problem this study used the theory meaning that proposed by Leech (1981) and the theory proposed by Halliday (1989) about the context of situation. This study were used the descriptive qualitative method. There are 16 directives data that were analyzed in this study. According to the analysis there are 13(18,25%) in the function of commanding, 1(6,25%) data in the function of orders, 1(6,25%) data in the function of requests and 1(6,25%) in the function of suggestion. The result of this study showed that the function of command became the most dominant expression that used by the character's utterance on the *UP* movie. Besides that there are four types of meaning that found on the character's utterance which conduct of the directives types of illocutionary act on the *UP* movie. Those data are included 10 (62,5%) data of conceptual meaning, 4(25%) data of connotative meaning, 1(6,25%) data of social meaning and 1(6,25%) data of thematic meaning.

**Key words:** *Illocutionary act, Implied Meaning, UP Movie*

### Abstrak

*Speech Act* merupakan bagian dari ungkapan seseorang. *Speech Act* bertujuan untuk membuat pendengar melakukan apa yang diinginkan oleh pembicara, directives dalam illokusi dapat digunakan dalam situasi ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) yang menjelaskan tentang jenis-jenis tindakan illokusi, teori ini digunakan untuk menjawab permasalahan pertama. Sementara itu untuk menjawab permasalahan kedua penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Leech (1981) teori ini memaparkan tentang makna yang tersirat serta menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday (1989) yang menjelaskan tentang konteks situasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dekriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 16 data yang telah dianalisis. Hasil dari analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 13(18,25%) yang berfungsi sebagai *commanding*, 1(6,25%) data yang berfungsi sebagai *orders*, 1(6,25%) data yang berfungsi sebagai requests dan 1(6,25%) yang berfungsi sebagai *suggestion*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian directives merupakan data yang paling

dominan digunakan dalam ungkapan karakter di film *UP*. Disamping itu terdapat empat makna yang tersirat yang ditemukan dalam ungkapan karakter- karakter di film *UP*. Data yang termasuk didalamnya yaitu 10 (62,5%) data *conceptual meaning*, 4(25%) data *connotative meaning*, 1(6,25%) data *social meaning* dan 1(6,25%) data *thematic meaning*

**Kata kunci:** *Tindakan illokusi, Directives, makna tersirat.*

## **Introduction**

The crucial aspect that involves in every conversation actually are the speaker and the hearer. In order to make the conversation to run efficiently, the listener must be able to interpret the meaning conveyed by the speaker. There is a study that could assist some people better understand the languages, particularly the context that appears in that situation of language use. There are many studies that discuss about language, such as pragmatics, which studies the utterances of the language that appear by the speaker. According to Yule (1996, p. 3) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and perceived by a listener (or reader). The pragmatics study is concerned with the knowledge of meaning that is shared by the speaker or even the writer and then be assumed by the hearer or reader. In the pragmatics study, there is an aspect that is deeply concerned with the hidden meaning of each sentence that is uttered by the speaker, which is referred to as the speech act.(Yule, Pragmatics, 1996).

Speech acts is the performing action when there was an utterance about something (Austin, 1962). Speech act happen when the sentence that utter by the speaker in terms of what the speaker expected to convey then the audiences will represent the meaning of an utterance (Yule, p. 133). The utterance that produced the action which performs in three different levels, the first is Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary Act (Yule, 1996, p. 48). According to Yule (1966 : 53) there are five types of Illocutionary act such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives.

There are five types of illocutionary act that proposed by Yule (1996) which are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives. Declarations is the type of speech act that change the world via the utterances, Representatives is the kinds of speech act that state the speaker believes to the case or not, while the Expressives is the type of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Directives is the kind of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something and Commissives is the type of speech acts that he speaker use to commit about some future action. Those types of illocutionary acts were used to convey the speaker's intention in particular utterances which commonly some people was not delivered the messages directly.

The illocutionary act classifications could be found both in daily conversation also in the movies. Movie or motion film, are a type of visual communication which employments moving pictures and sound to

tell stories or instruct people about something (Aikaterine, 2022). The most often types of illocutionary act that appear on the movie is directives speech act. Furthermore this study focused on identifying and analysed the directives types of illocutionary act found on the *UP* movie based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996). Besides that this study also analysed the meaning that conducted on utterances that consist of the illocutionary act by using the theory proposed from Leech (1981). Furthermore that necessary to know the context of situation in order to analysed the implied meaning on the utterances. According to Halliday (1989) “context of situation is the immediate environment in which a text is actually functioning which use to explain why certain things have been said or written on the particular occasion and what else might have been said or written that was not”. This means that the content of situation is used to explaining the things which is said based on the setting of the story or place in the movie such where it take place, when that things occurred and who involved in the story also what is the function of the language. Furthermore the aimed of this study is to expand the knowledge based about the usage of illocutionary acts especially the directives function which could be able to maintain the conversation in convey the speakers intention and help the people to get better understanding in interpreted the speakers intention.

