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## Directive Illocutionary Act Used in *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* Movie (2020)

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### ABSTRAK

Sebagai makhluk sosial, manusia memiliki kemampuan untuk menentukan keinginannya. Pembicara seringkali menggunakan tindakan tak terucapkan untuk membuat pendengar mencoba melakukan sesuatu. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi kategori tindak ilokusi direktif dalam *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle (1979) dan Vanderveken (1985) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak tutur direktif, dan tujuan tindak tutur direktif ditinjau dari teori tutur mengumpulkan data menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif data disajikan sumber data menggunakan metode formal dan informal dalam mendukung studi. Menurut hasil penelitian ini, ada empat jenis tindak tutur direktif yang digunakan oleh tokoh dalam film yaitu: Perintah, Pertanyaan, Permintaan, dan Saran. Jenis direktif adalah yang paling umum digunakan, karena karakter dipaksa untuk menyelesaikan tugas tertentu dengan cepat dengan waktu berpikir yang terbatas.

Kata kunci: direktif, film, tindak tutur

### ABSTRACT

As social beings, people have the ability to specify their wishes. Speakers are commonly used unspoken actions to become the listener to try something. Thus, this study explored the categories of directive illocutionary acts in the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). This study used Searle's (1979) and Vanderveken's (1985) theories to identify types of directive speech acts, and the goals of directive speech act in terms of speech theory collect data using descriptive qualitative data were presented data sources using formal and informal methods to support the study. According to the results of this study, there were four types of directive speech acts used by characters in the Movie: namely Commands, Questions, Requests, and Suggestions. The types of the directive were most commonly used as characters were forced to quickly complete specific tasks with limited thinking time.

Keywords: directive, movie, illocutionary act

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### INTRODUCTION

Communication is a method of individuals interacting with others. People share their information, ideas, and even their feelings in written and oral forms where both speaker and hearer (or writer and reader) keep cooperation rules in mind to reach the communication goals (Ikawati, 2022). Language is one of the important things in communication. Language is used as a method of communication between nations around the world. During this millennium era, English has become one of the international languages in every country.

According to Seung (1982), people communicate to satisfy the requirements to be conveyed, heard, and appreciated. In short, people communicate to socialize. Then, Yule (1996) believes that when a person expresses himself, he not only says something but also acts. There are a lot of aspects considered to help individuals communicate well.

A speech act is speaking is the act of making a statement when the speaker performs a certain type of action and can be used to say hello, ask a question, make a commitment, make a suggestion, etc. Having a communicative purpose such as

speech acts are not just words. What the speaker says also shows the speaker's intent to the listener. People often use speech acts in everyday life. They communicate well and listeners easily understand the meaning of the words. According to Searle (1979), the reason study speech act research precisely is because everyone is affected by our everyday interactions. Therefore, studying the speech act is very important for people to avoid misunderstandings because we value everyday communication. In communication, the success of an action is seen when the listener or listeners are able to see the attitude expression of the speaker when trying to communicate something.

There are five types of speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. (Searle, 1979). Statements made by the speaker are facts. The main principle is that the speaker asks the listener to do something. Then, came an influential speaker to express his feelings. According to Searle (1979), the result of directive speech acts is to varying degrees, more precisely trying to get the listener to do something, which is decided by the speaker. Directive speech acts often arise from sentences without a clear grammatical object and occur when the speaker says something to the listener that the situation cannot end.

Directive speech is an illocutionary act performed in an action to enable the listener to do something. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) state, the type of speech as a directive speech classification is the type of speech where the speaker wants to address or the hearer wants to act or perform an action. According to Searle (1979) explains in Leech (1993: 64) that a speech act is a type of action performed with the aim of producing an effect in the form of a listener's action. Simply put, speakers tend to indirectly tell their listeners to take action through their speech. Furthermore, Vanderveken (1985) stated there are several types of directive speech acts, including verbs meaning ask, request, order, command, and suggestions (Searle, 1979). There are several types of directive speech acts including verbs meaning question, request, order, command, bag, forbid, permit, warn, advise,

recommend, and invite classifies directives into four kinds: commands, questions, requests, and suggestions. In addition, Searle (1979:14) argues that a question is also a directive speech act because the speaker attempts to respond to the listener and thus performs the act of speaking.

