
An Analysis of Directive Function Found In “Enola Holmes” The Movie

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Abstract

The aims of this research are to describe the types of directive illocutionary acts function in “Enola Holmes” the movie and to find out the type of directive illocutionary acts function which is mostly used by the characters in this movie. This is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used observation methods in collecting the data. There were some steps in collecting the data: read the novel several times to understand the plot and examined the dialogue to distinguish the types of directive illocutionary act function that found in the utterance between the characters in the movie. The researcher applied Searle (1979) to analyze the data. The result of the research shows that there are 44 utterances containing directive illocutionary act function. The data were classified into four; ordering (16), forbidding (4), requesting (15), and suggesting (9). Of the total 44 directive illocutionary act function, ordering are the most used types of directives illocutionary act function because the character mostly expressed their utterances by ordering.

Keywords: Speech Act; Directive Illocutionary Acts; Enola Holmes

INTRODUCTION

Communication plays an important role in the daily life of people stated by (Fita Nur Rahayu, 2018). People use language to exchange information and also to express their ideas. There are many ways of communication. Sometimes the conversation could not be successful because of a misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. Thus, people do not just say something, but at the same time, they take action via their words. Those expressions are called a speech act. (Mey, 2001, p. 93) stated, “The act is the basic unit of communication”. It is the act of saying or doing something that is concerned with meaning, use and action. (Austin, 1962) classified speech act into three types. They are a locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

This research focused on analyzing one of the illocutionary acts. (Searle, 1969) classified types of illocutionary act into five, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Directive acts were analyzed during this study to get the speaker's intention among utterances. The context of the situation is additionally required to explain the context of an illocutionary act produced by the speaker. In performing an illocutionary act the speaker ought to utter one thing with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. With studying illocutionary acts, it will help readers to know more in an understanding utterance in a certain situation, for example, is a movie. There are characters in a movie that always presents a story that makes the audience interested to watch it, as well as in *Enola Holmes*.

Enola Holmes the movie is about Sherlock Holmes' little sister who finds out that her beloved mother has mysteriously disappeared without telling her. While traveling to London for further answers, Enola not only must locate her missing mother, but she must work to uncover the mystery that involves the runaway of a wealthy family. Little does Enola know that her older brothers-Sherlock and Mycroft are hot on her tail and have intentions to send her back to school.

The aims of this research were to analyze and determine the dominant directive illocutionary act function in "*Enola Holmes*" The Movie (2020). This kind of research hopefully, will enrich the information of the reader regarding the field of pragmatics, especially about the use of directive illocutionary act and context underlying illocutionary act in the utterance of the main characters.

There are many studies about pragmatics. The researchers take only some of the previous study. The first research is entitled "The Analysis of Directive Function in the Kelley Armstrong's Novel *The Awakening*" by Syamsinar (2013). The research focused on analyzing the directive function that found in *The Awakening* novel. This research applied qualitative descriptive method and using theory from Ervin-Tripp (1976). There are 30 imperatives, 5 embedded imperatives, 4 question directives, 4 statements of need, and 4 hints. The researcher found that most of characters in the novel who used imperative type of directive is a person that has same rank age with the hearer.

The second research entitled "Directive Language Functions In "*Before I Fall*" Movie Script" by Loi (2023). The purpose of this study was to examine the different kinds of directive language function in the script of the movie *Before I Fall* and explain what they mean. This study used a qualitative method with a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher found three types of directive languages function, they are 25 commands, 19 requests, and 11 suggestions. The dominant type of the directive function is commands.

