ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT
OF COMMANDS BY THE MAIN CHARACTER
IN *"DESPICABLE ME"* FILM

Anda Ryan Syah[1], Sriati Usman[2], Siska Bochari[3]

Abstract

This study was intended to discover the forms of sentences in command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me film and the types of command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me. In order to achieve the research objectives, the writer classified the data into two tables based on the forms of sentence. The data of the study were taken from Despicable Me film script. The writer then analyzed the data by applying descriptive content analysis approach. The writer found that there were two forms of sentence in command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me film. They were imperative and declarative forms of sentence. Moreover, he also found that there were two types of command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me film. They were direct and indirect type of command. The writer also provided the explanation of utterance interpretation based on ethnography in communication that was understandable and useful in daily life communication, especially for English teachers and students.

Key words: Illocutionary Act of Commands; Main Character; Film.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important thing in this world. According to Bara (2011), communication is a mutual activity of sharing ideas, intentions, messages, and such things between two or more people. By communicating to each other, a person can fulfill his or her own needs. The goal of communication is to deliver a message from a speaker to a hearer.

Communication sometimes leads to a misunderstanding and may end to unsuccessful communication. This could happen because of several reasons; the context that occurs in communication between the speaker and the hearer is not under the same circumstances, the speaker does not succeed in showing his or her intention on where the conversation will lead to if the hearer fails to catch the meaning of the utterance, or the hearer has the incapability in

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[1] Email: ryanmasitudju@ymail.com
[2] Email: sriati_endro@yahoo.com
[3] Email: siska.bochari@gmail.com

understanding what is the intention that the speaker wants the hearer to do or to understand the utterance.

In attempting to express their intention in uttering a sentence, speakers do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions via those utterances. For example, in a company where a boss has a great deal of power, then the boss' utterance of the expression is "You are fired". That utterance is more than just a statement. It can be used to perform the act of ending one's career. However, the actions performed by utterance do not always have to be as unpleasant as mentioned previously. It can be quite pleasant, for instance "I think you are no longer capable of handling this job". The intention of the speaker by saying this utterance is to finish one's occupation in a pleasant way in order to appreciate one's feeling in taking this bad decision about his job.

Not only does utterance use to perform action but also it has a context and meaning. The context in utterance is the surroundings where an utterance is. Utterance meaning is classified into two; they are literal meaning (what the speaker literally said) and speaker's meaning (what the speaker implicated).

Literal meaning refers to semantic while speaker's meaning refers to pragmatic. In pragmatic, speaker's meaning is also known as speech acts. Speech acts have some specific names like: apology, invitation, command, complaint, promise, or request in English.

As stated by Austin (1962), there are three types of acts that can be performed by every utterance, given in the right circumstances: (1). Locutionary, which is the act of actually uttering sentences or utterances. (2). Illocutionary, which is the act that is performed in saying something. This is when the speaker shows his or her intention in speaking. (3). Perlocutionary, which is the act by saying something in particular context. Perlocution is a respond from the hearer. A respond is not only in form of reply utterance but also in form of understanding action.

Illocutionary causes the occurrence of various kinds of speech acts. According to Searle (1979), speech act is classified into five kinds; they are assertive, commisives, expressives, declaratives, and directives which includes stating, vowing, thanking, declaring and commanding respectively. Various kinds of speech acts can be identified by seeing the sentence types or sentence forms.

Most of the world languages have four basic sentence forms. They are declarative, interrogative, exclamative, and imperative. Declarative sentence is a statement, interrogative is a question, exclamative is an expression, and imperative is a command. Moreover, the definition of each sentences are provided by Strumpf & Douglas (2000:296). Firstly, "A declarative sentence makes a statement of fact or possibility and ends with period". Secondly, "An interrogative sentence asks a question and always ends with question mark". Thirdly, "An exclamative sentence expresses a thought with strong emotion and ends with exclamation mark". Lastly, "An imperative sentence makes a request or gives a command and ends with period or exclamation mark depending on the urgency of the command or request".

In English, three basic sentence forms can be used to present the simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts. According to Degand in Mey (2009), the three structural forms of sentences (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, and command/request) have relationship which can conclude whether we encounter a direct speech act or indirect speech act. In one hand, we have a direct speech act if there is direct relationship between a structure and a function. On the other hand, we have indirect speech act if there is indirect relationship between a structure and a function. Therefore, we know that speech acts can be expressed directly and indirectly. It had been stated previously that speech acts has various kinds. One of them is the directives speech acts or speech act of commands. The speaker uses commands when he or she wants the hearer to do something directly or indirectly for the sake of the speaker.