Based on this research, the current study focuses on analyzing different types of directives, namely: (i) command, (ii) question, (iii) request, and (iv) suggestion. A command is the act of a person having the authority to impose obligations on another person, commonly in the imperative form. Ask is an expression made by the speaker in order to obtain a specific answer from the listener. A request is an expression in which the speaker expects the listener to do or prevent them from doing something, usually said more politely. Finally, a suggestion is a sentence that tells other people what they think about what they should or not do. Directives are part of illocutionary, an overt act in which the speaker's goal or intention is to persuade the listener to do something. Directive speech acts are commonly used in movies. Next, we need to understand what the purpose of their speech is. To avoid misunderstandings, it is necessary to understand the meaning of words.

A movie becomes an interesting object in people's lifestyles. Hornby states movie could be a moving-picture series that show records included with the sound that tells a plot (2006: 950). A movie may be a kind of modern and popular art form which was created for entertainment purposes. The movie is one of the literary terms for any human production. Can express thoughts, feelings, and meanings. In general, every movie has its own script and goals movie. Many utterances have a different meanings from each other. The movie may also be used to convey certain messages through the conversation uttered by the player. Sometimes, the movie becomes a medium that consists of many things that we are able to learn from, such as academic, moral, and social values that are implied in each movie for the instance within the movie titled *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals (2020)*

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which was used as the object of study in this research.

Many researchers have used pragmatics as the theory of the concept of speech acts, particularly in the context of directive speech action. First, Della's research (2018) entitled "Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory in *Sleeping Beauty* Movie Script". The study aimed to classify the types of directive illocutionary acts, analyze how often scenarios and directing speech acts are performed, and what types of directive speech acts are most commonly used in scripts. It used the theory proposed by Searle (1976). Secondly, the study from Diana (2021) entitled An analysis of illocutionary acts found in *Johny English Strikes* Movie. The study aimed to classify the kinds of illocutionary acts found in Johny strikes movies. She found four types of illocutionary acts in that movie: directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. It used a qualitative descriptive research design with content analysis proposed by (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The researcher found that the representative illocutionary act is the most dominantly used by the main character as much data (Fitriani et al., 2020). And last, Windra's research (2022) entitled "Analysis of Command, Order and Request Directive Speech Act Found in *Frozen 2* movie". The study was focused to analyze the three dominant types and purpose of directive speech acts in the *Frozen 2* movie in each conversation produced by the characters, using aspects of speech. Script movie then looks at how often utterances are made from utterances, and what types of utterances are most commonly used in scripts. The study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979). Speech act behavior orientation is a pragmatic element that examines how linguistic symbols, words, and sentences are used to convey meaning. Gerson & Paulman (2019: 4) state that communication plays an important role in the daily life of infants and young children because they are often guided by those closest to them. Directive illocutionary acts tell the reader that speech acts are found not only in everyday speech but also in songs and movies, and it is interesting to analyze them because movies and songs are very

important in our daily life. Thus, this study aims to find out the types of indicative speech acts and analyze the purpose of the speech of the characters in the story of the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020).

This research uses a movie as the data source. Many speech acts were usually inserted into the movie to make it more interesting. This research aimed to discover the directive illocutionary act used in the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020) and why they can be categorized as a directive illocutionary act. The speaker's utterance containing the directive illocutionary act is not as simple as seen. The words that people deliver have the intended meaning which made this research very interesting to analyze since this study talked about illocutionary acts. This kind of speech act usually has the intended meaning in the chosen word because the dialogues and the movie script contain many utterances that can be classified as illocutionary, in particular an illocutionary directive act. Therefore, to know when a speaker acts their utterance, the analysis of the directive illocutionary act is conducted with of directive illocutionary act in the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020) which was delivered by the characters as the data source.

## METHOD

The data for this research was taken from a movie entitled *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). The data was selected from the speakers' utterances in all characters in the movie. The data and information about the research object were collected by using the observation method in media named DISNEY +. The method of collecting data for this research was a qualitative method. Moreover, the study is based on two theories, Searle (1979) and Vanderveken (1985) to identify different forms of directive illocutionary acts. The information was categorized into different categories of directive illocutionary acts, including commands, requests, and suggestions. They were presented in both formal and informal. It is possible to discover presentations in different

approaches, to help the reader understand the directive illocutionary act.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that there were four types of directive illocutionary acts found in the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). Several data chosen for the example are presented in the discussion.

