

PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON THE CLASSIFICATION AND TYPES OF DIRECTIVE  
SPEECH ACTS IN *RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON* MOVIE

By

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## Abstract

The objectives of this research are to find out the classification and the types of directive speech acts found in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*. The research method used in this research is the descriptive method, as it was carried out by collecting, analyzing, classifying the data and presenting the results of data analysis. The main data of this research were taken from the utterances of the main characters in *Raya and the last Dragon* movie containing directive illocutionary speech acts which are focused on the classification of directive speech acts; commanding, ordering, requesting, warning and suggesting (Yule, 1963; Peccei, 1999), and the types of directive speech acts are categorized into four; direct literal, direct non-literal, indirect literal, indirect non-literal (Wijana, 1996). From the analyzed data, the results of this research showed that of 35 data, the classification of directive speech acts found in *Raya and the last Dragon* movie; 11 data (31,4%) ordering, 8 data (22,9%) requesting, 7 data (20%) suggesting, 5 data (14,3 %) commanding, 4 data (11,4%) warning, while the types of directive speech acts are as follows; 16 data (45,7%) direct literal, 8 data (22,85%) direct non-literal, 8 data (22,85%) indirect literal, and 3 data (8,6%) indirect non-literal speech acts.

Keywords: speech acts, illocutionary, directive, direct literal, direct non-literal, indirect literal, indirect non-literal

**I. Introduction**

Language is a means of communication used by people as social beings to convey and receive messages. In regular conversation, the people pay attention not only to the sentences they say to one another, but also to the speech actions those sentences are employed to perform: requests, warnings, invitations, promises, apologies, predictions, and so on. In other words, speech acts as a part of pragmatics study are utterances that not only contain grammatical arrangements, but also carry out actions through the utterances.

Speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. According to Austin (Grundy, 2005:51) locutionary acts have a fixed, unambiguous meaning of speech and have a definite reference. It is in accordance with what Peccei (1999:44) says that locution is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning or the act of saying something (Austin, 1962:100), while illocutionary acts are actions performed through speech. According to Peccei (1999:44), illocution (or illocutionary force) is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words. Perlocutionary acts are consequences that can be caused by an utterance. The following are examples of those types

*Locution: the actual words uttered*

(1) "It's hot in here"

*Illocution: the force or intention behind the words*

(2) "I want some fresh air"



*Perlocution the effect of the illocution on the hearer*

(3) (someone opens the window) (Thomas, 1995:49)

Yule (1996:53) reveals that illocutionary acts can be divided into five types based on their functions. They are declarative, assertive or representative, expressive, directive and commissive. In brief, the functions of the speech above can be explained as follows, declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance, representatives are speech acts presenting the truth of an expressed utterance, expressive speech acts are those related to what the speaker feels, directives are speech acts that try to get the speech partner to do something, and commissive speech acts are those which show commitment of the speaker to speech partner.

One of the interesting phenomena in speech acts is directive speech act. Searle (1969) in Leech (1993:64) explains that the directive speech acts are illocutionary acts that aim to elicit a response from the addressees in the shape of action. Yule also argues (1996:93) that the directive speech act is a speech act that speakers employ to persuade others to do something.

This research was only focused on one of illocutionary speech acts i.e. directives dealing mainly with the classification and types of directive speech acts contained in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*. It is a 2021 American computer-animated fantasy action-adventure film directed by Don Hall and Carlos López Estrada and produced by The Walt Disney Company. Qui Nguyen and Adele Lim wrote the screenplay, which is based on traditional Southeast Asian cultures.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Directive Speech Acts**

Directive utterances are intended to produce some efforts through action by the hearer (Holmes, 2001:259). This kind of illocutionary acts makes the hearer do as what the speaker uttered (Yule, 1996:54). In other words, the speaker uses directives as his attempt to get the hearer to do what he wants as seen in the following examples:

(4) "Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black."

(5) "Could you lend me a pen?"

(6) "Don't touch that."

