

## SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCE IN *UP* MOVIE

Analisis Tindak Tutur Pada Ungkapan Toko Utama Di Film *Up*

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### **Abstract**

*This research focused on directive speech acts in main character's utterance in UP movie. the problems of this research are: what types of directive illocutionary acts are applied in UP movie, which type is mostly dominant in the main character's utterance in UP movie. meanwhile, the objectives of the research are: to identify the type of directive illocutionary acts in main character's utterance in UP movie, to identify mostly dominant in main character's utterance in UP movie. the researcher used theory by Searle (1979) to analyze the data. This research used a qualitative method. The researcher found 93 data type of directive speech act from main character's utterance in UP movie, there are: (35) ask, (11) request, (24) order, (7) forbid, (11) suggest, and (5) warn. Conclusion, the most dominant types that uttered in this research is ask type.*

*Keywords: Speech acts, Directive speech act, movie.*

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini berfokus pada tindak tutur direktif dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film *UP*. masalah penelitian ini adalah: jenis tindak ilokusi direktif apa yang diterapkan dalam film *UP*, jenis mana yang paling dominan dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film *UP*. sedangkan tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak ilokusi direktif dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film *UP*, untuk mengidentifikasi sebagian besar tuturan yang dominan dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film *UP*. peneliti menggunakan teori Searle (1979) untuk menganalisis data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Peneliti menemukan 93 jenis data tindak tutur direktif dari tuturan tokoh utama dalam film *UP*, yaitu: (35) bertanya, (11) meminta, (24) memerintahkan, (7) melarang, (11) menyarankan, dan (5) memperingatkan. Kesimpulannya, tipe yang paling dominan diucapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah tipe bertanya.

Kata kunci: Tindak tutur, Tindak tutur direktif, film.

### **INTRODUCTION**

People need to interact with one another since they are social beings. To express themselves, their thoughts, their opinions, or their feelings to others, people need to use language. Understanding one another requires communication. Language can also be

seen of as a tool, one that is employed to accomplish particular objectives. Language use is a meaningful activity that has implications for the speaker, the listener, and the dialogue in which it is used. This viewpoint on language is entirely different. What a speaker means when he says something can only be deduced from the context (Holtgraves, 2008, p. 5). People need language as a tool to communicate with one another. In order to connect and share information, humans need to use language. Therefore, language can connect verbally with everyone's mind. Linguistics is a field of study used to understand more about language.

The study of language is known as linguistics. It includes the research of linguistic context, structure, and meaning. Two aspects of linguistics research that focus on language meaning are semantics and pragmatics. The meaning of words within a text is semantics' primary concern, whereas the meaning of words in context is pragmatics' main focus. While utterances are the focus of pragmatics studies, sentences are the focus of semantics research. Pragmatics is a more complicated subject of semantics that needs further research.

In general, pragmatic phenomena are concerned with facts that are created through language use. It is discussed in the pragmatics discipline of study known as speech acts. An utterance occurs when people are speaking to one another. An utterance is something that is said by another person. An utterance is performed when speaking not just to explain things but also to carry out activities. Therefore, with that statement, people often take out an action, which is referred to as a speech act. The concept behind speech acts is that positive types of acts, such as making comments, asking questions, giving commands, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, applauding, etc., are the minimum unit of human communication rather than a sentence or other expression. A speaker typically carries out one or more of those acts by saying one or more phrases; however, the act itself shouldn't necessarily be mistaken with the sentence or other expression used to carry out the act (Searle, *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*, 1980).

The three types of acts that make up a speech act are illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary. Illocutionary acts are taken into account since they are a crucial component of the speech acts theory because they deal with the activity the speaker takes to produce an utterance. In general, the illocutionary act demonstrates how the entire remark should be interpreted in the context of the dialogue. It is directly connected to the speaker's intentions as they are being expressed through speech. Illocutionary acts fall under specific classifications. According to Searle, there are five sorts of illocutionary acts: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives (Searle, *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*, 1980). There is one of category from illocutionary act that will use in this research that type is directive.