### 1. Command

According to Searle (1979), in command, a position of power or a position of speaker is sorely needed beyond a partner. A command could be the first instance of a directive-speaking act. Command directive speech act is an act in which the speaker directs the listener to do something using an ambiguous grammatical subject. The two examples are explained as follows:

#### Data 1

*Samantha: Drop dead, fresh Prince!*  
*Tuma : It's all right. She'll come around*

*(Secret Society of Second-Born Royals, 2020; 00.21.25)*

The context of the dialogue above is when Samantha starts her first day in the new class secret training program of second child nobles where she doesn't know that class exists; all she knows is that it's only a summer class. In that class, there are some new friends from other kingdoms and some of the friends who take the class are Samantha's friends too who according to her friend are not too familiar with her. The conversation above shows that Samantha and Tuma are friends at summer school, and in this scene, Samantha is the speaker and Tuma is the hearer. The context of Samantha's words means she is trying to give orders to Tuma because he seems bold enough to annoy Samantha. So, the point of Tom's speech was to respond and give orders to justify Samantha's advice.

The utterances of Samantha belong to directive illocutionary act because the speaker asks someone to do something. The type of directive used in speech is indicated as a command because it is a strong

command given by someone who has a higher authority. Samantha's position as the second child of the kingdom who participated in the training program for the second child of the kingdom felt that one of her friends was too full and disturbed her composure. The imperative sentence form also supports the fact that utterances count as commands. Samantha's statement can be translated into an imperative sentence since it has a verb in the first sentence and an exclamation point in the last sentence, which is contrary to the belief that commands have a clear grammatical structure. This is based on the directive speech acts theory. "*Drop dead, fresh prince!*" was Samantha's command to Tuma. Therefore, her words had the special intention of commanding someone to act right now and couldn't be rejected in order to get the listener to respond correctly and fast.

#### Data 2

*Tuma : Hey forget her, help me up!*  
*Matteo : I'm coming*

*(Secret Society of Second-Born Royals, 2020; 00.29.52)*

The context of the dialogue above is when Tuma and his friends enter the first test in participating in the apprenticeship training program where people who participated in the training included Tuma, Matteo, Samantha, Roxanna, and January. The training is done so that the children know each other's strengths or strengths as the reason why they join the class program. In that context, Tuma was falling and none of his friends saw him and wanted to help him from the trap of the games.

The utterances of Tuma include directive illocutionary acts. It can be seen clearly from the sentence structure. Tuma spoke a statement that belongs to an order, which can be turned into an imperative sentence at the beginning and an exclamation point at the end. When Tuma said, "*Hey, forget her, help me up!*", those words belonged to a command given to Matteo. The dialogue between Tuma and Matteo, his partner on a mission game, is

shown above with Tuma talking and Matteo listening. When he spoke that utterance, it means he's trying to hold Matteo in charge because he is too focused on protecting Roxanna in that mission. The goal of utterance that uttered also indicated he wanted to give a command. Tuma's answer is correct, and don't suppose about it too often. The stressed-out accentuation at the end of the sentence also provides information that Tuma is trying to give Matteo an order. According to the above analysis, the purpose of Tuma's order has affected the conversation, because in her cabin, Matteo is focusing on covering for Roxanna without seeing any friends around, and Matteo also forgets that the cargo also includes the team.

## 2. Ask

According to Vanderveken (1985), asking could be the second category of the directive speech act. It is also considered a directive as it is an attempt by the speaker to get a response from the hearer. Examples are described as follows:

### Data 3

*January : So, James, are you the head of the society?*

*James : No exactly*

*(Secret of Society of Second-Born Royals  
00.25.20)*

The context of the dialogue is when James was talking to Samantha's friends. Previously, James was the coach of the Second-Born School Secret Society presenting what the program will do, why the students are here, and what cases they will face after attending class. The class is very mysterious and strange as there are only five students in the class. James also showed the change of class name from the summer vacation extra class name in front of the blackboard to the actual class name which is the secret society of the second born and telling the truth about the class being held, suddenly making the students belong to the real class.

The utterance of January is included in one type of directive, namely asking. In the speech, it appears that the speaker, January, asked James "*So, James, are you the head of society?*". In this scene, January is the speaker and James is the hearer. The context of January's utterance is to think that James is the head of the community, and it turns out that the head of the community is Samantha's mother. Based on the above analysis, January's purpose is to ask a question in the conversation because of the head of this social school. Then, James answers no, because he only teaches in her class, and the head of the school is Samantha mom's.

