DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE CARTOON MOVIE OF RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses speech acts which are one of the basic elements in pragmatics. Speech acts consist of five categories, one of which is directive speech acts. This study aims to identify the types of directive speech acts contained in the cartoon film Raya and the last dragon, and also to determine the function of the directive speech acts used in the film. This study uses descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data. Data collection was carried out by reading film scripts and watching films to analyze the body movements, gestures and dialogues of each character. The results of the analysis show that there are eight types of directive speech acts found in the film, namely Question, Command, Advice, Asking, Entreating, Prohibiting, Permitting and Suggestion. Besides that, the general function of these types of directive speech act was found.

Keywords: Directive speech act, Raya and the last dragon

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, we have met a lot of other people we know or not, either directly or indirectly, and in every meeting there must be communication which includes directive speech acts. Directive speech acts are a part of pragmatics that we must know because we often do them without realizing it. The importance of directive speech acts in life is so that we do not commit violations, failures or losses to ourselves and others which we will eventually regret. The benefits in life, the first is religiously, for example, avoiding bad behavior, getting peace in life, and having faith in God. Second, socially, for example, increasing a sense of concern among fellow human beings, building relationships between humans and building trust. The third as a family, for example, increases affection and as protection both physically and psychologically.

Apart from the benefits, there is also a function, namely to regulate human life in doing things so that it is more focused and not arbitrary. There are several types of directive speech acts that we often encounter, one of which is an order or directive for example, God's directives are called word, prophet's directives are called hadith, teacher's directives are called teaching, state government directives are called law, parental directives are called advice and cultural directives are called advice.

From the various types of directive speech acts, almost all of them have been carried out in daily life, but is it not realized or even not known that what is being done is a directive speech act as well as the function of the directive speech act itself. The researchers to choose cartoon movie of Raya and the last dragon which is a work of literature as the object of research because the researcher has watched this cartoon movie several times and in it there are utterances which include directive speech acts and the function. For example "what's happening" which is a type of directive speech act with the function of asking for an explanation of what happened is what made the researcher interested in researching the movie.

1. Definition of pragmatic

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language speech contexts. It is the study of the meaning of speech in certain speech events and it cannot be separated from the context or context-bound linguistics (Devi, 2020). While, Yule (1996) in Sinullingga (2019)

defines that Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning for communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader.

Levinson (1985) in Nur (2018) states, pragmatics is the study of that relationship between a language and context that are grammaticalized, or encode in the structure of a language. Besides that, According to leech (1983) in Sari (2020) pracmatics is a study that involves solving problems between the point of view of the speaker and listener.

2. Definition of speech act

Speech act are a part of pragmatics that focuses on the meaning of speech. It is not only used to communicate ideas, thoughts and feelings, but also to conduct something. The study of speech act began with Austin (1955) on his book How to Do Things with Words. According to Austin (1962) in Chakim & Dibdyaningsih (2019) sometimes, when speaker utter an utterance, it is not always to explain something but also by uttering an utterance it is hoped that the listener will take an action. He divided the speech act into three small parts. First locutionary act is the act of saying something, second illocutionary act is the intended action of the speaker, and third perlocutionary act is the actual effect the utterance has on the hearer (Austin 1962) and developed by his student John R. Searle in his book entitled speech act, mind and social reality with the reason that the categories of illocutionary acts arranged are only based on lexicography and the boundaries between them the five categorizations, namely verdictive, excercitive, commissive, behahitive and expositive, are unclear and overlapping. Though the limit must be clear in order to make it easier for people to identify illocutionary acts. Searle then create a new categorization which also amounts to five namely representatives, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration.

According to Searle (1969 in Yuliani 2020) speech act is the basic unit of linguistic communication. According to Sulistyo (2013 in Wulandary 2021) Speech act is person's ability in using language to convey messages to listener. In addition, Nastri et.al (2006 in Fitria 2019) states that the function of speech act is a functional unit of language that informs people to do things with words, which means the speaker, performs an act of saying something in order to participate in a communication.

While, Rosyidi et.al 2019, explained that in certain conditions, speech act can determine the meaning. It means that, when the speaker wants to say something should give a good expression related to the utterance. Different from, Chaer & Agustina (2004) in Putra et.al (2019) Speech act is individual symptoms, psychological, and its continuity is determined by the language ability of the speaker in dealing with certain situation.

3. The type of speech act

According to Austin (1955) in Kumala (2018) the stages of speech act occurrence are divided into three, namely:

a. Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinates sense and preference. For example: "It hot here". This sentence is meant to inform addressee that the condition or the weather of a room is hot without any attention to perform an act or to influence the addressee. The point of the example above is "I" as subject, "hot" as predicate, and "here" as object. This speech act only expresses language, understanding the intention of the speaker is not needed.

