

# An Analysis on Directive Speech Act Found in Jumanji: The Next Level Movie Directed by Jake Kashan

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## ABSTRACT

Directive speech acts are words to order someone so the other people take action according to the request of the speaker both directly and indirectly. This study discusses about An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Found in Jumanji: The Next Level Movie Directed by Jake Kashan. The purpose of this study was to identify the kinds and the forms of directive speech acts found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie directed by Jake Kashan. This research was conducted using qualitative method. The main instrument of this research was the researcher himself by utilizing some supporting instruments like laptop, movie, note book, pen, and dictionary. The data of this research were collected by documentation and content analysis. It resulted in 6 types of directive speech acts found in Jumanji: The Next Level Movie Directed by Jake Kashan with 70 data. They were: 3 data belonging to begging, 49 data belonging to commanding, 6 data belonging to forbidding, 1 data belonging to order, 5 data belonging to requesting, and 6 data belonging to suggestions. The data covered 3 forms of directive speech acts, namely declarative, imperative, and interrogative. They were 11 data belonging to declarative, 54 data belonging to imperative, and 4 data belonging to interrogative.

## KEYWORDS

*Speech Acts*  
*Directive Speech Acts*  
*Movie*

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## 1. Introduction

Language has the main function as a means of communication (Arumi, 2018). It enables us to interact with others and express opinions or ideas. It can be also used to express our identity as well as imagination. In addition, it will be helpful for emotional release.

Nowadays, having competency, especially in a foreign language is very recommended. It is due to the fact that today the world gets many advances in many sectors. English is one of the international languages that have a great role in recent life (Arumi, 2021). It is used mostly by people around the world. It has speakers much more than other languages in the world. As the biggest international language, English has very influential effects on all aspects in our life (Arumi, 2020). It is used in many sectors of our life, such as in business, education, as well as art. However, there are some aspects that should be considered that communication can run well. One of them is considering the meaning and the context of the language. It can be done through pragmatics.

Pragmatics is one of language branches that concerns with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (Yule 1996). A pragmatic approach is a way of learning about the meaning of a language by context. There are some points to discuss in pragmatics. One of them is speech acts. Speech acts are utterances that perform an action. In speech acts, they are more seen in the meaning of the actions in the speech. According to (Waljinah, 2019), speech act is a symptom found in a communication process in conveying or mentioning an intention by the speaker to the speech partner. In addition, Yule (1996: 82) states that actions displayed through speech is called speech act, generally is labeled more specifically, for example, an apology, complaints, compliments, invitations, appointment or request. Similarly,

Mey (2009: 100) also states speech act theory was the uttering of a sentence is, or is part of, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions. From the entire definitions above, it can be drawn a conclusion that speech act is utterance that perform an action in daily conversations.

Speech acts, according to Austin, can be classified into three categories, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are utterances to state something. Locutionary acts are the literal meanings of the utterances. They have a purpose to give information or just give statement. The locutionary acts are the acts of making an expressive meaning, also known as a locution or utterance acts. According to (Austin, 1962:108) locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. An example of a declarative sentence saying "The water is cold", only states or describes that the water is cold. Another example of interrogative sentence saying "Are you cooking?" means only asking not more whether she or he is cooking.

While illocutionary acts are utterances to mean of doing actions. Illocutionary acts of language in which a person is said to be doing something – such as stating, denying or asking. In other word, an illocutionary act is not just the act of saying something but the act of saying something for the purpose of, for example stating an opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction, a promise, request, issuing an order or a decision, giving an advice or permission, etc. As stated by Yule that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Yule, 1996:48). This act is not just saying something itself but there is an ulterior motive in the utterance. The sentence "The water is cold" shows that speaker intends to the listener to heat the cold water, it is recognized requesting. An interrogative sentence saying "Are you cooking?" may imply a request or order or asking to cook something.

Whereas perlocutionary acts are utterances to state the effects of the illocutionary acts. Perlocutionary acts are the result of listening to the hearer when the speaker intends to follow what he is saying. The examples of perlocutionary acts include persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise affecting the interlocutor.

