An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by The Main Characters in *Jurassic World Dominion* Movie

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the types of Directive Speech Acts used by the main characters in the movie of Jurassic World Dominion (2022). This study applies the theory of Searle (1976) for the types of Directive Speech Acts. The subject of this study is the conversation of the main characters in the movie. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach and Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) technique to gather and analyse the data. The results of this study reveal two things, first, Question ranks the highest score with 46 utterances (57,5%), because the genre of the movie is action automatically every conversation will be followed by action from the listener. Meanwhile, Permission 2 utterances (3.7%) ranks the lowest score, because the movie is about an adventure and there are not too many formal words are found. Finally, Permission is the least commonly used because most of the dialogue in this movie is about adventure, and the relationships between the players are closely intertwined without any age restrictions.

Keywords*: pragmatic, directive speech acts, movie*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of human communication system that is expressed through a structured arrangement of sounds or written expressions designed to form larger units such as morphemes, words, and sentences, stated by Richards, Platt & Weber (1985). In addition, language is like ideas, emotions, thought patterns, and how to identify oneself through desires that be generated from several symbols. According to Verderber (1999), language is the form of words or gestures and the system of in communication which is commonly used by people from the same national community, geographical area, or cultural traditions. In Linguistics, language cannot be separated from the discussion of Pragmatic studies which discusses the context, where understanding the intent of speech must be following the context.

Communication is closely related to the use of language so the interlocutor understands the speaker's intent. According to West and Lynn (2007), communication is accomplished by interacting to express thoughts, feelings, ideas, and emotions. The interaction is expressed by using sign language or body movements, actions, and sounds, and better known as language elements. Elements of language skills are basic techniques in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The aspect of language deals with several main elements such as Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. This study discusses more Pragmatics in the directive utterance section. Hybels and Weaver (1992), defined communication as any interaction between two or more individuals to exchange ideas, information, and feelings.

A speaker communicates because there is a purpose to be conveyed. It often happens in everyday life in which the listeners do not understand the meaning of the speaker's words. This happens because of a lack of understanding in seeing the context between the speaker and the listener. This phenomenon is often called a Pragmatic phenomenon. In the case of two-way communication, the speaker and listener should be involved and intense with one another. However, sometimes a speaker has more goals than what is conveyed. This is what is known as Pragmatics. Pragmatics concerns with the science of conveying what is implied in someone's speech when it is associated with context O'Grady (1997). Searle classifies Speech Acts into five form of utterances, one of them is Directive Speech Acts.

Directive Speech Acts are acts uttered with the aim of instructing someone to do something. This kind of Speech Acts has several types, such as Command, Request, Permission, Prohibition, and Question. Judging from its various meanings, understanding Directive utterances comprehensively is very important in order to avoid misunderstandings between speakers in spoken and written communication, such as in everyday conversation, short stories, poetry, movie, and novels.

In conducting this study, Directive Speech Acts is analyzed in the script of a science fiction movie entitled *Jurassic World Dominion*. This movie is chosen as the main data source because it is the most popular movie. Most people watch this movie because it is popular among the public and is being widely discussed. The movie has released six series: *Jurassic Park* (1993), *The Lost World: Jurassic Park* (1997), *Jurassic Park III* (2003), *Jurassic World* (2015), *Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom* (2018), and *Jurassic World*

Dominion (2023). According to Reid (2023), the production cost of this movie was $265 million, while the income after the movie broadcast was $1,004 billion. So, income increased many times because many people watched this movie. Finally, those achievement supported this topic to be studied apart of theory and methodology

This movie is an action movie. Directive Speech Acts for every speech uttered will be an action afterward. Therefore, the movie is selected because there are many Directive sentences in it, and it is very relevant to the topic. It also informs how humans live side by side with animals, namely dinosaurs. In the plot, it is clear that people have arbitrary power in treating animals. Several Directive sentences are discovered from the movie. Here is one of them:

CONTEXT: There was a family living in a forest consisting of 3 members consisting of father, mother and one daughter named Maisie. One day Maisie came out of his house and she witnessed the life of the outside world that she rarely knew about. When she came home from outside, her mother was burning an old blanket.

