

## A Command as the Implementation of Exercitives Illocutionary Acts in the Movie “Abominable” Directed By Jill Culton

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### Abstract

This study entitled *A Command as the Implementation of Exercitives Illocutionary Acts in the Movie “Abominable” Directed By Jill Culton* is aimed at finding out one type of exercitives illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the movie; command. It is also analyzed about the effects of the utterances of exercitives illocutionary act based on the context of the situation. The data of this study were taken from an American computer-animated adventure movie entitled *Abominable* directed by Jill Culton. The data were collected by documentation method through note taking technique, used a qualitative method to analyze the data, and the word-based-form method was used to present data analysis. The theory speech acts proposed by Austin (1962) was used to identify one of the types of exercitive illocutionary acts; command. While, the theory about the ethnography of communication proposed by Hymes (1972) was used to analyze the intended meaning and the perlocutionary acts of the utterances. The results of this study shows that there are 10 utterances categorised as a command which uttered by the characters in the *Abominable* movie. Meanwhile, the intended meaning and the effect of the utterances can be seen through eight elements of the ethnography of communication, such as setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. These elements of the situation support grasping the real meanings of the characters’ desire to have the hearer take kinds of action.

**Keywords**— *command, exercitives illocutionary acts, context of situation, perlocutionary acts*

### Abstrak

Studi *A Command as the Implementation of Exercitives Illocutionary Acts in the Movie “Abominable” Directed By Jill Culton* bertujuan untuk menemukan ujaran perintah yang merupakan bagian dari tindak ilokusi *exercitives*. Studi ini juga menganalisis mengenai akibat dari ujaran perintah yang merupakan bagian dari tindak ilokusi *exercitives* berdasarkan konteks situasi. Data studi ini diambil dari sebuah film animasi petualangan dari Amerika yang berjudul *Abominable* disutradarai oleh Jill Culton. Data diambil dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi melalui teknik *note taking*, menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data, dan menggunakan metode word based form untuk menyajikan hasil analisis data. Teori tindak tutur dari Austin (1962) digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi salah satu jenis dari tindak ilokusi *exercitives*, yaitu perintah. Sementara itu, teori tentang etnografi komunikasi dikemukakan oleh Hymes (1972) digunakan untuk menganalisis makna yang dimaksudkan dari ujaran dan tindak perlokusi dari ujaran. Hasil dari studi ini menjelaskan bahwa terdapat 10 ujaran yang dikategorikan sebagai ujaran perintah yang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film *Abominable*. Sementara itu, makna yang dimaksudkan dan akibat dari ujaran dapat dilihat melalui 8 elemen dari etnografi komunikasi, seperti *setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, dan genre*. Elemen-elemen dari etnografi komunikasi ini mendukung untuk mendapatkan maksud sebenarnya dari tujuan tokoh untuk membuat lawan bicara melakukan suatu aksi.

**Kata kunci**—*perintah, tindak ilokusi exercitives, etnografi komunikasi, tindak perlokusi*

## INTRODUCTION

The art of human utterance is the meaning behind it. An utterance could have dozens of meanings based on the situation. This phenomenon is mostly found in the communication of human daily life which has a sense of linguistic indicator that is worth to be analyzed deeper. When

humans utter their thoughts, the expressions may have functions, such as to state, to predict, to express feelings, to direct, or only a small talk. Not only in human daily life, as the development of knowledge and technology, we could expand our knowledge regarding human utterance through movies, TV shows, interviews, speech, and many others. One of the utterances cited in the movie used in this article as an example. In the movie there is a zoologist named Dr. Zara and she says something to her guards, “*Moving slowly. No sudden movement.*” This utterance has a meaning that is to command all the guards to move slower. By this fact, the opportunity to widen our thoughts, understanding, and research on human utterances is widely open. Academically, there are linguists who already found theories regarding the analysis of human utterance that is called speech acts.

Speech acts is a term that firstly introduced in the book *How to do Things with Word* by J.L. Austin in 1962. It is defined as utterances that have dynamic function and meaning, not only to describe something, however it could be declaring, apologizing, promising, complementing, *et cetera*. Austin (1962, p.108) classified speech acts into three categories. First, locutionary acts (literal meaning of the utterance). Second, illocutionary acts (utterances cause actions), and perlocutionary acts (effect of illocutionary acts). Regarding the illocutionary acts, it is classified by Austin (1962, p.250) into five types. They are verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. John Searle, one of Austin's students, had a concern in developing the classification of speech acts by Austin. Searle also independently classified speech acts into three categories, they are utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. In Searle's book, *Expression and Meaning* (1979), illocutionary acts are also classified into five types with different terms, such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

This study focused on illocutionary acts, especially in exercitives utterance. The topic was selected after taking into consideration that even though this theory is the oldest in the term of speech acts theories by experts, it is still relevant to be a tool in analyzing the present object of a research. The study also aimed to show one type of the exercitives illocutionary acts used in a movie. Exercitives speech acts frequently occur in human daily life, in communication involving the community or society, and in language development, particularly in movies. They play a crucial role in interpersonal interactions. The movie also has a reference to it. When a character in a movie tells another character to do something, the character is involved in a speech act known as an exercitive.