There is also a classification of speech act into three by Searle that they are utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. (Searle, 1979: 23) that utterance acts consist of simply of uttering strings of words. Propositional acts and illocutionary acts consist of utterances in certain context, under certain condition, and with certain intention. Among the three acts, illocutionary acts are the main speech acts. There are some types of illocutionary acts, namely representatives, expressives, declaratives, directives and commissives.

Representative is kind of speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of the speech he says, for example concluding, representing, deducing, etc. By using this utterance, the speaker expresses a belief that the proportional content is true. Then, expressive is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. Expressive can be in the form of like, dislike, joy, sorrow, or statement of pleasure. For example, "thank you, sorry, etc". Next, declarative is a kind of speech acts that the content is related to the real thing is happening. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context. For example, nominating, pronouncing, resigning, etc. Later, directive is a kind of speech acts that speakers use to someone else to do something like the speaker says. It can be commanding, offering, requesting, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, etc. The last is commissives, it is a kind of speech acts that cause speakers to carry out a series of activities. This included swearing, promising, threatening, etc.

Directive speech act, that was mostly discussed in this study is one of the kinds of the illocutionary acts to order someone so the other people take action according to the request of the speaker both directly and indirectly. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to

get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 54). Directive speech acts can be found either in real life or in fiction, like novel, comic, movie, etc.

Movie is one of art works in the form of audio visuals created by people who aims to provide entertainment. Many people like to watch movies because they are entertained when they watch it. Watching movie not only can release stress or depression but also can learn new things or get many knowledges because a movie can portray a part or side of life. One thing can be learnt from a movie is directive speech acts. It is *Jumanji: The Next Level*, a movie considered containing many directive speech acts.

*Jumanji: The Next Level* movie is a 2019 fantasy adventure comedy directed by Jake Kaschan. This movie is the second sequel to *Jumanji*, after *Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle*. The film was starred by Dwayne Johnson, Kevin Hart, Jack Black, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, Alex Wolff, Morgan Turner, Ser'darius Blain, Madison Iseman, Akwafina, Danny Glover, and Danny DeVito. This film tells the story of the adventures of four young men and two grandfathers who are sucked into a video game. It was aired in December 2019 but it had been the tenth best-selling film in 2019. It proved that the movie was very interesting to watch. Fortunately, it contained many conversations belonging to directive speech act. One of them is shown by the conversation between Gilpin and the store owner when he was in the shop:

Owner shop : Gilpin! You still on the toothpaste? Are you on your phone?  
Gilpin : I'm just... I'm going home for holidays tonight, so...  
Owner shop : Does it look like tonight to you? Because to me, it looks like today.  
Finish the toothpaste!

The conversation belongs to directive speech act because it shows how the shop owner asked Gilpin to do something, namely finishing the toothpaste. The shop owner was angry to Gilpin because Gilpin appeared to play a handphone while working. It is included in ordering, a kind of directive. Ordering is kind of directive speech acts that speaker give instruction or an authoritative to do something. The speaker has authority of his utterance and the instructions should be done. The utterance of ordering belongs to imperative form because it provides command.

Gilpin Mother : Did you ever call Milo?  
Grandpa Edi : What? No.  
Gilpin Mother : Dad. He's called five times.  
**Would you just call him back?**  
Grandpa Edi : I'm not calling him back because I don't wanna talk to him.

The conversation belongs to directive act because it shows how Gilpin's mother asked Grandpa Edi to call Milo. The utterances is included in requesting, namely an expression carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed. The sentence ends with a question in writing. Then, the conversation belongs to suggesting that is notified with the question mark in interrogative form.

In fact, there are many types of directives, such as ordering, suggesting, begging, commanding, prohibiting, etc. Directive is the attempt to get someone to do something. According to Yule (1996: 54) directive expresses what the speaker wants and the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. While (Holmes, 1992: 239) says that directive was a linguistic utterance which is meant to ask someone to do something. Similarly, Arani, Shohreh S. (2012: 164) state that directives are recognized to be used with the verb (I want) or (I need), in present, past and the conditional.

