DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS AS PERFORMED
BY CAPTAIN AMERICA ON THE TRILOGY OF *CAPTAIN AMERICA*

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirement for Writing the Thesis for the Degree of
Sarjana Humaniora

By:

Ibnu Budi Setiawan

SRN. 173211102

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

UIN RADEN MAS SAID OF SURAKARTA

2023

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ADVISOR SHEET

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> To:
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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, here with, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

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Title   : Directive Speech Acts as Performed
          by Captain America on The Trilogy of *Captain America*

      Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (munaqasyah) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters. Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

> Surakarta, May 22, 2023
>
> Advisor,
>
> Dr. M. Zaenal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.
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RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the bachelor's thesis entitled *Directive Speech Acts as Performed by Captain America on The Trilogy of Captain America* by Ibnu Budi Setiawan has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to:

1. The researcher's beloved parents;
2. The researcher's beloved friends;
3. The researcher Himself;
4. English Letters Department;
5. English Letters of UIN Raden Mas Said's Lecturers;
6. The students of LET-C 2017;
7. UIN Raden Mas Said; 9. And everyone that involve for supporting me.

MOTTO

"Stand on your own feet, even in difficult circumstances"

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Ibnu Budi Setiawan
SRN   : 173211102
Study Program   : English Letters
Faculty   : Language and Culture Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *"Directive Speech Acts as Performed by Captain America on The Trilogy of Captain America"* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

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

Surakarta, May 22, 2023
Stated by,

Ibnu Budi Setiawan
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ACKNOWLEDFEMENT

The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. And the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for readers and future researchers.

Surakarta, Mei   , 2023

Stated by,

Ibnu Budi Setiawan

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ABSTRACT :

Ibnu Budi Setiawan. 173211102. *DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS AS PERFORMED BY CAPTAIN AMERICA ON THE TRILOGY OF CAPTAIN AMERICA*. Thesis. English Letters Study Progam, Cultures and Languages Faculty.

Advisor   : Dr. M. Zaenal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum..

Keywords   : Speech Acts, Directive Speech act, Captain America

Communication is needed in order to interact with other people. Communication is understood as the exchange of information between at least two individuals through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, oral, and written visual modes and comprehension process. In language use, communication is generally called as conversation. People can exchange words, sentences and communicate to get other people to do something via conversation. Conversation related to directive speech act.

The research conducts to get gap between existed previous study with (Yule, 1996) theory. Which means focus on directive speech acts as performed by character Captain America. This research only focuses one character on The Trilogy of *Captain America* movies.

This research used a descricpive qualitative method in order to reach the aim of the research. This research has main focus on directive speech acts of a character to find out what attitude dominates especially, in how does Captain America perform the directive acts as found from the trilogy of Captain America. The researcher takes the data from the movie *Captain America.*

Based on the findings there are four types of directive speech acts employed by peformed by Captain America on The Trilogy of *Captain America* Namely, command, request, sueggestion, and order that occur in the movie looking locutionary, illocutionary, and pelocutionary acts and also use the Speaking Formula by Dell Hymes. Command as the dominant kind of directive speech acs occur in Trilogy of *Captain America*. The character that use command usually higher position and authority than hearer. It can be seen in main character (Captain America), he mostly used command utterance, it is because he is the leader and he also has a degree of control the other characters. The researcher found that the three forms and four types of direct and indirect speech Acts proposed by Yule were used by main characters as their strategy in producing the utterance. the main character had dominantly in given direct directive speech acts rather that indirect directive speech acts. The results shows, direct directive speech acts with a frequency of 59 utterances appeared more than indirect speech acts that only have 17 utterances.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is an important element in human's life. Human in social life interact each other in communication through language verbal or non-verbal. It concerns with the meaning and the exchange of understanding. Therefore language can be said to be mandatory and important in terms of communication. As a means of communication, language is an effective tool to create communication since it plays an important role to express what people want and feel. The communication can be succesfull if both, the speaker and hearer are able to understand each other (Richard and Schmidt. 1984:4). One way to communicate is to exchange information from a different perspective from one person to another because people use language for conveying the opinions, feelings or intentions to others. In language use, communication is generally called as conversation, people can exchange words, sentences and many expression about certain topic certain in situation via conversation.

Coversation is related to speech act. Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. Not only communication in social life in a movie is also very important in terms of conveing a message. Superhero character cannot be separated from interaction between other or supporting character, to show the main character in a superhero one of the main character in a superhero one of the superhero character dominated will cause many directive speech acts.

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According to Yule (1996:47) proposes that speech acts is performed action via utterance. Speech act is the basic unit of communication. By doing speech acts, the speaker tries to convey purpose of communication which is understandable by the hearer or addressee. According to meaning and context of the utterance, there are a variety of actions that can be performed through directive speech act, such as(command, request, suggesting and Orders; Declarative, Interogattive, Imperative).

According to Huang (2007:107), directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addrese do something. People often utter advice, commands, orders, question, request, permissions, prohibitions, etc. Directives are often applied in communication when the speaker expresses his or her desire for the addrese to do something and are exploited in many interaction. People make an advice when they want to advocate the addressee to do the action. The consequence of compliance is desirable and beneficial for the addressee. People make a request when they want the hearer to do something. However, the hearer can comply and refuse it. People make command when they want to direct someone to do something. It requires a setting in which the speaker has an authority over the hearer. People make the question if the want to get some information from the hearer. This research tell the readers directive acts does Captain America perform in The Trilogy of *Captain America* and how does Captain America perform the directive acts as found from the trilogy of *Captain America*.

The researcher present some previous findings which related or relevant with this research, first was Watiningsih Ita (2011), in her thesis was conducted to find out types of *Directive Speech Acts Employed By The Main Character In The Movie "Oliver Twist 2005"* She analyze types of directive speech act in the movie Oliver Twist 2005 the way the speakers apply those types, and the reasons of the speaker to utter those types. Second was Lailiyah Sufilm, M.A (2015), in her title discussed one of the basic elements in pragmatics. It is speech act theory which focuses on directive speech act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie. This research classified and described the types and the meanings of directive speech act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie. Third was Diana et. al. (2015). They discuss of the research are to describe the meaning and context and type of Directive Speech Act used by the characters in this comic. This research is Pragmatic study. The method of research is descriptive. This data found in *Civil War* comic. Fourth was Nurhayati Erma (2017), in her thesis a title *Directive Speech Act Analysis in Kungfu Panda 3 Movie*, she used Yule (1996) theory in her analysis. She focused the deep meaning of the dialogue's quality rather than the quantity of number. Fifth Yuniati et. al. (2018). Their title *Directive Speech Acts in The Movie "The Message" By Moustapha Akkad,* they analysis the classifications and to explain the contribution of directive speech acts analysis in the "The Message" by Moustapha Akkad to EFL learner in understanding the expression of giving the command.

From several analysis above, the researcher focuses types of directive speech act and the reasons of the speaker to utter those types. Analysis above researcher focuses one movie and character on that movie. Different in this research focusses one main character and Trilogy movie. Purpose this research the reader can distinguish characteristic changes in several movie played by one character.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the researcher found the problem statement :

1. What directive acts does Captain America perform in The Trilogy of *Captain America*?

2. How does Captain America perform the directive acts as found from the trilogy of *Captain America*?

C. Limitation of The Study

Since there are many speech acts in the movie, its important to limit the research. This research focused on the classifying directive acts does Captain America perform in *The Trilogy of Captain America*. The data are taken from a character named Roger or Captain America in the The *Trilogy film of Captain America.*

Example :

Dr. Erskine : Kill the reactor, Mr. Stark!