The movie *Abominable* is one illustration of the use of exercitives illocutionary acts. DreamWorks Animation and Pearl Studio released this movie in 2019. It is one of American computer-animated adventure movies. Due to the type of the movie is animation, hence voice over used in uttering each characters' expression. The movie centers on three teens who find a yeti in Shanghai and assist him find his family in the Himalayas. Along the way, they must evade a wealthy man and a zoologist who are determined to capture the yeti. The film's theme, which emphasizes the value of friendship and family, is both current and pertinent. *Abominable* is a movie that will be fascinating to audiences of all ages, and it is sure to become a classic.

Some studies have been found by the researcher cohesive to this study. Hence, for the research authenticity, some literature has been reviewed as references and comparisons to the present study. The recent edited volume, *New Work on Speech Acts* (Fogal et al., 2018), has reignited interest in speech act theory, particularly the concept of exercitives. Mary Kate McGowan's contribution, “*On Covert Exercitives: Speech and the Social World*,” offers a valuable analysis of the often-unseen meanings embedded within exercitives. Building upon this foundation, this essay proposes a novel perspective on how speech shapes permissible actions within social contexts. Conversations themselves, beyond just pronouncements from authority figures, can establish norms for how the conversation unfolds. This seemingly simple idea has a powerful impact. It shows how everyday speech plays a crucial role in building and maintaining social hierarchies. The publication of this study serves as a springboard for a more comprehensive analysis of exercitive expressions within movie.

The second international journal is a research by Trihanto, et al (2022). Their research entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Found in Jumanji: The Next Level Movie Directed by Jake Kaschan*. This is a qualitative research that aimed to identify the types and the forms of directive illocutionary acts in the movie. Dialogues of the movie were the data used, collected by doing documentation and content analysis. Six types of directive illocutionary acts found with 70 data in the movie, such as begging (3), commanding (49), forbidding (6), order (1), requesting (5), and suggestions (6). The object and the method in analyzing the data are similar to the present study. However, the theory used in the previous study is different from the present one. The previous study used a theory by Searle. Meanwhile the present study will use a theory by Austin.

Furthermore, Pratiwi (2022) carried out a research called *Directive Illocutionary Acts in "The Greatest Showman" Movie*. This study was analyzed by a descriptive qualitative method that aimed to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts as well as the context of the situation through the dialogue of the movie characters. This research used a theory by Yule (1996) for analyzing the types of directive illocutionary acts and a theory by Halliday (1985) for analyzing the context of situation. The result showed that the dialogue in the movie only used 6 types of directive illocutionary acts from the 19 data analyzed in this study namely command, request, invite, prohibit, ask, and beg. As the differences, this study also used two theories by well-known linguists; Yule and Halliday which different with the present study.

Based on the background explained above, the writer is interested in analysing exercitives expressions that occur in the *Abominable* movie. This would be a comparison study regarding the theory used. Hence, the next researcher could widen the research into another field. Beside the linguistic matter, the writer found that this movie is worth analyzing because of the moral value of the movie itself. Through this study, hopefully the readers could specifically understand about one type of exercitives speech acts which would be revealed later on and analyze the perlocutionary acts implied after the exercitives illocutionary acts uttered in the *Abominable* movie based on the context of the situation. Therefore, the writer was interested to do an analysis on **A Command as the Implementation of Exercitives Illocutionary Acts in the Movie "Abominable" Directed By Jill Culton**.

## METHOD

A movie is the data source used in this study. It originated from Jill Culton's movie called *Abominable*, namely from the speech actions that are used in the character dialogues. The *Abominable* movie was selected as the data source due to the existence of the speech acts, specifically the exercitives illocutionary acts that are worth to be analyzed further. The form of the data source used in this study is utterances or dialogue and also the subtitle of the *Abominable* movie with durations of an hour and thirty seven minutes.

Analysis of the exercitives illocutionary acts in the *Abominable* movie analyzed by using descriptive qualitative study. "Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem," according to Creswell (2014: 32). The method for gathering the data was documentation. The writers took some significant notes regarding the utterances made by the speakers after viewing the movie and its subtitle. As previously mentioned, the focus of this research is on illocutionary acts, specifically the types of exercitives illocutionary acts. Accordingly, after making notes on the utterances that occurred, the writers will classify those into the categories of exercitives illocutionary acts, which are imposed on one type: commanding. Data reduction, data display, verification and conclusion as methods of data analysis was also employed in this study.

Regarding to present the data, descriptive qualitative method used in presenting the data found which would be presented in word-based form. The data described, interpreted, and connected in pharagraph. There were codes in order to mark the utterances that belong to commanding which are going to be analyzed. The movie's title, the utterance's sequence, and the

time it was generated were all determined by the researcher using the code A/Ut-/00.00.00. A stands for Abominable, the name of the movie that was used for this research; Ut- denotes the utterance's sequence; and 00.00.00 denotes the moment at which it was created.

