

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE MOVIE “BIG HERO 6”

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Abstract

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is interesting for writers to study more deeply. This study aims to explaining the classification of forms and types of directive speech acts in Big Hero 6 and to understand the implied meaning of each speech among players. The subjects of this research are all utterances in the Big Hero 6. The object of this research is all utterances which are directive speech acts in Don Hall's Big Hero 6. The data in this study are in the form of phrases or sentences that contain directive speech acts in the Big Hero 6. Data are collected by use of documentation method and library study. Data analysis is performed using pragmatic matching method. The analysis of the types of directive speech acts is carried out using the speaking component as a determining tool. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. Based on the findings, the form of directive speech acts totaling 96 data, are identified, i.e. i) questions (46 data); ii) orders (25 data); (iii) giving permission (1 datum); (iv) prohibition (15 data); asking (3 data); suggesting (4 data); and warning (2 data) with interrogative types (46 data), imperative (42 data) and declarative (8 data). Then, it can be concluded that the dominant directive is interrogative form.

Abstrak

Kata kunci:

Formulir Jenis Pengarahan Tindak Tutur

Pragmatik merupakan salah satu cabang linguistik yang menarik bagi penulis untuk dikaji lebih dalam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan klasifikasi bentuk dan jenis tindak tutur direktif dalam Big Hero 6 dan untuk memahami makna tersirat dari setiap tuturan di antara para pemain. Subyek penelitian ini adalah semua ujaran dalam Big Hero 6. Objek penelitian ini adalah semua ujaran yang merupakan tindak tutur direktif dalam Big Hero 6 karya Don Hall. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa frasa atau kalimat yang mengandung direktif. tindak tutur dalam Big Hero 6. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi dan studi kepustakaan. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode pragmatic matching. Analisis jenis tindak tutur direktif dilakukan dengan menggunakan komponen tuturan sebagai alat penentu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Berdasarkan hasil temuan, teridentifikasi bentuk tindak tutur direktif sebanyak 96 data, yaitu i) pertanyaan (46 data); ii) pesanan (25 data); (iii) memberikan izin (1 datum); (iv) larangan (15 data); bertanya (3 data); menyarankan (4 data); dan peringatan (2 data) dengan tipe interogatif (46 data), imperatif (42 data) dan deklaratif (8 data). Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa direktif yang dominan adalah bentuk interogatif.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability possessed by humans to communicate with others using signs, for example words and movements. Language can express some information about feelings, thoughts, ideas, intentions and emotions directly. Hence, language can express a meaning towards an action. That action came to be known as the speech acts. The term or theory about speech acts was first introduced by J. L. Austin, a professor at Harvard University, in 1956. The theory derived from the lecture material later posted by J. O. Urmson (1965) with the title *How to do Thing with Word?* However, the theory became prominent in linguistic studies after Searle (1969) published a book called *Speech Act and Essays in The Philosophy of Language*.

In line with it, studies of directive speech acts are always interesting to be conducted as stated by Searle (1996). There are three reasons why the studies on directive speech acts are still being conducted. Firstly, directive is a kind of speech acts that is often used by speakers in everyday conversation by use of the direction of the speaker who attempts to make communication with the partner. Secondly, the directive speech acts show a strong relationship between the speaker and partner. At last, the directive speech acts are used to get or give attention from the speaker within the communication.

Through the directive speech acts, the speaker's speech affects the partners to respond. In a conversation, referrals are often used by the speaker in different ways. The speaker then must pay attention to the situation and context to make the partner respond it as being uttered. The situation in the conversation can be discerned in several aspects, such as who the speaker and listener are; what the speaker wants to say; and when the conversation occurs. Thus, what the speaker intends to might be not the same as what the partner understands, in Pragmatics, the perlocutionary acts can vary.

By adopting Austin's framework, some ways of describing or "carving out" the same speech act, i.e. locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act are proposed (Austin, 1962). In connection with the illocutionary acts, Yule (2006, pp.92-94) classifies illocutionary speech acts into 5 (five) types namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative speech acts. besides, Yule (1996) states that there are at least four forms of directive speech acts, i.e. commands, requests, suggestions, and warnings. In addition, according to Yule (1996, p.54) there are three ways to express directive speech acts, i.e. imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

The study about the directive speech acts have been done by some researchers, i.e. Isnawati & Diana (2015); Amanda & Marlina (2018); and I.A.P.A.D.P, et.al (2019). Firstly, Isnawati & Diana (2015) studied speech acts produced by main character in the Shrek movie script. The purpose of this study is to describe the type of speech act and to analyze the most dominant speech act produced by the main character. Next, Amanda & Marlina (2018) studied the speech acts in Frozen movie. They found the illocution speech act, i.e. suggesting, asking, requesting, and stating within the speech in the movie. At last, I.A.P.A.D.P, et.al (2019). They found declarative, interrogative, imperative and exciting and which were used to express direct/indirect illocutionary actions from declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive.