## 3. Request

Requests are an act of formal or formal requests with manners. According to Searle (1979), a request is a type of speech used in an indicative speech act to formally ask an audience about something. There are some phrases in the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020) that can be classified as requests. Some phrases can be classified as requests in the film *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). The following is an explanation of the examples:

### Data 4

*James : Now, to protect our secrecy I'm going to have to take all of your phones.*

*The Students : hmmm.*

*(Secret Society of Second-Born of Royals,  
2020; 00.25.44)*

The context of the dialogue was delivered by James when he and the students in the class were talking about the class program. James told the students to keep the secrets in the class program, several rules were carried out before taking the class, including not bringing cell phones during the class. Context of spoken words students are only hearers and cannot do anything after their cellphones are taken one by one by James. Therefore, the purpose of James' speech in the conversation above is to want the students to follow the rules as long as it lasts.



According to the directive speech act theory, the utterance is classified as a request because a request is used to politely ask an audience about something, eg. "Now, to protect our secrecy, I am going to take all your phone". It means James told the students not to bring their phones during the training. James first confirms the students (Sam, Tuma, January, Roxanna, Matteo) are willing or unwilling to comply with his request. In the conversation above, James is the speaker and the students (Sam, Tuma, January, Roxanna, and Matteo) are the listeners. James wants to say that utterance because James wants the students who join the program to follow these rules. In addition, the rules were made to keep the secret that he made so that the class was maintained; not just anyone knew the existence of the class.

#### 4. Suggestion

According to Searle (1979), a suggestion is the final kind of directive speech act. A directive speech act that contains precise instructions on what people should do in the future in order to attain their aims. The word "suggestion" falls within this category. Illocutionary acts are one kind of directive. An example is provided below:

##### Data 5

*Roxanna : When you say the immediate and not so temporary future.*

*James : The pain you're experiencing right now will only make you stronger.*

*(Secret Society of Second-Born Royals, 2020; 00.25.34)*

The context of the dialogue is when one of the students talks about the birth of a second child where the future of a second child is not the same as the first. One of the students disagreed with James' utterance and was so certain that he was advising Roxanna about what James had felt in the past. In the future, Roxanna complained about why she had to take the class program because she thought all of that was unnecessary and she was very doubtful about what James said about the existence of the class that had a very good

impact on the future. Therefore, James also advised Roxanna and the others to keep up their enthusiasm for the class.

The utterance of James to Roxanna has categorized as a suggestion because James' utterance suggests Roxanna the future. James's speech occurs as the speaker while Roxanna is the hearer. She does not understand what the future is for her. What James said if according to the directive speech act theory is a suggestion. James told Roxanna that there was something she should see and know so she and his friends had to take the class. James said, "The pain you're in right now will only make you stronger" which is a suggestion. Based on the above analysis, James and Roxanna are about to express a suggestion because James wants Roxanna and her friends not to easily complain or give up during lessons. James told them that the pain they feel now will have a good impact in the future. Also, they should stop thinking that the second child does not deserve to learn anything beyond the limits of the first child's ability. The sentences used by James also made the students understand and take action to become stronger even though they were second-born nobles. From the analysis above, James meant to say that utterance in the conversation because James wanted them to understand that the birth of the second child was not a wasted child compared to the first child, but the second child was also strong and confident. Besides, they can help the eldest son protect the kingdom in the future.

#### CONCLUSION

The goal of this study was to examine the four types of directive speech acts and their intended outcomes in each of the character-produced conversations from the *Secret Society of Second-Born Royals* (2020). The occurrence of directive speech acts includes commands, questions, requests, and suggestions. The four dominating categories were evaluated, and the researcher discovered each meaning. A command is an expression in which the speaker commands the hearer to do something. Ask is an act of utterance by the speaker, who then addresses the listeners

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with a question. A request is used to ask the listener to do something in a specific context. The speaker first seeks the listener's permission or agreement before instructing them to do something. An idea or plan submitted for consideration implies or indicates a particular fact or situation when the other person does not know it, but one of them has to think hard to find the idea. Then, identify actions that people might take going forward to realize their objective while they all have the same meaning as "ask someone to do something," They differ significantly from each other, which can be seen from the sentence structure of each sentence useful for discussing findings regarding this pragmatic study.

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