AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *"UP"* MOVIE

THESIS

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OCTOBER 2022

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS USED IN *UP* MOVIE

THESIS

Presented to

State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo,

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

**for the Degree of Sarjana a
in English Education**

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ABSTRACT

SARI, ANIS KURNIA. *2022. An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Used in "UP" movie.* Thesis, English Education Department, Faculity of Teaching and Education, Institute Islamic College of Ponorogo. Advisor: Wiwin Widyawati, M. Hum.

Keywords: *Directive, Dialogue, Speech Acts, "UP" Movie*

The directive act is one type of speech acts that has an essential function in communication. A directive speech acts is inteded to get the conversation used to give instruction from the speaker to the listener. By utterance, the speaker tries to get the address to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. It means, the listener does what the speaker wants. Directive speech acts become important in communication among people. It is because the communication that happens must be said clearly. So, others will understand and there will not any misunderstandings between speaker and the listener.

The purposes of this research are: 1) to describe and explain the types of directive speech acts utterances appear in *Up* movie. 2) to describe and explain the dominant type of directive speech acts utterances in *Up* movie.

This research used library research as research design and descriptive qualitative research for the research approach. The researcher conducted the data based on the main characters in *Up* movie. The primary data source of this research used Up movie script and Up movie as. Then, the secondary data source from journals, books, and internet's website. In conducting this research, the researcher used documentary technique to collect the data.

The result of this research showed that there are four types of directive speech acts are used in the *Up* movie script. These four types are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions, with total number of 106 utterances contained by command with 52 utterances (49%), order with 19 utterances (17,9%), request with 17 utterances (16,1%), suggestion with 18 utterances (16,9%). As a result, command is the dominant type of directive speech acts found in Up movie. The contribution of Up movie to education world is that can be the reference as a media for the teaching-learning process.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discussed the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous related study, researchn methods, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Research

As social beings, people meet one another to fulfill the needs of life. Everyday people sharing about ideas, tells opinion or do anything together. This process is called interaction. To do interaction, people need communication tool which is called language. Language is a system of arbitrary spoken symbols used by members of a community to communicate and interact each other, based on shared culture.[1] The scientific study of any aspects of language is called linguistics.[2] Language used in the daily activities and everyone lives in a world of language.[3]

One of the most important functions of language is communication. It is commonly used to transfer information in the form of both oral and written. Through language, people can express many variation of human feeling expressions, such as expression of request, expression of giving suggestion, expression of giving command, even expression of order something by doing communication. Communication occurs between two or more people, consisting of a listener and a speaker. It is behavior that affects the behavior of other by transmission of information.[4]

When having a conversation, the speaker should make the listener understand the purpose of the dialogue. This means the listener can give feedback and avoid

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[1] Soedjono Djardjowidjojo, *Psikolinguistik: Pengantar Pemahaman Bahasa Manusia*, 3rd ed. (Jakarta: Yayasan OBOR Indonesia, n.d.), 16.

[2] Bruce M. Rowe Diane P. Levine, *A Concise Introduction to Linguistics*, Fifth (New York, 2018), 1.

[3] Victoria Fromkin Nina Hyams Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language*, 3rd ed. (Uni Stated of America: Cengage Learning, 2017), 284.

[4] Diane P. Levine, *A Concise Introduction to Linguistics*, 2.

misscomunication. To do communication, people need a knowledge to make the communication understand and reach the harmony. The knowledge of language enable speaker to combine sounds to form words, words to form phrases and phrases to form sentences. If people get comprehend the knowldege of a language, it is possible to understand and produce new sentences.[5] However, in some cases of communication, the speaker was unable to convey a message to a different cultural backgrounds. As a result, there are some misunderstandings between the listener and the speaker in the conversation. This is happened because messages are not delivered to listeners so easily.

Language is a social phenomenon.[6] In society, communication indicates social identity through the way people talk. The speech provides clues to others about who people are, where are people from, or what kind of social experiences' have. Language is closely tied up with the value systems of society and the value systems of society's social structure, different accents and dialect are evaluated in different ways.[7] Many factors affect the use of language. These factors are called external factors or non-linguistic factors, such as social factors, education factors, economic level, gender, age, etc. Meanwhile, the other non-linguistic factors are, who is speaking, in what language the conversation is being held, when the conversation did, where the place, and what the topic of the conversation is.[8]

The study of relationship between language and society were called Sociolinguitics.[9] It is focuses on the research concerned with language variation and use in society by sociolinguists.[10] Sociolinguistics is research into explaining why people speak differently

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[5] Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language*, 289.
[6] Robert Bayley Ceil Lucas, *Sociolinguistic Variation: Theories, Methods, and Application*, First (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 5.
[7] Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*, Fourth (England: Penguin Books, 2000), 8.
[8] Abdurrahman, "Sosiolinguistik: Teori, Peran, Dan Fungsinya Terhadap Kajian Bahasa Sastra," *Fakultas Humaniora Dan Budaya, UIN Malang*, n.d.
[9] Janet Wilson Nick Wilson, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fifth (London and New York: Routledge, 2017), 1.
[10] Rajend Mesthrie, ed., *The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics* (Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011), 1.

in different social situations, concerned with identifying the social functions of language and ways used to convey social meaning.[11] The fields of sociolinguistics contains; language choice in multilingual communities, language maintance and shift, linguistic varietas and multilingual nations, national languages and national language planning, regional and social dialects, gender and age, ethnicity and social networks, language change, style, context and register, speech function, politeness and cross-cultural communication, gender, politeness and stereotypes, analysing discourse, attitudes and applications.[12]

Besides needing sociolinguistics as a power for social diversity, people must understand the meaning of conversation through utterances to avoid misunderstanding. One way to avoid such misunderstandings is to look up pragmatics that concern with meaning based on its social context. Pragmatics is branch of the linguistic study of meaning.[13] This study is concerned with the mean of utterances that speaker used in the conversation. The way in which is produced and understood in context is the subject matter of pragmatics.[14] As the name suggest, pragmatics is about the practical use of language. It includes the study how people use language to make sentences and changes into performative sentences, to build the social identities by social meaning, or start the conversations with others.[15]

Pragmatics have eight aspects of language studies, there are deixis, speech acts theory, conventional implicature, conventional maxims, relevance, presupposition, applied pragmatics, and general pragmatics.[16] The central points of pragmatics is speech acts theory. Speech acts can defined the action that produced by utterance.[17] In some

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[11] Nick Wilson, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 1.

[12] Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 4. ed, Learning about Language (London: Routledge, 2013).

[13] Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 1.

[14] David Hornsby, *Linguistics: A Complete Introduction* (Great Britain: An Hachette UK Company, 2014), 198.

[15] Diane P. Levine, *A Concise Introduction to Linguistics*, 167.

[16] Che An Bint Abdulghani Muhammad Abubakar Abdullahi, "The Meaning and Scope of Pragmatics," *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)* V, no. V (May 2021): 103.

[17] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, Second, H.G. Widdowson: Linguistic (Oxford University Press, 1996), 48.

situations, speaking may be more important than the information conveyed by the utterance. In this case, the speaker is speaking and not simply communicating information. People pronouncing the sentence then performaning an action.[18]

Speech acts are the study of the meaning and function of speech. It is used to clarify what the speaker is doing. Yule stated that the speech act has four categories: commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. The kinds of speech acts that are often heard in daily communication namely directive speech acts. Directive speech acts are common kinds of speech acts in that the speaker tries to get the listener wants to do something. It means that listener will do what the speaker wants. Yule defined directive as an attempt by the speaker to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are command, order, request, suggestion and they can be positive or negative.[19]

Speech acts are not only found in real life. As a medium of entertainment, a movie consists of many dialogues about human experiences and activities. The dialogue occurs between its characters that can be analyzed using the speech act theory. The movie is a moving picture as one of human product literature terms that express feeling, thought, and meaning sense by its filmmaker or moviemaker. For many people in the world, the movie is an important part of their way of life.

The movie is a work of copyright and art is a medium of communication mass viewing-hearing based on cinematography by recording on celluloid tape, videotape, video disc, and/or entitled to the results of other technological inventions in all shape, types, and size through a chemical process, electronic processes or other processes, with or without sound that can demonstrate with mechanical projection system and other. A movie is a series of moving pictures from a story. Movie also uses communication makes people enable to have more interaction with others to convey their ideas, feelings, or thoughts. The

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[18] Diane P. Levine, *A Concise Introduction to Linguistics*, 167.
[19] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 54.

communications that happen around people must be said clearly so that others understand. It means that the message is accepted appropriately by someone who says and heard the information.

In this research, the researcher chooses movies as the research subject. Besides as a communication medium to convey messages, movies engage the viewers with visualization, especially animation movies. Most of the themes in the movie are related to various problems. It is a reflection of human life. By watching a movie, the viewers feel many various emotions, such as sympathy and empathy. The movie provides inspires and educates information while people want to understand and interpret better the moral message and how to solve their problems, especially personal life problems. Not just being entertained, the movie also has valuable lessons to people apply in their daily lives, moreover the movie that based on true stories, such as in *Up* film.

Up movie is a beautiful animation with fun characters and magical music by Giacchino that has deeping positive value with the simple freshness story. Considered as a one of Pixar's best movies, the atmosphere of the movie carried the viewer to joined the movie's character. This main characters can also inspire everyone to keep honesty, optimism, protecting each other and how people should be loyality by keep promises, no matter how long you take to fulfill them. The real adventure of life and relationship with others are the message of this film that can awaken the spirit to daily life communication better.

The researcher will analyze directive speech acts in every sentences spoken or utterance by main characters in Up movie. Directive speech acts was chosen as matters because in daily activity, people always use these acts to communicate in different way. As example, in family environment, the parents discovers crowded on the messy room of their childs, then said, "How neat your room are! Go on!" and the childs interprets the phase to continue their activity. In fact, the parents wants the childs to stop their bustles and tidied up their room.

Beside that, directives speech acts often found in conversation. As example expressions of order to made or served something. People also used expression of suggestion, such as in making of decision, thats needed other suggestions to avoid a mistake or regret. In this research, the utterances will analyze which contains the conversation between Carl (78- years old- balloon salesman) and Russell (eight years old-student explorer). Up movie begins with Carl and Ellie meeting. They are big fans of Charles Muntz, a famous explorer. After so long of being good friends, Carl and Ellie dicided to get married. Carl as a balloon salesman. Ellie has a big dream, that is travel to place called Paradise Falls. Before Ellie reach her dream, she passed away.

The city grows, but Carl is encouraged to move from his home. He make big decision to run away from retirement's pick with floating his house with millions of helium balloons. In the sky, Carl shocked with Russell's attented by knocked his door, hanging on his porch. Even Carl rejected Russell's requesting before, he opening door to Russell. Together they are passed through the various storms. The journey is starting!