In directives, the speaker expects the interlocutor to act according to the speech expressed by the speaker. In sentence (4) the speaker intends to ask the interlocutor to make a cup of black coffee, then in sentence (5) the speaker wants the speech partner to lend him a pen, and in example (6) the speaker intends to prohibit the interlocutor from touching something or does not want the partner to speech touches whatever is meant by the speaker.

If we have a look at the example of directive speech above, we will also find that in sentences (4) and (6), the speaker used direct speech acts as utterances conveyed syntactically use positive and negative imperative utterances that function to command; whereas sentence [5] is an indirect directive form which uses interrogative utterance to ask someone to do something, and not to question the ability of the hearer to do something.

### **2.2 The classification of Directive Speech Acts**

Directive speech act is intended to make hearer do something or take action as what the speaker means; therefore, when a speaker uses instructions, he or she is attempting to make the world match the words through the hearer. Yule (1996:53) and Peccei (1999) classify directive illocutionary speech acts into five general functions, namely command, order, request, warning, and suggestion as explained as follows:

#### **a. Command**

The action taken by the speaker, who has the right or obligation to impart command to the hearer, is known as command. The speaker has complete influence over the hearer's actions.



According to Crystal (2008:87), Command, however, is a term used in the classification of sentence functions, and it is defined grammatically, semantically, and sociolinguistically. A command is a statement that has no subject and the verb is in the imperative mood, for example, *Come on in!* It is primarily used to tell someone to do (or not do) something semantically. From the standpoint of speech acts, the function of command can be articulated in a variety of ways, such as that boy will stand up or with a dominant intonation. Statement, inquiry, and exclamation are three other key sentence functions that are commonly contrasted with this phrase. Commands are sometimes referred to as 'imperative' in form in grammatical discussions.

## **b. Order**

Order and command are sometimes interchangeable as they have the same function. However, Searle distinguishes between commands and orders as commands contain an institutional authority or authority, whereas orders do not necessarily have that authority. In other words, the order is where the speaker tells the speech partner to do or not do something without having to have an institutional authority. For example, *Don't touch it!* It is said by someone to his friend. Here is what Searle and Vanderveken, (1985:201) say that the major distinction between commands and orders is that orders do not require a formal authority structure. Regardless of whether or not one's power is institutionally sanctioned, one can tell someone to do anything just because of one's position of power. The speaker must, however, be in a position of power over the hearer in order to issue a command. They further explain that without going into too much detail, orders necessitate that the speaker be in a position of power, which could include institutional authority, whereas commands necessitate that the speaker be in a position of authority, not just power. When someone is directed by citing a position of authority or power, the speaker commits to not allowing him to refuse.

## **c. Request**

Based on Oxford Dictionaries, request is an act of asking politely or formally for something. The option of refuse exists when a request is made as a directive illocutionary act. The hearer has the authority to grant or deny a request. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:199). It is the archetypal directive verb, although it cannot be considered the primordial directive because it has a relatively courteous method of achieving its illocutionary objective.

Here are the examples of requests!

(7) *Can you help me?*

(8) *Will you pick her up?*

## **d. Warning**

It is one of directive speech acts that give someone forceful or cautionary advice about their actions or conduct. It appears to Searle (1979:29) that warning and advising may be either informing you that something is the case (with regard to what is or is not in your best interests) or informing you to take action (because it is or is not in your best interests).

For example:

(9) Tour guide: *"You'll get lost if you go in those woods"*

## **e. Suggestion**

Searle and Vanderveken, (1985:187) state that suggesting has a function similar to insisting and can be classified into directive and assertive speech acts. Suggesting can be used to suggest the hearer to do something and that something is happening.

For example:

(10) Clara: *"I think you should call him"*



## 2.3 The Types of Directive Speech Acts

Speech act type classification can be based on the technique of delivery and interaction of meaning as Wijana (1996:30) says that speech acts can be categorized into direct and indirect speech acts based on the delivery strategy. Speech acts can be divided into literal and nonliteral speech acts based on the interaction of meaning. Literal speech acts are those in which the speaker conveys the same meaning as the meaning of the words that compose it, while non-literal speech acts are speech acts in which the speaker conveys the meaning that is not the same as or opposite to the meaning of the words that compose it.