Presenting how the forms and types of directive speech acts are useful to introduce for students who study languages. Since none of studies identifying both the forms and types of the directive speech acts in the Big Hero 6 movie, the authors then do research to fill out the gap. Besides, this paper can provide additional information and motivation for the language students to get a deeper understanding about the directives speech acts in films. The findings of this study are closely related to the way of taking relevant data and sources which can be easily understood by other researchers.

RESEARCH METHOD

a. Instrument of Collecting Data

In qualitative research, humans constitute research instrument as the researchers in this study to become the planner, implementer of data collection, analysis, data interpreter and at the same time as the pioneer of research results. The characteristics of humans as research instruments include several things in general, such as being able to adapt, prioritizing wholeness, responsiveness, and basing oneself on knowledge (Moleong, 2017). In this study, supporting instruments are transcripts in the linguistic sense, which is a systematic representation of language in written form as well as note taking.

b. Techniques for Collecting Data

The researchers can't interview the actor or director of the production stage, thus they allow data collection techniques by in-depth observation, library study and documentation. Collection data commences with: a) the researchers' watching and replaying the film titled Big Hero 6 several times to understand the whole story; b) after watching, searching subtitle of the film on internet; c) comparing the subtitle from the internet with the real dialogue on Big Hero 6 movie to synchronize them; d) highlighting the dialogue presenting the use of directive speech acts (e.g. commands, requests, suggestions and warnings); e) copying the dialogue presenting the use of speech acts, i.e. imperative, interrogative, declarative; f) ensuring that each speech act reaction is an action in accordance with the speaker's intention.

c. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researchers implement several steps to analyze the data obtained as follows: a) identifying the speaker's speech in the form of directive speech acts in the film; b) categorizing theories related to the problem. In this case, the researchers uses the speech act theory to identify the directive speech acts of the speaker's speech such as commanding / ordering, asking, suggesting, inviting, and warning / prohibiting; c) applying the theories related to the problem. In this case, the researchers uses the speech act theory to identify the directive speech acts of the speaker's speech such as commanding / ordering, asking, suggesting, inviting, and warning / prohibiting; d) analyzing the forms and types of directive speech acts; e) discussing the data from data analysis in research findings; f) drawing conclusions from data analysis

In this paper, the data are taken from the movie "Big Hero 6" by Don Hall which were downloaded from the internet. All research data were analyzed using Yule's theory of directive speech acts. The forms and types of the directive speech acts were found as follows:

No	Forms of Directive Speech Acts	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Example of Speech	Total
1.	Questions	Interrogative	Hiro : Sweet. “What are we doing at your nerd school?” Bot-fight's that way! Tadashi : Gotta grab something. Context : Hiro's utterance to Tadashi for answering Hiro didn't match what he	46

			wanted to visit.	
2.	Commands	Imperative	Yama : “Teach him a lesson.” Hiro : Hey, fellas. Let’s talk about this. Context: Yama is instructed his slave to beat Hiro.	25
3.	Permissive	Declarative	Tadashi : Hey! I’ll take you. Hiro : Really? Tadashi : “I can’t stop you from going, but I’m not going to let you go on your own.” Context: This utterance aims to giving Hiro permission to fight the illegal robots he is wrestling with.	1
4.	Prohibitive	Imperative	Hiro : “Tadashi, no!” Tadashi : Callaghan’s in there. Someone has to help. Context: This speech is uttered by Hiro to Tadashi to prevent him from entering the burned building.	15
5.	Request	Declarative	Baymax : There is no time. Are you satisfied with your care? Hro : “Please! No... I can’t lose you, too.” Baymax : Hiro, I will always be with you. Context: This speech is uttered by Hiro in a particular circumstance when it was difficult for him and Baymax. Thus, Hiro asked Baymax not to leave him like Tadashi.	3
6.	Advisories	Declarative	Baymax : “Crying is a natural response to pain.” Hiro : I’m not crying. Context: This speech is uttered by Baymax to Hiro in order to hide his sadness due to losing Tadashi because it could affect Hiro's health.	4
7.	Warning	Imperative	Tadashi : “Bot Fighting is illegal. You're gonna get yourself arrested!” Hiro : Bot Fighting is not illegal!	2

	betting on bot fighting, that's— that's illegal. but, so lucrative! [holds out a fat wad of cash he won from the bot fight] I'm on a roll, big brother! [throws arms up victoriously] and there is no stopping me!
	Context: This speech is uttered by Tadashi to Hiro to be careful in dealing with illegal robot battles that could harm himself.
Total	96

