

THE ACTANTIAL SCHEME AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE IN *ZERO*

DARK THIRTY AND SEAL TEAM SIX: THE RAID ON OSAMA BIN

LADEN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Humaniora



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Thank you for your attention.

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself.
2. My parents.
3. My advisor.
4. My lecturers.
5. My best friends.
6. English Letters Department.

MOTTO

“Nobody was born without a privilege. God is the best creator who gives many privileges to all of His servants. The most important thing to remember is how we should be grateful and do the best. Life is a gift!”

-ALILA-CHAN-

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* is my real masterpiece original work.

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	0
ADVISOR SHEET	i
RATIFICATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
MOTTO	iv
PRONOUNCEMENT	v
ACKNOWLEDMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Limitation of the Study	6
C. Formulation of the Problems.....	7
D. Objectives of the Study	8
E. Benefits of the Study	8
F. Definitions of the Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	10
A. Theoretical Background	10
1. The Structural Narrative of Algirdas J. Greimas	10
2. The Theory of Actantial Scheme by Algirdas J. Greimas	10
3. The Theory of Functional Structure by Algirdas J. Greimas	15
4. Zero Dark Thirty	17
5. Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden	18
B. Previous Studies	19
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	23
A. Research Design.....	23
B. Data and Data Sources	24
C. Research Instruments	26
D. Data Collection Techniques	27
E. Data Validation Techniques.....	28
F. Data Analysis Techniques.....	29
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	33

A. Research Findings	33
1. Actantial Scheme	33
2. Functional Structure	69
B. Discussions.....	74
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	79
A. Conclusions.....	79
B. Suggestions	80
BIBLIOGRAPHY	81
APPENDICES	86
Appendix 1: Validation Sheet	87
Appendix 2: Matrix Data.....	88

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 The table of functional structure	5
Table 2.1 The schema of actantial scheme	15
Table 2.2 The schema of functional structure	18
Table 3.1 Table of Actantial Scheme	31
Table 3.2 Table of Functional Structure.....	
.....	32
Table 4.1 Table of actantial scheme	83
Table 4.2 Table of functional structure	83

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1	The subject actantial scheme of Jessica.....	39
Figure 4.2	The subject actantial scheme of Maya.....	41
Figure 4.3	The subject actantial scheme of Maya.....	43
Figure 4.4	The subject actantial scheme of Maya.....	44
Figure 4.5	The subject actantial scheme of Ammar.....	47
Figure 4.6	The object actantial scheme of Ammar	50
Figure 4.7	The object actantial scheme of Hazeem	52
Figure 4.8	The object actantial scheme of Abu Faraj	54
Figure 4.9	The sender actantial scheme of Wolf.....	56
Figure 4.10	The sender actantial scheme of Wolf.....	58
Figure 4.11	The sender actantial scheme of Hollins	59
Figure 4.12	The receiver actantial scheme of Obama.....	62
Figure 4.13	The receiver actantial scheme of Obama.....	63
Figure 4.14	The receiver actantial scheme of Americans	65
Figure 4.15	The helper actantial scheme of Jordanians	67
Figure 4.16	The helper actantial scheme of Debbie.....	69
Figure 4.17	The helper actantial scheme of Navy SEAL.....	70
Figure 4.18	The opponent actantial scheme of ISI.....	72
Figure 4.19	The opponent actantial scheme of Pakistani.....	73
Figure 4.20	The opponent actantial scheme of ISI.....	74
Figure 4.21	Beginning situation of Dan and Ammar	77
Figure 4.22	Beginning situation of Dan and Ammar	77
Figure 4.23	Qualifying test of George	78
Figure 4.24	Main test of Ammar.....	79
Figure 4.25	Glorifying test of Mukhtar.....	80
Figure 4.26	Finding situation of Maya.....	81

ABSTRACT

Lila Aulia. 2023. *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Thesis. English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Language.

Advisor : Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A.

Keyword : *Actant Scheme, Function, Greimas, Osama bin Laden*

The research aims to analyze the actantial scheme and how functional structure narrated in two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Therefore, this research found two main problems, 1) what is the actantial scheme in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. 2) how the functional structures are narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

The researcher analyzed the actantial scheme and functional structure as found in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* by using narrative structure by Algirdas Julien Greimas. The theory that the researcher used is translated version entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory*. It was translated by Ronald Schleifer and was published in 1987. The type of actantial scheme is divided into six parts, those are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and also opponent. Meanwhile, the functional structure has three structures. They are beginning situation, transformation, and finding situation.

This research used qualitative descriptive method. The data are taken from two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* in the form of images and utterances between the characters. The data obtained are processed and analyzed by the researcher used data analysis technique by Miles and Huberman (1994). The findings of this research are divided by two parts. First, it is revealed six types of actantial scheme in the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Those classification are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and also opponent. Second, the researcher revealed three types of functional structure. Those classification are beginning situation, transformation and finding situation. Besides that, the data is validated by a validator to find out whether the data is appropriate with the category or not.

The researcher has found 63 data in this research. This study found all types of actantial scheme. Subject is being the most dominant data in this research with a total 26 data. Even though *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* have the different stages in through the problems that come from the opponent, but they have similarities in the ending of the story, find Osama bin Laden using Navy SEAL as canaries. And both of those two movies use woman as a female investigator to lead the investigation.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Schleifer (1978) claimed the events of narrative link the functional analysis to the elementary structure of signification. It creates a part of process to system (p. 124). From time to time, the element of narrative still exists even though despite the various changes and still relevant to be used as a research topic. Then, the structure of narrative consist of many parts, the researcher chooses actantial scheme and functional structure as the topic of this research.

As mentioned by Courtes (1979), the concept of actant has the advantage of replacing, especially in literary semiotics, the term of character as well as *dramatis persona* by Vladimir Propp, since it applies not only to human beings but also to animals, objects, or concepts. Furthermore, the term character remains ambiguous since it also corresponds in part to the concept of actor (where syncretism of actants may occur), which is defined as the figure and/or the empty locus wherein are invested syntactic and semantic forms (p. 5).

A theory by Propp confirms the interpretation on important point: a limited number of accounting terms is sufficient to explain the organization of the micro universe. Therefore, Algirdas J. Greimas as a semioticians, he simplified the function theory of Propp into elements in the form of actant. McDowel et al. (1984) found comparison between Propp and Souriau in Algirdas J. Greimas' actantial structure. First, it is

two syntactic actants which constitute the category. Those are *Subject* vs. *Object*. The genre folktale and the genre drama, defined by a first actantial category articulated in relation to desire, are capable of producing narrative-occurrences where desire will be manifested under the simultaneously practical and mythical form of the quest (p. 202-206).

Second, there is the actantial category. Those are *Sender* vs. *Receiver*. In Propp and Souriau, the second actantial category cannot fail to raise some difficulties because of the frequent syncretic manifestation of actants. For example, in a narrative story, only a common love story ending in marriage without the parents' intervention, the subject is also the receiver, while the object is at the same time the sender of love.

He = Subject + Receiver

She = Object + Sender.

The last one, the actantial model. Those are *Helper* vs. *Opponent*. There are two distinct kinds of functions are recognized without difficulty. The first kinds bring a help by acting in the direction of the desire by facilitating communication. The second one, on the contrary, creates obstacles by opposing either the realization of the desire or the communication of the object. Those two bundles are Helper and Opponent. The example:

Willingly vs. Unwillingly

Well vs. badly.

In a plot of a narrative story, the functional structure takes a role in explain what and how happened to the characters. The reduction of actors

to actants is accomplished by a sort of functional analysis in an embryonic state, followed by the regrouping of the functions in spheres of action, here the example from Mauron in the *Carriers of Chimeras*. First, they march towards one goal, offering themselves to the gaze, looking for a contact. Or second, the march is hindered, they feel they have failed, the contact is null or harmful (Mc Dowell et al., 1984, p. 217).

Meanwhie, as mentioned by Schleifer (1978, p. 123-124), Greimas defined his own functional structure, he offers the following sequence of the wondertale:

A = behest vs. acceptance

B = confrontation vs. success

Non c = consequence

The integration of categories A and F (excluding consequence) accounts for five of the twenty Propp's elements reduced inventory and ten elements of the original inventory. But Greimas also describes category F (Contest) in term s of the subject-hero himself instead of his relationship to a contract. Then, he describes the consequences of the tests in terms of the alienation and reintegration of the subject-hero. Here the example:

Table 1.1 The Table of Functional Structure

PROPOSED SCHEME	QUALIFYING TEST	MAIN TEST	GLORIFYING TEST
Behest – Acceptance	First function of donor	Mandate	Assignment of a test

Every film has its own elements like character, object, setting, and character's action. Tseng (2013) claimed the process for establishing patterns begins with tracking about how the same identities of salient character, objects, and settings are presented and re-presented in the film sequence (p. 3). Thus, the researcher takes a movie as the object of this research. The movie the researcher uses are *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* which has the same plot, but in different point of view.

Zero Dark Thirty is telling about the struggle of CIA Agents, Maya and her friends looking for the most wanted around the world, Osama bin Laden. This phenomenal movie by Kathryn Bigelow is successfully conveying the message for the public through the female main character, Jessica Chastain. Meanwhile, *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* has the same plot with *Zero Dark Thirty*, but with the point of view Navy Seal Team Six.

There are five previous studies the researcher uses in this research. First, a research from Wenno et al. (2021) entitled *Actantial Schema and Functional Structure of the Fairy Tale "Die Gänsemagd" (The Goose Girl) of the Brothers Grimm Fairy Tale Collection (Analysis of A. J. Greimas Theory)*. Second, a research entitled *Narrative Structure of the Ne' Barukuang Kulup Story Oral Literature of Dayak Kanayatn: A Study Actantial of Algirdas J. Greimas* written by Seli et al. in 2020. Third, a thesis from Pabiona written in 2021. Her research entitled *The Actantial*

Scheme of A.J. Greimas in Paula Hawkins' Novel "The Girl on the Train": Structuralist Approach. Fourth, a journal by Ratna and Tania Intan that was published in 2021. The title is *Skema Aktan dan Skema Fungsional dalam Cerita Rakyat "Ciung Wanara" karya Bambang Aryana Sambas*. The last one is a journal entitled *Skema Aktan dan Struktur Fungsional A.J. Greimas dalam Cerita Asal Mula Jambi Tulo dan Jambi Kecil*. This research is written by Wulandari et al. published in 2020.

The researcher wants to concerns about analyzing actantial scheme and functional structure using theory from Algirdas Julien Greimas. From those previous studies above, it has the similarities of topics, but no one discuss with a movie as the object. Those five previous studies use novel and folklore in their research. Therefore, *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Ladenis* being the topic of this research. The actantial scheme and functional structure shows in some scenes of this movie, and here the researcher took an example:



Figure 1.1 The actantial scheme (subject) in *Zero Dark Thirty*

Ammar: "We wanted to kill Americans."

The data above is categorized as subject in actantial scheme. The researcher identifies a subject from the acts and dialogue utterances by

Ammar in *Zero Dark Thirty*. Ammar is one of Al-Qaeda's members who were investigated by two CIA agents, Maya and Dan in CIA Black site. He is a subject because receives a message from sender (Osama bin Laden) to kill the object (Americans). Moreover, because this scene happened in the beginning of the story, the function is categorized in the beginning situation. Schleifer (1987) claimed based on Algirdas J. Greimas that beginning situation happened when the events that upset the balance and the sender finds the subject. Thus, the subject begins to look for the object.

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the researcher's object, at least there are four (4) topics can be used as research object. First, semiotic analysis in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Second, terrorism symbol in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Third, Al-Qaeda's representation of *jihād* in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. And fourth, the actantial scheme and functional structure in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

To limit the problem and make it on target, this research will focus on topic number four, the actantial scheme and functional structure in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. The researcher chooses subject or object coverage which is limiting all of characters with specific utterances based on the types of actants and functional structure both in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid*

on *Osama bin Laden* . They are the main character, Maya, and her partner, Dan, some of detainee from Al-Qaeda (Ammar, Ibrahim Sayeed or Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti, and Mukhtar), and some of helpers (Navy SEAL Team Six and CIA agents).

This research uses structural narrative theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* written by Ronald Schleifer published on 1987. Moreover, to analyze theory of functional structure, the researcher still uses theory from Greimas (1987). According to Greimas, the functional model has a role in explain how the subject is doing his/her/its duty to get object. They are divided into three stages. First, there is beginning situation. In this part, Greimas described about the events that upset the balance and the sender finds the subject. Thus, the subject begins to look for the object. Second, there is a stage of transformation. It has three stages, those are qualifying test, main test, and glorifying test. Third, there is a final situation. This is the final stages of functional structure, when the subject successfully gives the object to the sender.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher problems are stated as follow:

1. What the actantial schemes are found from *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*?
2. How the functional structures are narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems above, this research aims to explain:

1. To reveal the actantial schemes are found in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.
2. To reveal how functional structures narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

E. Benefits of the Study

The researcher hopes this research will have benefits both in theoretical or academical and practical benefits. First, it is the theoretically or academically benefits. The researcher will give some knowledge about actantial sheme and functional structure in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* by the theory of Algirdas Julien Greimas. Also, the researcher wants to give contribution in literary research, to analyze the structure of a movie.

Second, practically benefit is intended to develop the researcher's understanding in the representation of actantial scheme and functional structure, particularly in a film. Then, this research is expected to be a reference for researchers who will research about actantial scheme and functional structure by theory from Algirdas Julien Greimas.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

1. Actant

Courtes (1979) claimed the actant is linked with a particular conception of the syntax which relates with the functions of the

elementary utterance. They are defined independently of their realization in syntagmatic units (for example, nominal and verbal syntagms). This syntax also poses the predicate as the nucleus of the utterance.

2. Function

Function is the actant of the resultant term formed by the relation.

These functions are subject, predicate, and object (Courtes: 1979).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. The Structural Narrative of Algirdas Julien Greimas (1987)

In the linguistics mainstream, Algirdas Julien Greimas is being one of great contributors of semiotician from French. Precisely, he is a French semiotician who the theory can be translated into English and presented to the American public. One of the famous theories is about narratology, they are actantial scheme and functional structure.

According to Schleifer (1987) based on Benevinste (1971) Greimas' language acknowledgement was influenced by Ferdinand de Saussure who said that language is essentially double. As he said in the *Analytical Dictionary*, semiotic systems (language) are always bi-planar, which is to say that the means by which they are manifest is not to be confused with what is manifested. Again, Greimas is following Saussure's rules about the absolutely final law of language is "we dare say, that there is nothing which can ever reside in one term" (p. 11).

2. The Theory of Actantial Scheme by Algirdas Julien Greimas (1987)

Greimas developed the structural narrative into two structures, those are actantial scheme and functional structure. To analyze structural narrative in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, the researcher starts this research with Algirdas J. Greimas' actantial scheme. The researcher uses theory entitled *A.J.*

Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory written by Ronald Schleifer published on 1987.

According to Greimas and Courtés (1979), actant can be thought of as that which accomplishes or undergoes an act, independently of all other determinations. From a quote by L. Tesnière who stated “actants are beings or things that participate in processes in any form whatsoever, be it only a walkon part and in the most passive way”, Greimas claimed that an actant designates a type of syntactic unit with properly formal in character that precedes any semantic or ideological investment (p. 5).

Greimas defines semiotics in terms of actan, actantial roles, and the structure of narrative functions of discourse in the terms of linguistics analysis. Actant is implicit, abstract agents, and also a kind of grammar or structure of agency affects in discourse analogous to the abstract (sentential). Sentential categories are grammatical, subject, object, and so on are analogous to the combinatory of distinctive features of phonology (Schleifer, 1987, p. 84).

Moreover, Schleifer (1987) also stated based on Greimas (1973) that as an abstract, actan is also defined reciprocally in relation to another in terms of its actantial roles and in relation to the narratives that appears in terms of its sphere of action or narrative function. Greimas claimed that actantial roles are defined by the position of the actant in the logical chain of the narrative (its syntactic definition) and by its modal investment (its morphological definition). Thus, they are

making possible the systematic grammatical regulation (réglementation grammaticale) of narrativity (p. 84).