### 2.3.1 Direct Literal Directive Speech Act

It is a speech act that follows the sentence mode, or in other words, it is a speech act that has a direct relationship between a structure and a function. (Parker,1986:17; Wijana,1996:30; Yule,1996:54; Nadar,2009:18) We have direct speech as a declarative sentence used to express or inform something or make a statement, an interrogative sentence used to enquire, and imperative sentences used to deliver an order or command, as shown in the following examples:

- (11) *You sew my cloth.* (declarative)
- (12) *Do you sew my cloth?* (interrogative)
- (13) *Sew my cloth!* (imperative)

The three utterances above show the three basic types of English sentences. There is a relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative and imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, command/request). As long as those sentences (11), (12), and (13) above show the relationship between structural forms and its communicative functions, they belong to direct speech acts, as Yule (1996:55) states, “*whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech act.*”. They are also classified as literal direct speech acts as Searle (1979:132) states that the literal meaning of a sentence depends on background assumptions meaning or context of the situation when the speech is delivered. Searle exemplifies the literal meaning as follows:

- (14) *Bill cut the grass.* (cut)
- (15) *The barber cut Tom's hair.* (shave)
- (16) *Sally cut the cake.* (cut)
- (17) *I just cut my skin.* (hurt)
- (18) *The tailor cut the cloth.* (cut) (Searle,1979)

In each of the examples above, the word ‘cut’ is used in its literal sense.

### 2.3.2 Direct Non-Literal Directive Speech Act

A speaker engages in a non-literal direct speech act, according to Parker (1986:20), when he does not mean exactly what his words state and the forms or structure of his utterance engages in a direct illocutionary act. It is in accordance with what Wijana (1996: 33) states, a direct non-literal speech act is one in which the speech act is communicated by a sentence mode that is appropriate for the purpose of communication, but the words do not have the same meaning as the speaker's intention. In other words, when using this kind of speech act, but the speaker does not mean as the word mean, for instance, (19) “*You are standing in front of TV*”, a husband says to her wife who is standing in front of TV while her husband is watching. The sentence belongs to declarative sentence, but the meaning of the sentence is not what it really is as he actually wants to say “move aside!”.

To grasp the principal non literal speech act of an utterance, the hearer must first recognize the literal speech act and understand that the speaker cannot simply mean to execute that literal speech act, according to Vanderveken (1997:324).

### 2.3.3 Indirect Literal Indirect Directive Speech



The indirect literal speech act, according to Parker (1986:20), implies that what the speaker says matches to what he means, but the syntactic form utilized to deliver it does not meet its function. In other words, when there is no direct relationship between a structure and a form but rather an indirect one, the speech act is considered indirect

Now let us have a look at the example declarative sentence above (11) *You sew my cloth*. A declarative is a direct speech act when used to make a declaration, but an indirect speech act when used to make a request. Similarly, when an interrogative sentence as in (12) *Do you sew my cloth?* is not used to ask whether or not he sews a speaker's cloth, but rather indirect one, such as *How dare you sew my (expensive) cloth*, it then turns to be indirect directive speech act.

#### **2.3.4 Indirect Non-Literal Directive Speech Act**

Parker (1986:20) manifests that a speaker performs a non-literal direct speech act when he does not mean exactly what his words say and the forms or structure of his utterance performs direct illocutionary act. It is in accordance with what Wijana (1996:33) puts forward that direct non literal speech act is the speech act expressed by the sentence mode suitable for the purpose of speech, but the composition of the words do not have the same meaning with the intention of speaker. In other words, when using this kind of speech act, the speaker does not mean as the words mean, for instance

(20) *The floor is so clean that I can see my face on it.*

The sentence above can be used to get a housemaid to sweep a dirty floor again as an employer feels unsatisfied with her work.

