An Analysis Types of Directive Speech Act Used By The Main Character Utterances In "Captain Lightyear" Movie: Pragmatic Approach

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Abstract

This applied a pragmatic study to obtain the types of directive speech acts in the movie "Captain Light year" directed by Angus Maclane. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of directive speech act contained in the movie. Then, the speech was analyzed and classified by applying the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to the data source. The data source for this research was the directive speech act uttered by the main characters in the movie "Captain Lightyear". To get the desired research results, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method. The Data collection technique researcher used observation technique. Before the researcher conducts data collection, the researcher must take the following steps: The researcher will watch the Captain Lightyear movie, after watching the movie, the researcher will identify and record the data to be analyzed, and then the researcher will group the data from the type of directive speech acts found in the captain lightyear movie. The data from this study was analyzed using pragmatic method. The researcher found utterances of directive speech acts in the speech of the main characters. The researcher found 5 types of directive speech acts and the result researcher found 15 data, including (8) asking, (3) ordering, (1) advising, (2) request, and (1) begging. The researcher has found a type of directive speech act in the form of asking questions used by the main character in the movie Captain Lightyear. The reason is because the speaker has the intention to get information and wants to get an answer.

Keywords : Directive; Movie; Pragmatic; Speech Act; Qualitative.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menggunakan studi pragmatik untuk memilih jenis-jenis tindak tutur direktif dalam film "Captain Light year" yang disutradarai oleh Angus Maclane. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam film tersebut. Kemudian, tuturan tersebut dianalisis dan diklasifikasikan dengan menerapkan teori Searle dan Vanderveken (1985) pada sumber data. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah tindak tutur direktif yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama dalam film "Captain Lightyear". Untuk mendapatkan hasil penelitian yang diinginkan, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan teknik observasi. Sebelum peneliti melakukan pengumpulan data, peneliti harus melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: Peneliti akan menonton film Captain Lightyear, setelah menonton film tersebut, peneliti akan mengidentifikasi dan mencatat data yang akan dianalisis, kemudian peneliti akan mengelompokkan data dari jenis tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat pada film Captain Lightyear. Data dari penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode pragmatik. Peneliti menemukan ujaran tindak tutur direktif dalam tuturan para tokoh utama. Peneliti menemukan 5 jenis tindak tutur direktif dan hasilnya peneliti menemukan 15 data, termasuk (8) meminta, (3) memerintah, (1) menasehati, (2) meminta, dan (1) memohon. Peneliti telah menemukan jenis tindak tutur direktif berupa bertanya yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Captain Lightyear. Alasannya adalah karena penutur memiliki maksud untuk mendapatkan informasi dan ingin mendapatkan jawaban.

Kata Kunci : Direktif; Film; Pragmatis; Tindak Tutur; Kualitatif .

1. Introduction

Communication is one of the activities that can never be separated from human life and is always used in everyday life. By being done to communicate, humans will certainly hear and will receive information what is conveyed by others both orally and in writing. Oral communication is one of the activities carried out by humans directly to the speech partner or the intended person, also known as the listener. Meanwhile, written communication is one of the activities carried out by humans to convey

information by writing. The main tool that is always used by humans in communication is language. So, it can be concluded that the function of language that is always used by humans and never separated is as a means of communication. In communicating, speakers or speakers when they want to express utterances with the intention of wanting to inform something to the interlocutor and hope to understand what the speaker or speaker wants. However, when someone wants to speak, not all the meanings of the utterances spoken by someone are always the same. This is due to the meaning that depends on the context or circumstances experienced by the person, where the utterance is spoken. Therefore, the meaning of speech that is bound in the context of its usage is employed in linguistic studies, specifically in pragmatic studies.