METHOD

The data of this research was taken from the dialogue in the *Enola Holmes* the movie script directed by Harry Bradbeer and released in 2020. This research used observation non-participatory methods to collect the data. First, the researcher downloaded the movie script and observed the movie by watching it several times to understand the plot. Then, the movie scripts were examined to classify the selected data into the function of directive illocutionary act found in the utterance between the characters in the movie. The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method to explain each of the function of directive illocutionary acts found in the movie based on the theory by Searle (1979).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the result analysis, there are 44 utterances of directive illocutionary acts. Each of the utterances is divided into a function of directive illocutionary acts. There are (16) utterances of ordering, (4) utterances of forbidding, (15) utterances of requesting, and (9)

utterances of suggesting. Ordering are the most used utterances by the main character in *Enola Holmes* the movie. The speaker used it to give a task to the hearer. Inviting is not found in *Enola Holmes*'s movie because the speaker needs to make an attempt to get the hearer involved in a certain event. Therefore, there is no declaration in this research. The researchers determine the function and mostly use of the directive illocutionary act that was used in *Enola Holmes* the movie. The findings of the research were finally reported by the researcher.

Table 1
Function of Directive Illocutionary Acts of Utterances Used in the "*Enola Holmes*" The Movie

NO	Function of Directive Illocutionary Acts	Total Amount
1	Ordering	16
2	Forbidding	4
3	Requesting	15
4	Suggesting	9
Total Number of Data		44

In this part, the functions of directive illocutionary acts in *Enola Holmes* the movie were discussed more comprehensively with the theory of Searle (1979). The example functions of directive illocutionary acts that occurred in the movie were provided to give a more in-depth explanation of the phenomena. In explaining the data, only several functions of the data for each section were listed in this part. The analysis of the data is clearly described below.

1. Ordering

Ordering is a function of directive, where there is a task given from the speaker to the hearer (Searle, 1979, p. 13). The ordering function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Eudoria : *On your mark*. Get set, Go!

Enola : (run)

The utterance "*On your mark*" is an ordering function. It is because the speaker is ordering the hearer to be on her mark. This conversation happened when Enola was still young. Eudoria is the addresser and Enola is the addressee. Eudoria is Enola's mom. At that time, they were playing together in the garden. They were chasing a thing. Before, they were hiding a thing in their garden, then after that, they needed to find each other's things, and the one that has more is the winner. To start the play, Eudoria then started to count and tell Enola to be on her mark and started playing. From this context, Eudoria's utterance is categorized into an ordering function. The speaker wants the hearer to complete the task that the hearer gives. Eudoria wants Enola to be on her mark.

Data 2

Miss Harrison : *Stand tall, girl*.

Enola : (grunts)

The utterance "*Stand tall, girl*" is an ordering function. It is because the speaker used this utterance to make an attempt to the hearer to do something. This conversation happened at Enola's home. Miss Harrison is the addresser and Enola is the addressee. Miss Harrison was

measuring Enola's clothes for school. Her brother Mycroft was trying to make Enola continue to go to school. However, Enola does not want to go there. She just wants to find her mother. From this context, Miss Harrison's utterance is categorized into ordering function. The speaker wants the hearer to do something, that is to follow their order. Miss Harrison wants Enola to stand tall, thus she can measure her clothes perfectly.

Data 3

Eudoria : *Paint your own picture, Enola.*

Don't be thrown off course by other people. Especially men.

The data "*Paint your own picture, Enola*" is categorized into ordering function. It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do something. This conversation happened when Enola was remembering what her mom taught her. Eudoria is the addresser and Enola is the addressee. This happened when Enola was trying to get out of the train and not get involved with Tewkesbury. She heard Tewkesbury crying for help, but she tried not to get close with him and remember what her mom had said to her before. From this context, Eudoria's utterance is categorized into an ordering function. The speaker makes an attempt to get the hearer to do something. Eudoria was telling Enola to try to paint her own picture. Do the things that Enola needs to do. No need to hear anyone else, especially men.

Data 4

Miss Harrison : *Stop there.* Who are you?

Have you permission to be in this school?

Tewkesbury : Um...

I was just delivering a package, miss.

The data of the utterance "*Stop there*" is an ordering function. It is because the speaker is ordering the hearer to stop their way. This conversation happened when Miss Harrison saw Tewkesbury in her school. Miss Harrison is the addresser and Tewkesbury is the addressee. Tewkesbury was trying to fool Miss Harrison saying that he needed to deliver a package for her. Inside of the package was Enola who was trying to hide from Miss Harrison. Thus, she can go out of the school. It was Tewkesbury's idea to help Enola to get out of the school, because he knows that he needs to help Enola to find her mother. From this context, Miss Harrison's utterance is categorized into an ordering function. The speaker wants the hearer to complete the task that the hearer gives. Miss Harrison wants Tewkesbury to stop what he is doing.