Moreover, there is also an explanation on the perlocutionary acts implied after the exercitives illocutionary acts uttered based on the context of the situation. First, the data of exercitives illocutionary acts' utterances were presented by dialogue form, and the utterances were typed in italic and bold type. Hence, the readers can easily understand which utterances belong to exercitives illocutionary acts. Second, the context of the situation component in the movie was analyzed descriptively in the form of paragraphs to get a clear explanation and better understanding. Then, the last step is giving the explanation of the perlocutionary acts based on the context of the situation.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are several utterances considered as exercitives illocutionary acts which are categorized in a type of exercitives illocutionary acts used by the characters in the movie entitled *Abominable*; commanding. In this analysis, ten selected data were analyzed. The data were analyzed based on theory classification of exercitives illocutionary acts by Austin (1962) and theory of ethnography of communication by Hymes (1972).

### Command

A command is a way of using language to get someone to do something. It's a performative utterance, meaning the act of saying the command itself accomplishes something (instructing the listener). People in positions of authority are more likely to issue direct commands due to their power or hierarchical relationship with the listener. Holmes (2013:277) adds that command utterance which generally uses imperative form can be uttered in polite form using interrogative or declarative form. There is also a term called hortative, meaning instruct someone for prescribed action in a softer way. The utterance can also be identified based on the intonation, tone of voice and its context.

#### [3-1] A/Ut01/00:02:15 - 00.02.22

*A creature tried to get outside a building. It was being chased by Dr. Zara and her guards.*

Dr. Zara : Alright, ***move in slowly. No sudden movements.***

The utterance [3-1] belongs to command expression since the intention of the speaker is to order all of her guards to move slower. The utterance started with the imperative verb "Move" meaning instructing someone to perform an action (moving slowly in this case). Moreover, "No sudden movement." functions as a negative command. Even though constructed differently, it still tells someone what not to do (make sudden movements). The sentence also prioritizes actions over description and explanation. It tells someone how to move, not why. Further analysis for the context of the situation of the utterance is "***Alright, move in slowly. No sudden movement.!***", is provided as follows:

This sequence appeared at the beginning of the film and depicted the yeti fleeing from the location where it was held captive. Dr. Zara and her guards attempted to chase and capture the yeti by barring all external access and warning all guards to ready weapons to combat the yeti. When the yeti became stuck, she ordered all of her guards to move carefully and without making any moves that could shock or terrify the yeti, saying, "***Alright, move in slowly. "No sudden movement."***" As the situation shown in the movie, this scene happened at night. The chasing scene happened specifically in a building used to hold animals to be used for research. The yeti tried to get out through the building's hallway which could possibly take the yeti out of the building. The utterance said by Dr. Zara has a purpose for the guards. Dr. Zara, as the person in charge of taking care of the animals, wanted all of the guards to successfully catch the yeti. In the scene, Dr. Zara was really worried and panicked by the fact that the yeti could break out of its cage and escape. All of her

guards also panicked and directly followed every instruction given by Dr. Zara. Dr. Zara communicated verbally with a panicked expression on her face. Verbally, she said, "*Alright, move in slowly. No sudden movements.*" which used the imperative form sentence. Then, the hearer gave feedback through non-verbal by doing the instructions to catch the yeti. The speaker (Dr. Zara) used formal a way to instruct the guards by saying "*Alright*" at the beginning of the command. Moreover, even though the utterance came out as the imperative form, she said the utterance in a very calm but firm way. Hence, the guards also could feel the same as her. The genre of the utterance is giving an instruction from a leader (Dr. Zara) to the members (guards). It could be seen from the intention that the speaker required hearer to slow down their movements.

Based on the analysis above, the utterance expressed by Dr. Zara successfully made someone do an action. In other words, the perlocutionary effect could be seen on how the guards respond to the Dr. Zara's instruction; the guards began to move slowly and carefully. The sentence uses verbs (imperative and negative imperative) to give instructions on how someone should act. The focus is on getting someone to move in a specific way, making it a command expression. Therefore, The utterance "*Alright, move in slowly. No sudden movements.*" classified as exercitives illocutionary acts in the term of commanding.

**[3-2] A/Ut03/00.41.35 – 00:42:55**

- Captain : Sorry, Dr. There is no sign of them anywhere.  
 Dr. Zara : (*Approaching Mr. Burnish*) Sir, the yeti has dissappeared.  
 Mr. Burnish : It has been so long since I've been out in nature. (*Ignoring Dr. Zara*)  
 Dr. Zara : Sir, if we...  
 Mr. Burnish : Look at this tree. It's a wonderful tree. Look at the colors. I love this tree. ***You there, chop it down and put it in a bag, will you?***  
 Guard : Right away, Sir.

This scene appears in the minute 42.46 which was located in a forest; still in the mission of finding the yeti escaped. The bold and italic utterance in data 3 categorized as a command since the goal is to make the guard cut down the tree. The clause "chop it down" is the key element of the utterance. It's an imperative verb directly instructing someone to perform an action (chopping something down). Second clause with "put in a bag" further clarifies the desired action. Although not phrased as an imperative, it adds detail to the overall command. Additionally, there is also a clause to directly address the intended recipient of the command "you there". Finally, the clause "will you?" seemingly a question, this is a rhetorical question used in this context to soften the command slightly. It doesn't expect an answer, but adds a touch of politeness while still conveying the directive.