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that investigates the hidden meaning of a sentence spoken by someone. According to Yule (2010), Pragmatics is the study of a meaningful utterance and how persons perceive and generate communicative behavior in specific contexts, as well as the analysis of oral communication. The ability of a person to assess the intent of what the speaker says to the listener is referred to as locution. Kreidler (1998), explains that locution is a spoken act that a person performs to convey information to the listener. While illocution is a speaking act performed by a person when the speaker wishes to convey information to the listener and the listener immediately receives the information conveyed by the speaker. Language, on the other hand, cannot effectively assist speakers and listeners in eliminating inefficiency if speakers and listeners cannot prevent misunderstandings. Speakers and listeners must understand the intended meaning of the intended statement or speech in order to achieve the desired aim. According to this understanding, the directive act is concerned with the execution of an action that causes the hearer to perform the action. In other words, comprehending directed behaviors assists speakers and listeners in avoiding misconceptions while asking questions and performing certain acts.

According to Alston (2000), directive is a speech act that comes from the speaker, where the speaker aims to make the listener perform an action or refrain from doing something. And Kreidler (1998), also explains that directive is a place where speakers and listeners perform activities by requesting and commanding. The speaker wants to ask the listener to do the activity the speaker wants, without question, and then the listener responds to what the speaker says as an order to do it. From this explanation, it can be concluded that directive is defined as activities and places that are requested or will be ordered by the speaker to the listener to be done immediately and without problems. And the researcher found the general issue of directive speech acts in society. Directive action exists when the speaker persuades the listener to perform a certain action. And this general issue is found when students do online learning. This happens when a lecturer asks students. The following is the directive action below:

Lecturer (s) : I think we can start our class this morning. Before we start, as usual I would like to click on your attendance, so everyone please turn on the camera and answer when I call your name, if I call your name and you don't answer, I will remove you from the team.
Student (H) : Yes, sir

From the conversation above, there are utterances produced during online classes, namely English semantic and toefl subjects. The speaker uttered the utterance to ask to activate the camera, because the speaker wanted to check and make sure students were present during the online class. And the type of directive action of the utterance spoken by the speaker is request. As explained by Searle & Vanderveken (1985).

And researcher also found a general issue of directive speech acts that exist in the community as well. Directive action appears when the lecturer asks the listener not to make mistakes in the last semester. The following is this directive action:

Lecturer (s) : Farhan where is Sandy?
Student1 (h) : Excused because he just got back from the 2nd dose of sir vaccine.
Lecturer (s) : Is there now sandy at home if there is a request to join to be online
Student1 (h) : Sandy here you are told by sir to join an online class
Lecturer (s) : Sandy, I ask you to stop dating Rahma from now on.
Student2 (h) : Yes, sir

From the conversation above, there are utterances produced during online and offline

classes, namely in the lrm course. The speaker utters the utterance to ask students to really focus on his college, because the speaker does not want listeners to make fatal mistakes during semester 3 then. The type of directive action of the utterance spoken by the speaker is a request. As explained by Searle & Vanderveken (1985).

Directive speech acts are often used in movies. From a literary point of view, cinema is a human product. Movies can express a person's thoughts, feelings, and meanings. So it can be concluded that, in general, every movie has a certain script and purpose of the movie, as Flick (2014), explains that movies are the result of activities that a person does when he wants to do something and researchers must know the circumstances or context that occurs in the movie. That is why movies are used as data material in linguistic research. In the movie, there are many utterances with different meanings. In addition, we must know what the purpose of the speech they say and understand what is said is necessary to avoid misunderstandings.

2. Literature Review

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) explained that the types of directive are divided into three, namely orders, requests, and suggestions. Meanwhile, Searle (1979) previously explained that directive action is a type of speech act used by speakers to persuade listeners to take action. The action is carried out when the speaker expects the listener to perform the desired action. Searle (1979), shares 10 types of directive actions such as: asking, commanding, allowing, advising, begging, inviting, pleading, praying, commanding, and pleading.