(C: Claire; M: Maisie)
C: Hey! Where have you been?
M: Nowhere, what are you burning?
C: Oh nothing just some old blankets. Are you sure you did not go past the bridge?
M: That is the look you give me when you think I am lying.

Based on the example above, the sentence in bold above is a Question. When Claire asked Maisie where she had come from, it was clearly a Question sentence because Claire wanted to know where Maisie had gone and Claire was very worried about her daughter. Claire does not believe what Maisie is saying and it is clear from the way Claire looks at Maisie. Maisie immediately left her mother and went straight into the room, in the conversation shows that Maisie is a stubborn person and does not like to be restrained. The eyes can show the implied meaning of what is really on someone is mind even though it is not conveyed directly. I realized that it is very important for us to understand what people are saying and what they imply. This sparked my interest and curiosity to study the Speech Acts involved in utterances, especially Directive Speech Acts. As a result, I did a study entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by the Main Character in Jurassic World Dominion Movie.*

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have been carried out on the same theory with different data sources by other researchers. The important aspects that must be known in this literature review are the name, title, and the year the studies were conducted.

The first study was written by Virgina & Ambalegin (2021), *Directive Acts Uttered by Main Character in I Care a Lot Movie*. It applied a qualitative descriptive technique. The data were taken from the utterances of Directive Acts spoken by Marla who played the main

character. The data were analyzed by applying the types of Directive action propositions based on the theory of Searle (1979). The most commonly found in 15 data is asking which consists of five data. While the fewest found were Advising, Requesting, and Inviting as much as 1 data.

The second study was written by Putra (2022), *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Used by Raya as the Main Character in Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*. This study aims to evaluate the Directive Utterances produced by the main character, Raya's character. This study used a qualitative descriptive method, the author ensured the data by describing, analyzing, and summarizing it in the form of a transcript. Thirty recorded Directive Speech Acts were found. The author found that the most data is Command for 10 data and the least is Order only 7 data.

The last study was written by Sitanggang & Afriana (2022), *The Directive Act in Joker 2019 Movie*. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of Directive Acts. The authors used Allan's theory (1997). The authors used qualitative methods in analyzing the data. In collecting data, the researchers used observation methods and *Catat* techniques. In identifying the data, the authors applied the identity of the Pragmatic method and classification techniques by using the theory of Sudaryanto (1993). The authors found the data as a whole, amounting to 15 data. The most commonly found is Request 4 data and the least is permissive only 4 data.

The similarities between the above studies and this study are in the form of theory and methodology. The differences between the above studies and this study are in the form of theory and object of the study. Based on the previous studies, I believe there is still things that should be improved in analyzing data. It is challenging to analyze Directive sentences with objects and theories from different experts. Differences in the scope, object, and theory of this study can provide different roles and insights into the study of the 8 Directive act. So, in this study, I use the same theory and methodology with different data sources.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics that studies the use of language including Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax stated by Leech (2011). Pragmatics is a part of the study of Semiotics. The principles in Pragmatics include the synthesis between studies and the purpose and meaning of speech. According to Yule (2006), Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between Linguistic forms and the use of those forms.

According to George Yule (1996), Pragmatics refers to interpreting the meaning of what the speaker produces. This means that Pragmatics is concerned with understanding what is conveyed by the speaker. Levinson (1983) stated that Pragmatics is the study of language use which studies the connection between language and context that determines the translation of language understanding. In other words, Pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and the meaning interpreted by the listener.

From these definitions, it is concluded that Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics that studies the use of language in social contexts and how people create and understand meaning through language. This means that every utterance produces the intention of the speaker formed in the utterance. Speakers do something with their words

Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962), the act of speaking involves various activities while speaking. When someone speaks especially in the form of an order, it aims to make the listener acts. Meanwhile, Yule (1996) asserts that when people perform speech acts, it also performs acts through the words spoken in addition to use words or phrases. In other words, speech acts act speaking words giving an Order, asking a Question, Refusing, and Thanks.

In line with Yule (1996), Speech Acts are actions performed by a speaker through utterances often assigned specific labels such as Apologizing, Complaining, Complimenting, Inviting, Promising, or Requesting. In Speech Acts, someone expects the listener to do something while the information is being conveyed. So, Speech Act is how a person understands the meaning of speech that is being heard.

