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AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE UP (2009) MOVIE

Ayang Winda Sri Widianingsih; Rispa Mustika; Salsa Nugraha

Ma' soem University

ayangwinda@masoemiversity.ac.id; rispamustika21@gmail.com;

salsanugraha12@gmail.com

Abstract: This research discussed about the analysis of directives type of speech act theory used in the Up (2009) movie. This research revealed the application of directives types of speech act that found in the Up (2009) movie. The document analysis approach was used in this study to gather data. The researcher chose this film as the subject of the study because it is intriguing and has numerous moral lessons. This film's themes include love, relationships between people, hope, and dreams. As the result, it was found that were 57 utterances of directive speech acts in the Up (2009) movie. From the 57 data that researcher collected, the main characters most expressed the command type of directives speech act. They are 38 commands, 3 suggestions, 3 requests, 6 orders, forbidding. Based all the data above, it can be concluded the most used directives speech act found in this data was command.

Keywords: directive, movie, pragmatics, speech act

INTRODUCTION

The speaker and the hearer are actually the most important participants in each discourse. The ability of the listener to decipher the message that the speaker is trying to express is essential for the conversation to flow smoothly. There is a study that might help certain people comprehend the languages better, especially the context that emerges in that language use scenario. Numerous academic disciplines have been studied in relation to language, including pragmatics, which examines the language used by the speaker. Yule in (Widianingsih et al., 2023) asserts that pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is conveyed by a writer or speaker and understood by a reader or listener. The study of pragmatics focuses on the understanding of meaning that is conveyed by the writer or speaker and then assumed by the reader or hearer. The speech act is a component of pragmatics research that is particularly interested in the speaker's hidden meanings behind each statement they utter.

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. Speech acts can be classified into five categories namely, representative, directives, commissive, expressive and declarations as stated by Searle in (Nugroho & Rekha, 2020). Indirectly and

unconsciously, we often encounter speech acts in everyday conversations. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. The type of speech act can be an issue for analyzing a speech act in the movie (Widianingsih et al., 2023). Many researchers conduct the same issue in analyzing speech act. The researcher has found speech acts in the *Up* (2019) movie. According to Chen and Dermawan in (Putri & Tustiawati, 2023), Indonesian people were more interested with a spectacle in the form of video, like what they have watched on Television, YouTube, Cinema, etc. Most of them can spend their whole time to watch a movie only with a purpose to gain information or gain new knowledge or only for entertain themselves. There are more than one types of film, and it differentiates with different genres in different ages. Such as horror genre, comedy, romantic, drama musical, etc. (Gracia et al., 2022 in Putri & Tustiawati, 2023).

Many of the utterances in the film can be examined using the speech actions theory. The fact that "Up" is a cartoon film is the reason the author selected it as the subject. People of all ages can simply watch and enjoy this film. Its use of straightforward language makes language study through this film easier to comprehend. Additionally, it adds intrigue to the film. Every statement made by the characters in the film contains both an intended meaning and a term with its literal meaning, which makes the analysis of this study more intriguing. The intended meaning of a character is mostly influenced by the time period in which the utterance is made. This makes the characters or the hearers possibly have a different perception. Therefore, it is important to study about language use in the movie (Santia, 2019). Viewers experience a wide range of emotions while viewing a film, including empathy and sympathy. People are inspired and educated by the film as they seek to better comprehend and interpret the moral lesson and learn how to deal with their challenges, particularly those in their personal lives. In addition to being entertaining, the film offers insightful lessons that viewers may use in their everyday lives. Additionally, it is based on genuine stories, like the "Up" movie.

The "Up" movie is a stunning animation with entertaining characters and enchanted soundtrack by Giacchino. Its straightforward, innovative plot has profoundly positive worth. Regarded as one of Pixar's finest films, the mood of the film drew the audience in and made them feel like they were part of the characters. Everyone can be inspired by these major characters to maintain integrity, optimism, mutual protection, and loyalty by keeping promises, regardless of how long it takes to accomplish them. This movie's theme, which can inspire improved communication in day-to-day interactions, is about the true adventure of life and relationships with others.