Therefore, in this study, the researcher will concentrate and analyze the directive speech acts contained in the movie entitled captain lightyear, which is used as a data source in this study. There are several reasons why researcher want to analyze the film and why the film is interesting to analyze. First, the researcher wants to know and understand a meaning spoken in the movie, secondly, the researcher has read previous research to support this research. There are 3 previous studies to support this research:

The first previous research is taken from an article by Tango et al. (2022), the researchers aim to examine the types of directive speech acts featured in the movie. The speech was then analyzed and categorised using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) applied to

the data source. The directive speech act delivered by the main characters in the film "Free Guy" served as the research's data source. The researchers revealed six types of directed speech acts: (2) Commanding, (4) Asking, (3) Request, (2) Ordering, (3) Suggest, and (1) Begging. The asking type of directive speech act was the most common because the main character in this movie used to ask questions, and the pleading type was the least prevalent.

The second previous research is taken from an article by (Silaen et al., 2022) The purpose of this study is to help the reader understand the debates in linguistics, especially policy legislation. In practice, this research should help speakers take policy action according to intent. The interlocutor should then understand the speaker's intention by understanding the specific behavior. Therefore, there will be no confusion or ineffectiveness in teaching behavior. In addition, the policy action diversity hypothesis proposed by Searle (1979) is used. Searle has been used to study various forms of policy law. That's 5 questions, 4 commands, 3 requests, 2 requests, 2 commands, 2 invitations, 2 suggestions. Regarding command behavior, this study applies the theory of command behavior types proposed by Yu Le (1996). The three forms are declarative, interrogative and imperative. This study uses these theories to examine all the seminal behaviors of the characters in the film "Dunkirk".

The third previous research is taken by from an article done by (Firginia et al., 2021), The researchers examined the types of command behaviors issued by the protagonists in the movie "I Care." The data come from the utterances of commanding actions expressed by Mara as the protagonist. The analysis is carried out using the theory of policy behavior types proposed by Searle (1979). The results showed that the main character in the movie "I Care" uttered 15 command actions. There are 5 requested dates, 4 ordered dates, 3 allowed dates, 1 suggested date, 1 requested date and 1 invited date. The type of questioning became the most generated type, because the protagonist in the movie "I Care" often asks other characters questions.

2.1 Asking
According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), this type of speech act is performed when the speaker wishes to ask the listener a question, request an answer, or obtain information from the listener.
2.2 Ordering

This type of speech act is used to command someone to perform an action, which signifies that the speaker who utters a command wants the listener to perform the requested action. As Searle & Vanderveken (1985) explain.

2.3 Advising
This form of speech act is employed by the speaker to provide the listener instruction or advise. According to Searle & Vanderveken, (1985), advising functions so that the listener takes proper action, so that when the listener wants to do something, it does not happen.

2.4 Request
According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), this form of speech act occurs when the speaker requests the listener for something. The request can be to reject or accept. It is determined by the context or situation that exists between the speaker and the listener.

2.5 Begging
According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), this speech act is used when the speaker asks for what the listener wants and is spoken where the speaker wants the listener to perform the action.

3. Research Method

In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is used in this study because it is in accordance with the issues that have been mentioned or written by researchers. As John& Creswell (2018)has explained, qualitative research is an approach applied to explore and understand the meaning spoken or given by a group of other people to a social problem. Researchers applied descriptive analysis in this study, because researchers will analyze and describe the spoken words of the captain lightyear film. Researchers applied the listening method, as explained by Sudaryanto (2015), the listening method is a method of observing the language spoken by someone.

The data collection method that researcher will use is observation. As explained by Creswell & Poth (2017), observation technique is the main tool used to collect data in qualitative research and researchers need to use the four senses to observe objects. Before the researcher conducts data collection, the researcher must take the following steps: The researcher will watch the Captain Lightyear movie, after watching the movie, the researcher will identify and record the data to be analyzed, and then the researcher will group the data from the type of directive speech acts found in the captain lightyear movie.