However, Greimas was dissatisfied with his taxonomy of actants, and finally he defined the class of actant in structural. For the first, Greimas described the principle semiotic of actants in two distinct categories, which are the extrapolation of the syntactic structure. Those are *sender vs. receiver and subject vs. object*. Then, Greimas added a third category to modify the syntactic actants, modelled on the modal nature of discourse, which he calls as the circumstants, it is *helper vs. opponents*.

Those six actants comprise generally conceived classes of actants. The modified of Greimas actantial model is governed by the derivation of the actants in *Structural Semantics* based on the seven dramatic personae in *Morphology of the Folktale* by Vladimir Propp and six functions Étienne Souriau in *Les Deux Cent Milles Situations Dramatiques* (p. 95).

Table 2.1 The Schema of Actantial Scheme

Sender →	Object	→ Receiver
	↑	
Helper →	Subject	← Opponent

The explanation of this actant as described as follows:

1. Sender

Sender is an actant (someone or something) who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. Sender also has a role to call the helper in looking for the object. In some cases, the sender also takes a role as a receiver. For example, there is a country that looking for a freedom (as its object). Then, it might be *from country, to country*.

2. Receiver

Receiver is an actant (someone or something) who or which receives the object from the result of the sender struggle. But, sometimes, the receiver also takes a role as a sender. In the detective story, a police has a mission to catch the fugitive. Then, the example is he looks for a murder to complete his mission.

3. Object

Object is an actant (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. Object is not only someone, but also any something that being a target. For example, in the story of *Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* by Rick Riordan (2005), the main character, Percy (also takes a role as a subject) is looking for Zeus' lightning thief that has been missing from Olympus.

4. Subject

Subject or usually called as hero is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for and also obtain the object. Some of objects are not always being the main character, but mostly they are. In the other side, subject can also takes a role as a sender at the same time. For example, in one of movies by Marvel Cinematic Universe entitled *Avengers: Infinity War* (2011). The heroes that called as Avengers are being the sender to send the subject in defeating Thanos, but actually they also act as subjects because look for their own object.

5. Helper

Helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Usually, helper is coming when the subject found a problem in the middle of his mission. In another case, helper also comes after the subject got his object, but he found a trouble in the way to the sender. For example, in a popular fairy tale entitled *Cinderella*. The fairy godmother comes when Cinderella was locked in her room by her stepmother and she helps her to go to the party.

6. Opponent

Opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Opponent usually called as enemy or antagonist character in a story. In a movie adaptation from novel by Rick Riordan, *Percy*

Jackson and the Olympians: The Sea of Monsters (2013), Luke, the son of Hermes is the opponent. When Percy with his three partners (Annabeth, Grover, and Tyson) are in the way to looking for Wool Cloth to save the half-blood camp of demigods, Luke caught Grover.

3. The Theory of Functional Structure by Algirdas Julien Greimas (1987)

In the structure narratology of Greimas, a functional structure takes a role in the plot of the story. This function used to explain the role of the subject who has carried out the task of the sender in the actantial scheme. To analyse this function, the researcher uses theory uses theory by Ronald Schleifer entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* published on 1987.

In this theory, Greimas stated that as a class of narrative, function is closer to the surface of discursive activity, less the abstract narrative form of actants than the raw material of narrative form. This stage is the first articulation of what Greimas called as narrativity, the very organizing principle of all discourse (p. 84-110). The schema of functional structure can be described as follows:

Table 2.2 The Schema of Functional Structure

Beginning	Transformation	Finding
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Situation	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	Situation
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The explanation is described as follows:

1. Beginning Situation

In this stage, the situation explains about the events that upset the balance. Thus, the subject begins to look for the object. Because the beginning situation begins with an event to achieve something, the subject runs into transformation. In this stage, the story started to enter into conflict. For example, in the detective story, there is a happy family who live normally till a murderer come and murder one by one of them. Finally, the detective is started to solve this case.

2. Transformation

Transformation is a sequence of subject's action to obtain the object through any test. This stage is divided into three, those are:

a. Qualifying Test

In this qualifying test, the sender finds the subject who carries out sender's desire that through by testing. After the subject successfully passed the test, he/she/it begins to look for the object. In this situation, the role of opponent also starts to invade.

b. Main Test

In this situation, the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone. But, it is not take a long time, because the subject will enter in the next stage, glorifying stage, where the helper will come.

c. Glorifying Test

After finds any obstacles from the opponent, the helper comes to help the subject. This situation divided into two. First, the subject successfully gets his/her/its object, but when the subject on the way home to give the object to sender, he/she/it gets another obstacle. And second, the appearance of helper comes to help the subject to get the object.

3. Finding Situation

This is the ending of transformation stage. After passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper, the subject can give the object to the sender and receives by the receiver. This is the final stage and being the end of the structure.

4. *Zero Dark Thirty*

Zero Dark Thirty is an American drama thriller movie written by Mark Boal and directed by Kathryn Bigelow. Kathryn Bigelow, in full Kathryn Ann Bigelow is an American film director and screenwriter who was born in San Francisco, in 1951. Bigelow started her first project is a short movie chronicling a violence street gang confrontation, *Set up*, in

1978. Some projects of her are *The Loveless* (1981), *Near Dark* (1987), *Blue Steel* (1989), *Point Break* (1991), *Strange Days* (1995), and etc. (Keough, 2013:67).

Zero Dark Thirty tells about CIA's investigation for hunt bin Laden, the most wanted man in the world. Started with a darkness scene, a tragic torture in CIA Black Site becomes the opening of this movie. Dan (Jason Clark) is torturing a detainee named Ammar (Reda Kateb) to say where bin Laden is. It is not easy to get the information from the detainee even though Dan collaring and leashing him in front of Maya (Jessica Chastain), as a CIA analyst in *Zero Dark Thirty*. However, Ammar is still keep silence until Maya asked to him that he should help himself by being truthful. Finally, Ammar said several days of Al-Qaeda's attack plan before Dan encloses him into a box. Rosso (2013) stated *Zero Dark Thirty's* narrative contributes to its pro-torture position. But, at the key point of this movie, CIA agents lament President Barack Obama's decision to close the Agency's detention program (p. 349).

Afterward, Maya as the main character is placed at Embassy of United States in Islamabad by Wolf, Maya's leader in Washington. Bigelow describes Maya as the cleverest intelligence among other intelligent people around her. Learning from more than eight year experience, according to the information from the detainee, Maya believes that bin Laden is still alive and he was the mastermind of bombing in several places in U.S. Deylami (2019) claimed Maya's tenacity and

capacity for gathering any information makes her have reputation in Washington as “a killer” even though she is still very young (p. 9).

5. *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*

Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden or usually known as *Codename: Geronimo* is an American movie written by Kendall Lampkin and directed by John Stockwell, an American actor, model, director, and also producer who was born on 25th of March, 1961. Ashraf and Ansari (2016) stated, as a director, Stockwell has created an impression that would never create a negative impact on his film. In fact, *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* was favoured by President Barrack Obama and Harvey Weinstein, a famous fundraiser. (p. 80).

This movie tells about U.S. Navy SEAL’s operation for hunt and kill bin Laden in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Stunner (Cam Gigandett) as a main character of this movie, he takes his role as Captain of Navy SEAL helped by Lt. Commander (Robert Knepper) in leading his members to kill bin Laden. Cooperating with CIA agents, Mr. Guidry (William Fitchner), Vivian (Kathleen Robertson), Christian (Eddie Kaye Thomas), and the others, they started to investigating a hidden compound by send technicians in there. This movie portrays the American Army stands as the most righteous leader in the world whose only motive is to fight against the wrongs and maintain peace. Furthermore, based on the setting used on this movie, the impact of Abbottabad operation on the U.S. citizens and the world portrays America just a state (Ashraf and Ansari, 2016: 87-90).

B. Previous Studies

To prove this research's authenticity, the researcher needs the other researches that have been discussed before with the same topic. The first research is a journal from JISD Max et al. published in 2023 entitled *Discourse in Billboard Woman of the Decade Award: An Actantial Analysis*. Using a speech entitled *Woman of the Decade Billboard Music Award in 2019 by Taylor Swift*, the researcher explains about Halliday's transitivity system that applied to realize how it works in the narrative structure. Then, it explains how those aspects applied in the actantial roles as suggested by narratology of Algirdas Julien Greimas. For the aim of this study, the researchers want to connect between narratology and linguistic analysis.

The second research is a journal entitled *Actantial Model in the Nelyubov Movie* written by Jasmine Disca Haryadi and Hendra Kaprisma 2021. The topic of this movie is about a toxic marriage. The researchers examine the location of individuals using Algirdas Julien Greimas actantial models in this movie. Furthermore, the result of this study is representing six elements which are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opponent in the *Nelyubov* movie with the three kinds of axis. They are the axis of desire, the axis of power, and the axis of transmission or knowledge.

Third, a journal research from Ria Saraswati that was published in 2022 entitled *Greimas' Actantial Model in the Hunger Games Movie*. According on the title, the object of this research is a *Hunger Games*

(2012) movie that will be focused on structure of fairy tales by Algirdas Julien Greimas, precisely in the narrative quest model and the actantial model.

The fourth research is a journal from Sarif Syamsu Rizal entitled *Actantial Models in the Owl and the Pussy-cat (A Narrative Scheme on Poem)* in 2019. Sarif explains a narrative scheme on poem entitled *Owl and the Pussy-cat* written by Edward Lear in 1871. The aim of this study is revealing a narration scheme to find three models in narration text. They are the action model, function model, and the narration model realized from that poem.

The last, there is a journal research entitled *Analisis Skema Aktan dan Model Fungsional Greimas pada Cerita Pendek Tsuru no Ongaeshi* written by Budi Santoso and Diah Soelistyowati in 2020. This research explores about actantial scheme and functional narrative models from the short story *Tsuru no Ongaeshi*. The result of this research is obtaining three complete actantial schemes, three incomplete actantial schemes without the opponent and three kinds of functional narrative models.

The similarities between this research and those five previous studies above regarding actantial scheme and functional structure may be seen in the studies mention above. However, *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* differs from those five previous studies. The difference is this research employed two movies with the same plot and used the topic of structural narrative which is divided into actantial scheme and

functional structure theory entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* written by Ronald Schleifer published on 1987.

Based on the explanation about how Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda portrayed as the most-wanted people around the world and how film *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, there is a functional model that can describe the actantial scheme that make the researcher interested in analyzing both of movies.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research method used in this research is qualitative research method. The qualitative methods have unique in analyzing the data and applied on variety design, rely on text and images data (Creswell, 2014, p. 232). According to Saleh (2017) based on Patilima's statement (2013), qualitative as a process of inquiry to understand social problems or human problems formed in words, reporting the views of informants in detail and arranged in a scientific setting.

According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research has the characteristics and it agreed by some authors, such as Creswell (2013), Hatch (2002), and Marshal & Rossman (2013). Here the characteristics and their explanations:

1. Natural setting

The researchers collect data directly from the field; they do their research face-to-face interaction.

2. Researcher as key instrument

It means that the researcher is the main instrument for collecting the data.

3. Multiple sources of data

Qualitative research gathered multiple forms of data, such as interviews, documents, observations, and audiovisual information.

4. Inductive and detective's data analysis

The researchers establish a comprehensive set of theme, then they look back the data from them to decide they need to gather additional information or not.

5. Participant meanings

The researcher must be focus on learning the meaning that the participants hold about the problem or issue.

6. Emergent design

The researcher can't tightly prescribe the initial plan for the research.

7. Reflexivity

The inquirer reflects about how their role in the study.

8. Holistic account

The researcher tries to develop a complex picture of the problem or issue under study (p. 234-235).

The qualitative research method is used by the researcher, because the form of data is textual and images, not percentage or numeral. The researcher tries to describe about the actantial scheme and functional structure *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data is one of the most important things in this research. The data in qualitative research is obtained and processed through a critical, analytical or synthetic from a process of thinking (Saleh, 2017, p. 12).

Based on Creswell (2014) in the interpretation of data, the researcher needs to provide an accurate account of the information. Thus, this is including the source of data as a subject where data can be obtained.

Khoiron and Kusumastuti (2019) stated the data is a fact about certain characteristic of a phenomenon through observation. It cannot be calculated accurately, and generally expressed in words, not in numbers. Thereby, the type of data in qualitative research is descriptive, not numbers.

The data and data source discuss about primary data. Primary data is the main data collected from the source directly. Wagh (2020) explained that the primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by the researcher him/herself, surveys, interview, experiments, and it designed for understanding and solving the research problem, while the secondary data refers to the data gathered by someone else.

Rabianski (2003) stated primary and secondary data are defined in *The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal*. First, the primary data is the information that researcher gather first hand. Second, the secondary data is any information from secondary sources; it may include published or unpublished work based on research that relies on primary sources of any material other than primary sources.

In this research, the researcher used primary data in collecting the data. The primary data of this research are gathered from subject, it is a movie. The object is visuals and utterances in the form of screenshot and dialogue between the characters.

The sources of data or the subject in this research are taken from movie that has actantial scheme and functional structure, precisely in hunting for bin Laden. The researcher used *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Meanwhile, the form of data in this research is images and utterances or dialogue on those two movies.

The researcher watched those two movies from many sources on the internet. Those are Movies HUB YouTube channel, 123 Fullview Club, Putlockers, Stream Movieslow, and Free Moviesfull. From those five sources above, the researcher found that all the versions of movie are same, both in the movie or the subtitle. Meanwhile, the researcher read the dialogue's script between characters for *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* on *scripts.com*.

C. Research Instruments

In arranging this research, the researcher needs some of instruments to help her. Instrument is a tool for researcher in using data collection methods. Thus, there is a relationship between qualitative method and the research instruments (Saleh, 2017, p. 59).

The researcher uses some of instruments, there are two instruments used to support this research. First, the main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. According to Moleong (2013), human as instruments have one of the main qualitative research. The characteristics of them are they must be responsive, adaptable, suppress wholeness, expanding knowledge, processing data quickly, taking advantage of

opportunities to classify and summarize and look for unusual responses (p. 5).

Second, there is supporting instrument. Based on Saleh (2017) as the main instrument, the researcher needs to be assisted with supporting instruments to support the implementation of research (p. 58). In this research, the several tools that the researcher used are laptop, phone, books, notebook, and electronic dictionary.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Kusumastuti and Khoiron (2019) stated the data collection is a process of measuring the value of research variables, while measurement is a procedure for determining attribute values of a subject or object (p. 100).

There are some methods of data collection techniques. According to Creswell (2014) the data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information (p. 239). The data collection technique in this research is documentation, because the researcher watches two movies, both of *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* to collect the data. Here are the steps:

1. The researcher watches *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* several times to obtain more understanding about the character related to the role of actantial scheme and also functional structure.

2. The researcher reads the script of *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.
3. The researcher takes some notes about the type of predation theme while watching *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* appeared from the characters.
4. The researcher classifies the data based on theory of Algirdas Julien Greimas (1987) about actantial scheme and functional structure.
5. The researcher encodes the data.

E. Data Validation Techniques

Data validation techniques is an important thing before the researcher analyzing the data further, because it aims to check whether the data obtained is valid or invalid. According to Creswell and Miller (2000) validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers.

Thus, qualitative validity means that the researcher must be check for the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures. The procedures divided into eight strategies, those are triangulate, use member checking, use a rich-thick description, clarify the bias, present negative or discrepant information, spend prolonged time, use peer debriefing to enhance accuracy of account, and the last is using an external auditor (Creswell, 2014: 251-252).

