

**A DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN 'JOJO RABBIT'
MOVIE BY TAIKA WAITITI**

Muhammad Rizqi Ramadhan¹

Ch. Evy Tri Widyahening²

English Language Education

Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Slamet Riyadi University Surakarta

Email: mhmmmd.rizz16@gmail.com

christiana.widyahening@gmail.com

Abstract: This research was conducted to analyze and find out the speech act that occurred in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie. This research also analyzed (1) the locutionary act that found in main character's utterances in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie, (2) the illocutionary act that found in main character's utterances in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie, (3) the perlocutionary act that found in main character's utterances in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie, (4) the directive speech act that found in main character's utterances in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie.

The researcher conducted this research in the library of Slamet Riyadi University. Method that used in this research was qualitative descriptive and data in this research were collected through documentation and observation. The researcher watched the 'Jojo Rabbit' movie several times, read the transcript of the 'Jojo Rabbit' movie, and then marked the dialogue and identified the locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, and directive speech act.

The findings of this research showed that in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie, there were 205 utterances of locutionary act. There were 205 utterances of illocutionary act, classified into 91 of assertives, 10 of declaratives, 71 of directives, 11 of commissives, 22 of expressives. There were 202 utterances of perlocutionary act, classified into 87 times to inform, 24 times to convince, 11 times to confess, 21 times to cause the listener to do something, 48 times to cause the listener to answer question, 5 times to greet, and 6 times to approve. There were 71 utterances that considered as directive speech act, classified into 15 of commanding, 44 of questioning, 3 of prohibiting, 1 of permissioning, and 8 of requesting.

The research analyzed speech acts in the movie "Jojo Rabbit," focusing on the main character's utterances using a qualitative descriptive method. It identified 205 locutionary and illocutionary acts, categorized into assertives, declaratives, directives, commissives, and expressives, and 202 perlocutionary acts with outcomes like informing, convincing, and prompting actions. Additionally, 71 directive speech acts were classified into commanding,

questioning, prohibiting, permissioning, and requesting, highlighting the complexity of the main character's communication strategies.

Keywords: *Speech Acts, Language, Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Act, Perlocutionary Acts, Directive Illocutionary Acts, Jojo Rabbit Movie*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis dan untuk mengetahui: 1) tindak lokusi yang terdapat pada tuturan tokoh utama dalam film 'Jojo Rabbit', 2) tindak ilokusi yang terdapat pada tuturan tokoh utama dalam film 'Jojo Rabbit', 3) tindak perlokusi yang terdapat pada tuturan tokoh utama dalam film 'Jojo Rabbit', dan 4) tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat pada tuturan tokoh utama dalam film "Jojo Rabbit".

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah penelitian kepustakaan dengan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis tuturan tokoh utama yang terdapat dalam film berjudul 'Jojo Rabbit' karya Taika Waititi. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2024 hingga Juni 2024.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 205 tuturan tindak lokusi. Terdapat 205 tindak ilokusi, yang diklasifikasikan menjadi 91 tuturan asertif, 10 tuturan deklaratif, 71 tuturan direktif, 11 tuturan komisif, dan 22 tuturan ekspresif. Terdapat 202 tuturan tindak perlokusi, yang diklasifikasikan menjadi 87 tuturan untuk memberi tahu, 24 tuturan untuk meyakinkan, 11 tuturan untuk mengakui, 21 tuturan untuk membuat pendengar melakukan sesuatu, 48 tuturan untuk membuat pendengar menjawab pertanyaan, 5 tuturan untuk menyapa, dan 6 tuturan untuk menyetujui. Terdapat 71 tuturan yang tergolong tindak tutur direktif, yang diklasifikasikan menjadi 15 tuturan perintah, 44 tuturan mempertanyakan, 3 tuturan melarang, 1 tuturan mengizinkan, dan 8 tuturan meminta.