Based on Leech (1996) in Sari (2012) stated that locutionary act is performing the act of saying something. Yule (1996) in Chakim & Dibdyaningsih (2019) also states that speaker and listener must have the same language, otherwise misunderstanding will accur.

b. Illocutionary Act

The stage in this action is to make the listener understand the statement, offer or promise made by the speaker. According to (Yule 1996 in Pahlavi 2017) illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering. This action is also called the act of doing something in saying something. For example: "It's approaching seven o'clock". This sentence was said by a husband to his wife in the morning; he not only said those words but also reminded his wife he has to go to office now. Illocutionary act is a stage of speech act that helps people do something, not just by saying it.

c. Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act is the effect caused by some utterances that are uttered by the speaker to the hearer. It can be said that this act is the act of affecting someone. For example: "There is a snake next to you!", if we say this utterance to someone, there will be some effects caused by that utterance. After the hearer heard that utterance he/she may run.

From the explanation above, Austin classifies Illocutionary acts into five types based on the performative verb in each utterance (Searle 1979 in Pahlevi 2017).

a. Verdictives

Verdictives are indicated of verdict, for example jury, judger, arbitrator or umpire. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to acquit, to hold, to calculate, to describe, to estimate, to analyze, to date, to rank, to assess, and to characterize.

b. Exertive

Exertive are indicated of exercising power, rights or influence. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to appoint, to order, to beg, to recommend, to order, to advise, to dismiss, to nominate, to veto, to announce, and to warm.

c. Commissive

Commissive are indicated by promising or undertaking. It commits the interlocutors to do something. Performative verbs indicating these act are to promise, to vow, to convenient, to guarantee, and to swear.

d. Expositive

Expositive is the act of the speaker explaining how each utterance fits into the course of argument. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to affirm, to deny, to emphasize, to illustrate, to answer, to report, to accept, to describe, to identify and to call.

e. Behavitives

Behavitives are action and reactions related to people's attitudes of social behavior. Performative verbs indicating these acts are to apologize, to thank, to curse and to condole.

Searle also purpose other concept of illocutionary acts. He revised and expanded Austin's concept of illocutionary act. Different from Austin which focuses only on performative verbs. Searle uses twelve criteria in categorizing the illocutionary acts. Four main criteria of them are the differences in illocutionary point (force), direction of fit between word and world, expressed psychological state and content (Searle 1979 in Pahlevi 2017). Below are Searle's five types of illocutionary acts including their illocutionary functions.

a. Representatives

Yule (1996) in Wulandary (2021) Representatives or assertive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker accepts to be the study or not. It is an illocutionary act that states the speaker believes is factual (true) or not (false). Some performative verbs indicating these speech acts are to describe, to call, to classify, to identify, to claim, to diagnose, to hypothesize, to insist, to predict and to boast. For example:

1. The leaf is green

       2. Papper is so spicy.

b. Directive

Directive is kind of speech acts which uttered by the speaker in daily communication. The purpose of this type of speech is to make the listener perform an action intended by the speaker. In using directives, speaker must be sure while conducting the conversation to avoiding misinterpretation and also be used to persuade others to take an action. Performative verbs indicating these speech acts are to ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advice, dare, defy and challenge. According to Widodo (2019) said that the directive is spoken by the speaker and the listener response has the right to choose to accept or reject it. For example;

       1. Please, open the door!

       2. Don't forget bring it!

c. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act of the speakers which is connected with the action in the future. Commissive speech acts are speech acts that bind speakers to carry out what has been said or stated in their speech Rustono (1999) in Devi (2020). Performative verbs indicating these speech acts are to promise, to pledge, to offer, to threat, to refuse and to vow. For example:

       1. Next week, I will give you a bracelet.

       2. I swear I did not take your cellphone.

       3. If you don't return my motorcycle, I will report it to police.

d. Expressive

Expressive is an action where the speaker uses words to express attitudes or psychological states that are determined in certain situations, for example; joy, sorrow, and like/dislikes. Besides that according to Christison (2018), expressive speech acts is used to signal a speaker attitude or emotion to the hearer. Performative verbs indicating these speech acts are to thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome. For example:

1. I'm really sorry!

2. Congratulations!

3. We greatly appreciate what you did for us.

4. I'm sorry for coming late

e. Declaration

Declaration is an illocutionary act capable of making the speaker change the state of affairs in the world through his utterances. Some performative verbs indicating these speech acts are to beg, to pronounce, to sentences, to state, to declare, to resign, to fire and to appoint. For example:

  1. I forgive you

  2. She decides to go to Park

Based on the classification between the two experts above, namely Austin and Searle, the researcher compared that Searle's classification was more interesting and easy to understand with specific explanation about illocutionary acts to be used in this study. Among the five types, the most important is the directive speech act.