From the table above, the forms and types of each directive speech acts can be found, i.e. questions (46 data); ii) orders (25 data); iii) giving permission (1 datum); (iv) prohibition (15 data); asking (3 data); suggesting (4 data); and warning (2 data) with interrogative types (46 data), imperative (42 data) and declarative (8 data).

In addition, context contributes to the researchers' interpretation of meaning or message content conveyed because the meaning of particular text in the subtitle can be distinguished from that of the context. This will be explained on the next section of this paper.

DISCUSSIONS

The following transcription will describe the forms and types of directive speech acts in the Big Hero 6 film.

1. Questions

Excerpt 1

Tadashi : "Hey, Wasabi this is my borther Hiro."
 Wasabi : "Hello Hiro, prepare to be amazed. Catch."
 Hiro : "Wow. Laser-induced plasma?"
 Wasabi : "Oh, yeah. With a little magnetic confinement for ultra-precision."

The dialogue took place at night at the San Fransoyo Institute of Technology where Tadashi, Hiro and Wasabi had a chat. When Tadashi was introducing his younger brother to wasabi, Hiro asked Wasabi "**laser-induced plasma?**" Wasabi as the speech partner answered "Oh, yeah with a little magnetic confinement for ultra-precision" and reacted by expressing some words that impressed Hiro. Therefore it can be concluded that the question Hiro asked was a directive speech act. "**Laser-induced plasma?**" What Hiro said to Wasabi was a form of question speech because it used interrogative sentences to ask for information. The interrogative form can be seen from the rising intonation of the pronunciation and ends with a question mark (?)

2. Commands

Excerpt 2

Fred : "Oh, yeah. This is it."
 Hiro : "I guess I'm up."

Honey lemon : “Okay, Photo, photo!
Everybody say, “Hiro”

Excerpt (2) occurred in the show room of the Institute of Technology at night. Fred, who heard Hiro's name, was called to show the results of his experiment, so Honey Lemon swiftly wanted to take a photo as a memory. Then Hiro hurried over to dock. From this context, it is known that Hiro as a speech partner showed a reaction by rushing to take a position to take a photo. Therefore, the speech "**okay, Photo! Photo!**" what Honey Lemon revealed to Hiro was a directive speech act. The words "**okay, Photo! Photo!**" what Honey Lemon revealed to Hiro was a form of command speech act because the speech used the imperative form to command.

3. Permissive Excerpt 3

Tadashi : “Hey, I’ll take you.”
Hiro : “Really?”
Tadashi : “I can’t stop you from going, but I’m not going to let you
go on your own.”
Hiro : “Sweet”

Excerpt (3) occurred at night in the room between Tadashi and Hiro. At that time Tadashi couldn't stop his younger brother from taking part in illegal robot battles, so Tadashi let Hiro follow him humbly. Tadashi escorted Hiro so he wouldn't get into more trouble. From this context it is known that Tadashi as a speech partner showed a reaction to accompany Hiro, therefore it can be concluded that the speech "**I can't stop you from going, but I'm not going to let you go on your own.**" what Tadashi revealed to Hiro was a directive speech act. The speech in data (16) is a form of permissive directive speech acts. The sentence uses a declarative sentence form to state that Hiro is free to participate in the illegal robot battle. The declarative form is indicated by a descending intonation at the time of pronunciation, and ends with a period (.)

4. Prohibitive Excerpt 4

All Friends : “Hiro?”
Hiro : “**No, no, no! get out of here! Go!**”
Wasabi : “Dude, what are doing out here?”