According to Ariesta and SimatUPang ( Ariesta & Simatupang , 2019) on their study entitled *The Illocutionary Acts in the Movie The Death Cure: Pragmatics Study*” stated that illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of utterance. In their study there were 5 types of illocutionary found which consisted of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. The most common types of illocutionary acts found on the *The Illocutionary Acts in the Movie The Death Cure: Pragmatics Study*” is expressives. That means that some people would like to express their feeling through the intention by the expressives type of illocutionary acts ( Ariesta & Simatupang , 2019).

(Baok , Jayantini, & Maharani Santika, 2021) this study aimed to describe the types of illocutionary act as well as the function of illocutionary act. In their research entitled “*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Hillary Clinton’s Speech*” there were four types of illocutionary act found on the Hillary Clinton’s Speech which included assertive, directives, commissives, and expressives. Assertive was become the most dominant types that found on the Hillary Clinton’s Speech. In addition the most frequent function on the illocutionary act found on the Hillary Clinton’s Speech is Convivial.

In the study of language, what people do by saying something is called speech act. Speech acts is not only found in everyday life but also in the film (Ramayanti & Marlina). Thus, this study is concern about the types of speech acts produced by the main character in the *Sherk* Movie. Furthermore there were four illocutionary acts found in that movie which included of directives, representatives, expressives and commissives. In addition the most dominant types of illocutionary used is directives that means that some of the characters on the *Sherk* movie express their intention using directives types and some of the character want the other character to do something (Ramayanti & Marlina).

Based on Riskiyah & Marlina (2021) stated that illocutionary acts are the acts of doing something, it certainly has a meaning of what he or she said. Illocutionary acts can be seen in the movie because there are so many utterances that contain illocutionary act which uttered by the movie characters. Furthermore this research is concerns to find out the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in the script of the Lion King Movie. In their research five types of illocutionary act are found such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Thus the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used is representatives. This means the Lion King movie's writer make the main character "Simba" as the main character use a lot of representative in order to inform or sate something to other character.

(Mustofia & Putra, 2021) in their study entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act In Oz The Great and Powerful Movie*" found there are five types of illocutionary act such as assertive, directives, expressive, commissive and declarative, these types found based on 55 utterances. Furthermore the most frequent illocutionary act is directives because the main character of "*Oz the Great and Powerful Movie*" express many words directly such ordering, commanding, requesting and warning.

## **Method**

This study was conducting the library research method in collecting the data. This study was used the *UP* movie as the data source, regarding there were a lot of illocutionary can be found on the *UP* movie. The observation with no participant was used as the methodology such search and downloading the movie, watching the movie and taking note the utterances that conducted with the illocutionary act then classifying the data based on the directives types of illocutionary acts, then identifying the function of each directives types that found on the *UP* movie. The data was analysed descriptively by using three theories. First the theory proposed by Yule (1996) used to analysed the types of illocutionary act, second the theory from Leech (1981) to analysed the implied meaning on the illocutionary act found on the utterances of the characters then third supporting by the theory from Halliday (1989) which used to analysed the context of situation in order to know the implied meaning that conducted in the utterances that consists of illocutionary act that found on the *UP* movie.

## **Result and Discussion**

The finding of this research showed that there are 16 directives data of illocutionary acts that found on the *UP* movie. This study only focused in analyzed directives function based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996) also the meaning that found on the directives types based on the theory proposed by Leech (1981)

## Result

Table 3.1 Directives Types of Illocutionary Acts Found on The *UP* Movie

Directives type of Illocutionary Acts Found	Amount	Percentage (100%)
Command	13	81,25%
Orders	1	6,25%
Requests	1	6,25%
Suggestions	1	6,25%
Total	16	100%

Therefore, based on the table above from the four types of directives, the act of commanding is mostly used by the speakers on the movie. This is due to the characters; an elderly man and a boy, as well as the story of the movie about the adventure of the two characters to an unknown area. This means that the characters in the *UP* movie usually try to tell someone else to do something as in giving command rather than order, request, and suggestion.