The writer will examine both direct and indirect directive illocutionary speech acts, as well as literal and non-literal speech acts, in the film *Raya and the last Dragon Movie* for this research due to the fact that the level of language used in this film varies from standard language, everyday language, to slang variation of language. In the diversity of language forms in this film, there are many directive illocutionary utterances that are conveyed directly or indirectly with different situations and supporting factors, and those arose his interest in analyzing directive illocutionary speech acts and what delivery techniques are used in the film *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*

#### **2.4 Research Methods**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method, which tries to correctly and factually describe the facts and features of a certain population or region of interest. (Isaac and Michael, 1981:46); therefore, data analysis in this research used qualitative data analysis, which means that all of the data was evaluated in the form of utterances and words rather than numbers. (Wilkinson, 2000:7).

This study was carried out by gathering, analyzing, and classifying the data, and finally presenting the findings of the analysis. In collecting the data, observation method is used. It means that the researcher plays a role as an observer of language who does not engage in dialogue or communication directly. Another technique used in collecting the data was by making a note. This technique was done by noting, categorizing and classifying the data obtained (Mahsun, 2005:91). The data obtained of this research were from the utterances of the main characters in the dialogue or script of *Raya and the last Dragon Movie* containing directive speech acts. The data are then analyzed by using contextual methods (Subroto, 2008:512). The results of data analysis are then presented with an informal presentation method by using words.

#### **3. Finding and Discussion**

By implementing the techniques to get the data needed for this research, it obtained 35 data on directive speech acts found in dialogue or script of *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*. The obtained data were then analyzed and classified into two based on two main research



questions concerning with the classification of directive speech acts and the types of directive speech acts as clearly seen in table 1 below:

**Table 1**  
**The Data on Directive Speech Acts found in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie***

| Nos of Data | Time of Speech Acts | Data on Directive Speech Acts   | The Classification of Directive Speech Acts | Types of Directive Speech Acts |             |                      |             |
|-------------|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
|             |                     |   |   | Direct Speech Acts             |             | Indirect Speech Acts |             |
|             |                     |   |   | Literal                        | Non-Literal | Literal              | Non-Literal |
| 1           | 06:39-06:46         | Chief Benja: Boop. Like I said, <i>not one foot on the inner circle.</i>  | Warning                                     |                                |             |                      | ✓           |
| 2           | 06:53-07:00         | Raya: <i>Hey, don't beat yourself up too much, Chief Benja.</i>   | Suggestion                                  |                                | ✓           |                      |             |
| 3           | 08:56-09:00         | Chief Benja: Really? <i>Tell me what you know about the other lands.</i>  | Request                                     | ✓                              |             |                      |             |
| 4           | 10:01-10:03         | Chief Benja: I invited them.<br>Raya: <i>But they're our enemies.</i>   | Warning                                     |                                |             | ✓                    |             |
| 5           | 10:25-10:36         | Chief Benja : <i>Listen, if we don't stop and learn to trust one another again, it's only a matter of time before we tear each other apart.</i> | Suggestion                                  |                                |             |                      | ✓           |
| 6           | 11:16-11:19         | Chief Benja: (whispers) Don't worry, I'm gonna open with a joke.<br>Raya: <i>Please don't.</i>  | Request                                     | ✓                              |             |                      |             |
| 7           | 16:29-16:35         | Raya: <i>There is no way you're taking Sisu's gem.</i><br>Namaari: Sorry. It's Fang's now.  | Order                                       |                                | ✓           |                      |             |
| 8           | 17:14-17:15         | (all parts of the land want Sisu's gem )<br>Chief Kumadra: <i>Listen to me!</i>   | Command                                     | ✓                              |             |                      |             |
| 9           | 17:16-17:31         | Chief Benja: We have a choice.<br><i>We can tear each other apart, or we can come</i>   | Suggestion                                  |                                |             |                      | ✓           |

