

An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in Acha's Utterances in Mariposa Movie (2020)

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Abstract. Penelitian ini mengkaji tindak tutur direktif yang digunakan oleh tokoh Acha dalam film Mariposa (2020). Penelitian ini berfokus pada penggunaan tindak tutur direktif dalam tuturan Acha kepada Iqbal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak tutur direktif yang digunakan Acha serta mengetahui jenis yang paling dominan dalam interaksinya dengan Iqbal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data berupa 51 tuturan Acha yang mengandung tindak tutur direktif. Data dianalisis berdasarkan klasifikasi tindak tutur direktif menurut Prayitno (2011), yang meliputi *request*, *advice*, *command*, *invitation*, *criticism*, dan *prohibition*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keenam jenis tindak tutur direktif tersebut ditemukan dalam tuturan Acha. Jenis yang paling dominan adalah *request* sebanyak 20 data (39.22%), diikuti oleh *advice* sebanyak 11 data (21.57%), *command* sebanyak 7 data (13.73%), *criticism* sebanyak 6 data (11.76%), *prohibition* sebanyak 4 data (7.84%), dan *invitation* sebanyak 3 data (5.88%). Dominannya penggunaan *request* dan *advice* menunjukkan bahwa Acha lebih sering mengarahkan tindakan Iqbal melalui permintaan dan saran daripada melalui bentuk direktif yang lebih tegas. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur direktif dalam tuturan Acha tidak hanya digunakan untuk meminta Iqbal melakukan sesuatu, tetapi juga untuk memberikan arahan, menyampaikan keinginan, dan merespons perilaku Iqbal dalam berbagai situasi interaksi.

Keywords: Tindak Tutur Direktif, Mariposa, Pragmatik, Prayitno

Abstrak. This study examines the directive speech acts used by the character Acha in the film Mariposa (2020). The study focuses on the use of directive speech acts in Acha's utterances directed at Iqbal. The study aims to identify the types of directive speech acts used by Acha and to determine which type is most dominant in her interactions with Iqbal. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, utilizing data consisting of 51 utterances by Acha that contain directive speech acts. The data were analyzed based on Prayitno's (2011) classification of directive speech acts, which includes requests, advice, commands, invitations, criticism, and prohibitions. The results indicate that all six types of directive speech acts were found in Acha's utterances. The most dominant type was "request," with 20 instances (39.22%), followed by "advice" with 11 instances (21.57%), "command" with 7 instances (13.73%), "criticism" with 6 instances (11.76%), "prohibition" with 4 instances (7.84%), and "invitation" with 3 instances (5.88%). The dominance of requests and advice indicates that Acha more often directs Iqbal's actions through requests and suggestions rather than through more assertive directive forms. These findings suggest that directive speech acts in Acha's utterances are not only used to ask Iqbal to do something but also to provide guidance, express desires, and respond to Iqbal's behavior in various interactive situations.

Kata kunci: Directive Speech Acts, Mariposa, Pragmatics, Prayitno

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INTRODUCTION

Language is not only used to convey information but also to perform an action in the communication process. When someone speaks, their utterance may serve a specific purpose,

such as asking someone to do something, offering advice, inviting, or forbidding. This is one of the areas of study in pragmatics through the concept of speech acts. One form of speech act used in communication is the directive speech act. Directive speech acts are used when the speaker wants to influence the addressee to perform or refrain from performing a certain action. Prayitno (2011) categorizes directive speech acts into several types: requests, advice, commands, invitations, criticism, and prohibitions. The differences between these types can be seen in the speaker's purpose and the form of speech used in a conversation.

The use of directive speech acts is found not only in everyday conversation but also in dialogue of movie. Movie can serve as a source of data because their dialogue depicts various forms of communication between characters. One Indonesian movie that illustrates the use of directive speech acts is *Mariposa* (2020). This movie depicts the interactions between Acha and Iqbal in various communicative situations. In these interactions, Acha uses various speech acts to request, give advice, direct, invite, criticize, or forbid Iqbal from doing something. The *Mariposa* movie (2020) by Fajar Bustomi, adapted from the novel by Luluk HF. The story in *Mariposa* centers on Acha, a high school student who tries to get closer to Iqbal. Iqbal is portrayed as an intelligent, quiet student who does not reveal his feelings easily. This dynamic leads to interactions between Acha and Iqbal that feature various speech acts used to convey specific intentions. In her conversations with Iqbal, Acha not only conveys information but also uses speech acts intended to influence her conversation partner's actions. These forms are evident through speech acts such as requesting, giving advice, commanding, inviting, criticizing, and prohibiting. The diversity of these speech acts makes the dialogue in the *Mariposa* movie suitable for analysis using the theory of directive speech acts.