There are at least four forms of directive. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 1996: 53-54). Commands are expressions that the speaker's control over the person addressed. While, orders are kinds of directive speech acts that a speaker gives an instruction or an authoritative to do something. The speaker has authority of his utterance and the instructions should be done. Then, requests are expressions carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person

addressed, for example: “would you close the door?”, “could you open the window, please?” Further, suggestions are the utterances about opinions as to what the listener should or should not do. For example: if I were you, I would, why don’t you, you’d better, etc.

In addition, Searle (1979: 32) states that directive speech acts include acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, pleading, begging, praying, entreating, instructing, forbidding, etc. Ordering is kind of directive speech acts that speaker give instruction or an authoritative to do something. The speaker has authority of his utterance and the instructions should be done. Whereas, commanding is an expression that the speaker’s control over the person addressed. Requesting is an expression that carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker’s control over the person addressed. for example: “would you close the door?”, “could you open the window, please?”. While pleading is an action of making an emotional or earnest appeal to someone. Then, begging is an expression that carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. The utterance is transferred to the hearer in tactful way, so that the utterance will not make the hearer being offered. Moreover, entreating is an expression that carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. The utterance is to make an earnest request or petition for something. Next, instruction is an expression that carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. The utterance gives action to do something. Further, forbidding is an expression to order someone not to do something or not to allow do something.

Directive is an expression to make someone else to do something. Mostly it is stated in imperative forms, for example, “Open the door!”, “Close the window!”, “Don’t smoke!”, etc. This form is often called direct directive. To soften the directive, expressions like *please* or *would you like*, etc. can be applied.

However, directive can be also stated in other linguistic forms through declarative or interrogative. These forms are often called indirect directive. These may soften the directive as well as can make the directive more polite. The example is “The room need fresh air”. The sentence implies a directive to open the window or door or turn on the air conditioner. Another example is “Would you like to bring me a glass of water?”. This sentence implies that someone wants to be brought a glass of water.

Due to the fact that there are many types and forms of directives found in the movie *Jumanji: The Next Level*, then the research was carried out to identify the kinds and forms of directive speech act found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie directed by Jake Kasdan.

However, it is not the first study about directive speech acts in movie. There had been some relevant studies. One of them is a research written by Anisa Supriyeni entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis On Directive Utterances In Adventure Movie And Its Subtitling” (2013). The second study analyzing directive act was a research written by Ingrid Urbaning Pangestu entitled *An Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts Used By Raleigh As A Main Character In Pacific RIM* (2021). Another study of Ana Charisun 2019 entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts In The Interview Movie” also supports this study. The differences among these studies are on the sources of data of different movie. The similarity of this research with the previous is both using a pragmatic approach in the research, both examine directive speech act. This research also has differences with previous those are has different data source in the movie and the previous research focused on the utterances come from only the main character but in this research focused on the utterances come from every character in the source data.

## 2. Method

This research belongs to such as qualitative design that tries to identify the types and forms of directive speech act found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie. Qualitative research can be also stated as a research methodology relating to natural object, where the researcher is as the key instrument, technique of collection data is done with triangulation (Sugiyono, 2015 : 12). The object of this research was directive utterances found in “*Jumanji: The Next Level*” movie directed by Jake Kasdan. The data in this research were the sentences of the dialogues containing directive

speech act found in “Jumanji: The Next Level” movie directed by Jake Kashan. The data source of this research was “Jumanji: The Next Level” movie directed by Jake Kashan. The main instrument of this research was the researcher itself. The researcher as a human instrument used laptop, movie, note book, pen, dictionary as the supporting instrument. The method of data collection were documentation and content analysis.