STEVE : '' No! I can do this.''

Steve became the object of experimentation, the generator that changed his

body almost failed, very tense atmosphere and make him scream in pain. But when the Dr. Erskine say *"Kill the reactor Mr. Stark! "*and Steve answer *"Don't! I can do this!"*. Steve command the doctor to continue When the experiment.

D. Objectives of The Study

This research is expected to answer the problems above, namely :

1. To know what directive speech acts does Captain America perform in the Trilogy *Captain America.*

2. To know how does Captain America perform the directive acts as found from the Trilogy of *Captain America*.

E. Significance of The Study

The research hopes this research will give advantages to:

1. Theoretical Benefit

    Based on the objective study this research examines Trilogy movie and just focused one main character. It will give more knowledge about directive act in one character to see the difference in character each trilogy movie of *Captain America*.

2. Practical Benefit

    a. For the researcher the result of this research to know about various types of speech act by characters especially in the form of the directives and that will help to understand the intended meaning of characters in he movie.

b. For the readers the result of this research can be used as reference to study speech act, pragmatics, and others.

c. For the future research the result of this study can be used as one of the references and information for further researcher related with the field.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To make it easier for readers to understand the researcher would like to give the definition and explanation of the terms used, they are as follows:

1. Pragmatic

   Pragmatics belongs to one of linguistic branches. Thomas (1995;21) definition of pragmatics as speaker meaning since it puts the focus on the speaker intention, focuses in the producer of the message, which involves the process of interpreting by the hearer. There are many approaches for studying pragmatics such as deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and conversation structure.

2. Speech Act

   Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. Yule (1996:47) proposes that speech acts is performed action via utterance. Speech act is the basic unit of communication. By doing speech acts, the speaker tries to convey purpose of communication which is understandable by the hearer or addressee.

3. Directive

Directive is used when the speaker wants the hearer to do things for him or her. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 54).

4. Movie

According to Marcel Danesi (2010:134), film is a text that has a series of photographic photos that lead to the illusion of movement and action in real life. Film script is a communication tool for artists or scriptwriters to express their ideas. Can be in the form of written language, in spoken language, words make the film very clear. In addition, the utterances of speech acts also describe or describe to the viewers what the actors are trying to do in the film.

5. Captain America

Captain America and are fictional superheroes from Marvel Comics. Rogers is a US soldier who has no abilities at all. Thanks to the help of Dr. Joshef Reinstein with his super soldier serum. This hero who was born in 1920 became a war hero for the United States when he faced the Nazi allies led by Adolf Hitler.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatic

People cannot really understand the nature of a language unless they understand how it is used in communication. It is important for people to understand language because it always expresses ideas, thoughts, feeling, and the speaker's intention. One branch of linguistics which studies language as being used is called pragmatics. There are some points of view on pragmatics. Thomas (1995:21) defines pragmatics as speaker meaning since it puts the focus on the speaker intention. In addition, it focuses on the producer of the message, which involves the process of interpreting by the hearer. It also embodies several levels of the speaker's meaning which is generally called utterance meaning and force.

According to Yule (1996:3), firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms.

In many ways, pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that is the basic account of language understanding (Leech, 1983:10) Therefore, Yule (1996:4) states that the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that people can convey intended meaning, their assumption, their goals, and the kinds of action (for example, request) that they perform when they are speaking.

From the ones definitions, it is able to be concluded that pragmatics is one of the linguistic branches which concerns with utterance and intention. In addition, it also considers context and meaning whenever the conversation happens. Thus, the supposed which means of the utterance can be comprehended by the addressee.

2. The Scope of Pragmatics

a. Deixis

Deixis is concerned with the method of language encoding features of the context of speech or speech events and thus is concerned with the ways in which the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the context of the speech. (Levinson, 1983: 54).

Deixis is divided into five types. They are person, places, times, discourse, and social deixis. Person deixis is related to encoding the position of the participants in the speech event, for example I, we, you, etc. Meanwhile, place deixis is related to the encoding of spatial location relative of speech participants, for example here, there, etc. After that, time deixis is related to point coding as well as temporal

range relative to the time of the speech occurrence, sort of, yesterday, tomorrow, etc. Next, discourse deixis is related to linguistic usage an expression in some words to point to now, was or explore speech in the same oral or written discourse. In other words, discourse deixis can be said to refer to propositions or cohesion of time and place. Finally, social deixis is related to codification social status of the speaker, interlocutor, or third person or entity referred to, and the social ties that exist between them. He includes social class, kinship ties, age, gender, profession, and ethnicity group (Levinson, 1983: 62-63).

For example :You told me you thought I was meant for more than this. Did you mean that?   (First Avenger)

To know this sentence correctly, the context in which it is must be known first. Therefore, *who* must be met, *where* or *when* must meet the person who wants to be known. Deixis is derived into five categories. They are person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis.

b. Presupposition

Presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as a problem before making an utterance (Yule, 1996: 27). This matter can be considered as something that is thought to be true before being proven by the speech participant. Presuppositions must be owned by

speakers and listeners in the same concept. It is a presupposition, which makes an action, theory, or word meaningful.

c. Implicature

Grice in Levinson (1983: 31) defines implicature as "what the speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distict from what the speaker literally says". Grice in Levinson (1983: 127-128) then divides implicature into two, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

d. Speech Act

In daily conversation, people may express the utterances to conduct the intended meaning. Generally, people do not only require the verbal intention, but they also require some actions to fulfill their intention. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. They cover apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, and refusal. (Yule, 1996: 47)

3. Speech Act

a. Speech act

Defines speech acts as "actions performed in saying something". It is understandable that in an effort to say something, people not only create utterances that have grammatical and word structures, but they also carry out actions through these utterances. Austin (1962) in Cutting (2002;16). Thus, action performed utterances are generally called speech acts which in English, are commonly given

more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996:47).

1) Austin's Speech Act theory (1962). "Constantive and Performative".

Austin (1962) classifies the declarative speech acts into two, namely constative and performative speech act. Constative speech act is a speech asserting something that can be tested for truth by using knowledge of the world.

Example: *Argentina is champion of the 2022 World Cup.*

The speech is constantive speech because the truth can be accepted based on the knowledge possessed by the hearer who listened, Argentina is the champion of 2022 world cup.

While performative utterances, according to Austin is a speech that used to do something.

Example: *I apologize for all my shortcomings.*

The utterances are performative utterances, because in addition to speech as a follow-spoken but also has the functionality to apologize to the hearer. In performative utterances, speakers cannot state that the speech was right or wrong, but it is valid or not valid.

b. **Kind of speech act**

Leech (1983:199): briefly defines acts as locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

1) Locutionary act

Locutionary acts are sentences with certain words interpretation and reference. These are basic speech acts that create meaningful linguistic expressions. It is performing an act of saying something. For example: *This room is very dark.*

In this case, the speaker wants to give information to the hearer that room is very dark. The speaker also has intention in order to make the hearer understand what (the speaker) is and do what the speaker wants.

2) Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the real actions whic are perfomed by the utterance. Illocutionary acts are not easily identifiable, because illocutionary acts do with who speak to whom, when and where it was done and the illocutionary speech act. For example:

Would you turn on the light?

It means that speaker intends hearer to turn on the light it is recognize that the utterance is intended as a request. The speaker indends the hearer to recognize the illocutionary of an order to turn on the light.

3) Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is performing an act of saying something. This act is also known as perlocutionary effect. The

speaker utters something in the assumtion that hearer will recognze the effect of the speaker's utterance. The speaker utters soething in the assumption that hearer will recognize the effect of the speaker's utterance to close the door. For example:

A: *This room is very dark.*

B: *Would you turn on the light?*

c. Classification of speech act

Based on Searle's definition (in Yule, 1996:53- 54) speech act is divided into five categories as follows :

1) Declarative

Declarative, is a type of speech act that replaces or changes something through their words. In using a declaration, the speaker replaces the world with a word. To carry out the declaration properly, the speaker must have a special institutional position, in a particular context. For example, transport, nominate, convict, pronounce, fire, and resign.

2) Representative

Representative, is a type of speech act that reports what the speaker believes to be true or not, for example stating, formulating, representing, formulating, etc. By using this utterance, the speaker reports the belief that the equivalent content is true.

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3) Expressive

Expressive is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. The form of expressive can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit with the situation which his or her feeling also includes in it. Acts of thanking, apologizing, congratulating are all the examples of what the speaker feels.

4) Commisive

Commisive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. When the speaker uses commisive speech acts, it means that he or she will commit some future action. Basically, it expresses what the speaker intends. The examples are promises, offers, threats, and refusals.

5) Directive

Directive is a type of speech act used by speakers to get someone else to do something. They say what the speaker wants. The actions of commanding, offering, pleading, pleading, inviting, ordering, asking, allowing, suggesting, daring or challenging are all examples of speakers expressing it.

d. Direct And Indirect Speech Acts

1) Direct

In English grammar, there are types of sentences that provide a structural distinction. There is an easily recognized relationship

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between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, and imperative). People generally utter direct speech act when they express their intention literally and explicitly in order to make the hearer understand easily, for example, a command, an order, or a request by using imperative sentences. Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, it is called a direct speech act. Thus, a declarative is used to make a statement, an interrogative is used to make a question and an imperative is used to make a command.

Example:

a. You wear a seat belt.   (declarative)

b. Do you wear a seat belt?   (interrogative)

c. Wear seat belt!   (imperative)

In (a) the speaker makes a statement that the hearer wears the seat belt. In (b) the speaker asks a question to the hearer whether he wears the seat belt or not. In (c) the speaker commands the hearer to wear the seat belt.

2) Indirect

Indirect speech act is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. For example, a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act. The indirect speech acts are used when people utter their intention implicitly. Indirect speech act in

English has the form of an interrogative, but it is not being used only as a question (Yule, 1996:54-56).

Further, Searle (1975) argues that the indirect speech act has an important position in speech act study because most of the utterances are performed indirectly. Further, he says that an indirect speech act is used when the speaker wants to communicate a different meaning from an apparent surface meaning; the form and function are not directly related (in Cutting, 2002: 19). It means that every structure or form builds a different meaning. The interrogative form, for instance, is generally categorized as the function of request but in another case, an imperative will provide the function of an order. However, indirect speech act is not directly related. In fact, the imperative form "Enjoy the bun!" cannot be solely defined as a command or order but it conveys the meaning "I hope you enjoy your bun." As a result, it embodies the function of a wish that must not be obligated by the hearer.

In addition, Thomas (1995: 124-131) states that there are a number of factors which appear to govern indirectness in all languages and cultures. They are the relative power of the speaker over the hearer, the social distance between the speaker and the hearer, size of imposition, and relative rights and obligations between the speaker and the hearer. Further, he states that there are some reasons for using indirectness. They are the desire is to make

one"s language more/less interesting, to increase the force of one"s message, to compete goals, and to provide politeness.

e. Classification of directive speech act

Holmes (1992: 239) says that directives are linguistic utterances that make listeners do something. Furthermore, in the study of pragmatics, Searle defines the directive of one type of speech act. Directive is a type of speech act that aims to make the interlocutor do something. In this context, the speaker expresses his will or desire to the interlocutor to do something. It is command, advice, question, orders, and requests.

1) Commands

In communication, people often employ commands to get someone to do something. In some occasions, commands are very important to be employed. Lyon that the crucial difference between command and request is that a command has the unconditional feature; it means that the speaker assumes that the hearer will do the action in the way that the speaker has commanded. (in Tsui, 1994:92-93)

2) Orders

When used as nouns, order means arrangement, disposition, or sequence. When used as verbs, order means to set in some sort of order.

3) Requests

According to Greenthe form of request and order are different. The difference between both of them is in the level of politeness, in which the request form is more polite than the order form. (in Tsui, 1994:92)

4) Suggestions

Suggestion is a type of directive act. Suggestion is the speaker's attitude and intentions when performing an utterance must be taken as a reason for the hearer's action. Kreidler (1998:191) adds suggestion is the utterance that made to other person to give our opinion as to what they should or should not do.

e. Context of Situation

Context has many contributions in spoken and written language. It function to help the speaker and hearer or researcher and reader deliver and understand the meaning of utterance. "Situational context is understood to be the physical, relatively easily identifiable level related to such factors as whom the participants are, and what the relationship is between them: parent and child, friends, employer and employee, or strangers". (Zhang Yunfei, 1988, p.237). context of situation is the situation with whic the text is uttered. It is enviroment of the text.

Hymes in Wardhaugh (1998: 242-244) states that there are certain components of speech that the Ethnographer should look for. Hymes suggest that there are certain components of speech and puts them into eight groups called speaking whic stands for:

1) Situation

Situation incudes the setting and scene. The setting is about physical circumstance of communicative event, including the time and place. Setting refers to time and place in which a speech act takes place (Hymes, 1974: 60). The scene is the psychological setting which refers to the kind of speech event taking place according to culture definition as formal or informal, serious or festive.

2) Participants

Participants are the second factor that consist of at least four participants; role, addresser, addressee, hearer or audience who are involved in a conversation. It deals with who is speaking and who is the speaking to. The social factors such as age, gender, status, social distance, and role or profession of the participants have also to be considered.

3) Ends

Ends refer to purpose the speech events and speech acts. This purpose can be divided into outcome and goal. Outcome

defined as the purpose of the events from a culture point of view. Goal is defined as the purpose of the individual participants.

4) Act Sequence

Act sequence refers to the message of the speech event or speech act. It consists of message form and content. Message form deals with how something is said by the participants, whereas message content deals with what the participants talk about or it is simply called a topic of a conversation.

5) Key

It is the fifth component that refers to the tone manner or spirit in which an act event is performed. Hymes (1974) adds that key also refers to the feeling, atmosphere, and attitude. Manner, feeling, and attitude are used in reference to the situation.

6) Instrument

Instrument includes both channel form of speech, Hymes (1974) defines channel as the way a message travels from one person to another. It refers to the medium of transmission of speech. Generally, the mediums to transmit message are by oral or written, but message can also be transmitted by such means as telegraph, semaphore, and smoke signal or drumming. Meanwhile, Hymes says that form of speech acts with language and subdivisions, dialects, codes, varieties, and registers.

7) Norms

Norm of communication, by Hymes, includes both interaction and interpretation. Both of them are determined by cultural aspects of certain community. Norms of interaction refers to an underlying set of non linguistic rules which governs when, how, and how often speech occurs which is commonly have by all communities and varies from one culture to another. Norm of interpretation is more or less what we mean by the expression 'reading between the lines'. It involves trying to understand what is being conveyed beyond what is in actual words used.

8) Genre

Genre refers to categories like poems, myths, proverbs, lectures and commercial messages. Genre often coincide with speech events, but have to be distinguished from speech event since a speech genre can occur in more than one kind of speech event.

f. **Form of directive speech act**

1) **Declarative**

Nadar (2009:75) states that the declarative sentence in English language is used to convey certain information to the addressee and has constituents at least a subject and a verb.

