

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *THE*
*INTERVIEW MOVIE***

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana* in English Language and Literature



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Thank you for the attention.

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DEDICATION

I fully dedicate this thesis to the most wonderful and beloved people in my life:

1. My Parents : BapakRohadi and IbuRokhatin
2. My Best Friends
3. Classmate and all of English Letters Student.
4. English Letters Department
5. My AlmamaterIAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

“Allah will exalt those who believe among you and those who have been granted knowledge to high ranks.”
(Q.S. Al-Mujadilah 58:1)

“Money has no utility to me beyond a certain point. Its utility is entirely in building an organization and getting the resources out to poorest in the world”
(Bill Gates)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Speech Act in *The Interview* Movie is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If after proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgment, God almighty, for all blessings and mercies was able to finish this thesis entitled A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Speech Act Found in *The Interview* Movie. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not complete without the helps, support and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported and suggested during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher and reader in general.

Surakarta, 01-07-2018

The Researcher

Ana Charisun

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ABSTRACT

Ana Charisun.2019.A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in *The Interview* Movie. Thesis. English Letters Department. Cultures and Languages Faculty. State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.

Advisor : M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Directive Speech Acts, Functions, The Interview Movie

This research aims to analyze directive speech acts performed by the main character in a movie entitled *The Interview*. The objectives of this research are (1) To know the kind of directive speech acts found in *The Interview* movie, (2) To know the functions of the directive speech acts found in *The Interview* movie performed by the main character in the movie.

The research uses descriptive qualitative method. The discussion was presented in a descriptive way. The data were utterances in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentence spoken by the main characters in the movie. After being collected, the data were organized and analyzed based on Searle and Leech's theory of directive speech acts. To gain the trustworthiness the data in this research, the researcher making discussion with other researcher or order advisor and asking the expert about the validity of the data.

The research reveals some findings. First, there are eleven kinds of directive speech act performed by the main character in this movie. They are commanding, offering, requesting, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, daring or challenging, advice and prohibiting. The question became the most dominant frequency of directive speech act finding was about 48.62%. The question of directive speech act often used by the main character because the setting situation of the utterance happened in the time of the interview. Since the main character interviewed many people the question-answer acts is most dominant of this research. The lowest rank frequency of directives speech acts are begging with only one data 0.92%. While the permitting were not found in this research. Permitting not found because the film is action. An action rare to be found permitting which is polite action. Second, there are four function directive speech act. They are competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The most dominant frequency are competitive. There are 72.48% belongs to competitive functions. Competitive is most dominant because most utterance directive directly, it means make someone to do something. The lowest rank frequency are conflictive with only 2 data 1.83%. Conflictive delivered an expression, and in this movie full of directives.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In communication people use language to communicate each other in their everyday social interaction. Thus, language becomes an important media of communication. In communication, language is used to express thoughts, feelings, experiences, knowledge and so on. In short, human beings in their every day lives constantly uses language.

Language can be studied using many approaches. One of approaches that are used to study is pragmatic approach. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener. It has, consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996:3).

In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words but, they perform actions via those utterance that are generally called speech acts. Speech acts is utterances that serves a function in communication. In real-life interactions, speech act can perform when offer a command, question, request, advice, etc. Speakers commonly give the listeners to recognize the function or the communicative intention of the utterance they produce and to act accordingly. They are usually helped by the circumstance surrounding the utterance or the speech act event (Yule, 1999:47).

The theory of speech acts begin from Jonh Austin. The ideas were developed and mixed into linguistic theory by Jonh Searle. There are five

categories of speech acts. One general classification system lists five types of general function performed by speech acts that is : declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives (Searle, 1969:16).

One type of speech acts that happen in daily conversation is directive speech acts. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It means that directive is one kind of the speech act classifications that concern the act of getting someone to do something by delivering a speech.

There some reasons why directive speech acts are always fresh to study. First, directive speech acts are often used by people in every communication activities. It is easy to use those directive speech acts. Second reason is, directives speech acts make the utterance little bit stronger and clear and may avoid an ambiguities. The last reason is that directives speech acts are used to get attention from the speaker in any communication activities.

In conversation, directive is often used by the speakers but they say it in different way. The speakers has to concern about the situation and context to make hearer do as they want. Context factors are important point in studies of directive speech act particularly with discourse in study pragmatic(Cutting, 2002:16).

Movies are concerned with daily life conditions and also movies depicts everyday happening that make them as mirrors to the real world phenomena. The existence of directive speech act can be found in movie. Same as daily conversation, the usage of directive speech acts is also used in movies because it is actually a representation and reflection of the real

conversation and communications in natural society. Making film has also a social dimensions for several reasons. Furthermore, all film makings occurs within social context (Allen and Gumery, 1998:154).

Since film becomes representation and reflection real society activity the researcher interested in using film as the media. Here the researcher choose to analyze *The Interview* movie. This movie tells about talks show program's artist that do interview with North Korea President : Kim Jong Un and that activity was knew by CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) and told the main character to kill hidely The President. Many experience during in the most closed country in the world in North Korea. This movie also good mix between comedy and action situation. The researcher is also interested in opted this film because it is comedy action film and several utterance happened in the interview. Then, the phenomena of directive speech act can be easily found in most of dialog. In this case, *The Interview* movie can be seen as one of the media that is appropriate to be analyzed about directive speech act.

For instance, the quotation below is conversation from "The Interview" movie, this conversation between Dave and Aaron, the topic of the utterance is informing the CIA about a problem, the utterance occurs in the bedroom. The utterance presented bellow:

Dave : **Why'd you tell her?**
Aaron : it's the truth. He did!
Dave : Dude. That was a cock block.

In reference to the context, since Dave asked the reason to Aaron why tell a problem to the CIA agent, the utterance above included a directive speech act that is identified as question. It belongs to question because the

speaker asked a question about the reason to the hearer and make the hearer get reply to answer it. The word “why” is also indicated to question directive speech act. This utterance is expressed in the form of interrogative. It belongs to interrogative because it is used to ask a question.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyze the movie using the directive speech act theory, form of utterance, and function of directive speech act from *The Interview* movie. The researcher gives the title of this research “A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Speech Act Found in *The Interview* Movie”.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems that are formulated, and they are as follow :

1. What are the kindsof directive speech acts found in *The Intervie* movie?
2. What are the function of directive speech acts found in *The Interview* movie

C. Objection of The Study

In accordance with the problem statement, the objective of this study are as the following :

1. To identify kind of directive speech acts found in “*The Interview*” movie.

2. To explain the function of directive speech acts found in “The Interview” movie.

D. Scope and limitation in the Study

Based on the problems of study, the limitations of this research are :

1. This Study focuses on the utterances come from only the main character of *The Interview* movie named Dave Skylark in 2014.
2. This study focuses only based from directive speech act and its function of directive speech acts found in *The Interview* movie by the main character.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that the result of this research are expected to be beneficial in two ways :

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of this research will give a contribution to explore the knowledge of speech act theory especially directive speech acts. The researcher hopes that the readers will understand about the theory of speech act especially directive act when they read this research in order to get the additional knowledge of it.

2. Practical Significance

For researcher, this research is able to improve the researcher’s ability to comprehend this study understand about the movie. For reader, the result of this study can be used as preference to study

directive speech act and as additional knowledge in pragmatic, etc. For other researcher, the result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further researcher related with field.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To make the thesis easily understood by the readers, the researcher would like to give the definition and explanation of terms used, they as follows :

1. Pragmatic

Yule (1996:3) also adds four definitions of pragmatics. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of speakers utterances and the effort of the hearer to interpret those utterances. Secondly, pragmatics is “a study of a contextual meaning”. This definition concerns the interpretation of the speakers utterance each utterance related to a particular context and how the context influences what the speaker said. In this case, both of the speaker and the hearer have to be aware of the context that follows the speakers utterance. Thirdly, pragmatics is a study that explores how the unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. It explores how a hearer can make an assumption on the speaker’s utterances in order to gain at a correct interpretation. The last, pragmatics is a study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the uses of those forms.

2. Speech Act

When people speak or state something, they also do something or make an act, it is called speech act (Austin, 1962:12). Then according to (Yule, 1985:100) speech act are the types of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence.

3. Directive

Directive are those kind of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something (Levinson, 1983:240).

4. Movie

Movie is also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theaters (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

5. The Interview Movie

It's a action comedy with directors Seth Rogen and Evan Goldberg in 2014. The story about Dave Skylark (James Franco) and his producer Aaron Rapoport (Seth Rogen) are the team behind the popular tabloid-TV show "Skylark Tonight". After learning that North Korea's Kim Jong Un (Randall Park) is a huge fan of the Skylark Tonight show, they are successfully set up an interview with him,

hoping to legitimize themselves as actual journalist. However, Dave and Aaron prepare for their journey to Pyongyang City and then CIA steps in and recruits them to take an incredible mission: to assassinate the dictator.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher attempted to discuss the theories that were strongly related to this study. The theories were presented here had functions as basic foundation in conducting the analysis of the data. This study used pragmatic approach to analyze directive speech acts performed by the main character.

A. Pragmatic

1. The Definition of Pragmatic

There are four definitions of pragmatics. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of speaker's utterances and the effort of the hearer to interpret those utterances. Secondly, pragmatics is a study of a contextual meaning. This definition concerns the interpretation of the speaker's utterance each utterance related to a particular context and how the context influences what the speaker said. In this case, both of the speaker and the hearer have to be aware of the context that follows the speaker's utterance. Thirdly, pragmatics is a study that explores how the unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. It explores how a hearer can make an assumption on the speaker's utterances in order to gain at a correct interpretation. The last, pragmatics is a study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the uses of those forms (Yule, 1996:3).

From those definitions, pragmatics is a study of how people use language in communication. It deals with the meaning which is

communicated by a speaker or writer and is interpreted by the hearer or reader in relation to the context.

2. The Scope of Pragmatic

As some of linguistic branches, pragmatic covers several scopes, they are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition, and speech acts.

a. Deixis

According to Yule (1969 :14), he states that word deixis comes from from a Greek word, to point something via language, and then he classifies it into three categories :

1) Person deixis

Person deixis is used to point to people, for example the pronouns for first person ('I), second person ('you'), and third person ('he'), 'she', 'it'). in many languages, this types of deixis related to the social status (for example, addressee with a higher status versus addressee with lower status).

2) Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis is words and phrases which is used to point to location. The examples are the adverb 'here', 'there', 'this', and 'that'.

3) Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis used to point to location in time. This includes time adverbs like 'now', 'then', 'soon', etc.

b. Cooperative Principle

According to Grice in (Leech, 1983;269), “there is general assumption underpinning all utterance interpretations”. Those interpretations are influenced by a cooperative principle in which a speaker and hearer are connected into the same goals. This cooperative principle is structured by a number of maxims.

1) Maxim of Quality

The maxim of quality requires the speakers to be truthful. They should not make statement for which they have no evidence.

2) Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity emphasizes the importance of information. The information delivered by the speaker should be informative (neither too little, nor too much) to make sure that the conversation will be able to proceed.

3) Maxim of Relation

This type of maxim forces the speaker to create a relevant statement which is related to the topic.

4) Maxim of Manner,

The maxim of manner is done by the speaker by creating a clear and brief statement. He or she also has to avoid absurdity and ambiguity of expressions.

c. Implicature

Grice (in Levinson, 1983: 31) defines implicature as “what the speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from

what the speaker literally says". Thus, to understand a speaker's message, the hearer should be able to guess the intended meaning because sometimes the speaker delivers information more than what she or he is really said. The speaker may deliver the message both explicitly and implicitly. Grice (in Levinson, 1983: 127-128) then divides implicature into two, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

d. Presupposition

Presupposition is treated as the relationship between two propositions. Yule (1996:25) states that a presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance.

e. Speech Act

People do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47).

B. Speech Act

1. Definition of speech act

Utterance that perform an action are generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47). Similarly, Austin in (Tsui, 1994:4) state that speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Further, Aitchison (2003: 106) defines speech act as a number of utterance behave

somewhat like actions. He states that when a person utters a sequence of words, the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence to make intention from speaker to hearer.

2. Classification of speech act

Austin's Classification of Speech Act based on the concept locution, illocution, and perlocution in every utterance, Austin divides the speech acts into three major categories.

a. Locutionary acts

Locutionary act is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance. Austin (1969: 108) states that locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. Leech (1996: 199) states that locutionary act is performing the act of saying something.

For example : The weather is cold.

In this case the speaker wants to give information to the hearer that the weather is cold.

b. Illocutionary acts

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Yule, 1996:48). This act is also called the act of doing something in saying something.

For example : The weather is cold

In this case the sentence show that speaker intends to the hearer to close the door it is recognize this utterance show a request.

c. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts is performing an act of saying something. This act is also known as the perlocutionary effect. The speakers utters something in assumption that the hearer will recognize the speaker's utterance.