This movie interested because has many moral value, so the researcher choose this movie as an object of the research. The messages of this movie contains of hope, dream, love, and people relationship. Up movie is recommended for junior till senior high school as learning media that related to directive speech acts material.

From the explanation above, the researcher's intention in order to find out the classification of directive speech acts which are used in "Up" movie. Through the Up movie as learning media, it is hoped that people will understand each other when in conversation or build social relation. So the study was taken under the title: "**An Analysis Directive Speech Acts in *Up* Movie".**

B. Research Questions

a. What are the types utterances of Directive Speech Acts utterances appear in *Up* movie?

b. What are the dominant type of Directive Speech Acts utterances in *Up* the movie?

C. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

a. To describe and explain the types of directive speech acts utterances appear in *Up* movie.

b. To describe and explain the dominant types of directive speech acts utterances in *Up* movie.

D. Significances of the Study

a. For the Student

The result of this research is expected to be beneficial for improving an understanding of directive speech acts by observing this movie. Student will enjoy studying because the learning supported by *Up* movie increasing the knowledge about directive speech acts study.

b. For The Teacher

The result of this research can be used as an additional reference for speech acts study especially in directive speech acts. This research is expected to give information about the types of directive speech acts.

c. For the Next Researcher

This study can be an inspiration and secondary data to the other researcher who interest to conduct study about directives speech acts. This research is expected to give information about the types and function about directive speech acts.

E. Limitation of the Reseach

To limit the research, the researcher needed to decide the scope of the research, here the researcher only analyzed directive utterances. The researcher limited the research by analyzing types of directive and the contribution of directive Speech Acts found in Up movie. This research is related to "Up" movie delivered in English by the main characters. The main characters are Carl Feredicksen and Russel.

F. Previous Research Studies

The researcher found some previous research related to this research. Then, the researcher chose some literature as references and comparisons of the research authenticity.

The first research was conducted by Ary Teguh Widodo, a student of English Department Faculty of Art and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel of Surabaya, entitled "Directive Speech Acts found in *'13 Reason Why'* Serial Movie by Joseph Incapera". The research object of this study is Directive speech acts are often presented in daily communication. The purpose of the research are to identify the form of directive speech acts and classify the function of directive speech acts.[20]

This research studied the linguistic forms, types of directive speech acts, and the intention of directive speech acts. The object of this research is the directive speech acts in '13 Reason Why' movie. The data source of directive speech acts in movie *13 Reason Why* based movie manuscript. This first previous study focuses on the analysis of the directive speech act in the movie manuscript. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research because the aim of this study is to observe and find information as much as possible about the phenomenon.

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[20] Ary Teguh Widodo, "Directive Speech Acts Found in '13 Reasons Why' Serial Movie by Joseph Incaprera.," (Thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2019)

The second research was conducted by Asmi Yuniati. The research was concerned with the type of directive speech acts in the comic entitled, "Directive Speech Acts in The Movie 'The Message' by Moustapha Akkad". The aim of the research is to describe the meaning and context and type of directive speech act used by the character in this movie. This research is a Pragmatic study. This data were found in "*The Message*" movie script. The method of research used descriptive qualitative research because the objective of this study is to observe and find the information many as possible about the phenomenon.[21]

This research study focused on the analysis of the directive speech acts found in The Message movie. In the next sub-chapter, the research used directive speech act as the research object. The last component, the previous researcher regards The Message as the research subject. The result of her research indicates that fifty data of Directive Acts. There are forms of directive act consist are word, phrase, clause, sentences. The phrase is the most common type found in this movie.

For the types of directive acts, the researcher found five types of directive acts. They are request, command, suggestion, advising, and inviting. The command is the most common type found in The Message movie. The strength of this study contains forms of directive such as word, phrase, clause, and sentences while the weakness is that it has no specific explanation about the result.

G. Research Methods

A. Research Approach and Design

Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assuptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis the design of this study is qualitative.

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[21] Asmi Yuniati, "DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE MOVIE 'THE MESSAGE' BY MOUSTAPHA AKKAD," (Thesis. UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2018)

Qualitative research is a way to explore and understand the meaning that an individual or a group places on a social or human problem. The data are analyzed descriptively to explain and inform the meaning of directive speech acts types that used in Up movie based the utterances of the charaters. This research process includes emerging questions and procedures, data commonly collected in movies, detailed construction data analysis according to common themes, and author interpretation of the meaning of the data.[22]

It is qualitatively descriptive because the researcher tries to analyze and collect the types of speech acts directed in the *Up* movie. The researcher has collected data in terms of words, not numbers. The research are rich in descriptions and explanations of the context. This reseach analyzes the data descriptively based on the theory of pragmatics. This research focuses on a specific phenomenon that describes a natural situation. Qualitative research is concerned with understanding human behavior from natural contexts in everyday life.

The objective of this study was to find and analyze statements from *Up* movie containing the instructions and contributions of this search in EFL. In addition, this study also includes finding and interpreting the claims of *Up* the movie using directive theory.

Based on the above explanation, the current phenomenon in this study is the directing speech phenomenon in *Up* movie.

B. Data and Source of Data

Research Data are all of figures and facts that are used in the research as store of information. Data can be divided into several types, namely qualitative and

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[22] Jhon W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative*, *Quantitative and mixed Methods Approaches Third Edition* (Los Angeles: Sage, 2004), p.4

quantitative data. Qualitative data describe or explain the quality of the phenomenon by narrative or descriptive. It is not be measured numerically. Based on the source, the source of the data divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data is the main data used in research. Primary data has a function to answer the problem statement presented in the study. In this research, the primary data sources from *Up* movie and *Up* movie script. The data of this research are in utterances produced by the main characters in Up movie. This data will be collected from a movie script of Up movie. The duration of this movie is 1 hours and 36 minutes.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data is complementary data source that obtained not through the first hand, but through the second, third and so on. It means, the data has collected by someone else earlier, such as websites, journals articles, or theory used in the research. In this research the secondary data using theory presented by George Yule for and related books, journals, and internet'analysis the types of directives speech acts in *Up* movie.

C. Data Collection Technique

In conducting this research, the researcher used documentary technique to collect the data. Documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing includes diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies, or monumental works of someone. Document studies are complementary to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. While the document in the form of an image can be in the form of

photos, live images, sketches, and others.[23] In this research, documentation is the form of movie and movie script.

D. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used some steps to analyze the data after collecting the data are completed. Technique of data analysis comes from the interpretation of the data collection. In analysis the data, the researcher found the data from observing the movie, and the documentations of the research.[24] In this researcher, those are six steps in the process of analyzing and intepreting qualitative data. The steps of analyzing data as follows:

1. Organize and prepare data for analysis.

   The initial data of this research consists of organizing the data and typing field notes. Movie and movie script are the media that will be analysed to finds the type and most dominant type of directive speech acts in Up movie.

2. Explore the data

   Researchers must read all the data collected, so that they know what has been obtained, the source of the data, and its meaning. by understanding all the data, the researcher will be able to select/reduce which data is important, which is unique, which is new and which data is related to research. Next, the researcher must classify or create themes for the data that has been selected.

3. Start coding all of the data

   Coding systems were used in observational studies to facilitate the categorizing and counting of spesific, predetermined behavior as they occur. The process of coding is one of reducing a text to descriptions and theme of

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[23] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D*, 1st ed. (Bandung: Alfabeta, n.d.), 314.
[24] John W. Best & James V. Khan, Pearson New International Edition Research in Education: Tenth Edition), (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2014), p. 253.

utterance. This research provided coding of the data used to analyse this movie script. Besides that, this research also used the directive speech act to analyse the data script and the reseacrher had classified the coding, those are:

No	Main Charcters	Coding
1,	Carl Feredicksen	C
2.	Russell	R

1.1 Coding of the main characters

No.	Directive Speech Acts	Coding
1.	Command	Com
2.	Order	Ord
3.	Request	Req
4	Suggestion	Sgs

Table 1.2 Coding of Directive Speech Acts

4. Used code to generate a description

Through coding, researchers find themes or research data that are findings. based on the theme, the researcher makes a systematic description. The purpose of coding is to make th reseacher easier in selecting and classifying data.

5. Interrelating the data

After the researcher categorized the data

The coding system as follows:

1/C/Com

Note:

1   : Number of data

C   : Name of character

Com   :Types of directive

13

6. Interpreting the data descriptively

      After completely in categorized the data, the researcher are interpreting the data in description and calculating of each findings. The result of findings served the percentage of the usage types of directive speech acts, used with this pattern:

$$P = \frac{Fx}{N} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Note:

P   = Percentage

Fx   = the number of each domains of the directive speech acts

N   = total number of the users of all the four domain of the directive speech acts

100% = constant number

Table 1.3 The data sheet of the findings types of directive utterance

Number	Utterances	Speaker	Types of Directive
1.	Russell runs down the block clapping and calling. Russell :"Sniiipe! Here Snipey Snipey.." Carl :"**Bring it back when you find it!**" Carl rolls his eyes an begins to close his door.	C	Com
2.	The worker bangs on the mailbox, trying to fix it. Carl :"**Don't touch that!**" Steve :"No no, let me take care of that for you."	C	Com
3.	Carl grabs the mailbox, trying to wrestle it it from the worker. Carl :"**Get away from our mailbox!**" Steve :"Hey sir, I...."	C	Com

Note: **Com**: Command, **Ord**: Order, **Req**: Request, **Sgs**: Suggestion

E. Organization of the Thesis

Organization of the research is provided to help readers know and understanding each discussion of the thesis. This thesis are consist of four chapters. Those are:

Chapter I : This chapter is the introduction of this research. It included background of the study, research question, research objectives, significance of the research, limitation of the research, previous of related research, reseach method and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II: This chapter about related literature. It explains some theories related to speech acts, directive speech acts, the classification of directive speech acts, movie, and synopsis of *Up* movie.

Chapter III: This chapter is research findings and discussion. It is present the result of the research analysis to to answer the statement of research problem.

