

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the research. This research is based on film dialogue which focuses on directive speech act. It consists of background of research, it explains directive speech act, based on M Tsui theory (1994:119) types of directive speech act divided into two mayor classes there are advisives and mandatives. Advisives is divided into two sub-classes advice and warning. Mandatives consists of instruction and threats. This chapter also explains the previous study by Erni Sumartini (2008) about directive utterance. And it will be followed by statements of problem which will focus on types of directive speech acts and context situation in the movie. The purpose of the research is to know types of directive speech act and analyze the context situation. Significances of research because this research is very useful for the university students, the writer himself and for moviegoer. The last is clarification of key terms that explain directive speech act, advisives, mandatives and captain America.

1.1. Background of the Research

People need to communicate with other people to fulfil their daily needs. In communicating with other people, they usually use language. Language is an effective tool to create communication. It also plays an important role to express what people want, need and feel. By using language, their aims in communication will be easy to understand by the other people.

To achieve the aim of communication, there must be speakers and hearers. It will be successful if both the speakers and the hearers are capable to express and

deliver their thoughts, feelings and desire each other. In order to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances. Yule (1996:47) remarked that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. People perform utterances when they offer an apology, complaint, greeting, request, refusal, compliment, etc. Normally, the speaker has certain purpose when talking to the hearer and the hearer will try to understand the purpose. In understanding the speaker's purpose, the hearer is usually assisted by the context of situation or circumstances around them in which the utterances are performed.

M Tsui (1994:119) classified Directives into two major classes. They are mandates and advisives. Mandates is directives by which the speaker attempts to get the addressee to perform, or to refrain from performing, an action for the benefit of the speaker. She also identifies two sub-classes of mandates. One is issued because of the speaker's want and the other has the additional feature of explicitly stating that the speaker himself will bring about the undesirable consequence should the addressee refuse to comply. Next, M Tsui (1994:128) stated that the former is identified as an Instruction and the later as a Threat. In contrast, advisives is directives by which the speaker advocated an action to be performed by the addressee for his own benefit. There are also two sub-classes of advisives. She identifies an act in which the undesirable consequence of not complying is highlighted as a warning and an act in which the desirable consequence of complying is highlighted as an advice.

Directive speech act has aim at making the hearer to do something. In performing an utterance, a speaker must understand the circumstances situation which will influence the hearer's understanding of the utterance. The speakers have to be aware in what way they should deliver the utterance in order to make the hearer understand the aim of the speaker's utterance and do compliance of the utterance. The strategy in delivering the directive also influences the compliance or non-compliance done by the hearer. It relates to the status between the speaker and the hearer, direct or indirect way in delivering the utterance, and the context when the utterance is performed.

Concerning to the directive speech acts, there are many directives which are uttered by the characters in the movie *Captain America: the First Avenger*. The movie is an American superhero movie based on Marvel Comics character "Captain America". It was directed by Joe Johnston and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen Mc Feely. This movie is distributed by Paramount Pictures and released on July 19, 2011. *Captain America: the First Avenger* movie also provides a lot of Directives speech acts in form of mandates and advisives. The following is the example of mandates and advisives performed by the characters of the movie:

Dr. Zola : Stop him..!! Fire again..!!

The soldier :..... (shooting the target brutally)

(Taken from the Movie at 01:23:45,602 --> 01:23:47,695)

The speaker of the utterance is Dr Zola and a soldier becomes the hearer. The dialogue happens in a train. When Roger and Barnes enter into the train in

order to catch Dr. Zola, they are attacked by a soldier with such kind of fire weapons. Knowing that there are intruders that will catch him, Dr. Zola commands the soldier to stop the intruders, Roger and Barnes, by firing them continually. The soldier then fires them as what Dr. Zola order. The form of the utterance above is such kind of mandatives speech acts in form of Instruction. However, the benefit of the utterance will be gotten by the speaker. The authority of the speaker forces the hearer to do the command. There is no choice for the hearer to perform challenge because he is in the lower position which must follow what his chief asks.

The example of advisives will be presented below:

Peggy Carter : Get back here, we're taking you all the way there.

Steve Roger : As soon as I'm clear, you turn this thing
around and get the hell out of here!

Peggy Carter : You can't give me orders.

Steve Roger : The hell I can't. I'm a Captain.