For example : The weather is cold

In this case someone actually close the door.

Classification of speech act is also classified by Searle. Searle starts with the notion that when a person speaks, he/she performs three different acts, i.e. utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts consist of simply of uttering strings of words. Propositional acts and illocutionary acts consist characteristically of uttering words in sentences in certain context, under certain condition, and with certain intention (Searle, 1969:23). Searle has five classifications for illocutionary acts, those are in the following bellow.

a. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that The acts in which the words state what speakers believe such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting. It also refers to speech act that describes states or events in the world such as a statement of fact, a report and a conclusion. Yule said that this kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not

(Yule, 1996:53). Example: “The earth is flat.” That utterance can be called as a claiming. The speaker believes that earth is flat, but the earth is not flat actually.

b. Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that The act makes the hearer doing something through words such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting. Leech defines directive as an intention to produce some effect through action by the hearer (Leech, 1996:105). Yule states that speakers use to get someone else to something. They express what the speaker wants (Yule, 1996:54). Example: “Don’t touch that!”. The words have meaning and contain a command which orders the hearer for not touching something.

c. Commisives

Commisives are associated with the speaker’s commitment to a certain course of action. Some of the apparent examples include promise, vow, pledge, covenant, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear.

d. Expressives

Expressives are those kind of speech act that expressed what the speaker feels. They can be caused by something the speaker or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience. For example, “Congratulations!”. The meaning is congratulating that is uttered by the speaker to someone.

e. Declaratives

Declaratives are those kind of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (Yule, 1996:53). To perform a declaration, the speaker has an institutional role, in a specific context. For example, appoint, nominate pronounce etc.

C. Directives

Directive is used when the speaker wants the hearer to do things for him or her. Searle in (Levinson, 1983:241) gives the notion of directive as the utterance which is used by a speaker to get the hearer to do something. In addition directive is illocutionary acts that the speakers used to get something done by the hearers. According to Yule (1996: 54) directive express what the speaker wants and the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. Directive expressed what the speaker wants.

Similarly, Holmes (1992:239) says that directive is a linguistic utterance which is meant to ask someone to do something. Directive can be in a kind of commanding, offering, requesting, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, daring or challenging, advice and prohibiting. For kind of directive speech act described as follows :

1. Command

Command requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power. Kreidler (1998: 190), also defines a command is affective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the

actions of the addressee. In other word command is an utterance that speaker want to hearer to do something under the speaker control.

2. Offering

According to what is offered, there are four types of offers: gift offer, favor offer, food/drink offer and opportunity offer. A thing offered especially as a gift or contribution.

3. Requesting

A request is a Directive Illocutionary Act that allows the option of refusal. It differs from “direct” only in the rather polite mode of achievement which is expressed in English by the modifier “Please”. “Request” is often taken to be the paradigmatic directive, but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive. In addition, request on Kreidler (1998: 190-191) is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speakers control over the person addressed.

4. Question

It means that when someone as the speaker questions the hearer/addressee as to proposition. Questioning performatives include: ask, inquire, query, question, quiz (Allan, 1986: 199). In question used to ask a question is to request the hearer to perform a future speech act that would give the original speaker a correct answer to his.

5. Inviting

There are two types of invitation which are ritual invitation and real invitation. The inviter shows his/her willingness of maintaining

relationship with the listener in the future which is called as ritual invitation, while the invitation that expresses the addresser's sincere intention to treat the addressee is called as real invitation. Ritual invitations often occur between acquaintances as a way to show the willingness to maintain relationships with each other. Compared with real invitations, the inviter will not give many details about the invitation.

6. Ordering

Give an authoritative or instruction to do something. The arrangement or disposition of people or things in relation to each other according to a particular sequence, pattern, or method. To tell someone to do something or to say that something should be done, in a way that shows you have authority.

7. Begging

The verb "beg" has two distinct uses. In one, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in "I beg your pardon". In the other use, to beg is to request humbly as in the special case of the "beggar", who is seen to be habitually begging. In both uses, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing "begged for".

8. Permitting

It means that the speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act. Permissive performatives include: agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, sanction.

9. Daring

To ask someone to do something which involves risk and be brave enough to do something that have no right to do. The quality of being brave and willing to take the risks. Would go on foraging missions that sometimes had deadly consequences brave and taking the risk.

10. Challenging

An objection or query as the truth of something, often with an implicit demand for proof. The situation of being faced with something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability.

11. Advise

It means that the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. The speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Advisory performatives include: admonish, advise, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge, warn (Prayitno, 2010:15).

12. Prohibiting

Prohibiting is the propositional negation of ordering to forbid a hearer to do something (Prayitno, 2010:51). The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee from doing an act. Prohibitive performatives include: enjoin, forbid, prohibit, proscribe, restrict.

Based on the theory of Gordon and Lakoff (in Bovillain 2003:119) to employ directive, a speaker must fulfill the certain conditions as follows:

1. The speaker wants the hearer to do some actions.
2. The speaker assumes that the hearer is able to do the act.
3. The speaker assumes that the hearer is willing to do the action
4. The speaker assumes that the hearer would not do an action if there is no request.

Directive can be performed directly and also indirectly. When a speaker expresses an utterance in an imperative form, it means that he or she uses a direct directive and when he or she expresses in an interrogative and declarative forms, he or she uses an indirect directive. Orders and commands are generally expressed in an imperative form. In order to be more polite in asking someone, the speaker can use interrogatives and declaratives forms. Thus, directive can be expresses in different form.

D. Linguistic Form

According to Frank (1972:221) types of linguistic form classified into four, they are word, phrase, clause and sentence. Sentence is the one of linguistic form that compose an utterance. Classification sentence by types divided into four, they are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory. Each of classification described bellow:

1. Declarative Sentence

Frank (1972:221) said that the subject and predicate of declarative sentence have normal word order. The sentence ends with a full stop or a period (.).

2. Interrogative Sentence

Frank (1972:221) stated that interrogative sentence is used to ask the question. In interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reserved. The sentence ends with a question in writing and in spoken language and with a rise in pitch.

3. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is a sentence that expressed a direct command or request. According Frank (1972:221) in imperative sentence only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person or tense. The imperative sentence ends with period in writing and drop in pitch. There are two kinds of imperative sentence. They are positive and negative imperative sentence.

4. Exclamatory Sentence

Frank (1972:221) told that exclamatory sentence is begin with an exclamatory phrase consisting of what or how plus part of the predicate. It is followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate. The exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (!).

There are many factors that influence the use of a certain form of directive, such as social distance between the participants, their status, and the formality of the context. To get what he or she wants from someone else, a speaker must know the rule in expressing his or her desire and it should be relevant to the socio-cultural context.

E. Context

Context is the important part in understanding about pragmatic meaning because the listener can catch the actual meaning of a speaker when utter an utterance which has intended meaning. By knowing the context, we can assume what is meant by speaker utterance and how the hearer interprets what a speaker means in order to understand the intended meaning of a speaker. Leech (1983: 13) defines that context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes the hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance. Therefore, analyzing the meaning of an utterance cannot ignore the context since the meaning of an utterance will be different if the context is different.

Based on Yule (1996: 21) viewed context as the physical environment in which a referring expression is used. Similarly, Cutting (2002: 2) stated that context refers to the knowledge of physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. Meanwhile, Mey (1993: 39) argues that context is more than just a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about; it gives a deeper meaning to utterances. From the definition above, it can be concluded that context is the basic knowledge of what speaker and hearer can interpret what the speaker means in his or her utterance. In pragmatics, context determined what is said by speaker and it does not refer to a single word or sentence but the speaker meaning.

In addition to the context, Holmes (1992: 12) states that in any situation, linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:

1. The participants: who is speaking and whom he is speaking to.
2. The setting or social context of interaction: where they are speaking (physical setting) and what psychological situation in which they are speaking (psychological setting).
3. The topic: what is being talked about.
4. The function: why they are speaking.

Those are basic components in pragmatic explanation of why people do not all speak in the same way all of the time. The differences meaning when somebody speak may reflected to the function.

F. Function of directives

While Searle classification speech act in the kind. Leech (1993:104) has proposed the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of arranging and setting up in a polite ways. There are four types of illocutionary act functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are described below:

1. Competitive

This illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. This function is intended for showing politeness in the form of negative

parameter. The point is to reduce the discord implicit in the competition between what the speaker wants to achieve and what is 'good manner'. The examples of this goal are ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. Competitive goals are those which are essentially discourteous, such as getting someone to lend his or her money (Leech, 1993:104).

2. Convivial

This illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal. On the contrary with the previous category, the convivial type is intrinsically courteous. It means that politeness here is in the positive form of seeking opportunity for comity. As an example, if someone has the opportunity to congratulate his or her friend on his birthday, he or she should do so. The examples of this goal are offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating (Leech, 1993:104).

3. Collaborative

This illocutionary goal is indifferent with the social goal. In this illocutionary function, both politeness and impoliteness are relevant. This function commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It can be found in most of written discourse. The examples of this goal are asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing (Leech, 1993:104).

4. Conflictive

This illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal. Similar to the collaborative function, politeness does not need to be questioned as

the terms in this illocutionary function are used to cause offense or hurt the feeling of the hearer. The examples of conflictive function are threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding (Leech, 1993:104).

G. Movie

A movie can be regarded as a representation of a real life. A movie or a film is defined as a series of moving pictures recorded with sounds that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema/movie theater (Hornby, 2000: 496). A movie is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera, drawings or miniature models using traditional animation, or a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. To analyze a movie, one has to understand its elements. Some elements of a movie are listed below.

1. Scene: A section of a movie or film usually made up of a number of shots, which is unified by time, setting, character, etc.
2. Plot: The unified structure of incidents in a movie or film.
3. Character: An imaginary person in a movie or film.
4. Point of view: The angle of vision from which a story is narrated

H. The Interview Movie

The interview movie directed by Seth Rogen and Evan Goldberg. This movie distributed by Columbia Pictures and release in December 14, 2014

in Los Angeles. The country based in the movie is United States of America. The language of this movie are English and Korean.



This movie tells about Dave Skylark (James Franco) and his producer Aaron Rapoport (Seth Rogen) are the team behind the popular tabloid-TV show “Skylark Tonight”. After learning that North Korea’s Kim Jong Un (Randall Park) is a huge fan of the show, they successfully set up and interview with him, hoping to legitimize themselves as actual journalist. However, as Dave and Aaron prepare for their journey to Pyongyang, the CIA steps in, recruits them, and assigns them an incredible mission; assassinate the dictator.

I. Previous Studies

The studies of directive speech act have been conducted by many researchers. The researcher takes one of them as the example. However, it does not mean that both of the researches are exactly the same. The researchers are different in their results because of the differences in terms

of methodology and focus of the research. There are three previous researchers that were used to support this study.

The first, this study take from Muhamadiyah University of Surakarta. The studies conducted by LidyaOktoberiaentitled “Directive speech act used in Harry Potter the Deathly Hallow and Bride Wars movie script”. In her study about compare the directive speech act in both film.The similarity of this study with the previous is language based on Pragmatic aspect and just take in speech act especially directive speech act. Although, this study has different data source in the movie. The researcher tries to analyze of directive speech utterances in the movie “The Interview”.

The second previous study was written by KeylliKristiani in 2012 entitled An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in the Movie "Sleeping Beauty. The goals of her research were to find out how often the directive speech acts appears in the movie, to find out which directive speech acts most frequently used in the movie, and to find out the importance of directive speech act used in the movie. The differences between her analysis and this analysis are from her research methods, her analysis, and the theory that she uses for her research. The research methods that she uses for her research are qualitative and library research, while I only use qualitative for my research. The analysis between her and mine is different from the way of our analysis. She only focuses her analysis on the directive speech act, while the researcher focus in the function also. The theories that she uses for her research are also different from my theory. She uses J.L Austin’s theory of speech act, while the researcher use John R. Searle theory of speech act. The similarity between her research and my research is from the

kind of speech act which is directive. Both of researcher choose linguistic study for our topic, which is a study of speech act. Our media is also similar because both of us choose animated movie as our object research with different movie title.

The third previous study was written by Student of Yogyakarta State University named Merry in 2009 entitled Analysis of Speech Act in the Movie Kungfu Panda between the Main Character, Po and Master Shifu. Her goals were to find the locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts used in Kungfu Panda, to find the direct and indirect speech acts used in Kungfu Panda, and to find the power relation between the main character, Po and Shifu. Her analysis are similar to mine, which is to find the speech act. The differences between her thesis and this thesis are from the research problem, the applied theory, and the object of research. Merry used the speech act theory from many philosophers like J, L Austin, George Yule, Hurford and Heasley, and Geoffrey Leech, while the researcher only use the theory from John R. Searle and Geoffrey Lech. The similarity between her research and this study is from the way how analyze its object of research and choosing a movie as media object.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher took a certain procedure recovering some components that discuss how the data was chosen and analyzed. This chapter consists of the research design, the data resources, the technique of collecting data, the data validation and the last the technique of analysis data.