Every sentence that the major characters in the *Up* movie say or utter will be examined by the researcher for directive speech acts. Because people constantly utilize directive speech acts to communicate in various ways during daily activities, these acts were selected as concerns. For instance, in a family setting, when parents notice their children's filthy room crammed, they exclaim, "Your room is very neat! Go on!" and the kids decipher the phrase to get on with their task. Actually, the parents want the kids to tidy up their room and stop being so busy. The aim of this research is to answer the questions what kind of directives type that used in the "Up" movie and how the way the directives type used in the movie.

In addition, directive speech acts are frequently used in dialogue. For instance, commands to make or serve anything. People also expressed suggestions in various ways, such as while making decisions, when more advice was required to prevent regret or error. The utterances that contain the discourse between Carl, a 78-year-old balloon

salesman, and Russell, an 8-year-old student adventurer, will be analyzed in this study. Carl and Ellie first meet at the start of the *Up* movie. They adore the well-known explorer Charles Muntz. Carl and Ellie made the decision to be married after being close friends for a long time. Carl as a balloon salesman. Ellie's desire is to visit a location known as Paradise Falls. Ellie died before she could fulfill her dream.

The researcher chose this film as the subject of the study because it is intriguing and has numerous moral lessons. This film's themes include love, relationships between people, hope, and dreams. For students in junior through senior high school, *Up* movies are suggested as educational resources that are connected to the material on directed speech acts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics holds that communication is more important than words. The significance of the words or phrases themselves is not as profound as the utterances that speakers make throughout conversation (Aditya, 2014). Desica & Ambalegin (2021) state that pragmatics is more concerned with analyzing the meaning of people's words and phrases than it is with determining what such words or phrases might signify on their own. It is crucial for speakers to pay close attention to the context since pragmatics is also closely tied to the situation or context in which anything is being expressed. Aziz et al., (2021) state that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. In accordance to Leech statement, Yule (1996) in (Widianingsih, 2022) argues that pragmatics should also take into account contextual factors including who someone is speaking to, when, where, and under what conditions, as these will influence how and what they say.

Pragmatics addresses the flexibility to use language in many ways, provided that everyone is aware of what needs to be done to achieve the goal. On the other hand, pragmatics is the study of language in connection to its users, often known as the study of how individuals use language for their own purposes and within specific parameters. The study of speaker meaning, relative distance expression, how more is transmitted through speech, and contextual meaning are the four main focuses of pragmatics research. The study of pragmatics focuses on the connection between language forms and their applications. The following are some of the topics covered in pragmatics: collaboration and implicature, deixis and distance, reference and inreference, preposition and entaliment, politeness and interaction, discourse and culture, and conversation and preference structure.

Speech Acts

Speech acts, a subset of pragmatics and a form of verbal communication, frequently occur in both verbal and nonverbal communication (Widianingsih, 2021). Husain et al., (2020) state that speech acts are a study of how thespeakers and hearers use language. Widianingsih et al., (2023) explain that a verbal communication action contains a message of its own, meaning that communication involves both language and action. In summary, an act denotes an action, and a speech act is an utterance that takes place.

There are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Austin (in Widianingsih et al., 2023) explains that speech acts are acts that refer tothe action performed by producedutterances. In line with this, Yule (1996) in (Widianingsih et al., 2023) states that speech acts is action which is performed via

utterances. Stating the same idea, Birner (2013) in (Widianingsih et al., 2014) also says that making a statement entails taking action. Here, folks might say something to carry out an action. Speech acts allow the speaker to express physical activity using just words and phrases. The words that are communicated are crucial to the actions that are taken.