|    |             |  |            |   |   |   |  |
|----|-------------|--|------------|---|---|---|--|
|    |             | <i>together and build a better world.</i> It's not too late.   |            |   |   |   |  |
| 10 | 17:42-17:44 | (Every chief of the land fights for Sisu's gem.)<br>Chief Spine: <i>Give me the gem!</i>                                 | Command    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 11 | 18:30-18:43 | Raya: <i>Ba! Come on, we have to go!</i><br>Chief Benja: They're repelled by water.                                      | Request    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 12 | 19:06-19:11 | Chief Benja: <i>Raya, you have to listen.</i> You are the Guardian of the Dragon Gem.                                    | Order      |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 13 | 19:16-19:24 | Chief Benja: Raya. <i>Don't give up on them.</i>   | Command    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 14 | 27:13-27:16 | Raya: <i>Can't you just make another one?</i><br>Sisu: No, I can't just "make another one."                              | Order      |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 15 | 27:51-27:55 | (Raya asks Sisu to see the changes in her body)<br>Raya: No, no. <i>Look!</i>  | Order      | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 16 | 28:11-28:21 | Raya: What? No! <i>You're still connected to the gem's magic, and that means you can still use it to save the world.</i> | Suggestion |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 17 | 31:21-31:24 | Sisu holding a poisonous beetle<br>Raya: <i>Uh... Careful.</i> It's a Toot N Boom.                                       | Warning    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 18 | 33:05-33:21 | Sisu turns into a human<br>Sisu: <i>Look at my people arms and my people face.</i>                                       | Request    |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 19 | 36:36-36:40 | Raya gives a jade offer<br>Raya: <i>Half now, half when we arrive in Talon. Deal?</i>                                    | Warning    |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 20 | 36:43-36:56 | Boun: Today's special is, to go.<br>Raya: <i>Does this thing go any faster?</i>  | Order      |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 21 | 38:09-38:13 | Raya: <i>Please get out of there.</i>  | Request    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 22 | 38:43-38:47 | Raya speaks to Sisu who was still a dragon<br>Raya: <i>Until we have all the gems, you have to stay human, Please.</i>   | Suggestion |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 23 | 39:40       | Sisu feels the food is   | Order      |   |   |   |  |



|    |             |   |            |   |   |   |  |
|----|-------------|---|------------|---|---|---|--|
|    | 39:47       | spicy<br>Sisu: <b>Boun!, Capt. Boun, we need water on deck.</b>   |            |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 24 | 44:08-44:12 | Boun stop his boat at Talon dock.<br>Boun: If you see any hungry faces, <b>stand in my way!</b>   | Order      |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 25 | 45:08-45:12 | Raya: Hey, who's baby..., Whats?!<br>Ongi's?!, <b>drop em!!(The gems)</b>   | Command    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 26 | 45:57-46:10 | Sisu: Ow!, Dang hai gonna love this!, <b>Credit please.</b>   | Request    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 27 | 50:21-50:25 | Raya gives the dragon gem's to Sisu<br>Raya: <b>hold on this for me, will ya?</b>   | Request    |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 28 | 51:50-51:53 | General Atitaya: <b>we're running out of room, we need to expand to the mainland</b>  | Order      |   |   | ✓ |  |
| 29 | 52:11-52:19 | Namaari: She's more capable than you realize. <b>We have to stop her.</b>   | Suggestion | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 30 | 52:41-53:00 | Namaari is worried about the Fang's future)<br>Namaari : <b>We're running out of space, we need to expand. If we had all the gem pieces, we could do that safely. This isn't an emotional decision.</b> | Suggestion |   | ✓ |   |  |
| 31 | 53:00-53:17 | Chief Virana: <b>General Atitaya, ready the royal army for my daughter's command.</b>   | Command    | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 32 | 53:20-53:25 | A baby and Ongi's eat all the foods<br>Boun: <b>Hey! Stop Eating!</b>   | Order      | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 33 | 55:25-55:27 | Sisu leaves the boat<br>Raya: <b>Sisu! Don't go anywhere! I'll be right back.</b>   | Order      | ✓ |   |   |  |
| 34 | 59:01-59:05 | Raya asks Tong for help)<br>Raya: <b>So, I am sincerely asking you, will you help us?</b>   | Request    |   |   | ✓ |  |



|    |             | <i>Please</i>  |       |   |  |  |  |
|----|-------------|--|-------|---|--|--|--|
| 35 | 59:20-59:40 | Everyone holds gems to fight the Druun<br>Raya: <i>Everyone, give me your gems.</i> We can still put it together | Order | ✓ |  |  |  |

From the 35 data of the research obtained, it is easily observed that directive illocutionary speech acts classified into five general functions, namely commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, and suggesting (Peccei,1999) and the most dominant one of those general functions found in script dialogue of main characters in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie* is **ordering**. Here are a few examples of the data analyzed which are taken randomly.:

## Data 1

**Setting:** Chief Benja is the head of the Heart tribe part of Kumandra who must guard the last dragon jewel in a cave that no one is allowed to enter. One day Raya sneaked into the cave, then his father, Chief Benja, confronted him with a sword and warned him not to set foot around the dragon gem.