Excerpts (4) occurred at night in a city port. At that time Hiro found a microbot that was made in large numbers, while observing the microbot Hiro was surprised by a masked man who controlled thousands of microbots to fight Hiro and Baymax. Hiro was curious about what had happened so he planned to catch the masked man. That is by changing the Baymax program into a robot that has the ability to fight without losing its health program. That night Hiro followed the masked man in a tense and dangerous situation but suddenly Hiro was surprised by the arrival of his friends, Hiro promptly told them not to come near and leave. Meanwhile Hiro's words were ignored by his friends and Wasabi asked "Dude, what are you doing out here?" to Hiro regardless of Hiro's prohibition. The speech aims to make his friends immediately leave him, with a very dangerous situation and his friends don't know what he is planning because he has found a mysterious person who has multiplied his microbot. The speech "**No, no, no! get out of here! Go!**" What Hiro said to his friends was a prohibitive directive because Hiro intended to prohibit his friends from

approaching and leaving the port immediately without knowing Hiro's plan, because according to Hiro it would be better if he knew about the problem himself.

5. Requestive Excerpt 5

Hiro : "I told you, it's broken. It's not trying to go...locked."
 Baymax : "There is a window."**please exercise caution**". A fall from this height could lead to bodily harm. Oh, no. excuse me while I let out some air."
 Hiro : "Are you done?"

Excerpt (5) occurred in the morning in an empty warehouse. At that time Hiro followed Baymax who was looking for a particular direction where the microbots showed the other microbots, so Hiro found an empty warehouse covered with a large padlock. He entered through the slightly open upper window because Baymax could not move due to his body's stuck. He asked Hiro to wait for him. After that, Hiro found out a microbot that was made in large numbers while observing the microbot. Hiro was then surprised by a masked man who controlled thousands of microbots to fight Hiro and Baymax. Hiro was curious about what had happened so that he planned to catch the masked man by changing the Baymax program into a robot that had the ability to fight without losing its health program. The utterance "**please exercise caution**" expressed by Baymax to Hiro is a requestive directive speech act since Baymax asked Hiro for waiting him after he underwent problem to enter the house.

6. Advisories Excerpt 6

Tadashi : "Shake this up. Use that big brain of yours to think your way out."
 Hiro : "What?"
 Tadashi : "Look for new angle"

Excerpt (6) occurred during the night in the room between Tadashi and Hiro. At that time Hiro would design materials and experiments. However, Tadashi saw that Hiro was a little desperate, so Tadashi suggested Hiro to come up with an idea. Then, Hiro looked at the microbot so he could come up with an idea that would make Tadashi proud of him. From this context, it is known that after hearing Tadashi's words, Hiro as a speech partner showed a reaction by looking at several views of his microbot. Therefore, it can be concluded that the speech "**Look for new angle**" expressed by Tadashi to Hiro is a directive speech act. The utterance "Look for a new angle" expressed by Tadashi to Hiro in data (30) is a form of advisories directive speech act because it uses meaningful sentences to provide information that can make it easier for others.

7. Warning Excerpt 7

Tadashi : "**Bot Fighting is illegal. You're gonna get yourself arrested!**"
 Hiro : "Bot Fighting is not illegal! Betting on Bot Fighting, that's- that's illegal. But, so lucrative! [Holds out a fat wad of cash he won from the Bot Fight] I'm on a roll, big brother! [Throws arms up victoriously] and there is no stopping me!"

[Tadashi suddenly stops as police cars pull up in front of them.]

Excerpt (7) occurred at night in a narrow alley of the illegal robot battle area. At that time Hiro was following a robot battle competency while he fought Yama who was too feared in the region. However, the battle was a threat to Hiro because his opponent did not accept defeat, just in time Tadashi came to help Hiro so that something Tadashi didn't want, occurred. Tadashi warned Hiro that the fight was illegal because if it was caught by police then Dian would be caught. From this context, it is known that after hearing Tadashi's words, Hiro as a speech partner showed a reaction by belittling Tadashi's words. Therefore, it can be concluded that the utterance **"Bot Fighting is illegal. You're gonna get yourself arrested!"** is a warning directive speech act, which means to warn him that something harmful should not happen to himself.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, this paper studies about the form and types of directive speech acts. Firstly, the forms of directives speech acts in the movie Big Hero 6 contain 96 data which are classified into the forms of questions (46 data), commands (25 data), permissive (1 datum), prohibitive (15 data), requestive (3 data), advisories (4 data), and warning (2 data). Next, the types of speech (words and sentence) used by the actress and actors in the movie Big Hero 6 contain 42 imperatives which include the form of sentences or verbs to express commands, necessities or prohibitions to carry out an action; 46 interrogatives as questions expression; and 8 declaratives as the sentence whose content states news a statement to be known others. At last, the contextual meaning contained in the directives speech acts in the movie Big Hero 6 is the main factor involving same background and knowledge between the speaker and partner so that it can help interpret the meaning from the utterance.

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