



An Analysis of Directive Speech Act in the “*A Man Called Otto*” Movie

Tharishsha Pramudita^{1*}, Agus Triyogo², Ayu Oktaviani³

¹⁻³ PGRI Silampar University, Indonesia

Address: Major Toha, Air Kuti Village, East Lubuklinggau 1 District, South Sumatra

Author's correspondence : tharishshapramudita123@gmail.com

Abstract. The objective of this research was to describe the types of directive speech act found in the movie *A Man Called Otto*. The method applied in this research was designed in qualitative descriptive. This research used human instrument by herself. The data was analyzed by describing the type of directive speech act in a movie. In collecting the data, the researcher watched *A Man Called Otto* movie and in analyzing the data. Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher found out four types of directive speech acts. The first type was commanding as the highest with 30 utterances. The second type was requesting with 28 utterances. The third type was suggesting with 22 utterances. The last type was ordering. In conclusion, command was used to direct people or person to do something or do what the speaker wants, requesting was the expression of the speaker wants, request usually used in polite ways, suggestion was the opinion about what the addressee should or should not do from the speaker and in order, before do what the speaker wants, the listener will check the order of the speaker.

Keywords: Analysis, Directive, Speech, Act, Movie

1. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is branch of the linguistic study of meaning (Griffiths, 2006). This study is concerned with the mean of utterances that speaker used in the conversation. The way in which is produced and understood in context is the subject matter of pragmatics (Hornsby, 2014). In addition, (Bruce, Rowe and Levine, 2018), as the name suggest, pragmatics is about the practical use of language. It includes the study how people use language to make sentences and changes into performative sentences, to build the social identities by social meaning, or start the conversations with others.

The central points of pragmatics are speech acts theory. Speech acts can defined the action that produced by utterance (Yule, 1996). In some situations, speaking may be more important than the information conveyed by the utterance. In this case, the speaker is speaking and not simply communicating information. People pronouncing the sentence then performing an action.

Speech acts were the study of the meaning and function of speech. It is used to clarify what the speaker is doing. Yule (1996), states that the kinds of speech act that are often heard in daily communication namely directive speech acts. Directive speech acts are common kinds of speech acts in that the speaker tries to get the listener wants to do something. It means that listener will do what the speaker wants. Besides as a communication medium to convey messages, movies engage the viewers with visualization, especially animation movies. Most of

the themes in the movie are related to various problems. It is a reflection of human life. By watching a movie, the viewer's feel many various emotions, such as sympathy and empathy. The movie provides inspires and educates information while people want to understand and interpret better the moral message and how to solve their problems, especially personal life problems. Not just being entertained, the movie also has valuable lessons to people apply in their daily lives, moreover the movie that based on true stories, such as in "*A Man Called Otto*" movie.

A Man Called Otto follows a middle-aged man, Otto Anderson (played by Tom Hanks), who spends his daily activities at home and in his neighborhood after retiring from work. Based on the comical and moving 1 New York Times bestseller, *A Man Called Otto* tells the story of Otto Anderson, a grumpy widower who is very set in his ways. When a lively young family moves in next door, he meets his match in quick-witted and very pregnant Marisol, leading to an unlikely friendship that will turn his world upside-down. This film provides a humorous and heartwarming exploration of how some families come from the most unexpected places. The film delves into themes of loneliness, community, and the transformative power of friendship. Otto's strict routines and grumpy demeanor are challenged by the new family's energy and kindness, particularly Marisol's persistent efforts to connect with him. As their friendship develops, Otto begins to soften and rediscover the joy in life.

The interactions between Otto and Marisol offer a rich ground for analyzing directive speech acts, as their dialogues are filled with commands, requests, suggestions, and questions that drive the narrative and character development. Through these interactions, the film highlights the importance of compassion, understanding, and the human connections that can change our lives in unexpected ways.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research was designed in qualitative and descriptive approach. Qualitative is a nature of science, and the descriptive approach can be used to identify its foundations (Rahi, 2017). According to Isaac and Michael (1988), descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations and events. It is the accumulation of a data base that is solely descriptive. It does not necessarily seek or explain relationships, test hypotheses, make predictions, or get meanings and implications, although research aimed at these more powerful purposes may incorporate descriptive methods. In addition, Isaac and Michael (1985), defined that descriptive method as the one that describes systematically the fact and characteristics of

a given population all or area of interest factually and accurately. Primary data was data obtained directly through the original source or from the object being studied. In this research, the primary data was a movie, namely the film *A Man Called Otto*. Researchers observed the film and analyzed and collected data according to the research model carried out. Secondary Data Secondary data was supporting data obtained indirectly from those involved. Secondary data sources were data obtained through other parties and not directly obtained from research subject researchers. This data was taken from available documents and reports.

In analyzing the movie, firstly the researcher watched “*A Man Called Otto Movie*” that help the researcher to understand this movie then, analyzed types of directive speech act (Yule, 1996).

Identification

In this step, the researcher identified types of directive speech act in the *A Man Called Otto* movie. Then, the researcher identified the data transcription in the movie and cross check the data.

Classification

In this step, the researcher classified the result of the identification into four types of directive speech act by Yule (1996). They were: ordering, requesting, commanding and suggesting.

Description

In this research, the researcher described the data in the form of table which consist of types of directive speech act from *A Man Called Otto* movie. The researcher described the data in the form of table which consist of analyzing the directive speech act used by the characters in *A Man Called Otto* movie.