Table 3.2 Types of Meaning Found on Directives Speech Acts on the *UP* Movie

Types of Meaning Found on Directives Speech Acts on the <i>UP</i> Movie	Amount	Percentage (100%)
Conceptual Meaning	10	62,5%
Connotative meaning	4	25%
Social Meaning	1	6,25%
Thematic meaning	1	6,25%
Total	16	100%

From the seven types of meaning, there are only four types of meaning that found on the directives data of the illocutionary acts on the *UP* movie. Thus, there are only four data are described on the table above. Those data are included 10(62,5%) data of conceptual meaning, 4(25%) data of connotative meaning, 1(6,25%) data of social meaning, 1(6,25%) data of thematic meaning.

As presented on the table 3.2, conceptual meaning appears as the most dominant types of meaning conducted in the directives types of illocutionary act on the *UP* movie. Since that can be seen that the speakers commonly use the expression that deliver with the literal meaning or the denotative meaning to convey the messages.

## Discussion

This part presented the analysis of the data which presented by showing the dialogue of the characters in the movie that contained with directives types of illocutionary acts, then describe the function of the directives illocutionary acts also describing the context of situation to support the analysis of the implied meaning. Furthermore the utterances that conducted with directives illocutionary acts in dialogue are presented in bold and italic form. There is only directives type of illocutionary acts discussed. The analysis of the data can be seen as follows.

### *Directives*

According to Yule (1996) on the book entitled “*Pragmatics*” explained that directives are those kind of speech acts which speakers use to get someone else to do something. The expression that included such commands, orders, requests and suggestion. In using the directives the speakers attempt to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). The analysis of the directives data can be seen as follow.

#### **Data 1**

Russell : ***Look! There He is!***

Dug : Point!

Fredricksen: Hey, That’s my food ***get out of my roof!***

(Minute 49:27:00)

The above conversation took place inside of the forest which near to the Paradise Falls. At that time Russell realized that the giant Bird has gone Russell asked Dug to help Russell to find out the bird, few minutes later Russell saw the bird on the roof of Fredricksen’s house to find out some food. Meanwhile Fredricksen told the bird to get out from there. On the conversation above can be seen Russell and Fredricksen as the speaker while Dug as the hearer. The utterance above is spoken monolog to give command to other to do something.

This conversation can be classified as directives speech act in the function of commanding because that can be seen from the sentence “***Look! There He is!***” Russell gave command to Fredricksen and Dug to look at the top of the roof because the giant Bird was *UP* there on the roof. In addition, Fredricksen gave command to the giant Bird to get out of the roof than can be seen on the phrase “***get out of my roof!***”. Moreover based on the utterances “***Look! There He is!***” belongs to the conceptual meaning since the expression consist the literal meaning told Fredricksenan and Dug to see the bird either with the phrase “***get out of my roof!***” also consist of the conceptual meaning since that phrase literally such give command to the giant Bird to get out of the roof

#### **Data 2**

Dug : May I take your bird back to camp as my prisoner?

Fredricksen : Yes, Yes take it. ***And on the way learn how to bark like a real dog!***

Dug : I can bark ( Dug barking) and there's howling (Dug :howling)

(Minute 41: 35)

The utterances above was took place in the middle of the forest, while walking trough the forest Fredricksen and Russell found a smart dog which named Dug by the owner. Dug can talk as a human because he uses a machine which attached to his collar. At that time Dug was walking around the forest to find out the giant bird which name was Kevin and unexpectedly Dug met with two human they were Russell and Fredricksen which came together with the bird. Few minutes after talked to Russell, Fredricksen were continued the step forward and Dug was following on back but while Fredricksen was walking he gives such suggestion and advice to Dug on the sentence “ ***and on the way learn how to bark like a real dog!*** Based on the conversation above the speaker is Fredricksen and Dug was as the hearer. The utterances above is spoken monolog in relevant activity to give suggestion to other.

The data above include to the directives speech act in the function of giving suggestion. That can be shown on the phrase “ ***and on the way learn how to bark like a real dog!***” therefore that expression shown Fredricksen gave such suggestion and advise to Dug to speak or barked like a normal dog like inn general. The data above consists of conceptual meaning since the expression “ ***And on the way learn how to bark like a real dog!***” that litterally express the meaning about acting like a normal dog as usual.