Directive relates to an expression used to ask someone to do something or state what the speaker wants. Illocutionary speech acts classified as directive are those in which the speaker makes an effort to persuade the listener to take action (Huang, 2007). It is possible to define the directive illocutionary act as an utterance made by the speakers to compel the hearer to perform an action on their condition. There are several commonly used types of English directive type are ask, request, order, forbid, suggest, warn (Vanderken, 1985). A movie is chosen by the researcher to be the subject of analysis. The researcher is interested in using John R. Searle's theory of directive illocutionary acts to analyze directive illocutionary acts in a movie. The movie *UP* is the subject of the researcher's research.

The *UP* movie is the subject of the aim of research because it has a lot of directive illocutionary acts in its dialogue, which make them an useful source of information for this analysis. For the mentioned reason, this study will concentrate on the directive illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in the film *UP*.

## METHOD

The descriptive qualitative research method is used in this research. According to John W. Creswell, exploratory qualitative research is used by researchers to explore further into a subject. The results of a qualitative methods are descriptive. In that case, data is reported in words (typically the participant's words) or visuals rather than numbers (Creswell, 2014). There is a purpose of descriptive research, The description of a phenomena and its aspects is one of the objectives of descriptive research (Nassaji, 2015).

Based on the previous statement, this research applies a descriptive qualitative approach since it studied the main character's utterances from the movie *UP* to find directive illocutionary acts and find which directive type was more commonly utilized using John R. Searle's theory.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data from main character's utterance in *UP* movie, the researcher has found 93 data: (35) ask, (11) request, (24) order, (7) forbid, (11) suggest, and (5) warn. Conclusion. From the 93 data, the researcher found ask was the most dominant type that applied from main character's utterance in *UP* movie.

No.	Types of directive Illocutionary Act	Amount of Data
1.	Asking	35
2.	Request	11
3.	Order	24

4.	Forbid	7
5.	Suggest	11
6.	Warn	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>

### ASK

When the speaker is posing a question to the listener, this kind is utilized. Asking can be used to acquire confirmation, information, and affirmation. The hearer can respond by answering yes or no, or they can respond by explaining or providing further information.

#### DATA 1

Carl: *"What are you doing out here, kid?"*  
(00:24:39,478 --> 00:24:41,479)

Carl Fredricksen made the choice to use his house, which was tied with balloons, to fly to Paradise Falls. This sentence was uttered by Carl Fredricksen while he was seeing Paradise Falls and enjoying his flying home. He heard someone knock on the door twice as he was just sitting on the sofa. Confused as to who it was, he opened the door. Carl Fredricksen asked Russell, who was standing in front of the door, "What are you doing out here, kid?". Even before to that, Carl Fredricksen asked Russell to search for a snipe (an animal like a bird). Russell discovered a snipe under Carl's house, although it was more like a rat with a long tail than a bird.

The question "What are you doing out here, kid?" was directed, and the ask-type utterance was detected because Carl asked Russel what he was doing in front of his house when the house was in the air, and Russel responded by providing further details and facts.

### REQUEST

A request is a directive expression that can potentially be rejected. The hearer has the option of granting or rejecting a request. Request is a form of directive communication that expresses the speaker's desire for the listener to take an action.

#### DATA 2

Carl: *"Would you do me a favor and take this?"*  
(00:20:46,829 --> 00:20:49,122)

Carl Fredericksen made a mistake in this moment when he hit the worker with his cane, resulted in the worker bleeding and Carl being sued by the company. Carl should leave his home and go to a retirement community as a consequence. In the morning, Carl

was picked up by two people and sent to a retirement community, but before leaving his home, he asked the driver to bring his bag so he could say goodbye to the house.

It is evident from Carl's statement, "Would you do me a favor and take this?" Because he asked the man to bring his suitcase before leaving his house and the man agreed, it was determined that it was a direction and that the type described was a request.