In this research, the researcher checks her data with an expert or validator. The validator named Muhammad Rizal, M.A. He is a lecturer of literature mainstream from English Literature in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. The criteria of validator must be expert in field of literature and film studies. His expertise is related to this research because analyze about the functional structure in a film. The reason why the researcher used a validator is because it is more effective and subjective to find out whether the data is appropriate with the category or not.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The aim of analysis is obtaining the results of this research. To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. There are various models of qualitative data analysis, and one of them is ethnographic. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) analysis is consisting of three flows of activity. Those are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (p.10). The researcher analyzes this research according to Miles and Huberman (1994) about three flows of activity. Those steps are described below:

1. Data Reduction

As mentioned by Miles and Huberman (1994), data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data. Data reduction is a part from analysis. It takes roles as form of analysis that organized data until the conclusions can be drawn and verified (p. 10-11). First, the researcher collected the data about actantial schemes and

functional structure by Greimas in two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Then, the researcher transformed the data by discarded irrelevant data which is not related to this research. The researcher found 70 data and it is reduced into 63 data. After reduced the data, the researcher displayed the data in the form of descriptive.

2. Data Display

The second step of analysis activity is data display. Mostly, the form of data display in qualitative research is extended text. By using only extended text, the researcher can find the conclusions easily (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p. 11). In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of this research. Here there are: 1) What the actantial schemes are found from *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*? 2) How the functional structure are narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*? As with data reduction, the data display also part of analysis. Thus, after displayed the data, the researcher found the conclusion.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

As mentioned by Miles and Huberman (1994), the third part of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. Conclusion is also verified as analysis process. The beginning

of conclusion is drawing after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion (p. 11-12). The conclusion is analysed continuously and verified the validity to finish the conclusion about the actantial scheme and functional structure in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. The researcher divided the analysis activity into three parts. Those are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. First, the researcher collected the data by watching two movies *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* by selecting and identifying the data. Second, after identified the data, the researcher displays the data. And third, the researcher drawn the conclusion.

Table 3.1 Table of Actantial Scheme

Movie	Actantial Scheme					
	SU	OB	SE	RE	HE	OP
Zero Dark Thirty						
Seal Team Six						

Table 3.2 Table of Functional Structure

Movie	Functional Structure				
	BS	T			FS
		QT	MT	GT	
Zero Dark Thirty (2012)					
Seal Team Six (2012)					

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, there is a discussion of research findings to answer the research problems of this research. First, the researcher presents the results analysis of actantial scheme in two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Second, the researcher presents the results how functional structure takes a role in actantial scheme from *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

Table 4.1 Table of Actantial Scheme

Movie	Actantial Scheme					
	SU	OB	SE	RE	HE	OP
Zero Dark Thirty	25	18	2	1	7	3
Seal Team Six	1	2	1	2	1	0

Table 4.2 Table of Functional Structure

Movie	Functional Structure
-------	----------------------

	BS	T			FS
		QT	MT	GT	
Zero Dark Thirty (2012)	2	5	21	6	2
Seal Team Six (2012)	1	1	0	0	1

The data table contains data which is related to the research questions of this research. It is divided based on the categories. In a movie entitled *Zero Dark Thirty*, the researcher found 25 data of subject, 18 data of object, 2 data of sender, 1 data of receiver, 8 data of helper, and 3 data of opponent. Then, for the data of functional structure, there are 2 data of beginning situation, 5 data of qualifying test, 21 data of main test, 6 data of glorifying test, and 2 data of finding situation.

Meanwhile, in *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, the researcher found 1 data of subject, 2 data of object, 1 data of sender, and 2 data of receiver. Then, for the data of functional structure, there are 1 data of qualifying test and 1 data both of beginning and finding situation.

1. Actantial Schemes Found in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*

The researcher identified the actantial scheme in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* using the structural narrative theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* written by Ronald Schleifer published on 1987. There are six major stages on this schema, those are sender, receiver, subject, object, helper, and also opponent. There is a total 63 number of data the researcher found in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. They are 26 data of subject, 20 data of object, 3 data of sender, 3 data of receiver, 8 data of helper, and 3 data of opponent. Besides that, the researcher found 39 data of functional structure narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. The explanation described as follows:

a. Subject

In general, the definition of subject is all of the components, which might be people or things to do something. In a sentence, subject is a phrase that controls the verb in a clause. Meanwhile, Algirdas Julien Greimas (1994) claimed that subject is the first part of actant, the smallest narrative element in a literary works.

Furthermore, like the other structuralist thinkers, Greimas desperately wanted to avoid psychologising the discursive subject. He stated that one actant can be equivalent to two psychological actors. For example, husband and wife who together constitutes a bundle of

functions pertinent to the unfolding of a narrative (Lechte, 1994, p. 150).

Subject aims to being as the main component of the plot in a narrative. Because the subject is a part of actant, it takes a role in narrative discourse determined by modalization. As mentioned by Greimas (1994) they are related specifically to actions and necessarily discontinuous. The representation of subject cannot explain more detail for continuous states relating. Thus, the subject needs other elements of actant to complete its scheme. The researcher discovered 26 data of subject. There are some data that the researcher intends to provide several examples in this actantial scheme from the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) is one of the intelligence agencies of the United States federal government. They work under the Director of National Intelligence. CIA has some of characters who are being the subjects in *Zero Dark Thirty*, and the most dominant one is Maya. Maya is a female investigator of CIA and takes a role as a main character in this movie. Hired by CIA since she was graduated from Senior High School, hunting for Osama bin Laden is her first mission to solve. For Maya, her mission is not easy, remembering that Pakistan is the first time she placed in field by Wolf.

While other CIA employees denied that Osama bin Laden was still alive, Maya, with her analytical skills, collected some proofs about the location of Osama bin Laden's trusted courier, Ibrahim Sayeed.

Therefore, Maya believed that the courier was still conveying bin Laden's message to Al-Qaeda members. She presents the subject that aims to show how the sender works in looking for the object in actantial scheme.

For instance, the first time Maya was sent by Wolf to hunt for bin Laden and make sure that Al-Qaeda is still exist to do their *jihad fi sabilillah* through any attacks. Maya was showed up in the first scene when a detainee named Ammar was interrogated by Dan. She doesn't act in a hurry like Dan, but keep in calm and finally she got the detail information about Al-Qaeda's next plan attack. She acts carefully in investigating some of detainee, because she needs urgent information about the location of Osama bin Laden. In carrying out her mission, Maya mostly interact with her partners, Jessica, Dan, and Debbie and also the detainee.

1) 6/SU/T-MT/Jessica/ZDT/00:23:55

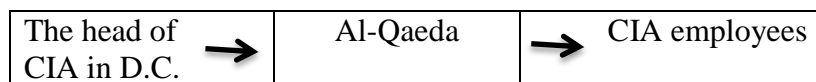


Figure 4.1 The subject actantial scheme of Jessica

Jessica: You had what, days, brief custody, unresponsive ally?

Jessica: The way you do this is look ahead. London, Heathrow, mass casualties. The plan is still active.

Maya: Ammar doesn't have a clue about what happened.



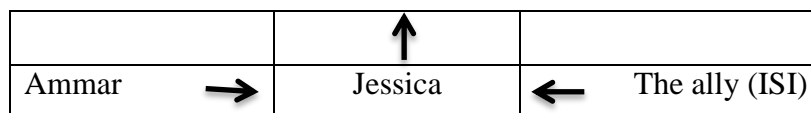


Figure 4.1.1 The Actantial Scheme of Jessica

The data above is subject. The researcher identified the subject of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Jessica and Maya in *Zero Dark Thirty*. Jessica, Maya, and also Dan are watching hot news about a terror that happened in Khobar, Saudi Arabia. The targets are Westerners and Foreigners. The impact of that terror was the death of non-Muslims and so were Americans. The researcher identified this data as subject of actantial scheme because Jessica takes a role to looking for the object by analyzing some terrors that was happened. She assumed that Al-Qaeda was planning the attacks after the terror in London and Heathrow, but Maya denied that they had planned this beforehand. The data appears in minute 00:23:55 in *Zero Dark Thirty*.

As in the narrative in general, the subject is being the control of the story. In the actantial scheme of Greimas, subject is the type that interact the most with other types. In this case, as Jessica pointed out before, being a subject does not always directly get the object. She said that CIA has an ally, but unfortunately, they are unresponsive in handling any terrors.

2) 18/SU/T-MT/Maya/ZDT/00:47:57-00:48:02



Figure 4.2 The Subject Actantial Scheme of Maya

Maya: The only other thing Faraj lied about was the location of bin Laden himself.

Maya: That means Faraj thinks Abu Ahmed is just as important as bin Laden.

The head of CIA in D.C. →	Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti	→ CIA employees
	↑	
Ammar →	Maya	← Abu Faraj

Figure 4.2.1 The Actantial Scheme of Maya

The data above is subject in actantial scheme by Greimas. The researcher identified the subject of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Maya to Jessica in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:47:57-00:48:02. Maya and Jessica are talking about a man who has deep ties with Al-Qaeda, precisely Osama bin Laden. After investigated Abu Faraj as a detainee in CIA Black Site, Maya got new information about a man namely Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti.

Maya is the most actant who is being the most subject in this actantial scheme takes a big role in this plot of this story. As the subject, she often meets with people around her and argues to get valid information about her object. In this scene, she talked to

Jessica that Abu Faraj is completely denying about the location of Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti. Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti who has a pseudonym Ibrahim Sayyed is suspected as Osama bin Laden's trusted courier to send any messages to Abu Faraj and send the feedback of Abu Faraj to Osama bin Laden.

Maya claimed that Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti is as important to protect as bin Laden because no detainee who said about Abu Ahmed last location. For the first, a detainee named Ammar. He did not know about the location of Abu Ahmed because his location is always changed. Second, Ammar's uncle, Mukhtar. He swear that he did not know about the last location of Abu Ahmed because that man call him in some different locations.

Nobody knows, and it makes Maya's assumption even stronger that the distance between Abu Ahmed and Osama bin Laden is very close. However, as a subject, she acts carefully and tried to looking for the other directions.

3) 20/SU/T-MT/Maya/ZDT/00:44:35



Figure 4.3 The Subject Actantial Scheme of Maya

Maya: Faraj is completely denying knowing Abu Ahmed.

Maya: That's using every measure we have.

Dan: Well, he is either gonna keep withholding or he is gonna die for the pressure you are putting on him.

The head of CIA in D.C. →	Abu Faraj	→ CIA employees
	↑	
Dan →	Maya	← The ally (ISI)

Figure 4.3.1 The Actantial Scheme of Maya

The data above is subject in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. The researcher identified the subject of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Maya and Dan in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:44:35. This scene tells us how desperate Maya had finished investigating Abu Faraj and she is telling to Dan about the result of it. At first, Maya was quite satisfied when Abu Faraj was caught by the CIA with the help of the Pakistani police. She did not expect that Joseph Bradley, as the head of CIA in Pakistan act quickly after her request.

However, as the subject, she is not always get the direction easily. She investigated Abu Faraj in CIA Black Site and she did not get anything except a denial from that man. If in the previous investigation Maya only asked a few questions carefully, this time she used tortured because Abu Faraj is not answer honestly. Maya asked about a man named Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti and she already knew a little bit about it, but Abu Faraj denied saying another name, Al-Balucchi.

4) 9/SU/Ammar/ZDT/00:25:52



Figure 4.4 The Subject Actantial Scheme of Ammar

Ammar: After Tora Bora, we have to choose.
 Ammar: Fight to protect our turf, or run.
 Dan: You chose to fight.
 Ammar: We wanted to kill Americans.
 Maya: Sorry, what is the “we” in that sentence?
 Ammar: Me and some guys who were hanging at that time.

Osama bin Laden	→	Americans	→	Al-Qaeda
		↑		
Al-Qaeda	→	Ammar	←	CIA employees

Figure 4.4.1 The Actantial Scheme of Ammar

The data above is subject in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. The researcher identified the subject of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Ammar, Maya, and Dan in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:25:52. Based on the data above, this movie has two plots which different point of view. The main plot contained by describing of Maya with her partners are trying to get the object, Osama bin Laden with his organization, Al-Qaeda. On the other hand, the subordinate of this plot is describing Ammar’s struggle to do his mission with the other guys in his organization who called

Al-Qaeda. In this data, Ammar takes a role as a subject because he receives a mission from the sender.

As mentioned by Greimas (1987), sender is an actant (someone or something) who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. Sender also has a role to call the helper in looking for the object. Based on the schema of actant above, Osama bin Laden wants Ammar with the other guys of Al-Qaeda to kill Americans in the name of religion. The reason why they did it because they claimed that kill non-Muslims is categorized as *jihad fi sabilillah*. The meaning of *jihad fi sabilillah* is when the Muslims do something through fighting in the way of Allah, but they abuse the concept of the definition of *jihad*. For instance, all of them are the terrorists.

The data shows Ammar's dialogue about Tora Bora. Tora Bora, which Ammar said was a military operation by the American-led coalition to hunt for Osama bin Laden, who was believed to be hiding in the many caves in the hills of Tora Bora. After the operation in Tora Bora, Osama bin Laden gives Al-Qaeda two options: fight to protect their turf or run which means give up. And Ammar chooses to fight. Then, he has to continuing his mission to kill Americans by doing any terrors in some places. The helper in this scheme is also Al-Qaeda members who have the same goal, to kill Americans. They are one alliance and that's why they help each other. Unfortunately, the mission is not completed

yet. After carrying out the terror, Ammar was caught by CIA employees and detained in the CIA Black Site.

Americans as the object are not willing to just keep silent and let them die at the hands of the terrorists. Therefore, the CIA as an executive agency in America handled this by caught members of Al-Qaeda, especially its leader, Osama bin Laden. This operation is not only for CIA, but also all of Americans because it is the representation to protect their turf. Because of that, CIA also takes a role as opponent because it becomes an obstacle to Ammar to do his next mission.

5) 22/SU/T-QT/Maya/ZDT/01:33:31

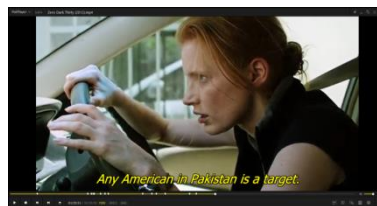


Figure 4.5 The subject actantial scheme of Maya

Maya: Any American in Pakistan is a target.
 Maya: They don't necessarily know I am CIA.
 Alex: Doesn't matter. You are on a list.
 Alex: Next time there might not be bulletproof glass to safe you.

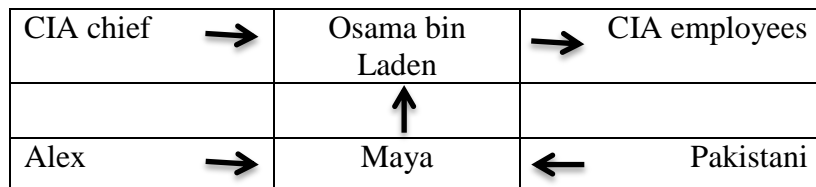


Figure 4.5.1 The Actantial Scheme of Maya

The data above is subject in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. The researcher identified the subject of actantial

scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Maya and Alex in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:33:31. This scene tells us about Maya's fear when she becomes a target of Pakistanis during her mission.

Based on scheme of actant above, Maya takes a role as subject and the sender is the chief of CIA. This mission is the first time Maya is placed in the field to hunt the terrorist, thus it is not easy for her. But, she is not an ordinary CIA employee, she is smart and observant. Before reaching this stage, Maya already through some stages to get the detail information of the location of Osama bin Laden. Start from the terror in Marriot, the death of CIA employees in Chapman of Afghanistan. And she did not any clues, except the denying of Abu Faraj about Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti which make her sure that Abu Ahmed is not far with Osama bin Laden.

And till the day when she didn't get anything about her mission, she gets another trouble. Pakistan, a country where CIA employees hunted Osama bin Laden is a red zone for Americans and Maya becomes the target. She feels worry and unsafe, but she can't do anything when her car was shot by several Pakistani men with guns. Pakistani is being the opponent because they make Maya, as the subject gets the obstacle. It makes the hunts for Osama bin Laden delay.

The next day, Maya comes to Alex, one of CIA employees in Pakistan. Alex said that Maya is already being Pakistani target because Pakistanis were suspicious of Maya because she is Americans. The both are Americans, and there was nothing Alex could do other than ask Maya to be careful when she goes out.