Several previous studies have examined directive speech acts in various media, such as movie, novels, and animations. These studies show that directive speech acts can be used to examine how characters convey their intentions and influence the actions of their addressees. However, research on directive speech acts in the *Mariposa* movie (2020), particularly focusing on Acha's speech, has not yet been extensively explored.

Furthermore, this study employs Prayitno's (2011) classification of directive speech acts, which includes requests, advice, commands, invitations, criticism, and prohibitions. The application of this classification to analyze a single character's speech in the *Mariposa* movie constitutes the distinctive focus that sets this study apart from previous research.

Based on this, this study was conducted to identify and analyze the types of directive speech acts used by Acha in the *Mariposa* movie (2020). This study specifically examines the forms and usage of each type of directive speech act in Acha's interactions with Iqbal. With this focus, this study is expected to provide a clearer picture of the use of directive speech acts in Indonesian movie dialogue.

Based on this, this study aims to identify and analyze the types of directive speech acts used by Acha in the *Mariposa* movie (2020). This study also examines the type of directive speech act most frequently used by Acha and how each type is used in her conversations with Iqbal. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the body of research on the use of directive speech acts, particularly in the dialogues of Indonesian movies.

The results of this study are expected to contribute to the discussion of directive speech acts in pragmatics, particularly the use of directive speech acts by female characters in popular Indonesian works. Additionally, this study is expected to help readers understand how directive speech acts are used to convey desires, give instructions, influence the actions of the addressee, and maintain relationships during an interaction.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze the directive speech acts used by the character Acha in the Mariposa movie (2020). This approach was chosen because the study focuses on language use in the context of the interaction between Acha and Iqbal, specifically to understand how Acha conveys her intentions and influences Iqbal's actions through directive speech acts.

The data source for this study is the Mariposa movie (2020), with the data consisting of dialogues spoken by Acha to Iqbal. Data selection was conducted using a purposive approach based on inclusion criteria, namely dialogues containing directive speech acts as classified by Prayitno (2011). Dialogues that did not contain directive speech acts were excluded from the analysis. Based on this process, 51 utterances were obtained that met the research objectives.

Data collection was conducted using the documentation technique by repeatedly watching the Mariposa movie (2020) and noting Acha's dialogues that met the research criteria. The recorded data were then cross-checked against scenes in the movie to ensure that the analyzed utterances were contextually accurate. The analysis was conducted manually without the use of specialized software because this study focused on understanding the context and meaning of the utterances.

Data analysis was conducted in several stages. First, the researcher identified Acha's utterances containing directive speech acts. Second, the identified data were categorized into six types of directive speech acts according to Prayitno (2011): command, request, advice, invitation, criticism, and prohibition. Third, each data point was analyzed based on its function and contextual use in the interaction between Acha and Iqbal. The results of the categorization were then tallied based on the number of occurrences and their percentages to identify the most frequently used type of directive speech act.

To ensure data reliability, the classification process was conducted by consistently referring to the definitions and characteristics of each type of directive speech act as outlined in Prayitno's (2011) theory. The data and classification results were also repeatedly reviewed to minimize the possibility of errors in determining the type of speech act. A total of 51 data points were analyzed because all utterances that met the research criteria were used as data; thus, data selection was based on relevance to the research focus rather than on statistical considerations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on an analysis of 51 utterances spoken by the character Acha, six types of directive speech acts were found, namely request, advice, command, invitation, criticism, and prohibition. The following table shows the types, frequency, and percentage of directive speech acts used by Acha in Mariposa:

Table 1. Types, Frequency, and Percentage of Directive Speech Acts Used by Acha

No	Speech Act Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Request	20	39.22%
2	Advice	11	21.57%
3	Command	7	13.73%
4	Invitation	3	5.88%
5	Criticism	6	11.76%
6	Prohibition	4	7.84%
Total		51	100%

Request

Directive requests are the most dominant type of speech act, with 20 instances (39.22%). The high frequency of requests shows that Acha more often directs Iqbal's actions through requests that are not forceful, but still clear in their meaning. One example of a request speech act in the film Mariposa is:

“Iqbal beliin Acha boneka sapi aja biar kalo Acha kangen, meluknya boneka sapinya, ya?”

This utterance is classified as a directive request because Acha expresses her desire without imposing a direct obligation on Iqbal. The use of the particle “*ya?*” serves as a marker of request that softens the utterance and opens up space for agreement from the addressee. According to Prayitno (2011), requests are used to influence the actions of the addressee without coercion. In the film, Acha often uses requests when she wants to express emotional closeness and attract Iqbal's attention. This pattern shows that requests are Acha's main strategy for directing Iqbal's actions while maintaining a personal relationship.