A. Research Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative research. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Bodgan and Taylor in (Moleong, 1988:3) define it as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior, which can be observed. From using a descriptive research, the researcher tries to describe and analyze the facts concerning the object of the research namely descriptive speech act. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes, and interprets them, and draw conclusion about it. In descriptive qualitative research the data collected are in the form of word or picture rather than numbers.

B. The Data Resources

In conducting this research the researcher employed a movie named *The Interview* movie as the source of the data. The data in this research are spoken utterances by the main character named Dave Skylark that containing full of directives utterances. While the context were dialogues.

C. The Research Instrument

This research is qualitative, so the primary instrument is the researcher himself. The qualitative study cannot be separated from the role of the researcher because it is the researcher himself who determines the scenario of the research. The researcher plays role as a planner, implementer, of data collection and data analysis, data interpreter and finally as a pioneer of the research result (Moleong, 2004: 168).

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this research were collected from *The Interview* movie. The technique of collecting data it as follows :

1. The researcher compared the script from internet with the dialogue in *The Interview* movie to get the appropriateness of the data between spoken and written.
2. The researcher used theory from Searle and Leech to find the kinds of directive speech acts and function.
3. The researcher determined the part of the dialogues that presented directive utterances by the main character.
4. The researcher transcribed the dialog that presented directive speech act.
5. Giving codes in each datum in order to be easy in analyzing the data.

The coding of the directive speech act as follows :

1. Data 01/D/TI/CM/CP/IT

The explanation of the data reduction mentioned above is :

- a. The use of Arabic number to number data 01 means that the data are number 01.
- b. The use of abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters in bracket to show the the main character who speak in the dialog (D) Dave Skylark / The main character.
- c. The use of abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters in bracket to show the movie of this analysis (TI) The Interview Movie.
- d. The use of abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters in bracket to show the form of directive speech acts. The abbreviations is as follows :

- (CM) Command
- (OF) Offering
- (QS) Question
- (IV) Inviting
- (OD) Ordering
- (BG) Begging
- (PM) Permitting
- (DR) Daring
- (CL) Challenging
- (AV) Advise
- (PH) Prohibiting
- (RQ) Requesting

e. The use abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters in bracket to show the function of directive speech acts. The abbreviations is as follows :

(CP) Competitive

(CV) Convivial

(CB) Collaborative

(CF) Conflictive

f. The use abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters in bracket to show the form of utterance directive speech act. The abbreviations is as follows :

(DC) Declarative

(IT) Interrogative

(IM) Imperative

(EX) Exclamatory

E. The Trustworthiness Data

In this research, researcher must obtain that data are valid. In qualitative research, there are some ways that can be choose to develop the trustworthiness the data. According to (Moleong, 2004:324) there are four criteria to check the data validation, there are :

1. Credibility is aimed at achieving the data validation through carefully and comprehensively watching and re-watching the selected data in accordance with the research problem so that the data can be considered credible (Moleong, 2004:324).

2. In using transferability, the researcher had to provide all information needed for the watchers in understanding the finding the information was obtained through watching, interpreting, and analyzing *The Interview* movie script.

3. In using dependability, the researcher watched the data carefully and frequently in order to understand the whole story of the *Interview* movie and to make correct interpretation.

4. Conformability is a technique to determine the objectiveness of the research by making discussion with other researcher or order advisor and asking the expert about the validity of the data. The expert was pragmatic lecturer in IAIN Surakarta, Mr. Irwan Rohardiyanto, M.Hum. The researcher asking to the expert two times about the data.

F. The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher implements some steps in analyzing the obtain data as follows :

1. Finding the speaker's utterance of directive speech acts from the dialog in the movie.
2. Categorizing and applying the theories related to the problem and anything needed on the purpose of the study. In this case, the researcher uses Searle's theory to identify the directive speech acts from the speaker's utterances.
3. Analyzing the kinds of directive speech acts used Searle's theory.
4. Analyzing the function of directive speech acts used Leech's theory.

5. Discussing the data from the data analysis in research finding based on the theory.

6. Drawing conclusion from data analysis and giving suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the result of the research was explained in detail. This chapter was divided into two main parts: findings and discussion. The findings part presented the result of the data analysis of the kind directive speech acts based on Searle's theory and function based on Leech's theory that was used by the main character in *The Interview* movie.

A. Research Findings

The researcher explains the data findings in reference to the data analysis. There are found eleven of directive speech acts and four function in *The Interview* movie based on Searle's and Leech categories. The following sections illustrate in the findings.

1. Kind of Directive Speech Acts

Directive is the type of speech act to get someone else to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants. Based on the analysis the researcher found 12 of directive speech acts in *The Interview* movie by the main character. Each of directive speech act is presented below.

a. Command

Command is an utterance that speaker want to hearer to do something under the speaker control. In this research, the researcher

found 12 utterances are indicated command directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 12 data. The researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent command in The Interview movie. Command directive speech acts in The Interview movie are described as follow:

1. Data 003/D/TI/CM/CP/IM



Dave : And I'm just curious
 Dave : What you meant by that exactly
 Eminem : I mean I'm gay

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Eminem. The relationship between the participant as interviewers and correspondent. The utterance occurs in a place of the studio of Dave Skylark tvpogram. The topic of the utterance is interview. The situation is described when Dave heard the explanation of the social background of the song from Eminem, then Dave got a statement that makes him confuse while Eminem still continued talk about it. Dave trying to makes Eminem to explain about it and Dave command to Eminem to back up to this topic. This utterance has meaning to command someone to do something.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “Em, let's just back it up a moment”. In reference to this context, since Dave wants to hearer directly to do something to let’s back up to the moment that they are already talk, it is directive speech act that identified as command in the form of imperative. Dave’s utterance also performed by high pitch intonation and hands moving to make the hearer clearly to do his command and set the control of the conversation under himself. The utterance of command directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it started with verb command “let” it is composed by Verb 1 + Object + adverb and when speech this utterance used high pitch. It is kind of positive imperative that can be expresses command.

2. Data 102/D/TI/CM/CP/IM



Aaron	: Whoa. Shit!
Dave	: Don't shoot! I have a puppy!
Soldier	: Go!
Aaron	: Oh, no, no! Oh! Oh, no!

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and the soldier. The relationship between the participants are Dave as friend of Aaron and the soldier as their guard to rescue out from the palace. The utterance occurs in the palace of Korean supreme leader. The topic of the utterance is escape plan to leave from the palace safely. The situation is described when Dave, Aaron and Suk in the way to leave the palace with many President Kim's soldier who want to kill them. Suddenly they are meet the soldier and shooting them. In the very hard situation Dave command the soldier to don't shoot because he brings a dog, but eventually the soldier was killed by Dave friends and they are saved. Dave performed the speech of command by very high pitch to the soldier. This utterance has meaning to command someone to do something.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "Don't shoot! I have a puppy!". In reference to the context, since Dave wants to hearer directly to do not shoot!, it is directive speech act that identified as command in the form of imperative. Dave's utterance also performed by high pitch intonation and hands moving to make the hearer clearly to do his command. In a command is requires authority, Dave has the authority to set the hearer under control him. The utterance of command directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it is composed by Verb 1 + Object + adverb and

is always be signaled by the marker “don’t” and performed by high pitch. It is kind of negative imperative that provides command no to do something by the speaker to the hearer.

3. Data 106/D/TI/CM/CP/IM



Aaron : I've been grazed!
Dave : how's the puppy?
Suk : puppy is okay
Dave : **Protect that puppy with your life!**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and Suk. The relationship between the participant are friends and team mate. The utterance occurs inside a tank that drive away in the forest. The topic of this utterance is defence protection each other from other tank fire. The situation described when Dave inside the tank with character Aaron and Suk. The tank drive away in the forest to carry them in the save place. Another tank of soldier shooting and fire the much gun to them. While Dave drive the tank Aaron got attacked the fire, and make them so panic. Dave and Suk ask his condition after it Dave realize that the lovely dog is with in Suk. Then, Dave stupidly command her to protect the dog. Dave performed the speech of command by very high pitch to Suk in panic situation. This utterance has meaning to command someone to do something.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “Protect that puppy with your life!”. In reference to the context, since Dave to hearer to do protect his dog, it is directive speech act that identified as command in the form of imperative. Dave’s utterance also performed by high pitch intonation to make the hearer understand what should do for. In a command is requires authority, Dave has the authority because he could be leader who only himself operating the tank and others were agree to do something under control him. This command is also performed directly speech to the hearer. The command directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it is composed by Verb 1 + Object + Adverb. It is kind of positive imperative that can be expresses command.

b. Offering

There are four types of offers: gift offer, favor offer, food/drink offer and opportunity offer. In this research, the researcher found 6 utterances that are indicated offering directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 6 data. The researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent offering in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of offering directive speech acts are described as follow:

1. Data 024/D/TI/OF/CV/IM



Dave : This is what you were talking about!

Dave : **I interview this guy**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the participants as producer and presenter. The utterance occurs in studio office. The topic of the utterance is discussion to take interviewers. The situation described when Dave showed a news from The Times that President North Korea Kim Jong Un is known to be an avid consumer of American entertainment, His favorite shows are The Big Bang Theory and Skylark tonight. Dave know about it and has an idea to take the best opportunity by interviewing the President. Dave want to interview him and offering it to consider producer in next agenda. This utterance has meaning to offering about an opportunity to hearer.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*I interview this guy*". In reference to the context, since Dave has an idea to take the opportunity by interviewing the President and offering it to the producer, it is directive speech act that identified as offering in the form of imperative. Type this offer is opportunity offer that is to give the producers idea about the interview and offer the opportunity to conduct

globally a broadcast interview with President Kim even in North Korea. It makes the hearer consider about the idea and do something to set the opportunity to conduct broadcast interview with the President. The offering of directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it provides command indirectly. It is generally as an offering to make the hearer consider to do something.

2. Data 036/D/TI/OF/CP/IT



Agent Lacey : No,I'm sure it's not.

Aaron : So how can we-? What can we do you for?

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave, Aaron and agent Lacey. The relationship between the participant as Dave and Aaron are team mate while agent Lacey is FBI agent as visitor for them. The utterance occurs in the Dave's House with very dirty condition after held party last night. The topic of the utterance is greeting the visitors already come in. The situation described when agent of FBI visiting Dave in the house. There are Dave and Aaron inside the house. Then, Aaron let them in and greeting them. Dave offering them some of the drink or food in the table that full of drink and food after held party last night. The cocaine here is joke that Dave

found some cocaine in the table cause hard party they are had and it is not Aaron's cocaine. This utterance has meaning to offering about a drink and food to hearer.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave *“Would you like a drink, or some of Aaron's cocaine?”*. In reference to the context, since Dave greeted and offered a drink, food and mentioned a cocaine to visitors which is Agent Lacey, it is directive speech acts that identified as offering in the form of interrogative. Type this offer is belongs to drink or food offer. The word *“would you”* is reflected used to start offering to someone which is in polite situation. Then, Word *“a drink, or some of Aaron's cocaine”* is object that offered to the hearer and it is refers to kind of drink. The offering directive speech act is in interrogative form. The utterance also reserved subject and auxiliary form it composed by Aux + S + O.

3. Data 009/D/TI/OF/CV/DC



Dave : We're just, you know... just hanging out

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the character are mate. the utterance occurs in the Studio. The topic of this

utterance is offering secret surprise to Aaron. The situation of the utterance described when Dave had an idea after the show off to celebrated very special the tvprogram that went to 1000 episodes, so Dave offering a gift for him with secret show to make a surprise to Aaron. This utterance has meaning to offering a special gift to celebrated the show.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave *“I got something to show you”*. In reference to the context, since Dave offered Aaron as a gift to celebrated ten episodes, it is directive speech acts that identified as offering in the form of declarative. Type this offer is belongs to gift offer. The offering directive speech act is in declarative form. It belongs to declarative because this utterance ended by a period mark in writing. The utterance also consists of subject and predicate and normal word order.

c. Question

Question is expressed by the speaker in order to get the reply, answer or information from the hearer. In this research, the researcher found 53 utterances are indicated question directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 53 data. The researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent question in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of question directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 001/D/TI/QS/CP/IT



Dave : **What do you mean by this, Em?**
 Eminem : Well, first of all, I feel like when I rap, like... people twist my words.
 Dave : Okay. But can you see how an old person might say "I think what this guy is telling me, this Eminem...that I should go kill myself, and, you know, I don't like
 Eminem : I mean, I don't necessarily rap about the things that I hate. It's more about the things that I fear

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Eminem. The relationship between the participants are interviewers and corespondent. This utterance occurs in the Studio. The topic of this utterance is song review. The situation described when Dave interviewed Eminem about song review, then he reads all of the lyric song by Eminem that has been mired in controversy concerning the lyrics that some view as demeaning to the elderly. Then Dave ask to Eminem about the meaning of the controversy lyrics. This utterance has meaning question directive speech act by ask a information and to get reply from the hearer.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*What do you mean by this, Em?*". In reference to the context, since Dave asked Eminem about meaning of the lyric and got the reply from the hearer, it is directive speech act that identified as question in the form of interrogative. It belongs to question because the speaker asked a question about information to the hearer and make the hearer get reply to answer it. The topic of this utterance is song review that proper many question-answer has happened in this situation. The question directive speech acts

is in interrogative form. It belongs to interrogative because used to ask a question with word “what”.