The researcher found 20 data of object in this research. The data are obtained from the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Here, the researcher presents five numbers of data, and 20 next is on the appendices.

b. Object

The definition of object in general is something or someone which is being the target. As mentioned by Schleifer (1987) according to the theory of Greimas, object is an actant, someone or something that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. An object must have specific characteristic. It can be a hint, remind a character of something, or cause conflict between characters. Meanwhile, according to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, object is a variation of the psychoanalytic theory that deviates humans are motivated by sexual and aggressive drives, suggesting instead that humans are primarily motivated by the need for contact with others, the need to form relationships.

The type of object is not always something, but it can be someone depends on who is looking for it. Subject relations are a

counterpoint to the concept of object relations. They describe relationships with other people that are experienced as subjects with their own wants, interests, and needs.

The main contributor in this type of actantial scheme is the main target, Osama bin Laden, and some of detainees who have deep ties on him. Unfortunately, Osama bin Laden as the object has no dialogue both in *Zero Dark Thirty* and in *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. The data that the researcher used to prove that Osama bin Laden is the object is from the dialogues of CIA employees. The researcher obtained 20 data of object and this type is being the second dominant data after subject.

1) 26/OB/Ammar/ZDT/00:06:28



Figure 4.6 The object actantial scheme of Ammar

Dan: Come, man! I am fucking with you.
 Dan: I don't want to talk about 9/11 yet.
 Dan: I want to focus on is the Saudi group.

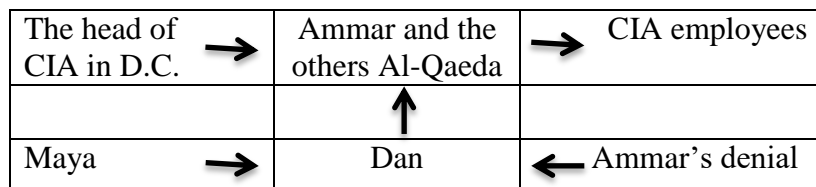


Figure 4.6.1 The Actantial Scheme of Ammar

The data above is object in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. The researcher identified the object of actantial

scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Dan when he is investigating a detainee in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:06:28. In this data, Dan is investigating a detainee named Ammar by himself alone. The CIA caught him and that man is ended up in CIA Black Site. Dan said all of Ammar's recent activities related to Al-Qaeda before he was caught. First, Ammar and his uncle murdered 3,000 innocent people and second, he received 5,000 dollars via Western Union for 9/11 hijacking.

Ammar is one of members of Al-Qaeda. The researcher identified him as the object because he is desired by Dan as the subject. Thus, as the investigator and also as the subject, Dan tries to get any information about his object through the detainee who was caught. But, Ammar did not want to answer all of Dan's questions. He just denied everything and even stayed silent when Dan did a bit of torturing.

Hoping that Ammar would give up and give him information about Al-Qaeda next plans, but Ammar's hopes were in vain. He was quite frustrated and came out for a while to talk to Maya. Finally, they left Ammar alone and make him stay awake for more than 10 hours.

2) 27/OB/Hazeem/ZDT/00:06:36-00:06:41

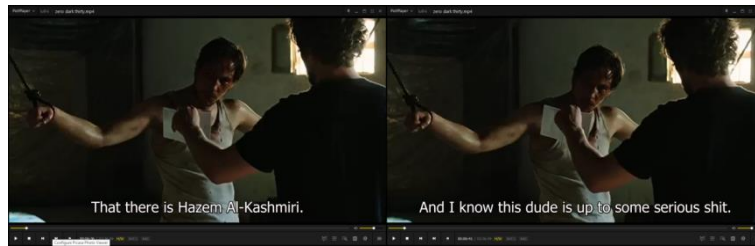


Figure 4. 7 The object actantial scheme of Hazeem

Dan shows Ammar a photo.

Dan: That there is Hazem Al-Kashmiri.

Dan: And I know this dude is up to some serious shit.

Dan: Bro, I know that you know this dude, just give me his email, and I will give you a blanket. I will give you blanket and some solid food.

There is no response from Ammar, and Dan starts putting on his gloves.

Dan: I know that you know him.

Ammar: I told you before, I won't talk to you.

The head of CIA in D.C.	→	Hazem Al-Kashmiri	→	CIA employees
		↑		
Maya	→	Dan	←	Ammar's denial

Figure 4.7.1 The Actantial Scheme of Hazeem

The data above is object in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), object is an actant (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. Object is not only someone, but also any something that being a target. The researcher identified the object of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Dan when he is investigating a detainee, Ammar, in *Zero Dark Thirty*. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:06:36-00:06:41. In this data, Dan is still investigating Ammar and asked him a photo of a man named Hazem Al-Kashmiri.

Hazem Al-Kashmiri who also known as Abu Umar Al-Ta'ifi is one of Al-Qaeda's members who plans a serious attack to America. Hazem is being the object because he is desired by Dan as the subject. There are many members of Al-Qaeda who can be the object in this data, but the researcher chooses the most important one.

In investigating Ammar to get information about the location and the next plan terror of Hazem Al-Kashmiri, Ammar is helped by Maya besides him. She talked to Ammar without a torture like Dan, but they get no answer. Thus, the opponent is Ammar's denial because it really makes the investigation gets the trouble.

In the other hand, the role of Hazem Al-Kashmiri can be seen with the different point of view. First, he takes a role as object. Second, he takes a role as a subject. He is doing his mission was given by the sender, Osama bin Laden, to do the attack. As said by Dan, Hazem is up to some serious attacks on orders from Osama bin Laden. He interacts with the other members of Al-Qaeda through the email and it can't be track by the CIA.

3) 29/OB/Abu Faraj/ZDT/00:13:46-00:13:47



Figure 4.8 The object actantial scheme of Abu Faraj

Jessica is reading on her file, and she got new information from Washington about Abu Faraj.

Jessica: Washington assesses Abu Faraj is officially our new number three.

Jessica: He is the best man for it.

The head of CIA in D.C. →	Abu Faraj	→ CIAemployees
	↑	
CIA Employees →	Jessica	← The ally (ISI)

Figure 4.8.1 The Actantial Scheme of Abu Faraj

The data above is object in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. Object is not only someone, but also any something that being a target. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:13:46-00:13:47. The researcher identified the object of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Jessica and the other CIA employees who are Jack and Jeremy.

Jessica is one of CIA employees who placed in Pakistan. Just like Maya, she takes a role as a subject because gets an order from the chief of CIA to hunt for Osama bin Laden and his organization, Al-Qaeda. The data shows there are three CIA employees who are talking in their desk about the development of their job.

Jessica received a file from the other CIA employees who placed in Washington about a new target, Abu Faraj. Just like the

other important al-Qaeda member, the location of Abu Faraj is difficult to reach. Then, the opponent in this scheme is CIA's alliance, ISI. Jeremy said that Lahore reported ISI is still slow to give the response and it make delay their job.

The researcher found 20 data of object in this research. The data are obtained from the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Here, the researcher presents three numbers of data, and 17 next is on the appendices.

c. Sender

Sender in general means someone who transmits a message to the others. Greimas (1987) described the principle semiotic of actants in two distinct categories, which are the extrapolation of the syntactic structure, and one of them is sender and receiver. Sender is the element that requests the establishment of an intersection between the subject and the object. Furthermore, Greimas claimed that definition of sender is an actan, someone or something who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. In addition, sender also has a role to call the helper in looking for the object.

In some cases, the sender also takes a role as a receiver. The main contributor in this type of actantial scheme is the chief of CIA. But, all of CIA employees are also being the receiver on their struggle to get the object. The researcher obtained 3 data of sender in this research. The data can be described as follows:

1) 44/SE/Wolf/ZDT/01:10:48



Figure 4.9 The sender actantial scheme of Wolf

Wolf: The detainee program is now flypaper

Wolf: We got senators jumping out of our asses

Wolf	→	Osama bin Laden	→	CIA employees
		↑		
Dan	→	Maya	←	Senators

Figure 4.9.1 The Actantial Scheme of Wolf

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), sender is an actan (someone or something) who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. Sender also has a role to call the helper in looking for the object. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:10:48. The researcher identified the sender of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Dan and Wolf.

Wolf as the sender also takes a role as Maya's leader in Washington. He sent Maya to Pakistan for the special mission to hunt Osama bin Laden. In the middle of her mission, Maya get information about a man who is probably a bin Laden's trusted courier. He is Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti who known lives in Kuwait.

From then on, Maya asks Dan to help her to get the information about Abu Ahmed through Dan's connection in Kuwait.

As the helper, Dan discusses it with Wolf. But, unfortunately, as Wolf said, they got an obstacle. The senators are no longer responsible for the detainee program carried out to hunt for Osama bin Laden.

2) 45/SE/T-QT/Wolf/ZDT/01:10:45

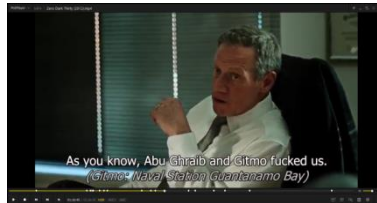


Figure 4.10 Sender actantial scheme of Wolf

Dan: I need a couple hundred thousand. Four max.
 Wolf: Where you gonna get that?
 Dan: From you.
 Wolf: You think so?
 Dan: This could crack open the facilitator Maya's been looking for by giving us a phone number.
 Wolf: As you know, Abu Ghraib and Gitmo fucked us.

Wolf	→	Osama bin Laden	→	CIA employees
		↑		
Dan	→	Maya	←	Senators

Figure 4.10.1 The Actantial Scheme of Wolf

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), sender is an actan (someone or something) who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. Sender also has a role to call

the helper in looking for the object. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:10:45. The researcher identified the sender of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Dan and Wolf.

The sender in this scheme is Wolf. He wants an object, Osama bin Laden, and he sends Maya to Pakistan for her new mission. Usually, Dan only placed Maya in the office, but now, he asked her to work in field. Maya get a direction to get Osama bin Ladeb, but she must be connected to Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti who probably is bin Laden's trusted courier. Finally, Maya asks Dan to help her to get the information about Abu Ahmed through Dan's connection in Kuwait.

Dan discusses it with Wolf. Wolf seemed to think twice when Dan asked him too much money. He was afraid that what they did would be in vain. In fact, he said that they have been lied to by their own allies, Abu Ghraib and Gitmo.

3) 60/SE/T-QT/Hollins/STS/00:32:51



Figure 4.11 Sender actantial schemes of Hollins

Hollins: I was actually a civicy in an operation of Anaconda.

Hollins: Your mission was to live at the sometime if you don't take your vacation.

Hollins: It was a major operation and you're great inspiration.

Lieutenant: That is ancient history. Let just stay in our current mission.

Hollins: Of course.

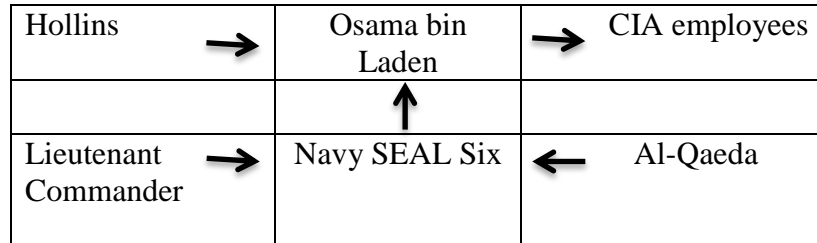


Figure 4.11.1 The Actantial Scheme of Hollins

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), sender is an actan (someone or something) who looking for the object that he wants and being the activator of the story. Sender also has a role to call the helper in looking for the object. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:32:51. The researcher identified the sender of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Vivian Hollins and Lieutenant Commander.

Vivian Hollins is one of CIA employees who is being the leader of operation Anaconda. Operation of Anaconda is an operation involving CIA employees and several alliances working with the CIA. Hollins as the sender has a target, Osama bin Laden. But, in carrying out her mission, she needs a lot of help from others.

Hollins gets her subjects to go to the place probably Osama bin Laden's home. They are Navy SEAL Team Six under the

leadership of Lieutenant Commander. Therefore, the Lieutenant Commander comes to CIA office to discuss about the next plan of Anaconda Operation. But, they get an obstacle from some members of Al-Qaeda who guard the house.

d. Receiver

Based on Greimas (1987), the definition of receiver is an actant (someone or something) who or which receives the object from the result of the sender struggle. But, sometimes, the receiver also takes a role as a sender. Furthermore, Karnanra (2015) based on Propp (1983) claimed that Greimas offers the concept of three spheres of opposed, which focuses on actant relationships and functions. These three functions are *subject vs object*, *sender vs receiver*, and *helper vs opponent*.

At the concept of three spheres of opposed, for the first time, the receiver is not an actant that can stand alone. It has a relationship with the sender because both of them are reciprocal. As time went on, Greimas divided the concept of three spheres of opposed being six actants. Those are *subject*, *object*, *sender*, *receiver*, *helper*, and also *opponent*.

In this research, the main contributor in this type of actantial scheme is the President and Americans. But, all of CIA employees are also being the receiver on their struggle to get the object. The researcher obtained 3 data of receiver in this research. The data can be described as follows:

1) 46/RE/Obama/ZDT/00:52:14-00:52:18



Figure 4.12 The receiver actant scheme of Obama

The TV interview with Obama reaches the subject of enhanced interrogation, and Maya, Jessica, also David stop their activity to listen the President-elect declare.

Obama: I've said repeatedly that America doesn't torture.

Obama: And I am gonna make sure that we don't torture.

Obama	→	Osama bin Laden	→	Obama and Americans
		↑		
CIA employees	→	CIA employees	←	Al-Qaeda

Figure 4.12.1 The Actantial Scheme of Obama

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), receiver is an actan (someone or something) who or which receives the object from the result of the sender struggle. But, sometimes, the receiver also takes a role as a sender. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:52:14-00:52:18. The researcher identified the receiver of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by President of U.S. Barack Hussein Obama in his declaration to the public.

The role of receiver usually also takes a role as the sender. In here, the President of U.S. is not too much showing in the operation for hunting Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda. Then, the subject of this scheme is CIA employees who are Maya, Jessica,

Jeremy, and also Dan. They are responsible to their director. Some of their responsibilities are reporting the current news, getting some of helpers, and getting any information. The subject is helped by the helper, and the helper of this scheme is also CIA employees. Then, Al-Qaeda is being the opponent because they are always keeps in close with Osama bin Laden and do any unpredictably terror attacks.

2) 63/RE/FS/Obama/STS/01:34:13-01:34:22

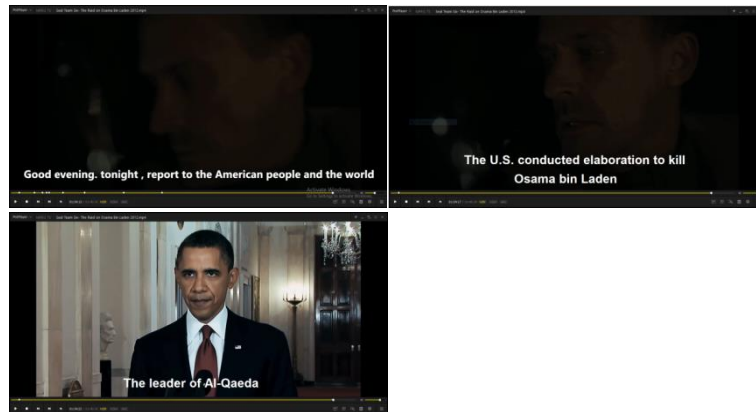


Figure 4.13 Receiver actant scheme of Obama

The President of U.S., Barack Hussein Obama declared to the world that the most wanted man around the world was successfully killed by a small group called Navy SEAL Team Six.

Obama: Good evening.

Obama: Tonight. I can report report to the American and the world, the United States conducted elaboration to kill Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda.