2) Interrogrative

According to Coulthard (2004:24) there is an easy way to predict whether a declarative or an interrogative form will be realizing something other than to make a statement or question. He says that any declarative or interrogative form can be interpreted as a command if it refers to an action or an activity which is pro scribed when the speaker utters it.

3) Imperative

According to Lado (1986: 43) "imperative is a sentence or an utterance used to give command, state polite request by giving direction". In request, it is usually stated by the word please.

4) Movies

According to Hornby in Oxford Dictionary (1987:554) movie is a motion picture. Which by watching movies, we see photos that can move or move from one photo to another. Not only that, there are also inserted values such as moral values, learning values and other values.

According to Marcel Danesi (2010: 134) movie is a text that contains series of photographic images that lead to the illusion of movement and action in real life. It is produced by recording the picture or photographic images cameras, and some by creating images by animation techniques and visual effect, and also some music.

5) Trilogy Movies

The First Avenger takes place in 1942 during World War II. At that time, it was told that a man from Brooklyn named Steve Rogers had a dream to join the United States military forces to join the war. But Steve Rogers was just a thin man with a history of poor health. This failed repeatedly when enlisting in the United States Military. After his body was injected with a serum called vita-ray, Steve Rogers' physique turned into a warrior figure with super strength. Their enemy Johann Schmidt and Doctor Arnim Zola who work for the Nazis are preparing a secret weapon made from the power of a tesseract cube. That power then turned Schmidt into a villain named Red Skull.

Steve Rogers and Sergeant James 'Bucky' Barnes began a mission to fight against the Red Skull and Hydra. However, during the mission, Sergeant Barnes was killed when he fell from the top of Steve Rogers' train and then continued the fight alone. In the final battle, Steve Rogers sacrificed himself to be buried in the ice so that the tesseract cube and its power could be buried so that the world could be saved from destruction.

Winter Soldier, Steve Rogers still works for S.H.I.E.L.D and continues to try to adapt to modern life. Together with Natasha Romanoff or Black Widow and the other teams, Steve Rogers also successfully carried out various missions given by

Nick Fury. But on a mission, Steve sees Natasha Romanoff doing things without his knowledge.

Natasha also admitted that this was an order from Nick Fury. Nick Fury is investigating that the American military is working on a project that will threaten the safety of the world. Knowing something bad might happen, Steve Rogers argued with Nick Fury that made Nick Fury leave S.H.I.E.L.D. However, Nick Fury was chased by the Winter Soldier, a super soldier with the same strength as Captain America. One night, Nick Fury then infiltrated Steve Rogers' apartment and said that S.H.I.E.L.D had been infiltrated by Hydra. He also advised Steve not to easily trust the people in S.H.I.E.L.D. After meeting Steve Rogers, Nick Fury was killed by an unknown person and declared dead. Together with Natasha and one of the S.H.I.E.L.D agents who sided with Nick Fury, Sharon Carter and former USAF soldier Sam Wilson, Steve Rogers began to search for the mastermind of all these events. Steve Rogers also met his best friend, Bucky Barnes who is now his opponent.

When he disappeared 70 years ago, Bucky was apparently detained by Hydra and turned into an experiment called the Winter Soldier project. Bucky has now become a killing machine named the Winter Soldier who no longer remembers his past. In accordance with Hydra's orders, Bucky tries to kill Steve Rogers

and doesn't remember his best friend. Steve Rogers also had to run because he was made a fugitive by S.H.I.E.L.D after the death of Nick Fury. But even though he doesn't fully remember his past, Bucky managed to save Steve Rogers when the two fought and fell into a river. Steve with Maria Hill and Natasha Romanoff then went into hiding while strategizing to fight their enemies. Steve Rogers eventually learns that Nick Fury only faked his death so they could outwit the intruders at S.H.I.E.L.D. With their cooperation, S.H.I.E.L.D was again cleared of the Hydra intruders. Steve Rogers also got an equal opponent. In addition to being tense, Captain America's battle with the Winter Soldier also feels like a dramatic battle. The reason, in that fight Steve Rogers had to fight his own best friend, Bucky Barnes. The fight scene between the two took place in a dilemma. On the one hand, Steve Rogers had to fight the Winter Soldier as an enemy. But on the other hand, he doesn't want to hurt Bucky Barnes, who is his best friend.

Civil War, story follows the Winter Soldier and Age of Ultron attacks. This incident destroyed many people on earth. The Avengers can't protect humans from the attacks of the bad guys. Since the incident, there has been talk that the government will interfere in the lives of the Avengers. The Avengers must reveal their identities to the government. It makes the Avengers' freedom

to be lost. Steve Rogers aka Captain America (Chris Evans) strongly opposes the plan. But not for Tony Stark aka Iron Man (Robert Downey Jr.), he agrees with the government's plan. Since then, there has been a feud between the Avengers who are against the government led by Captain America, and the Avengers who are pro-government led by Iron Man. Also read: Synopsis of The Dinosaur Project which airs on Trans TV Tonight Synopsis of Superhero Shazam! which will be Released April 5, 2019 The feud is getting fiercer when Iron Man finds out that Captain America is protecting one of the Winter Soldiers, Bucky Barnes (Sebastian Stan), who was their former enemy. Barnes is Captain America's best friend since childhood. In this film, Black Panther (Chadwick Boseman) will appear in his new costume.

B. Previous Studies

These are some previous which may have similar discussion with the present study. However, some of them discussed about directive speech act. The first research was entitled *"An Analysis of Directive Speech Act Found in Civil War Comic"* Diana, Rina, Ardi describe the meaning and context and type of speech acts used by the character in comic. This research found three types of directive that are found in this comic. They are command, request and suggestion. form of directive act is caused from sentences may be classified according to their purposes: words, phrase, clause, sentences.

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The second research entitled "*Directive Speech Act Analysis in Kungfu Panda 3 Movie*" Nurhayati. (2017).This research are to know the kinds of directive speech act and the forms of directive speech acts. The researcher uses three types of meaning viewed from locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The researcher also uses the Speaking Formula by Dell Hymes to explain more about the kinds of directive speech acts. The researcher finds 4 kinds of directive speech acts that utter in Kung Fu Panda 3 movies. Namely, 54 data (65.85%) belong to command, 11 data (13.41%) belong to request, 9 data (10.98%) belong to suggestion, and 8 data (9.75%) belong to warning. This research found three forms; They are imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

Furthermore the third research entitled "*An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Employed by The Main Characters The Movie Oliver Twist(2005)*". Watiningsih (2011). This research find out the type of directive speech act in the movie. From the analysis of the data , types of directive speech acts are advices, requests, commands, and questions. The results of findings are explained futher in the data analyisis; politeness strategies emplyed in the directive speech acts

The fourth research entitled "*Directive Speech Act of The Main Characters in Divergent Movie*" Lailiyah (2015). This research Focuses on directive speech act classified describe the type and the meanings, there were three types of directive speech acts; they were direct speech acts, indirect speech acts, and literal speech acts. Direct speech acts used imperative

sentence. Whereas indirect speech acts used a declarative sentence and an interrogative sentence. .From the data analyzed, all utterances of the main characters of Divergent movie which contained directive speech acts were considered as literal speech act. Second, there were six meanings of directive speech act, they were; (1) command, found in imperative sentence by using a verb in the beginning of the sentence, (2) prohibition, found in a declarative sentence which was identified by the use of negative marker "not" request,characterized by politeness marker "please", (4) invitation, found in imperative sentence by using verb "let"s", (5) suggestion, found in declarative sentence by using modal "should", and (6) warning, found in a conditional sentence.