2. Forbidding

Forbidding is when the speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from carrying out an action in which the speaker puts emphasis on his or her utterance (Searle, 1979, p. 14). The forbidding function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 5

Sherlock : Of course not.

I don't want anyone knowing our business any more than you do.

Mycroft : Oh, don't worry, little brother.

It is shown that the utterance "*I don't want anyone knowing our business any more than you do.*" is belong to forbidding function. It is because the speaker makes an attempt to forbid the hearer from doing some action. This conversation happened in their living room. The place where they can read a book and enjoy their afternoon tea. Sherlock is the addresser and Mycroft is the addressee. Sherlock and Mycroft were talking about Enola and their mom, Eudoria. Mycroft was telling Sherlock that he will be responsible for finding Enola, and Sherlock needs to find their mother. Sherlock does not want anyone to know more of their problem. It is

supposed to be just them knowing that. From this context, Sherlock's utterance is categorized into forbidding function. The speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from doing an action. Sherlock does not want anyone to know more about his business, more than Mycroft does.

Data 6

Enola : *Don't look at me like that!*

Tewkesbury : I'm sorry.

The utterance "*Don't look at me like that!*" is a forbidding function. It is because the speaker makes an attempt to forbid the hearer from doing some action. This conversation happened in the room where Enola stays to hide from her brothers. Enola is the addresser and Tewkesbury is the addressee. Enola and Tewkesbury were talking about the old newspaper that Enola gathered to find a clue from her mother. Tewkesbury was feeling sad knowing that Enola was trying hard to find her mother and finding the clue by herself. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into forbidding function. The speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from doing an action. Enola forbade Tewkesbury to feel sad for her. She does not want anyone to pity her.

3. Requesting

Requesting has a purpose to get the hearer to do something in circumstances that the speaker believes the hearer will be able to perform the action (Searle, 1979, p. 14). The requesting function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 7

Enola : No! *Please don't do this to me*

Let me remain happy. I am happy here.

The data of the utterance "*Please don't do this to me.*" is categorized into requesting function. It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do something, that is to stop doing something at her. This conversation happened at the living room. Enola is the addresser and Mycroft is the addressee. Mycroft was trying to make Enola continue her school. But she does not want it. Enola just wants to find her mother. She wants the help from her brothers, not making her do what her brother wants. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into a requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to stop doing something at the speaker. Enola just wants to continue her life in her mother's house, not in the school that her brother wants her to attend.

Data 8

Enola : I don't want mystery, Sherlock.

I want my mother back here and my life as it was.

The data "*I want my mother back here and my life as it was.*" is categorized into requesting function. It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do something that the speaker believes that the hearer will perform the action. This conversation happened in the garden, where there's a tree that Enola always used to find silence. Enola is the addresser and Sherlock is the addressee. This happens when Sherlock saw Enola was sitting in the tree while drawing something. Sherlock talks about Enola when she was a kid. He also talked about their father and why Enola needs to follow Mycroft, because he was the one that had to take care of Enola. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into a requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to stop tell that she needs to continue her school. She just wants to find her mother and enjoy how her life was before.

Data 9

Enola : *Please, get out of this carriage!*

Tewkesbury : I can't. I'm hiding

The utterance "*Please, get out of this carriage!*" is requesting function. It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do something that the speaker believes that the hearer will perform the action. This conversation happened inside the train. Enola is the addresser and Tewkesbury is the addressee. This happens when Enola sees how Tewkesbury gets out from the bag that he stays in. Enola is afraid that Tewkesbury is a bad man and tries to protect herself by saying that he needs to get out of the carriage. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into a requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to get out of the carriage that they are staying in the train. She needs to make sure that the man does not do anything stupid, thus she will not be involved in the training.

Data 10

Tewkesbury : *If you can get a fire started, i can make us a feast.*

Enola : Fine.

