

# DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN “PETER PAN & WENDY” MOVIE

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## ABSTRACT

This research looked at the film Peter Pan and Wendy's directive illocutionary acts. The purpose of this research is to identify the various sorts of directive illocutionary acts. The observation method was used to acquire the data. The data is acquired by watching the film several times while reading the transcript and recognizing the statements that contained directive illocutionary acts. This study employed the qualitative method to analyze the data using Kreidler's (1998) theory, divide the utterance of the directive illocutionary act into three categories: command, request, and suggestions. As a result, this research discovered all forms of directed illocutionary acts according to Kreidler's (1998) theory. There were 86 data found, with command being the most common sort of directive illocutionary act occurring with 61 data, request having 19 data, and suggestion having 6 data.

**Keywords:** directive, illocutionary acts, movie

## INTRODUCTION

According to Rogers & Kincaid (1981) Communication is a fundamental process by which two or more individuals engage in the exchange or transmission of information, leading to the establishment of a deep and shared comprehension. When someone speaks, they are transmitting meaning as well as stating anything. Listeners who comprehend this meaning will be able to carry out the activity specified in the utterance. In everyday communication, pragmatic understanding helps interpret messages according to situations, goals and social norms. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics can be defined as the scholarly investigation of the interpretation of meaning as conveyed by a speaker or writer and received by a listener or reader. In pragmatics, there is a study known as speech act, which is strongly concerned with the hidden meaning of utterance.

Speech acts can be seen as the fundamental or most elementary components of linguistic communication. In general, speech acts perform actions through utterance. More precise terms for doing an action by utterance include apology, complaint, request, recommendation, and command order. According to Austin (1962) there are three parts of speech act theory namely locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act is one of the parts of speech act that discusses the meaning of the speaker's utterance. It indicates that when the speaker says something, the utterance proclaimed by the speaker is not always meaningful on its own, but may have a separate or hidden meaning. According to Searle (1979) there are five types of illocutionary act such as declarative, representative, expressive, directive, commissive.

As mentioned above directive is one of illocutionary act. This study only focused on directive illocutionary act. According to Kreidler (1998) the act of trying to persuade the addressee to carry out a certain action or abstain from carrying out a certain action is an example of a directive speech. When using the directives, the speaker tries to make the addressee to do what the words the speakers utter. Directive illocutionary act is frequently used in real situation. Directive illocutionary act can also be found in the dialogues in novel, drama, and movie. Most people in the world spend their time to watch movie as their entertainment. According to Hornby (2006), a movie is a succession of moving pictures combined with sound that tells a

story. A movie becomes a fascinating object to analyzed in a study. The viewer's mind is easily taken over to imitate the languages that are used in the movie, and they may begin to employ such languages in a certain setting as a result. Even though movies do not always convey accurate stories about people's real lives, there are still many age-, social-status-, and relation-specific ways of communication in social life. This is because movies sometimes tell true stories about human beings.

This study aims to investigate the various sorts of directive illocutionary acts present in the film "Peter Pan & Wendy" using theory from Kreidler (1998). According to Kreidler (1998), there are three types of directive speech acts: command, request and suggestion. The film "Peter Pan & Wendy" is about Wendy Darling, a young girl who wants to avoid boarding school, and Peter Pan, a boy who refuses to grow up. Wendy, her brothers, and Tinker Bell accompany Peter to Neverland, where she encounters a terrible pirate captain.

Many previous studies have been conducted on the topic of directives. The first study was written by Pratama and Juniarta (2021). They found four types of directive illocutionary act which used by the main characters in the Maleficent movie. The types that they found are: asking act, commanding act, requiring act, and telling act. This study discusses the types of directive illocutionary acts and provides inspiration for the current study to discuss the same topic, namely the types of directive illocutionary acts by using theories from different experts. Puspasari et al, (2022) also discussed directive speech act especially the types of directive speech acts used in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn novel. This study found five types of directives speech act, there are: warning, forbidding, asking, requesting, and telling. The most frequently type used was asking act. The current study also discusses the types of directive illocutionary acts. In this study, in classifying the types of directive illocutionary act, this study used theory from Searle and Vandervaken (1985), then the current study used theory fom Kreidler (1998) in classifying the types of directive illocutionary act.