Conclusion

Finally, the researcher concluded the result of research after analyze the data. The researcher summarized the of types of directive speech act from *A Man Called Otto* movie.

3. FINDINGS AND DISSCUSIONS

The researcher found four types of directive speech acts consists of ordering, requesting, commanding and suggesting that found in *A man Called Otto* Movie. The total number of directive speech in this movie were 101 utterances by the characters. There wer ordering (21), requesting (28), commanding (30) and suggesting (22). The data were described as follow:

Ordering

The first type of directive speech act in this movie the researcher found was ordering. There were 21 utterances as ordering by the characters in this movie. The following table contained analysis result which was analyzed by the researcher in *A Man Called Otto* Movie.

Table 1.
Ordering Directive Speech Act

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	(time: 03:42)	Customer 1 : <i>"Here. I got some change" <u>Let me</u> cover that extra 33 cent for you"</i> Otto : <i>"Sir, I do not want your 33 cent this is not about 33 cent"</i>	The utterance " <u>let me</u> " means from other customer asked to pay 33 cent for Otto so that was not to take long time for their argument.
2.	(time:07:34)	Otto : <i>"<u>Don't you dare let that little rat dog piss on my walkway again. I know was you</u>"</i> Barb : <i>"He's a nasty, bitter old man. And he has no idea who's doing that"</i>	The utterance " <i>Don't you dare let that little rat dog piss on my walkway again. I know was you</i> " Otto means to the owner take a good care of his dog.
3.	(time: 09:16)	Boss : <i>"<u>Come on Otto!</u> You're the one who decide to leave. And you did get a nice severance" package.</i>	The utterance " <u>Come on</u> " means Boss asked to Otto for join this farewell party.
4.	(time: 10:33)	Driver buss : <i>"<u>Have a nice day sir</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"Every time you come in here. That means one of the residents can't park in front of their homes"</i>	The utterance " <u>Have a nice day</u> " means driver buss did not want to argue with Otto so, she asked Otto to have a good day.
5.	(time: 19:52)	Otto : <i>"What is it?"</i> Marisol : <i>"<u>Be careful</u> with the salsa, please. It's um pollo con mole. It's really good. It's maxican dish"</i>	The utterance " <u>Be careful</u> " means Marisol asked Otto to be careful when handling the food, she gave him.
6.	(time: 20:41)	Marisol : <i>"All morning <u>allen wrench allen wrench</u>"</i> Tommy : <i>"Honey, it's alvin, <u>trust me</u>"</i>	The utterance " <u>Trust me</u> " means Tommy asked Marisol to trust him about his opinion.
7.	(time: 21: 08)	Otto : <i>"Do you know what size you need?"</i> Tommy : <i>"Ah, just the usual size"</i> Otto : <i>"<u>Take the set</u>"</i> Tommy : <i>"Thank you"</i>	The utterance " <u>Take the set</u> " means Otto give the keys to Tommy and want him to keep them.
8.	(time: 35:55)	Otto : <i>"No, what are you doing in here? <u>Come on</u>"</i>	Otto asked the cat for come to him and run out under the car.
9.	(time: 37:07)	Otto : <i>"I loaned you my garden hose last August. If you give it back to me, I will bleed your radiators for you"</i> Anita : <i>"<u>Come in</u>"</i>	The utterance " <u>Come in</u> " means Anita asked to Otto for enter to her house.
10.	(time: 38:16)	Otto : <i>"Don't let him fool you"</i>	The utterance " <i>Let me go find your hose</i> " means Anita asked to her looking for

		Anita : “ <i>He’s still in there</i> ” “ <i><u>Let me go find your hose</u></i> ”	Otto’s hose around her house.
11.	(time: 43:19)	Otto young : “ <i>Shall we?</i> ” Sonya : “ <i>Yeah.. <u>Lets go in</u></i> ”	The utterance “ <i>Lets go in</i> ” means Sonya invite Otto to enter the restaurant.
12.	(time: 50:08)	Clwon : “ <i>Thank you</i> ” Otto : “ <i><u>hang on</u></i> ” “ <i>This isn’t my quarter</i> ”	The utterance “ <i>hang on</i> ” from Otto means he asked the clown to pay attention to the fact that the coin given by the clown did not belong to him.
13.	(time: 52:42)	Jimmy : “ <i>We gotta warm you up, buddy!</i> ” Marisol : “ <i>oh yeah, oh <u>be careful</u></i> ”	The utterance “ <i>be careful</i> ” from Marisol means for Jimmy for take the cat slowly.
14.	(time: 59:09)	Jimmy : “ <i>He really doesn’t like this</i> ” Otto : “ <i><u>let him out of the box.</u></i> ”	The utterance “ <i>let him out of the box.</i> ” Means Otto asked to Jimmy take the cat out the box.
15.	(time: 59:44)	Otto : “ <i>How about the cat?</i> ” Jimmy : “ <i>Uh looks like he’s yours now. <u>Love him</u></i> ”	The utterance <i>Love him</i> ” means from Jimmy asked to Otto for take care of the cat.
16.	(time: 01:04:52)	Marisol : “ <i>Mama’s going on a ride</i> ” Tommy : “ <i><u>Be careful honey</u></i> ”	The utterance “ <i>Be careful honey</i> ” means Marisol should be careful to drive a car.
17.	(time: 01:06:57)	Otto : “ <i>Did you not have to learn how to drive?</i> ” Driver man : “ <i><u>Calm down</u> old man</i> ”	The utterance “ <i>Calm down</i> ” means for Otto to relieve his emotion.
18.	(time: 01:18:13)	Malcolm : “ <i>My bike getting old</i> ” Otto : “ <i><u>Don’t blame the bike</u></i> ”	The utterance “ <i>Don’t blame the bike</i> ” means Otto asked to Malcom for diligently care for his bike when it get old.
19.	(time: 01:36:12)	Otto : “ <i><u>I need to see</u> everything you ever got from Dye and Merika</i> ” Anita : “ <i>How do you know about that?</i> ”	The utterance “ <i>I need to see</i> ” means Otto want to know about Anita’s problems.
20.	(time: 01:37:17)	Otto : “ <i><u>I need to use your phone</u></i> ” Marisol : “ <i>Why can’t you used your own?</i> ”	The utterance “ <i>I need to use your phone</i> ” Otto asked to Marisol for allow him to borrow her phone.
21.	(time: 01:49: 16)	Marisol : “ <i>I’ll be right back</i> ” Otto : “ <i>Uh, well.. <u>let me show you</u> how this works</i> ”	The utterance <i>let me show you</i> ” means Otto wants to show the baby bed still good.