The data then were classified based on the types and forms of Jumanji. Next. They would be analyzed in a descriptive way. To fix the credibility of the data, the researcher used theory triangulation to compare Austin’s and Searle’s. In analyzing the data, this research applied some steps such as data collection, data reduction, data display, and data verification or conclusion (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, 2015:246). Coding was also applied in this research to make it easy in collecting and classifying the data.

**3. Results and Discussion**

**3.1. Result**

There were 81 data found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* Movie directed by Jake Kashan. There were 6 types of the directive speech acts found in The *Jumanji: The Next Level* Movie directed by Jake Kashan namely, begging, commanding, forbidding, ordering, requesting, and suggestions. In this research, the researcher did data reduction because from finding data above, there were 11 sama data. After data reduction, the data were 70, namely, 3 data belonged to begging, 49 data belonged to commanding, 6 data belonged to forbidding, 1 data belonged to ordering, 5 data belonged to requesting, 6 data belonged to suggestions. so, the amount totals of data after data reduction were 70 data.

**Table 1.** Types of directive speech acts.

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Total Data	Data Number
1	Begging	3	24, 48, 61
2	Commanding	49	3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70.
3	Forbidding	6	4, 5, 10, 18, 46, 60.
4	Ordering	1	1
5	Requesting	5	2, 16, 37, 54, 68.
6	Suggestions	6	14, 17, 32, 34, 43, 55.
	Total	70	1-70

Besides, this research found three forms of directive speech acts occurring in *Jumanji: The Next Level* Movie directed by Jake Kashan. The following table showed the forms of directive speech acts.

**Table 2.** Forms of directive speech acts.

No	Form of Directive	Total Data	Data Number
1	Declarative	11	5, 6, 14, 17, 32, 34, 40, 43, 44, 48, 55, 59.
2	Imperative	54	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18,

			19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.
3	Interrogative	5	2, 16, 37, 54, 60.
	Total	70	1-70

### 3.2. Discussion

Directive is an expression to make someone else to do something. Mostly it is stated in imperative forms. This form is often called direct directive. To soften the directive, expressions like please or would you like, etc. However, directive can be also stated in other linguistic forms through declarative or interrogative. These forms are often called indirect directive. These may soften the directive as well as can make the directive more polite.

There are many types of directive. Yule proposes at least four forms of directive. They were commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. While Searle (1979: 32) presents types of directive speech acts including acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, pleading, begging, praying, entreating, instructing, forbidding, etc.

#### *Types of Directive Speech Acts*

##### **Begging**

It is an expression carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. The utterance is transferred to the hearer in tactful way, so that the utterance will not make the hearer being offered. The speaker asks to listener very anxiously or eargerly to do it.

##### **24/35.16/BEG/IM/ franlin mouse finbar**

- Franlin Mouse Finbar : You are a terrible driver.
- Dr. Smolder Bravestone : What are you talking about? We're fine.
- Franlin Mouse Finbar : Nobody fine. You. Oh, no. Oh, help. Hold on, Eddie. **Please don't let go.** Oh, no.

The utterance above occurred in dunes of Jumanji. It happened when Dr. Smolder Bravestone and Franlin Mouse Finbar being chased by a herd of ostriches in dunes of Jumanji. They drove a buggy to escape from a herd of ostriches and Dr. Smolder Bravestone as the driver. Franlin Mouse Finbar was angry to Dr. Smolder Bravestone because he did not drive well. After that, Franlin Mouse Finbar was being bitten by an ostrich and Dr. Smolder Bravestone was grabbed him. The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in begging. The directive speech act is mentioned by bold utterance of character Franlin Mouse Finbar "**Please don't let go.**". Franlin Mouse Finbar wanted Dr. Smolder Bravestone not to take off of him.

##### **48/01.12.01/BEG/DEC/Franlin mouse finbar**

- Franlin Mouse Finbar : Eddie?
- Dr. Smolder Bravestone : Milo!
- Franlin Mouse Finbar : Hey, Eddie, where you going?
- I need your help, Eddie.
- Eddie!