The scene showed Dr. Zara, as the leader of the yeti search, found a sign in the form of a box of soda cans spilled in a forest. Then, the guards tried to check around the forest about the sign of the yeti's existence. However, they found nothing. Dr. Zara reported the bad news to Mr. Burnish, however was being ignored because Mr. Burnish was distracted by the beautiful scenery and trees. Subsequently, he commanded his guard verbally to chop it down by saying, "***You there, chop it down and put it in a bag, will you?***" The conversation took place at one of Shanghai's forests. In the scene, Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the teams found a sign of the yeti's latest location. Here, instead of focusing on the search for the yeti, Mr. Burnish focused on natural scenery and a tree he considered unusual. The dialogue consisted of three people; Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and one of their guards. The utterance aimed to instruct Mr. Burnish's guard to chop down the tree to take home. Mr. Burnish wanted that tree which seems extraordinary for him and forgot his main goal, which was to find out the yeti escaped. In the scene, Dr. Zara was very annoyed by the fact that her boss ignored her. Mr. Burnish as the speaker looked so relieved realizing the beauty of nature. At the same time, he felt so happy for finding a beautiful tree which he desired to bring home. Swiftly, the guard did what Mr. Burnish instructed. The conversation enabled all participants to utilize a formal

language because the participants' position was different. Mr. Burnish as the chairman, Dr. Zara as the right-handed person of Mr. Burnish, and the guard as Mr. Burnish's men. The conversation's genre is instructing someone to do an action.

As seen from the context of the situation, when Mr. Burnish uttered, "***You there, chop it down and put it in a bag, will you?***", he wanted the hearer to do an action according to his desire. As the effect of the utterance, the guard started the search for the yeti escaped which means the utterance of the speaker could make the hearer to do an action. The utterance is identified as a command, a part of exercitives illocutionary acts since in essence, the entire sentence works together to tell someone what to do (chop something down and bag it) while specifying who should do it (you there). The use of the imperative verb and the overall structure of conveying an action make it a clear command expression. Thus, this utterance could be categorized as a successful exercitive illocutionary act in the form of a command.

[3-3] A/Ut04/00:43:00 – 00:43:09

Dr. Zara : Mr. Burnish!  
 Mr. Burnish : Right. What? What is it?  
 Dr. Zara : We should divide the team and cover some ground.  
 Mr. Burnish : ***Captain, let us fan out.***  
 Guard : Yes, Sir.

The utterance in bold and italic "***Captain, let us fan out.***" is the act of a command due to three reasons. First, it consists of imperative verbs with suggestions. While not a direct order, "let" is used in this case to suggest a strong course of action. It's a more polite way of giving a command, but the intent remains one of issuing an instruction. Second, it indicates action oriented. The phrase "fan out" describes a specific movement strategy. The speaker is proposing a way for the group to spread out and cover more ground. Third, the utterance directed at the leader. "Captain" indicates the speaker is addressing someone in a position of authority. This reinforces the idea of making a suggestion that should be acted upon. Even though it's phrased as a suggestion, the context makes it clear it's meant to be a directive. In a situation where the Captain is responsible for leading the group, this phrasing serves as a more collaborative way to propose a necessary action.

Mr. Burnish utilized the utterance to direct the captain to do the order to find the yeti after Dr. Zara advised him as, "***We should divide the team and cover some ground.***" The conversation occurred in a forest near the dock where Mr. Burnish and his team started to find the yeti's sign. Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the Captain were the participants of the conversation. Mr. Burnish and Dr. Zara as the addresser, meanwhile the guard as the hearer. Here, Dr. Zara also as addresser because the command came out based on the advice of Dr. Zara to Mr. Burnish before finally he commanded the captain to spread out and then divided the team to check the whole parts of the forest. In this conversation, the purpose of the utterance made by Mr. Burnish to his Captain was to give orders to start the search for the yeti by checking all corners of the forest. Here, the captain verbally and directly told all of his members to follow the instructions. Due to the type of the utterance that is imperative and it happened between a boss and a guard, the manner of Mr. Burnish was expressed seriously and with a high tone to sound like giving a real command. Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the Caption talked in a formal way because the conversation occurred between a boss (Mr. Burnish) and his team (Dr. Zara and Captain). The conversation above involves commanding someone to do a particular action. The utterance is in hortative form of utterance.

Based on the context of the situation, the utterance expressed by Mr. Burnish successfully made someone do an action. In other words, the perlocutionary effect could be seen on how the Captain respond to the Mr. Burnish's order; the team started to divide and search the yeti to the whole part of the forest. In conclusion, the combination of a suggested course of action "let us fan out", being directed at a leader "Captain", and the context implying a necessary action, classify

"*Captain, let us fan out.*" as a command expression. Therefore, The utterance "*Captain, let us fan out.*" classified as exercitive illocutionary acts in the term of commanding.

**[3-4] A/Ut06/00:44:31 – 00:44:39**

Guard : Captain, I have a footage.  
 Captain : Copy that.  
 Mr. Burnish : Those little thieves stole my yeti.  
 Dr. Zara : ***Get us there.***  
 Captain : (*Nodding.*) Keep your eyes on them.