Chapter IV: This chapter is the conclusion and suggestion.
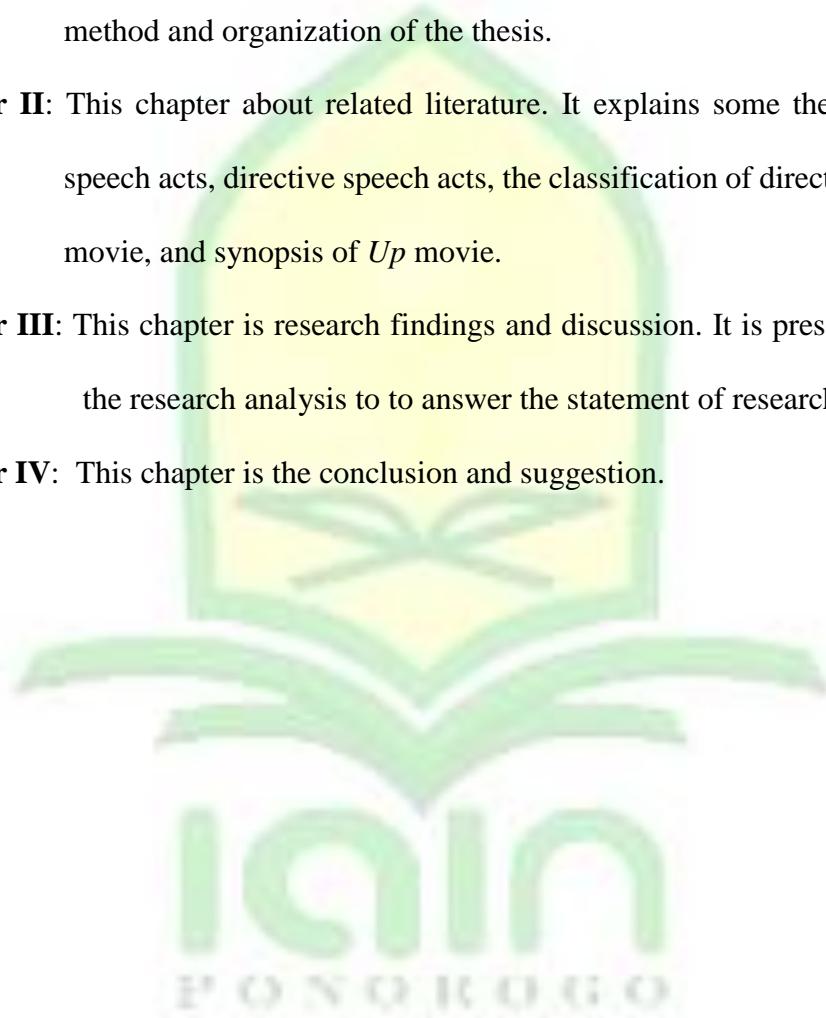
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discussed the review of related such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, speech acts, directives speech acts, the concept of directive speech acts, the classification of directive speech acts, movie, movie script, and also animation.

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the everyday lives of people's relationship between language and society. This explains why in communicating people must speak according to the social context used. Then the way someone speaks can be a tool to find out the social function of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. When someone uses language, it means providing information about how language works, social relations in a community, and how people convey and build aspects of identity through language.[25]

As a social identification tool, sociolinguistics works in ordinary conversation and exposed media, the existence of norms, policies, and laws that apply in society regarding the use of language. Sociolinguistics is not a collection of facts but a way of seeing the world around and how people communicate with society.[26] Concerned with language variation, sociolinguists or people who research sociolinguistic studies, argue that language exists in a context, depending on the speaker who uses it, where the language is used, and why people used the language.[27]

In linguistics, there is a difference between sociolinguistics (micro-linguistics) and the sociology of language (or macro-linguistics). Sociolinguistic research focuses on

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[25] Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fifth Edition, Learning about Language (London ; New York, NY: Routledge, 2017), 1.
[26] Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Seventh edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2015), 2.
[27] Sali Tagliamonte, *Analysing Sociolinguistic Variation* (Cambridge, UK; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 3, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511801624.

investigating the relationship between society and language, with the aimed to develop a good understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. On the other hand, macro-linguistics or sociology of language, studies what societies do with the languages, for example, attachment and attitudes that describes the functional speech form distribution in society, such as language shift and maintance, replacement, delimitation, and interaction of speech communities.[28]

Considering the "human communication" aspect in the definition of language means paying attention to how language is performed in society in its full range of functions. Language is not only extensional, but it also refers to the process of communicating meaning, and it is a term that refers to an idea, event, or entity that exists outside the language. Language is primarily used for this feature, but speakers inevitably send signals about their social and personal background. Therefore, language is considered an indicator of social class, status, region of origin, gender, age group, and so on.[29]

Sociolinguistics is concerned with exploring the relationship between social status and speech with the research of language and society. Language is the main research of sociolinguistics and social product with rich variation along with individual, community, or cultural, sociolinguistics defines some fields as matter context, contains: communities, place, ethnicity, class and status, gender and identity, style and interaction, multilingualism, language change, language contact, language diversity, attitudes and application.[30]

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the sub-field linguistics, which looks at the meaning in context. Implemented with communication by a speaker and listener, it is concerned

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[28] Wardhaugh and Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 15.

[29] Rajend Mesthrie, ed., *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, 2. ed., repr (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ. Press, 2013), 6.

[30] Gerard Van Herk, *What Is Sociolinguistics*, Linguistics in the World (Chichester, West Sussex, UK ; Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012), 4.

in meaning of utterances.[31] Pragmatic is concerned with aspects of information conveyed through language which is not encoded by generally accepted convention in the linguistic form used but which nonetheless arise naturally out of and depend on the meaning conventionally encoded in the linguistic form used, taken in conjunction with the context in the forms are used.[32]

Pragmatic is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication and also it is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use. It means that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning.[33] People can distinguish sentences, considered in abstraction from their use, and the acts that speakers (or writers) perform in using it..

In communication, people can distinguish what sentences mean from what speakers mean in using them pragmatics also concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It explores how a great deal of what is unsaid which recognized as part of what is communicated.[34]

Pragmatics is known as a field that investigates certain aspects of language use considered under the heading of discourse. It is particularly concerned with the relationship between language and context. Pragmatism is also described as meaning in context: for example, the relationship between what people say, what people mean, and what people understand in a particular context or situation.[35]

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[31] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 21. [impr.], Oxford Introductions to Language Study (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 2014), 3.

[32] Abbas Deygan Darweesh Al-Duleimi and Waleed Ridha Hammoodi, "A Pragmatic Study of Strategic Maneuvering in Selected Political Interviews," *Open Journal of Modern Linguistics* 05, no. 01 (2015): 85, https://doi.org/10.4236/ojml.2015.51008.

[33] Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, First Edition (22 George Square, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 6.

[34] Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics 24 (Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication, 2013), 11.

[35] Jacob Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, 2nd ed (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2001), 8.

The fundamentally of pragmatics in any of context is concerned with communicative action. It is conceptualized as the science of language use and the study of the meaning intendeed. Pragmatics has provided new directions and persepectives in any fields, such as; the humanities and arts, cognitive science, philosophy, social science, and the computer science. Besides that, the paradigm of pragmatics have been employed in information technology, particulary in politics, education and, economics.[36]

Pragmatics talks about the right to use language in a variety of ways, as long as everyone knows what needs to be done to achieve the goal. On the other hand, Pragmatics is the science of language related to Its users used by the term as the science of language used by people for the own purposes and within the limits.[37]

As the study that concerned relationship between linguistic forms and the uses of those forms, Pragmatics also have four areas as the main reseach by reseacher, there are: pragmatics is study of speaker meaning, study of the expression of relative distance, the study of how more gets communicated that is said, and the study of contextual meaning.[38] The content of pragmatics includes:deixis and distance, reference and inreference, preposition and entaliment, cooperation and implicature, speech and events, politeness and interaction, conversation and preference structure, discourse and culture.[39]

C. Speech Acts

The speech acts of each language provide the speaker with a category of culture-specific speech interaction. Speech acts can shed more light on a wider range of cultural issues, but similarly, the meaning of a particular category of speech acts can

[36] Wolfram Bublitz and Neal R. Norrick, eds., *Foundations of Pragmatics*, Handbook of Pragmatics, v. 1 (Berlin ; Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2011), 4.

[37] Bublitz and Norrick, 9.

[38] Yule, *Pragmatics*, 4.

[39] Yule, *Pragmatics*.

only be fully understood in a broader cultural context. In addition, different rules are appropriate for performing particular speech acts.[40]

Speech acts are a part of pragmatics studies utterances. The phase consists of two words, speech and act. Not only describing a given reality, speech acts can change the social reality. It is usually used for making statements, giving commands, and asking questions. There are two main ideas that be the core theory of speech acts: first, note that the meaning of an utterance is different from the function that the utterance performs. Second, every utterances are equivalent to performing an action.[41]

The function of speech act is a functional unit of language that tells people to do things in words. In other words, the speaker acts asking to participate in the communication.[42] Speech acts produced by actual situation and comes by people thinks, feel and everything in the head, not limited in the solitary philoshoper's mind.[43]

All speech situations include the speaker, the listener, and the speech act performed by the speaker. Speakers and listeners share a common knowledge of these facts, as well as a common knowledge of the rules for performing different types of speech acts. These facts and knowledge allow us to explain a particular syntactic form without assuming that the facts themselves have a syntactic explanation or expression in the deep structure of the sentence that helps explain one each others.[44]

Speech acts are all the actions people take by speaking and all the things do when speaking. It means, all the same time people accomplishes certains acts when speaker

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[40] Hadher Hussein Abbood Ad-Darraji et al., "Offering as a Comissive and Directive Speech Act: Consequence for Cross-Cultural Communication," *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications* 2, no. 3 (March 2012): 1.

[41] Bublitz and Norrick, *Foundations of Pragmatics*, 373.

[42] Fara Della and Barnabas Sembiring, "An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory In 'Sleeping Beauty' Movie Script," *Journal of English Education and Teaching (JEET)*, 1, 2 (2018): 24.

[43] Mey, *Pragmatics*, 93.

[44] John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*, Nachdr. (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Pr, 2010), 167.

utters the words. By utterance, people can do all sorts of things, from searching a consonant to forming relative clauses, impressed other untill starting the war. All of these are theoretical speech acts and actions that are performed during the speech.[45]

Speech acts is action performed via utterances. There are five types general functions of speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives.[46]

1) Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that changes the world through utterance. As the example, the speaker plays a special institutional role in a particular context in order to make the right statement. In using a declaration, the speaker changes world by words.

   a) Priest : I now pronounce you husband and wife.

   b) Referee: You're out

   c) Jury foreman: We find the defendant guilty

2) A representative is an act of speech that tells whether the speaker is right or wrong. Factual statements, assertions, conclusions, and explanations as examples to explain how the speaker represents the world.

   a) The earth is flat.

   b) Chomsky didn't write about peanut.

   c) It is a warm sunny day.

   By using a representative, the speaker adapts the words to the world of (belief).

3) Expressive is the type of the speech act that expresses what the speaker is feeling. They represent a psychological state and can be a statement

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[45] Laurence R. Horn and Gregory L. Ward, eds., *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, Blackwell Handbooks in Linguistics (Malden, MA: Blackwell Pub, 2004), 53.