Speech acts are divided into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In the classical sense, a locutionary speech act is basically comparable to making a specific utterance with a specific sense and reference, which is again roughly equivalent to meaning (Austin, 1962 in Winda, 2014). The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Wijana, 2021). Another name for this action is the act of stating or doing anything. The illocutionary act is the most important degree of action in a speech act since it is determined by the force that the speakers have sought.

Yulian & Mandarani (2023) explain that a perlocutionary act is an action taken by a speaker when their words have a specific impact on the listener and other people. Offering someone is another example of a perlocutionary act. The term "perlocutionary act" describes how one speech affects another person's thinking or behavior.

A directive is a speech intended to persuade the audience to do action, such as making a suggestion, asking for something, or giving an order. Example: Take out the trash; Quit yelling. Suryandani & Budasi (2021) stated that directive speech act is divided into six kinds: command, order, request, suggestion, forbidding, and inviting.

Commands are sentences which normally have no overt grammatically subject, and whose verb is in the imperative mood (Quirk, 1976 in Searle, 2013). The command can also be used to give instructions to someone. It is usually rigorous and requires that the order be completed. For example: Just leave this place. You can order something from the hearer by making a request. The request is typically less demanding than a command. Could you "lend me a pen, please?" is an example.

Prohibition/forbidding means to prevent the hearer from doing something (Ayu et al., 2023). Take "Don't touch that!" as an example. When someone offers you advise, they want to make it clear that they are not putting any pressure on you to follow through on it. This is known as suggestion. Using your position of power to command someone to do something or to state that something needs to happen is known as an order.

METHOD

The document analysis approach was used in this study to gather data. The UP movie served as the data source for this study since it contained a large number of illocutionary references. Observation without participant was employed as the methodology, which included searching for and downloading the film, watching it, and noting any utterances made with the illocutionary act (Labrena et al., 2019). The data was then categorized according to the types of directives of illocutionary acts, and the purpose of each type of directive found in the UP film was determined.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method is the research which describe of observation that is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative term (Flick, 2022). Other methods of description are highlighted, but it is not implied that numerical metrics are never employed. The main goal of the descriptive technique is to determine "what is" (Labrena et al., 2019). It is focused on each words and sentences in the conversation in the Up (2019) movie to analyze the directives type of speech acts.

To elucidate and inform the meaning of the directive speech act types used in the

Up film, the data are descriptively investigated based on the utterances of the characters. This study process includes emerging questions and methodologies, data often collected from movies, in-depth data building analysis based on recurrent themes, and author interpretation of the importance of the data.

The researcher has collected data in the form of words rather than numbers. The research provides a detailed description and explanation of the context. The pragmatics theory is applied in this study to perform a descriptive analysis of the data. This study focuses on a specific event that exemplifies a natural situation. Qualitative research aims to understand human behavior in real-world contexts.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the directive speech act found in the movie script. Yule (1996) stated that directive speech act is divided into six kinds: command, order, request, suggestion, forbidding, and inviting. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some findings. There are five types of speech act, namely command, suggestion, request, order, and forbidding. From the 57 data that researcher collected there are 38 commands, 3 suggestions, 3 requests, 6 orders, and 7 forbidding type. If we look all the data above, the most used speech act of directive type found in this data is command. One of the directive speech act types which is not found in the Up (2009) movie is there were no sentence where someone invite someone else to do something (inviting type).

In this part, the researcher would provide data and explanations about the dialogues which contain directive speech acts. The discussions are presented by collecting data per segmentation of directives speech act types, starting from command, suggestion, request, order, and forbidding types.

Command

Excerpt 1

Ellie: *"I saw your balloon went. Come on. Let's go get it!"* (4.37)

In the scene where she meets young Russell in the "spirit adventure" house, young Ellie said this. With Russell at his heels, he hurried to the top floor of the house and said that. "Let's go get it" is a sentence that shows the command from Ellie to Russell to take his flying balloon. In line with this interpretation, (Suryandani & Budasi, 2021) assert that the command can also be employed to give instructions to someone. This utterance means to give an order or demand Russell to go. Ellie's utterance expresses a command, as she wanted Russell to go get his balloon.