The last research is "The Analysis Politeness and Impoliteness Expression of Characters in Kung Fu Panda Film", by Norhidayenti from English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training. The problem formulations of this research are: (1) What are politeness and impoliteness expression of characters in Kung fu Panda Film, (2) What are the situations when the characters show politeness and impoliteness expression in Kung fu Panda Film? Based on the research, the researcher concludes that: (1) Politeness expression that used by the characters in Kung fu Panda film are apology, thanking someone, advising, ordering an offer, greeting, confessing, compliment, and sympathy which is including modesty and generosity in every expression to make others feel good. Impoliteness expression that used by characters are mostly underestimate someone with

physical appearance and using negative adjective, disagreement and sarcasm, it makes others feel not convenient. (2) The situations when the characters used politeness expression are making a mistake, accepting help, offering help, praising someone, meeting recently, ending conversation, and talking to older people. The situations when the characters used impoliteness expression are the mood that bad, angry, dislike, panic, disagreeing.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in order to reach the aim of the research. According to Bogdan and Taylor (2004) descriptive qualitative is a research procedure, which produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and their behavior that are observed. The goal of qualiative studies is a comprehensive summarizeaton, in everyday terms of specific events experienced by groups or individuals.

Furthermore, Frankle and Wallen (1993) stated that the descriptive qualitative method is a method used to analyze, explain, and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire and test. This research will speech acts of a character to find out what attitude dominates the character. In this research the researcher used descriptive qualitative method by collecting data from the trilogy movies of Captain America, namely *First Avenger, Winter Soldier,* and *Civil War*. Then after collecting the data, the researcher will be classifying data and last is analyzing the data.

Qualitative method is a type of research that involve the researcher to find and reveal something according to the research subject through a process of description. This research used a descriptive qualitive method to purpose the research itself to describe the phenomena of part the study of linguistics that is speech act. Moreover, this research will discuss about speech acts of a character to find out what attitude dominates especially, in how does Captain America

perform the directive acts as found from the trilogy of Captain America Trilogy movies.

B. Sampling

The definition of sampling according to Sugiyono, (2001 :56) sampling technique is a technique or way of taking sample. The definition of sampling according to Margono (2004). Sampling technique is a way to determine the number of samples in accordance with the sample size that will be used as actual data source, taking into account the characteristics and population distribution in order to get a representative sample. In this research sampling technique was used to take sample is purposive sample according to Sugiyono (2016: 85). Purposive sampling is a data source sampling technique with certain considerations.

The reason for using the purposive sampling technique is because not all samples have criteria that fit the phenomenon under study. The authors chose the purposive sampling technique that sets certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the sample used in this study. Since it based on some certain criteria of research, as follow :

1. The data is a from a word, sentence, or clause. All of them taken from what has been said by Captain America perform in the Trilogy of *Captain America*.

2. It consist of main problem about Directive Acts.

C. Data and Source of the Data

According to Sutopo (2006), the source of the data is the location where the data is collected by using certain methods such as human documents and others. In conducting this research, the researcher collected a trilogy Captain America movie as the source of data. The data of this research is directive speech acts in the form of phrase, clause and sentence that can be determined in directive speech acts. The data were dialogue containing directive speech acts that are spoken by the characters in of Captain America, namely *First Avenger, Winter Soldier,* and *Civil War*.

The data that were collected are product from Marvel Studios, which produces many movies arround the world. Furthermore, the qualitative data bring out into many ways that are in the form of discourses, senteneces, pharases, or words (Subroto, 1992:7). Based on the theory, the data of this research are taken from the dialogues uttered by main characters containing request, commands, orders, request, and suggestions of directive speech acts.

D. The Research Instruments

An instrument of the research is an important way due in this research. According to Moleong (2004), for a qualitative research characteristic, a research instrument used by the researcher or by helping the data analysis. Then he also states that in a qualitative research the reseachcer is a planner, collector, and analyst of the data.

The researcher also invesgated the data from dialogues the main character in the movies Captain America. The researcher analyzed the data by

using some supporting instruments or equipment as follows, computer, handphone, and using internet to download all the movies taht the researcher needed.

E. The Technique Collecting of Data

According to Sandelowski (2000), data collection in qualitative describe is usually at directly finding who, what, and where even or experiences, or their basics nature and form. This research uses documentation techniques are in form of screenshots of the trilogy Captain America, *First Avenger, Winter Soldier, End Game.* The technique collecting of data will be described as follows :

1. The researcher watched and replayed the movies of Captain America *First Avenger, Winter Soldier, End Game.* three several times in order to understand the whole story by using a laptop.

2. After the researcher watched the movie, the researcher finds the script of the movie from the internet.

3. The researcher compared the script from internet with the dialogue in the movies of Captain America *First Avenger, Winter Soldier, End Game.*

4. The researcher determined the parts of the dialogue that presented the use of directive speech acts (command, request, suggesting and Orders; Declarative, Interogrative, Imperative).

5. Giving codes to each datum in order to be easy in analyzing the data. The coding of the form ofdirective speech acts as follows:

2/FA/com/imp/00:36:24

The explanation of the data reduction mentioned above is:

a. The use Arabic number to number data 2 means that the data are number 2.

b. The use of abbreviation "FA" means that the data from *First Avenger* movies.

c. The use of abbrevoation with Roman words in capital character in bracket to show the kinds of directive speech acts. The avvreviation is as follows:

   (Com) Command

   (Req) Request

   (Sug) Suggesting

   (Ord) Order

d. The use of abbreviation with Roman words in capital characters to show theform of directive speech acts. The abbreviation is as follow:

   (Imp) Imperative

   (Dec) Declarative

   (Int) Interrogative

e. The use Arabic number (00:36:24) to show the time of directive speech acts and form of directive speech acts appears.

F. Data Validation Techniques

To make research credible, researchers need data validatin. The data validation is done by using one of methods between triangulation or a linguist as a validator. The triangulation method is done by using the applications of several theories as a comparison and helping the clarity of data. Moleong (1991), triangulation is an examination of the validity of the data, which utilizes the technique of using other data sources for a purpose or comparing the data. According to Denzin (1978) and Patton (1999), there are four types of tri (Denzin, 1978)angulation: methodology, investigation, theory, and data sources.

Meanwhile, validation with the validator method is to find an expert, especially in linguistics scope as a resource person to help determine the validity of the data. In this study, researchers used validators to achieve credible research validity. The researcher use validator to this research by making criterion of the validator, there are:

1. The validator is a master's degree in linguistics and has exprerience in data validation.

2. The validator understands of English Language.

3. The validator undestands the directive speech acts.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

According to (Bakri, 2003:162) Data analysis is the review process, sirting and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifted it into conclusion or theories in research findings. The data in this research analyzing the movies of Captain America, *First Avenger, Winter Soldier, End Game* using content analysis

Spradley (1980) stated that there are four steps of data analysis in qualitative research :

1. Domain analysis

After watching the movie and collecting the data, the researcher identified the data based on Directive speech acts on the Captain America character. According to Sugiyono (2012: 256) dmain is done to get a general description object of research.

Data   : Steve : "Come on. Let's go. Up."

         15/FA/com/imp/01:06:53

Non Data : Steve : "Eyes on target, Folks."

         00:04:07

When Steve says "Come on Let's go. Up." Thats means commanding his friend. The form used is imperative and the strategy is direct. Meanwhile, because "Eyes on target, Folks." there are no object of research that is not data.

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2. Taxonomy Analysis

The researcher classified about directive acts does Captain America perform in the Trilogy of Captain America with coding and table. According to Sugiyono (2012: 26), is a continustion of the research's domain analysis domain, which is then deepened again. In this study there are table for classification.