The command which was delivered in the form of imperative expression given by Dr. Zara appeared when she, Mr. Burnish, and the Captain were in the car. The verb "get" is in the imperative mood, which is used to express commands. It instructs the listener to perform an action ("get") without posing a question or offering a suggestion. "Us" indicates the speaker is including themselves and potentially others in the command. This pronoun establishes a power dynamic where the speaker expects the listener to act on their behalf. "There" functions as a locative phrase, specifying the desired outcome of the action – arriving soon to the Yellow Mountains. From a speech act theory perspective, "Get us there." performs the illocutionary act of a directive. It aims to get the listener to perform an action (reach the destination) rather than simply conveying information ("We are here" or "That's the destination"). It is also supported by the position of Dr. Zara herself in the Mr. Burnish industry.

The scene started when the guards of Mr. Burnish's team found footage from the drones on the Yellow Mountains. After knowing the information, the Captain who was also in the car with Mr. Burnish and Dr. Zara, turned on the camera which connected to the drones. They directly knew that the creatures captured in the camera were the yeti and the friends. Finally, Dr. Zara gave a command verbally to the Captain, "***Get us there.***" This conversation involved three participants, they are Dr. Zara, Mr. Burnish, and the Captain. The key participants were Dr. Zara and the Captain. Dr. Zara as the speaker and the Captain as the hearer. After knowing the current location of the yeti, and being known by Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara gave a command to the Captain to directly head to the Yellow Mountains. The expression shown by Dr. Zara while uttering the command was firm and serious. It could be seen from the utterance. The choice of the words were very short but clear, so that the guard could understand that the command was a job that he needed to accomplish as soon as possible. The speaker (Dr. Zara) talked to the hearer (Captain) in a semi-formal way. The utterance is neither polite nor bad. This happened because their conversation were witnessed by their boss, Mr. Burnish. The utterance used to direct someone to do an action. The expression was delivered in imperative form. In this case, the speaker wanted the hearer to directly bring them to the Yellow Mountains to catch the yeti escaped.

Through the deep analysis above, we could know that the expression, "***Get us there.***" which categorized as a command was successfully because someone to did an action. It is known from the response given by the Captain by nodding and directly instruct his team to keep their eyes on the yeti and it friends. In other words, there is a perlocutionary effects of the conversation. The main function of the utterance is also to instruct due to the form of it is in imperative. In conclusion, "***Get us there.***" utilizes several linguistic features (imperative mood, pronoun, locative phrase) and adheres to pragmatic principles of directives, making it a clear example of a command expression. Finally, it could be conclude that the utterance uttered by Dr. Zara is part of exercitive illocutionary acts, as a form of commanding.

**[3-5] A/Ut06/00:45:50 – 00:45:58**

Guard 1 : Are you catching this?

- Guard 2 : Is that a giant dandelion?  
 Mr. Burnish : Giant dandelions?! ***Look, stop messing about and get my yeti!***  
 Guard : Uh, yes, Sir. Let's take 'em down.

The utterance spontaneously said by Mr. Burnish after his guard was distracted by a giant dandelion. The utterance in bold and italic in data [3-5] categorized as a command because the speaker wanted the hearer to quickly catch the yeti before it went too far. The core part of the sentence "get my yeti" directly instructs someone to retrieve the yeti. In addition, the verb "get" is used in the imperative mood, which is typically used to give commands or orders. The speaker's intention is clearly to influence the hearer's behavior and make them go get the yeti. The main point is that the utterance was delivered by the highest position man in the industry that is Mr. Burnish.

Yi, Peng, Jin, and the yeti got caught by drones controlled by Mr. Burnish's guards. They tried to escape but it seemed impossible since they were over the mountain and the speed of the drones were very fast. At that time, the yeti used its power to talk to nature to make a giant dandelion. The yeti, Yi, Peng, and Jin were holding the giant dandelion's stem. However, Jin couldn't reach Peng's hand and he left behind. The drones kept chasing the yeti, and one of the guards was shocked and said, "Is that a giant dandelion?" Here, Mr. Burnish didn't believe what his guard saw and angrily said, "Giant dandelions?! ***Look, stop messing about and get my yeti!***" The guard went back to his focus as soon as possible after Mr. Burnish commanded him. The Yellow Mountain is the location where the yeti, Yi, Peng, and Jin got caught by the drones of Mr. Burnish Team. The communication between Mr. Burnish and the guard happened through an online communication tool where Mr. Burnish was in the car, and the guard was outside the car controlling the drones. The utterance performed by Mr. Burnish has a purpose to warn the guard to stay focused in catching the yeti. In the scene, the guard got distracted by the existence of a giant dandelion. Moreover, it flew with the kids; Yi, Peng, Jin and the yeti. Mr. Burnish performed the utterance, "***Look, stop messing about and get my yeti!***" with annoyed face and a raised tone. The speaker didn't believe with what the hearer said, thus he yelled at the guard. The speaker has higher status than the hearer. Hence, Mr. Burnish has the right to command his guard. The utterance was in imperative form which means the speaker wanted hearer to do something. The use of the utterance in italic and bold in data [3-5] is to instruct someone to do an action. In this case, Mr. Burnish wanted his guard to be more focused to get the yeti and not distracted by anything.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the utterance of Mr. Burnish has the effect for the hearer, especially in the term of doing an action. The utterance conveyed a warning that delivered to be a command. Due to the guard distracted by the giant dandelion, Mr. Burnish firmly commanded him to stay focused. In this case, the intended meaning of Mr. Burnish's utterance is to command his guard to focus on his job that is to chase the yeti by drone that he controlled. After Mr. Burnish uttered, "***Look, stop messing about and get my yeti!***" the guard directly did the instruction by saying, "Uh, right, Sir." which means the utterance succeeded in influencing other people to do an action. Even though the phrase starts with "Look, stop messing about," which can be seen as requesting the listener to stop some unwanted behaviour, the overall emphasis is still on giving the command to "get my yeti." Therefore, considering the instructive nature, imperative mood, and the speaker's intention, this utterance falls under the category of a command expression.