2. Data 051/D/TI/QS/CP/IT



Dave : **Why'd you tell her?**
Aaron : it's the truth. He did!
Dave : Dude. That was a cock block.

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the participant are mate. This utterance occurs in bedroom. The topic of this utterance is informing the CIA about a problem. The situation described when Dave after lost the poison cause was eaten by the security, there is no poison remaining they have, than Aaron tell the CIA about it, and Dave ask to Aaron why he should to do it. This utterance has meaning question directive speech act since the speaker asked the reason why the hearer telling something to someone.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Why'd you tell her?*”. In reference to the context, since Dave asked the reason to Aaron why telling a problem of lost the poison to the CIA agent, it is directive speech act that is identified as question. It belongs to

question because the speaker asked a question about the reason to the hearer and make the hearer get reply to answer it. The word “why” and question mark “?” is also indicated to question directive speech act. This utterance is expressed in the form of interrogative. It belongs to interrogative because used to ask a question with word “why”. This utterance is also ended with a question mark in writing.

3. Data 065/D/TI/QS/CP/IT



Dave	: Who is it?
President Kim	: It is Kim Jong-un.
Dave	: Kim Jong what?
President Kim	: I am the Supreme Leader of North Korea.
Aaron	: What the fuck?

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave, Aaron and President Kim. The relationship the participants are guest and guest and host. The utterance occurs in bedroom. The topic of the utterance is asked someone unknown. The situation described when Dave and Aron in a conversation in their room, suddenly a people coming there and knocking the door, Dave doesn't know who this, then Dave ask the people. This utterance has

meaning question directive speech act since the speaker asked a question about the name of someone who knocking their room door.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Who is it?*”. In reference to the context, since Dave asked the question about the name of someone who knocking the door and get the hearer to answer it, it is directive speech act that is identified as question. The question composed by word question “who” and object, it is ended by question mark “?” in writing. Dave performed the question because he wanted the hearer to do something for him, that is answering the question, in this case the hearer answering the name with mention his name Kim Jong un. This utterance is expressed in the form of interrogative. It belongs to interrogative because used to ask a question with word “who”. This utterance is also ended with a question mark in writing.

d. Inviting

There are two types of invitation which are ritual invitation and real invitation. The inviter shows his/her willingness of maintaining relationship with the listener in the future. In this research, the researcher found only 2 utterances are indicated inviting directive speech act. The researcher takes all data as example. The researcher takes the example to represent inviting in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of inviting directive speech acts are described as follow:

1. Data 069/D/TI/IV/CV/IM



Aaron : Just put it in your pocket.
 Dave : Okay, fine
 Aaron : No, I gotta hide this
 Dave : **Aaron. Just come with me**
 Aaron : No. No.
 Dave : Aaron. Aaron.

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the character are mate. The utterance occurs in bed room. The topic of this utterance is meet the President. The situation described when Dave wants Aaron to accompany him to meet President Kim, but Aaron doesn't want it, he choose to hide the package of poison on his bedroom and leave Dave that meet President Kim alone. This utterance has meaning inviting directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "Aaron. Just come with me". In reference to the context, since Dave inviting Aaron to meet President Kim, it is directive speech act that identified as inviting. The utterance indicated to invite someone to accompany meeting. It it showed a willingness to do something as the speaker want. It similar to request but the situation is refers to inviting because it to meet very importing person President Kim Jong Un. Inviting

is delivered by rather formal and polite then request. The utterance of inviting directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it is composed by Verb 1 + Object. Dave also performed this inviting in directly speech and make the hearer to do something.

2. Data 008/D/II/IV/CV/IM



Dave
:
Listen, I'm
gonna go get

my makeup off.

Dave : **I want you to meet me downstairs**

Aaron : Dude, where are we going? I thought we were going to the Hamptons

Aaron : What is this place?

Dave : We're just, you know.. ...just hanging out.

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the character are mate. The utterance occurs in the studio when the live show over. The topic of this utterance is inviting to meet. The situation described when Dave invited Aaron to meet Dave at the place has been choose. Dave has a plan to Aaron by bringing him to secret trip, eventually Dave invite Aaron to join a party celebrated anniversary of thousand episodes of Skylark Tonight show that Dave as presenter and

Aaron as producer here. This utterance has meaning inviting directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “ *I want you to meet me downstairs*”. In reference to the context, since Dave inviting Aaron to the party celebrated anniversary of thousand episodes of Skylark Tonight show, it is directive speech act that identified as inviting. The utterance indicated to invite someone to come someplace. Inviting is delivered by rather formal and polite. The utterance of inviting directive speech act is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because it is composed by Verb 1 + Object. Dave also performed this inviting in directly speech and make the hearer to do something.

e. Ordering

Ordering is give an authoritative or instruction to do something. It also used To tell someone to do something or to say that something should be done, in a way that shows you have authority. In this research, the researcher found 3 utterances are indicated ordering directive speech act. The researcher takes 2 examples of 3 data. The researcher only takes 2 because it is enough to represent ordering in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of ordering directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 049/D/TI/OD/CP/IM



Security : What's this?
Dave : Gum. That is gum.
Aaron : You fucking tried it
Security : This gum has no flavor
Dave : **If you don't like it, spit it out**

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave, Aaron and Security. The relationship between the characters are the guest and check in security. This utterance occurs in the palace before entering room. The topic of this utterance is checking the bag before entering the room. The situation is described when before Dave and Aaron entering the President's palace, they are must be checked by the security, the security check the bag then found the poison on the Dave's bag. The poison located in the gum, the security is curious and eat the poison that he didn't know it was a poison and tasted is not delicious and no flavor, Dave know about it then order him to spit the gum of poison out. This utterance has meaning ordering directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*If you don't like it, spit it out*". In reference to the context, since

Dave order to spit the gum out for the security, it is directive speech acts that identified as ordering. It belongs to ordering because it used to ask for something to be done. In case, after the security eat the gum, Dave order him to be done in eating and let him to spit it out. This utterance of ordering is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative form because make the hearer to do something. It is composed by Verb 1 “spit and object “it” and in the kind of positive imperative that can be expresses order.

2. Data 020/D/TI/OD/CV/DC



- Aaron : I can't keep doing this, okay? We have to change!
 Dave : Fine.
 Aaron : Are you serious right now?
 Dave : yeah
 Aaron : Do you promise you'll do this?
 Dave : yeah
 Dave : **I promiself you promise you'll never leave**

The context of this utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participant are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the participants as mate. The utterance occurs in the street. The topic of this utterance is Aaron need a change. The situation described when Dave keep Aaron could be always do everything in the studio together and keep

they are never leave each other. It has happened because Aaron in upset situation has change his mind to consider about new program that they are handled. He wanted the interview program could be more serious and formal. Then Dave tried to accept the way Aaron want and order an promise. This utterance has meaning ordering directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave *“I promise If you promise you'll never leave”*. In reference to the context, since Dave order a promise to hearer it is directive speech act that identified as ordering. It belongs to ordering because it used to ask for something to be done. This utterance of ordering is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative form because make the hearer to do something. It is composed by Verb 1 and object it is kind of positive imperative that can be expresses order.

f. Begging

Begging has two distinct uses. In one, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) . In the other use, to beg is to request humbly as in the special case. In both uses, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. In this research, the researcher only found a single utterance is indicated begging directive speech act. The researcher takes all data as example. The researcher takes the example to represent begging in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of begging directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 039/D/TI/BG/CP/DC



Aaron : I think we should talk about it more
Aaron : All right, we're just gonna go talk.
Agent Lacey : By all means
Aaron : Come over here, come here, come in here
Dave : **Dude. I think I need to do this.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and Agent Lacey. The relationship between the participants are Dave and Aaron as mate then agent Lacey is visitors. The utterance occurs in Dave's house. The topic of this utterance is consider about CIA plan. The situation described when Dave talked to Aaron privately about accepting the CIA plan during interview the President Kim Jong Un., Dave wants to accept it and beg Aaron to take the opportunity. This utterance has meaning begging directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*Dude. I think I need to do this*". In reference to context since Dave beg to request humbly as in the special case and it is directive speech act that identified as begging. It belong to because The utterance is more polite than request. Dave start the begby mention the hearer by dude of

Aaron called. It indicated more polite and seriously that he need to do the special case. The utterance belongs to declarative form.

g. Permitting

Permitting is a directive speech act that expresses by the speaker to allow the listener to do or to say something. Permitting were not found in this research. However, the main character has not found to speech the utterance because in this movie set the main character is the person rather used authority to make the others to do something then other characters used the authority to make him to do something.

h. Daring

Daring is to ask someone to do something which involves risk and be brave enough to do something that have no right to do. The quality of being brave and willing to take the risks. In this research, the researcher found 6 utterances are indicated daring directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 6 data. The researcher only takes 3 data because it is enough to represent daring in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of daring directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 034/D/TI/DR/CB/IM



Aaron

: Okay, I'm coming
Agent Lacey : Mr. Rapaport.
Agent Lacey : I'm Agent Lacey with Central Intelligence. And
this is my partner, Agent Bolwin.
Dave : **Yo, Aaron, whoever that is, tell them to fuck off**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and Agent Lacey. The relationship between the participants are Dave and Aaron as mate then agent Lacey is visitors. The utterance occurs in Dave's house. The topic of this utterance is Dave wont open the door. The situation described when Dave After hard party last night Dave and Aaron fall asleep then, they're heard knocking door by The CIA agent want to visit them, Aaron walked to open the door but Dave felt disrupted and say it to Aaron to make them out. This utterance has meaning daring directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*Yo, Aaron, whoever that is, tell them to fuck off*". In reference to the context, since Dave told to CIA Agent to fuck off it is directive speech act that identified as daring. It belongs to daring because the character showed quality of being brave to someone or something. Dave is dare to make the CIA out of the room. The utterance also used informal speech and rude "*tell them to fuck off*" it implicated to daring performance. Dave asks Aaron to do something which involves risk and be brave enough to do something that have no right to do. The risk may made by CIA agent involved their business. The utterance of daring directive speech act is defined in the form of imperative. Imperative is make the hearer to do

something as the speaker want. In this case, Dave asked to Aaron bravely to sent the CIA off.

2. Data 061/D/TI/DR/CB/IM



Aaron : What do I do with it?
Dave : What if you hide it in your butt?
Aaron : I don't wanna stick it in my ass.
Dave : **You gotta put it in your butt.**
Aaron : Comm One, please tell me
Aaron : I don't have to stick this in my ass.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the characters are mate. The setting of the utterance occurs in the field. The topic of the utterance is plan to hide the package. Aaron got the package from CIA in the field. After it the security closing on him then Dave ask him to secure the package in his butt bravely. This utterance has meaning daring directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*You gotta put it in your butt.*”. In reference to the context, since Dave asked to Aaron to do something that involved the risk and have no right to do it is directive speech act that identified as a daring. The utterance fulfill daring action that willing the risk and need brave feeling to do it. Dave makes Aaron brave to hide the package into his ass because

there is nothing any better plan to hide it before the security came up as deadly consequence. The daring directive speech act composed in the form imperative. The utterance performed to make the addressee to do something as the speaker ask “*put it in your butt*”. It kind of imperative by Verb 1 + Object + Adverb.

3. Data 061/D/TI/DR/CB/IM



you like.

Aaron : We're not killing her!

Dave : She's loyal to Kim.

Aaron : No! Dude!