3. Componential Analysis

The researcher doing arranges the data to make componential table. The researcher tabulated the data with classification of directive speech acts.

4. Cultural Theme

In this part, the researcher examines how cultural themes are obtained after analyzing the data and knowing the dominant data. The researcher knows if the super heroes do more command and imperative speech act.

Table 4. 1 Kinds of directive speech acts in Trilogy of Captain America movies

No	Classification of directive	Total Data	Percentage	Data Number
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
	TOTAL			

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Resesearch findings

As mentioned in the precious chapter, the aims of this study are to find out types of directives used by the characters in the trilogy movie 'Captain America' and to find out why the characters exploit the types of directive speech acts. Further, this study is also to identify how the characters of the movie exploit those types.

The researcher describes the directive acts uttered in the movie entlited *Captain America First Avenger, Captain America The Winter Soldier, Captain America Civil War* movies by using type of meaning viewed from classification of speech act from the character Roger Captain America. The detailed information can be seen in the finding below :

In this research, the researcher find 4 classification of the directive speech acts from *Captain America First Avenger, Captain America The Winter Soldier, Captain America Civil War* movie namely, 26 data belong to command, 18 data belong to request, 9 data belong to order, and 23 data belong to suggestion. So, the amount totals of data are 76.

The researcher finds four kinds of directive speech acts based on the data. The kinds of directive speech acts can be described in the *table 4.1*:

Table 4.1 Kinds of directive speech acts in Trilogy of Captain America movies

No	Classification of directive	Total Data	Percentage	Data Number
1.	Command	26	34,21%	01, 02, 03, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 34, 38, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 61, 66, 69, 71.
2.	Request	18	23,68%	4, 7, 8, 11, 20, 21, 27, 30, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55, 57, 60, 67.
3.	Orders	9	11,84%	5, 25, 32, 40, 56, 62, 63, 64, 74.
4.	Suggesting	23	30,26%	6, 10, 19, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 52, 53, 58, 59, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76.
	TOTAL	76	100%	1-76

Table 4. 2 Direct and indirect directive speech acts in Trilogy of Captain America movies

No	Category of Speech Act	Types				TOTAL
		Command	Request	Order	Suggest	
1	Direct	25	15	9	8	57
2	Indirect	1	4	0	14	19
TOTAL						76

Based on the data above, in the Trilogy of *Captain America* movies, there are twenty six data belongs to command; the code number are 01, 02, 03, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 34, 38, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 61, 66, 69, and 71. Eighteen data belong to request, with code numbers are 4, 7, 8, 11, 20, 21, 27, 30, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55, 57, 60, and 67. Nine data belong to orders, wih code numbers are 5, 25, 32, 40, 56, 62, 63, 64, and 74. Twenty three belong to suggestion, the code numbers are 6, 10, 19, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 52, 53, 58, 59, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, and 76. The amount totals of data are 76 data. It implies that 34,21% command, 23,6% request, 11,84% orders, and 30,26% suggesting of 100% data.

We can conclude that in thi research, the researcher found four the classification of directive speech acts. The dominant of speaker's meaning in Trilogy of *Captain America* movies is command.

Table 4.2 shows direct and indirect directive speech acts employed by the character of Captain America. They are command, request, order, and suggest. Furthermore, in the direct directive speech acts, command was the

most dominant type used by Captain America with 25 instances throughout the movies. Furthermore, indirect directive speech acts performed by Captain America from the table 4.2 suggestion was the most dominant type used with 14 utterances throughout the movies.

This research the researcher find three forms of directive speech acts occur in the Trilogy of *Captain America* movies. The three forms of directive speech acts can be described in *the table 4.3* :

Table 4. 3 Forms of directive speech acts in Trilogy of Captain America movies

No	Classification of directive	Total Data	Percentage	Data Number
1.	Imperative	52	68,42%	01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 33, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75.

2.	Declarative	12	15,79%	04, 05, 25, 26, 32, 37, 43, 52, 58, 59, 60, 76.
3.	Interrogrative	12	15,79%	06, 10, 11, 19, 28, 29, 30, 35, 39, 65, 72, 73.
	TOTAL	76	100%	1-76

Table 4. 4 Table Direct and Direc

No	Category of Speech Act	Form			TOTAL
		Imperative	Declarative	Interrogative	
1	Direct	45	7	7	59
2	Indirect	8	5	4	17
TOTAL					76

Based on the data above, in Trilogy of *Captain America* movies, there are fifty two data belongs to imperative; the code numer are 01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, and 75. Twelve data belongs to declarative, with the code numbers are 04, 05, 25, 26, 32, 37, 43, 52, 58, 59, 60, and 76. Twelve data belong to interrograative, with code numbers are 06, 10, 11, 19, 28, 29, 30, 35,

39, 65, 72, and 73. The amount totals of data are 76 data. It implies that 65,79% imperative, 18,42% declarative, and 15,79% interrigrative of 100% data.

The table 4.4 shows the three forms of direct and indirect directive speech acts employed by the main characters. In the direct directive speech acts imperative is the most form appeared in the data with 45 utterances. However the of forms of indirect directive speech acts performed by Captain America from the table 4.4 imperative was the most dominant type used with 8 utterances throughout the movies.

1. **Kind of Directive Speech Acts**

   The researcher found four kinds of directive speech acts in Trilogy of *Captain America* movies. The researcher only choose a few examples from the data that is really affected the plot. The description can be seen as below:

   a. **Command**

   In this research, the researcher takes three example of 26 data. The researcher only takes three data because it is enough to represent command occuring acts in *Captain America* movies. Command in this movie is in form imperative. Command directive speech act in *Captain America* movies are describe as follow:

   1) 17/FA/com/imp/01:08:25

   When Steve was helping Bucky the bunker exploded, and Steve told Bucky to get out as soon as possible.

Figure 4. 1 Captain America First Avenger

Bucky : Gotta be a rope or something!

Steve *: "Just go! Get out of here!''*

After Steve was helping Bucky the bunker exploded, because there is not much time Steve command Bucky to get out quickly and leave Steve. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form sentence thus it is imperative. Steve says get out quickly and leave Steve alone to Bucky. Thus, utterance is command.

The directive speech acts in utterance above analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is that Steve utters *"Just go! Get out of here''* The illocutionary is command. Steve command Bucky to get out from the bunker. The perlocutionary is that Bucky leave Steve alone.

The situation of the directive speech act in the utterance above analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation

consists of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The utterance above occurs in the enemy bunker. The participants are Steve as addresor and Bucky as the addresse. The relationship between the addresor and addressee is close. The end of the utterance is Bucky leave Steve alone that was ordered by Steve. The key of the utterance is a command. The dialogue takes place in a tense atmosphere. Steve ordered Bucky to get ouf from the bunker quicly and leave Steve alone. *"Just go! Get out of here."* Bucky as person responsible do was commanded by Steve. Steve order Bucy in high tone and tense manner but the utterance is imperative. In term of instrumentally, the channel is oral speech. The norm of utterance is Steve order Bucky to Gget out from the bunker quickly. The genre is informal conversation.

2) 33/TWS/com/imp/00:04:20

While on board Steve as the mission leader gave command to his mission partners.

Figure 4. 2 Captain America The Winter Soldier

Steve : *"Nat, you kill the engines and wait for instructions."*

Before starting the mission Steve gave instructions to his mission partners to turn off the engine and wait for further instructions. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form sentence thus it is imperative. Steve has a degree of control to order his mission partners. As a the mission leader Steve is in higher status than his mission partners. Thus, the utterance is command.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locunary act, illocunary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is *"Nat, you kill the engines and wait for intructions."*. the illocutionary is command. Steve asks mission partners to do his command. The perlocutionary is that Steve mission partners doing the command from Steve.