Commands in communication will be easily interpreted if it is in form of imperative sentence. However, a problem may sometimes occur when it is uttered in a form of statement or other communicative function than a command. If this situation happens, it will possibly cause the hearer to misinterpret it. For example a speaker utters "You are standing right in front of the tv". Then, the hearer probably will do nothing because he/she thinks it is only a statement. The application of this situation will be found from the data of this research. Commands occur not only in real life communication but also in media; such as songs, advertisements, letters, novels or films. There are many films that contain commands. One of them is "*Despicable Me*".

The writer chose this film as the object of his research because it had a lot of commands which were uttered by main character. Some of the directive utterances were also good to be applied in real life. The film also told about the life of orphans. It is the good and easy way to know how to communicate and how to build a good relationship with the orphans.

Based on those reasons, the writer entitled his research "Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Commands by the Main Character in *"Despicable Me"* film. Since problem in understanding the type of direct and indirect illocutionary act of commands often happened in our communication, therefore, the writer formulated the problem statements as follow: 1) *What is the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in "Despicable Me" film?* 2) *What is the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in "Despicable Me" film?* Based on the problem statements above, the writer accomplished the research objectives in order to find out the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in *"Despicable Me"* film and to find out the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in *"Despicable Me"* film.

The result of this research was expected to give both theoretical and practical benefits for people who read it. The theoretical benefits of doing this research were that it would give useful information about language phenomenon in relevance to speech acts, that it would also help people which are interested in linguistics to know how to analyze speech acts in family movie, especially the directives. The practical benefit of this research has relation to education. The writer expected not only the teacher to understand well about illocutionary act of command or command, then to combine the information from this paper with his or her students' needs in order to make a good material in teaching speaking, but also the students to comprehend the command and they would be able to improve their English, especially speaking skill.

METHODOLOGY

The research design of this study was qualitative research design. Since the writer used a film script as his data, therefore type of qualitative research method was content analysis because its definition matched the writer's way in using and analyzing the data. Content analysis method requires concept within text which was in the form of film script in this study. This research method also required the writer to analyze the meaning and the message that carried by the concept (film script) which was the illocutionary act of command.

This research data collection was based on classification number (iii) and (iv) by Singleton and Straits (1999). It is about the classification of the source of available data; (iii) mass media, including newspaper, magazine, television, radio, films, and (iv) physical, as well as oral and nonverbal materials. In addition to that, technique in collecting data allows the writer to thoroughly collect information about his objects of study (people, objects, phenomena). Jonkowski and Wester (1991:59) state that "Many qualitative studies rely on single data-collection method, either documents analysis or interviewing." Therefore, since the writer used qualitative research design and content analysis qualitative method for his research, he required available data that were taken from a film script which suited to the content analysis qualitative method description.

Moreover, referring to the method used to complete the analysis, the writer took a number of steps in order to response the two problem statements. The first step was noting the film script into the written language, especially the directives speech act. The second step was marking the entire speech act of commands uttered by the main character. The third step was answering the first problem statement which stated previously; What is the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in film *"Despicable Me"?* by looking at the form of the sentence in that command whether it is imperative, interrogative, or declarative. Then, the fourth step was answering the second problem statement which stated previously; What is the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in film *"Despicable Me"*? by looking at the type of command to determine whether the command was direct or indirect speech act.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Despicable me film script contained a lot of commands. The commands which had been analyzed were the commands uttered by the main character named Gru. Gru was a boss of Dr. Nefario and the minions. He was also the adoptive father to the three orphan little girls named Agnes, Edith, and Margo. Below, the writer had provided and categorized the list of command utterances that were uttered by the main character in *Despicable me* film:

Table 1: List of Direct Illocutionary Act of Commands

Scene	Utterance	Sentences uttered by Gru
10 at Gru's Lair	1	"Assemble the minions!" (Gru commands Dr. Nefario)
11 at Gru's Underground Lab	2	"Simmer down, simmer down!" (Gru commands the minions)
	3	"Wait…wait! I haven't told you what it is yet! (Gru command the minions)
	4	"Listen up, please!" (Gru commands one of the minions named Dave)
	5	"Chillax" (Gru commands his assistant Dr. Nefario)
21 at Gru's Ship	6	"Quick! We can't let him get away!" (Gru commands one of the minions who is in the ship with him)
	7	"Fire! Fire it now". (Gru commands a minion who is in the ship with him)
26 at Miss Hattie's Home for Girls	8	"Let go of my leg". (Gru commands Agnes who is one of his adopted daughter)
	9	"Come on" (Gru commands his youngest adopted daughter named Agnes)
	10	"Let's go!" (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
28 at Gru's Lair	11	"Stay away from there!" (Gru commands Edith who is her tomboyish adopted daughter)
31 at Gru's Lab	12	"Get back in the kitchen!" (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
	13	"Now stop it!" (Gru commands Agnes)
	14	"Go! And Hurry". (Gru commands his three minions named Tim, Mark, and Phil)
	15	"Watch them". (Gru commands two of his minions named Jerry and Stuart)
	16	"Keep them away from me please".