(taken from the movie at 00:56:51,470 --> 00:57:03,941)

The speaker in the dialogue is Peggy Carter and the addressee is Steve Roger. Knowing that his brother misses in the war, Roger aims at rescuing him from the enemy's base camp. In order to get to the enemy's baseline faster, he is helped by Peggy Carter and Stark. In the front of the baseline, the plane in which Roger and Peggy prepare for the action is shot by the enemy, so Roger wants to enter the baseline immediately. Peggy worries about Roger and orders him to get back to the plane. Finally, Peggy lets Roger jump from the plane with some

suggestions after Roger finishes his mission. The utterance of the speaker above belongs to advisives. It attempts to advocate the hearer to perform an action in which the benefit of the action will be gotten by the hearer. In responding the utterance, the speaker performs challenge to the order. The hearer does not comply the advocated action given by the hearer because of certain condition. The hearer believes that the order is not obligate to comply and he is in hurry in rescuing his brother. The utterance is also categorized as warning in Advisives speech acts because the hearer has an option to comply the order or not.

The previous research on speech act in the movie had been carried out by Erni Sumartini (2008), entitled *The Analysis of Directive Utterance of Characters in Benioff's Troy*. This research discusses about analysis of directive utterance of characters in Benioff's *Troy*. This research is focused on three main problems: (1) what are kinds of directive utterances in the script of *Troy's* movies? (2) How is the effect of directive utterances of speaker to receiver in the *Troy's* movies? (3) How is the form of social factors in the characters of *Troy's* movies?

The result of the research is there are five utterances used as ordering, seventeen utterances used as commanding, five utterances used as requesting and eight utterances used as suggesting. Besides, there are some effects of utterance to the characters. The effect is four characters do the speaker's order and a character does not do the order, twelve characters do the speaker's command and five characters does not do the command, four characters do the speaker's request and a character does not do the request, and three characters do the speaker's suggest and five characters does not do the suggest. Then, social distance scale on the

character of this movie is further highlight the distance factor, it based on the family relation between two kingdoms. From the movie also found that the characters shows a great number of commanding since it is influenced by social status of high class.

The different of Erni's research with the writer's research is that Erni applied different theory. Erni categorized the directive speech acts by applying Benniof's theory and categorized based on Yule's theory into five different category. Otherwise, the writer also uses Yule's theory just to emphasize the analysis because the applied theory is M Tsui that directive is only divided into two categories that is advisive and mandatives. The reason why the writer choose the title because in Captain America: The First Avenger, there was more dialogue that used mandatives and advisives. The request and command are included in each dialogue. Therefore, the research concerned on the problem.

1.2. Statements of problems

The research is limited on the analysis of the directives speech acts which emphasizes on directive speech acts according to M Tsui's theory. According to M Tsui's theory, Directives are classified into two classes with two sub-classes in each class from the perspective of the benefit point of view. If speaker performs directive for the benefit for his/her self, so it is classified as mandatives. In other hand, if the speaker utters directives for the benefit for the addressee, so it is classified as advisives. Each type of directives has two sub-classes, instruction and threats for mandatives and advice and warning belongs to advisives. This research

also uses Yule's theory in classifying the directives. The directives are "commanding", "ordering", "requesting", and "suggesting" (Yule, 1996:54).

The writer catches the variety of types of directives as an interesting point to observe. Considering that, the writer is interested in discussing about the types of directives speech acts in *Captain America: the First Avenger* and what are the reasons the directive speech acts are employed by the main characters of the movie.

1. What types of directive speech Acts in *Captain America: the First Avenger*?
2. In what situation do the characters employ certain types of directive expression?

1.3. Purpose and Significance of Research

1. Purpose of the Research
 - a. To know the types of directive speech Acts employed by the Characters in the movie entitled *Captain America: the First Avenger*.
 - b. To analyze in what situation the characters employ certain types of directive expression.
2. Significance of the Research

The significance of research is as follow:

- a. This research is very useful for university students especially for English department letters, because of it can give new

inspiration that the movie that often watched include of substance academic like the movie's analysis of Captain America that has historical value.

- b. The research is very useful for the writer, because of the research can add the knowledge for emphasize that in the movie that always watched can analyzed through the Script of movie.
- c. The research is very useful for moviegoer, because of they each utterances and text in the movie can gives understanding for them so that they cannot misunderstand for understanding it.

1.4. Clarification of Key Terms

In clarification of key terms, the writer provides short explain concerning to key terms that used in this research. They are:

1. Directives Speech Act: speech acts which the speaker uses to get someone else to do something.
2. Advisives: the directive that advocates the addressee to perform an action for benefit of his own.
3. Mandatives: a directive by which the speaker attempts to get the addressee to perform, or to refrain from performing, an action for the benefit of the speaker himself.

4. Captain America: The movie tells an American superhero movie based on Marvel Comics character “*Captain America*”. It was directed by Joe Johnston and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen Mc Feely.