Berdasarkan analisis tuturan, maka temuannya adalah tokoh utama menggunakan berbagai tindak tutur untuk menyampaikan makna yang sebenarnya. Dalam hal tindak ilokusi oleh tokoh utama, tindak asertif digunakan untuk menyatakan atau memberi tahu, tindak deklaratif digunakan untuk mengubah dunia konteks, tindak direktif digunakan untuk mengendalikan tindakan pendengar, tindak komisif digunakan untuk melakukan tindakan di masa mendatang, dan tindak ekspresif digunakan untuk menunjukkan pikiran atau perasaan. Dalam hal tindak tutur direktif, perintah digunakan untuk membuat pendengar melakukan beberapa tindakan, pertanyaan digunakan untuk mendapatkan informasi, larangan digunakan untuk mencegah

tindakan pendengar, izin digunakan untuk meminta atau memberi izin, permintaan digunakan untuk meminta tindakan dari pendengar.

Kata kunci: *Tindak tutur, Bahasa, Tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi, tindak ilokusi direktif, film Jojo Rabbit*

INTRODUCTION

Communication have a vital role in human life. It is required for the exchange of information, understanding, and interaction between people or groups. In fact, language is used in communication to build connection and contribute in the spread of information. Language is a communication instrument that plays a crucial role in facilitating dialogue. Through communication, people have an opportunity to obtain accurate and relevant information from others. Therefore, speech act become the specific study that discuss about language as it plays such a significant role in communication.

Speech Act is the study of language which discuss how speakers use language to achieve their intended goals and how listeners deduce their intended meaning from what it said. Searle (1969) stated that speech act is the ability to communicate everything that can be meant. It is a critical analysis about language. Speech acts are related to the words that individuals say. The speech act occurs when a speaker makes utterances. Understanding the meaning of every utterances is important to gaining proper and correct information. Yule (1996) stated that in speech acts, understanding speakers' intentions behind what they say is just as important as understanding the meaning of the words they use. It means that in order to understand what is being said, knowing the context is required for communication.

According to Austin (1962), speech act divided into three parts such as, locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of speaking words or sentences with a particular grammatical structure and semantic context, or act of uttering anything understandable in a specific language. Illocutionary act refers to the specific purpose or aim of the speaker when they make utterances. Meanwhile, perlocutionary act is the effect of a speech has on the recipient or listener. It involved the impact or response that the speaker intends to bring about through the utterance.

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Searle (1969) identified illocutionary acts into five types, they are; assertive, declarative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Assertive refers to statements or phrases that express a speaker's opinion or belief regarding the reality or current situation. Declarative similar to assertive but the difference between declarative and assertive is in declarative, the utterances that conducted by the speaker is intended to change the context in the situation. Directive refers to speech acts in which the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. The speaker's intention is to influence the action of the listener. Commissive speech acts refers to the commitment of the speaker to do a certain course of action in the future. The point of this type of speech act that conducted by the speaker is to shows the intention of the speaker to doing something in the future. Expressive speech act is when speaker talks to share their feelings, emotions, or personal attitudes. The speaker is focused on communicating their inner emotions and thoughts.

In conducting an illocutionary act, the speaker must say something that the listener is expected to understand the utterances based on the circumstances and real situation of events. Studying illocutionary acts can provide us with more understanding into figuring out speaker utterances in particular contexts. The type of illocutionary act that will be discussed is directive speech act. Directive illocutionary act refers to speech acts in which the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. The speaker's intention is to influence the action of the listener. According to Jucker & Taavitsainen (2008), the directive speech acts are to try to get the listener to do something. Kissine (2013) also stated that as for directive speech acts commonly aim to provoke a particular action from the listener. Therefore, when a speaker tries to get the listener to perform the intended action in an utterance, they have succeeded in making the directive illocutionary act in that context. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

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For example :

“Don’t touch that!”

(Yule, 1996:54)

The example that given above showed that the intention of the speaker is to prevent or prohibit the listener from doing something. The utterance that spoken by the speaker is to provoke the listener to doing certain action, which is not to touch. The utterance above considered as prohibition.