[46] Yule, *Pragmatics*, 55.

of a joy, pain, likes, dislikes, or a sadness. As the example illustration shows, they can be caused by what the speaker or a listener is doing, but it's all about the speaker's experience.

a) I am really sorry.

b) Congratulations!

The speaker uses expression to adapt the world to the (feeling or emotional) world.

4) Directives are speech acts that a speaker uses to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are orders, commands, requests, suggestions, and can be positive or negative, as the example shows.

a) Give a cup a coffe. Make it black!

b) Could you lend me one of your novel, please?

c) Don't touch the wall.

In using a directive, the speaker direct to do something by words.

5) Commissive is the type of speech act in which the speaker commits to future actions. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, intimidations, denials, promises and can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of the group.

a) We'll be back.

b) I'm going to get it tomorrow.

c) They can do that.

In using a commisisive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

D. Directive Speech Acts

1. The Concept of Directive Speech Acts

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Directives represent the speaker's attitude towards the listener's expected behavior. If that is all people express, it will only be constant with one warning (ie, ascribed positive behavior to the listener). However, to express the speaker's intent (desire, wish) that speech or the attitude expressed in it the reason of the listener acts.[47] A directive speech act is intended to get the conversation partner to do what the speaker says. Expressive speech acts is used to express what the speaker is feeling and used to get receiver do something, for example turn off the lamp.[48]

By utterance, speaker tries to get the address to perform some act or refrain from performing act. If it were all to express, people would be the only constitutive with limited propositional content. However, people also express the speaker's intention to take an expressive attitude with it as an opportunity the statement or listener to act. Direct utterances are an attempt by these speakers to get the recipient to perform an action or refrain from acting.[49]

The directive is a type of speech act in which the speaker tries to get the listener to do something. This means that the listener does what the speaker wants. This is typically used to give a command and causes the listener to perform a specific action, request, command, or advice.[50] The category of directive speech acts are wides and complex. It such as like command, question or pieces of advices.[51]

The expression of this type usually uses imperative structure; however, there

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[47] Kent Bach and Robert M. Harnish, *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*, vol. 9 (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1982), 47.

[48] Nurtaqwa Amin et al., "Pragmatics Analysis:Arabic Directive Imperative Speech Acts Used in Alquran," *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)* 6, no. 1 (January 5, 2017): 1, https://doi.org/10.21275/ART20164093.

[49] Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics.* (London: Taylor & Francis, 1998), 189, http://www.myilibrary.com?id=33324.

[50] Ardita Dylgjeri, "Analysis Of Speech Acts In Political Speeches," *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies* 2, no. 2 (February 28, 2017): 4, https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.344518.

[51] José María Gil, "Face-Threatening Speech Acts and Face-Invading Speech Acts: An Interpretation of Politeness Phenomena," *International Journal of Linguistics* 4, no. 2 (2012), https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i2.1858.

are so many ways of expressing this type, it is not imperative but also interrogative and declarative structures are often used to perform the directive illocutionary acts. Definition of directives speech acts are speakers use to get someone else to do something. people express what the speaker wants. In using directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the word because the speaker wants the situation.[52]

2. The Clasification of Directive Speech Acts

People do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structure and words, they perform actions via those utterances.[53] Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. There are four kinds of directive utterances can be recognized; commands, orders, request and suggestions. It can be positive or negative.[54] As the examples in illustrate below;

1) Ordering

   Russel holds out the chocolate. The beak pokes out and nibbles.

   Russell   *:"Hi boy, **don't eat it all. Come on out.**"*

2) Requesting

   A shady oaks retirement village van pulls up. Nurses George and A.J. walk to Carl's door and knock. Carl answer, holding a suitcase.

   Carl   *:"Morning gentlemen."*

   Nurse George   *:"Good morning, Mr. Feredicksen. You ready to go?"*

   Carl   *:"Ready as I'll ever be. **Would you do me a favor and take this**?"*

   Carl hands over the suitcase.

3) Commanding

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[52] Yule, *Pragmatics*, 76.
[53] Mikhail Kissine, *From Utterances to Speech Acts* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013), 7.
[54] Yule, *Pragmatics*, 74.

Carl scarmbles to grab the hose trailing from the sliding house. The house slides on the drigible's tall fin. Holding the hose, Carl digs in his heels and is just able to stop it. The house teeters on the very edge of the tall fin.

Carl   :"Russell, **get out of there!**"

4) Sugesstion

Carl kneels by the fireplace and cuts at the balloon strings.

Carl   :"**We'll get you down, find a bus. You just tell the man you want to go back to your mother.**"

Russel   :"Sure, but I don't think they have busses in Paradise Falls."*

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

Command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee. Command also means that sentence which normally have no grammatical subject, and whose verb is in imperatives. The function of command is to direct a person or people with the right to be obeyed, to do something what speaker wants. Command in grammatical systems is realized by the omission of the subject and finite (verb) elements, leaving only the predicator.

A request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addresse to do or refrain from doing something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed. The function of request is to ask people to do something what speaker wants in polite ways.[55]

Suggestion are the speaker's utterances to give opinions about what the addresse should or should not do. The function of suggestion is to give his or her opinion to the hearer on how that orders should be having acts.

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[55] Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics.*, 190.

The last is order, order is something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority. A request to make or supply goods also called order. Order is a formal written instruction for somebody to be paid noney or to do something.[56]

E. Movie

1. Movie Script

A movie script or usually called the scenario is the blueprint for the story and contains character movements, dialogue, and complete scene descriptions. The descriptions are about how scene by scene takes place and into a complete story. A well-written script is a root of every good movies, doesn't matter how good the actors are, how big the budget is, or how dynamic the visual effect is, if the story isn't moving or engaging, the movie will be categorized as a bad movie or a failure. Bad script rarely made into a good movie, and the movie with high production-costs a lot of money, if it has a poorly written will have been known to flop.[57]

Writing script is the most important things of making a movie. The person who writes the scripts was called script writter. Script writer must understanding the structure of the story, involved psychology or human dynamics. Writing script is cheapest, screen writer only need paper and pencil or pen. In the other hand, the script would be very expensive and valuable if it is unique. To be a professional screen writer, people takes times and energy to learn. It is requires some skills such as; passion, discipline, consistency, knowledge, connection, and persistence. Perfect script can take with three paths, write the script byself, buy script by screen writer that already been written, or hire a screen writer to write

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[56] Kreidler, 191.

[57] Jason J. Tomaric, *Filmmaking: Direct Your Movie from Script to Screen Using Proven Hollywood Techniques* (Oxford: Focal, 2011), 1.

the ideas, opinion, memories and make it a movie.[58]

Like a definite art, screenwritting is full of certain things. Screenplay has similarities with various types of scripts, divded into three parts, "beginning, middle, and end." Starts with the view on the page, the paraghraphs path, is the dialogue too long or too thick? Or how about the description? Everything will too much of decision, and how it "looks" on the page. It tells that it's been written by someone who's haven't mastered or professional. Same with the old adage says, "If it ain't on the page, it ain't on the stage." Screenplay is different from novel or a play. Even though both of it have roles, tell an incident, have story line, all of it usually inside the head of main character as a place. The reader called it with point of view.[59]

Screenplay is what the producer takes into the visual medium with dramatizes of the basic story line, deals in pictures, a lot of images pieces accompanied by a musical instrument or back sound. The one most iconic is having some song as a soundtrack of the movie.[60] As the scripts that holds the story line and all the individual elements, screenplay have a the essential nature and basic linear structure. The essential nature of a screenplay are the story told by pictures, in description and dialogue, and dramatic structure as a placed of context. Meanwhile, the basic linear structure has two definitions that are relevant. It is "to build" and "the relationship between the part and the whole."[61]

2. Animation Movie

Animated film or cartoon are popular entertaiment and advertising especially

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[58] Tomaric, 2.

[59] Syd Field, *Screenplay: The Foundations of Screenwriting*, Rev. ed (New York, N.Y: Delta Trade Paperbacks, 2005), 19.

[60] Stephen Prince, *Movies and Meaning: An Introduction to Film*, 2014, 230, http://www.dawsonera.com/depp/reader/protected/external/AbstractView/S9781292054964.

[61] Field, *Screenplay*, 20.

for kids. It s grew up in the same time with the industry of film. As one of a form of technologycal development, the animated genre has been very sucessfull commercially all over the world for decades.[62] In 1894-1929 is known as silent era. This era, silent films was one of iconic the art of motion pictures full of artistic innovation or full length motion pictures. Animation is drawn pictures that show movement by graphic representation. Photographed by a camera, a series of drawings are linked together and its introduced the new innovation. In 1995, the piooneer of animation televison, Walt Disney introduced the first animated cartoon was animated by computer. People called the animated "Toy Story"[63]

People who creates animation is called animator. To produce a moving image, needed twenty-four frames per second by projected system. The process of animation start from taking photographs of images and have been inked to painted on a layer of celluloid. Projected at twenty four frame per second, the photographs are produce a moving image on the screen.[64] To help animator's work, animation stand is a simple device for stacking sheets of painted celluloid in a rack, with the movie camera fixed above to photograph down through the layers. It is a simple device are the combines of art techniques and film. Drawing, compositional techniques, painting, and so foth, are the part of art techniques.[65] In the other hand, the important aspect to animators effectively work is start considering as actors and performances. Then, send the creation to bidding in front of the audience, and get the response of it.[66]

Many aspect that animator must aware to gain the appreciation of audience or

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[62] Shumaila Ahmed and Juliana Abdul Wahab, "Animation and Socialization Process: Gender Role Portrayal on Cartoon Network," *Asian Social Science* 10, no. 3 (January 27, 2014): 45, https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v10n3p44.

[63] Christopher Finch, *The Art of Walt Disney* (New York: Portland House, 1988), 11.

[64] Thomas LaMarre, *The Anime Machine: A Media Theory of Animation* (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2009), 12.

[65] LaMarre, 16.

[66] Derek Hayes and an O'Reilly Media Company Safari, *Acting and Performance for Animation*, 2013, 1, https://www.safaribooksonline.com/complete/auth0oauth2/&state=/library/view//9780240812397/?ar.

fimmaker. It is consist of the environment, editing, cinematography, sound, background and sets, and character design. After recognizing the script well, all forms of animation (documentary, comedy, drama, etc.) need a gripping narrative structure and characters, even if the caharcters are unsympathetic or villainous, the audience must be interested about the plot of the story. Obviously, if the character is the hero of the piece, then it is even more important to make sure the audience connects with the audience personality and concerns.[67] Even the script was great, but animation is the transformation of a written language into an audiovisual one. It is about how to translate words into images, and how those images help to construct a performance are what people need to look into now.[68]

Movie or films, and particularly video tapes, are like novelsand , which in theory can be repeatedly read, or viewed. The visualization in movie has the action that not left merely to the imagination of a reader, but rather comes to life in the performance, independent of the audience.