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and Suk. The relationship between the participants are Dave and Aaron as mate then Suk is Kim assistance. The utterance occurs in the bad room. The topic of the utterance is Dave wants to Killing Suk. The situation described when Dave feel upset since he has dinner with President Kim and actually already know about terrible things. Dave going back to the room and tell to Aaron the worst experience about President Kim. The room actually filled Aaron and Suk, when Dave arrived Suk hide under blanket. Dave wants plan to kill President again, suddenly Suk wake up and make Dave

shocked. Dave think she is loyal to Kim and ask Aaron to kills her. The utterance has meaning daring directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Now we gotta kill the girl that you like.*” In reference to the context, since Dave Dave wants Killing Suk the girl that his Aaron like with involved the risk it is directive speech act that identified as daring. Dave has take the consequence of killing her because he thinks she is loyal to President Kim. The ask to do something mentioned by “*Now we gotta kill*” with Aaron. Dave being dare to do it even he has any consequences caused the girl is close relationship with his Partner. The utterance of daring belongs in the form of imperative. Imperative is make somebody to do something as they want. The utterance composed by Subject “we” + Predicate by V 1 “*gotta kill*” + Object “*the girl*” +adverb.

i. Challenging

Challenging is An objection or query as the truth of something, often with an implicit demand for proof. The situation of being faced with something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person’s ability. In this research, the researcher found 5 utterances are indicated challenging directive speech act. The researcher takes 2 examples of 5 data. The researcher only takes 2 data because it is enough to represent challenging in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of challenging directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 030/D/TI/CL/CB/DC



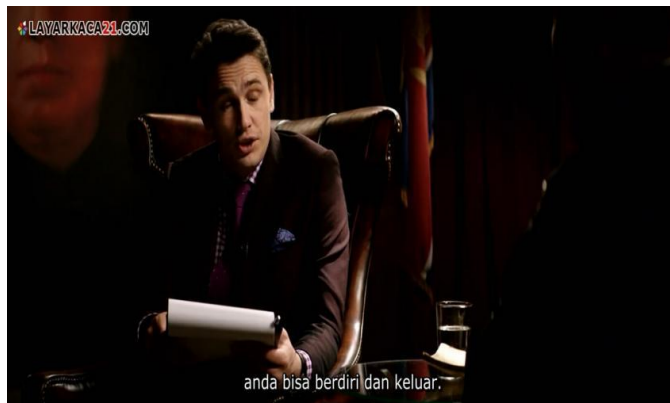
- Dave : This is the biggest interview since Frosty/Nixon.
Aaron : Frosty/Nixon?
Dave : In 10 years... ..Ron Howards gonna make a movie out of this.
Aaron : **We can interview any president on the planet.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave and Aaron. The utterance occurs in the studio. The topic of the utterance is talk about plan interview President Kim. The situation described when Producer Aaron had doubt when Dave will doing interview with President Kim Jong un but Dave still wants to going do interview, it doesn't matter how hard to go he needs to proof he can interview any president on the planet. This utterance has meaning challenging.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*We can interview any president on the planet.*". In reference to the context, since Dave wants to going do interview doesn't matter how hard to go he needs to proof he can interview any president on the planet it is directive speech act that identified as challenging. The word "*we can*" it reflected to optimism faced an objection and order to be done

successfully. It challenges to Dave and Aaron for making globally broadcast interview in politician not like usual in entertainment. The utterance is in declarative form. It is kind of a statement. The utterance has subject and predicate in normal word order. The subject “we” and “can interview” is predicate.

2. Data 098/D/TI/CL/CB/IT



- President Kim : Okay this is an offensive line of questioning.
Dave : I don't think it's offensive. it's important.
Dave : **If you don't wanna answer, you can get up and walk away.**
Dave : I can't keep you from retreating.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave and President Kim. The relationship between the participants are interviewers and correspondent. The utterance occurs in the studio at North Korea. The topic of the utterance are politic interview. The situation described when Dave asked President Kiman question that difference from the script that he should used to be. Dave already have a question that fulfill satire to open the facts about President Kim and all about North Korea. Dave uttered about the bad things of the President Kim and set the interview fully out from the plan,

because this interview is in scripted and all of the question reserved by President Kim himself and Dave not allowed to asking his own or another question as the planned made before. Then, Dave deliver another question that make Kim confuse in anger and option don't answer it. Then Dave challenge him like that. This utterance has meaning challenging directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*if you don't wanna answer, you can get up and walk away*”. In reference to the context, since Dave delivers his own question and challenge President Kim If don't wanna answer, can get up and walk away, it is directive speech act that defined as challenge. The utterance is an objection or query as the truth of something by Dave. It also needs great mental or physical effort from Dave in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability. The utterance is belongs to declarative form because it is kind of statement and has a subject and predicate in normal word order.

j. Advise

An advise it means that the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. The speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Advisory performatives include: admonish, advise, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge and warn. In this research, the researcher found 10 utterances are indicated advise directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 10 data. The researcher only takes 3 data because it is enough to represent

advise in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of advise directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 029/D/TI/AV/CV/DC



- Dave : When you score a bin Laden... ..or a Hitler... ..or an
Un... ..you take it by the balls
Dave : It's the first rule of journalism.
Dave : **Give the people what they want.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave and Aaron. The relationship between the participant are team mate. The utterance occurs in the office tv studio. The topic this utterance is about possible interview with President Kim Jongun. The situation described when Dave tells about their mission to conduct politic interview with President Kim. Dave told the producer that this interview is able to do. Dave has tried and advise to Aaron about the journalism is that they could be what they want, its doesn't matter who or what kinds of the interview. This utterance has meaning advise directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Give the people what they want.*”. In reference to the context, since Dave advising Aaron about the journalism is that they could be what they

want, its doesn't matter who or what kinds of the interview, it is directive speech acts that defined as advise. It belongs to advise because the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act "Give the people...". In this case, Dave also intends the advise to Aaron was taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do the interview. The utterance has advisory performative as advise. The utterance of its advising is in imperative form. It belongs to imperative because indicated as predicate is expressed. It is make someone to do something as their advise. The utterance composed by Verb 1 + Object + adverb.

2. Data 050/D/TI/AV/CV/IM



Aaron : You know, I'm tired. How are you feeling?
 Security : We go now.
 Dave : okay
 Aaron : Dude, what the fuck? Hey, you know, how's your tummy feeling?
 Dave : **You should have some tea.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants are Dave, Aaron and security. The relationship between the participants are guest and security. The utterance occurs in bedroom. The topic of this utterance is advise to the security. The

situation described when Dave after successfully to checked in Dave and Aaron go to room and accompany by the security, after they entered to the room before the security go Dave asks him about condition after he eaten the poison and give suggestions to have some tea. This utterance has meaning advise directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*You should have some tea.*”. In reference to the context, since Dave asks him about condition after the security has eaten the poison and give suggestions to have some tea, it is directive speech acts that identified as advise. The utterance indicated to advise because the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. This utterance has advisory performative as suggestion. Dave thinks the security has need to drink some tea. The word “*you should have*” performed by the speaker has intention an advisory to suggest the speaker to consider and do act something. This utterance has kind of advice directives speech act in the form of imperative. Imperative is explained that only the predicate is expressed.

3. Data 100/D/TI/AV/CV/DC



Dave : I realized that you were a fake friend.

Dave : You said you were gonna blow everybody up just to show what a big guy you are?

Dave : **No friend would blow up another friend's country.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave and President Kim. The utterance occurs in the studio. The topic of this utterance are interview personally between Dave and President. The situation described when in the beginning Dave feel friendly to President Kim. Dave think president kim is not like other expected before, Dave claimed that he is good person who just born in the hard situation. Dave and Kim has close friend relationship so far there. Eventually in the interview President kim show the other way dave's think. President Kim showed the nuclear ambition to attack other country such America. Then Dave advise to Kim that he is not friend anymore, because there's no friend acted fake behavior and all he doing is terrible. This utterance has meaning advise directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*No friend would blow up another friend's country.*". In reference to the context, since Dave advise to Kim that he is not friend anymore, because there's no friend acted fake behavior and all he doing is terrible, it is directive speech act that is identified as advise. It belong to advise because the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Dave showed to President Kim that being a friend should not to do this "*blow up another friend's country*". In this advisory performative is included performed in a warning. Warning advisory performed by Dave to realize the possible danger because terrible act by Kim or problem especially in the future, in this case if Dave

have a friend relationship with President Kim. This utterance has form of declarative. Declarative utterance is used to make statement.

k. Prohibiting

Prohibiting is the propositional negation of ordering to forbid a hearer to do something. The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee from doing an act. Prohibitive performatives include: enjoin, forbid, prohibit, proscribe, restrict. In this research, the researcher only found 2 data of prohibiting directive speech act. Each of prohibiting directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 053/D/TI/PH/CF/IM



Agent Lacey : Just five more feet. Five more feet and you're on your mark.
Dave : **Hey, hey. Hey. Don't move.**
Dave : I think I see something.
Dave : There's something out there.
Aaron : What do you mean?

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave, Aaron and agent Lacey. The utterance occurs in the field then they are communicated over the

phone. The topic of the utterance is get the packet from CIA. The situation described when Dave communicated with Aaron through phone, when Aaron in the field as instructed the CIA to keep the poison over the rocket from the USA , Dave seeing Aaron at the window room and he sees something in front of Aaron about there, and to prohibit Aaron Dave told him to stop to moving. The utterance has meaning prohibit directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave” *Hey, hey. Hey. Don't move.*”.In reference to the context, since Dave prohibit Aaron to stop to moving because there is something in danger, it is directive speech act that identified as prohibit. It belongs to prohibit directive speech act because The speaker prohibits the hearer/addressee from doing an act caused something important. Dave prohibit to Aaron don't move, the word “*Don't move.*” indicated prohibit someone. This utterance has Prohibitive performative include: forbid. This utterance expressed prohibiting used imperative form. The form composed by negative auxiliary verb “don't”. This is a characteristic of prohibiting with the form don't + V1 .

1. Data 081/D/TI/PH/CF/IM



- Aaron : We never got a chance to formally meet, Mr. Great Leader.
Aaron : I just wanted to shake your hand.
President Kim : Well, any friend of Dave is a friend of mine.
Dave : **No! Don't shake that hand.**
Aaron : Why not?!

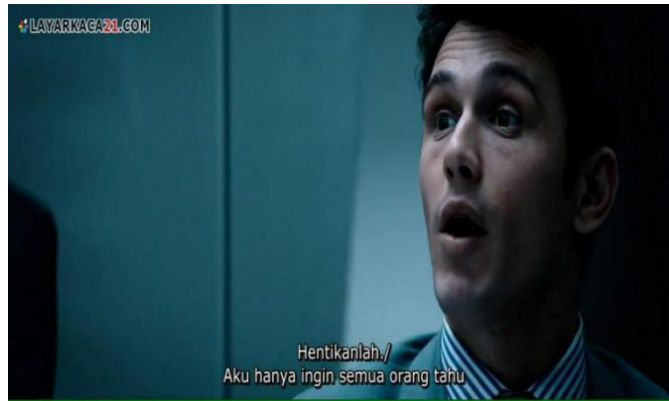
The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave, Aaron and President Kim. The utterance occurs in the bedroom. The topic of this utterance is Aaron greet and shake hand to President Kim JoungUn. The situation described when Dave and Aaron is on one bedroom, President kim knocking the room door then Dave open it, but Aaron wants meet the president and he wants shake the presidents hand but Dave know what Aaron doing is kill the president because in the hands of Arron there is a poison and if it touched to skin will make the reaction of poison and step by step start to kill him, and the Dave prevent the president and protect him. Dave prohibits President to shake the hands Arron and said cause Arron is Jewish the he doesn't want shake again, because he Jew and he thinks disgusting. The utterance has meaning prohibit directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave *“No! Don't shake that hand.”*. In reference to the context, since Dave prohibits President Kim to shake the hand with Aaron, it is directive speech act that identified as prohibit. The word *“No! Don't shake”* refers to someone not to do something because any important things. This utterance has Prohibitive performatives include: forbid. The purpose of the utterance to order President Kim jong Un to not to shake the hand with Aaron because he said to Kim because he is jew or the real reason as known to Aaron that hand's of Arron there is a poison and if it touched to skin will make the reaction of poison and step by step start to kill President. This utterance expressed prohibiting used imperative form. The form composed by negative auxiliary verb “No! don't” + Verb 1 + Object.