Based on the data above, the reseacher found there were 21 directive speech act as ordering in the *A Man Called Otto* Movie. In order, before do what the speaker want, the listener will check the order of the speaker. The example of the order in this movie such as: *come on, be careful, calm down, come in* etc.

Requesting

The second type of directive speech act in this movie the researcher found was requesting. There were 28 utterances as requesting by the characters in this movie. The following table contained analysis result which was analyzed by the researcher in *A Man Called Otto* Movie.

Table 2.
Requesting Directive Speech Act

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	(time: 02:01)	Staff : <i>"Hi. <u>Can I uh help you with that sir?</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"Do you think I don't know how to cut rope?"</i>	The staff request for Otto for help him to cut the rope.
2.	(time: 03:13)	Otto : <i>"<u>can I speak</u> to your manager?"</i> Staff : <i>"He's at lunch"</i>	Otto request to speak with manager for give solution about his problem.
3.	(time: 11:16)	Woman in phone: <i>"That's account services"</i> Otto : <i>"<u>Can you transfer me or should I press a number?</u>"</i>	Otto request from customer service to give a phone number.
4.	(time: 15:01)	Otto : <i>"and an automatic, of course. <u>Give me the keys</u>"</i> Tommy : <i>"they're in the cupholder"</i>	Otto request from Tommy to give their car key for move the car carefully.
5.	(time: 20:28)	Tommy : <i>"you wouldn't have an alvin wrench <u>I could borrow. Would you?</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"you mean an Allen wrench"</i>	Tommy means to request to borrow Otto Allen Wrench
6.	(time: 29:19)	Train Employee : <i>"ticket, plase! Thank you"</i>	The train employee request to show the ticket
7.	(time: 31:37)	Jimmy : <i>"oh cool. <u>You wanna come over for lunch?</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"lunch."</i>	Jimmy request for Otto come to lunch together.
8.	(time: 33:48)	Tommy : <i>"Also, Otto, I was wondering if you have a <u>ledder I can borrow</u>" "The window is jammed"</i> Otto : <i>"Why do you need a ledder?"</i>	Tommy request from Otto for borrow his ladder because his window was jammed.
9.	(time: 34:21)	Anita : <i>"Otto, hate to bother you, but um we don't have any heat. <u>Could you come to take a look?</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"Try bleeding your radiators"</i>	Anita request for Otto help. Anita needs to Otto for check her radiators.
10.	(time: 35:15)	Marisol : <i>"Otto, <u>can't you just go breathe Anita's radiators for her?</u>"</i> Otto : <i>"No, because you don't breathe radiators"</i>	Marisol also request for Otto to help Anita.