The situation of directive speech act in the utterance above analyzed by context situation. The context of situation consist

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of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The utterance above occurs in plane. The participants are Steve as addressor and his mission partners as the addressee. The relationship between the addressor and addressee is not that close. The end of the utterance is Steve mission partner doing the command that was ordered by Steve. The key of the utterance is command. Steve commands the mission partner in high tone and tense manner. The dialogue takes place in a high atmosphere. Steve asks the mission partner to turn off the machine. Partner as subordinate do what was commanded by his leader (Steve). Steve order the partner in high tone and tense manner but the utterance is imperative. In term of instrumentally, the channel is oral speech. The norm of utterance is Steve order the partner mission to turn off the machine. The genre is informal conversation.

3) 13/FA/com/imp/00:56:55

   While on the plane Steve commanded one of his team to get out of the building immediately.
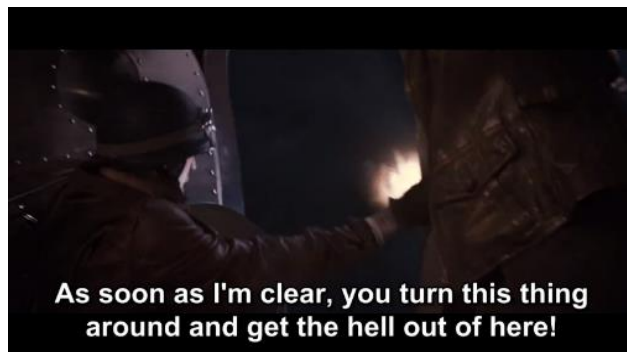
Figure 4. 3 Captain America First Avengerure 4.1 1

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

Steve gave orders for his teammates to return as soon as possible so that the mission was completed immediately. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form sentence thus it is imperative. Steve has a degree of control to command his mission partners. As a the mission leader Steve is in higher status than his mission parters. Thus, the utterance is command.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutinary is "*As soon as I'm clear, you turn this thing around and get the hell out of here!.*" The illocutionary is command. Steve asks mission partners to do his command. The perlocutionary is that Steve mission parters doing the command from Steve.

The situation of directive speech act in the utterance above analyzed by context situation. The context of situation consist of

setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The utterance above occurs in plane. The participants are Steve as addressor and his mission partners as the addressee. The relationship between the addressor and addressee is not that close. The end of the utterance is Steve mission partner doing the command that was ordered by Steve. The key of the utterance is command. Steve commands the mission partner in high tone and tense manner. The dialogue takes place in a high atmosphere. Steve asks the mission partner to finish his immediately for the mission to be successful. Partner as subordinate do what was commanded by his leader (Steve). Steve order the partner in high tone and tense manner but the utterance is imperative. In term of instrumentally, the channel is oral speech. The norm of utterance is Steve command his partner to finish the mission immediately. The genre is informal conversation.

b. **Request**

The researcher takes 2 example of 18 data. The researcher only takes 3 data because it is enough to represent request occuring in *Captain America movie.* Request in this movie is in form declaration and, imperative. Request directive speech act in *Captain America* movie are describe as below:

1) 7/FA/req/imp/00:50:57

Steve becomes a war mascot to encourage soldiers on the battlefield. But the soldier's doesn't care about it because it doesn't effect.

Figure 4. 4 Captain America Firts Avenger

Steve : *"I need a volunteer!"*

Soldier : I already voluntereed, how do you think I got here.

Steve becomes a war mascot to encourage soldiers on the battlefield, then Steve requested if he need a volunteer. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form of imperative because with modal "I need". Because Steve's degree is just a war mascot. Therefore, the utterance is request.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and parlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is that Steve utters *"I need a volunteer!"*. The illocutionary is request. Steve request to soldier's to joint the war means that the army is not afraid to face

the enemy. The perloctionary is soldier's underestimated Steve's diplomacy and thought it was a joke.

The situation of the directive speech act in the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the isntrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The setting of utterance above is in american army headquarters in italy. The participants are Steve as addressor and soldier's America as the addresse. The relationship between the addressor and addresse is distant. The end of utterance is soldier volunteered before Steve came. The key of the utterance is Steve need a volunteer. The dialogue takes place in a good atmoshphere. Steve speak politely in order to soldier's. In term instrumentally, the channel is oral speech. The norm of the utterance is Steve need a volunteer so the soldiers are more enthusiastic. The genre is informal conversation.

2) 11/FA/req/int/00:55:27

Steve wants to see a list of war casualties to make sure his friend is still alive.

Figure 4. 5 Captain America First Avenger

Steve : "*I need the casually list from Azzano.*"

Steve asks general Chester Philips to see a list of war casualties. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form of interrogative because it is ask something. Even as Captain America, Steve does not have degree of control to order general Chester Philips. So, the utterance is request.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is that Steve utters "*I need the casually list from Azzano.*"The illocutionary is request. Steve request General Chester Philips to see a list of war casualties. The perlocutionary is that general Chester Philips allow the request.

The situation of directive speech act in the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The setting of the utterance above is in the camp army. The participants are Steve as addresor and general Chester Philips as

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the addresse. The relationship the addresor and addresse is distant. The end of the utterance is general C. Philipst allow the Steve requested. The key of the utterance is request. The dialogue takes place in a tense atmosphere. Steve speaks politely in order to general C. Philips. In term of instrumentally, the chanel is oral speech. The norm of the utterance is Steve request to General C. Philips to see a list of war casualties.. The genre is informal coversation.

c. **Order**

This research, the researcher takes 2 example of 9 data. The researcher only takes 2 data because it is enough to represent Order occuring in *Captai America* movies. Order in this movie are in form declarative and imperative. Order directive speech act in *Captain America* movies are describe as follow :

1) 74/CW/ord/imp/02:02:46

When Iron Man realizes that his parents were killed by Steve's friend (Bucky), Iron Man wants to avenge him.

Figure 4. 6 Captain America Civil War

Tony realized that it was Bucky who killed his parents.

Tony wanted to kill Bucky but Steve forbade him.

Stev*e* : *"No, Tony."*

Steve order to not attack Bucky. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form of imperative because it contains the command. Steve order Tony as his friend. This utterance is ordering.

The diective speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by loucitionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is that Steve utters "No, Tony." The illocutionary is ordering. Steve order Tony as his friend not to attack Bucky. The perlocutionary is Tony attacks Bucky in the end he realizes what Steve said.

The situation of the directive speech act i the utterance above analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the intrumentalyy, the norm, and the genre. The setting of the utterance above in H.Y.D.R.A laboratory during world war two. The participants are Steve as addressor, Tony Stark (Iron Man) as addressee, and Bucky as addresse. The relationship between the addressor and addresse is close. The end of the utterance is Tony attacks Bucky in the end he realizes what Steve said. The key of the utterance is

ordering. The dialogue takes place in a tense atmosphere. Steve ordered Tony in high tone and tense manner. In term of instruemntally, the channel is oral speech. The genre is informal conversation.

2) 25/FA/ord/dec/01:31:00

Steve gets word that a friend is missing on a mission. Steve was alone and Carter asked how he was, he will take revenge for what happened.