4. The types of directive speech act

Searle in Situmorang (2021) classified types of directive speech act, there are:

a. Questions

When speaker act the action to make the listener give an order to get reply, answer or information. In speech act of question, we can easily come up with a number of alternate ways to ask the same question by using sentence types other than interrogative. For example :

1) Jisoo   : How are you, how are you doing?
2) Zaroury: I am great baby, are you honey you had baby since the last, what did you name him?
3) Jisoo   : Jude.

b. Command

Command is an order or the authority to command. A person who is trusted to give orders for what someone should do. In this case, speaker in authority, express a wish that an addressee should (no) act the speaker wants to the addressee (not) to act. The speaker who commands has the right and/ or duty to command. The recipient of the command has the responsibility and/ or obligation to carry out the command. For example, "Don't touch that".

c. Request

Request is a directive utterance which states that the speaker wants someone (the listener) to perform an action. They were direct. For example, "if I say stand up you stand''.

d. Advice

Advice Offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone. If there is a mistake like a usually one of from they must give the advice.

1) Children   : I'm sorry I took mom's money without telling you.
2) Mom   : it's okay and thanks for telling to me but don't repeat it otherwise I will punish you, remember it's a bad deed.

e. Asking

Asking Say something in order to obtain an answer or some information. For example, Give me a cup of coffee; Make it black (Ordering).

f. Entreating

This type of speech acts is spoken by speakers in order to ask for interlocutors to do particular actions.

g. Inviting

The directive speech act of inviting is done by speakers in order to invite interlocutors to perform particular actions. By an utterance, a speaker can inform the hearer of a certain situation, express an inner state of mind (emotions or feelings), or modify the behavior of the recipient.

h. Prohibiting

Prohibiting is giving an order to someone or society not to do something. For example, "don't disturb me!"

i. Challenging

Challenging is a statement about the truth of something, often also referred to as an implied meaning depending on the proof. This situation really requires a strong mentality to solve it. For axample :

1) Reporter : will you be able to beat spain and get into the round of 8 in this year's world cup
2) Ziyech   : of course our team will try hard to get spain back home.

j. Permitting

Permitting is where the speaker asks the listener to do something. Such as; agree, agree to, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, and grant leave or permission, license, pardon, release, sanction. For example:

1) Children : I'am sorry to bother my classmate, but I had forgiven to him, and don't make it. I had made I become a children that don'

2) Parent : it's okay dear, you know your fault, and I forgive you.

k. Suggestion

Suggestion is an idea, opinion or plan that is put forward by someone when others do not have an idea to consider a thing in particular situation. For example, "you could wear your black dress and black shoes."

l. Expecting

The directive speech act of expecting has a purpose of asking and expecting to interlocutors so that what is wanted by speakers can be performed by the interlocutors.

m. Requires

This type of speech acts requires interlocutors to perform something as what is spoken by speakers. One of conditions must be provided for performative functioning perfectly is there should be a negotiated process that being a negotiated impact on it and this process is to be fulfilled with appropriate utterances in appropriate circumstances by appropriate.

Based on the compression theory, directive speech acts cover thirteen types. The types of directive speech acts that I encounter and use the most are Austin and searle's theories.

5. Movie

In our daily life we have also performed speech acts in communication and interaction between each other, but we are not aware of this. The speech act is not only implied in daily conversation but also in the movies. Watching movies is very important as it increases their visual and critical awareness.

Movie is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of film (Klarer 2004 in Pambudi 2017). Movie is a text that contains a series of photographic images that lead to the illusion of movement and action in real life (Marcel Danesi 2010 in Pandini 2020). In addition, Law (1992) in Wulandary (2021) state that film is a work of art and copyright culture which is a visual-heard mass communication medium made on the basis of cinematography by being recorded on tape celluloid, video tape, video disc, and/or resulting material bahan other technological inventions in all shapes, types and sizes through chemical processes, electronic processes, or other processes, with, or without sound, which can be performed and/or broadcast. With mechanical, electronic, and/or other projection systems.

6. Raya and the last dragon

Raya and the last dragon is one of the animated movie produced by Disney and will be released in March 2021. Interestingly, this movie is Disney's first movie which has a background in Southeast Asia. The production of this movie was also inspired by an original story based on myths and culture from the Southeast Asian region and as a form of appreciation Disney deliberately chose the Crazy Rich Asians screenwriter, Adele Lim, who was born and raised in Southeast Asia to write the story for this movie. It is said that this movie is set in Kumandra, where 5 tribes live.