The next researchers who conducted the study of directive are Wiliastini et al. (2021). This study found three types of directive illocutionary act in Moana movie namely: command, request, and suggestion. This study also found the function of directive illocutionary act, namely: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Previous research provides ideas for current research in developing the analysis in the research such as using the same theory in classifying the types of directive illocutionary act. Sudarman et al. (2022) analyzed about speech act and politeness strategy used by English lecturer of Dwijendra University in online classroom interaction. This study found four types of politeness strategy that used by English lecturer during an online learning, namely; bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, an off-record. This study also found five types of speech acts that used by the English lecturer during an online learning, namely; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This study discusses the types of politeness strategies and types of speech acts. For this reason, the current study discusses the types of speech acts more deeply, namely the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the "Peter Pan & Wendy" movie. This study used theory proposed by Brown & Levinson's to analyzed politeness strategies and theory proposed by Searle to analyzed speech act. While, the current study used theory proposed by Kreidler (1998)

The last study was written by Putri et al. (2021) this study analyzed about the kind of speech act used by pre-service teachers and students of SMK Negeri 1 Singaraja in WhatsApp as a learning media. This study found that the pre-service teacher used four types of speech act in learning activity, namely; representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The

dominant kind of speech act that used by pre-service teacher is directive, because the pre-service teacher want the students active in the learning activity. Meanwhile the students used representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The dominant kind of speech act that used by the students is representative, because the students need to be active and getting feedback in the learning activity. The similarity this study with the current study is about the context of the language, because every word that students used there must be contains the meaning of the directive illocutionary act.

Those previous studies have similar topic with this study. This study aims to provide an explanation of the types of directive illocutionary and the dominant type of directive illocutionary act found in the "Peter Pan & Wendy" movie. The novelty in this study is from the data source. In this study used the data from the movie entitled "Peter Pan & Wendy". This study is expected to be useful and easy to understand for others.

## **METHODS**

The data analyzed in this study were collected from the movie titled "Peter Pan & Wendy". The reason this movie was selected as the data source is because it contains three types of directive illocutionary acts, which makes it highly interesting to analyze. In analyzed the types of directive illocutionary act, the researcher used the theory from Kredidler (1998). The "Peter Pan & Wendy" movie data used in this study was downloaded via the internet. The observation method was used in this research to guide the writer in collecting data about this movie. According to Barker (2006), observation is a research approach that involves the researcher engaging in various tasks and utilizing different procedures. This includes using their five senses to effectively collect data. The data were collected through a variety of steps. These steps included downloading the movie, watching it, transcribing all of the conversations from the movie, and selecting the words that were part of the directive illocutionary acts in the movie. The data in this research was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is a methodology used to analyze and comprehend the significance that individuals or groups attribute to a social or human situation. In addition, this study also use formal and informal methods to present the result of this study. According to Sudaryanto (1993), the principle of language use can be presented by using formal and informal method. The formal method is a systematic approach to presenting data analysis results in a visually appealing manner, using tools such as tables, maps, graphs, or pictures. Formal method given by showing the tables of the percentage of the directive speech act to make data clear to know how many types of directive illocutionary act found in "Peter Pan & Wendy" movie. The informal method is a means of conveying information through the use of words or lines. The presentation also used the informal method by describing the results in words or sentences of the study of the types of directive illocutionary acts in the "Peter Pan & Wendy" movie.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **FINDING**

This part showed the finding of the directive illocutionary act according to Kredidler (1998) theory, divided into three types of directive acts, namely; command, request, and suggestion. Commands only work if the person giving them has some power over what the other person does. Request is what the speaker wants the other person to do or not do, while suggestion is what we say to other people to tell them what we think they should or shouldn't

do. The frequency of the occurrence of directive illocutionary acts in “Peter Pan & Wendy” movie was shown in the table below.

**Table 1. Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts**

No	Types of Directive	Frequency	Percentage
1	Command	61	71%
2	Request	19	22%
3	Suggestion	6	7%
	Total	86	100%

According to Table 1, there were a total of 86 data of directive illocutionary acts performed by all the characters in the movie Peter Pan & Wendy. The most dominant type found in the movie was "command," with 61 data appearing; the second was "request, with 19 data and followed by "suggestion", with 6 data occurring. The most dominant type is command because in the movie "Peter Pan & Wendy" there are many battle scenes between Peter Pan, Wendy, The Lost Boy, Captain Hook and The Pirates. The battle occurred because there was a conflict between Peter Pan and Hook. In battle, there are many commands to be found because in battle the leaders always gives instructions to theirs members.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Command

The movie "Peter Pan & Wendy" featured a variety of different forms of directive illocutionary acts, the most common of which was the command. The 61 pieces of data were interpreted as commands. The act of issuing a forceful order, which is typically carried out by someone who possesses power, is referred to as giving a command. Here are some examples of this type of directive are shown below.