Yule (1996) stated that the first orientation act is the basic Speech Act or the use of recognizable expressions by speakers to create meaningful meaning and language that the listener can understand. Another type of inappropriate behavior is the act of doing something. In falsehood, the speaker's words have a specific intention. The speaker conveys some information in communication which is then received by the listener. Then finally the act of speech is the act of influencing something. Speech Act is a field of knowledge that is used when Offering, Apologizing, Greeting, Requesting, Complaining, Inviting, and Rejecting. A Speech Act may contain only one word, as in "Sorry!" to make an apology, or a few words or sentences: "Sorry, I came late". The example describes an apology

Directive Speech Acts

Directive Speech Acts is one type of Illocutionary act with the aim of what the speaker says to ask the listener to do something, that is, the speaker wants the listener to do what the speaker wants. People say certain words in everyday conversation to motivate someone to take a certain action. When people produce an utterance to give directions and instructions, it is called a Directive Utterance. According to Huang (2007), a Directive Speech Act is a type of Speech Act in which the speaker tells someone else to do something without saying it directly. In line with Searle (1976) Directive Speech Acts are the sentence of Command, Request, Permission, Prohibition, and Question.

First, Command is an expression of giving orders or instructions to someone, along with the response. Example: *Please close the door.* It implies the speaker giving the Command to close the door. The context here is that the speaker is busy and asking for help from the person who just entered the room.

Second, Request means an utterance that means asking for something from someone or the speaker asking someone to do something for the speaker. The meaning of Request depends on the overall meaning of the sentence. Usually, this Request sentence is used by elders to youngers. Example: *Could you turn on the lamp?* This sentence is said to be a Request because it means Request someone to turn on the lamp.

Third, Permission is a phrase or expression intended to ask permission from other people in everyday life. Usually, the Permission Sentence is often used by youngers to elders. Example: *Could I go home early?*. The sentence includes Permission because someone asked Permission to go home early.

Fourth, Prohibition is an expression forbidding someone from doing something, along with the response. Do not forget to add the word *please*, *I am sorry* or *excuse me* so your Prohibition sentence sounds politer. Example: *Do not feed the animals, please.* This sentence is Prohibition because there is a Prohibition on feeding animals for other reasons.

The last, Question is a sentence that contains intonation and meaning of the question. Question words can be found in spoken and written forms. Question sentences in spoken form are often used in everyday life. Question sentences in spoken form are marked by rising intonation at the end of the sentence. Example: *Where is Monas located?*. This sentence is a question because someone asked about where Monas is located.

The second research question in this study is to discover the dominant types of Directive Speech Acts. The amount of data that has been discovered will be calculated in the form of percentage and presented it into a tabulating form. Tabulating is a technique used to organize and enter the data that has been collected into tabular form and determine the frequency to make it easier to calculate the percentage using the formula. Arikunto's theory (2006) is applied to determine the results. So, the results are presented based on the formula to find out the most dominant types proposed the theory.

Formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Description:
P   = Percentage of data
F   = Amount of data
N   = Frequency of data
100% = Fixed number

Context

Context is an important part of understanding functional meaning because it can capture the speaker's actual meaning when making an intended statement. The context can predict what the speaker means and how listeners will interpret what the speaker means.

Leech (1983) defines context as any background knowledge shared by both the speaker and the hearer that helps the hearer understand what the speaker means in a particular sentence. In short, it is be concluded that context is the basic knowledge in the mind of the speaker and the listener so that the speaker's words are understood and the listener understands the meaning of the speaker's say. The context in Pragmatics determines what the speaker says and does not refer to individual words or sentences but to what the speaker means.

Context is the background of an event. To understand a sentence, the listener must understand the context. For example, when watching a movie, audience will know about the names of the characters, where is the movie's setting, and what plot is shown in the story. So, context plays an important role in the process of understanding something, including understanding sentences, someone must have to look at the context first.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Source

The data in this study are taken from the main character's utterance which contains Directive Speech Acts in the conversation. The collection of data sources is taken based on the distribution of data sources. According to Umar (2013), data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first source either from individuals or individuals such as the results of interviews or the results of filling out questionnaires researchers usually to do. While secondary data is the data that has been further processed and presented either by primary data collectors or by other parties, for example in the form of tables or diagrams Primary data is collected through direct field data collection or commonly known as raw data.