1. Requesting

Request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speakers control over the person addressed. In this research, the researcher found 9 data belongs to request directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 9 data. The researcher only takes 9 data because it is enough to represent request in “The Interview” movie by the main character. Each of request directive speech acts are described as follow :

1. Data 042/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM



Agent Lacey : There's no tell-all.
Dave : "There's no tell-all," Agent Lacey said
Dave : She looked at him.
Dave : She trembled with rage.
Dave : Or was it passion?
Agent Lacey : Stop it.
Dave : **I just want everybody to know.**

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave and Agent Lacey. The utterance occurs in CIA Headquarters. The topic of this utterance is about CIA plan with Dave and Aaron. The situation described when Dave wants all he does in North Korea can tell to everybody. He wants share the moment into book history and make everybody know about it. Then Dave request the the CIA agent the accept because CIA want all of the plan and result after in North Korea must maintain secret and complete deniability. The utterance has meaning request directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*I just want everybody to know.*". In reference to the context, since Dave request the the CIA agent to share the moment, it is directive speech act that identified as requesting. It belongs to request because is used to

ask or order someone to do something in indirect or polite way. The word “*I just want*” is sign to request or ask someone to do something as the speaker want. Request can also defined as polite or indirect command. The purpose of the utterance is to makes the hearer accept the requesting to share the moment of experiences in North Korea and share to public and let everybody to know. This utterance performed in imperative form. Imperative reflects to ask or order someone to do something.

2. Data 076/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM



- President Kim : It was a gift to my grandfather from Stalin.
 Dave : In my country, it's pronounced "Stallone."
 President Kim : You're so funny, Dave
 Dave : **Well, can we look inside?**
 President Kim : Fuck, yeah, we can. Come on.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave and President Kim. The utterance occurs in Kim's showroom. The topic of the utterance is President Kim showed Dave about collection luxury sport car and military transportation tools. The context described when Dave spend a time with President Kim. President Kim showed Dave several places and things that interesting. Then he showed Dave a showroom fulfil collection luxury

sport car and military transportation tools such a tank. Dave really surprised when he saw a tank, then he request to Kim for getting inside the tank. The utterance has meaning request directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Well, can we look inside?*”. In reference to the context since Dave, request to Kim for getting inside the tank, it is directive speech act that identified as request. It belongs to request because the utterance is a question which contains a request. It’s kind an act to ask for something politely. The utterance composed such as “*can we*”, it is indicated ask something politely because the hearer of the utterance is A President. The speaker also used subject “*we*” it indicated more politely then use single subject. The utterance performed in interrogative form. It belongs to interrogative form because the utterance reserved by subject and auxiliary Aux + S + P + O and ended with a question mark in writing and in spoken language and with a rise in pitch.

3. Data 091/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM



Dave : I think I'm gonna die. Oh, my God.
President Kim : Don't die, please. Not till after the interview.
Dave : This dog is killing me with cuteness.
President Kim : He's crazy cute.
Dave : **Can I keep it?**

President Kim : Take him home, forever and ever.

The context of the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consists of participant, setting and topic. The participants of the utterance are Dave and President Kim. The utterance occurs in the studio from North Korea. The topic of the utterance is President Kim's gift. The situation described when Dave with President Kim, Before Dave interviewing president kim, president give Dave a little dog, Dave so happy because it and wants it, so he told to the president to request politely keep the little dog and take it to home. The utterance has meaning request directive speech act.

The directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*Can I keep it?*". In reference to the context since Dave told to the president to request politely keep the little dog and take it to home, it is directive speech act that identified as request. It belongs to request because the utterance is a question which contains a request. It's kind an act to ask for something politely. The utterance performed in interrogative form. It belongs to interrogative form because the utterance reserved by subject and auxiliary Aux + S + P + O and ended with a question mark in writing and in spoken language and with a rise in pitch.

2. Function of Directive Speech Act Found in "The Interview" Movie

While Searle classification speech act in kind. Leech (1993:104) has proposed the speech acts, especially based on its functions. Leech classified directive functions into four categories, i.e. competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. Based on the analysis the

researcher found 4 function of directive speech acts in *The Interview* movie by the main character. Each of function directive speech act is presented bellow.

a. Competitive

Competitive function aimed compete with the social goal. The examples of this goal are ordering, asking, command, request and begging. In this research, the researcher found 79 utterances are indicated competitive function of directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 79 data. The researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent competitive function in “The Interview” movie. Competitive function of directive speech acts in “The Interview” movie are described as follow:

1. Data 065/D/TI/QS/CP/IT



Dave : **Who is it?**
President Kim : It is Kim Jong-un.
Dave : Kim Jong what?
President Kim : I am the Supreme Leader of North Korea
Aaron : What the fuck?

The context of this utterance above described when Dave and Aaron in a conversation in their room, suddenly a people coming there and knocking the door, Dave doesn't know who this, then Dave ask the

people. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the competitive function since character Dave asked about a name of the person who knocking the door.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Who is it?*”. The utterance is in interrogative form and it contains a question. Questioning employs competitive function because it aims the social goal in which the speaker wants an answer from the hearer. The question mentioned of Dave in “*Who is it?*” and make the hearer answer it with saying “*It is Kim Jong-un.*”. Competitive function in this utterance is included in the negative shape because competitive function wanted the listener to do the speaker’s wanted. Dave wanted the person answer the question. Therefore, the utterance belongs to competitive function.

2. Data 106/D/TI/CM/CP/IM



Suk : **Puppy is okay.**

Dave : **Protect that puppy with your life!**

The context of this utterance above described when Dave inside the tank with character Aaron and Suk. The tank drive away in the forest to carry them in the save place. Another tank of soldier shooting and fire the much gun to them. While Dave drive the tank Aaron got attacked the fire, and make them so panic. Dave and Suk ask his condition after it

Dave realize that the lovely dog is with in Suk. Then, Dave stupidly command her to protect the dog. Dave performed the speech of command by very high pitch to Suk in panic situation. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the competitive function since character Dave command someone to do something.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave *“Protect that puppy with your life!”*. The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a command. Command employs competitive function because it aims the social goal in which intended to make the hearer to do something that the speaker wants to achieve. Dave command to Aaron by mentioned the sentence with *“Protect that puppy”*. Competitive function in this utterance is included in the negative shape because competitive function wanted the listener to do the speaker's wanted. Dave wants Aaron to do something to protect the dog. Therefore, the utterance belongs to competitive function.

3. Data 049/D/TI/OD/CP/IM



Aaron : You fucking tried it

Security : This gum has no flavor

Dave : **if you don't like it just spit it out**

The context of this utterance above described when Dave and Aaron entering the President's palace, they are must be checked by the

security, the security check the bag then found the poison on the Dave's bag. The poison located in the gum, the security is curious and eat the poison that he didn't know it was a poison and tasted is not delicious and no flavor, Dave know about it than order him to spit the gum of poison out. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the competitive function since character Dave ordered the security to spit the gum out because not delicious.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*If you don't like it, spit it out*". The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a ordering. Ordering employs competitive function because it aims the social goal in which intended to make the hearer to do something that the speaker wants to achieve. Dave order him to be done in eating and let him to spit it out. Competitive function in this utterance is included in the negative shape because competitive function wanted the listener to do the speaker wanted. Character Dave wants to order the security by letting the him to spit the gum out because no flavor and not delicious. Therefore, the utterance belongs to competitive function.

b. Convivial Function

Convivial function coincides with the social goal. In this function, politeness is employed to seek the opportunity for comity. Offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating are some examples of directive forces that contains a convivial function. In this research, the researcher found 17 utterances are indicated convivial function of directive speech act. The researcher takes 3 examples of 17 data. The

researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent convivial function in “The Interview” movie. Convivial function of directive speech acts in “The Interview” movie are described as follow:

1. Data 024/D/TI/OF/CV/IM



Dave : and...?
Aaron : ...and Skylark Tonight.
Dave : This is great!
Dave : This is what you were talking about!
Dave : **I interview this guy**
Aaron : Are you joking? He's the most reclusive leader on the planet.

The context of this utterance above described when Dave showed a news from The Times that President North Korea Kim Jong Un is known to be an avid consumer of American entertainment, His favorite shows are The Big Bang Theory and Skylark tonight. Dave know about it and has an idea to take the best opportunity by interviewing the President. Dave want to interview him and offering it to consider producer in next agenda. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance includedthe convivial function since character Dave offering the opportunity to take the interview.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*I interview this guy*”. The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a offering. Offering is one of the examples of

directive forces that contains a convivial function. The utterance employs convivial function because it matches with the social goal. The social goal reflected to take the part of the best opportunity to set a interview with the president. Dave offers to Aaron there is a opportunity to conducted globally broadcast interview with the President. Convivial function of the utterance showed that someone has opportunity and shared it to someone else. The convivial type is intrinsically courteous. It means that politeness here is in the positive form of seeking opportunity for comity. Therefore, the utterance belongs to convivial function.

2. Data 050/D/TI/AV/CV/IM



Aaron : You know, I'm tired. How are you feeling?

Security : We go now.

Dave : okay

Aaron : Dude, what the fuck? Hey, you know, how's your tummy feeling?

Dave : **You should have some tea.**

The context of this utterance above described when Dave after successfully to checked in Dave and Aaron go to room and accompany by the security, after they entered to the room before the security go Dave asks him about condition after he eaten the poison and give an advise to have some tea. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the

utterance included the convivial function since Dave advise to security to have some tea.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*You should have some tea.*”. The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a advise. Advise is one of the examples of directive forces that contains a convivial function. The utterance employs convivial function because it matches with the social goal. The social goal made by the speaker to make a better condition to the hearer through advising him by the sentence “*should have some tea.*”. Convivial function of the utterance showed that someone has an idea or recommendation to advised to the hearer for better condition. The convivial type is intrinsically courteous. It means that politeness here is in the positive form of seeking opportunity for comity. Therefore, the utterance belongs to convivial function.

3. Data 069/D/TI/IV/CV/IM



Dave : Okay, fine
Aaron : No, I gotta hide this
Dave : **Aaron. Just come with me**
Aaron : No. No.
Dave : Aaron. Aaron.

The context of this utterance above described when wants Aaron to accompany him to meet President Kim, but Aaron doesn't want it, he choose to hide the package of poison on his bedroom and leave Dave that meet President Kim alone. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the convivial function since Dave invited Aaron to meet the President.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*Aaron. Just come with me*". The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a inviting. Inviting is one of the examples of directive forces that contains a convivial function. The utterance employs convivial function because it matches with the social goal. The social goal reflected to Dave that wants Aaron can came together to meet President Kim. Convivial function of the utterance showed that someone has opportunity to meet the President and invited his partner to joining together. The convivial type is intrinsically courteous. It means that politeness here is in the positive form of seeking opportunity for comity. Therefore, the utterance belongs to convivial function.

c. Collaborative function

This function goal is indifferent with the social goal. In this function, both politeness and impoliteness are relevant. This function commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The examples of this goal are asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. In this research, the researcher found 11 utterances are indicated to collaborative function of directive speech act. The researcher

takes 3 examples of 11 data. The researcher only takes 3 because it is enough to represent collaborative function in “The Interview” movie. Collaborative function of directive speech acts in “The Interview” movie are described as follow:

1. Data 030/D/TI/CL/CB/DC



- Dave : This is the biggest interview since Frosty/Nixon.
Aaron : Frosty/Nixon?
Dave : In 10 years... ..Ron Howards gonna make a movie out of this.
Aaron : **We can interview any president on the planet.**

The context of this utterance above described when Producer Aaron had doubt when Dave will doing interview with President Kim Jong un but Dave still wants to going do interview, it doesn't matter how hard to go he needs to proof he can interview any president on the planet. Its kind of challenging directive speech acts and included asserting in function. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the collaborative function since Dave asserts that he can interview whoever any President in the world.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*We can interview any president on the planet.*”.The utterance is in declarative form and it contains a asserting. An asserting

belongs to collaborative function regarding to Dave's statement about interview of the President. The collaborative function ignores the social goal. Dave wants to be able to conducted the interview while Aaron is not because really hard. This function commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Therefore, the utterance belongs to collaborative function

2. Data 098/D/TI/CL/CB/IT



President Kim : Okay this is an offensive line of questioning.

Dave : I don't think it's offensive. it's important.

Dave : **If you don't wanna answer, you can get up and walk away.**

Dave : I can't keep you from retreating.

The context of this utterance above described when Dave asked President Kim an question that difference from the script that he should used to be. Dave already have a question that fulfill satire to open the facts about President Kim and all about North Korea. Dave uttered about the bad things of the President Kim and set the interview fully out from the plan, because this interview is in scripted and all of the question reserved by President Kim himself and Dave not allowed to asking his own or another question as the planned made before. Then, Dave deliver

another question that make Kim confuse in anger and option don't answer it. Then Dave asserted to keep him answer the question and if don't Dave challenges him to just walk way. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the collaborative function.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*If you don't wanna answer, you can get up and walk away.*". The utterance is in declarative form and it contains a asserting. An asserting belongs to collaborative function since it ignores the social goal. Dave asked to President Kim an attractive question while President kim won't to answering then Dave challenges if don't answer can walk away. The collaborative function in this utterance was not involved manners. Therefore, the utterance belongs to collaborative function.