Long ago, humans and dragons lived in heaven in the land of Kumandra. However, when an evil force threatens the land, the dragons must fight to sacrifice themselves to save humanity. Now, 500 years later, an evil force has returned to disturb the peace of Kumandra and their fate depends on Raya. Together with his loyal friend Tuk Tuk and some friends he meets along the way, they fight with the last dragon, Sisu to reunite the land of Kumandra.

The trip was full of excitement, like when Raya found a baby crying on one side of the road. Unexpectedly, the baby turned out to be mighty and immediately kicked Raya in the face until the

woman fell. After realizing the extraordinary abilities of the baby, Raya realized that the little girl could be invited to work together to overcome the war in her hometown.

Then Raya said that the tension in her hometown had been felt for a long time. Raya's father then tells him that the locals can actually reunite, but someone has to be brave enough to take the first step. He is then seen going into the cave, hoping to find the last of the dragons. He finally meets a dragon named Sisu. Hearing Raya's story, Sisu doubted his own strength.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2016) type of descriptive qualitative research is to explore and understand the meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people derived from social problems. In collecting the data the researchers applied observational method and note-taking technique. The steps were from (1) watching the movie, trying to understand, seeking for any relevant details that supported this research and seeking for all of the utterances, (2) holding the dialogue transcription, and (3) marking the conversation said by the actor in the movie.

1. **Instrument**

    The instrument used in this research is the speech act analysis table adapted from Haikal (2019). The table used to analyze the types of directive speech acts has four columns. The first column is the number, the second column is the speaker, the third column is the time and the fourth column is the type of directive speech act.

2. **Technique of Data Collection**

    In this study, the technique for collecting the data was stated as follow:
    1. Watch cartoon movie Raya and the Last Dragon ten times and read the English subtitle of the movie.
    2. The writer tries to understand each of the dialogues and observing the utterances in the movie to find out the directive speech act in the movie Raya and the last dragon.
    3. The writer only takes the dialogues that contain directive speech acts in this movie.
    4. Finding and Listing all the word contains Directive Speech Acts.

3. **Technique of Data Analysis**

    After collecting the data, the researcher implements some steps to analyze obtained data as follow:
    1. Finding the speaker's utterances in types of directive speech acts from the conversation of Raya and the last dragon movie.
    2. Categorizing and applying the theories related to the problem.
    3. The researcher uses directive speech act theory to identify the directive speech acts from the speaker's utterance such as request, command, suggestion, advice and asking.
    4. Discussing the data from data analysis in research finding based on the theory.
    5. Drawing conclusion from the data analysis and giving suggestion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This research was conducted to find out the types of directive speech act and the function. In this research was found that there were eight types of directive speech acts. These types are question, command, advice, asking, entreating, prohibiting, permitting and suggestion. Question is the most type of directive speech acts found with a total of 45 in the cartoon movie Raya and the last dragon. This can be understood from the fact that Raya and the last dragon is an adventure film in search of a

dragon and the gems that are full of challenges and fantasy. Challenges often absorb film audiences in their elaborate plots, engaging their audience with their stories that challenge human intelligence through clues as well as questions. Besides that, the types of speech acts that are the least dominant are entreating, prohibiting and permiting with the total of each being 2 data.

Similar findings which found that questions were the most dominant directive speech act were also found in the findings of Zuhrotunnisa Elviana Indah Kumala and Zuliati Rohmah (2021) who analyzed directive acts in Onward film by Dan Scanlon and the findings of Amanda and Marlina (2018) who analyzed Frozen movie and Asa Syakila Fitrie, Senowarsito and Dyah Nugrahani (2021) who also analyzed An Analysis of Directive Speech Act Used In "Among Us" Short Movie by Jay & Arya. According to Searle in Situmorang (2021) question is say something in order to obtain an answer or some information.

However, these three findings do not analyze the directive speech act function, while the current research analyzes the directive speech act function found in each types of directive speech act, namely; function of question directive speech act, function of command directive speech act, function of advice directive speech act, function of asking directive speech act, function of entreating directive speech act, function of prohibiting directive speech act, function of permiting directive speech act, and function of suggestion directive speech act,

CONCLUSION

The researcher used Searle theory in analyze cartoon movie Raya and the last dragon. This research analyzes the types of directive speech act and the function in the cartoon movie Raya and the last dragon. There are eight types of directive speech act found in the cartoon movie. Namely, question there are 54 data, command there are 25 data, advice there are 11 data, asking there are 17, entreating there are 2 data, prohibiting there are 2 data, permiting there are 2 data, and suggestion there are 12 data. So, the amount totals of data are 115.

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