The Jurassic World Dominion movie is the primary data. Secondary data is data that are indirectly obtained through previous researches and sources. These secondary data sources are taken from books, government publications, internal organizational records, reports, journals, to various sites or websites that are relevant to the topic being sought. Thus, the data source in this study uses primary data because I did the analysis directly by making observations without involving data from another people's research.

Data Collection Method

The data collection method is an important method that is carried out by collecting data so the data is analyzed. This stage discusses how to collect data and how data is categorized properly. This study applied a qualitative descriptive method. The method of providing data that is used in this study is the *Padan* method using the *Catat* technique as a follow-up technique. This method is used to identify for example, linguistic units according to the reactions or consequences that occur to the opponent speak when the speech is delivered. According to Sudaryanto (1993), the *Simak* is a technique of obtaining data by

paying attention to movements and how to use language. Then, it is followed by several advanced techniques in the form of *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) and *Catat* techniques.

Data collection process is accomplished in several stages and steps. The first step in the collection method is to find sources for movies and scripts from the internet and then download them. The second step is to use the basic *Simak* theory, namely the activity of paying attention to the movie in detail. Followed by watching the movie repeatedly so that I understand the storyline. The third step is using *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) technique. After reading to several scripts, then pay attention to several sentences that contain directive utterances in them and classify them. The final step is to separate several sentences that contain Directive meanings and record them. This method is used to find out which sentences have elements of directive speech acts in them and the context of the sentences that are analyzed.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is accomplished as an investigation after the data is collected and classified. In this study, the data is analyzed by using *Padan* method. Sudaryanto (1993) explains that the *Padan* method is detached and does not become a part of the language in question. The technique that will be used in this study is the main technique, namely the basic technique.

FINDINGS

Based on the theory of Searle (1976) the type of Directive Speech Acts is divided into 5 types, namely: Command, Requests, Permissions, Prohibitions, and Questions. The step to analyze this study is to collect data by watching the movie and paying attention to the intonation and gestures of the main characters in the movie. The data table is listed below.

Table 1. The Types of Directive Speech Acts in *Jurassic World Domininion* Movie

Data	Types of Directive Speech Acts				
	C	R	Prm	Prh	Q
Claire: "What are you doing?".					√
Claire: "Hold on!"	√				
Claire: "Could I take care of myself".		√			
Ellie: "What are you doing here?".					√
Claire: "Was that-like really corny?".					√
Claire: "Can we keep that between us".		√			
Owen: "Away from yourself!".				√	
Owen: "We should probably talk about		√			

	C	R	Prm	Prh	Q
you going into town".					
Ellie : "I need concrete evidence Biosyn is responsible for all this".		√			
Ellie: "You coming or what?".					√
Ellie: "What is that?".					√
Kayla: "Do not do that!".				√	
Owen: "Do not move!".				√	
Owen: "just breathe".			√		
Kayla: "What is with the girl?".					√
Owen: "Go get the truck!".	√				
Claire: "I need your help".		√			
Owen: "Let me talk to him".			√		
Maisie: "is that me?".					√
Ellie: "What do they graze on?".					√

Note: C   : (Command)
        R   : (Request)
        Prm   : (Permission)
        Prh   : (Prohibition)
        Q   : (Question)

In this section, I present the results of the findings and the most dominant types of Directive Speech Acts in Jurassic World Dominion movie in tabulating form. The purpose of using tabulating forms is to find out the most dominant types in this movie. I divided the table into five types namely: Command, Request, Permission, Prohibition, and Question.

The amount of data is presented in the form of percentage. Previously I had displayed it in tabulating form. Tabulating is a technique used to organize and enter the data that has been collected into tabular form and determine the frequency to make it easier to calculate the percentage using the formula. This percentage calculation applied the theory of Arikunto (2006).

Formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Description

P   : Percentage

F   : Amount of Data
N   : Frequency of Data
100% : Fixed Number

Table 2. The Most Dominant Types

Types of Directive Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Command	17	21,2%
Request	11	13,7%
Permission	3	3,7%
Prohibition	4	5%
Question	46	57,5%
Total	80	100%

As shown in the table, the most dominant type of Question is 46 utterances (57,5%) and the least is a type of Permission 3 utterances (3,7%). The reason why the Question is the most commonly found is that this movie is an action genre, so every action taken by the cast will raise Questions after that. Meanwhile, Permission is the least commonly used because most of the dialogue in this movie is about adventure, and the relationships between the players are closely intertwined without any age restrictions. So, it is very rare to find a sentence that means Permission in this movie.