#### Data 1

Mary : “And, Wendy, please don’t wait to the last minute to pack.”

Wendy : “I won’t, Mother.”

Mary : “The train is at 8 o'clock sharp tomorrow.”

Wendy : “**Mother, I heard you. I’ll be ready**”

(00:01:39-00:01:41)

In this scene, Wendy is seen lifting her suitcase to her room. When Wendy went to her room, Wendy met her mother named Mary. Mary said in her usual gentle tone to Wendy “And, Wendy, please don't wait to the last minute to pack." Mary's purpose in saying this was because she saw that Wendy had not yet packed the things she would bring to the dormitory tomorrow. Wendy replied to her mother's words "I won't, Mother." With the answer given by Wendy, Mary felt that Wendy would not carry out the orders she gave. Then Mary said again "The train is at 8 o'clock sharp tomorrow." Mary's purpose in saying this was to make sure that she returned so that Wendy would not relax and quickly pack things to take to the dormitory tomorrow. Then Wendy replied to her mother's words lazily “Mother, I heard you. I'll be ready”

The hidden meaning of the words that Wendy uttered was not merely that she really obeyed her mother's orders. The purpose of Wendy is to say “Mother, I heard you. I'll be ready" is for her mother to stop reminding Wendy to pack the things she will take to the dormitory. Based on the directive speech act theory from Kreidler (1998), it can be classified that Wendy’s

utterance belongs to command because the speaker employs authority to persuade the listener to do something. The meaning of Wendy's words was to command her mother to be quiet and stop to remind her about packing things to take to the dormitory tomorrow.

## Data 2

George: **“Honestly, Wendy, is this how you want to spend your last night at home?”**

Wendy: “It was just a bit of fun.”

George: “Exactly, you are too old for this to be the type of fun that you are having. Nana, come on.”

(00:03:11-00:03:13)

In the scene above, after hearing that there was a commotion caused by Wendy and her two brothers, John and Michael, Wendy's father, George, came to the source of the commotion. The source of the commotion was on the top floor of their house, in their room to be precise. George was surprised to see broken glass scattered as a result of his children's actions. After seeing the result of the commotion made by his children, George then confiscated the items they were wearing so that this commotion occurred, namely a sword and a hat. After confiscating these items George tiredly said "Honestly, Wendy, is this how you want to spend your last night at home?".

The intended meaning of George saying that to Wendy was that George wanted Wendy not to make noise on her last night at home. George's statement can be categorized as commanding because the statement contains an order so that Wendy does not make noise like breaking the mirror earlier. Then Wendy replied "It was just a bit of fun." Wendy explained that she just wanted to play a little before she parted ways with her siblings tomorrow. Then George answered “Exactly, you are too old for this to be the type of fun that you are having. Nana, come on.” The purpose of George saying this was to reaffirm that Wendy would no longer make noise like she did before. Based on Kreidler's theory (1998), George's statement can be classified as commanding. In his statement, George actually wanted Wendy to understand the command contained in his words and do something according to the command contained in his words “Honestly, Wendy, is this how you want to spend your last night at home?”

## 2. Request

The request moves up to the second of the number of occurrences in the movie. 19 data points are treated as requests. When making a request, as opposed to making a demand, most people would rather ask another person to perform an action or abstain from performing an action in a manner that is more agreeable. The following provides an illustration of an example of this form of data analysis.

## Data 3

Wendy: **“You giving up, captain?”**

John : “No. No, you’re just...”

(00:03:59-00:04:02)

In the scene above, the siblings are seen having fun playing in their room. Wendy and John are playing a war. They continued to attack each other with the swords they each carried. Wendy continued to attack and with a little shout she said "you giving up, captain?" and replied

with a little shout too by John “No. No, you're just...” The point of Wendy's statement was that she wanted John to give up because maybe she felt she was smarter in the attack she was doing and she saw John being overwhelmed in this game.

The hidden meaning of Wendy's utterances was that she indirectly requested John to give up. Based on the theory from Keidler (1998), Wendy's statement above is included in the request. Wendy's statement indirectly contained a request addressed to her younger brother, John.