Directive speech act can be identified not only in a daily conversation, but also can be identified in the dialogues between characters in a film. Film as an audio-visual media play an increasingly vital role in conveying messages and cultural values between society because according to Bovee (in Widyahening 2014:39) stated that media serves as a medium for conveying information and messages. It functions as an essential tool in the communication process, Bordwell & Thompson (2001) defined film as smoothly moving images consist of thousands of different images called frame in rapid succession. One of its crucial aspect of films is the use of language by their characters. Language in the movies could serve as a window for a more understanding of how speech acts especially directive speech act reflect the dynamics of interactions between characters. As a result, this study provided information on the ways in which characters used language to convey meaning and how this can respond to, reflect, or even change perceptions in society of social reality. The researcher was interested in analyzing directive speech act in relation to the movie entitled ‘Jojo Rabbit’ by Taika Waititi.

‘Jojo Rabbit’ was a movie released in 2019 that directed by Taika Waititi. This film stars were Roman Griffin Davis, Thomasin McKenzie, Taika Waititi, Rebel Wilson, Stephen Merchant, Alfie Allen, Sam Rockwell, and Scarlett Johansson. Jojo Rabbit was a story about young boy who aspires to become a loyal member of the Hitler Youth. He was so obsessed with Hitler that he even had an imaginary friend in the form of Hitler himself, but Jojo felt the mixed feelings when he found out the person he loved the most, his mother, turned out fighting against the Nazis and Hitler. This film

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presented several linguistic phenomena such as childlike speech style, dark and satire humor, and some jargon or slang.

‘Jojo Rabbit’ movie taught the importance of rejecting hate, promoting compassion, and challenging prejudices. The film highlights courage in questioning authority, satirizes the absurdity of war, and emphasizes family bonds. It conveyed themes of redemption, resilience, and hope, encouraging viewers to form friendships across differences. Through humor and emotion, the movie delivered powerful messages against harmful ideologies, urging reflection on the consequences of blind hatred.

Viewing movies as a condensed form of speech, research could be conducted to identify how elements in movies, such as dialogues contain directive speech act components that could influence the audience. With this research, the researcher wanted to identify and analyzed the linguistic phenomena in ‘Jojo Rabbit’ movie in directive speech act context using Searle’s theory about speech act especially directive speech act.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in the library of Slamet Riyadi University. It is located at Jl. Sumpah Pemuda No.18, Joglo, Banjarsari, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah 57136. This research was conducted from January 2024 to June 2024.

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method also known as "library research". According to Leavy (2017), qualitative research methods discuss meaning depth, individual experiences, and the processes by people interpret their surroundings. Similar to Leavy, Miles and Huberman (1994) stated that qualitative research conducted through intense observation with the “field” or life situation that reflects the everyday life of individuals or group.

The researcher watched movie, took notes, classified the data into several parts based on classification. The researcher collected and classified the data then make conclusion. The process analysis data using the Miles & Huberman (in Widyahening,

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2023::91) data source was analyzed in four steps as well as the analysis of the data: 1) data collecting, 2) data reduction, 3) data display, and 4) conclusion drawing. According to Denzin (in Miles and Huberman, 1994) there are 4 types of triangulation, they are data triangulation (persons, times, places, etc), method triangulation (observation, interview document), researcher triangulation (investigator A, B, etc) and theory triangulation.

In this research, the researcher used data triangulation and theory triangulation to observe kinds of speech act, especially directive speech act that occurred in the movie based on Searle's theory of speech act, then checked the collected data from the movie script of the movie and analyzed the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. RESULT

The researcher described the answers based on problem identification in the following part. The problem identified by this study was what kinds of speech acts were employed in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie and what types of directive speech acts are employed by the main characters in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie.