4. Result and Discussion

The researcher has found directive speech acts in the movie. There are 15 types of speech acts spoken directly by the main character in the movie "Captain Lightyear". There are 15 types of directive speech acts, namely: ask, order, suggestion, request, and beg. These types of speech acts are often used by the main character in a movie. Below is a table that will be displayed by researchers in this study:

Types of Directive Speech Act	Total
Asking	8
Ordering	3
Advising	1
Requesting	2
Begging	1

For the first Data, the conversation takes place between Commander Hawthorne or abbreviated to CH and Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL. Their conversation can be seen to below:

CH (s) : Who are you talking to (1:42:27)
CL (h) : Uh, no one (1:42:26)

In the context of the conversation above, Commander Hawthorne is the speaker. The speaker has a question for the listener. At that time captain lightyear had landed on earth to investigate an alien planet and make a mission report. At the time of making the report, the listener accidentally met the speaker, namely Commander Hawthorne and the speaker accidentally heard what was said by the listener and even felt curious about what captain lightyear was doing and asked why captain lightyear was talking to himself. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation is the Asking type.

In Data 2, there is also a conversation between Commander Hawthorne and Captain Lightyear CL as in Data 1. Their conversation can be seen below:

CL (s) : How long have you known that I narrate? (1:41:53)
CH (h) : Forever. Since you and I were cadets. (1:41:51)

In the context of the conversation above, the speaker asks the listener and the speaker

wants to feel the answer from the listener, about how the listener knows the speaker always makes a narrative and makes a mission report when conducting investigations on foreign planets. The action performed by the speaker in the conversation above is called asking.

The third data consists of several long conversations between Commander Hawthorne and Captain Lightyear CL. Their conversation can be seen below:

CH (s)   :   Buzz, protocol requires we bring him along (1:41:29)
CL (h)   :   He's gonna have sad eyes (1:41:28)
CH (s)   :   Buzz (1:41:27)
CL (h)   :   You know I can't deal with sad eyes (1:41:26)
CH (s)   :   Look at the rookie buzz (1:41:25)
CL (h)   :   Nope (1:41:24)
CH (s)   :   Look at the……Look… (1:41:23)
CL (h)   :   No….No.No. (1:41:22)
CH (s)   :   Lightyear. Look at him (1:41:21)
CL (h)   :   Not looking (1:41:21)
CH (s)   :   Look, look, look (1:41:18)
CL (h)   :   No, no, no (1:41:18)
CH (s)   :   Look at the rookie (1:41:17)

In the conversation above, there are 2 people who are talking, namely captain lightyear as the speaker and commander hawthorne as the listener. In the context of the conversation when Captain Lightyear and Commander Hawthorne met on a foreign planet, they both wanted to conduct an investigation. However, Captain Lightyear did not realize that Commander Hawthorne was carrying a novice named feathering hamstan and Commander Hawthorne told Captain Lightyear to look at the person, but Captain Lightyear did not want to see it and Commander Hawthorne continued to order Captain Lightyear to look at the novice and finally Captain Lightyear stared at the person. The type of directive speech act used by the speaker in the dialog is ordering.

For the fourth data, the conversation takes place Between Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL and Featheringhamstan or abbreviated to F. Their conversation can be seen to below:

CL (s)   :   Look, Feather……….Featherings………….Feather……(1:41:08)
F (h)   :   It's Featheringhamstan, sir. (1:41:06)

CL (s)   :   Look, rookie. First, you will not speak unless spoken to. (1:41:04)
F (h)   :   Yes, sir. (1:41:02)
CL (s)   :   Still Taking. Second, respect the suit. This duits means something. It's not just protecting your body, it's protecting universe. This suit is a promise to the world that you and you alone will do one thing above all. Finish the mission, no matter the cost. You will never quit, whatever the galaxy may throw your way. (1:04:46)

The utterance spoken by the speaker is an advising. In the context of the conversation, the speaker gives advice to the listener so that the listener obeys the rules when working with captain light year and the speaker also gives advice about the meaning of the costume worn by the listener, so that the listener appreciates and does not underestimate the costume he wears.