[3-6] A/Ut08/01:12:55 – 01:13:57

- Mr. Burnish : ***Captain, hurry! Get my yeti! Get him now!***  
 Captain : (Nodding)

The utterance in bold and italic could be categorized as a command due to its purpose was to instruct someone to do an action. The sentence uses two imperative verbs, "Get" (used twice) which

directly tells someone to do something. Imperative verbs are the hallmark of commands. Words like "hurry" and "now" emphasize the speaker's desire for immediate action, a characteristic of giving orders. The sentence specifies the desired action - retrieving the "yeti" (presumably a cooler or some other object). Since, the utterance delivered by Mr. Burnish, who has the highest position in the industry, to his Captain, make it clear that the utterance is a form of a command.

The scene began when Everest, Yi, Peng, and Jin finally reached the bridge to Mount Everest, the yeti's home. Happily, they ran over the bridge without any worry. However, out of nowhere, cars and helicopters confronted their way. They were all Mr. Burnish's guards. Then, angrily Mr. Burnish gave a command to his Captain by saying, "***Captain, hurry! Get my yeti! Get him now!***" Instructing the Captain to immediately catch the yeti was the aim of the utterance. After they succeeded in blocking the way home of the yeti, Mr. Burnish was eager to capture the yeti after the long escape. In expressing the utterance, Mr. Burnish was commanding in an authoritarian way. He uttered, "***Captain, hurry! Get my yeti! Get him now!***" with his furious face and was using a rising tone, full of emphasis. Due to different the position between Mr. Burnish and the Captain, he gave the command in a firm way to make the Captain pay attention and immediately do the instruction. The type of the conversation is still to instruct someone to do an action. Mr. Burnish also delivered the utterance in imperative form.

According to the analysis of the context of the situation above, the utterance of Mr. Burnish could affect someone to do an action. When Mr. Burnish and the team finally could catch the yeti, he did not want to lose another chance to capture the yeti. At this point, the intended meaning of Mr. Burnish utterance is to direct the Captain to immediately catch the yeti. The perlocutionary acts also could be seen through the response of the Captain that is by nodding to Mr. Burnish and leading the attack. From that, we could know that this utterance succeed in making someone do something, in this case the command given by Mr. Burnish was done by the Captain. Therefore, due to the intended force (directive), urgency markers ("hurry!"), and the social context (speaker-Captain relationship), the utterance is best categorized as a command expression. Hence, the utterance "***Captain, hurry! Get my yeti! Get him now!***" could be categorized as a command in exercitive illocutionary acts.

### [3-7] A/Ut09/01:13:37 – 01:13:44

*The yeti created thunder on the bridge against Mr. Burnish's guards.*

Mr. Burnish : It's amazing.

Dr. Zara : Mr. Burnish, we're missing our chance

Captain : Load tranq guns.

Mr. Burnish : ***Wait! Hold your fire!***(*he flashbacks the memory of the first time he met a yeti.*)

The utterance by Mr. Burnish in bold and italic is also one of commanding expressions. The main purpose of the utterance is to instruct someone (presumably someone who is about to shoot) to stop what they're doing (waiting) and not fire their weapon (holding fire). It's not simply describing a situation or expressing an opinion. The verbs "wait" and "hold" are both in the imperative mood, which is used to give commands or instructions. The exclamation points further emphasize the urgency of the speaker's desire for the listener to stop firing. In short, the entire sentence is structured to get someone to take a specific action – stop shooting.

When a team of Mr. Burnish blocked the way to Mount Everest, the yeti used his power against Mr. Burnish and his guards. When the power showed up, and the guards were ready to shoot, Mr. Burnish amazed with the power that the yeti had. Then he commanded verbally the guards to hold the shot by saying, "***Wait! Hold your fire!***" The situation was very tense due to the guards havinf already prepared the guns to shoot the yeti. However, Mr. Burnish doubted and gave a command to delay the shoot action. The utterance aimed to instruct the Captain to hold the shoots. The speaker changed his mind because of his past memory of the first time met a yeti. Mr. Burnish

delivered the utterance with a rising tone and with a slightly frightened but somewhat confused face. This is because he remembered the past which he considered to be an upsetting event but apparently it was not. Because of Mr. Burnish had the highest position in the industry, he had the right to just instruct his guards without any hesitation. He gave the command in a serious and intimidating way to make sure all guards don't shoot the yeti yet. His words can be categorized as giving instructions. This is because, the intention of the utterance was to direct the guards to not shoot the yeti yet.