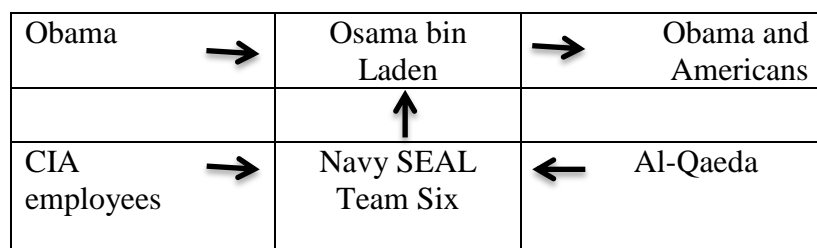


Figure 4.13.1 The Actantial Scheme of Obama

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. Sometimes, the receiver also takes a role as a sender. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:34:13-01:34:22. The researcher identified the receiver of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by President of U.S. Barack Hussein Obama in his declaration to the public.

The role of receiver usually also takes a role as the sender. In here, the President of U.S. is not too much showing in the operation for hunting Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda. President of U.S., Barack Hussein Obama reports to his speech about the death of Osama bin Laden. He said that a small operation was formed to hunt for bin Laden. They are Navy SEAL Team Six who are working with CIA employees and the other allies. The CIA was successfully found the location of Osama bin Laden, but they have to stay aware from Al-Qaeda because they are up to some serious attacks. And Al-Qaeda is being the opponent.

3) 62/RE/Americans/STS/01:34:31-01:34:38



Figure 4.14 Receiver actant scheme of Americans

The data above shows about Americans demonstration after the President of U.S., Barack Hussein Obama declared about the death of Al-Qaeda by Navy SEAL Team Six. The writing in

the demonstration banner can be seen as follows: *Never forget, Osama bin Got ten.*

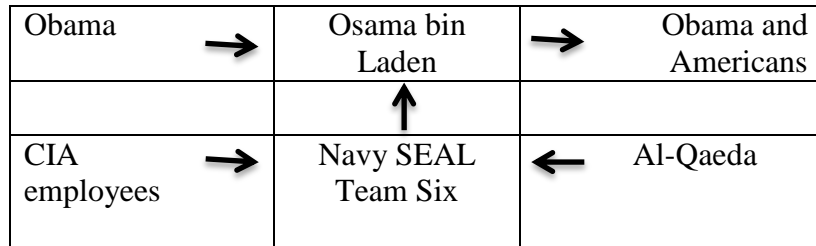


Figure 4.14.1 The Actantial Scheme of Americans

The data above is sender in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. Sometimes, the receiver also takes a role as a sender. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:34:31-01:34:38. The researcher identified the receiver of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by President of U.S. Barack Hussein Obama in his declaration to the public. The role of receiver usually also takes a role as the sender. In here, the President of U.S. is not too much showing in the operation for hunting Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda.

The data presents two pictures described Americans are doing demonstration after the President of U.S., Barack Hussein Obama declared about the death of Osama bin Laden. They admitted that they are so happy hearing the good news, so does the CIA employees who were working for a long time to hunt Osama bin Laden. There are some obstacles both from internal or external. First, the obstacle comes from Al-Qaeda members who protect Osama bin Laden by changing all of access to communication

periodically. Second, the obstacle comes from the internal factor. It is happened when Stunner has a conflict with his partner.

e. Helper

As mentioned by Greimas (1987), helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Usually, helper is coming when the subject found a problem in the middle of his mission. In another case, helper also comes after the subject got his object, but he found a trouble in the way to the sender. In the other hand, Wang and Roberts (2005) based on Schleifer (1994) claimed that Greimas stated the repeated fusion of helper and receiver often tells the tragic narrative of a hero who dies, leaving the helper to communicate to the reader or audience a meaning for the hero's death.

The main contributor in this type of actantial scheme is the alliances of CIA. They are Moroccans, Jordanians, Emir of Kuwait, and Navy SEAL Team Six shows in *Zero Dark Thirty*. Meanwhile, the helpers in *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* is CIA employees.

The researcher obtained 8 data of helper from both of movies. 7 data from *Zero Dark Thirty* and a data from *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. The researcher presents three data and the next data found in appendices. It can be seen as follows:

1) 47/HE/Jordanians/ZDT/00:13:57



Figure 4.15 Helper actantial scheme of Jordanians

Jessica: Jordanians are being really helpful with Ammar's transit paper.

Jessica passes Dan a file.

Dan: Any imminent threats in here?

Jessica: They want a Consulate. Marriot, it's low security. And they've got Majid Khan talking about gas station in the U.S.

Chief of CIA →	Ammar	→ Obama and Americans
	↑	
Jordanians →	Jessica	← Al-Qaeda

Figure 4.15.1 The Actantial Scheme of Jordanians

Based on the data above, it is categorized as helper in actantial scheme by the theory of Greimas. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), helper is an actant, someone or something which helps the subject to obtain the object. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:13:57. The researcher identified the helper of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Jessica and Maya.

Jordanians, precisely Jordan are being one of CIA allies that help any information about Al-Qaeda's movement. It happened because Jordan is one of Al-Qaeda's territories. As known before, Ammar is the first detainee appearances in the first of the movie scene. He has carried out terror attacks in several

countries, which were eventually traced after he was caught by the CIA in CIA Black Site. Jessica with the others CIA employees are still monitors the detainees to see what their next plans attack. Finally, they get information when Majid Khan, the member of Al-Qaeda, talked about gas station in the U.S.

2) 49/HE/T-GT/Moroccans/ZDT/00:06:36-00:06:40

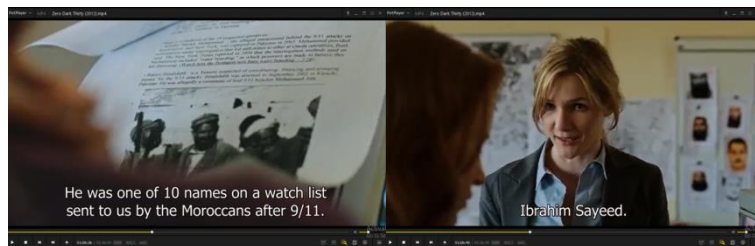


Figure 4.16 The helper actantial scheme of Moroccans

Debbie: He was one of 10 names on a watch list sent to us by the Moroccans after 9/11.

Debbie: Ibrahim Sayeed.

Chief of CIA →	Ibrahim Sayeed	→ Obama and Americans
	↑	
Moroccans →	Moroccans	← Al-Qaeda

Figure 4.16.1 The Actantial Scheme of Debbie

Helper is the categorized of the data above. As mentioned by Greimas stated from Wang and Roberts (2005) the helper is depicted as having a powerful quality and it affords power along the conflict axis. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:06:36-00:06:40. The researcher identified the helper of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Debbie and Maya. After the death of Jessica and the others CIA employees in Camp

Chapman, Afghanistan, Maya was very frustrated and she didn't believe the new information about Al-Qaeda.

Debbie as CIA employee who has a mission to hunt for bin Laden is motivated by a female investigator like Maya. One day, several days after the suicide bombing in Camp Chapman, she found a video recorder of detainee sent by Moroccans. "He" Debbie said in this data refers to Ibrahim Sayyed, one of Al-Qaeda's members. She is trying to convince Maya that Ibrahim Sayyed or that man affiliated with Al-Qaeda is Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti, a trusted courier of Osama bin Laden.

3) 53/HE/Navy SEAL/ZDT/01:49:54-01:50:00

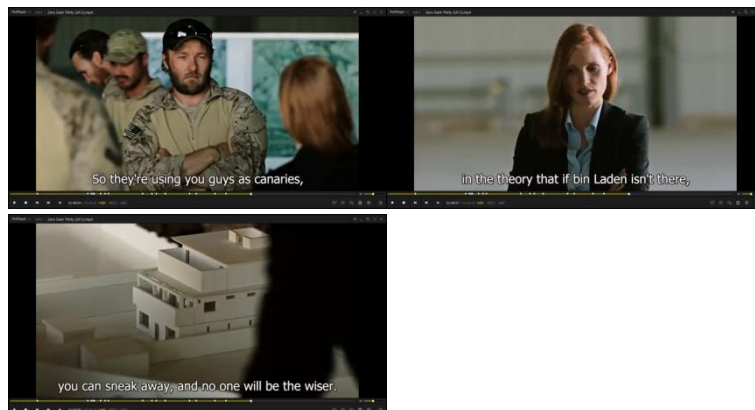
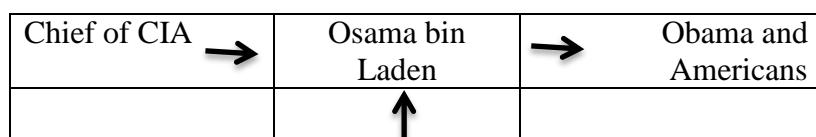


Figure 4.17 Helper actantial scheme of Navy SEAL

Maya: So, they're using you guys, as canaries, in the theory that if bin Laden isn't there, you can sneak away, and no one will be the wiser.

Maya: But, if bin Laden is there, and you're going to kill him for me.



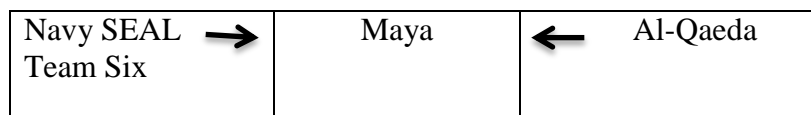


Figure 4.17.1 The Actantial Scheme of Navy SEAL

As mentioned by Greimas based on Wang and Roberts (2005) the helper is depicted as having a powerful quality and it affords power along the conflict axis. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:49:54-01:50:00. The researcher identified the helper of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Maya and Navy SEAL Team Six.

The Navy SEAL Team Six of U.S. is being the helper in this scheme because CIA use them as canaries to hunt for Osama bin Laden in a white house with any protections around it. Thus, to make it easier the operation, CIA did not take a risk go to there and uses the expert one, a special military of U.S. called Navy SEAL Team with six members. Finally, they was successfully killed Osama bin Laden with the code *Geronimo*.

f. Opponent

Opponent is is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Opponent usually called as enemy or antagonist character in a story. Furthermore, Greimas claimed that more than a narrative, the character can realize a single actant, and one character can take more than one actantial position. At the discursive level a hero may have multiple opponents such as a villain and unfavourable natural

elements, both of which take the contrary position, representing a single actant, opponent.

The main contributor in this type is not only someone, but also something that making a trouble. The appearance of helper is not in the beginning of the story. It takes a space in the middle or in the end of the story. The researcher presents three of data, and it can be seen as follows:

1) 54/OP/ISI/ZDT/16:14:34



Figure 4.18 The opponent actantial scheme of ISI

Thomas: And Lahore reporting ISI was painfully slow last night, again.

Thomas: I am beginning to think it's not incompetence.

Dan: I agree. I spoke to the chief about that. Anything on bin Laden?

Chief of CIA →	Osama bin Laden	→ Obama and Americans
	↑	
Dan →	Thomas	← The ally (ISI)

Figure 4.18.1 The Actantial Scheme of ISI

The data above is categorized as opponent. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:49:54-01:50:00. The researcher identified the opponent of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by Thomas and Dan.

The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA that cannot give fast response when the trouble is happened. Thomas as one of CIA employees tells his partners, Dan and the other CIA employees in a meeting, but they don't have any solutions. Thus, it is being the opponent because make it delay the investigation. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object.

2) 55/OP/Pakistani/ZDT/00:26:01-00:26:15

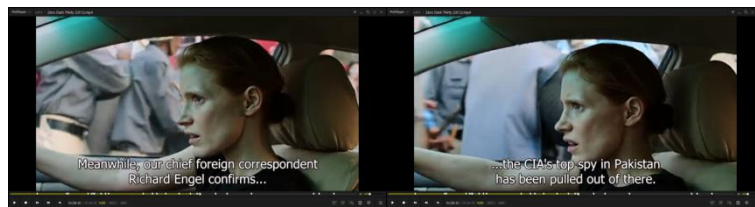


Figure 4. 20 The opponent actantial scheme of Pakistani

Reporter: Meanwhile, our chief foreign correspondent Richard Engel confirms the CIA's top spy in Pakistan has been pulled out of there.

Reporter: He's been receiving a death threats after being named publicly in a lawsuit by the family of a victim of a U.S. drone attack.

Chief of CIA →	Osama bin Laden	→ Obama and Americans
	↑	
Dan →	Reporter of CIA	← Pakistani

Figure 4.19.1 The Actantial Scheme of Pakistani

The data above is categorized as opponent. The data appears in this scene in minute 00:26:01-00:26:15. The researcher identified

the opponent of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue utterances by the report of Reporter U.S.

Opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object. In this scene, the journalist reported about a demonstration from Pakistanis for asking CIA spy in Pakistan returned home. It happened because of a family of victim of a U.S. drone attack give Joseph Bradley a death threat. Thus, that Pakistanis are being the opponent because they make the investigation delay.

3) 56/OP/ISI/ZDT/01:26:41

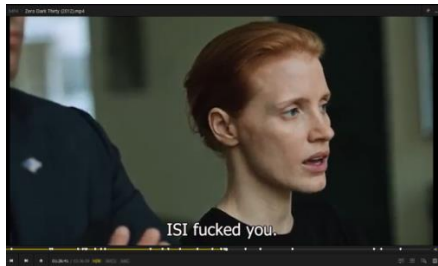


Figure 4.20 The opponent actantial scheme of ISI

Maya: ISI fucked you.
 Maya: I am so sorry, Joseph.

Chief of CIA →	Osama bin Laden	→ Obama and Americans
	↑	
CIA Employees →	Maya	← The ally (ISI)

Figure 4.20.1 The Actantial Scheme of ISI

The data above is categorized as opponent. The data appears in this scene in minute 01:26:41. The researcher identified the opponent of actantial scheme from the acts and dialogue

utterances by Maya and Joseph Bradley, the chief of CIA in Pakistan.

As mentioned by Greimas (1987), opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Maya said that The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA is not responsible about an attack to U.S. that has Pakistani victim in there. Richard Engel as a senior intelligence official said that is a serious attack, it would not be smart not to act. In fact, The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA was always slow response in handling the trouble.

2. Functional Structure Narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*

The researcher identified the actantial scheme in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* using the structural narrative theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* written by Ronald Schleifer published on 1987. There are three structures, those are beginning situation, transformation that has three stages, and the last one is finding situation.

The discussions below explains the findings of functional structure found in those two movies *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

a. Beginning Situation

As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this situation explains about the events that upset the balance. Thus, the subject begins to look for the object. Because the beginning situation begins with an event to achieve something, the subject runs into transformation. The beginning situation is always appearances in the beginning of the story. It might be in the opening or when the characters are shows. The researcher found 3 data of beginning situation, with the actant of subject. The data can be seen as follows:

- 1) 1/SU/BS/Dan/00:01:57



Figure 4.21 The beginning situation of Dan and Ammar

According to the data above, Dan started to investigate Ammar in CIA Black Site. This scene shows how Dan as the subject started to look for the object, Osama bin Laden through one of his members of Al-Qaeda, Ammar. Here, Dan takes a role as a subject who send by the sender to looking for his object, Osama bin Laden. Then, the functional structure is categorized in beginning situation according to Greimas' theory (1987). It is happened because the beginning situation is always appearances in the beginning of this story.