In both genres, a performance (in the sense of a visual representation by people) stands at the center of attention. It is misleading, however, to deal with filsm exclusively in the context of drama, since categorizing it under the performing art does not do justice to the entire genre, which also includes non-narrative subgenres without performing actors.[69]

One of animation that is referred to as Pixar's best animated films because it is impressive in terms of movie scripts, good visualization, and moral messages is Up movie. This animation is produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. Starting from the producer, namely Pete Docter who has a fantasy to get away from real life, fire himself from disturbing things. In 2004,

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[67] LaMarre, *The Anime Machine*, 20.

[68] Steve Roberts, *Character Animation Fundamentals: Developing Skills for 2D and 3D Character Animation* (Waltham, MA: Focal, 2011), 1.

[69] Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies* (London: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, 1999), 56.

Docter and eleven other Pixar artists spent three days in Venezuela to conduct research. Docter challenges pixar artists to create attractive design characters and significant styles. In addition, the appearance of the characters must be realistic, especially in the costumes.

Filming Up is not something light. Called the first Pixar 3D film, new rigging, animation, shading and rendering are new techniques as a solution as well as technical development for Pixar to improve film quality. The biggest difficulty occurs in the image of the house, as well as the colorful balloons attached to it. Both of these require ringing and complex simulations. Eventually, Pixar developed a new shading technique that would push its standard software to new heights. Meanwhile, the writing of the script is done seriously. The character introduction is quite good with the past depiction of the main character, Mr. Fredricksen, that's so memorable.

With the number of characters that are not too many, the audience will be given many opportunities to get to know each character, right down to the dogs that are given a tool to talk, Dug, Alpha, and their friends. Mr.Fredricksen's character is serious and easily angered, mixed with Russell's innocence and cheerfulness with his various behavior, making this Up movie feel fresh and entertaining. In addition, this film also contains many positive messages, such as true love that is timeless, how one promises and keeps it, patience, hope, friendship, struggle, and family even without blood relations. So that this film can be an interesting and educational recommendation for all ages.

F. **Up Movie**

Up is an American animation film directed by Pete Docter, and Bob Peterson. It stars the voice of Bob Peterson as Dug. Ed Anser as Carl Feredicksen, Christopher

Plummer as Charles Muntz, and Jordan Nagai as Russel. The film centers on senior companion Carl Fredricksen (Asner) and Wilderness Explorer Russell (Nagai), who go on a trip to South America to fulfill a promise that Carl made to his late woman, Ellie. Along the way, Carl and Russel meet a talking dog named Dug (Peterson) and encounter a giant raspberry named Kevin, who's being hunted by the discoverer Charles Muntz (Plummer).

The original named of Up is Heliums. Docter conceived the figure for Up in 2004 grounded on fantasies of escaping from life when it becomes too prickly. Docter and eleven other Pixar artists spent three days in Venezuela gathering exploration and inspiration. The designs of the characters were caricatured and stylized considerably, and animators were challenged with creating realistic cloth. Up is the first Pixar film to be presented in 3D format.

On May 13, 2009, Up debuted at the 62nd Cannes Film Festival and was released in theatre in the United States on May 29. It was well-entered by the media for its characters, themes, narrative, Asner's oral performance, and Giacchino's score, as was the montage of Carl and his woman, Ellie growing old together. Organizations like the National Board of Review and American Film Institute named Up as one of the top 10 flicks of 2009. It earned $735.1 million worldwide, finishing its theatrical run as the sixth-loftiest-grossing film of 2009. Up led the 82nd Academy Awards with five nominations (winning two), and entered multitudinous accolades.[70]

Young Carl Fredricksen, a quiet bespectacled boy wearing a hat and glasses, was a huge fan of Charles Muntz, the famous explorer. One day, he watched a documentary at the theatre featuring his proud figure, Charles Muntz. A reporter, who is the maker of the documentary, spoke about Muntz's achievement and

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[70] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Up_(2009_film) (accessed on 04th April 2022)

discovery. However, the audience's disillusioned voices were loud as the reporter commented that he was recently insulted by scientists who believed his latest find, the massive skeleton of a bird, was a hoax. Intending to prove them wrong, Muntz is seen boarding his zeppelin with his team of dogs and borrowing to return after he brings back living evidence of his discovery. After the show, Carl runs down the street in his balloon, named Muntzs zeppelin The Spirit of Adventure. He passes by an old house and where he hears someone shouting Muntz's famous slogan: Adventure is out there!

Carl was curious. He slowly goes inside to investigate and meets a girl with two braids, a tomboy who shares Charles Muntz's passion for exploration and admiration. He smiled widely, then held out his hand to Carl, inviting him to introduce himself. Shocked by his harsh and childish attitude at first, Carl loses his balloon on the ceiling. The girl, Ellie, helps him pick it up, causing Carl to fall off the block and break his arm. Later that night, Ellie sneaks into Carl's room and shows him his adventure book in which he expresses a desire to one day move to the top of Paradise Falls in South America. Ellie turned to a page with a picture she had pasted telling Carl she was 'ripping straight out of a library book'. Before leaving, Ellie made him promise that they would go together one day.

A few years later, after a long friendship, Carl and Ellie finally got married. They move into the old house where they first met. The couple was lucky, their marriage was happy and they got a job. Carl works as a balloon salesman and Ellie is a zookeeper. However, an unpleasant thing happened, they could not have children. Finally, it was decided that they made a pact to save money to travel to Paradise Falls. Over time, they were forced to dig up their Falls funds to meet household needs and other obligations. One day, old Carl realizes that, despite living happily together, they have never fulfilled their old promise and decides to surprise Ellie on a picnic with a

ticket to South America. However, Ellie's declining health places her in the hospital and she eventually dies, leaving Carl alone.

Carl remains at home, a retiree, lonely, and feeling sad every day. He didn't realize that the city was growing and developing around him. There are more buildings, highways widen, and his town changes. The nursing home authorities encouraged him to move due to increased construction, but often argued with the foreman and refused to leave. On a sunny day, a young explorer named Russell visits his house, trying to help Carl earn his 'Assisting the Elderly' badge. Despite being rejected many times, Russell still came. Annoyed, Carl tricks Russell into 'helping' him by telling him to find and get rid of the 'snipe' that was invading his yard. In another day, when a construction worker accidentally breaks Carl's mailbox, Carl hits his head with a walker. This resulted in Carl getting an injunction from the court, forced to move out of his house the next day. The next morning, workers from the Shady Oaks retirement home arrive to pick him up but are shocked to find Carl releasing millions of helium balloons into the air that release his home from its foundations, lifting him above the city and into the sky.

Comfortably away from the city, Carl sets out for South America and rests in his chair until he is interrupted by a knock on the door. After answering, he found Russell hanging on his porch. Apparently, Russell had snuck under Carl's porch. Carl lets him in and decides to go downstairs to get Russell back home before a severe storm hits. Suddenly the house shook, turbulence. Luckily, Carl managed to tie up most of his belongings before falling asleep. The next morning, Carl is awakened by Russell, who tells him they are over South America (thanks to a GPS device he accidentally threw out the window), even though the ground is hidden by thick fog. Carl intends to go down by releasing some balloons, but the balloons fall early and are thrown out of the house. They managed to get hold of him using a hose attached to the terrace.

meanwhile, the mist lifted to reveal that they were standing on a plateau across from Paradise Falls. Unable to climb back home, they decide to walk to the waterfall before the helium in the balloon escapes.

Meanwhile, in the woods, three dogs with red lights in their collars chase what looks like a giant bird, but they lose track when their sensitive ears catch Carl's hearing aid adjustment. When he stopped to go to the bathroom, Russel found a giant bird that he was fishing for near a bar of chocolate. He introduces the colorful creature to Carl and names him Kevin. Kevin follows them as they continue their journey but flees when they approach the silhouette of a man calling out to them. However, they saw that the man was nothing more than a trick of the eye caused by the overlapping stones. They were then approached by a golden retriever with a red light on its collar. Russell told him to sit down and talk and was surprised when the dog answered, using the device on his collar. He tells them his name is Dug and he is a tracker looking for a bird, at which point Kevin handled it. The four of them continue their journey, Carl regrets the additional company. At one point Kevin loudly called out and was answered by a smaller call. Dug says that Kevin called the baby and Russell realizes that Kevin is a girl.

Meanwhile, the three dogs seen chasing the bird earlier have picked up the scent of Carl and Russell, whom they nickname the mailman. Alpha as a leader, a Doberman pinscher, tells Beta, a rottweiler, and Gamma, a bulldog, that they must continue their search. His speaking device appears to be damaged, causing him to talk at a high pitch. Using the device on Gamma's collar, Alpha calls to Dug, whom they'd sent on a false mission in order to get rid of him, but finds him in the company of the bird they'd been after. Soon, Kevin has already run off, but Carl and Russell tracked. Instead, they chose to take Carl and Russell as captives to their masters. Entering a large canyon, Carl and Russell encounter a large group of dogs, all with

high-tech collars, before meeting their master--who turns out to be Carl and the late Ellie's idol, Charles Muntz.

At first, Muntz invited them to The Spirit of Adventure as guests. However his behavior soon changed, Muntz was furious when he learned that Russell had adopted a new pet bird. Carl is surprised to learn that Muntz has spent years hunting birds he considers a swindler and as a result is obsessed with proving his friend to everyone. Muntz dropped the head that was wearing various headgear on the table of his mannequin table. grimly, he drops each one with his wand as he describes the story the wearer tells him; claiming that each was actually chasing his bird. Carl and Russell are frightened, then try to escape from the zeppelin just as Muntz finds a bird calling from Carl's roof. Dug who calls Carl his new master, helps Carl and Russell ride on Kevin's back, they barely escape capture by the Muntz dogs, though Kevin is injured in the process.

Kevin has several children who have just hatched. Carl agrees to help Kevin get back to his baby safely. just before Kevin could reenter his maze house, a net flew out and caught him. Through the tracking device around Dug's neck, Muntz and his dogs had arrived at the zeppelin, taken to the spot. Muntz tries to burn Carl's house down by throwing a lantern under Carl's house. Panicked that his house is on fire, Carl ignores Kevin and runs to put out the fire as Muntz carries Kevin up and leaves. Angry and distraught, Carl yells at Dug and tells Russell that he will take his house to Paradise Falls if it kills him. He manages to put his house in the Falls, but Russell loses respect for leaving Kevin.