11.	(time: 39:38)	<p>Anita : <i>"Thank you otto, I'm sorry it took so long to give it back. Um.. <u>you wanna stay for lunch?</u>"</i></p> <p>Jimmy : <i>"Yeah, anitta made pork tenderlion"</i></p>	Anita asked to Otto for eat lunch together with friends in her house.
12.	(time: 46:04)	<p>Otto: <i>"Well you found me"</i></p> <p>Marisol : <i>"<u>Can you please take me to the hospital?</u>" "Please"</i></p>	Marisol request for Otto takes her to hospital
13.	(time: 46:33)	Marisol : <i>"<u>Focus Please listent!</u> Tommy is in the hospital, and he may be daying as we speak"</i>	Marisol asked to Otto for listen her. Because she need help from Otto.
14.	(time: 48:47)	<p>Clown : <i>"<u>Say, could I borrow a coin mr. bear?</u>"</i></p> <p>Marisol children : <i>"yes, yes, yes"</i></p>	The clown request to borrow Otto's coin for play the game with children.
15.	(time: 50:37)	<p>Clown : <i>"it's not calling the copper"</i></p> <p>Otto : <i>"I gave you a 1964 quarter"</i></p> <p>Clown : <i>"<u>please calm down</u>"</i></p>	The clown request to Otto do not be angry to him.
16.	(time: 51:21)	Marisol : <i>"<u>Pull the car up please, so we pick up him</u>"</i>	Marisol asked Otto to pick up Tommy behind the car.
17.	(time: 52:18)	<p>Marisol : <i>"Oh my God, Is he dead?"</i></p> <p>Otto : <i>"no, he's probably sleeping."</i></p> <p>Marisol : <i>"<u>Otto, no please, please, please. Take him out please</u>"...</i></p>	Marisol request for Otto to take care of cat, because the cat sick and cold out from house.
18.	(time: 53:15)	<p>Marisol : <i>"<u>Can you please bring a blanked?</u>"</i></p> <p>Otto : <i>"for the cat?"</i></p>	Marisol asked to Otto to give his blanked to warm the cat.
19.	(time: 54:04)	Otto : <i>"Well, <u>can you go now?</u> I have thing to do"</i>	Otto asked to his friends for get out from his house.
20.	(time: 55:20)	<p>Otto young : <i>"<u>Will you marry me?</u>"</i></p> <p>Sonya : <i>"Yes..."</i></p>	Otto propose Sonya to marry him.
21.	(time: 56: 52)	Otto : <i>"<u>Will somebody help me?</u>"</i>	Otto request for people to help him for take a man from railroad.
22.	(time: 01:05:05)	Marisol : <i>"Otto, <u>can we go in our car?</u>" "Because I've only ever driven automatic"</i>	Marisol request to used her car for driving practice.
23.	(time: 01:23:35)	Marisol : <i>"<u>Talk to me otto please</u>"</i>	Marisol request to Otto for tell of Otto problems because she carries about him lonely in his house.
24.	(time: 01:31:40)	Malcolm : <i>"<u>I wish hoping you might let me crash on your couch for the night.</u>"</i>	Malcolm hopes Otto to give him allow for sleep in his house.

		Otto : <i>"This is not a hotel"</i>	
25.	(time: 01:34:36)	Jimmy : <i>"<u>You mind if I join you? I need to get my steps in</u>"</i>	Jimmy asked Otto to Join but he ask permitting first.
26.	(time: 01:36:31)	Otto : <i>"<u>Can you get it now?</u>"</i> Anita : <i>"yes"</i>	Otto means to Anita for take all the paper from Anita because he wants to help Anita.
27.	(time: 01:48:40)	Marisol : <i>"<u>Thank you. okay, hold him one second please</u>"</i>	Marisol asked to Otto for holding her son, because she wants to meet her family in the family room.
28.	(time: 01:56:36)	Shari Kenzie/ journalist : <i>"<u>Jimmy, would you like to say a few words about Otto?</u>"</i>	Shari Kenzie request to Jimmy for give some words for Otto on the day of Otto's death.

Based on the table, the researcher found there were 28 directive speech act as requesting in *A Man Called Otto* Movie. As the expression of the speaker wants, request usually used in polite ways. The examples that researcher found of request in this movie such as: *"Can you please bring a blanked"*, *"Would you like to say a few words"* etc.

Commanding

The third type of directive speech act in this movie the researcher found was commanding. There were 30 utterances as commanding by the characters in this movie. The following table contained analysis result which was analyzed by the researcher in *A Man Called Otto* Movie.

Table 3.
Commanding Directive Speech Act

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	(time: 08:08)	Otto : <i>"Get out here!" "Go!"</i>	Otto commanded for the cat to go.
2.	(time: 10:20)	Otto : <i>"No, no, no. <u>Hey you cannot used this road without a permit!</u>"</i> Driver buss: <i>"I'm not parking. I just dropped off a package"</i>	Otto gave prohibition to other before used the road should have perdition.
3.	(time: 13:09)	Marisol : <i>"<u>Go, go, go, stop!</u>" "Okay yah stop!"</i>	Marisol commanded for go and stop for tommy to move the car.
4.	(time: 13:43)	Otto : <i>"Hey, <u>You can't just drive here?</u>"</i> Marisol : <i>"I'm not driving. Am I driving the car?" No!"</i>	Otto gave prohibition to Marisol and tommy for driving the car.
5.	(time: 14:50)	Otto: <i>"Stop! Stop! <u>Get out the car!</u>"</i> Tommy : <i>"I'm sorry"</i>	Otto gave command to tommy for get out from the car.