2) 2/SU/BS/Dan/01:05:11-01:05:15



Figure 4.22 The beginning situation of Dan and Ammar

This scene shows when Dan, as the CIA investigator started to investigate Ammar (the detainee) that has been being fugitive for a long time ago, precisely after terror attack in Karachi. Dan takes a role as a subject because he is doing his job from his organization, CIA as the sender. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) this scene is categorized as beginning situation of functional structure because it happened in the beginning of the story.

b. Transformation

Transformation is a stage where the problems are beginning to complicated. This stage is divided into three, those are:

a) Qualifying Test

In this qualifying test, the sender finds the subject who carries out sender's desire that through by testing. After the subject successfully passed the test, he/she/it begins to look for the object. In this situation, the role of opponent also starts to invade.

i) 14/SU/T-QT/George/01:43:58

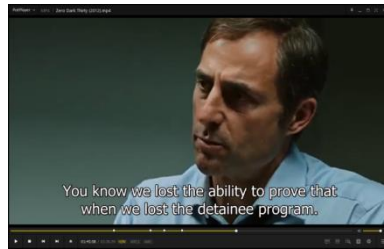


Figure 4.23 the qualifying test of George

George as the chief of CIA takes a role as subject. He is looking for sender desire or object. In a meeting with the director who is being a sender, George reports the development of CIA's investigation in finding a compound home in Abbottabad, Pakistan that suspected where Ibrahim Sayeed and bin Laden are stayed. This data is categorized as qualifying test based on Greimas theory (1987).

b) Main Test

In this situation, the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone. But, it is not take a long time, because the subject will enter in the next stage, glorifying stage, where the helper will come.

i) 10/SU/T-MT/Ammar/00:25:56



Figure 4.24 the main test of Ammar

Ammar with the other members of Al-Qaeda is the subject send by the sender, Osama bin Laden. In the middle of their mission, Ammar said to Maya and Dan that they got the trouble in Tora Bora, the bombing was too high. According to Greimas (1987), when Ammar is getting the trouble, he entered the transformation with the type of main test in functional structure.

c) Glorifying Test

After finds any obstacles from the opponent, the helper comes to help the subject. This situation divided into two. First, the subject successfully gets his/her/its object, but when the subject on the way home to give the object to sender, he/she/it gets another obstacle. And second, the appearance of helper comes to help the subject to get the object.

i) 54/HE/T-GT/Mukhtar/00:37:02-00:37:04



Figure 4.25 the glorifying test of Mukhtar

This scene shows when a detainee named Mukhtar gives any information Maya that asked to him. Mukhtar is Al-Qaeda's key financier and he has dealt with *Mukhabarat* (secret police agents) to not to be tortured again. Thus, he gives information about Ibrahim Sayeed, bin Laden's trusted courier.

This data is categorized as glorifying test because it is happened when the helper comes to help the subject to get the object.

c. Finding Situation

This stage is being the ending of transformation stage. After passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper, the subject can give the object to the sender and receives by the receiver. Thus, the mission is completed to the final stage. It is the end of the structure.

The researcher presents the data of finding situation as follows:



Figure 4.26 The finding situation of Captain Navy SEAL

“Geronimo” is the code used by Navy SEAL Team Six when they are finding the object, Osama bin Laden. Captain Navy SEAL was successfully doing his mission, find and kill bin Laden. *For God and country*, *Geronimo* is a code used by them when the object is obtained. After passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper, the subject gets the ending of transformation stage.

B. Discussions

This research uses two movies. There are *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Based on the research findings above, there are two things discussed research findings. Those are

actantial scheme and functional structure. The researcher found that the movie of *Zero Dark Thirty* has the similarity with *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. It is only different in the point of view. Therefore, this research aims to find the dominant data based on the research findings above relate to actantial scheme and functional structure by the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*.

The researcher focuses on discussing the dominant data from the two research findings. First, it discusses the type of actantial schemes are used in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Second, it discusses the functional structure narrated in *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Both of two questions use the narrative structure theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas entitled *A.J. Greimas and the Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* translated by Ronald Schleifer. It was published in 1987. The componential table can be seen as follows:

From the findings data, the researcher found the domain data on this research is the subject. Subject is the most dominant data with 26 numbers of data. Subject is being the most dominant because it can control the storyline. Both in *Zero Dark Thirty* or *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* told about how CIA employees and Navy SEAL Team Six find Osama bin Laden through the process of investigation that leads by a woman as female investigator. Maya from *Zero Dark Thirty* is a CIA analyst who always follows up the investigation in every single day

and she is tried to looking for one by one the members of Al-Qaeda to lack Osama bin Laden's location. Meanwhile, Hollins from *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* is being a leader of operation Anaconda to follow up the investigation. Both of them use Navy Seal as canaries.

The most dominant data character is Maya. Maya takes a role as female dominance in the representation of the main female character in the movie of *Zero Dark Thirty*. In fact, in some of movies, women are always placed as inferior towards patriarchy. Maya as the CIA analyst can break the stigma by takes a role as a dominant subject in this movie.

From the discussion above, this research can provide the information about *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* using the theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas entitled *A.J. Greimas and The Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory* that was published in 1987. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for other researchers and able to continuing research which is related to this topic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing and explaining all of the data from *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, the researcher obtained 63 data in total. The researcher presents some of the result that has been explained from the result of analysis in Chapter IV. Conclusion can answer questions based on research questions in the first chapter which are opened as follows:

First, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method to this research. The data of this research are classified based on the theory of actantial scheme and functional structure based on the theory by Algirdas Julien Greimas, a semiotician expert from Lithuania. Then, the theory that researcher used is translated version from France to English language by Ronald Schleifer entitled *A.J. Greimas and The Nature of Meaning: Linguistics, Semiotics, and Discourse Theory*. It was published in 1987.

Next, the findings of this research are divided by two parts. First, it is revealed six types of actantial scheme in the two movies, *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*. Those classification are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and also opponent. Second, the researcher revealed three types of functional structure. Those classification are beginning situation, transformation that has three stages (main test, qualifying test, and glorifying test), and the last one is finding situation.

The researcher concludes that subject is being the most dominant data of this research. Subject is the most dominant data with 26 numbers of data. And the most dominant character is Maya. Maya takes a role as female dominance in the representation of the main female character in the movie of *Zero Dark Thirty*. Even though *Zero Dark Thirty* and *Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* have the different stages in through the problems that come from the opponent, but they have similarities in the ending of the story, find Osama bin Laden using Navy SEAL as canaries. And both of those two movies use woman as a female investigator to lead the investigation. Women are not always seen as inferior in all aspects of life. In fact, Maya and Hollins shows it through their job as CIA employee who have great analytic in action of investigation.

B. Suggestions

Based on the analysis of *Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, the researcher gives some suggestions. It can be shows as follows:

1. For Students of English Letters

This research is related both of linguistics or literature mainstream, but the dominant one is linguistics which is interested in analyzing movie. This research gives information on understanding narrative structure, precisely narrative structural by Algirdas Julien Greimas that has been developed from time to time from the theory by some of semioticians before.

2. For Other Researchers

This research focuses on analysis of *Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden*, which is expected to help other researchers in continuing research related to this field and hopefully can develop further observations.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATION

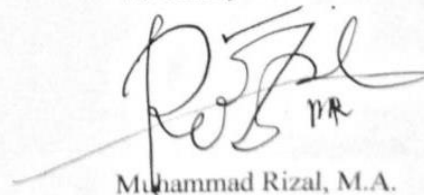
The data in this research entitled *The Actantial Scheme and Functional Structure in Zero Dark Thirty (2012) and Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden* has been validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A., on:

Day : Tuesday

Date : April 17th, 2023

Surakarta, April 18th, 2023

Validator,



Muhammad Rizal, M.A.

Appendix 2: Validation of the Data

THE ACTANTIAL SCHEME AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE IN *ZERO*

DARK THIRTY AND SEAL TEAM SIX: THE RAID ON OSAMA BIN

LADEN



LILA AULIA

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ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES


UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA


2023

DATA MATRIX ACTANTIAL SCHEME AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF *ZERO DARK THIRTY* AND *SEAL TEAM SIX: THE RAID ON OSAMA BIN LADEN*


LILA AULIA


SRN. 196111020

No.	Coding	Data	Type of Actantial Scheme	Functional Structure	Explanation	Valid/Invalid
1.	1/SU/BS/Dan/ ZDT/00:05:07 1: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme BS: The functional structure of character Dan: The character who is being a subject ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of	 <p>Note: Dan: “That I’ve been studying and following you for a very long time.”</p>	Subject	Beginning Situation	According to the datum beside, when Dan started to investigate Ammar in CIA Black Site is categorized as a subject with the coding SU in Algirdas J. Greimas’ theory (1987) about the actantial scheme. It is happened because this scene shows how Dan as the subject started to look for the object, Osama bin Laden through one of his members of Al-Qaeda, Ammar. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for and	V


	<p>movie 00:05:07: Time of the scene</p>				<p>also obtain the object. Here, Dan takes a role as a subject who send by the sender to looking for his object, Osama bin Laden. Then, the functional structure is categorized in beginning situation according to Greimas' theory (1987).</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
2.	<p>2/SU/BS/Dan/ ZDT/00:05:10 -00:05:14</p> <p>2: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme BS: Type of functional structure Dan: The character who</p>		Subject	Beginning Situation	<p>This scene shows when Dan, as the CIA investigator started to investigate Ammar (the detainee) that has been being fugitive for a long time ago, precisely after terror attack in Karachi. Dan takes a role as a subject because he is doing his job from his organization, CIA as the sender. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which</p>	V


	<p>is being the subject</p> <p>ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie</p> <p>00:05:10-00:05:14: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Dan: “I could’ve had you killed in Karachi, but I didn’t, I let you live, so that you and I could talk.”</p>			<p>given a task by the sender to obtain the object. This scene is categorized as beginning situation of functional structure in Greimas’ theory (1987) because it started at the beginning into the problem.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
3.	<p>3/SU/T-QT/Ammar/ZDT/00:05:32</p> <p>3: Data number</p> <p>SU: Type of actantial scheme</p> <p>T-QT: Type of functional structure</p> <p>Ammar: The character who speaks in this scene</p> <p>ZDT: Zero</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Ammar: “You’re a garbage man in the corporation!”</p>	Subject	Transformation - Qualifying Test	<p>Ammar is one of members of Al-Qaeda who was sending by Osama bin Laden to do any attacks. He is being a detainee in a CIA Black Site because the CIA found him. According to Algirdas Greimas’ theory (1987). Ammar takes a role as a subject and this scene is categorized as subject. Ammar said to Dan that he is a garbage man in his corporation. Here, Ammar said that Dan only a subject, actant who given task by CIA (sender) to get their</p>	V



	Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:05:32: Time of the scene				own object (Al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden). Thus, both Ammar and Dan are subjects. Then, this scene is categorized as transformation with the type of qualifying test based on Greimas' (1987). It shows when Dan got any troubles in investigating Ammar before he got a clue to find Osama bin Laden. Note from validator:	
4.	4/SU/T- QT/Dan/ZDT/ 00:05:46 4: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-QT: Type of functional	 <p>Note: Dan: "You and your uncle murdered 3,000 innocent</p>	Subject	Transformation - Qualifying Test	This scene is categorized as subject in Greimas' theory (1987). The debate between two subjects is not yet finished, because Dan as the subject have not received the clue what he needs. He got a fact that Ammar with his uncle, Mukhtar. Murdered 3,000 innocent people in	V


	<p>structure Dan: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:05:46: Time of the scene</p>	<p>people.”</p>			<p>America. Then, the type of functional structure is transformation with the type of qualifying test according to Greimas’ theory (1987).</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
5	<p>5/SU/ Dan/ZDT/00:05:53</p> <p>5: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme Dan: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty,</p>	 <p>Note: Dan: “I have your name on a \$5,000 transfer via Western Union to a 9/11 hijacker.”</p>	Subject	-	<p>This scene is categorized as subject in Greimas’ theory (1987). As mentioned by Greimas (1987), subject is an actant who given a task by the sender to get the object. Here, Dan is trying to get any information about his object through the detainee. Throughout his investigation with Ammar, he got the information about Ammar’s involvement in 9/11 hijacking related to Al-Qaeda.</p>	V


	the title of movie 00:05:53: Time of the scene				Note from validator:	
6.	6/SU/T-MT/Jessica/Z DT/00:23:55 6: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Jessica: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:23:55: Time of the	<p>Note: Jessica: “You had what, days, brief custody, unresponsive ally?”</p>	Subject	Transformation - Main Test	In the mission to get Osama bin Laden, Jessica as the CIA employee, she got any problems. She takes a role as a subject because looking for the object in orders by sender. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. And the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. According to Greimas (1987), the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.	V


	scene				Note from validator:	
7.	7/SU/T- MT/Jessica/Z DT/00:24:01 7: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Jessica: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:24:01: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Jessica: “London, Heathrow, mass casualties. That plan is still active.”</p>	Subject	Transformation - Main Test	Another CIA officer, Jessica also takes a role as a subject. She found that the existence of Al-Qaeda is still active in some of places like London. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. And the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. According to Greimas (1987), the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. Note from validator:	V

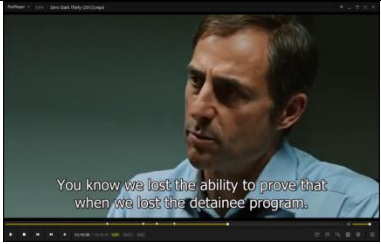
8.	<p>8/SU/Ammar/ ZDT/00:25:43 -00:25:45</p> <p>8: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme Ammar: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:25:43 – 00:25:45: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Ammar: “After 9/11, we had to choose, fight to protect our turf, or run.”</p>	Subject	-	<p>After CIA make it Ammar hasn’t sleep, Ammar said the truth about his choice after Tora Bora, protect his turf or run. Run here means leave the organization, Al-Qaeda. And Ammar chooses to fight by still joining Al-Qaeda. Ammar with the others Al- Qaeda members are the subject who given a task by sender, Osama bin Laden to kill non-Muslims. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	

9.	<p>9/SU/Ammar/ ZDT/00:25:52</p> <p>9: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme Ammar: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:25:52: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Ammar: “We wanted to kill Americans.”</p>	Subject	-	<p>In this scene, Ammar said to Dan and Maya that his organization goal is kill Americans. Ammar with the other members of Al-Qaeda do an order by Osama bin Laden, so they did bombing in any places where the Westerners are stayed. Based on Greimas (1987) theory, Ammar is categorized as subject. The definition of subject according to Greimas is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for and also obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
10.	<p>10/SU/T-MT/Ammar/ ZDT/00:25:56</p> <p>10: Data number</p>		Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>Ammar with the other members of Al-Qaeda is the subject send by the sender, Osama bin Laden. In the middle of their mission, Ammar said to Maya and</p>	V


	<p>SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Ammar: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:25:56: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Ammar: “We tried to get into Tora Bora, but the bomber was too high.”</p>			<p>Dan that they got the trouble in Tora Bora, the bombing was too high. According to Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of main test in functional structure.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
11.	<p>SU/T-MT/Jessica/ZDT/00:47:27</p> <p>11: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type</p>	 <p>Note: Jessica: “There are still cells in London and Spain who are</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>Jessica is an agent from CIA which has mission to follow up the movement of Al-Qaeda and the detainee already held in the cells. Jessica as the subject here has any troubles, she got information that the detainee in London and Spain still communicate to plan next</p>	V


	<p>of functional structure Jessica: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:47:27: Time of the scene</p>	<p>planning the next round of attacks.”</p>			<p>attack. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and transformation with the type main test in functional structure. It is happened because Jessica as the subject gets any obstacles to get her object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
12.	<p>12/SU/T-MT/George/ZDT/01:05:06</p> <p>12: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure George: The character who</p>	 <p>Note: George: “We’re spending billions of dollars.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>All of CIA employees in this scene are being the subject because they are work their mission to get the object, Osama bin Laden and his organization, Al-Qaeda. Here, George as a senior CIA Supervisor held a meeting with all of CIA agents after the unpredictable bombing was happened. George said that they were spending billions of dollars and no clue to get.</p>	V


	<p>speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:47:27: Time of the scene</p>				<p>This datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of main test based on Greimas (1987) theory.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
13.	<p>13/SU/T-GT/Debbie/ZDT/01:07:18</p> <p>13: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-GT: Type of functional structure Debbie: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty,</p>	 <p>Note: Debbie: “We got a million tips, and you know, things got lost in the shuffle.”</p>	Subject	Transformation - Glorifying Test	<p>Debbie is one of CIA employees who help Maya to get any information about the movement of Al-Qaeda. Here, Debbie said that CIA got million tips from the other countries, but the things lost in the shuffle. This datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of glorifying test based on Greimas (1987). Glorifying test happened when the helper comes to help the subject to get the object. The helper here as Debbie said is Morocco and</p>	V


	the title of movie 01:07:18: Time of the scene				Jordan. Note from validator:	
14.	14/SU/T- QT/George/Z DT/01:43:58 14: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-QT: Type of functional structure George: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:43:58: Time of the	 <p>George: “You know we lost the ability to prove that when we lostt the detainee program.”</p> <p>Note:</p>	Subject	Transformation – Qualifying Test	In a meeting with the director who is being a sender, George reports the development of CIA’s investigation in finding a compound home in Abbottabad, Pakistan that suspected where Ibrahim Sayeed and bin Laden are stayed. This datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of qualifying test based on Greimas theory (1987). Note from validator:	V


	scene					
15.	<p>15/SU/T-MT/Reporter/00:50:24-00:50:25</p> <p>15: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Reporter: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:50:24 – 00:50:25: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Reporter: “The Marriott, the most destinations for locals and Westerners in Islamabad, now destroyed.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>The Reporter of U.S. reported there has been a terror in Marriott, the most destinations for locals and Westerners.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. According to Greimas (1987), the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. The subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	