Inside the house, Carl sat down to look at Ellie's adventure book. Carl is sad because, in his life, Ellie never saw the Falls. On the last page, he finds additional pictures, documentation of their life together as well as a note written by Ellie saying

thanks for the adventure, now get a new one! Enlightened and inspired, Carl goes outside. he saw Russell take off with some balloons, using a leaf blower as propulsion. Carl lets his house air once again by clearing his house of extra furniture and follows Russell. On the terrace, he found Dug. The dog happily exclaims that Dug is the dog and he is the master. meanwhile, Russell manages to sneak aboard the Muntz zeppelin but is quickly caught and tied to a chair.

Russell was forced to sit on the ship's bomb room door and pushed the button to open it. Luckily, Carl manages to save Russell in time, then places him inside the house while he goes to the zeppelin with Dug to pick up Kevin. Thanks to the tennis ball from the walker, Carl is able to distract the guard dog. Kevin is successfully freed but is confronted by Muntz. They engage in a sword fight (although Carl uses his long walker) while Russell fights a squadron of dogs on a fighter plane. After regaining control of the house, Russell helps Carl who has climbed to the top of the zeppelin with Kevin. In other place, Dug, next, confronts Alpha and outsmarts him, effectively becoming the new alpha, and runs off to meet the others.

Russell landed on the wing of the zeppelin. not long after, Kevin, Dug, and Carl ran after Russell. However, Muntz appears with a shotgun and shoots them, causing the house to slip and dangle in the air. While Muntz goes in pursuit of Kevin, Carl struggles to hold the house with the hose. With chocolate, Carl lures Kevin, and takes Dug and Russell, out of the house. Muntz tried to jump out the window after them. Unfortunately, he didn't jump because his leg got caught in some balloon strings, it made Muntz fall and die. They won, Muntz's zeppelin became theirs. On the other hand, Carl is forced to give up his house, which is slowly descending into the clouds, to Ellie's dream place. Losses that Carl accepts as the best.

Kevin is back to its three chicks. Carl takes Russell and Dug home where Russell attends his senior explorer ceremony. Carl came to replace Russell's father that fails to present him with his final badge, Carl fulfills the role and gives Russell a grape soda badge. That badge was from Ellie when they first met, calling it the Ellie badge. Afterward, they sit on a curb together in front of an ice cream shop, Carl acting as a surrogate grandfather to Russell, The Spirit of Adventure anchored above them. At Paradise Falls, Carl and Ellie's house has landed right at the spot where it was meant to be: on the cliff overlooking the falls.[71]

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[71] https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1049413/plotsummary (accessed on 14th April 2022)

This chapter explained that this research focused on analyzing the directive speech acts that main characters utterance used in Up movie by Pete Docter. The research are explained briefly.

A. Findings

1. Types of Directives Speech Acts Found in "Up" Movie

The data of this research were taken in "*Up*" movie by Pete Docter. The movie script was collected from internet. To analyze all the data of research findings, the researcher using George Yule theory of directive speech acts. Based on the analysis that was conducted by the reseacher, there are four types of directive speech acts consists of command, order, request, and suggestion that appear in "*Up*" movie. It is calculated as a percentage and showed on diagram charts as follows:
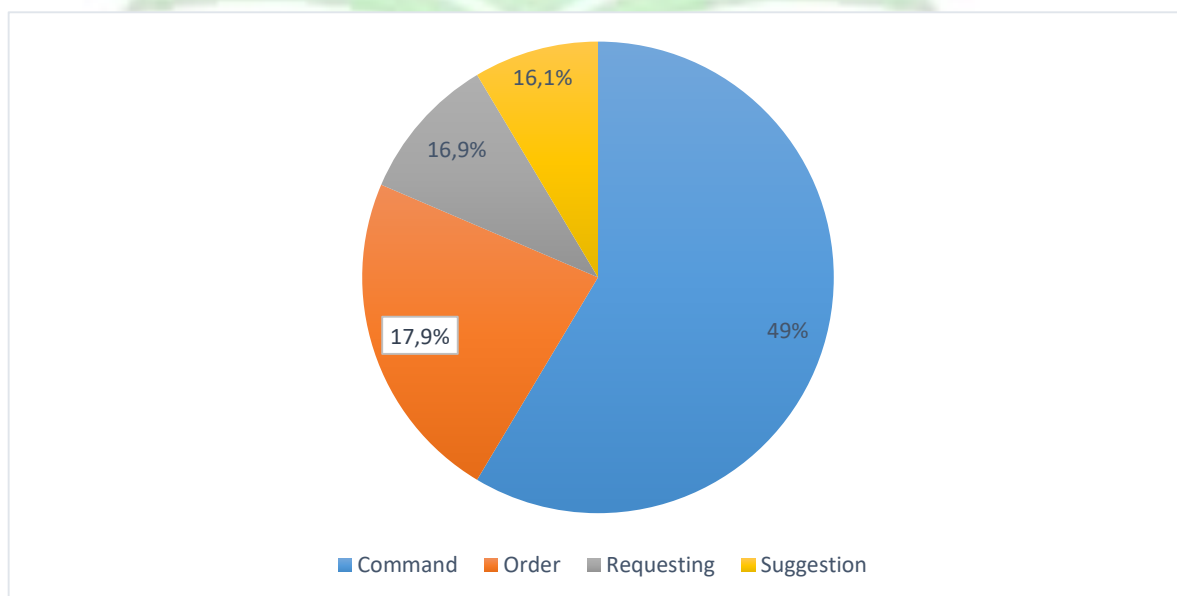

Chart 3.1 Types of Directive Acts in "Up" Movie

Based on the diagram of findings above, showed that command has 52 data (49%). Then, order has 19 data (17,9%). Next type was request with 17 data (16,1). Another type that has a smallest data was request with 18 data (16,9%).

2. **The Dominant Type of Diretive Speech Acts Utterances in *"Up"* Movie**

The following table presents the detail information about the total number of directive speech acts found in the movie:

No.	Types of Directive	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Command	52	49%
2.	Order	19	17,9%
3.	Request	17	16,1%
4.	Suggestion	18	16,9%
	TOTAL	106	100%

Table 3.1 Dominant Types of Directive Speech Acts and frequency

Percentage:

Command $: \frac{52}{106} \times 100\% = 49\%$

Order $: \frac{19}{106} \times 100\% = 17,9\%$

Request $: \frac{17}{106} \times 100\% = 16,1\%$

Suggestion $: \frac{18}{106} \times 100\% = 16.9\%$

The table above shows that command has the largest portion than other type. Then, order become the largest portion after command type. Third type is suggestion that has the largest portion after order type. Last types of directive speech acts is that has smallest portion of frequesncies is request.

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B. DISCUSSION

Based on the research, four types of directive speech acts are used in the "*Up*" movie script. These four types are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. As shown in table 3.1, the types of directive speech acts realized in the "*Up*" movie script, there are 106 utterances of types of directive speech acts. The command type serves the dominant frequency of all four types of directive speech acts. There are 52 data (49%) consist of command types. The second position is ordering type. There are 19 data (17,9%). The third position is requesting type. There are 17 data (16,1%). The lowest-rank frequency of the type of directive speech acts is suggestion with 18 data (16,9%).

In analyzing data, the reseacher makes tables and abbreviation distinguish each utterances of directive. The utterance of commands used "Com" abbreviation. The utterance of order used "Ord" abbreviation. While, the utterance of request used "Req" abbreviation and the last one was utterance of suggestion. It was used "Sgs" abbreviation. There are some examples of directive speech acts types in Up movie as follow:

1. Command

The first type of directive speech acts that was found during analyzing the "Up" movie script was a command. Command is used to direct people or person to do something or do what the speaker wants. It usually ends with an exclamation mark (!) and can be a prohibition.

a). 1/C/Com

Russell runs down the block clapping and calling.

Russell   :"Sniiipe! Here Snipey Snipey.."

*Carl   :"**Bring it back when you find it!**"*

Carl rolls his eyes an begins to close his door.

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The conversation were said by Carl and Russell. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, and setting. The participants are Russell and Carl. The setting of the context was in Carl's house, front hall. The context of situation was occured when Russell, a Wilderness Explorer, that standing in front of Carl's door, reading Wilderness Explorer Manual with completely uniform. He want to assistance Carl as old person to get a badge of Senior Wilderness Explorer. Even Carl has rejected before, Russell did not give up. So, Carl gives weird condition to Russell.

The directive speech acts command type can be identified through the sentence "*Bring it back when you find it*!". The utterance on code 1/C/Com indicate that the utterance is the type of command directive speech acts.

b). 2/C/Com

The worker bangs on the mailbox, trying to fix it.

*Carl   :"**Don't touch that!**"*

Steve   :"No no, let me take care of that for you."

The utterance of prohibition were said by Carl and Steve as construction workers. The context of the situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic, and setting. In this research Carl as addressor, and Steve as a addressee. This utterance occurred in the in front of Carl's house. The situation of the utterance was described when Steve, a construction worker stands in front of Carl's house. The large truck that was ridden by Steve hits Elli's mailbox, crushing the front. When Steve bangs on the mailbox trying to fix it, Carl grabs the mailbox angrily. The utterances in code 2/C/Com indicates that the statement is the type of command directive speech acts.

c). 11/C/Com

The landscape is stunning. Carl shows Russell the engraving with the Elie drawing of the house atop the falls.

*Carl   :"We made it! We made it, Russell! We could float over there. **Climb up! Climb up**!"*

The utterance were said by Carl and Tom. The context of situation consist of addresse, addressor, topic and setting. Occured at the morning, in rocky landscape of the mountain, the participants are Carl and Russell. The context of the situation was happened when Carl and Russell walked in the place that he never know before. The wind cleares the fog, slowly revealing a crescent shaped, flat-topped mountain on which they stand. Across it, some ten miles away, is Paradise Falls. It makes Carl shocked, he can't believe it.

The utterance that can be identified the type of command through the sentence "*Climb up!*" conveyed by Carl. Based on the utterance described above, Carl is already in Paradise Falls, the biggest place that Ellie, Carl late wife's. The utterance can be categorized as the type of directive speech acts command.

d). 14/C/Com

The birds hisses. It takes Russell up into a tree, swinging him around playful.
It looks scary and fun.
Russell   :(Laughing)"Whoah! Whoah!"
*Carl   :"**Careful, Russell!**"*

Sometimes command are used for informal condition. The example was happened to utterance on code *14/C/Com*. The context of the situation consist of adressee, addressor, topic and setting. In this research Carl as addressor, and Russell as addressee. This utterance occured in the mountain, thick jungle. It makes the utterance getting informal condition. The participants are Carl, Russell, and the bird.