The utterance above occurred in bridge of Jumanji involving the participants of Dr. Smolder Bravestone and Franlin Mouse Finbar. It happened when Dr. Smolder Bravestone and

Franlin Mouse Finbar being chased by a herd of Mandrills in bridge of Jumanji. They run from random bridges to escape from a herd of Mandrills. Franlin Mouse Finbar was stuck between a herd of Mandrills. After that, Franlin Mouse Finbar said “I need your help, eddie.” and Dr. Smolder Bravestone immediately helped him.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in begging that is an expression carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. The utterance is transferred to the hearer in tactful way, so that the utterance will not make the hearer being offered. The directive speech act is mentioned by bold utterance of character Franlin Mouse Finbar “I need your help, Eddie.”. Franlin Mouse Finbar wanted Dr. Smolder Bravestone to repel the mandrills. The utterance of begging above belongs to declarative form because the utterance consists of subject and predicate and normal word order.

### Commanding

It is an expression that the speaker's control over the person addressed. The speaker who commands has duty to command and the recipient of the command has the responsibility to carry out the command. The speaker and listener have the same position in society, such as utterance from friends to friends.

#### 11/21.31/COM/IM/Professor Sheldon

- Franlin Mouse Finbar : Hello there.  
Ruby Roundhouse : Mr Walker, don't get too close to the water!  
Professor Sheldon : **Get away from there!**  
Franlin Mouse Finbar : I'm sorry, what'd you say?

The utterance above occurred in the jungle of Jumanji when Franlin Mouse Finbar said hello to hippopotamus in the jungle of Jumanji. Franlin Mouse Finbar did not know that hippopotamus was dangerous. The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in commanding mentioned by bold utterance of character Professor Sheldon saying “**Get away from there!**”. It implied the intention of Professor Sheldon who wanted Franlin Mouse Finbar to get away from the river.

#### 03/05.17/COM/IM/Grandpa Edi

- Grandpa Edi : Anthony?  
Anthony : Yes, sir, it's me.  
Grandpa Edi : Anthony!  
How are you?  
Come on in. Come on in.

The utterance above involves the participants of Grandpa Edi and Anthony. It took place in Spencer's house when Anthony, Martha, and Bethany came to Spencer's house. They looked for Spencer. Anthony knocked the Spencer's door but Grandpa Edi who opened the door. After opening the door, Grandpa Edi said “come on in. Come on in.” to them.

The utterance above is included in commanding, that is an expression that the speaker's control over the person addressed. The directive speech act is mentioned by bold utterance of character Grandpa Edi “Come on in. Come on in.”. This utterance shows a command when Grandpa Edi wanted Anthony and his friends to enter the house.

### Forbidding

It is an expression to order someone not to do something or not to allow doing something. The characteristics of forbidding is the use of the word *don't*.

#### 04/05.25/FOR/IM/Grandpa Edi

- Gilpin : I could just stay downstairs on the couch.
- Grandpa Edi : What? Don't be ridiculous.  
If you want, yeah.  
It's a couple weeks. It's gonna be fine.  
Come on in. Make yourself comfortable.
- Gilpin : You're gonna...  
You okay?
- Grandpa Edi : **Don't tell your mother!**

The utterance above occurred in Gilpin's house when Grandpa Edi showed the bedroom to Gilpin. Gilpin was shocked when he knew that he roomated with Grandpa Edi. They came in to the bedroom. Grandpa Edi was slipped when he wanted to come in the bedroom. The directive speech acts in the utterance above is included in forbidding that Grandpa Edi wanted Gilpin to be silent. It is mentioned by bold utterance of character Grandpa Edi "**Don't tell your mother!**".

### 10/21.29/FOR/IM/Ruby Roundhouse

- Franlin Mouse Finbar : Hello there.
- Ruby Roundhouse : Mr Walker, don't get too close to the water!
- Professor Sheldon : Get away from there!
- Franlin Mouse Finbar : I'm sorry, what'd you say?