### Data 3

Fredricksen : For the love of Pete Go on into the bushes and do your :business

Russell : Okay! ***Here! Hold my stuff!***

(Minute 35:22:00)

Through the data above that could be seen the conversation was happened on the way in the middle of the forest which near to the Paradise Falls. At that time Russell wants to go back and begging to the Fredricksen to stop for a while, then after few times Fredricksen stopped and was told Russell to go to the bushes and do his business. Without thought too much Russell was going back. On that conversation Russell is as the speaker and Fredricksen's the hearer. Meanwhile the conversation above is spoken monolog in order to give command about something.

The data above can be classified into directives speech act in the function of give command to the other. That can be seen on the phrase “***Here! Hold my stuff!***”

This phrase refers to Fredricksen which uttered by Russell. He told Fredricksen to hold his stuff while Russell went to the bushes. Meanwhile the data above belong to the conceptual meaning since the phrase “*Here! Hold my stuff!*” has a literal meaning to tell or give command to Fredricksen to hold all of the Russell stuffs while he went back.

#### Data 4

Fredricksen : Come on, *Russell would you hurry it up?*  
Russell : I’m tired. And my knee hurts  
Fredricksen : Which knee?

(Minute 34:47:00)

The data above was took place in the middle of the forest which almost near to the Paradise Falls, that data happened on the way to get to the destination. At that time after Russell and Fredricksen walked a couple of time also with the flouted house which tied on them, and Fredricksen was giving order to Russell to hurry up meanwhile Russell felt so tired. Through the data above the speaker on that conversation was Fredricksen and Russell as the hearer. The data above was spoken monolog in relevant activity which order someone else to do something.

Moreover trough the utterances that uttered by Fredricksen on the sentence “*Russell would you hurry it up?*” it can be classified into the directives speech acts which the function to giving an order about something that could be seen from the word “*would you*” which showing the expression of ordering about something to someone else. The sentence “*Russell would you hurry it up?*” refers to the Russell which means that Fredricksen wanted Russell to move or step faster. Besides that trough the conversation above consisted of the conceptual meaning. Since the sentence “*Russell would you hurry it up?*” literally has the real meaning of requesting to Russell to step faster.

#### Data 5

Fredricksen : It just a weird trick or something. Let’s get to the falls  
Dug : *Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh  
:please be :my prisoner!*

(Minutes 41:58:00)

The utterance above was happened in the forest that near to the Paradise Falls. On the way to the Paradise Falls Fredricksen and Russell either with the giant bird have just met with Dug. Russell and Fredricksen just surprised to see the dog which named Dug could be spoken as human being. Dug uttered that he had a mission to find a giant bird from the owner, few minutes after Dug met with the bird and was not realized Dug can saw the bird from closer. Since Dug met the



giant bird Dug has been requesting the giant bird became Dug's prisoner all the time on the way to the Paradise Falls. The speaker on the conversation above was Dug and Fredricksen as the hearer. The conversation above is spoken monolog in relevant activity which uttered the speaker intention to request about something.

Thus the utterances above can be classified into the directives speech act which the function of requesting, since the expression "*Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh please be my prisoner!*" that express about the speaker intention in order to request something. The word "*Please*" which expressed repeatedly that indicated with how someone ask for request about something. Furthermore the meaning consisted on the conversation above was conceptual meaning since the phrase "*Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh please be my prisoner!*" that literally shown the meaning that the dog literally requested to the bird became Dug's prisoner.

## Conclusion

This study analyzed the function of the directives types of illocutionary acts and the implied meaning of the illocutionary act that found on the utterances that uttered by the characters on the *UP* movie. The characters on the *UP* movie used the kinds of directives in order to give such command, order, request and suggestion. Moreover directives in the function of commanding in the percentage of 11(81,25%) data is the most dominant function that used by the characters on the *UP* movie since the genre of the movie is comedy dramatic cartoon movie which commonly uses this act in order to get someone to do something. For the meaning of directives utterances, the most dominant types of meanings is conceptual meaning, by 10 (62,5%) data of conceptual meaning. The other types are 4(25%) data of connotative meaning, 1(6,25%) data of social meaning, 1(6,25%) data of thematic meaning.

Thus since the movie has a target or range which was purposed for the children so that easier to assume when the characters convey the intention or message by the literal meaning. Therefore, in order to maintain the conversation going well that is important to know context of the situation before assumed the meaning that consist on the utterances which utter by the speakers.

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