#### **Data 4**

Peter : “That it’s high time we go.”

Wendy: “Go where?”

Peter : “To one place where you in the entire universe can really be yourself. Where there are no rules, no schools, no bedtimes, no mothers and fathers, and most of all...”

Wendy: “No growing up”

Peter : “That most of all.”

Wendy: “Oh, you are you talking about Neverland?”

John : “Surely, we couldn't there though?”

Peter : “Of course, you could.”

Michael: **“But how do you get there?”**

Peter : “That's...the fun part.”

(00:05:25-00:05:38)

In the conversation between Peter, Wendy, John and Michael above, after finishing all the business he was doing at Wendy's house he wanted to return to Neverland. Then Wendy asked "Go where?" and Peter also explained about Neverland. Neverland is a place where there are no rules, no schools, no mothers and fathers and the thing Peter and Wendy really want is no growing up. Michael asked happily and hopefully to Peter "But how did you get there?" Michael's statement is a form of interrogative sentence that begins with the question word “How” and is answered by Peter loudly “That's...the fun part.” After that Peter invited Wendy and her two younger siblings to come with him to Neverland

The implied meaning of Michael utterances "But how did you get there?" is, he did not only want to know how to go to Neverland but he wanted to ask to be taken to Neverland by Peter. Michael hoped he could go to Neverland to see the beauty that was in that place. Based on Kreidler's theory (1998) Michael's words can be classified as requests in the directive illocutionary act type. A request is what the speaker wants the other person to do or not do. Michael's utterances contained a request, request to be taken to Neverland.

### **3. Suggestion**

The suggestion has the least occurrences in the movie, with only 6 occurrences out of 86 data. Suggestion occurs when speakers give their ideas to the listener. Several instances of data are presented below.

#### **Data 5**

Michael: “Wait for us, Wendy!”

Peter : “Is this everything you've dreamed of?”

Wendy: “I could never have dreamed of this!”

Peter : **“Come on, there's more!”**

(00:14:39-00:14:41)

In the conversation above, they had arrived at Neverland. They flew and saw the beauty that before they had only heard of bedtime stories. Even they feel this is not really real, it is so beautiful. Wendy felt very happy, so happy she flew away leaving the others behind. Then Michael said with a loud scream "Wait for us, Wendy!"

The intended meaning of Peter utterances "Come on, there's more!" is he wants to suggest Wendy, John, and Michael to see another beauty that they have never seen before, a beauty that only exists in fairy tales. Based on the theory from Kreidler (1998) Peter's utterances are categorized as suggestions because Peter suggests Wendy, Michael, and John to follow him to see other beauties.

### **Data 6**

Mary : "Wendy, may I come in? **You really must set a better example for your brothers.** They look up to you so much."

Wendy : "That's what they have you for."

(00:19:19-00:19:21)

In the scene above, Wendy's mother Mary wants to meet Wendy who is in her room. After asking permission to enter and Mary went into Wendy's room. Mary sat on Wendy's bed looking at Wendy with affection. Mary said softly "You really must set a better example for your brothers. They look up to you so much." And Wendy answered emphatically "That's what they have you for."

The intended meaning of Mary's words "You really must set a better example for your brothers" is not just giving advice to Wendy. Mary wants Wendy to be even better by wanting to go to the dormitory. As previously known, Wendy refused to go to the dormitory. And with Mary's statement, Mary hoped that Wendy would realize that she would grow and become more mature. Based on the theory from Kreidler (1998) Mary's utterances are categorized as suggestions because Mary suggests Wendy, to go to the dormitory the next day.

### **CONCLUSION**

The purpose of this research is to identify the various types of directive illocutionary acts and to find the most common directive used by the characters in the Peter Pan and Wendy film. The analysis includes 86 data points relating to the illocutionary act directive. A command is the most common type of instruction executed by the characters, including for 61 (71%) of all situations. In the movie "Peter Pan & Wendy" there are many battle scenes between Peter Pan, Wendy, The Lost Boy, Captain Hook and The Pirates. The battle occurred because there was a conflict between Peter Pan and Hook. In battle, there are many commands to be found because in the battle the leaders always give instructions to their members. Meanwhile, the film's less dominant sort of directive is request, which appears 19 (22%) times, and suggestion, which appears 6 (7%) times.

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