According to the SPEAKING analysis, it could be concluded that the utterance by Mr. Burnish succeeded in making the guards stop their actions. In other words, the exercitive illocutionary acts affect the perlocutionary acts well. Intention to get someone to do something, imperative mood, urgency and emphasis, and the position of the S are the main reason on why the utterance is best categorized as a command expression. Finally, the utterance delivered by Mr. Burnish "***Wait! Hold your fire!***") is categorized as a command expression in exercitive illocutionary acts.

**[3-8] A/Ut10/01:14:18 – 01:14:41**

Dr. Zara : Mr. Burnish!

Mr. Burnish : Doctor, I was wrong. You were right. The yeti must be protected, and the best way to protect the yeti is to let him go. We must let him go. ***Captain, order your men to stow their weapons. Do it now!***

Dr. Zara : *Give a sign by nodding to the Captain.*

*Mr Burnish was shot by the captain and fainted. Dr. Zara pretended to help and called some guards to take care of him.*

The speaker's utterance in bold and italic is also a commanding expression because the intention is to make the hearer do something. Here, the speaker is directly telling the Captain what to do. They are not simply making a suggestion or observation. The utterance also used an imperative verb "order" which is used for giving a command. The phrase "Do it now!" emphasizes the speaker's willingness for the Captain to take a specific action - instruct their men to put away their weapons.

It began when Mr. Burnish realize that what he was doing which was capturing the yeti was not the right thing to do. He told Dr. Zara that she was right on the advice that she gave to Mr. Burnish to let the yeti back to Mount Everest. As he delivered his feelings, he commanded the Captain to make all the guards stop the attack by saying, "***Captain, order your men to stow their weapons. Do it now!***" The participants of this conversation consists of three people, Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the Captain. Mr. Burnish as the speaker, Dr. Zara and the Captain are the hearer due to the saying of Mr. Burnish referred to both of them. The goal of the utterance was to make the Captain instruct the guards to stow their weapon and stop attacking the yeti. Mr. Burnish commanded the Captain with a firm intonation and in a serious face. His face looked more relieved because after remembering his past, he realized that what he did was wrong. He looks relieved and wants to end the yeti capture before he regrets it. From the gesture of Mr. Burnish, he was very sure about his decision about letting go of the yeti. As the head of the industry, Mr. Burnish had the right to what he wanted to say and do what he wanted to do, including to capture or let the yeti go. As the aim of the utterance is to instruct someone to do something, then the type of conversation is giving instruction between a boss and his guard, in this case intruct the Captain to stow their weapons and stop the attack.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the utterance of Mr. Burnish was supposed to be done by the Captain. However because of betrayal, Mr. Burnish instruction was not done. On the order of Dr. Zara, Captain shoted Mr. Burnish until he fainted. Meaning the exercitive illocutionary acts does not affect the perlocutionary acts due to betrayal. This is a good finding as an

explanation that the word exercitive (exercising power/right) is not always success in completing its own function. It depends on the situation. However, the utterance ***“Captain, order your men to stow their weapons. Do it now!”*** is still categorized as a command because it contains linguistics matter of exercitive illocutionary acts because of the intention of the utterance. Even though the speaker is not directly addressing the Captain's men, the overall goal is to get them to stop being armed through the Captain's authority. This makes it a complex command delivered indirectly, but a command nonetheless. Therefore, considering the issuing instruction, imperative mood, desire action, urgency, the speaker's intention, and the position of the participants, this utterance falls under the category of a command expression.

**[3-9] A/Ut02/00:21:36 – 00:21:53**

Mr. Burnish : Captain. I'm holding you personally responsible for that abominable creature's escape. ***Now, you will get every car we have out there, or I will send you back to your job at the shopping mall.*** (on the phone)

Captain : Uh, yes, Sir. Understood. Attention, all units! We need every car out on the street.

The utterance [3-9] in bold and italic is the implementation of commanding which delivered in indirect way, that is by giving a warning. The utterance contains an imperative verb “get” which directly instructing the listener to perform an action (getting all the cars to find the yeti). In addition, the utterance also uses the conjunction “or” to connect the main command with a threat. *“I will send you back to your job at the shopping mall.”* functions as a threat with the purpose of pressuring the listener to comply with the initial command. Instead of saying, “Get every car out there!” the speaker used the more complex words in order to make his guards frightened and do their job well.