The utterance took place in the jungle of Jumanji when Franlin Mouse Finbar, Professor Sheldon, and Ruby Roundhouse. It showed a context when Franlin Mouse Finbar says hello to a hippopotamus in the jungle of Jumanji. Franlin Mouse Finbar didn't know that a hippopotamus is dangerous. Immediately, Ruby Roundhouse said "Mr Walker, don't get too close to the water!" to Franlin Mouse Finbar. After that Ruby Roundhouse pushed Franlin Mouse Finbar to save him from a hippopotamus bite.

The directive speech acts in the utterance above is included in forbidding. It is an expression to order someone not to do something or not to allow do something. The directive speech act is mentioned by bold utterance of character Ruby Roundhouse "Mr. Walker, don't get too close to the water!". Since Ruby Roundhouse wanted Franlin Mouse Finbar to get away from the river, then the utterance belongs to forbidding marked with the use of *don't*.

### Ordering

It is kind of directive speech acts that the speaker gives instruction or an authoritative to do something. The speaker has authority that his utterance and instructions should be done. The speaker and listener have different positions in society, such as utterance from boss to employee.

### 01/O2.37/ORD/IM/Owner Shop

- Owner Shop : Gilpin!  
You still on the toothpaste? Are you on your phone?
- Gilpin : I'm just— I'm going home for the holidays tonight,  
so...
- Owner Shop : Does it look like tonight to you?  
Because to me, it looks like today.  
**Finish the toothpaste.**
- Gilpin : Okay. Sorry.

The utterance above occurred in a shop when the shopowner asked Gilpin, what Gilpin did while he was working. The shop owner was angry to him because he played his handphone while working. The directive speech acts in the utterance above is included in ordering that the shop owner



told Gilpin to stop playing his handphone and continue working. mentioned by bold utterance of the shop owner “**Finish the toothpaste.**”

### Requesting

It is an expression carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed. for example: “would you close the door?”, “could you open the window, please?”.

#### 02/04.56/REQ/IM/Gilpin Mother

- Gilpin Mother : Did you ever call Milo?  
Grandpa Edi : What? No.  
Gilpin Mother : Dad. He's called five times.

#### **Would you just call him back?**

- Grandpa Edi : I'm not calling him back because I don't wanna talk to him.

The utterance above presented in Gilpin's house when Gilpin's mother asked Grandpa Edi about his friend that often called him but Grandpa Edi never answered. The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in requesting mentioned by bold utterance of character Gilpin's mother “**Would you just call him back?**”. It tells how Gilpin's mother requested Grandpa Edi to call his friend.

#### 16/30.51/REG/INT/Ruby Roundhouse

- Ruby Roundhouse : Which way is north?  
Professor Sheldon : I have no idea.  
Ruby Roundhouse : Well, you wanna check the map?  
Professor Sheldon : Right. I'm the map guy now.

The utterance above happened in dunes of Jumanji. It involved Ruby Roundhouse and Professor Sheldon and occurred when Ruby Roundhouse and Professor Sheldon discussed about where the north was. Ruby Roundhouse said “Well, you wanna check the map?” to Professor Sheldon because she already knew that Professor Sheldon had a map.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in requesting that it is an expression carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed. The sentence ends with a question in writing. The directive speech act is mentioned by bold utterance of character Ruby Roundhouse says “**Well, you wanna check the map?**”. In that case, Ruby Roundhouse wanted Professor Sheldon to read the map immediately. The utterance of requesting above belongs to interrogative form because it provides a question mark in the end of the utterance.

### Suggestion

It is an utterance about opinions about what the listener should or should not do. The characteristics of suggestions is the use of the word *should*, *if i were you*, *why dont you* etc.

#### 14/24.56/SUG/DEC/Nigel Bilingslay

- Nigel Bilingslay : It's all detailed in the letter I sent you, Dr Bravestone.  
**Perhaps you should read it aloud.**  
Dr. Smolder Bravestone : I don't have a letter!  
How many times I gotta tell you that?  
Franlin Mouse Finbar : Oh, no, Eddie. It's in your hand.