It is shown that the utterance "*If you can get a fire started, i can make us a feast.*" is categorized into requesting function, It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do something, that is to make a fire. This conversation happened at the forest where Enola and Tewkesbury were running away from Tewkesbury's bodyguard. Tewkesbury is the addresser and Enola is the addressee. After they find a place to stay for a night inside the forest, they try to think what they need to do to have food. Thus, Tewkesbury asked Enola to make a fire, so they could work together to make a food to eat and a place to stay. From this context, Tewkesbury's utterance is categorized into a requesting function. The speaker wants the hearer to help the speaker. Tewkesbury were thinking how to get a fire since they were stuck inside the forest. Thus, he asked Enola to make a fire so they could enjoy their holiday feast.

4. Suggesting

Suggesting is when the speaker's attempt in provide or give an alternate option for the hearer in carrying out an action (Searle, 1979, p. 15). The suggesting function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 11

Enola : *If we time it correctly, we can leave him stranded.*

Tewkesbury : Time what correctly

(Enola screams)

The data "*If we time it correctly, we can leave him stranded.*" is categorized into suggesting function. It is because the speaker's suggesting something for the hearer. This conversation happened in the train where Tewkesbury was being chased by his bodyguard. Enola is the addresser and Tewkesbury is the addressee. It was on the train when Enola was trying to get away from her brothers. She was on her way to London to find her mother, when she met Tewkesbury in the carriage. Enola was trying to help Tewkesbury to run away and tried to make his bodyguard lose the fight. She tried to think of another way, thus they could win the fight. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into suggesting function. The speaker is suggesting an option for the hearer. Enola suggests that they can leave his bodyguard stranded if they time it correctly that they need to jump off the train.

Data 12

Enola : I've been thinking. *You need to disguise yourself a little.* How do you feel about your hair?

Tewkesbury : I've never cared for it.

The utterance "*You need to disguise yourself a little.*" is suggesting function. It is because the speaker's suggesting something for the hearer. This conversation happened in the

forest where Enola and Tewkesbury were hiding from Tewkesbury's bodyguard. Enola is the addresser and Tewkesbury is the addressee. Enola and Tewkesbury were talking about why Tewkesbury wanted to run away from his family. From this context, Enola's utterance is categorized into suggesting function. The speaker is suggesting an option for the hearer. Enola suggests that Tewkesbury needs to disguise himself more, thus they can find him. Tewkesbury needs to change a little bit of his appearance.

Data 13

Tewkesbury : Where's your destination? I'm going to..

Enola : London

Tewkesbury : Well, then, *shall we, um, stick together?* If you like.

Enola : No. We'll get to London and go our separate ways.

It is shown that he utterance "*Shall we, um stick together?*" is categorized into suggesting function. It is because the speaker's suggesting something for the hearer. This conversation happened in the forest where Enola and Tewkesbury were hiding. Tewkesbury is the addresser and Enola is the addressee. Enola and Tewkesbury are already done talking about how they lived before. When they are already far away from the bodyguard, they can finally go freely. From this context, Tewkesbury's utterance is categorized into suggesting function. The speaker is suggesting an option for the hearer. Tewkesbury was suggesting to Enola that they can go together because they go to the same destination. However, Enola does not want it. Because she cannot go anywhere to find the clue from her mother. If they go together, Enola needs to think about Tewkesbury also.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in Enola Holmes the movie by Harry Bradbeer, the researcher found four types of directive illocutionary acts function. Those are; ordering with 16 data, forbidding with 4 data, requesting with 15, and suggesting with 9 data. The data was found every time the characters doing an act. Based on the above description, the researcher concludes that ordering is mostly used by the characters in this movie. The characters mainly used the ordering function, because the speaker wanted the hearer to complete the task that was given by the speaker. Mostly the speaker that using ordering function more are the main character, Enola Holmes and Tewkesbury. This explains how the main character's several illocutionary acts helping the audience better grasp on their circumstances and feelings as they interact with other characters in the film. Their words help in making the movie come to life for viewers.

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