16.	<p>16/SU/T-MT/Reporter/ ZDT/00:35:01-00:35:02</p> <p>16: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Reporter: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:35:01 – 00:35:02: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Journalist: “There’d been explosions near Liverpool Street and Edgware Road Stations, too.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>The Reporter of U.S. reported there have been explosions near Liverpool Street and Edgware Road Stations. One of the victim shared his story, the bombing is happened on a bus.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. According to Greimas (1987), the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. The subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
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<p>17.</p>	<p>17/SU/T-MT/Reporter/ ZDT/01:00:44 -01:00:49</p> <p>17: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Reporter: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:00:44 – 01:00:49: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Reporter: “The CIA says seven of its employees were killed and six others wounded in a suicided bombing at a base in Afghanistan.”</p>	<p>Subject</p>	<p>Tranformation – Main Test</p>	<p>The Reporter of U.S. reported there are seven employees were killed and six others wounded in a suicided bombing at a base in Afghanistan. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. According to Greimas (1987), the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. The subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	<p>V</p>
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18.	<p>18/SU/T-MT/Maya/ZD T/00:47:55</p> <p>18: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Maya: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:47:55: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “The only other thing Faraj lied about was the location of bin Laden himself.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>After get any information from Mukhtar, Maya and Jessica are talking about Abu Faraj who denied that Ibrahim Sayyed is bin Laden’s courier. Both of them are looking for the solution to meet him as soon as possible, but they have no clue.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. According to Greimas (1987), the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. The subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p>	V
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					Note from validator:	
19.	19/SU/T-MT/Maya/ZDT/00:48:02 19: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Maya: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:48:02: Time of the scene	 <p>Maya: “That means Faraj thinks Abu Ahmed is just as important to protect as bin Laden.” Note:</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>In this scene, Maya is frustrated because Abu Faraj denies the existence of Ibrahim Sayeed. Here, no one has helped her yet to find any clues. She is stuck and talking to Jessica to looking for the solution. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. And the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. According to Greimas (1987), the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V



20.	<p>20/SU/T-MT/Maya/ZDT/00:44:35</p> <p>20: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Maya: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:44:35: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “Faraj is completely denying knowing Abu Ahmed.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>Maya is frustrated because Abu Faraj denies the existence of Ibrahim Sayyed. Here, no one has helped her yet to find any clues. She is stuck and talking to Dan about it. As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. And the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. According to Greimas (1987), the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
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21.	<p>21/SU/T-MT/Dan/ZDT/ 00:45:57- 00:46:01</p> <p>21: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-MT: Type of functional structure Debbie: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:45:57 – 00:46:01: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Dan: “Okay? Politics are changing, and you don’t want to be the last one holding a dog collar when the oversight committee comes.”</p>	Subject	Transformation – Main Test	<p>Dan and Maya are talking about the next plan to track Al-Qaeda’s movement. But, Dan is trying to give up because he thinks that the policy of politics was change.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987) subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for the object. And the functional structure in this scene is categorized as transformation with the type main test. According to Greimas (1987), the subject gets any obstacles from the opponent to get his/her/its object. The subject is through that obstacles or handle the enemy alone.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
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<p>22.</p>	<p>22/SU/T- QT/Maya/ZD T/01:33:31</p> <p>22: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme T-QT: Type of functional structure Maya: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:33:31: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “Any American in Pakistan is a target.”</p>	<p>Subject</p>	<p>Transformation – Qualifying Test</p>	<p>Maya is a CIA employee who assigned in Pakistan to find bin Laden. But, unfortunately, she finds another trouble in there. This scene shows that any American in Pakistan is a target, so it makes a problem for her.</p> <p>This scene is categorized as subject in Greimas’ theory (1987). Then, the type of functional structure is transformation with the type of qualifying test according to Greimas’ theory (1987).</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	<p>V</p>
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23.	23/SU/Ammar /ZDT/00:26:06 23: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme Ammar: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:26:06: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Ammar: “Me and some other guys who were hanging around at that time.”</p>	Subject	-	<p>Ammar is one of Al-Qaeda members who is being a detainee in CIA Black Site. He is doing his job by bin Laden’s order to do any bombings in some places. In this scene, he said about the bombing he did with the other members of Al-Qaeda. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which given a task by the sender to look for and also obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
24.	24/SU/ FS/Captain Navy SEAL/ZDT/02:18:13-02:18:15		Subject	Finding Situation	<p>Unnamed Captain Navy SEAL was successfully doing his mission, find and kill bin Laden. <i>For God and country</i>, <i>Geronimo</i> is a code used by them when the object is obtained. As</p>	V



	<p>24: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme FS: Type of functional structure Captain Navy SEAL: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 02:18:13 – 02:18:15: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Captain Navy SEAL: “For God and country. Geronimo.”</p>			<p>mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme and finding situation in functional structure. After passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper, the subject gets the ending of transformation stage.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
25.	<p>25/SU/FS/Maya/ZDT/02:27:40-02:27:44</p> <p>25: Data number</p>		Subject	Finding Situation	<p>Unnamed Captain Navy SEAL reported to his leader that bin Laden was successfully killed that night. Maya as CIA analyst and also the subject make</p>	V



	<p>SU: Type of actantial scheme FS: Type of functional structure Maya: The character who is being the subject in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 02:27:40 – 02:27:44: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Captain Navy SEAL: “Sir, the Agency expert gave visual confirmation. Yes, Sir, the girl, 100%.”</p>			<p>sure that the man who was killed was bin Laden. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), this datum is categorized as subject in actantial scheme. Meanwhile, the functional structure is finding situation. It means, after passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper, the subject can give the object to the sender and receives by the receiver.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
26.	<p>26/OB/Ammar /ZDT/00:06:28 26: Data number OB: Type of actantial</p>	 <p>Note:</p>	Object	-	<p>After asking a few questions and he didn’t get anything, Dan said that his target is the Saudi Group, Al-Qaeda. In this scene, Al-Qaeda is being the object. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actan (someone</p>	V



	<p>scheme</p> <p>Ammar: The character who is being the object in this scene</p> <p>ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie</p> <p>00:06:07: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Dan: “What I want to focus on is the Saudi Group.”</p>			<p>or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
27.	<p>27/OB/Hazem m/ZDT/00:06:36 – 00:06:41</p> <p>27: Data number</p> <p>OB: Type of actantial scheme</p> <p>Hazem: The character who is being object in this scene</p> <p>ZDT: Zero</p>		Object	-	<p>In this scene, Hazeem Al-Kashmiri is being the object. He is one of members of Al-Qaeda that plans bombing in a unknown place. He does his job because the orders from Osama bin Laden. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p>	V

	Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:06:36 – 00:06:41: Time of the scene	Note: Dan: “That there is Hazem Al- Kashmiri. And I know this dude is up to some serious shit.”			Note from validator:	
28.	28/OB/Abu Faraj/ZDT/00: 13:46- 00:13:47 28: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Abu Faraj: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:13:46 – 00:13:47: Time of the	 <p>Note: Jessica: “Washington assesses Abu Faraj is officially our new number three. He’s the best man for it.”</p>	Object	-	In this scene, Abu Faraj is being the object. Beside Ammar and Hazeem Al- Kashmiri, Abu Faraj is one of Al-Qaeda members. Jessica got information from Washington that Abu Faraj is expert in bombing and they have to be alert. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. Note from validator:	V


	scene					
29.	<p>29/OB/Westerners/ZDT/00:02:30</p> <p>29: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Westerners: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:02:30: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Reporter: "A targeted attack against Westerners and foreigners."</p>	Object	-	<p>Westerners and foreigners are the target of Al-Qaeda. Here, both of them is categorized as object. This scene shows about bombing through the media reported by journalist. According to Greimas' theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from Validator:</p>	V

30.	<p>30/OB/Americans/ZDT/00:23:37</p> <p>30: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Americans: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:23:37: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Reporter: “ ... that non-Muslims were killed and so were Americans.”</p>	Object	-	<p>Besides Westerners and foreigners, Al-Qaeda also has the other target; they are non-Muslims and also Americans. Here, the journalist reported into media after bombing in a Marriot Hotel. According to Greimas' theory (1987), object is an actant (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from Validator:</p>	V
31.	<p>31/OB/Al-Qaeda/ZDT/00:30:52-00:30:56</p> <p>31: Data</p>		Object	-	<p>This scene is shown to Al-Qaeda members as the object in CIA investigation. Maya said that Al-Qaeda members are not only motivated by financial</p>	V



	<p>number OB: Type of actantial scheme Al-Qaeda: The character who is being the object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:30:52 – 00:30:56: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “You’re assuming that Al-Qaeda members are motivated by financial rewards. They’re radicals.”</p>			<p>rewards, but they are also radicals. As the terrorists, Al-Qaeda work for his organization goals, kill unbelievers. They called it <i> Jihad fi sabilillah </i>. Based on Greimas theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
32.	<p>32/OB/Humam/ZDT/00:54:15-00:54:18</p> <p>32: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Humam: The character who</p>		Object	-	<p>In this scene, Jessica talks about a Jordanian doctor who is being a volunteer to members of Al-Qaeda. His name is Humam Khalil Al-Balawy. Al-Balawy is being CIA next object because they can get any information about Al-Qaeda’s movement and bin Laden. As mentioned by Greimas</p>	V


	<p>is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:54:15 – 00:54:18: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Jessica: “But Al-Qaeda needs doctor, and they are short-staffed, and that could explain his rise.”</p>			<p>(1987), Humam Khalil Al-Balawy is an object, because he is an actant that is desired.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
33.	<p>33/OB/Al-Qaeda/ZDT/0 1:05:31</p> <p>33: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Al-Qaeda: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty,</p>	 <p>Note: George: “They murdered 3,000 of our citizens in cold blood.”</p>	Object	-	<p>George said that “they murdered 3,000 of our citizens in cold blood”. They is refers to Al-Qaeda on bin Laden's orders, and 3,000 of our citizens are refer to Americans. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object because object is an actant who is desired by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V


	the title of movie 01:05:31: Time of the scene					
34.	34/OB/Osama bin Laden/ZDT/01:19:01 34: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Osama bin Laden: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:19:01: Time of the scene	<p>Note: Maya: “Bin Laden is the one who keeps telling them to attack the homeland!”</p>	Object	-	The datum is categorized as object in Greimas’(1987) actantial scheme. Osama bin Laden is the person who is being the one and only CIA target. This scene shows when Joseph Bradley, the head of the CIA in Pakistan, denies that bin Laden is carrying out the terrorist acts, and Maya convinces him that bin Laden is behind all the bombings. Note from validator:	V



35.	<p>35/OB/Osama bin Laden /01:19:04-01:19:05</p> <p>35: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Osama: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:19:04 – 01:19:05: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “If it wasn’t for him, Al-Qaeda would still be focused on overseas targets.”</p>	Object	-	<p>“Him” here is refers to Osama bin Laden, the one and only CIA target. Need to know that Al-Qaeda’s target is the non-Muslims in some countries, but precisely in America. In Maya and Bradley's debate in this scene, it shows that the terror that occurred in New York was carried out by Al-Qaeda on bin Laden's orders. This datum is categorized as object in Greimas’ actantial scheme (1987). Object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
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<p>36.</p>	<p>36/OB/Mukhtar/ZDT/00:37:09-00:37:11</p> <p>36: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Mukhtar: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:37:09 – 00:37:11: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Maya: “But, you do have deep ties to Al-Qaeda. I want to ask you about before you get sent to your next location which might be Israel.”</p>	<p>Object</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>In this scene Maya talked to a detainee named Mukhtar. He has deep ties to Al-Qaeda, so Maya meet him in ISI Detention Center Pakistan to looking for information about the location of bin Laden. This datum is categorized as object in Greimas’ actantial scheme (1987). Object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	<p>V</p>
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37.	<p>37/OB/T-GT/Ibrahim/ZDT/01:13:12</p> <p>38: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Ibrahim: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:13:12: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Dan: “Who do you think? Guy’s a terrorist.”</p>	Object	-	<p>Dan is talking to Emir Kuwait about his request, and he said that he is looking for a man named Ibrahim Sayyed. For the first time, the Emir Kuwait doesn’t know about it, and he agreed to Dan's request after knowing that there was a terrorist living in Kuwait. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme. Object is an actant (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p>	V
38.	<p>38/OB/Abu Faraj/ZDT/00:43:10-00:43:12</p> <p>38: Data number</p>		Object	-	<p>Abu Faraj is being the CIA object since Maya knows he frequently sends messages with bin Laden through Ibrahim Sayyed. In this scene, Faraj deny that Ibrahim Sayyed is his</p>	V


	<p>OB: Type of actantial scheme</p> <p>Abu Faraj: The character who speaks in this scene</p> <p>ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie</p> <p>00:43:10 – 00:43:12: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Abu Faraj: “Al-Baluchi. My courier for the Sheik.”</p>			<p>courier, and he said another name to Maya, Al-Baluchi. But, Maya does not believe it because she knows that Ibrahim Sayyeed's location is as important as bin Laden. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme. Object is an actant (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
39.	<p>39/OB/Al-Balawy/ZDT/01:00:21</p> <p>39: Data number</p> <p>OB: Type of actantial scheme</p> <p>Al-Balawy: The character</p>	 <p>Note: Al-Balawy: “<i>Allahu Akbar.</i>”</p>	Object	-	<p>Jessica found a video that shows about a Jordanian doctor's involvement with Al-Qaeda. He is Humam Khalil Al-Balawy. After negotiated with Bradley as the leader of CIA in Pakistan, Jessica with the six CIA employees go to Camp Chapman, Afghanistan to meet Al-Balawy to get</p>	V


	<p>who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:00:21: Time of the scene</p>				<p>information about bin Laden. But, unfortunately, Al-Balawy did his bombing and it killed that seven CIA employees. He did his bombing by said <i>Allahu Akbar</i>, it means Allah is the Greatest. He believes that it was a representation of <i>jihad</i>, with the name of Allah.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
40.	<p>40/OB/Al-Qaeda/ZDT/0 1:05:17-01:05:24</p> <p>40: Data number OB: Type of actantial</p>		Object	-	<p>After the bombing by Al-Balawy that killed seven employees of CIA, George held a meeting and discusses more about the existence of Al-Qaeda. Thus, “they” here is refers to Al-Qaeda. He said that Al-Qaeda was attacking Americans for</p>	V


	<p>scheme Al-Qaeda: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:05:17 – 01:05:24: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: George: “They attacked us. On land, in '98. By sea in 2000. And from the air, in 2001.”</p>			<p>three times. On land, in 1998. By sea in 2000. And from the air, in 2001. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
41.	<p>41/OB/Osama bin Laden/ZDT/01:48:42 41: Data</p>		Object	-	<p>This scene shows when Maya is giving a little bit of briefing to team Navy SEAL for their mission. She explained according to CIA final discussion about bin</p>	V



	<p>number OB: Type of actantial scheme Osama: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:48:42: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Maya: “He’s living in a house in Abbottabad, Pakistan.”</p>			<p>Laden’s live, in a house in Abbottabad, Pakistan. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
42.	<p>42/OB/Osama bin Laden/ZDT/01:48:20-01:48:29</p> <p>42: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Osama: The</p>		Object	-	<p>Maya is giving a little bit of briefing to team Navy SEAL for their mission. She explained according to CIA final discussion about bin Laden’s live, in a house in Abbottabad, Pakistan. He said that bin Laden is living in a city with multiple points of egress and entry, and access to communications. As mentioned by Greimas</p>	V