Mr. Burnish was furious knowing that his yeti had escaped. He had a big desire on how he could prove to the world that the existence of yeti is a fact. After years, he finally succeeded in finding and capturing one baby yeti. Knowing that the yeti has escaped he hits the ceiling then called his captain by saying, ***“Now, you will get every car we have out there, or I will send you back to your job at the shopping mall.”*** The conversation was held over a phone. Mr. Burnish was sitting at his office and the guard was in the car in one of highways in Shanghai with Dr. Zara and one of his members. This conversation appeared in the morning after Mr. Burnish knew that his yeti has already escaped. Mr. Burnish is the boss or the head of Burnish industry; a company that specializes in conducting research on endangered animals. Meanwhile, the guard, as the name he is the guard who works for Mr. Burnish. Here, the guard that was being called is the captain of all Mr. Burnish's guards. The purpose of the utterance performed by Mr. Burnish as the addresser wanted to command the captain to quickly find out where the yeti hide because he did not want to get ashamed in failing to prove the existence of the yeti. Mr. Burnish delivered his saying in a formal way, however not with the tone. He uttered those words full of pressure and threats. Because of his anger, he really pressured his captain to immediately find the yeti. In this conversation, Mr. Burnish delivered the saying with a polite but intimidating way. It was a formal conversation which happened between the boss and the guards. Moreover, the captain responded politely due to Mr. Burnish being his boss. Giving instruction is the suitable genre for this conversation. It is due to the intention of the S was to direct his guard to use all of the cars to find out the yeti as soon as possible.

According to the deep explanation above, the expression in bold and italic in data [3-9] surely belongs to command. The core of the sentence remains focused on the action of getting the cars and the threat does not negate the command; it reinforces it by implying a negative consequence for not following it. Furthermore, the effect of the speaker saying successfully made the hearer to do an action. It is signed by the speaker's saying, *“Uh, yes, Sir. Understood.”* while he, Dr. Zara, and another guard looking for the whereabouts of the yeti. Therefore, the utterance ***“Now, you will get every car we have out there, or I will send you back to your job at the shopping mall.”*** could be classified as a command in exercitive illocutionary acts utterance.

[3-10] A/Ut07/01:04:03 – 01:04:23

- Mr. Burnish : I've never seen powers like those before. It's intimidating  
 Dr. Zara : Stay the course, Sir. After this, no one will ever laugh at you again.  
 Mr. Burnish : You're right. ***Captain, we are going to need reinforcements. Lots... of reinforcements.***  
 Captain : Yes, Sir.

The data [3-10] in bold and italic is also another example of indirect command. This expression is an example of an indirect command because it does not directly say "call for reinforcements," it heavily implies the need for the Captain to take action. The use of "going to need" and "lots" emphasizes the critical situation and the need for a significant response. There's also an underlying assumption that the Captain, as the leader, is responsible for making decisions about reinforcements.

This scene appeared after the failure of Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the Captain in chasing Everest. At first, Mr. Burnish was amazed by the power that Everest had. Here, Dr. Zara has always reminded Mr. Burnish to stay focused by saying, "Stay the course, Sir. After this, no one will ever laugh at you again." After that, he remembered again his purpose and immediately commanded his Captain by saying, "***Captain, we are going to need reinforcements. Lots of reinforcements.***" The scene took place at Wanfenglin village. The conversation involved Mr. Burnish, Dr. Zara, and the Captain. In this conversation, Mr. Burnish is the speaker and the Captain is the hearer. The utterance uttered by Mr. Burnish was aimed to instruct the Captain to call for reinforcement due to all of their cars getting damaged. The damage of the cars caused by the bufaloes that the butt was hit by Peng. Mr. Burnish uttered the expression in a tone full of emphasis. His face was also in angry mode because he again and again failed to chase the yeti. From the gesture of Mr. Burnish, it is quite impolite when the expression was uttered by pointing to the Captain's face. However, as the head of the industry, Mr. Burnish had the right to do what he wanted to do. As the aim of the utterance is to instruct someone to do something, then the type of conversation is giving instruction between a boss and his guard.

Based on the analysis above, the expression uttered by Mr. Burnish caused someone to do an action. The utterance performed in declarative form which delivered in tone full of emphasis. Due to all of his cars that used to catch Everest got damaged, he commanded the Captain to call for reinforcement immediately. After Mr. Burnish uttered, "***Captain, we are going to need reinforcements. Lots... of reinforcements.***" the Captain directly answered the instruction by saying, "Yes, Sir." It shown that the utterance by Mr. Burnish succeeded in influencing the Captain to do his responsibility. Therefore, the utterance could be categorized as a command which is part of exercitive illocutionary acts.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion presented in the previous chapter of this study, the following points can be drawn as a conclusion. There are ten data categorized as commanding utterances found in the *Abominable* movie. The findings show that six utterances are in the imperative form, two utterances are in the declarative form, one utterance is in the interrogative form, and one utterance in hortative form. There are also eight data categorised as direct command, and two data categorised as indirect command.

The data of this study consists of eight elements of context of the situations through the SPEAKING model, such as setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre found in the movie. Those elements influence the intended meaning of the speaker. In this study, the way on how the commanding utterances of exercitive illocutionary acts delivered show a variation, including warn, ask, and forbid. The nine utterances

succeed in doing the function of a command itself. However, one utterance does not. Therefore, the intended meaning of the utterances conveyed by the characters based on the context of the situations are that the addresser asks the hearer to do particular actions.

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