The situation of the utterance was explained when Russell want to return to Carl from the shrubs. Suddenly, Russell heard something rustled in the bushes behind him, a beak takes a nibble of the chocolate and zipe out. Its a bird that stand a 13 foot tall, have a lot of color, and like chocolate. Russell decided to bring the bird with him, but Carl didn't like it. Carl is worried that Russel will get pain bacause the bird takes up into a tree. Based the utterance on code 14/C/Com can be identified the type of command directive speech acts.

e). 31/C/Com

Gamma and Beta bark fiercely at Carl.

*Carl   :"**Get away from me! Get down!**"*

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in mountain, edge of jungle. The participants were teachers Gama, Beta, Russell, Dug and Carl. The conversation above happened when Gamma and Beta run toward Russell, Carl, and Dug with angrily. It's been a lomg time, Gamma and Beta hunt giant bird for his master. Since know that Kevin with Russell and Dug, they want to take Kevin from Russell.

The directive act in the command type can be identified through the utterance "*Get away from me! Get down!*" said Carl. Based on the utterance described above, Gamma and beta want to make Kevin as prisoner. Th*e* words *"Get away from me! Get down*!" indicate that the utterance is the type of directive act commanding.

f). 40/C/Com

Muntz's dirigible lowers overhead.

*Russell   :"**Run Kevin! Run!**"*

Another characteristic of command are the hearer must do something immediately. The example of command that urgent and immediately was said by Russell on code 40/C/Com.

The utterances on code 40/C/Com was happened in urgent situation. The context of the situation consist of addressor, topic and setting. In this research Russel as addressor. This utterance occured in the mountain. The situation of the utterance was described when Charlez Muntz, a famous explorer has spent years hunting rare giant birds. Its a bird that stand a 13 foot tall, have a lot of color, and like chocolate. He finds out that the bird he is looking for is with Russell. Russell is a young explorer that trying to help Carl earn his 'Assisting the Elderly' badge. Muntz obsessed to having that bird, so Russell as the person who first discovered Kevin, wanted Kevin to be safe.

From the utterances on code 40/C/Com indicates that the statement is the type of command directive speech acts.

2. **Order**

Order is the second type of directive speech acts that has the largest percentage after comand in "*Up*" movie script. The reseacher found 19 utterances or 17,9% frequencies. In order, before do what the speaker wants, the listener will check the order of the speaker. There are some example of order that was found in "Up" movie script.

a). 53/C/Ord

  Tom   :"Hey! Morning, Mr. Fredicksen. Need any help there?"

  Carl   :"**No, yes. Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house.**"

The utterance were said by Carl and Tom. The context of situation consist of addresse, addressor, topic and setting. Occured at the morning, in front of Carl's house, the participants are Carl and Tom. The context of the situation was happened when

Carl walks from his porch to the mailbox. Carl notices dust on his mailbox. He pulls up a leaf blower then revs it and blasts of the dusts. The construction foreman, Tom, notices what Carl do. Carl who had previously received a warning to move place, was annoyed.

The directive act in the command type can be identified through the utterance "*Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house.*" by Carl. Based on the utterance described above, Carl ordered Tom convey to Tom's boss that all of construction foreman want to ruin Carl's house. The words "*Tell your boss over there that you boys are ruining our house.*" indicate that the utterance on code 53/C/Ord is the type of directive act order.

b). 57/C/ord

Russell holds out the chocolate. The beak pokes out and nibbles.

Russell   :"Hi boy, don't eat it all. Come on out."

The beak into the bushes.

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The setting of the utterance was in the mountain, thick jungle. The participants are a giant bird and Russell. The context of the situation above occurred when Russell want to meet Carl after he back from thick jungle. Suddenly, something rustled in the bushes behind. He turn to look and surprised to find a giant bird behind him. It beaks nibbles Russell's chocolate.

The directive act in the order type can be identified through the utterance "*Hi boy, don't eat it all. Come on out.*" by Russell. Based on the statement described above, Russell ordered a giant bird to come out, persuade with Russell's chocolate bar. The words "***Don't eat it all. Come on out.***" The utterance on code 57/R/Ord indicate that the utterance is the type of directive act order.

The dog raises his paw and Russell shake it.

*Russell   :"Uh-huh. **Speak**."*

Dug   :"Hi there."

Carl and Russell freeze.

The conversation were said by Dug and Russell. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. The participants are Dug, Russell, and Carl. The setting of the context was in mountain, Rocky landscape. The context of situation was occured when Carl and Russell pull the house through the mist. Behind a rock, they see the figure of a man. Carl walked toward the man, and shocked when he found that the one who just spoke to him was a dog. They found a dog that wears high-tech collar and can talk like human. Dug can understood and obey what Russell ordered, such as sitting and talking.

The directive act in the type of order can be identified through the utterance "*speak*." Said by Russell. Based on the context described above, Carl and Russell was suprised when they met the dog that can talk like human. The utterance on code *59/R/Ord* indicate that the utterance is the type of directive speech acts order.

d). **63/C/Ord**

Carl gets up and pulls Russell from the table.

Muntz   :"Oh, you're not leaving?"

*Carl   :"We don't want to take advantage of your hospitality. **Come on Russell**."*

Carl leads Russell toward the door.

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The utterance was between Carl and Muntz. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. The participants are Carl, Russell, and Muntz.

The setting of the context was occured in Muntz dirigible, dining room. The situation of the utterance was explained when Muntz leads Carl and Russell into the dining room and up to a large table. Previously, Carl and Russell were captured by Alfa, Charles Muntz's dog, like prisoners. After Carl meets Muntz and said that Carl is Charles Muntz's big fan, Muntz treats them as guests. Muntz leads Carl to his secret room and explained about the giant bird that he's been obsessed. That bird is Kevin, Carl realized it and tried to leave Muntz's place.

The directive act in the type of ask can be identified through the utterance "*Come on Russell.*" said Carl. Based on the context described above, Carl want to leave from Muntz's dinning room after know that Kevin was the bird that Muntz had been looking for. Based the utterance on code *63/C/Ord* can be categorized as order of directive speech acts.

e). **65/C/Ord**

They pull the house, keeping it hidden behind the trees.
Carl   :"Careful Russell."
The house bumps into a tree, jostling the injured bird on the porch.

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in the mountain was taking place. The participants are Carl, Russell, Dug, and Kevin. The context of the situation above occurred when Carl and Russell pull the floating Carl's house with injured bird-Kevin on the porch.

The directive act in the type of order can be identified through the utterance "*Careful Russell.*" said Carl. Based on the context described above, Carl ordered Carl to Careful in pull his house. Carl won't Russell get injured from it. The word "*Careful*" indicates that the utterance is the type of directive act order.

f). **67/C/Com**

Carl, Dug and the bird escape through the thropy room.

*Carl   :"**Come on, Kevin**."*

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The setting of this utterance was in the dirigble, trophy room. The participants are Carl, Kevin, and Dug. The conversation above occurred when Carl and Dug trying to save Kevin from Charles Muntz. They against all of Muntz's dog and shocked, behind the door Muntz is waiting for them. He grabs a sword on display and attack. Dug hears and bites Muntz on the leg.

The directive act in the type of ask can be identified through the utterance "*Come on, Kevin*." Based on the context described above, carl told kevin to move fast even though the bird was injured. This utterance can be categorized as the type of directive act order because there is a order from the adressor to adresse of the sentence.

3. **Requesting**

Requesting is the third type of directive speech acts that was analyzed in "Up" movie script. The result above showed that request has 17 utterances or 16,1 frequencies. As the expression of the speaker wants, request usually used in polite ways. In "Up" movie script, there are some example that the reseacher found the expression of request:

a). **69/C/Req**

Carl answers, holding a suitcase.

Carl   :"Morning gentlemen."

George   :"Good morning, Mr. Fredicksen. You ready to go?"

*Carl   :"Ready as I'll ever be. **Would you do me a favor and take this**?"*

The example above is the conversation between Carl and George. The code of the utterance is 69/C/Req. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. The participants are Carl, Tom and A.J. The setting of the context was in the Carl's house and occured in the morning. The context of situation was happened when nurse George and nurse A.J. came to Carl's house to picked up Carl to Oaks Retirement Village. Carl holds his suitcase and begs to be given more time.

The directive act in the type of ask can be identified through the utterance "*Would you do me a favor and take this?*" asked Carl to Tom A.J. Based on the context described above, Carl will go to Shady Oaks retirement, picked by Tom and A,J. This utterance on code 69/C/Ord can be categorized as the type of directive act requesting.

b). 71/R/Req

Carl paces.

*Russell   :"Hey, **if I could assist you over there, would you sign off on my badge?**"*

Carl   :"What are you talking about?"

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in mountain, rocky landscape. The participants are Carl and Russell. The context of the situation above happened when Carl and Russell discussed how go to Paradise Falls. To get there, Russell had idea and wil share it with Carl, if Carl he can be the elderly that Russell assisting.

The directive act in the type of request can be identified through the utterance "*If I could assist you over there, would you sign off on my badge?*" Based on the context described above, Russell wants Carl be the elderly to sign off the pin of Russell's Senior Wilderness Explorer. The utterance can be categorized as the types of directive act requesting.

c). 74/R/Req

Russell goes limp and lies face down in the dirt.

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

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in the mountain, thick jungle was taking place. The participants are Russell and Carl. The context of the situation above occurred when carl steps out from behind a shrub. Russell plods forward, dragging his feet. He goes limp and lies face down in the dirt. Russell complained of exhausted and asked Carl to rest for a while.

The directive act in the type of request can be identified through the utterance "*I don't want to walk anymore. Can we stop?*" asked Russell. Based on the context described above, Russell getting tired after a long journey with Carl. The words "*can we stop?*" indicates that the utterance is the type of directive act requesting.

d).78/R/Req

Dug howls. The bird hisses at Dug.

*Russell   :"**Can we keep him?** Please please please?"*

Carl   :'No."

The example above were said by Russell and Carl with the code*78/R/Req*. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. There are three participants, Carl, Russell, and Dug. The setting of the context was occured in the mountain, rocky landscape. The situation of the utterance was explained when Russell and Carl meet Dug, the dog wears a high-tech collar, so Dug can talk with humans. Russell like Dug and want to keep Dug. He falls to his knees, pleading, but Carl refused.

The directive act in the type of request can be identified through the utterance "*Can we keep him? Please please please?*" said by Russell. Based on the context described above, Russell found a giant bird, named Kevin. He requested Carl to keep the bird. So, the utterances can be categorized that the utterance is the type request of directive speech acts.

e). **81/R/Req**

Russell yawns and lies down on the rock next to Carl.

*Russell   :"**Can Kevin go with us?**"*

Carl   :"Alright. He can come."