## **ORDER**

When giving an order, the speaker instructs the listener to carry out a specific task. Since ordering is more powerful than telling, there is typically a bigger status difference between the speaker and the hearer.

DATA 3

Carl: "*You come down here right now!*"  
(00:39:26,030 --> 00:39:28,282)

In this scene, Russell saw a large, colorful bird while peeing in a bush. After giving the bird some chocolate and naming him Kevin, the two became friends. Russell told Carl that Kevin liked chocolate and that he had found a snipe. Carl was surprised to learn that the snipe is a large and strange bird. Carl refused Russell's request to keep Kevin and accompany them as Paradise fall, instead trying to sell Kevin. Carl was upset and told Kevin to leave when he suddenly climbed the house and started eating the balloons.

The utterance "You come down here right now!" was directive, and the type indicated was order, because Carl ordered "You come down here right now!" to Kevin in order for him not to eat the balloons, and Kevin did it directly.

## **FORBID**

Forbid is a negative kind of ordering that prevents the hearer from doing something. The forbidding is a style of directive illocutionary in which the speaker directs the listener not to do something.

DATA 4

Carl: "*Get away from our mailbox!*"  
(00:17:50,361 --> 00:17:52,445)

In this scene, a tractor was operating in front of Carl's house while he was in the middle of a construction job. Accidentally, a tractor destroyed Carl's mailbox, which he and his wife Ellie had made together and which he dearly loved. After hitting the

mailbox, the worker attempted to fix it, but Carl refused and stopped the worker from touching it.

The sentence "Get away from our mailbox!" was directive and the type indicated was forbid since Carl forbade the worker from touching the mailbox with an unreasonable sense, and the worker released the mailbox as a result.

### **SUGGEST**

Suggesting is a weaker form of attempting to influence someone to do something. This sort of instruction which typically utilized by speakers to deliver useful guidance to hearer and they want to bring forward the consideration.

#### **DATA 5**

Carl: *"Hey, let's play a game. It's called "see who can be quiet the longest."*  
(00:34:06,962 --> 00:34:09,046)

In this scene, their house was destroyed by a storm and they were forced to escape. Russell and Carl continued to walk toward Paradise Fall together after that. Russell's still-childlike behavior and talkativeness annoyed Carl. Carl said, "Hey, let's play a game," since Russell's loud and excessive talking caused his hearing aids to squeal and hurt his ear. The game to get Russell to stop talking is called "see who can be quiet the longest."

Carl's statement, "Hey, let's play a game," makes this clear. See who can remain silent the longest is the objective. Because he proposed making Russell a little bit quieter but not hurting Carl's ear, it was determined that the communication was directed and of the kind suggest.

### **WARN**

The speaker warns the listener; generally, they would ask the listener to do something while hinting that failure to do so would be harmful to the listener.

#### **DATA 6**

Carl: *"Russell, hang on! Hey!"*  
(00:30:20,527 --> 00:30:23,195)

Carl Fredricksen said this in the scene; after the storm, they went too low and the house hit the ground, causing Carl and Russell to fall, but the house was still flying, so they tried to catch it before they lost the house. Because there was a cliff in front of them, Carl grabbed the hose with Russell's assistance and tried to pull and hold.

Carl said, "Russell, hold on! "Hey!" was a directive, and warn was the type found. In this scene, Carl cautions Russell to hold on to him because their situation is risky and if he releases or is unable to hold, they would fall down a cliff.

## CONCLUSION

In this research, John Searle's theories on directive illocutionary acts were utilized to examine and explain the directive illocutionary acts used in the *UP* movie. All of the directive illocutionary acts that are frequently utilized in the *UP* movie were discovered by the researcher. These acts include ask, request, order, forbid, propose, and warn. The total number of data extracted from the movie's subtitle is 93, with the following details: type ask was used 35 times, type request 11 times, type order 24 times, type forbid 7 times, type recommend 11 times about, and type warn 5 times.

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