3. Data 016/D/TI/DR/CB/IM



Aaron : We're not live anymore.
Aaron : They cut our feed,
Dave : Off the air?! Goddamn it!
Dave : **Rob, put your fucking wig on.**
Dave : They fucked us. Goddamn it
Rob : What's going on?

The context of this utterance above described when Dave In the interview moment with informant named Rob. they're discussed the hair fall of Rob. ave asked to take off wig that Rob wear. the live on screen is

going well until news from local government cutting the feed with military news. After off the air Dave instruct to put wig on back immediately. It kind of command that impoliteness, it also included an instructing the interviewer to informant. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the collaborative function.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “*Rob, put your fucking wig on.*”. The utterance is in imperative form and it contains an instructing. The instructing showed in the sentence “*put your fucking wig on.*” It is in imperative sentence that has meaning the hearer to do something as the speaker instructing. An instruction belongs to collaborative function since it ignores the social goal. The collaborative function in this utterance was not involved manners. Therefore, the utterance belongs to collaborative function.

d. Conflictive Function

Conflictive function conflicts with the social goal. In this function politeness does not to be questioned since the term of this function are mean to cause offence. The examples of conflictive function are threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding. In this research, the researcher found 2 utterances are indicated conflictive function of directive speech act. The researcher takes all examples of data. The researcher takes all examples because it is enough to represent conflictive function in “The Interview” movie. Conflictive function of directive speech acts in “The Interview” movie are described as follow:

1. Data 022/D/TI/DR/CB/IM



Aaron : Shut up, I'm on the phone, okay?
Aaron : Dude. The fuck, man'?!
Aaron : That was John Kerry's office
Dave : **Forget that oak tree-looking fuck.**
Dave : This tops it

The context of this utterance above described when Dave want to show Aaron about something but Aaron didn't Respond it because he on the phone with John Kerry's office, then Dave tell Aaron to ignore him and focusing on him. It kind of reprimanding to someone to express about Jon Kerry disapproval by Dave. Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the conflictive function.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave "*Forget that oak tree-looking fuck.*". The utterance is in imperative form and it contains a reprimanding. The utterance belongs to conflictive function because politeness does not need to be performed. The utterance conflicts with the social goal since Dave mentioned "*Forget that oak tree-looking fuck.*". The function has hurt the feeling of the hearer since mentioned with a rude name. Therefore, the utterance belongs to collaborative function.

2. Data 027/D/TI/CM/CP/EX



Aaron : We can't do it

Aaron : We're essentially letting him interview himself with your mouth.

Dave : **Look. Look at this buttfuck!**

Dave : He's got a whole parade of nukes

Dave : He's ready to use them.

The context of this utterance above described when Dave show about picture of the dictator Kim Jong Un in the television in their studio, it is show how the President produce nuclear and got a whole parade of the nuclear. Dave very hate it by mentioned the name with “buttfuck”. The utterance included cursing action of President Kim Based on the context and kind of directive speech act, the utterance included the conflictive function.

The function of directive speech act mentioned by bold utterance of character Dave “Look. Look at this buttfuck!”. The utterance employs the conflictive function since it is in imperative sentence and contains a cursing. Dave cursing the President that produce an nuclear and showed to the world. Dave cursing the name into “buttfuck!”. This function intended to conflict with the social goal. Therefore, the utterance belongs to collaborative function.

B. Discussion

1. The kinds of Directive Speech Acts Found in *The Interview* Movie

Based in the data finding, the study reveals 109 data of directive speech acts performed by the main characters in *The Interview* movie. Searle in Holmes classified of directive speech acts into command, offering, question, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, daring, challenging, advise, prohibiting and requesting.

The researcher found that most dominant directive speech acts kinds used by the main character were question with 53 utterances. The percentage of question was 48.62%. The question of directive speech act often used by the main character because the setting situation of the utterance happened in the time of the interview. Actually, action-comedy film is the film that is found the conflict and action in their daily activity. Therefore, the use of language is more briefly and straight to the point. As we know, comedy film tends to use some jokes and expressions. So the use of language here is more friendly and common style. Since the main character interviewed many people the question-answer acts is most dominant of this research. The questioning performatives include : ask, inquire, query, question and quiz. In question used to ask a question is to request the hearer to perform a future speech act that would give the original speaker a correct answer. Meanwhile the fewest were begging. Begging used by the main character with 1 utterance. The percentage of begging was 0.92%. It's rare used by the main character because the film is action-comedy with most of the situation has impoliteness directive performatives.

2. Function of Directive Speech Acts Found in *The Interview* movie.

Based data findings related to directive functions used by main character in *The Interview* movie. Leech classified directive illocutionary functions into four

categories ; competitive convivial, collaborative and conflictive. Base on the data findings the researcher found four directive functions according to classification from Leech. These were competitive convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The researcher found 109 data that classified into directive functions.

There were four functions of directive speech act found in *The Interview* movie by the main character. These were competitive convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The most dominant frequency are competitive. There are 72.48% belongs to competitive functions. The lowest rank frequency are conflictive with only 2 data 1.83%. Competitive were often used by the main character because competitive referred to the main character intended to perform the appropriate action described the character wanted.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consisted of two parts; conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions were concerned with the summary of the research findings. Meanwhile, suggestions were represented to offer some suggestion for linguistic students, lectures and other researchers.

A. Conclusions

This research was concerned with the pragmatic analysis of directive speech act in The Interview movie. In line with the objectives to know kind of directive speech act and the function of directive speech act in The Interview movie by the main character. The research results could be concluded as follow:

1. There were twelve kinds of directive speech act found in "The Interview" in four types form by the main character. These were command, offering, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, daring, challenging, advise, prohibiting, and requesting. The question became the most dominant frequency of directive speech act finding was about 48.62%. The question of directive speech act often used by the main character because the setting situation of the utterance happened in the time of the interview. Since the main character interviewed many people the question-answer acts is most dominant of this research. The lowest rank frequency of directives speech acts are begging with only one data 0.92%. While the permitting were not found in this research.

2. There were four functions of directive speech act found in The Interview movie by the main character. These were competitive convivial,

collaborative and conflictive. The most dominant frequency are competitive. There are 72.48% belongs to competitive functions. The lowest rank frequency are conflictive with only 2 data 1.83%. Competitive were often used by the main character because competitive referred to the main character intended to perform the appropriate action described the character wanted.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion that had been explained above, some suggestions would be directed toward the English lecturers and the other researchers.

1. To the Linguistic Student

This research is expected to Linguistic Student can apply pragmatic approach, especially related to directive speech act by analyzing it in different movies with different social settings. They can also use this research as a reference to conduct further study involving the phenomena of directive speech act in a movie.

2. To the English Lectures

The lecturers can use this research in teaching pragmatics, especially in directive speech act and its functions for teaching the students. They can explain the application of form and directive speech acts.

3. Other Researcher

There are still many problems in this research. This research does not cover all aspects of directive speech act. It only focuses in kind and the

function of directive speech act. Other researchers may conduct research on observing directive speech act from different perspectives.

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APPENDIX

COMMAND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	003/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Em, let's just back it up a moment	Dave interviewed Eminem, then he reads all of the lyric song by Eminem that consider controversy and Dave asked eminem about lyric that he already read
2	005/D/TI/CM/CP/EX	Bring it in, big boy!	Dave look Aaron, Dave wants to meet him so, he call him to come
3	007/D/TI/CM/CP/EX	All right listen!	Dave meet Aaron after incredible show, and caused it Dave get to talked Aaron and listen what are Dave going to do
4	023/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Read the bottom	Dave Command to read the materials over the phone in the bottom
5	025/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Get the goat	Dave had gift a new information that a person who get love with a goat so he want to interviewing him
6	027/D/TI/CM/CP/EX	Look at this buttfuck!	Dave show about picture of the dictator Kim Jong Un in the television in their studio
7	035/D/TI/CM/CP/EX	Yo, you gotta to come ever and smell this shit!	Character Dave found something smell in his body after he wake up while Character Aaron meet the guest in his home and then Dave called him to smell off his body who got stink
8	068/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Put it back up	when Kim Jong un entering the room Dave and Aaron struggle to hide the package o poison, Aaron should hide it to prevent President Kim know about it know about they are plan, suddenly Dave told to hide it in the safety place that people don't know it, and after this Dave walk to room door
9	082/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Raise your glasses. Koh and Yu!	in the dinner Dave with president and Korean people, then he drink and told him to raise your glasses
10	102/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Don't shoot! I have a puppy!	Dave command the security to don't shoot because he bring dog, but the security was killed by Dave friends and Dave save
11	104/D/TI/CM/CP/IM	Just leave it on	when Dave played the Ketty Perry song Aaron heard it but Dave love that song and keep it on to help him concentrate
12	106/D/TI/CM/CP/EX	you Protect that puppy with your life!	the tank was shoood by president Kim use army helicopter, Dave stupidly command they to protect the dog

OFFERING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

QUESTION DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	009/D/TI/OF/CV/IT	I got something to show you	Dave had an idea after the show off to celebrated very special interview with Eminem, so Dave offering a secret show to make a surprise to Aaron
1	001/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What do you mean by this, Em?	Dave interviewed Eminem, then he reads all of the lyric song by Eminem that consider controversy and Dave asked eminem about lyric that he already read
2	024/D/TI/OF/CV/IM	I interview this guy	Dave showed a news from The Times that President North Korea Kim Jong Un was
2	002/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	With your mother ?	Dave asked Eminem, Dave with that song that he got inspiration from his mother, Dave so curios everything related behind the song with the social life background of Eminem
3	055/D/TI/OF/CV/IM	but you're gonna have to fight the tiger	Dave offering foolish idea when Aaron suddenly meet the tiger in the field, then he give an opinion
4	066/D/TI/OF/CV/IT	What if you hide it in your butt?	Aaron got the package but the security coming close on him then Dave give advise to hide in his butt
5	092/D/TI/OF/CV/IT	Shall we begin?	it's time to show time between the interview of them
6	036/D/TI/OF/CP/IT	Would you, um like a drink or some of Aarorn's cocaine?	Dave asked them about the drink or food and try to deliver them, and the cocaine here is joke that Dave found some cocaine in the table cause hard party they are had

3	004/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What you meant by that exactly ?	Dave got the statement of eminem that make him confuse and curios, Dave doesnt want to miss it, and trying to make clear a problem out from eminem mouth then Dave asked to Eminem about something that made him confuse
4	006/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What the heck just happened ?	Dave asked to Aaron about what they're did after interviewed Eminem
5	012/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	When did the hair begin to?	Dave interviewing people who got hair fall, so he asked about the time firstly begin to hair fall
6	013/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	When you're ready ?	Dave asked him to set ready to to take the wig off
7	014/D/TI/QS/CP/DC	Is there anything that you would like to say to America?	Dave asked the people who got hair fall what his feeling after it coming
8	015/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	We're off the air ?	When the show its cutted by gouvernement news while on air, so Dave asked it to the producer
9	017/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What's up with you ?	Dave asked his partner Aaron about problem that he didn't know to Aaron
10	018/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You know how I'm good at picking up energies?	Dave asked Aaron about he performance that unusual and Dave know about it an asked to tell
11	019/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You don't like that brown sugar?	Brown sugar is initial Nicky Minaj, the person he they are talk about, and Dave ask Aaron cause he hate her
12	026/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Did you Get in there?	Aaron tell the experience in China the time he meet the assistant of Kim Jong un he meet in the place that the assistant Kim Jong un used helicopter so Dave Aaron did he getting to
13	037/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	To what do we owe the pleasure?	the guest come in his house the guest its CIA then Character Dave asked about why you here and what the pleasure of us
14	038/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Are you, Agent Lacey, going to be involved?	Agent Lacey is the member of the CIA that told Dave to kill Precedent Kim Jung un, after he told it to Dave, the Dave ask them back about the plan, and what CIA will doing in the back
15	040/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You wanna see it?	Character Dave asked Aaron what he want to see it
16	041/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What happened to your glasses?	Dave think the glasses The who member of CIA Lacey is fake so for real, he asked to her
17	043/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What's this mean?	Dave in training of the CIA, Dave will shake with the poison in his hand but Dave did founs in the poison attack back on him, the Dave ask the CIA, what the effect for it