Excerpt 2

Ellie: *"Well, go ahead! Go on."* (05.00)

As defined by Searle (2013), commands are sentences that typically lack an obvious grammatical subject and feature a verb in the imperative mood. This line was spoken when Ellie told Russell to carry his own balloon across the worn wooden boards. Ellie's words had the effect of making Russell stumble as he attempted to grab his balloon. Her utterance showed command for Russell and wanted he go.

Excerpt 3

Ellie: *Cross your heart. Do it!* (05.43)

This scene occurred when Ellie comes to Russell at his house and wants to show him something. But Ellie asked Russell to promise not to tell anyone by telling him to say "cross your heart". This sentence caused Russell to cross his arms in a heart cross. Ellie gave command to Russell to do something. This is in line with the opinion of (Aziz et al., 2021) that Command asserted by speaker to make hearer do something.

Excerpt 4

Carl.F: *"Bring it back when you find it!"* (15.06)

Carl and Russell are taking part. The scenario was situated in the front hall of Carl's home. When Russell, a Wilderness Explorer, was standing in front of Carl's door reading the Wilderness Explorer Manual while wearing a full uniform, the situation took place. He wants to help Carl, who is elderly, obtain a Senior Wilderness Explorer badge. Despite Carl's previous rejections, Russell persisted. Carl then gives Russell a strange ailment.

Excerpt 5

Carl.F: *"Get away from me! Get down!"* (35.03)

This statement was made on the mountainside at the edge of a jungle. Teachers Gama, Beta, Russell, Dug, and Carl were among the participants. When Gamma and Beta ran aggressively at Russell, Carl, and Dug, the conversation above took place. Gamma and Beta have been hunting gigantic birds for their lord for a very long time. They wish to take Kevin away from Russell as they are aware that he is with Russell and Dug. Carl's remark, "Get away from me! Get down!" identifies the directive act in the command type. According to the aforementioned statement, Gamma and Beta wish to imprison Kevin. "Get away from me! Get down!" is an example of a directive act ordering, as the phrases make clear.

Excerpt 6

Carl.F: *"Careful, Russell!"* (38.00)

Commands are occasionally used for informal situations (Labrena et al., 2019). This statement was made in the dense, mountainous forest. It causes the utterance to become less formal. The bird, Russell, and Carl are the participants.

When Russell wanted to go back to Carl from the shrubbery, the utterance's condition was clarified. Russell heard a beak nibbling on the chocolate and pulling out the zipe as he heard something rustle in the woods behind him. This bird is thirteen feet tall, colorful, and fond of chocolate. Carl objected to Russell's decision to bring the bird along. Because the bird climbs into a tree, Carl fears that Russell may suffer harm.

Excerpt 7

Russell : *"Okay! Here! Hold my stuff!"* (35.22)

As can be seen from the data above, the chat took place while traveling through the midst of the forest, close to the Paradise Falls. Russell wanted to return at that point and begged Fredricksen to halt for a while. After a few attempts, Fredricksen paused and told Russell to go to the bushes and relieve himself. Without much reflection, Russell was heading back. Fredricksen is the hearer in that exchange, and Russell is the speaker. In the meanwhile, the dialogue above is a spoken monologue intended to issue an order.

The information above can be categorized into directive acts and command that serve to convey instructions to others. This is evident from the word "Here! Hold my stuff! This statement, made by Russell, alludes to Fredricksen. Russell proceeded to the bushes, and he instructed Fredricksen to hold his belongings. The literal meaning of the words "Here! Hold my stuff!" is to instruct Fredricksen to hold all of the Russell belongings while he returned.

Excerpt 8

Carl. F: *"Russell, hang on! Hey!" (30.20)*

This scene occurred when the house that Carl and Russell were driving is shaken by a big storm. Carl told Russell to stay on his feet so he would not fall. Commands are occasionally used for informal situations (Aziz et al., 2021). The utterance in the above excerpt served as the illustration. The addressee, addressor, issue, and setting make up the situation's context. Russell is the addressee and Carl is the addressor in this study. This statement was made in the dense, mountainous forest. It causes the utterance to become less formal.