		(Gru commands Jerry and Stuart)
36 at Gru's House	17	"Let's go! Time to deliver the cookies!" (Gru commands Agnes, Edith, and Margo)
	18	"Come on!" (Gru commands the girls)
39 in Front of Vector's Fortress	19	"C'mon girls, let's go". (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
40 at Gru's Car	20	"Don't do that". (Gru commands Agnes)
43 at Gru's Lair	21	"Go play" (Gru commands Margo, Edith, and Agnes)
	22	"Get me Perkins". (Gru commands Dr. Nefario who is his assistant)
44 at Conference Room	23	"Just get back in there". (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
	24	"Just don't come out of that room again!" (Gru commands the girls)
47 at Gru's Underground Lab	25	"Grab everything!" (Gru commands his adopted daughters, his assistant, and minions)
	26	"Hit the junkyards!" (Gru commands Agnes and her sisters, Dr. Nefario, and the minions)
	27	"Take apart the cars!" (Gru commands everyone at his underground lab)
50 at Girl's Room	28	"Come on. It's bedtime". (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
	29	"Let me smell". (Gru commands the girls)
	30	"Put on your PJs!" (Gru commands Agnes, Edith, and Margo)
	31	"Hold still!" (Gru commands Edith)
	32	"So, go to sleep". (Gru commands his all of his adopted daughters)

52 at Gru's Lair	33	"Keep clinking".
		(Gru commands the girls)
64 at Gru's Ship	34	"Go!"
		(Gru commands Dr. Nefario)
	35	"Get as close as you can!"
		(Gru commands his assistant named Dr. Nefario)
	36	"Hang on!"
		(Gru commands Margo)
	37	"Go ahead!"
		(Gru commands his oldest adopted daughter named Margo)

There were 37 utterances in the table 1 above. Those utterances above were mostly constructed by verb in initial position. By looking at the first research question: what is the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in "*Despicable Me*" film? Therefore, the writer concluded that the utterances which were in the table above consisted of imperative sentences. Consequently, by looking at the second research question: what is the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in "*Despicable Me*" film? The utterances in the table 1 were direct illocutionary act of commands.

Along with all the utterances in the table above, the writer also found other utterances which were categorized as commands and were spoken by the main character Gru. Below is the list of the other utterances in *Despicable Me* film which might be classified as command:

Table 2: List of Indirect Illocutionary Act of Commands

Scene	Utterance	Sentences uttered by Gru
11 at Gru's lair	1	"Minions assemble!" (Gru commands his minions)
24 at Street	2	"I'm going to need a dozen tiny remote control robots that look like cookies". (Gru commands his assistant Dr. Nefario)
29 at Gru's Lab	3	"I said cookie robots!" (Gru commands Dr. Nefario)
31 at Gru's Lab	4	"I said dart gun". (Gru commands Dr. Nefario)
	5	"I told you to stay in the kitchen!" (Gru commands his all of his daughters)
	6	"You have to get the little girl a new unicorn toy!" (Gru commands three of his minions named Tim, Mark, and Phil)
34 at Gru's Lair	7	"Okay, bedtime!" (Gru commands his daughters)
36 at Gru's House	8	"You had better be in this car!" (Gru commands Margo, Edith, and Agnes)
44 at Conference Room	9	"I told you not to touch my things". (Gru commands the girls)
	10	"I told you a thousand times!" (Gru commands his adopted daughters)
	11	"I told you to stay out of here!" (Gru commands Agnes, Edith, and Margo)
52 at Gru's Lair	12	"Now we drink!" (Gru commands the girls)
64 at Sky	13	"You're going to have to jump!" (Gru commands Margo and her sisters)
	14	"You have to jump now". (Gru commands his daughters)

There were 14 utterances in table 2 above. By looking at the first research question: what is the form of the sentence in commands that is uttered by the main character in

"*Despicable Me*" film? The writer believed that the utterances were constructed by declarative form of sentences. Hence, by responding to the second research question: what is the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in "*Despicable Me*" film? Utterances in the table above were indirect illocutionary act of commands. Moreover, referring to this result, the writer provided the discussion which was seen by the form of sentence and the type of command.