6.	(time: 20:49)	Marisol : <i><u>"Google it! Google it! Wikipedia wikipediale"</u></i>	Marisol commanded to her husband for looking for the truth.
7.	(time: 32:31)	Barb : <i><u>"Get out here! You little bugger!"</u></i>	Otto commanded to get out for the dog.
8.	(time: 34:30)	Anita : <i>"How would I go about that?"</i> Otto : <i>"By bleeding the radiators"</i> Marisol : <i>"Otto, <u>don't be rude</u>"</i>	Marisol commanded Otto to do not be rude person.
9.	(time: 35:28)	Otto : <i><u>"Put that down!"</u></i> <i>"Who said you could touch that!"</i> Tommy : <i>"Sorry"</i>	Otto gave prohibition to Tommy do not touch things belong to Sonya in the garage.
10.	(time:35:31)	Otto : <i><u>"All of you get out! Go! Go! Take your ladder and go. Get out here. All of you !"</u></i> Marisol : <i>"Okay"</i>	Otto commanded his neighbor to let him alone and do not disturb him.
11.	(time: 39:49)	Anita : <i>"Reuben what are you doing?"</i> Otto : <i><u>"Let go!"</u></i>	Otto commanded to Reuben for untie the rope from him.
12.	(time: 52:56)	Marisol : <i><u>"Otto, open the door!"</u></i> Jimmy : <i>"Oh it's all right buddy"</i>	Marisol commanded to Otto for open the his door to put the cat in house.
13.	(time: 53:13)	Otto : <i><u>"No, no, Don't touch that coat! It'll stay here!"</u></i>	Otto gave prohibition to Marisol do not touch the coat belong to Sonya.
14.	(time: 55:05)	Sonya : <i><u>"Look at me!"</u></i> <i>"Now, Ask me for the right way"</i>	Sonya commanded to Otto for looking at her carefully.
15.	(time: 56:49)	Otto : <i><u>"you gotta move! Come on! You gotta get up!"</u></i>	Otto command to old man move from railroad because the train is coming.
16.	(time: 57:30)	A man : <i><u>"take my hand now!"</u></i>	A man commanded for Otto to take his hand.
17.	(time: 58:26)	Marisol : <i><u>"look at this!"</u></i> <i>"Abbie wanted to make a picture of her new neighbour"</i>	Marisol commanded to Otto to look her child's picture about him.
18.	(time: 01:00:01)	Otto ; <i><u>"get in the box!"</u></i>	Otto commanded to cat for get in the box.
19.	(time: 01:04:25"	Otto : <i>"you, <u>put on vor coat</u> it's lesson time!"</i> Marisol : <i>"What.. you're gonna teach me? Really?"</i>	Otto commanded to Marisol for take her coat because he wants to teach Marisol for driving the car.
20.	(time: 01:05:37)	Marisol : <i><u>"don't shout at me!"</u></i> Otto : <i>"i am not shouting at you"</i>	Marisol commanded to Otto do not shout of her.
21.	(time: 01:21:42)	Marisol : <i>"she just stopped like she used"</i> Otto : <i><u>"stop talking!"</u></i>	Otto gave prohibition for Marisol to talking more.

22.	(time: 01:22:20)	Otto : <u>"stop right there! You stop that car!"</u> "Did you leave that gate open? You left that gate open? Didn't you?"	Otto commanded for the car stop.
23.	(time: 01:22:39)	Otto : <u>"you shut up! Don't say one more word!"</u>	Otto was angry and he was commended for silent.
24.	(time: 01:32:02)	Otto : <u>"don't go to dining room!. The ceiling need repair"</u>	Otto gave prohibition to Malcolm do not go to dining room.
25.	(time: 01:36:21)	Otto : "do you have it?" Anita : "yes" Otto : <u>"get it!"</u>	Otto commanded to Anita for get the papers and Otto wants to see it.
26.	(time: 01:42:13)	Anita : <u>"don't you take another step!"</u>	Anita gave prohibition do not enter to her house.
27.	(time: 01:45:36)	Marisol : <u>"call an ambulance!"</u>	Marisol commanded to her friends for call an ambulance and take Otto to hospital.
28.	(time: 01:47:37)	Marisol : <u>"Do something! It's time!"</u>	Marisol commanded to nurse for do something because she will give birth.
29.	(time: 01:51:57)	Otto : "Malcolm, check that oil. <u>Check it!"</u>	Otto commanded to Malcolm for check the car oil.
30.	(time: 01:54:30)	Marisol : <u>"get the keys!"</u>	Marisol commanded to tommy for take the Otto's home key.

Based on the table above, the researcher found there were 30 directive speech acts as commanding in *A Man Called Otto* Movie. Command was used to direct people or person to do something or what the speaker want. It was usually end with exclamation mark (!) and can be a prohibition negative or positive. Command used the examples that researcher found of commanding in this movie such as: "get it" and "don't touch that" etc.

Suggesting

The fourth type of directive speech act in this movie the researcher found was suggesting. There were 22 utterances as suggesting by the characters in this movie. The following table contained analysis result which was analyzed by the researcher in *A Man Called Otto* Movie.

Table 4.
Suggesting Directive Speech Act

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	(time: 03:19)	Otto : <i>"Is there anyone else in charge?"</i> Staff: <i>"<u>You want the assistant manager?</u>"</i>	The staff suggested to Otto for calling the assistant manager.
2.	(time: 03:55)	Assistant manager : <i>"<u>Did you want another foot of rope?</u>"</i>	Assistant manager suggested to Otto for take another of rope.
3.	(time: 09:58)	Staff office: <i>"Okay Otto. <u>Want a piece of your face?</u>"</i>	A staff office suggested to Otto for take a piece of cake.
4.	(time:16:20)	Otto : <i>"Anyone who thing they need to use rader to back up the car shouldn't be allowed to drive one" "<u>They shouldn't be allowed to use the radio</u>"</i> Marisol : <i>"okay, okay. Thank you"</i>	Otto suggested to Tommy do not use the radio for lead while move the car parking.
5.	(time: 20:46)	Marisol : <i>"Everybody else you know is wrong"</i> Tommy : <i>"Oh ya <u>you wanna google it?</u>"</i>	Tommy suggested to Marisol for looking for in google.
6.	(time: 23: 39)	Otto : <i>"<u>Maybe I should just run myself over wit a car</u>" That'll work! Found some of the flower you like"</i>	Otto suggested to himself to run his self over with the car maybe he can die.
7.	(time: 28:34)	Sonya : <i>"Oh, here! <u>Why don't you join me?</u>" "I'm sonya"</i> Otto young : <i>"I'm Otto"</i>	Sonya suggested to Otto for sit beside her in the train.
8.	(time: 35:01)	Otto : <i>"<u>Maybe Reuben should have thought of that when he organised his coup</u>"</i> Anita : <i>"Oh, that was a long time ago"</i>	Otto suggested to Reuben to think again before he organized his coup.
9.	(time: 37:03)	Otto : <i>"I loaned you my garden hose last August. <u>If you give it back to me, I will bleed your radiators for you</u>"</i>	Otto suggested to Anita for give his hose and he will help her.
10.	(time: 43:06)	Otto young : <i>"No, I wanted to pay you back for the train ticket."</i> Sonya : <i>"<u>Wouldn't it be nicer if you invited me to dinner?</u>"</i>	Sonya suggested to Otto for invited her to dinner together.
11.	(time: 44:41)	Sonya : <i>"<u>Why didn't you get an entree?</u>"</i> Otto young : <i>"I ate at home"</i>	Sonya suggested to Otto for order some food.
12.	(time: 46:09)	Marisol : <i>"Tommy fell off the ladder, and the ambulance just took him away"</i> Otto : <i>"Well, <u>you can drive</u> yourself in that imported toaster you call a car"</i>	Otto suggested to Marisol for take her own car.