Benja: Boop. *"Like I said, not one foot on the inner circle.! You lost, Raya."*

Raya : "Did I?"

This utterance showed that Chief Benja warned his son, Raya, not to get to the inner circle, dragon gem. The sentences indicated that it was a warning. The speaker and the speech partner both understand the situation when the speech was delivered. In other words, seen from the classification of directive speech acts based on its general meanings, the utterance belongs to warning, while from directive speech act types, the italicized utterance above belongs to indirect non literal directive speech act as the words used by the speaker in his utterance did not correspond literally to the speaker's actual intent.

## Data 12

**Setting:** On the day the Kumandra section gathered in Heart. all the tribes in Kumandra fought over the last dragon gem, then one of the people shot an arrow that hit the leg of chief benja and the last dragon gem and caused the gem to shatter into five pieces which each Kumandra tribe took its share. Because the gem was destroyed, Druunn came back to turn everyone in Kendra to stone. Chief Benja tells Raya to go save him.

Chief Benja : *"Raya, you have to listen. You are the Guardian of the Dragon Gem."*

Raya : "Ba, why are you saying this?"

The italicized utterance that the speaker conveys in the above data is a directive speech act functioning as an order. Chief Benja as a speaker, asks Raya to listen to him to be a guardian of the dragon gem. In other words, From directive speech act types, the italicized utterance above belongs to indirect literal directive speech act as the sentence used declarative form indicated indirectly an order.

## Data 23

**Setting:** Boun makes food to be served to the passengers on his boat. The food served by Boun was so spicy that it made Sisu feel spicy and asked for water to get rid of the spicy taste.

Raya: "Yes, Thanks, but we got our own eats"

Sisu : "By the way, it's not poison,... but this hot.. uh.. this hot."

Sisu : *"Boun!, Capt. Boun, we need water on deck."*

The italicized utterance that the speaker conveys in the above data is a directive speech act classified as an order. It is an order from Sisu to Bound to get water for all passengers including him to get rid of spicy taste even though it was used in declarative form of sentence. From directive speech act types, the italicized utterance above belongs to indirect literal

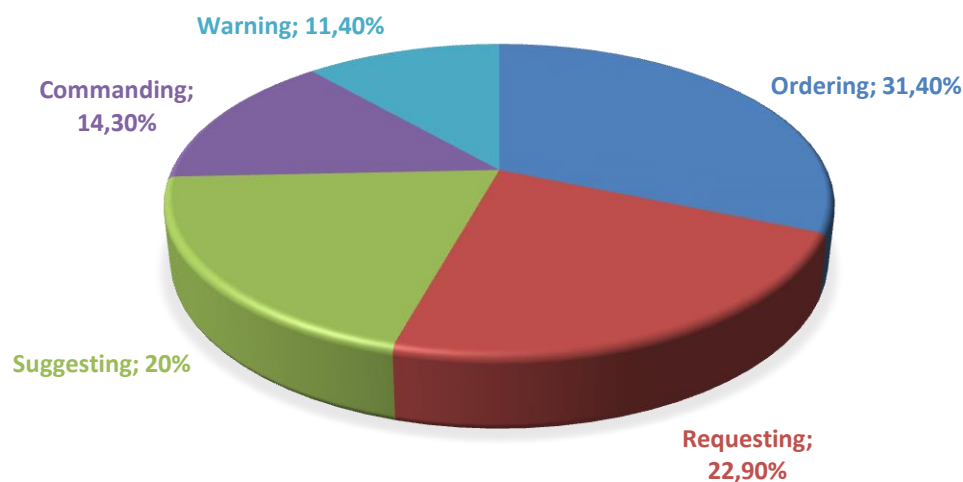


directive speech act as the words used by the speaker in his utterance did not correspond to the speaker's actual intent.