	<p>character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:48:20 – 01:48:29: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “The second narrative is that he is living in a city. Living in a city with multiple points of egress and entry, access to communications, so that he can keep in touch with the organization.”</p>			<p>(1987), this datum is categorized as object in actantial scheme.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
43.	<p>43/OB/American/ZDT/01:33:31</p> <p>43: Data number SU: Type of</p>	 <p>Note:</p>	Object	-	<p>Besides Maya is taking a role as a subject, she also being an object when doing her mission. In this scene, it is described that Pakistan is a red zone for white citizens, including Maya. That’s why</p>	V



	<p>actantial scheme American: The character who is being object in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:33:31: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Maya: “Any American in Pakistan is a target.”</p>			<p>Maya is being target in Pakistan. Thus, scene is categorized as object. Based on Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actant (someone or something) which is desired.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
44.	<p>44/SE/Wolf/ZDT/01:10:48</p> <p>44: Data number SE: Type of actantial scheme Wolf: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero</p>	 <p>Note: Wolf: “The detainee program is now flypaper, we got senators jumping out of our asses.”</p>	Sender	-	<p>Maya as a CIA agent was assigned by Wolf to find Osama bin Laden. Wolf is CIA Counterterrorism chief who sends Maya to Pakistan to investigate more about Al-Qaeda. In this scene, both Wolf and the senators are being the senders. As Greimas stated on his theory (1987), Wolf is categorized as sender, because he is an actant who</p>	V

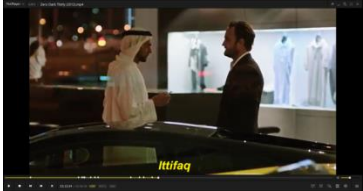
	Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:10:48: Time of the scene				looking for the object. Note from validator:	
45.	45/SE/T- QT/Wolf/ZDT /01:10:45 45: Data number SE: Type of actantial scheme T-QT: Type of functional structure Wolf: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:10:45:	 <p>Note: Wolf: “As you know, Abu Ghraib and Gitmo fucked us.”</p>	Sender	Transformatio n – Qualifying Test	Wolf is a sender who sends Maya and other CIA employees in Pakistan to find bin Laden. But, the CIA has a trouble in a political scheme. Wolf said that the detainee program is just a flypaper, and the senators jumping out of their asses. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as sender in actantial scheme. Then, according to Greimas (1987) the functional structure in this datum is transformation with the type of qualifying test. Note from validator:	V

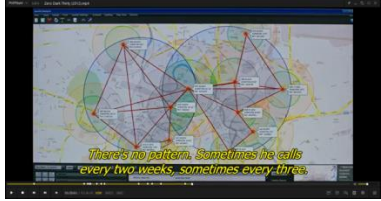
	Time of the scene					
46.	46/RE/Obama/ ZDT/00:52:14 -00:52:18 46: Data number RE: Type of actantial scheme Obama: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:52:14 – 00:52:18: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Obama: “I’ve said repeatedly that America doesn’t torture. And I’m gonna make sure that we don’t torture.”</p>	Receiver	-	Barack Hussein Obama II as the President of America reported to the citizens around the world that America doesn’t torture, and they will continue to hunting bin Laden for the safety world. In fact, the receiver of killing bin Laden is not only government, but all of Americans and people around the world. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as receiver. Note from validator:	V


47.	<p>47/HE/Jordanians/ZDT/00:13:57</p> <p>47: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Jordanians: The character who is being helper in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:13:57: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Jessica: “Jordanians are being really helpful with Ammar’s transit papers.”</p>	Helper	-	<p>In the mission to looking for Osama bin Laden, the CIA gets a lot of helps from the other countries, one of them is Jordan. Jordanians send Ammar’s transit paper to make it easy in tracking Ammar’s location. According to Greimas (1987). Jordanians are categorized as helper. Helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject’s struggle to obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
48.	<p>48/HE/T-GT/Mukhtar/00:37:02-00:37:04</p> <p>48: Data number</p>		Helper	Transformation – Glorifying Test	<p>This scene shows when a detainee named Mukhtar gives any information Maya that asked to him. Mukhtar is Al-Qaeda’s key financier and he has dealt with <i>Mukhabarat</i> (secret police</p>	V



	<p>HE: Type of actantial scheme T-GT: Type of functional structure Mukhtar: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:37:02 – 00:37:04: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “I had you picked up instead of killing you because you’re not a violent man and you don’t deserve to die.”</p>			<p>agents) to not to be tortured again. Thus, he gives information about Ibrahim Sayeed, bin Laden’s trusted courier. This datum is categorized as helper in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of glorifying test based on Greimas (1987). Glorifying test happened when the helper comes to help the subject to get the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
49.	<p>49/HE/T-GT/Morrocans/ZDT/01:06:36-01:06:40</p> <p>55: Data number HE: Type of actantial</p>		Helper	Transformation (Glorifying Test)	<p>This scene shows when Debbie said to Maya there is one of 10 names on a watch list sent to CIA by the Moroccans after 9/11. He is Ibrahim Sayyed or usually known as Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti. This datum is categorized as</p>	V


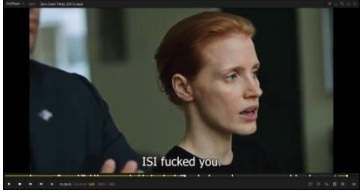
	<p>scheme T-GT: Type of functional structure Moroccans: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:06:36 – 01:06:40: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Debbie: “He was one of 10 names on a watch list sent to us by the Moroccans after 9/11. Ibrahim Sayeed.”</p>			<p>helper in actantial scheme and transformation with the type of glorifying test based on Greimas (1987). Glorifying test happened when the helper comes to help the subject to get the object. The helper here as Debbie said is Morocco.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
50.	<p>50/HE/T-GT/Bradley/ZDT/00:41:43</p> <p>50: Data number HE: Type of actantial scheme T-GT: Type of functional</p>	 <p>Note: Bradley: “You’re in luck. I got you a one-on-one with Faraj.”</p>	Helper	Transformation – Glorifying Test	<p>After got any information about Abu Faraj from Mukhtar in ISI Detention Center, Pakistan, Maya tried to track the location of Abu Faraj. Then, Bradley told Maya that he managed to work with the Pakistani police to find Abu Faraj. This datum is categorized as helper in actantial scheme</p>	V


	<p>structure Bradley: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:41:43: Time of the scene</p>				<p>and transformation with the type of glorifying test based on Greimas (1987). Glorifying test happened when the helper comes to help the subject to get the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
51.	<p>51/HE/Emir Kuwait/ZDT/01:13:34</p> <p>51: Data number HE: Type of actantial scheme Emir Kuwait: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty,</p>	 <p>Note: Emir Kuwait: “<i>Ittifaq.</i>”</p>	Helper	-	<p>After Maya get information about Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti or a man who has the real name Ibrahim Sayyed, she asked Dan to get his contact. Then, Dan comes to a bar to make an agreement with the Emir Kuwait to show where Sayyed family is live. And the Emir Kuwait agree with that agreement, he said <i>ittifaq</i> after receive a gift as a thanks. <i>Ittifaq</i> is an Arabic language that has meaning</p>	V


	<p>the title of movie 01:13:34: Time of the scene</p>				<p>agrees. According to Greimas' theory (1987), this datum is categorized as helper in actantial scheme. Helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject's struggle to obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
52.	<p>52/HE/Jack/Z DT/01:25:01</p> <p>52: Data number HE: Type of actantial scheme Jack: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty,</p>	 <p>Note: Jack: "There's no pattern. Sometimes he calls every two weeks, sometimes every three."</p>	Helper	-	<p>Jack is one CIA employees who has responsibility in tracking the location of Ibrahim Sayyed. Jack asked the IT engineers and a street vendor in Abbottabad city to follow Ibrahim Sayyed's movement. According to Greimas' theory (1987), this datum is categorized as helper in actantial scheme. Helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which</p>	V


	the title of movie 01:25:01: Time of the scene				helps and simplify the subject's struggle to obtain the object. Note from validator:	
53.	53/HE/Navy SEAL/ZDT/01:49:54-01:50:00 53: Data number HE: Type of actantial scheme Navy SEAL: The character who is being helper in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:49:50 – 01:50:00: Time of the	 <p>Note: Maya: “So, they’re using you guys, as canaries, in the theory that if bin Laden isn’t there, you can sneak away, and no one will be the wiser.”</p>	Helper	-	In the next mission after find bin Laden, the CIA cannot work by themselves to kill bin Laden, so they use Navy SEAL Team as a canaries to help them. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), this datum is categorized as helper in actantial scheme. Helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject’s struggle to obtain the object. Note from validator:	V

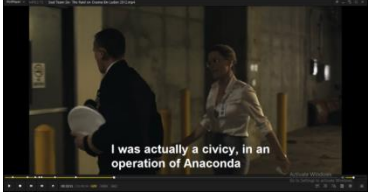
	scene					
54.	54/OP/ISI/ZDT/00:14:34 54: Data number OP: Type of actantial scheme ISI: The character who is being opponent in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 00:14:34: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Thomas: “And Lahore reporting ISI was painfully slow last night, again.”</p>	Opponent	-	The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA cannot give fast response when the trouble is happened. Thomas as one of CIA employees tells his partners in a meeting, and they don’t have any solutions. Thus, it is being the opponent because make it delay the investigation. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject’s struggle to obtain the object. Note from validator:	V
55.	55/OP/Pakistani /ZDT/01:26:10-01:26:15		Opponent	-	According to Algirdas Julien Greimas (1987), opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the	V

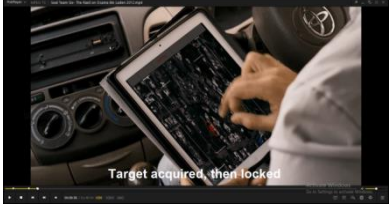

	<p>55: Data number OP: Type of actantial scheme Pakistani: The character who speaks in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:26:10-01:26:15: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Reporter: “Meanwhie, our chief foreign correspondent Richard Engel confirms the CIA’s top spy in Pakistan has been pulled out of there.”</p>			<p>subject’s struggle to obtain the object. In this scene, the reporter reported about a demonstration from Pakistanis for asking CIA spy in Pakistan returned home. It happened because of a family of victim of a U.S. drone attack give Joseph Bradley a death threat. Thus, Pakistanis are being the opponent because they make the investigation delay.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
56.	<p>56/OP/ISI/ZDT/01:26:41</p> <p>56: Data number OP: Type of actantial scheme ISI: The character who</p>	 <p>Note: Maya: “ISI fucked you.”</p>	Opponent	-	<p>Again, Maya said that The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA is not responsible about an attack to U.S. that has Pakistani victim in there. Richard Engel as a senior intelligence official said that is a serious attack, it would not be smart not to act. In</p>	V



	<p>is being opponent in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:26:41: Time of the scene</p>				<p>fact, The Inter-Service Intelligence of United States (ISI) as an ally of CIA was always slow response in handling the trouble. As mentioned by Greimas (1987), opponent is an actant (someone or something) who or which being an obstacle the subject's struggle to obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
57.	<p>57/SU/Stunner /STS/00:44:06</p> <p>57: Data number SU: Type of actantial scheme Stunner: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The</p>	 <p>Note: Stunner: "We are the team to take out Osama."</p>	Subject	-	<p>Stunner is a captain of Navy SEAL Team Six in the mission of killing Osama bin Laden. In this scene, one of members Navy SEAL Team Six doubted they will hunt for Osama bin Laden by order of CIA, but Stunner convinced him. This datum is categorized as subject in Greimas (1987) because the meaning of subject is an actant (someone or something) who or which</p>	V


	Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie 00:44:06: Time of the scene				given a task by the sender to look for and also obtain the object. Note from validator:	
58.	58/OB/CIA Investigator/S TS/00:01:31 58: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme CIA Investigator: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie	 <p>Note: CIA Investigator: “The Saudi Intelligence has started talking to you.”</p>	Object	Beginning Situation	This datum is showing a detainee who was investigated by CIA investigator. The investigator asked to the detainee about a clue related to Al-Qaeda and bin Laden. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired by subject from the idea of sender. This function is categorized as beginning situation based on the theory by Greimas (1987). In this stage, the situation explains about the events that upset the balance.	V

	00:01:31: Time of the scene				Note from validator:	
59.	59/OB/Osama bin Laden/STS/00:10:49 59: Data number OB: Type of actantial scheme Osama: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie 00:10:49: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Waseem: “The boy is heading to Abbottabad.”</p>	Object	-	Waseem is an IT engineer who helps CIA in tracking a compound home in Abottabbad, Pakistan. The boy Waseem said in this scene is refers to Ibrahim Sayyeed or usually known as Abu Ahmed Al-Kuwaiti. Waseem and his partner, Malik, are on the way to track Ibrahim Sayyeed to a place which might be Osama bin Laden’s hideout. According to Greimas’ theory (1987), object is an actan (someone or something) that is desired, by subject from the idea of sender. Note from validator:	V

60.	<p>60/SE/T- QT/Hollins/S TS/00:32:51</p> <p>60: Data number SE: Type of actantial scheme T-QT: Type of functional structure Hollins: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie 00:32:51: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Hollins: “I was actually a civicy, in an operation of Anaconda.”</p>	Sender	Transformation – Qualifying Test	<p>Vivian Hollins is one of members the operation of Anaconda. This operation has the mission to hunt and kill bin Laden. In this scene, Hollins finds the subject who carries out the CIA’s order. They are Navy Seal Team Six.</p> <p>As mentioned by Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as sender in actantial scheme.</p> <p>Then, according to Greimas (1987) the functional structre in this datum is transformation with the type of qualifying test.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
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61.	<p>61/HE/Malik/STS/00:08:58</p> <p>61: Data number HE: Type of actantial scheme Malik: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie 00:08:58: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Malik: "Target acquired, then locked."</p>	Helper	-	<p>Malik is an IT engineer who helps CIA in tracking a compound home in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Malik with his partner, Waseem, are on the way to follow the way to the compound home. Their target is a man who drives a white SUV that probably Ibrahim Sayyed. According to Greimas' theory (1987), helper is an actant (someone or something) who or which helps and simplify the subject's struggle to obtain the object.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	V
62.	<p>62/RE/Americans/STS/01:34:31-01:34:38</p> <p>62: Data number</p>		Receiver	-	<p>Finally, the death of Osama bin Laden as the most wanted man around the world is bringing a happy news to the world, precisely Americans. That evening,</p>	V

	<p>RE: Type of actantial scheme Americans: The character who shows in this scene ZDT: Zero Dark Thirty, the title of movie 01:34:31-01:34:38: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Americans: (doing demonstration by bringing any banners like <i>Never Forget, Osama bin got ten</i>)</p>			<p>they are doing demonstration as a representation of gratitude after the death of Osama bin Laden. According to Greimas (1987), this datum is categorized as receiver. Receiver is an actant (someone or something) who or which receives the object from the result of subject's struggle.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
63.	<p>63/RE/FS/Obama/STS/01:34:13-01:34:22</p> <p>63: Data number RE: Type of actantial scheme FS: Type of functional</p>		Receiver	Finding Situation	<p>The death of Osama bin Laden as the most wanted man around the world, make the world, especially America feel relieved. Barack Hussein Obama II reported on his speech that United States was successfully killing Osama bin Laden. As mentioned by Greimas</p>	V

<p>structure Obama: The character who speaks in this scene STS: Seal Team Six: The Raid on Osama bin Laden, the title of movie 01:34:13 – 01:34:22: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Obama: “Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American and the world, the United States conducted elaboration to kill Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda.”</p>			<p>(1987), this datum is categorized as receiver in actantial scheme and finding situation in functional structure. After passes any obstacles from the opponent and helped by helper and receives by the receiver. Thus, this is the final stage and being the end of the structure.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
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