DISCUSSION

Based on the finding of this study which could be seen in two tables (table 1 and table 2), the writer scrutinized that the form of sentences which were uttered by Gru in "*Despicable Me*" were imperative sentence which was classified in the first list of command utterances and declarative sentence which was classified in the second list of command utterances produced by Gru in "*Despicable Me*" film. In addition to that, the answer of the first research question about the form of sentence which was used by Gru in "*Despicable Me*" film was supported by Strumpf & Douglas (2000) theory about the definition of imperative form of sentence and declarative form of sentence. It was stated that the imperative form of sentence is a sentence which has a verb in initial position. It is used to command someone, and sometimes there is an occurrence of exclamative mark depending on the range of emotion which is used in producing the command. As for the declarative form of sentence, it has been stated that declarative sentence is a sentence that is used to inform about a fact or a statement. It uses a period to end the sentence.

The first finding of this study is two forms of sentence (imperative and declarative). It is different from the two previous studies. By comparing the first finding of the recent study to the first related study by Ernawati (2005) "Speech Acts of War: An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Film *Platoon*" (A Socio-Pragmatic Approach), the writer concluded that the recent study has two forms of sentence (declarative and imperative) which were applied in illocutionary act of command while Ernawati's study only has imperative form of sentence in its application of illocutionary act of command.

Moreover, by comparing the first finding of the recent study to the second related study by Widowati (2012) "A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act of Commands by the Main Character in the film *Elizabeth: the Golden Age*", the first finding in the recent study is

different since the finding is about the forms of sentence which are used in illocutionary act of command whereas the finding in Widowati's study was about the type of command which was used mostly by the main character in the film *Elizabeth: the Golden Age*, form of commands that were used, and the politeness strategy in uttering commands.

In addition to that, relating to the second research question of this study, the writer deduced that there were two types of command which were used in "*Despicable Me*" film by Gru. They were the direct commands which were constructed by imperative sentences and indirect commands that were formed by declarative sentences. This deduction was supported by the theory of direct and indirect speech act by Huang in Mey (2006) who explained that when a command is uttered by using imperative sentence hence it forms a direct illocutionary act of command or direct command. Consequently, if a command is produced by using another form of sentence (declarative, exclamative, or interrogative) than the imperative sentence, it forms indirect illocutionary act of command or indirect command. Hence, it can be scrutinized that direct and indirect types of command are the second finding of this study.

Furthermore, the second finding of this study is different from the first related study by Ernawati (2005) "Speech Acts of War: An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Film *Platoon*" (A Socio-Pragmatic Approach). The result of Ernawati study revealed the occurrence of imperative form of sentence as the finding of her study whereas the second finding of the recent study shows that indirect and direct command exist in the application of illocutionary act of command by Gru in *"Despicable Me"* film.

Moreover, by comparing the second finding of the recent study with the finding of the second related study by Widowati (2012) "A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act of Commands by the Main Character in the film *Elizabeth: the Golden Age*", the second finding of the recent study is the direct and indirect type of illocutionary act of command. As for the finding of Widowati's study, it provided only one type of command which was the direct command due to the objective of her research that was to find the type of command that was used mostly in the film *Elizabeth: the Golden Age*.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The writer has finally deduced the conclusions to the research questions of this study. The conclusions are; 1) There are two forms of sentence in commands that are uttered by Gru

as the main character in "*Despicable Me"* film. The forms of the sentence are the imperative sentence and declarative sentence. However, Gru uses imperative sentence more frequently than the declarative sentence. 2) There are two types of command that are used by Gru in "*Despicable Me"* film. They are a direct illocutionary act of command and indirect illocutionary act of command.

Yet, relating to the first conclusion of this study that Gru often uses the imperative sentence in applying illocutionary act of command hence the writer concludes that a direct illocutionary act of command is used more often by Gru than an indirect illocutionary act of command. Furthermore, the explanation about a direct illocutionary act of command and indirect illocutionary act of command which can be concluded based on imperative and declarative form of sentence respectively will help in creating a successful communication between a speaker and a hearer in daily life communication since it can assist the speaker in providing an understandable illocutionary act of command to the hearer.

By looking back at the research significance of this study, the writer proposes several suggestions for the other writers, teachers, and students in order to achieve the theoretical and practical benefit of this study. Firstly, the other writers may conduct the analysis regarding the illocutionary act of command in order to find any other factors that can be used to conclude the type of illocutionary act of command rather than using the ethnography in communication, form of sentence, and type of command theories. Secondly, the teachers might begin the explanation about command. Then, they may explain that producing a command is not only using imperative sentence but also using declarative sentence. Lastly, the students might improve their speaking skill by understanding that speaking is not only about fluency but also about comprehensibility which can be learned by comprehending the intention from a speaker to a hearer and by having the same context between a speaker and a hearer in communication.

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