### 3.1 The classification of Directive Speech Acts

Yule (1996:53) and Peccei (1999) state that the directive illocutionary speech acts are classified into five general functions i.e. commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, and suggesting, and based on the obtained and classified data, the classification of directive illocutionary speech acts found in the script or the dialogue of main characters of *Raya and the last Dragon Movie* was 11 data (31,4%) ordering, 8 data (22,9%) requesting, 7 data (20%) suggesting, 5 data (14,3 %) commanding, and 4 data (11,4%) warning as clearly seen in the following pie chart1

**CHART 1**  
**THE CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS**



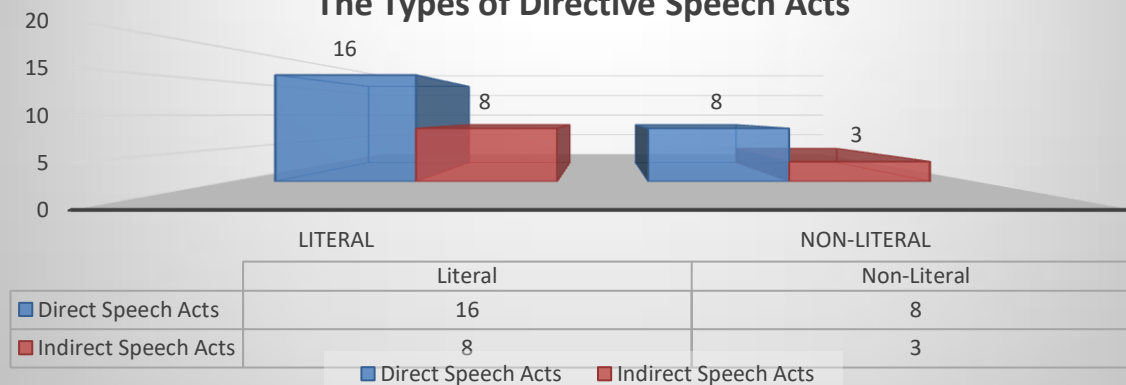
### 3.2 The Types of Directive Speech Acts

Several directive speech act types are concerned with the transmission and exchange of meaning. Speech acts, including directive speech acts, can be divided into two categories based on their delivery techniques: direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. A direct speech act is one that demonstrates a direct relationship between a structure and its function. (Nadar, 2009:18), Otherwise, it belongs to indirect speech. Furthermore, direct and indirect speech acts can be also divided into literal and non-literal speech acts based on the interaction of meaning. (Wijana,1996:30).

From the obtained and analyzed data, the types of directive speech found were 16 data (45,7%) direct literal, 8 data (22,85%) direct non-literal, 8 data (22,85%) indirect literal, and 3 data (18,6%) indirect non-literal speech acts. The four classification of directive speech acts can be easily seen in the following bar chart 2.



**Chart 2**  
**The Types of Directive Speech Acts**



Raya and the Last Dragon movie, American animated Disney adventure released in 2021 is best enjoyed by children revolves around a warrior princess on a quest to find the fabled last dragon in the hopes of reuniting the tribes as Kumandra and recovering the dragon jewel that will once again expel the plague Druun. It is no wonder, therefore, that based on the classification of directive speech acts, the most dominant general function of directive speech acts is ordering while the types of directive speech acts is direct literal directive speech acts.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the research dealing with the classification and the types of directive speech acts found in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*, It is concluded that of 35 data found in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie*, the classification of directive speech acts found in *Raya and the last Dragon Movie* are 11 data (31,4%) ordering, 8 data (22.9%) requesting, 7 data (20%) suggesting, 5 data (14,3 %) commanding, 4 data (11,4%) warning, while the types of directive speech acts are as follows; 16 data (45,7%) direct literal, 8 data (22,85%) direct non-literal, 8 data (22,85%) indirect literal, and 3 data (18,6%) indirect non-literal speech acts.

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