Excerpt 9

Carl. F: *"Climb up. Climb up!" (32.04)*

This command is spoken by Carl to Russell to climb the rope and reach the house above. Carl and Russell made the statement. The addressee, addressor, issue, and setting make up the situation's context. Carl and Russell were the competitors in this morning's event, which took place on the mountain's rugged terrain. The incident began when Carl and Russell entered a location he had never been to before. They stand atop a flat-topped, crescent-shaped mountain that gradually emerges from the fog as the wind blows through it. Paradise Falls is located across it, about ten miles away. Carl is astonished and finds it hard to believe. In line with (Searle, 2013), commands are sentences that typically lack an obvious grammatical subject and feature a verb in the imperative mood. Carl gave the command to climb. The word "climb" indicated as command. In sum, this utterance categorized as command.

Excerpt 10

Russell: *"Run Kevin! Run!" (40:05)*

The hearer must act right away, which is another feature of a command (Putri & Tustiawati, 2023). Russell gave the example of an urgent, immediate directive. The mountain is where this statement took place. The famed explorer Charlez Muntz, who has spent years seeking unusual big birds, recalled the circumstances of the utterance. This bird is thirteen feet tall, colorful, and fond of chocolate. He discovers that Russell has the bird he's searching for. Carl's 'Assisting the Elderly' badge is something that young adventurer Russell is attempting to help him obtain. Russell, who initially found Kevin, wanted him safe since Muntz was obsessed with obtaining the bird.

Excerpt 11

Russell: *"Look! There He is!"*

Dug: *"Point!"*

Carl.F: *"Hey, That's my food get out of my roof!"* (49:27)

The aforementioned discussion happened in the forest close to the Paradise Falls. Russell became aware that the enormous bird had vanished at that moment. After asking Dug for assistance, Russell was able to locate the bird on Fredricksen's roof in search of food a short while later. In the meantime, Fredricksen instructed the bird to leave. In the dialogue above, Dug is the hearer while Russell and Fredricksen are the speakers. The aforementioned statement is a verbal monologue that instructs another person to take action.

The line "Look! There He is!" makes it clear that this discourse falls under the category of directive speech acts with the function of commanding. Because the huge Bird was up there on the roof, Russell ordered Fredricksen and Dug to look at the top of the roof. Furthermore, the phrase "get out of my roof!" depicts Fredricksen's order to the big bird to leave the roof.

Suggestion

Excerpt 12

Carl.F: *"Yes, Yes take it. And on the way learn how to bark like a real dog!"* (41.35)

The aforementioned statements were made in the middle of a forest. Carl and Russell were strolling through the woodland when they came across a clever dog that the owner had named Dug. Due to a device that is connected to his collar, Dug is able to speak like a human. Dug was exploring the jungle at the time in search of the enormous bird, named Kevin, when he suddenly ran into Russell and Carl, two humans, who joined the bird. A few minutes after speaking with Russell, Carl proceeded to move forward as Dug followed him. However, as Fredricksen was moving forward, he offered Dug some advice and suggestions, saying things like, "and on the way learn how to bark like a real dog! According to the dialogue above, Dug was the hearer and Carl was the speaker. The aforementioned statements are a spoken monologue intended to offer suggestions to others in a relevant activity.

Excerpt 13

Carl.F: *"Well, why didn't you ask your Dad how to build a tent?"* (49.00)

The statement's scenario is explained by Russell's failure to erect a tent. The tent is thrown over the cliff when the tent hole bursts. "Russell is a super wilderness guy," Carl mocked him. Then, in what he believes to be his greatest secret, Russell tells Carl that he has never constructed a tent before. "Why didn't you ask your Dad how to build a tent?" is an example of a directive act in the form of a suggestion. by Carl. Carl recommended that Russell learn how to construct a tent with his father based on the aforementioned statement. Thus, the statement falls under the category of directed act suggestion.