13.	(time: 46:41)	Marisol : <u>"So, are you gonna drive me to the hospital, or are you gonna make me take a bus?"</u> Otto : <u>"I will drive you to the hospital"</u>	Marisol suggested to Otto for two choices to help her or not.
14.	(time: 52:20)	Otto : <u>"Why can't you?"</u> Marisol : <u>"Because I'm pregnant" "I cannot handle the cat"</u>	Otto suggested to Marisol for take care of the cat.
15.	(time: 58:45)	Marisol : <u>"I have a very good idea. You can be my driver's instructor."</u> Otto : <u>"No, no, no, no! I don't have time for that"</u>	Marisol suggested to Otto for teach her and being her driver instructor.
16.	(time: 01:17:23)	Luna : <u>"You did a good job tonight, otto. You should pat yourself on the back!"</u>	Luna suggested to Otto for put the pat on his back.
17.	(time: 01:21:17)	Marisol : <u>"I was thinking that, I can help you clean out your house and clean out the front hall in your home, and help you pack the coats and shoes you have there of sonya's"</u> Otto : <u>"That's not needed"</u>	Marisol suggested for help Otto to clean his house and take care of him.
18.	(time: 01:23:08)	Marisol : <u>"Otto what's going on? Are you okay? Do you feel okay?"</u> Otto : <u>"you wanna help me, close the gate."</u>	Otto suggested to Marisol if she want to help him please do something such as close the gate.
19.	(time: 01:33:43)	Malcolm : <u>Don't you at least want some coffee first?"</u> Otto : <u>"Yes"</u>	Malcolm suggested to Otto for try some coffe before he works.
20.	(time: 01:34:50)	Jimmy : <u>"Hey otto, if you want to slow down, we can cause my beats are up"</u>	Jimmy suggested to Otto for slow down his path.
21.	(time: 01:48:57)	Otto : <u>"Uh, should I put this thing back in him?"</u>	Otto suggested he put the thing back of marisol son or not.
22.	(time: 01:52:47)	Otto : <u>"Wanna go to a ride?"</u>	Otto suggested to Marisol for ride his new car together.

Based on the data above, the reseacher found there were 22 directive speech act as requesting in *A Man Called Otto* Movie. Suggesting is the opinion about what the addressee should or should not to do from the speaker. The examples that researcher found of suggesting in this movie such as: *"should I put this thing back in him?"*, and *"You should pat yourself on the back!"* etc.

. These four types were ordering, requesting, commanding and suggesting. As shown in the tables of data the types of directive speech acts realized in *A Man Called Otto* movie, there were 102 utterances of types of directive speech acts. The commanding type serves the

dominant frequency of all four types of directive speech acts. There were 30 (utterances) consist of commanding types. The second position was requesting type. There were 28 (utterances). The third position was suggesting type. There were 22 (utterances). The last of the type of directive speech acts was ordering with 21 (utterances).

In analyzing data, the reseacher made tables and abbreviation distinguish each utterances of directive. The utterance of commands used “Com” abbreviation. The utterance of order used “Ord” abbreviation. While, the utterance of request used “Req” abbreviation and the last one was utterance of suggestion. It was used “Sgs” abbreviation. There were some examples of directive speech acts types in *A Man Called Otto* movie as follow:

Commanding was the highest type of directive speech acts that that used by the chacacters in *A Man Called Otto* Movie. According to Yule (1996) command was to direct a person or people with the right to be obeyed, to do something what speaker wants. The people used commanding utterances for ask others to do something or do what the speaker wants. It was usually ends with an exclamation mark (!) and can be a prohibition. There were some examples of commanding directive speech act in *A Man Called Otto* Movie as bellow:

Otto : “*All of you get out! Go! Go! Take your ladder and go. Get out here. All of you !*”
Marisol : “*Okay*”
Tommy : “*Thank you*”

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The conversation were said Otto, Marisol and Tommy. The setting of the context was in Otto’s gerage. The context of situation was occured when Tommy and Marisol borrow the ledder to Otto. And the ledder position in the gerage. Otto, Marisol and Tommy came out to gerage. Otto was carraying the ledder. The, Tommy has moved from the others, notice a portable metal ramp just inside the gerage. Otto said go to them. Because Otto did not like if people touched Sonya’s things. The directive speech acts command type can be identified through the sentence “*All of you get out! Go! Go! Take your ladder and go. Get out here. All of you !*” The utterance indicated the type of command directive speech acts.