The research found that there 205 utterances that considered as locutionary act. The table below showed the illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, and the directive speech act:

Table 1. Illocutionary Act found in Jojo Rabbit movie

No.	Classification	Types	Number of Utterances
1.	Assertive	Informing	51
		Stating	35
		Guessing	4
		Reminding	1
2.	Declarative	Declaring	4

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		Approving	6
3.	Directive	Command / Order	15
		Requesting	8
		Questioning	44
		Prohibition	3
		Permission	1
4.	Commissive	Committing	11
5.	Expressive	Greetings	5
		Doubt	3
		Joy	1
		Apologize	1
		Embarrassment	1
		Disgust	2
		Panic	1
		Shock	1
		Anger	1
		Sarcasm	1
		Confusion	2
		Disagreement	2
		Gratitude	1
Total			205

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Based on table above, it showed that every classification of illocutionary act can be found in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie utterances by the main characters. Assertive, declarative, directive, commissive and expressive can be found in the data table above. There were 205 utterances of illocutionary act, classified into 91 of assertives, 10 of declaratives, 71 of directives, 11 of commissives, 22 of expressives. The most frequent illocutionary act that found was assertives with 91 utterances.

The example of assertive explained below:

Jojo: I heard noises. Upstairs.

Rosie: Ghosts? Honestly. You know what I heard? Rats.

(SA056 00:30:41 – 00:30:46)

According to the dialogue above, the utterance "I heard noises. Upstairs" said by the main character (Jojo) to the listener (Rosie) was form of stating which considered as assertive because the utterances that said by the main characters was stating an information. Then, the example of declarative explained below:

Yorki: I guess I'm just a kid in a fat kid's body

Jojo: Case closed.

(SA014 00:09:20 – 00:09:24)

According to the dialogue above, the utterance "Case closed" said by the main characters (Jojo) to the listener (Yorki) was form of declaring which considered as declarative because the utterance aims to change the world. In this context, the utterance from the main characters was to stop the argument between the characters.

Then, the example of directive explained below:

Jojo: You can't be here!

Elsa: Well, your mother invited me. I suppose that makes me her guest

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(SA041 00:25:25 – 00:25:31)

According to the dialogue above, the utterance “You can’t be here” said by the main characters to the listener was form of prohibition which considered as directive because the utterance aims to make the listener to do something. In this context, the utterance from the main was to make the listener leave the house.

Then, the example of commissive explained below:

Jojo: I will negotiate

Adolf: Burn down the house and blame Winston Churchill...or negotiate

(SA046 00:27:04 – 00:27:08)

According to the dialogue above, the utterance “I will negotiate” said by the main characters to the listener was form of commit which considered as commissive because the utterance aims to show what the speaker would do in the future. In this context, the speaker would negotiate with other characters in the future by saying so.

Last, the example of expressive explained below:

Elsa: Are you?

Jojo: How dare you, Jew!

(SA079 00:38:32 – 00:38:49)

According to the dialogue above, the utterance “How dare you, Jew!” said by the main characters to the listener was form of anger which considered as expressive because the utterance aims to express the anger of the speaker. In this context, the speaker expressed his anger by saying the dialogue while having an argument with the listener.

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Table 2. Perlocutionary Act found in Jojo Rabbit Movie

No.	Classification	Number of Utterances
1.	To inform	87 times
2.	To convince	24 times
3.	To confess	11 times
4.	To cause the listener to do something	21 times
5.	To cause the listener to answer question	48 times
6.	To greet	5 times
7.	To approve	6 times

Based on table above, it showed the perlocutionary act in ‘Jojo Rabbit’ movie utterances by the main characters. Perlocutionary act is the specific effects of speaker's actions or words towards the listener. The table showed that the most frequent perlocutioanry effect that occurred was to inform the listener. They were classified into 87 times to inform, 24 times to convince, 11 times to confess, 21 times to cause the listener to do something, 48 times to cause the listener to answer question, 5 times to greet, and 6 times to approve.