For the fifth data, the conversation takes place between Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL, Officer 1 or abbreviated to O1, and also Officer 2 or abbreviated O2. Their conversation can be seen below:

O1 (s)   :   Evening captain. We're here to pick up your companion robot. (1:18:37)
CL (h)   :   What do you mean (1:18:35)
O2 (s)   :   Security purposes. You understand (1:18:31)
CL (h)   :   No, actually. I don't (1:18:32)
O1 (h)   :   Shutting down the program, so we have to decommission your cat (1:18:28)
O2 (s)   :   It'll just take a second (1:18:26)
CL (h)   :   Now hold on. Just…. At least let me do it (1:18:20)

In the conversation above, there are 2 speakers, namely the security where Captain Lightyear works, they asked Captain Lighytyear to take his companion cat, because the 2 security wanted to maintain the security of the place where Captain Lightyear works and did not want to be disturbed. The type of speech act used by the 2 speakers in the conversation above is a request

In data 6, there is also a conversation between Commander hawthorne and Captain Lightyear CL as in Data 1. Their conversation can be seen below:

CH (s)   :   What are you doing? (1:36:21)

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CL (h)   :   I'm court – martialing myself (1:36:20)

The type of directive speech act used in the conversation above is the asking type. This type of action is always used by many people in communication. In the context of the conversation above, the speaker asks the listener, because the speaker wants to know information from the listener, why the listener wants to demote and give up on doing his job as a space ranger, because he has done and broken the rules. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation above is asking.

The seventh data consists of several long conversations between Commander Hawthorne and Captain Lightyear CL as in data 3. Their conversation can be seen below:

CH (s)   :   Finish the mission, buzz. That's we do. We're not done until everyone gets home. (1:36:05)
CL (h)   :   But we have no fuel crystal. (1:36:03)
CH (s)   :   So we mine the resources on this planet. Create a new crystal (1:36:00)
CL (h)   :   Crystalic fusion is highly unstable (1:35:58)
CH (s)   :   Then we test it (1:35:56)
CL (h)   :   No. It's too dangerous (1:35:55)

The speaker gives a command speech to the hearer. The speaker gives an order to the listener to remind that the speaker and the listener must complete the mission that must be done. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation above is an order.

In data 8, there is also between Captain Lightyear and Commander Hawthorne CH. Their conversation can be seen below:

CL (s)   :   XL – 01 to mission control. Do you copy? (1:33:28)
CH (h)   :   Copy XL – 01. I'm gonna grant you four minutes to be off-planet, but then you come right back to us. That's an order (1:33:21)

In the context of the conversation above, there are 2 people having a dialogue, namely the speaker and the hearer. The hearer gives an order to the speaker to leave the planet in a short time and reminds the speaker to return to earth immediately. The type of directive speech acts used by the listener is order.

The nineth data consisth of several long conversation between Commander Hawthorne and Captain Lightyear CL. Their conversation can be seen below:

CH (s)   :   Hey. You all right? (1:27:35)
CL (h)   :   Uh……. Yeah. Yeah. I'm fine. Wait, what's that? (1:27:30)
CH (s)   :   Oh. I got engaged. (1:27:27)
CL (h)   :   Oh, wow. That's…… That's great. What's her name? (1:27:23)
CH (s)   :   Kiko. She's one of the science crew. It's funny. I never would have met her if we hadn't been stranded. (1:27:17)

In the context of the conversation above, 2 people are dialoguing, the first speaker asks the listener, because at that time the speaker sees the listener's condition looks sluggish, so the speaker asks the listener to make sure the listener is in good condition. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation above is the type of question. And on the other hand, the listener asked the speaker again, because at that time the listener accidentally saw the ring worn by the speaker, then the listener asked the speaker to find out the answer from the speaker whether the speaker was engaged and the listener also wanted to know the name of the guy the speaker was married to. The type of speech act used by the speaker and the speaker in the dialog above is the asking type.