18	044/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	So you want me to carry this bag?	CIA give the bag for Dave and look Dave didn't like it, then he ask the CIA why should he carry that bag
19	045/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You re telling me My man doesn't pee or poo?	CIA tell to Dave that Precident Kim lie to other people with claimed he doesn't pub,that is weird, the Dave asked him surely about it
20	046/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	how do I look?	Dave ask his partner about the outfit and style to Aaron
21	047/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	That you won't stop talking about?	Dave and Aaron arrived in the north koreas airport, than they meet Suk the person already meet to Aaron, Aaron always talk about her to Dave, after Dave directly meet Suk, Dave ask Aaron about it
22	048/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Does he have a buttohole?	in the car Dave talks with assistant President Kim named Suk, Dave know that the issued that President Kim never pub, the Dave asks her about the part body of president and why it happened
23	051/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Why'd you tell her?	after lost the poison cause was eaten by the security, there is no poison remaining they have, than Aaron tell the CIA about it, and Dave ask to Aaron why he should to do it
24	052/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Aardvark, are you all right?	while Aaron walked in the field to find a poison that was delivered CIA Dave seeing Aaron and asked about current condition of Aaron
25	054/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	are you seeing this?	Dave seeing something in front of Aaron, he is not sure about it, so over the the radio phone Dave asks him about something he already see
26	056/D/TI/QS/CP/EX	That tiger has night-vision goggles?!	there is a tiger in front of Aaron and Dave think the tiger cant seeing Aaron cause in a mighty night full of dark, but the CIA shouting over the radio phone that tiger can see Aaron cause it has ningt vision itself naturally, but Dave so stupid and asks the CIA about the tiger that use goggles glass to show on dark
27	057/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Are you in the tiger?	after Aaron run the tiger almost catch him but the little rocket that fill of poison package from CIA attack the tiger first, and the tiger fall upper him, Dave think that Aaron was eaten the tiger and inside the tiger, so he asks him
28	058/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Are you inside the tiger?	after Aaron run the tiger almost catch him but the little rocket from CIA attack the tiger first, and the tiger fall upper him, Dave think that Aaron was eaten the tiger and inside the tiger, so he asks him

29	062/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Did they look in your butt?	Aaron hide the package in his butt, after this the security catch him, send him to the house then checked his body but looks nothing, then Aaron accepted to back on room, then meet Dave in the bedroom, after all that happen Dave asks him about the package that maybe look by the security but is not
30	063/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	it's still in there?	Dave worried about the package that hide in Aarons butt, he looks Aaron and still talk about the package, then he asks him where the package exactly? Is still in his but
31	065/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Who is it?	while Dave and Aron in a conversion in their room, suddenly a people coming there and knocking the door, Dave doesn't know who this, then Dave ask the people
32	066/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Kim Jong what?	the person who knocking the room door is President Kim Jong un, after Dave ask him he mention the name spell Kim Jong un but the Asian accent maybe was not clearly heard by Dave then Dave ask again the name a Kim jong.. Un
33	067/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What is he doing here?	Dave didn't know if President Kim want meet him, he is confuse and afraid about it, in the conversation with Aaron he ask him about it
34	070/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	So you really like the show?	Dave open the door and saw President Kim he accosts him and take a conversation, Dave know that President Kim like my show in America so he invited me, then he ask about the show and President Kim is super fans
35	071/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Is that real?	President Kim take Dave out to show the thealutsita/military tools and super car that he got from my father to Stallin, and eve is feel mesmerized, he seeing everything over the tolls, like he cant believe it, then coriously Dave give question to President kim about that thing
36	073/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Is it still live?	Dave and President Kim go to the tank , they are inside there, President kin take hold the tank proof, and Dave ask him that it still live to shoot
37	074/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You know why I really like her?	In tank Dave playing music of Ketty Perry song called fireworks, and he tell to President Kim why he really love the song and the Person who created it

38	075/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Does this thing still run?	in the tank Dave ask President kim about the tank, dave want ride it, then president kim turn on the machine and after this they are on tank ridding through the forest
39	077/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You want to know what my father on his deathbed?	while Dave and president kim playing basketball they talk deeply heart about each father of him before they die, President kim tells to Dave how he in being the present and the past, President kim tells that his father before die he wish to president kim to accept the responsibly to continued the power of the country, Dave too much know about for the President kim explanation, and then Dave respond him he feels look like same to him, the other why Dave also tell about his fatter on his dead bed, he ask about the question to guess by president kim first then he answer the truth
40	078/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	who said that margaritas are gay?	president kim ever asked to Dave that drink margaritas is guy, Dave trying to ask him back who is the person ever said that drink margaritas is guy to president kim
41	079/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Hey, how you doing?	after Dave hang out with president kim, Dave going back to room and Aaron coming and talking about what Dave spend a lot tim with president for? Then assistant preside kim knocking the door and open, cause that Dave ask they what are they doing her?
42	080/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Who you calling ignorant?	Dave and Aaron got talk quarrelly Dave decided to out of the plan which is killing president kim, but Aaron not accept him, but Dave bullheaded to pulling out the mission, and make Aaron angry and attack back him that Dave stupid and ignorant, but make Dave take emotionally Dave claimed a good decision, Dave doesn't ignorant, he ask again who the person must be ignorant for it?
43	084/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Aaron, are you here?	he knocking the door but Aaron not respond him, and make Dave ask him again
44	085/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	You still got that poison?	Dave talk to arron that he got manipulations of president kim, its make Dave angry and want to the mission that is kill the president, and after it Dave ask Aaron about the poison
45	094/D/TI/QS/CP/IM	America, what you done to these Koreans?	In the interview president kim tells the America did to north Korea, then suddenly Dave ask to all people of America about it
46	095/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Then, why don't you feed them?	Dave in the interview ask the president a question that not prepared by president kim

47	096/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Then why don't you drink them?	president kim give answered to the question and Dave ask him again
48	097/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Did you just shart?	Dave make president kim crying and shart with the attractive question
49	101/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What happened to your hand?	Dave ask Aron about his hand after they fight with security
50	105/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	How's the puppy?	Dave ride the tank and shoot each other with President Kim's security and get shoot into his tank, Dave bring the puppy that Aaron carry in the tank and asked about the puppy after get shoosed
51	107/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Where are we?	Dave and Aaron evacuated through under ground tunnel, after finish deve doesn't know where they are
52	108/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	Well Which way's the coast?	Dave trying to the coast, but he doesn't know the coast is
53	109/D/TI/QS/CP/IT	What are you talking about?	Dave and arron on ship crossing the sea, Aaron talking about the women who unforgettably in Korea, and Dave talking about it

INVITING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	008/D/TI/IV/CV/IM	I want you to meet me downstairs	Dave wants meet Aaron, so Dave invit him to meet Dave at the place has been choose
2	069/D/TI/IV/CV/IM	Aaron. Just come with me	Dave want Aaron accompany him to meet President Kim, but Aaron doesn't want it, he choose to hide the package of poison in his bedroom and leave Dave that meet President Kim alone

ORDERING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
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1	049/D/TI/OD/CP/IM	If you don't like it, just spit it out	before Dave and Aaron entering the President, house they are must be checked by the security, the security check the bag then found the poison on the Dave bag, the poison located in the gum, the security is curious and eat the poison that he doesn't know it was a poison and the taste is not delicious and no flavor, Dave know about it that told him to spit the gum of poison out
2	099/D/TI/OD/CP/DC	I just have one more question for you	Dave ordering to President Kim one more question
3	020/D/TI/OD/CV/DC	I promise if you promise you'll never leave	Dave offering reason to Dave to keep them always do everything in the studio together and keep they are never leave each other

BEGGING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	039/D/TI/BG/CP/DC	Dude, I think I need to do this	Dave talked to Aaron privately about accepting the CIA plan during interview the President Kim, CIA told them to assassination Kim, Dave want to accept it

DARING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	016/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	Rob, put your fucking wig on	In the interview moment Dave asked to take off wig that Rob wear and After off the air Dave command to put wig on immediately
2	022/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	Forget that oak-tree looking fuck	Dave want to show Aaron about something but Aaron didn't Respond it because he on the phone with John Kerry's office, then Dave tell Aaron to ignore him
3	034/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	Tell them to fuck off	After hard party last night Dave and Aaron fall asslep then, they're heard knocking door by The CIA agent want to visit them, Aaron walked to open the door but Dave felt disrupted and say to Aaron to make them out

4	059/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	You gotta hide the little missile	After he found the missile of poison suddenly the security of President Kim know about Aaron in the field then they are going to Aaron closely
5	061/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	You gotta put it in your butt	Aaron not happy i the package hide in his butt, look terrible, he doesn't want it, but the way is only way to secure the package, and cause of it Dave instructing him to secure the package in his butt
6	086/D/TI/DR/CB/IM	Now We gotta kill the girl that you like	Aaron actually in the room with women assistant president kim, and Dave told Aaron to kill her

CHALLENGING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	010/D/TI/CL/CB/DC	I'm gonna take it to a serious tip	Dave take a speech for opening celebrated ten thousand of episodes Skylark tonight, in the cheerfully moment and very big crowd Dave speech to audiences to make a very serious speech
2	030/D/TI/CL/CB/DC	We can interview any President on the planet	Producer Aaron had doubt when Dave will doing interview with President Kim Jong un but Dave still want it be going and take it as challenge to them
3	031/D/TI/CL/CB/DC	And then you can ask them the real questions	Dave have an challenge to take the interview with President Kim jong un using real question, but we know already that the interview have scripted by the president itself
4	087/D/TI/CL/CB/IM	I'm Dave Skylark and I can interview anyone	Dave trying Dare to do interview although Dave doubting this interview that about politic but he has just in entertainment then after support from Aaron he could do it
5	098/D/TI/CL/CB/IM	you can just get up and walk away	Dave deliver an attractive question to President Kim, and make him confuse in anger and think don't answer it then he do take a moment to silent then Dave challenge him like that

ADVISE DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	028/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	You take it by the balls	it's advice to do the best as other people want
2	029/D/TI/AV/CV/IT	you Give the people what they want	the utterance happen when Character Dave advice character Aaron that he should produce program that people really want
3	032/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	Haters gonna hate	it's Started by Character Aron that think about fans who hate and criticize him, so Character Dave advise him that haters is always hate you so don't worry about that
4	034/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	This is what you do to haters you just smile	it's also advice from Character Dave to Character Aaron to forget about the problem and just smile
5	050/D/TI/AV/CV/IM	you should Have some tea	after succesfull to check in Dave and Aaron go to room and accompany by the security, after they entered to the room before the security go Dave asks him about condition after he eaten the poison and give suggestions to have some tea
6	064/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	see a proctologist	Dave give advise Aaron to check in the proctologist after the finish the project, Dave worried him
7	088/D/TI/AV/CV/IT	Why don't we go to Japan?	Dave and Aaron talk about run away if they actually kill the president, Dave give suggest go to japan perhaps
8	089/D/TI/AV/CV/IT	Why don't we swim?	Dave offering Aaron to swim i going run away to japan
9	100/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	No friend would blow up another friend's country	Dave attack beck of President Kim argument, Dave guess Kim is friend but in interview President Kim show an angger to America
10	103/D/TI/AV/CV/DC	Hey, I have an idea	Dave offering an idea to escape from president Kim trough ride the tank

PROHIBITING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
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1	053/D/TI/PH/CF/IM	Hey, hey. Hey. Don't move	Dave communicated with Aaron through phone, when Aaron in the field as instructed the CIA to send the poison over the rocket in USA , Dave seeing Aaron at the window room and he see something in front of Aaron about there, and to cautioning Aaron Dave told him to stop to moving
2	081/D/TI/PH/CF/IM	No! Don't shake that hand	Dave and Aaron is on one bedroom, President kim knocking the room door then Dave open it, but Aaron want meet the president and he wants shake the presidents hand but Dave know what Aaron doing is kill the president because in the hands of arron there is a poison and if it touched to skin will make the reaction of poison and step by step start to kill him, and the Dave prevent the president and protect him, Dave pohibit president say to shake the hands Arron and said cause Arron is Jewish the he doesn't want shake again, because he Jew and he think disgusting

PREQUESTING DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "THE INTERVIEW" MOVIE

NO	CODE	UTTERANCES	CONTEXT
1	011/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Now, get up here	Dave request Aaron to get in front of stage and make him a speech to all of audiences who celebrated ten episodes of TV program than Aaron as a leader Producer
2	021/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Don't put me trough that	Dave don't want being on the fight condition with Aaron
3	042/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	I just want everybody to know	Dave want all of plan about killing President Kim Jong un to tell all and everybody to know, he didn't considered about the risks and also Agent Lecey not accepted unreasonable thing
4	072/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Well, can we look inside?	Dave want to saw the tank and car closely, then he request to get in the tank
5	076/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Can we fire the gun ?	Dave and President kimride the tank across the forest, Dave want to shoot the gun then request to President Kim
6	083/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Aaron, I need to talk	after the dinner Dave walking trough the city, he found the manipulation of president kim, and he realized after thisdave come back to the room and going to talk with Aaron

7	090/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	just keep me on the air as long as you can	Dave want Aaron to keep their show on whatever the conditions
8	091/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Can I keep it?	Before Dave interviewing president kim, president give Dave a little dog, Dave so happy or it and want it, so he tell to the president
9	093/D/TI/RQ/CP/IM	Let's take it to a serious tip	Dave turn to take a moment into a serious tip