The example is the utterance said by Carl and Russell on code *D81/UP/Req*. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. There are three participants; Carl, Russell, Dug, and Kevin. The setting of the context was occured in the mountain, a flat rocky area. The situation of the context was described in the night rainy day, Russell struggles to set up the tent, but failed. Russell sat next to Carl and told that he actually never built the tent before, even though Russell is a wilderness explorer. Russell explained about his family and said that Dug wants to make Kevin a prisoner. So, Russell asked Carl to protect Kevin.

The directive act in the type of request can be identified through the utterance "*Can Kevin go with us?*?" said Russell. Based on the context described above, Russell asked Carl to let Kevin come with them. The word "*can*" indicates that the utterance is the type of directive act requesting.

f). **84/R/Req**

Russell runs to her side.

*Russell   :"No no no, Kevin! Stay down. (to Carl) She's hurt real bad. **Can't we help her get home?"***

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The setting of this utterance is mountain, canyon. The participants are Kevin, Russell, and Carl. This utterance occurred when bird's leg has been injured badly by dog bite. It makes the bird can't stand up. Russell run to Kevin's side and asked to Carl help Kevin get her home.

The directive act in the type of request can be identified through the utterance "*Can't we help her get home*?" Russell asked to Carl. Based on the context described above, Kevin – the giant bird, get wound and make Russell feel sad. So, he asked Carl to get her home. The words "*can't we help her get home?"* indicates that the utterance is the type of directive act requesting.

4. **Suggestion**

Suggestion is the last type of directive speech acts that used in "Up" movie script. The reseacher found 18 utterances or 16,9 % from frequencies. Suggestion is the opinion about what the addresee should or should not do from the speaker. There are many examples of the expressions of suggestion found in the "*Up*" movie script:

a). 88/C/Sgs

Carl slam the door, leaving Russell alone.

Beat, the door open again.

Carl   :"Oh, alright, you can come...."

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in the Carl's house, porch. The participants are Carl and Russell. The situation of the statement is described when Carl's house floating in the sky without he knows that Russell is outisde his house. For the first knocked, Carl slam

the door and leaving Russell alone. Then, he opened the door and let Russell into his house.

The directive act in the type of suggestion can be identified through the utterance "*you can come....",*" said Carl. Based on the utterance explained, Carl let Russell into his house because he feel bad to leaving Russell alone. So, the utterance can be categorized as the types of directive act suggestion.

b). 89/R/Sgs

Grumbling , Carl kneels at the fireplace to cut a few balloon strings with his housekeys. Carl   :"Stayed up all night blowing up balloons, for what?"

*Russell   :"...**warm air goes by cool air, and the air go by each other and that's how we get lighting.***"

Carl   :"That's nice, kid."

The utterance were said by Carl and Russell. The context of situation consist of addresse, addressor, topic and setting. Occured at the Carl's house, living room. The participants are Carl and Russell. The context of the situation happened when Carl kneels at the fireplace to cut a few balloon strings with his housekeys. He asked Russell why they had to blow balloons all night. Russell explained why he suggested Carl to do that. The warm air goes by cool air, and the air goes by each other and that's how they get lighting.

The directive act in the type of suggestion can be identified through the utterance, "*....warm air goes by cool air, and the air go by each other and that's how we get lighting.*" said Russell. Based on the utterance described above, Russell explained to Carl how they get the lighting even float in the sky. So, the utterance can be categorized as the types of directive act suggesting.

c). 90/C/Sgs

Carl kneels by the fireplace and cuts at the balloon strings.

Carl   :"We'll get you down, find a bus stop. You just tell the man you want to go back to your mother."

Russell   :"Sure, but I don't think they have busses in Paradise Falls."

The utterance were said by Carl and Russell. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. The participants are Russell, and Carl. The setting of the context was in Carl's house, living room. The context of the situation was explained after Carl and Russell through a big storm, they are struggle to keep the house floating in the sky. Carl thought that Russell will mess up the trip further if they stayed together.

The directive act in the type of advice can be identified through the utterance "*We'll get you down, find a bus stop. You just tell the man you want to go back to your mother.*" said Carl. Based on the utterance described above, Carl suggested Russell find a bus and go back home. Russell answered the suggestion from Carl with explained there were no busses in Paradise Falls. So, the utterance can be categorized as the types of directive act suggestion.

d). 94/R/Sgs

Carl   :"Walk it?"

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

Carl considers this.

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in the mountain, rocky landscape. The participants are Carl and Russell. The situation of the utterance is described when Carl and Russell find a

dream place, Paradise Falls. Some ten miles away where Carl and Russell were standing, they didn't know how to get there. So, Russell has suggested Carl how to get there.

The directive speech acts suggestion can be identified through the utterance "*Yeah, after all, we weigh it down. We could walk it right over there. Like a parade balloon.*" said Russell. Based on the utterance described above, Russell explained his ideas go to Paradise Falls used the balloons. The words "*We could walk it right over there. Like a parade balloon* " also indicate that the utterance is the type of directive speech acts suggestion.

e). **96/C/Sgs**

Russell inspects his surroundings.

Russell :(distracted) Uh-huh."

*Carl   :"**We have three days, at best, before the helium leaks out of those balloons. And if we're not at the falls when that happens**..."*

The above example of suggestion comes from the conversation between Carl and Russell. The context of situation consist of addressee, addressor, topic and setting. The participants are Carl and Russell. The setting of the context was in the mountain, rocky landscape. The utterance occurred when Carl and Russell pulled the house as they walked to Paradise Falls using a hose like a harness. They have three days before the helium leaks out of those balloons to keep the house stay floating.

The directive speech acts in the type of suggestion can be identified through the utterance " *We have three days, at best, before the helium leaks out of those balloons. And if we're not at the falls when that happens.*" said by Carl. Based on the utterance described above, how to keep floating of the Carl's house. The utterance is the type of of suggestion directive speech acts.

f). 99/C/Sgs

> Carl   :"You've been camping before, haven't you?"
>
> Russell   :"We'll, never outside."
>
> Carl   :**"Well, why didn't you ask your Dad how to build a tent?"**

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. This utterance occurred in the mountain, flat rocky area. The participants are Carl, Russell, Dug and Kevin. The situation of the statement is described when Russell failed to build a tent. The tent pore springs loose, catapulting the tent over the cliff. Carl teased him by saying that russell is a super wilderness guy. Then, Russell confides in Carl-which he thinks is his big secret- that he's never built a tent before.

The directive act in the type of suggestion can be identified through the utterance *"why didn't you ask your Dad how to build a tent?"* " by Carl. Based on the utterance explained above, Carl suggested Russell to learn with his father, how to build a tent. So, the utterance can be categorized as the types of directive act suggestion.

Based on the finding presented in the table 4.1, the dominant types of directive speech acts utterance in Up movie is command. This type is used by the main characters, there Russell and Carl Fredicksen, with total number 106 utterances. The genre of this movie is 3-D computer-animated, comedy-drama, adventure producted by Pixar Animation Studios and directed by Pete Docter. This film concerned about how to save rare animal from poachers, love the life all the time, friendship, fight, and family without related blood. Therefore, the dialogues or utterances required command, because many scenes presented the adventured with can stimulated adrenalin, but at the same time, feel warm to see the sweet chemistry between the characters., and good the message of this movie.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing and getting the result on the reseach findings and discussion, the conclusion of the reseach are shown below:

1. From the result of the analysis, the reseacher found four types of directive speech acts in Up movie, there are: command, order, request, and suggestion.

2. The reseacher found 106 utterances done by Carl Feredicksen and Russell as the main characters in Up movie. It is consisted of 52 utterances (49%) by command, 19 utterances (17,9%) by order, 17 uterances (16,1%) by request, and 18 utterances (16,9%) by suggestion.

3. Command is the dominant type of directive speech acts found in Up movie.

Based on the conclusion above, command become dominant types of directive speech acts acts found in Up movie because most of the utterances often contained many command especially from Carl Feredicksen and Russell as the main character and show the situation between Carl and Russell save the rare giant bird named Kevin from the famous explorer obsessed with Kevin and wants to make it as a prisoner.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing and discussing the result about directive speech acts in Up movie, the reseacher would like to give some suggestion as considering the conclusion above for the lecturers, for the unversity students, and the next reseacher as follow:

1. For the Lecturer

Up movie is one of the educated animation films that researcher suggested for lecturers to use in the teaching-learning process, especially in the directive speech acts. In the future, the researcher hopes the lecturers convey the material of directive speech acts not only through the film but with other engaging media. So, students can be inspired and motivated to learn.

2. For the University Students

In studying directive speech acts, the researcher hopes that the students can understand the material. Furthermore, the researcher suggests students enrich their knowledge about directive speech acts from other references. In daily conversation, the students can apply directive speech acts. It is useful in communication and maintaining relationships with others.

3. For the Next Researcher

The researcher hopes that this researcher can be useful as a reference to the next researchers who want to research directive speech acts. Then, this research is expected to give information about the types of directive speech acts. So, the next reseacher can get supporting materials about directive speech acts from this research.
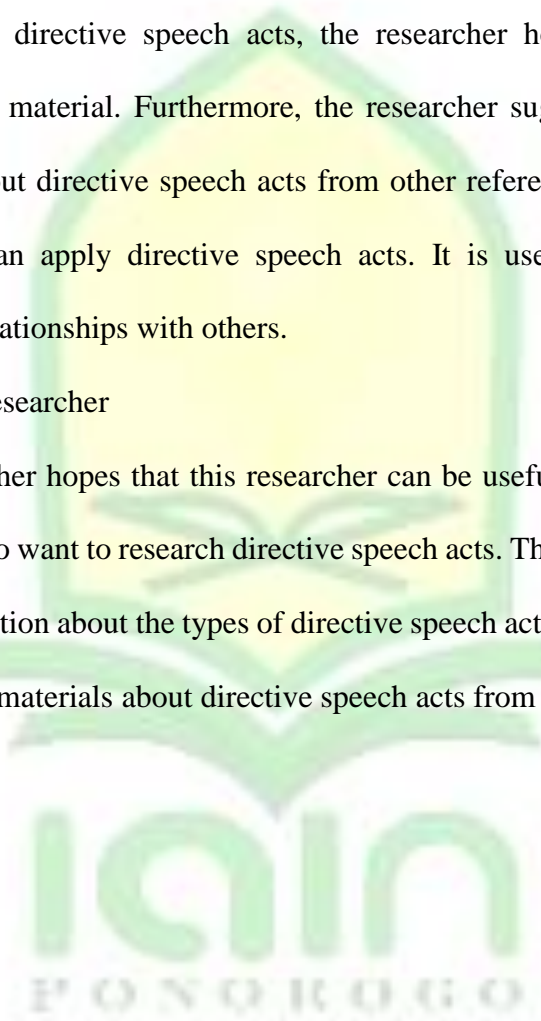
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