The utterance above took place in Nigel Bilingslay air plain. It occurred when Nigel Bilingslay tells about everything in Jumanji to all of them. Nigel Bilingslay explained about the track, places, and the goal of the game. The directive speech acts in utterance above is included in suggestions because it shows Nigel Bilingslay's suggestion to Dr. Smolder Bravestone to open the map. This is mentioned by bold utterance of character Nigel Bilingslay "**Perhaps you should read it aloud.**".

#### 16/30.51/REG/INT/Ruby Roundhouse

Ruby Roundhouse : Which way is north?  
 Professor Sheldon : I have no idea.  
 Ruby Roundhouse : Well, you wanna check the map?  
 Professor Sheldon : Right. I'm the map guy now.

The utterance above occurred in dunes of Jumanji involving Ruby Roundhouse, and Professor Sheldon. It happened when Ruby Roundhouse, and Professor Sheldon discussed about where the north was. Ruby Roundhouse said "Well, you wanna check the map?" to Professor Sheldon because she already knew that Professor Sheldon had a map. Then the directive speech acts in the utterance above is included in requesting because it shows a situation in which Ruby Roundhouse asked Professor Sheldon to read the map immediately. It is marked by bold utterance of character Ruby Roundhouse saying "Well, you wanna check the map?". This is requesting belongs to interrogative form because it provides a question mark in the end of the utterance.

#### *Forms of Directive Speech Act*

##### **Declarative sentence**

It is a sentence that contains statement, fact, or opinion.

#### 48/01.12.01/BEG/DEC/Franlin Mouse Finbar

Franlin Mouse Finbar : Eddie?  
 Dr. Smolder Bravestone : Milo!  
 Franlin Mouse Finbar : Hey, Eddie, where you going?  
**I need your help, Eddie.**  
 Eddie!

The utterance "**I need your help, Eddie.**" is included in declarative form because it states a statement that it consists of subject and predicate in a normal word order. The speaker does not directly address the addressee explicitly that Franlin Mouse Finbar wanted Dr. Smolder Bravestone to repel the mandrills.

##### **Imperative sentence**

It is a sentence usually used to give commands or request.

#### 27/39.28/COM/IM/Ruby Roundhouse

Ruby Roundhouse : Bravestone didn't have any weaknesses last time.  
 Professor Sheldon : Yeah, bugged the hell out of me.  
 Ruby Roundhouse : I wonder if...  
 "Nunchucks"?  
 That's new.  
 Professor Sheldon : Damn, that's a good list.

Ruby Roundhouse : **Milo, push on your left, like, chest area.**

The utterance “**Milo, push on your left, like, chest area.**” is included in imperative form because the sentence is used to give commands. Based on the utterance, Ruby Roundhouse wants Franlin Mouse Finbar to push his chest.

#### Interrogative Sentence

It is a sentence that contains questions and functions to ask someone else about something.

#### 16/30.51/REG/INT/Ruby Roundhouse

Ruby Roundhouse : Which way is north?  
Professor Sheldon : I have no idea.  
Ruby Roundhouse : **Well, you wanna check the map?**  
Professor Sheldon : Right. I'm the map guy now.

“**Well, you wanna check the map?**” is the utterance included in interrogative form because the utterance contains question and function to ask someone else about something. The utterance ends with a question mark. There is explicit meaning of the utterance that Ruby Roundhouse wants Professor Sheldon to read the map.

#### 4. Conclusion

The researcher found 6 types of directive speech acts found in *The Jumanji: The Next Level Movie* Directed by Jake Kaschan, those were: 3 data belonging to begging, 49 data belonging to commanding, 6 data belonging to forbidding, 1 data belonging to ordering, 5 data belonging to requesting, 6 data belonging to suggestions. So, the amount totals of data are 70. The result showed that the dominant types of directive speech acts that found in *The Jumanji: The Next Level Movie* Directed by Jake Kaschan was commanding.

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