Excerpt 14

Carl.F: *"Hey, let's play a game. It's called "see who can be quiet the longest."* (34.06)

In this scene, they were forced to flee when a storm damaged their home. From then, Russell and Carl kept walking together toward Paradise Fall. Carl was irritated by Russell's talkativeness and still-childlike demeanor. "Hey, let's play a game," Carl replied,

because Russell's incessant and loud chatting made his hearing aids screech and irritate his ear. "See who can be quiet the longest." is the game used to get Russell to stop talking.

When Carl says, "Hey, let's play a game," this is evident. The goal is to see who can stay silent the longest. It was decided that the communication was directed and of the kind suggested because he suggested making Russell a little quieter without damaging Carl's ear.

Excerpt 15

Russell: *"Yeah, after all, we weigh it down. We could walk it right over there. Like a parade balloon."* (48.22)

The scenario of the utterance is described when Carl and Russell find their perfect spot, Paradise Falls. Russell and Carl were ten miles away, but they didn't know how to get there. Carl has so received advice from Russell on how to get there. The directive speech acts proposal is identified by the utterance. Yes, we do ultimately weigh it down. Russell said, "Like a parade balloon," and we could go over there and stroll it. The aforementioned assertion claims that Russell used the balloons to express his opinions about going to Paradise Falls. They answered, "We could walk it right over there," Similar to a parade balloon, it also suggests that the utterance is the type of directive speech act suggestion.

Request

Excerpt 16

Carl. F: *"Would you do me a favor and takethis?"* (20.47)

The scene was placed in Carl's home and took place early in the morning. When nurses George and A.J. arrived at Carl's home to transport him to Oaks Retirement Village, the situation took place. Carl pleads for more time while holding his bag. The utterance identifies the directed act in the form of an request. Carl asked Tom A.J., "Would you do me a favor and take this?" In light of the previously mentioned circumstances, Tom and A.J. have chosen Carl to attend Shady Oaks Retirement.

This question was asked by Carl to the officers who came to his house to take care of the matter of moving his house. Carl gave his bag to one of them then went back inside. This request sentence is marked with the word 'would' where he wants the clerk to help him carry his bag.

Excerpt 17

Russell: *"I don't want to walk anymore. Can we stop?"* (35.42)

The scene above is staged when Carl appears from behind a plant. Russell plods forward, dragging his feet. He goes limp and rests face down in the dirt. Russell asked Carl to take a quick break, saying he was exhausted. The directive act in the request type can be identified by the utterance. "I no longer wish to walk. Could we please stop?" Russell inquired. In light of the previously mentioned context, Russell is growing weary following a lengthy drive with Carl. The phrase "can we stop?" makes it clear that the statement is requesting act. The next request sentence was addressed by Russell to Carl about him getting tired because he had walked far with Carl's flying house. Russell asks Carl to stop by using the word 'can' at the beginning of the sentence.

Excerpt 18

Dug: *"Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh :please be :my prisoner!" (41.58)*

The forest near Paradise Falls is where the aforementioned statement was made. Dug was recently encountered by Fredricksen, Russell, and the massive bird while traveling to the Paradise Falls. Russell and Fredricksen were merely astounded that the dog, Dug, could be referred to as a human person. Shortly after spotting the bird, Dug claimed to have been tasked with finding the owner of a huge bird. He had no idea that he could have a close-up look at the bird. Ever since he had first seen the giant bird, Dug had been pleading with it to be his prisoner on the way to the Paradise Falls. In the previously described exchange, Fredricksen was the listener and Dug was the speaker. The aforementioned exchange is a spoken monologue in a pertinent activity when the speaker expresses their desire to make a request.