For the tenth data, the conversation takes place between Sox or abbreviated to S and Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL. Their conversation can be seen below:

S (s)   :   Sensor Indicate you've missed four birthdays. Would you like a frosted snack cake to celebrate? (1:26:16)
CL (h)   :   Negative. That would compromise my nutritional regimen. (1:26:13)

The speaker has a question for the hearer. In the context of the speech above, the speaker asks the hearer about captain lightyear's birthday which has passed his 4 birthdays and the speaker asks if the listener wants to be celebrated with cakes and snacks. The directive speech act used by the speaker is the asking type.

For the eleventh data, the conversation takes place between Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL and Izzy or abbreviated to I. Their conversation can be seen below:

CL (s) : Wait, How do you know about operation thunder spear? (1:06:50)

I (h) : I've read all my grandma's space ranger books from cover to cover. Twice. (1:06:45)

The speaker has a question for the hearer. In the context of the conversation above, the speaker wants to know information from the listener, how the hearer can find out how to destroy enemy ships that want to be destroyed by using lightning spear operations. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation above is the asking type.

In data 12, there is also a conversation between Izzy and Captain Lightyear CL as in data 11. Their conversation can be seen below:

I (s) : When's the last time you had a sandwich? (46:27)

CL (h) : I don't know, 100 years ago? Give or take

The speaker has a question for the hearer. This type of speech act is widely used by people in communication. In the context of the conversation above, the speaker wants to know information or answers from the listener about the last time the hearer ate a sandwich. The speech act used by the speaker is the asking type.

For the thirteenth data, the conversation takes place between Mo or abbreviated to M and Sox or abbreviated S. Their conversation can be seen below:

M (s) : Wake up, sox. Come on, little buddy. Come back to me. Please, sox. I'm sorry. Sox (46:07)

S (h) : Hello. I......... I require reboot. (46:03)

In the context of the conversation above, the speaker makes a request to the hearer to wake up. The listener in this context is experiencing system problems in his body. The speaker pleads and hopes that the listener can wake up and realize. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation above is the type of begging.

For the fourteenth data, the conversation takes place between Bell Wood or abbreviated to BW and Captain Lightyear or abbreviated to CL. Their conversation can be seen below:

BW (s) : Uh, XL 15, This is control. Is there someone there? XL 15, please respon (1:15:50)

CL (h) : Hello. I......... I require reboot. (46:03)

The speech to the speech partner is in the form of a request. The speaker wants the listener to answer the question from the speaker, because the hearer has entered the plane without asking permission from the person in the control room and making sure whether there are people on the plane. The type of speech act used by the speaker in the conversation is a request.

In data 15, there is also a conversation between Izzy and Captain Lightyear CL in data 11. Their conversation can be seen below:

I (s) : Wait. Where's your crystal? (14:59)

CL (h) : It's gone (14:58)

I (s) : But your mission. You wanted to go home. (14:54)

The speaker has a question for the listener. In the context of the conversation above, the speaker wants to know information about the fuel crystal used for the plane driven by captain lightyear and the listener reminds the mission made by the speaker must be on time and must return to earth at a predetermined time. The type of directive speech act used by the speaker is asking.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

The researcher has analyzed and discussed the phenomenon of directive speech acts spoken by the main character in the film "Captain Lightyear". The researcher has found a type of directive speech act in the form of asking questions used by the main character in the movie Captain Lightyear. The reason is because the speaker has the intention to get information and wants to get an answer. In addition, the characters also utter other types of speech acts such as: orders, advice, requests, and begging.

The results of this study are expected to provide new insights and can be used as reference material in linguistics related to pragmatic and provide new knowledge to readers about directive speech acts. And the usefulness of this research can also be used as a research source as reading material to compare previous studies that have existed before.

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