Table 3. Directive Speech Act found in Jojo Rabbit Movie

No.	Type of Directive	Number of Utterances
1.	Command / Order	15
2.	Questioning	44
3.	Prohibition	3
4.	Permission	1
5.	Request	8
Total		71 Utterances

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Based on the table above, there were 71 utterances that consist of directive speech act in Jojo Rabbit movie. Those were Command / Order (15 times), Questioning (44 times), Prohibition (3 times), Permission (1 times), Request (8 times).

The most frequent directive speech act that occurred in 'Jojo Rabbit' movie were Questioning (44 times). Meanwhile, the lowest frequency of directive speech act that occurred in Jojo Rabbit movie was Permission (1 times).

b. DISCUSSION

Speech Act is the study of language which discussed how speakers use language to achieve their intended goals and how listeners achieve the speaker's intended meaning from what is said. Speech act divided into three parts such as, locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Austin (1962) stated that locutionary act is the basic act of speaking in a language that is understandable, such as uttering words or sentences with a specific grammatical structure and semantic context. Illocutionary act refers to the specific purpose or aim of the speaker when they make utterances. In contrast to the locutionary act, which is the basic act of producing sounds or words, the illocutionary act focuses on the speaker's intention in performing a certain speech act. Meanwhile, perlocutionary act is the effect of a speech has on the recipient or listener. perlocutionary act refers to the specific effects of speaker's actions or words towards the listener that consist emotions, thoughts, or behaviors depending on the purpose or intention. In the movie 'Jojo Rabbit', the researcher found 205 utterances that consist of speech act that conveyed by the main character of the movie, Jojo Betzler.

Based on the collected data, this research identified and analyzed 205 utterances, classified into assertive, declarative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The main characters conducted 91 times of assertive utterances to give information or making a statement to the listener. Declarative was conducted 10 times by the speaker to declare something that changed the context or making an impact to the situation. Directive was conducted 71 times by the speaker to make the listener to do something. Commisive was conducted 11 times by the speaker to showed what the speaker about to do in the future.

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Expressive was conducted 22 times by the speaker to express how the speaker feels in the dialogue.

In terms of directive speech act, the main character conducted 15 times utterances of command or order to give command to the listener, 44 times of question to get information from the listener, 3 times of prohibition to prevent the listener to do something, 1 time of permission to ask the permission to the listener, and 8 times of request to requesting the listener to do something.

CONCLUSION

Based on the collected data, this research identified 205 utterances and analyzed the locutionary of every utterance that conveyed by the main characters. Then, the researcher identified there were 205 utterances that consisted of illocutionary act. The researcher also analyzed and classified the utterances of illocutionary act that found in the movie. The illocutionary act that found classified into assertive, declarative, directive, commissive, and expressive. There were assertives (91 times), declaratives (10 times), directives (71 times), commissives (11 times), and expressive (22 times). The most frequent illocution that found was assertives (91 times) and the lowest frequent illocution was declaratives (10 times).

Furthermore, the researcher also identified and analyzed the perlocutionary act that found in every utterance that conveyed by the main characters. From 205 utterances, the researcher found 202 utterances that consisted of perlocutionary act, which are to inform (87 times), to convince (24 times), to confess (11 times), to cause the listener do something (21 times), to cause the listener answer question (48 times), to greet (5 times), to approve (6 times). The most frequent type of perlocution that found was to inform (87 times) and the lowest frequent of perlocution that found was to greet (5 times).

Then, the researcher also identified and analyzed the directive speech act, which the main topic of this research that found in the movie entitled 'Jojo Rabbit. The utterances that consisted of directive speech act were analyzed in this research and classified into command/order, questioning, prohibition, permission, and request. There

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were command/order (15 times), questioning (44 times), prohibition (3 times), permission (1 time), and request (8 times). The most frequent directive speech act that occurred in Jojo Rabbit movie was Questioning (44 times). Meanwhile, the lowest frequency of directive speech act that occurred in Jojo Rabbit movie was Permission (1 times).

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