Advice

There were 11 instances (21.57%) of directive advice speech acts, making it the second most frequent type. Acha used advice when she showed concern for Iqbal's emotional state or attitude. The example of advice speech acts is:

“Kalau Iqbal marah, marah aja Iqbal. Acha lebih mending Iqbal marah daripada didiemin kayak gini.”

This utterance is categorized as advice because Acha is not giving orders, but rather offering suggestions about the attitude Iqbal should take. According to Prayitno (2011), advice aims to influence the behavior of the addressee by giving direction or consideration. The use of advice in the film shows that Acha often takes on the role of the one who gives emotional direction. Advice is used to encourage open communication and reduce the emotional distance between Acha and Iqbal.

Command

Directive speech acts appeared 7 times (13.73%). Although fewer than requests and advice, commands still show Acha's active role in directing Iqbal's actions. An example of a command speech act in the film is:

“Iqbal harus belajar. Biar papanya Iqbal ga marah-marah lagi.”

This utterance is classified as a command because Acha conveys an obligation that must be carried out by Iqbal without providing alternative choices. According to Prayitno (2011), commands are binding and demand action. In the context of the film, commands usually appear when Acha is in a situation that demands clear action. Commands are used not solely to show dominance, but to direct Iqbal to act in accordance with the situation at hand.

Invitation

There were 3 instances (5.88%) of the directive speech act type invitation, making it the least frequently used type. One example of an invitation is:

“Tangan Acha nganggur loh, Iqbal.”

This utterance is classified as an invitation because Acha invites Iqbal to perform an action without stating it explicitly. The invitation is conveyed implicitly through verbal cues, rather than a direct command. According to Prayitno (2011), invitations serve to direct the actions of the addressee through voluntary invitations. The low frequency of invitations indicates that Acha more often uses other, clearer forms of directives than implicit invitations.

Criticism

Directive criticism speech acts appeared 6 times (11.76%). Acha used criticism to express her disapproval or evaluation of Iqbal's behavior. An example of a criticism speech act is:

“Emangnya sesensitif itu ya kulitnya sampe gabisa kena sinar matahari pagi?”

This utterance is categorized as criticism because Acha conveys a negative assessment indirectly through a rhetorical question. According to Prayitno (2011), criticism functions as a form of social correction of the interlocutor's actions. In the film, Acha uses criticism to encourage Iqbal to change his attitude, especially when he is considered to be avoiding responsibility or being dishonest.

Prohibition

There were 4 instances (7.84%) of the directive speech act type prohibition. Acha used prohibition when she wanted to restrict or stop Iqbal's actions. One example of the speech act prohibition is:

“Acha gamau ada Iqbal di sini. Kalo Iqbal di sini, Acha gamau makan.”

This utterance is classified as prohibition even though it does not use an explicit marker such as “*jangan*”. Functionally, this utterance aims to prohibit Iqbal's presence. According to Prayitno (2011), prohibition serves to prevent the interlocutor from performing an action. In the film, prohibition appears in certain situations related to Acha's personal boundaries, thus demonstrating an effort to maintain control over the situation she is facing. Overall, the types of directive speech acts used by Acha follow a fairly clear pattern. Requests and advice are the most frequently occurring types, indicating that Acha tends to use non-coercive methods when guiding Iqbal. Meanwhile, commands and prohibitions appear only in specific situations that require more decisive action.

This indicates that Acha is not only trying to direct Iqbal's actions but also to maintain a comfortable relationship between them. In other words, the use of directive speech acts in this film serves not only to issue commands but also to foster closeness.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, Acha used six types of directive speech acts in her interactions with Iqbal: requests, advice, commands, invitations, criticism, and prohibitions. Of

the 51 data points analyzed, requests were the most frequently found type, with 20 data points (39.22%), followed by advice with 11 data points (21.57%), commands with 7 data points (13.73%), criticism with 6 data points (11.76%), prohibitions with 4 data points (7.84%), and invitation, with 3 instances (5.88%). These results indicate that Acha more frequently uses requests and advice when she wants to guide Iqbal's actions or responses. Meanwhile, commands, criticism, and prohibitions appear in specific situations requiring a more assertive expression of intent, whereas invitations are the least frequently used type.

The use of these six types of speech acts indicates that directive speech acts in the Mariposa movie (2020) are not only used to give commands but also to express desires, offer advice, extend invitations, convey criticism, and restrict the addressee's actions. Thus, Acha's use of directive speech acts aligns with the purpose and context of her conversations with Iqbal.

This study has limitations because it focuses only on Acha's speech directed at Iqbal in a single movie and uses 51 data points that meet the research criteria. Therefore, future research could compare the use of directive speech acts between female and male characters, both in the movie *Mariposa* (2020) and in other Indonesian movies. Future research could also employ a broader scope to identify more diverse patterns in the use of directive speech acts.

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