And the other example from commanding type were showed in bellow:

Marisol : “*Otto, Otto*” “*Call an ambulance!*”

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The participants in these situation were Otto, Marisol, Anita, Tommy, Jimmy and Journalist. The setting of the context was in the street in front of their house. Otto slips past them, trying to avoid notice.as he reaches the street, he slows then staggers. He strains to set the cat gently,

then collapses sprawling into the pavement. Marisol see him first and rushes to his side. Marisol asks for them to help Otto for call an ambulance. The directive speech acts command type can be identified through the sentence "*Call an ambulance!*" The utterance indicated the type of command directive speech acts.

The second type was requesting. Requesting was the second dominant type of directive speech acts that was analyzed in *A Man Called Otto* movie. The result above showed that request has 28 utterances. As the expression of the speaker wants, request usually used in polite ways. In in *A Man Called Otto* Movie, there are some example that the researcher found the expression of request. The example utterances for requesting as follow:

Otto : "*what are you doing?*"

Marisol : "*I'm looking for you*"

Otto : "*Well you found me*"

Marisol : "*Can you please take me to the hospital please?*"

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The participants in these situation were Otto and Marisol. The setting of the context was in Otto's garage. Marisol looking for Otto because she need his help. There was an accident from Tommy or Marisol husband. Tommy was fell from the ladder and also have gone to hospital by an ambulance. Marisol wants Otto to take her to the hospital with her children. The directive speech acts requesting type can be identified through the sentence "*Can you please take me to the hospital? Please*" The utterance indicated the type of requesting directive speech acts. It was related by Yule (1996) The function of request was to ask people to do something what speaker wants in polite ways.

Suggestion was the third position as type of directive speech acts that used in *A Man Called Otto* movie. The researcher found 22 utterances. Suggestion was the opinion about what the addressee should or should not do from the speaker. There are many examples of the expressions of suggestion found in the *A Man Called Otto* movie such as in utterances below:

Otto : "*This about the fact, that I got 5 feet of rope because I want 5 feet of rope. And I could not have to pay for 6 feet of rope if I don't want 6 feet*"

Assistant manager : "*did you want another foot of rope?*"

The context of the situation consists of setting, topic, addressor, and addressee. The participants in these situation were Otto and assistant manager in a Busy Beaver Hardware Store. The setting of the context was Busy Beaver Hardware Store. Otto was complained about price of rope. He just take 5 foot rope but he should pay for 6 rope. Then, the assistant manager suggest to take another rope or new rope. The directive speech acts suggesting type can be

identified through the sentence *“did you want another foot of rope?”* The utterance indicated the type of suggesting directive speech act.

Other example from suggesting were in following:

Marisol : *“Tommy fell off the ladder, and the ambulance just took him away”*

Otto : *“well, you can drive yourself in that imported toaster you call a car”*

The participants in these situation were Otto and Marisol. The setting of the context was in Otto’s garage. Marisol looking for Otto because she need his help. There was an accident from Tommy or Marisol husband. Tommy was fell from the ladder and also have gone to hospital by an ambulance. Marisol wants Otto to take her to the hospital with her childrend. So Otto suggest for Marisol can drive yourself in that imported toaster his call a car. Yule (1996) said that the function of suggestion was to give his or her opinion to the hearer on how thatorders should be having acts. The directive speech acts suggesting type can be identified through the sentence *“you can drive yourself in that imported toaster you call a car”* The utterance indicated the type of suggesting directive speech act.

The last position of directive speech act in this research was ordering.the researcher found 21 utterances of directive speech act as ordering in the *A Man Called Otto* Movie. In order, before do what the speaker want, the listener will check the order of the speaker. There were so many example for ordering in *A Man Called Otto* movie. One of the example from utterances in the movie:

Otto : *“what is it?”*

Marisol : *“be careful with the salsa, please” It’s um pollo con mole. It’s really good. It’s maxican dish”*

The participants in these situation were Otto and Marisol. The setting of the context was in Otto’s house. Marisol come to his house just for say thanks because of Otto help to parking her box car. Marisol bring a origin food from her city and give to Otto. She say be carefull to the salsa please, the salsa is really good food from mexican. The directive speech acts ordering type can be identified through the sentence *“be careful”* The utterance indicated the type of ordering directive speech act.

4. CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Firstly, was commanding type of directive speech act as the most dominant with 30 utterances in this research. Command was used to direct people or person to do something or do what the speaker wants. Secondly was requesting as the second position for the most used

by all the characters in *A Man Called Otto* movie with 28 utterances. Requesting was the expression of the speaker wants, request usually used in polite ways. Thirdly was suggesting with 22 utterances the researcher found in this research. Suggestion was the opinion about what the addressee should or should not do from the speaker. And the last one was ordering. Ordering was type of directive speech act in this reseach with 21 utterances. In order, before do what the speaker wants, the listener will check the order of the speaker. The reseacher would like to give some suggestion considering the conclusion above for the teachers or lecturers, the students and the next researcher.