The type of Command ranks second after Question, with 17 utterances (21.2%). This movie is an action genre, so every Command sentence is uttered, there will be action after it. In the third place, there is a Request for 11 utterances (13.7%). The fourth place is Prohibition 4 utterances (5%). Sentences that contain the meaning of prohibition are also said to be rarely found in the conversations of the main characters.

DISCUSSION

The first research question posed in this study is to find out what types of Directive Speech Acts contained in the *Jurassic World Dominion* movie. The utterances of the main characters which contain Directive Speech Acts will be the focus on this study. The five types of Directive Speech Acts were found, namely Command, Permission, Request, Prohibition, and Question.

The first is a Command. Command cannot be refused because it is carried out by a speaker who has authority over the listener or equal authority. Sometimes there are those who interpret it as coercion and threats in carrying out an action. Then, in this movie, almost all the listeners did what the speaker ordered spontaneously. For example, when Owen says *go get the truck!* to Claire, Claire immediately runs to get the car out of the trunk. The attitude is shown by Claire indicating that Claire obeyed the orders given by Owen. Based on the example above, it is seen that when the speaker performs the act of Commanding, the speaker who Commands will always have power in giving orders. Claire's action of hurrying to do what Owen told was a *Directive Speech Act*.

The second is Request. Request is used to express wishes. Tsui (1996) stated that the act of asking can generally be interpreted as a polite action with the intention of making the listener do something and also considers the listener's willingness to perform the act without coercion. In this study, the act of asking politely is the most effective strategy for expressing the speaker's wishes to the hearer. In this movie, there are several requests, and this is one example, *can we keep that between us*? explained that the speaker spoke in a gentle tone and he had considered the listener's willingness to make the Request. Then, the politeness marker "can" indicate that the utterance will sound politer and pleasing to the ear.

The third is Permission. It is interpreted as a sentence uttered that contains the meaning of asking for Permission it. This action is a polite action with the aim that the listener or interlocutor does not feel offended and will feel appreciated. From the previous data, the sentence *Let me talk to him* is a Permission sentence that is done so the other person does not feel offended. Permission is a sign that someone has good manners and ethics in social life.

The fourth is Prohibition. It is a word that means Prohibition in doing something. This sentence aims to make the listener distance himself from what the speaker has Prohibited. Example, *do not do that!* This is a Prohibition explicitly issued so that the listener obeys the wishes of the speaker.

The last is Question. Sentences that contain Questions must also pay attention to ethics in asking and must use polite words so that the person being asked will answer the question. Judging from the sample data, the sentence *What do they graze on?* is a sentence made out of high curiosity. Finally, the sentence in italic is categorized as a Question.

Based on the table above, the Question sentences are the ones most often used by the main characters in this movie, there are about 46 pieces of data (57,5%). The sentence that is commonly least used is Permissions. So, it is concluded that the question sentence is the most successful way of expressing the speaker's desire to know the listener through the questions asked. While sentences that mean Permission are the fewest actions implemented by the main character in this movie, there are about 3 pieces of data (3,7 %).

CONCLUSION

After investigating some types of Directive Acts *Jurassic World Dominion* movie, there are 80 data identified as sentences that fall into the five types by Searle (1976). However, there were only 30 data that could be analyzed. In essence, the 30 data analyzed represent the 80 data found. There are five types of *Directive Speech Acts* in this movie, namely: Command, Request, Permission, Prohibition, and Question. Based on the five types, the total is 80 data, Command 17 utterances (21,2%), Request 11 utterances (13,7%), Permission 3 utterances 3,7%), Prohibition 4 utterances (5%), and Question 46 utterances (57,5%). As the final result, the Question type is mostly used by the main characters in this movie. It happens because every conversation contains the meaning of question utterances. The least common type is Permission, because most of the dialogue in this movie is about adventure and the relationships between the players are closely intertwined without any age restrictions.

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