The aforementioned statements can thus be classified under the commands speech act, which has the function of requesting, since the phrase "Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh please be my prisoner!" conveys the speaker's intention to request something. The word "please," which is used a lot, suggests that someone is requesting something. Furthermore, the message provided in the exchange above was conceptual since the phrase "Please be my prisoner, please be my prisoner, please oh please be my prisoner!" actually gave the impression that the dog had physically urged the bird to become Dug's prisoner.

Order

Excerpt 19

Carl. F: *"Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house" (14.37)*

Carl and Tom were involved in the morning event, which took place in front of Carl's house. Carl's trek from his porch to the mailbox provided the situation's setting. Carl's mailbox has dust on it. He starts a leaf blower, turns it on, and blasts the dust away. Tom, the construction foreman, observes Carl's actions. Carl was irritated since he had already been warned to move.

Carl's statement, "Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house," identifies the directive act in the command type. Carl gave Tom instructions to tell Tom's boss that all of the construction foremen wanted to destroy Carl's house, based on the statement mentioned above. The directive act order style of utterance is shown by the phrases, "Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house."

Excerpt 20

Carl.F: *"Come on Kevin." (37.18)*

At the time of the talk, Carl and Dug were trying to protect Kevin from Charles Muntz. Muntz is waiting for them behind the door, but they are taken aback and oppose all of his dogs. He grabs one of the displayed swords and swings it. Dug bites Muntz's leg upon hearing. "Come on, Kevin" is an example of a directive act of the ask kind. Under the aforementioned conditions, Carl told Kevin to move swiftly in spite of the bird's wounds. This utterance is classified as a directive act order since the addressor has given the sentence's addressee an order.

Excerpt 21

Russell: "Uh-huh. Speak." (25.09)

The context was situated in a mountainous, rocky environment. When Carl and Russell pulled the home into the fog, the situation's background was established. They spot a man's figure behind a rock. Carl approached the man and was startled to discover that the person who had just spoken to him was a dog. They discovered a dog with human-like speech and a high-tech collar. Dug is able to comprehend and follow Russell's instructions, including sitting and conversing. The utterance "speak." is used by Russell to identify the directing act in the type of order. According to the previously mentioned circumstances, Carl and Russell were taken aback upon encountering the canine that has human-like speech.

Prohibition / Forbidding

Excerpt 22

Russell: "Hi, boy. Don't eat it all." (37.14)

When Kevin attempted to take out his chocolate and consume it, Russell gave him this prohibition sentence. 'Don't' is used to indicate sentences that are prohibited. The contestants are a giant bird and Russell. When Russell wanted to meet Carl after he returned from a deep jungle, the aforementioned situation began. Suddenly there was a disturbance in the woods behind. He was shocked as he turned to see a large bird behind him. Its teeth gnaw on Russell's chocolate. The statement above claims that Russell persuaded a huge bird to come out by using his chocolate bar. Saying, "Don't eat it all," Get out now. It is evident from the sentence that this is the type of directive act prohibited.

CONCLUSION

From all the research analysis and finding above, it is important to know about the type of speech act itself and it is important for either the speaker or the hearer to be in the same context. Basically, directive speech act is quite easy to recognize. The purpose of the communication is easily understood by the audience. This research can classify the type of speech act in the *The Up (2009)* movie. The finding reveals that the character played like to tell their speech act through the utterance. As a result of this research, the *Up (2009)* movie contains 38 commands, 3 suggestions, 3 requests, 6 orders, and 7 prohibitions

The aforementioned conclusion states that because the majority of the utterances in the *Up* movie, especially those of the main characters Carl Feredicksen and Russell, contain many orders, command has emerged as a dominating sort of directive speech act. This exemplifies Carl and Russell's struggle to protect the endangered huge bird named Kevin from the renowned explorer who is fixated on it and wants to put it in jail. Because the film has a target or range that was meant for the children, it is therefore easier to deduce when the characters express the goal or message using the literal meaning. Therefore, in order to maintain a smooth discourse, it is essential to comprehend the backdrop of the scenario.

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