For the Teachers or Lecturers

A Man Called Otto movie is one of the educated films that researcher suggested for lecturers to use in the teaching-learning process, especially in the directive speech acts. In the future, the researcher hopes the teachers or lecturers convey the material of directive speech acts not only through the film but with other engaging media. So, students can be inspired and motivated to learn.

For the Students

In studying directive speech acts, the researcher hopes that the students can understand the material. Furthermore, the researcher suggests students enrich their knowledge about directive speech acts from other references. In daily conversation, the students can apply directive speech acts. It is useful in communication and maintaining relationships with others.

For the Next Researcher

The researcher hopes that this researcher can be useful as a reference to the next researchers who want to research directive speech acts. Then, this research is expected to give information about the types of directive speech acts. So, the next reseacher can get supporting materials about directive speech acts from this research.

REFERENCES

- Abdurrahman, A. (2019). *Sosiolinguistik: Teori, peran, dan fungsinya terhadap kajian bahasa sastra*. Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya, UIN Malang.
- Aitchison, J. (2003). *Teach yourself: Linguistics*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Allot, N. (2010). *Key terms in pragmatics*. Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Amin, N., Darwis, A. S., & M., T. (2017). Pragmatics analysis: Arabic directive imperative speech acts used in Al-Quran. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 6(1), 952-955. <https://doi.org/10.21275/ART20164093>

- Ardita, D. (2017). Analysis of speech acts in political speeches. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*, 2(2), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.344518>
- Ari, I., Wonata, M., Natsir, M., & Ariani, S. (2018). Illocutionary act of Miranda Priestly character in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie. *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, 2(4).
- Cummings, L. (2007). *Pragmatik*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Dewi, N. R. (2021). An analysis of speech acts used by Coronavirus advertisement in Indonesian Ministry of Health. Vol. 1, Issue 1.
- Djardjowidjojo, S. (2023). *Psikolinguistik: Pengantar pemahaman bahasa manusia* (3rd ed.). Yayasan OBOR Indonesia.
- Fala, A., & Kumala, I. (2018). An analysis of speech acts in *The Croods* movie. *J. Edu. Sci Kumala/AJES*, 2018(1). <http://www.ejurnal.undana.ac.id/AJES>
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (4th ed.). Routledge.
- Hornsby, D. (2014). *Linguistics: A complete introduction*. An Hachette UK Company.
- Isaac, S., & Michael, W. B. (1985). *Handbook in research and evaluating*. Edit Publisher.
- Janet, W., & Nick, W. (2017). *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (5th ed.). Learning about Language. Routledge.
- Kissine, M. (2013). *From utterances to speech acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kreidler, W. (1998). *Introducing English semantics*. Taylor & Francis. <http://www.myilibrary.com?id=33324>
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, J. L. (1993). *Pragmatics: An introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mufiah, N. S., Yazid, M., & Rahman, N. (2018). Speech acts analysis of Donald Trump's speech. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 3(2).
- Nirmala, D. (2020). Perlocutionary act of euphemism in Indonesian presidential election debate 2019. *Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics*, 5(1). www.indonesian-efl-journal.org
- Novianti, F., Ratna, R., & Maliyani, D. (2018). An analysis of speech acts in advertising of child milk on television.
- Nur, M., Mughofar, K., Suwandi, S., & Subiantoro, S. (2019). The portrait of directive speech acts in family development sessions. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)*. www.ajhssr.com
- Putri, I. A. P. A. D. P., & Ramendra, D. P. (2019). An analysis of speech acts used in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* movie. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 3(2).

- Rahayu, N. N., & Parmawati, A. (2020). The analysis of language style and the illocutionary act found in teen-lit novel *The Perfect Husband* written by Indah Riyana. 3(3).
- Rahi, S. (2017). Research design and methods: A systematic review of research paradigms, sampling issues and instruments development. *International Journal of Economics & Management Sciences*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.4172/2162-6359.1000403>
- Ramadhani, R., Indrayani, L. M., & Soemantri, Y. S. (2019). Assertive illocutionary act adapted in Donald Trump's political speech: A pragmatic study. *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 2(4), 493-498. <http://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/jish>
- Revita, I. (2020). Perlocutionary act of the verbal violence against women in Indonesia. *Gramatika*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.22202/jg.2020.v6i1.3937>
- Rosella, L. F., & Helmie, J. (2019). Nomer 01 Maret. Print. *Jurnal JOEPALLT*, 7. <https://jurnal.unsur.ac.id/jeopalltonline>
- Rowe, B. M., & Levine, M. (2018). *A concise introduction to linguistics* (5th ed.). New York: Pearson Education.
- Setiani, A., Utami, D. P., & Siliwangi, I. (2018). An analysis of illocutionary act in *HOW TO TRAIN YOUR DRAGON 2* movie.
- Sihombing, P. S. R., Silalahi, D. E., Saragih, D. I., & Herman, H. (2021). An analysis of illocutionary act in *Incredible 2* movie. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4(2), 1772-1783. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i2.1850>
- Situmorang, F. E., & Handayani, N. D. (2020). Illocutionary act in *Anger Management* movie. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics, and Literature*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v8i1.1424>
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. ALFABETA.
- Widya, R. B. (2021). An analysis of directive speech act in 3 years old children in daily conversation with their mom. *Eduvest: Journal of Educational and Social Science*, 1(1). <http://eduvest.greenvest.co.id/indekx.php/edy>
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.