Figure 4. 7 Captain America First Avenger

Steve : *"I'm not gonna stop until all of Hydra is dead or captured."*

Carter : "You won't be alone

Steve wants Carter to help him get revenge on H.Y.D.R.A for making Steve lose his friend. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterance is in form sentence thus it is declarative. Steve has a degree of control to ordered Carter to help him get revenge on H.Y.D.R.A for making Steve lose his friend. Thus, the utterance is ordering.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is "I'm not gonna stop". The illocutionary is ordering. Steve ordered Carter to help him get revenge on H.Y.D.R.A for making Steve lose his friend. The pelocutionary is that Carter doing the instruction.

The situation of the directive speech act in the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The setting of the utterance above is in the battlefield camp. The participants are Steve as addresor and Carter as addresse. The relationship between the addressor and addresse is close. The end of the utterance is that Carter doing the instruction. The key of the utterance is ordered. The dialogue takes place in a tense atmoshphere. Steve ordered Carter in low tone and tense manner. In term of instrumentally, the chanel is oral speech. The genre is informal conversation.

d. Suggestion

In this research, the researcher takes 2 samples of 23 data. The researcher only takes 2 data because it is enough to represent suggestion occuring in *Captain America* movies. Suggesting in this movie is in form interrograting, imperative and declarative.

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Suggesting directive speech act in *Captain America* movies are describe as follow :

1) 28/TWS/sug/Int/00:01:22

In the morning, Sam Winson run with Steve, but because he too tired, Sam felt pain in his stomach.

Figure 4. 8 Captain America The Winter Soldier

Steve : "*Need a medic?*"

Steve saw Sam feeling pain in his stomach, then Steve suggested Sam to call a medic. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The The utterance is in form of interrogrative. Steve suggest Sam as his friend to call a medic. The utterance is suggestion.

The directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary that Steve utters "Need a medic?". The illocutinary is suggestion. Steve suggest friend to call a medic. The perlocutionary is that as Sam endured the pain.

The situation of the directive speech act in utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation

consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and genre. The setting of utterance above is in the field. The participants are Steve as addressor and Sam Winson as addresse. The relationship between the addressor and addresse is close. The end of the utterance is that Sith endured the pain. The key of the utterance is suggesting. The dialogue takes place in a tense atmosphere. Steve suggest Sam Winson in low tone and tense manner. In term of insrtumentally, the channel is oral speech. The genre is informal conversation.

2) 22/FA/sug/dec/01:19:06

Steve is going to have a hard day because he's about to go straight into the battlefield, and he needs a proper uniform and asks his partner Tony for help.

Figure 4. 9 Captain America First Avenger

Steve give paper design about the uniform for the next battle

Steve : *"I had some ideas about the uniform."*

Steve suggest Tony about the uniform for into the battlefield. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The

utterance is in form sentence it is declarative. Steve has a degree of control to ordered Tony. Steve suggest about design the uniform. Thus, the utterance is suggestion.

The directive speech acts directive speech acts in utterance above is analyzed by locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From the utterance above the locutionary is that Steve utters "I had some ideas about the uniform.". the illocutionary is suggestion. Steve give suggest about the design uniform to Tony. The perlocutionary is Tony that doing the instruction.

The situation of the directive speech actin the utterance above is analyzed by context of situation. The context of situation consist of setting, the participants, the end of speech act, the act of sequence, the key, the instrumentally, the norm, and the genre. The setting of the utterance above is in the weapon laboratory. The participants are Steve as addressor and Tony as addresse. The relationship between the addressorand addresse is close. The end of the utterance is that Tony does build the uniform. The key of the utterance is ideas uniform. The dialogue takes place in a good atmosphere. Steve suggest Tony in low tone and tense manner. In term of instrumentally, the channel is oral speech. The genre is informal coversation.

2. Form of Directive Speech Acts

There are three ways of expressing directive speech acts, as imperative, interrogrativ, and declarative.

a. Imperative (52 utterances)

Imperative are generally expresse in order and command (Holmes, 1992: 290). In imperative sentence only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb, regardles of person or tense. 26 data is imperative used in command, 13 in request, 6 in ordering, and 8 data in suggesting.

Figure 4. 10 Captain America Civil War

1) 69/CW/Com/imp/01:34:56

Steve : *"We fight."*

The utterance is uttered by Steve. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The utterances takes place in the airplane apron when Steve command his team to fight. The relationship Steve and his team is cloe, because there was once a mission The directive

above is verb phrase *we fight* . in the part of speech act the word *fight* holds position as verb. In this utterance, the word *we* is as a noun that follows the word *fight*. This utterance is command because Steve is leader has a higher authority. It indicated that this utterance is imperative.

Figure 4. 11 Captain America The Winter Soldier

2) 47/TWS/req/imp/01:14:20

Steve : *"Tell me about Zola's Aloritm."*

The utterance takes place in rooftop when steve request his enemy to confess about the Zola's algorithm. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The relationship Steve and his enemy is distant. The utterance refers to imperative sentence which has the meaning of requesting. That utterance is verb phrase *"Tell me"*. In the part of speech act the word *tell* hold position as verb. This utterance is request because addresor want addresse to do something.

Figure 4. 12 Captain America Civil War

3) 71/CW/com/imp/01:40:02

　　　Steve : *"I'll take vision, you get to the jet."*

The utterance takes place in airport. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The relationship Steve and team is close. The utterance above refers to imperative sentence which has the meaning of command.

The utterance is begun with subject *I* and verb *will* the word *you get to the jet* is to asks the addressee to do an act. This utterance is command, it indicated that utterance is imperative.

b. **Declarative (12 utterances)**

Declarative it is a sentence that used to make statement. Declarative can be uttered in formal or informal situation and either between intimate or distant participants. 6 data declarative used in suggestion, 3 data in request, and 3 data in ordering.

Figure 4. 13 Captain America First Avenger

1) 26/FA/sug/dec/01:35:00

Red Skull tried to provoke Steve with the sentence he said, when Steve was cornered and almost lost.

Steve   : Nothing. I'm just a kid from Brooklyn.

Steve   : **I can do this all day.**

Red Skull   : I believe you can. But I am on a schedule.

The utterance above is utterance by Steve to Red Skull. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. Steve suggest Red Skull to give up because Steve will not give up. The relationship is distant, because Red Skull is villain.

The utterance above refers to declarative sentence which has the meaning of suggestion. That utterance is begun with subject *I* and verb *can.* Thus, the word *do this all day* is to inform or tell about something but also ask the addressee to do an act. That declarative sentence does not only inform but also suggest addressee to do something like what the speaker suggests.

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Figure 4. 14 Captain America First Avenger

2) 25/FA/ord/dec/01:31:00

Steve : *"I'm not gonna stop until all of Hydra is dead or captured."*

The utterance above is utterance by Steve to General. Steve said he would not give up until Hydra death. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The relationship is close because the General is his commander.

The utterance above refers to declarative sentence which has meaning of order. The utterance is inform to addressee to do something like what the speaker order.

Figure 4. 15 Captain America The Winter Soldier

3) 43/TWS/req/dec/01:10:55

Natasha : "would you trust me to do it?"

Steve : *"I would now."*

The utterance above is utterance by Steve to Natasha Romanov. Steve request Natasha to help. The relationship is close because Natasha is his friend.

The utterance above refers to declarative sentence which has the meaning of request. The utterance has meaning Steve needs Natasha's help and natasha convices Steve to trust her, Steve give inform if he trust Natahsa. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. That is refers to declarative.

c. **Interrogative (12 utterances)**

Interrogative is viewed more polite than imperative because interrogative is indirect utterance, so in expressing directive utterance the speker does not only to get information about something but also direct something to the indirectly. Interrograive types of directive utterance are ussualy applied by soften the utterance it may either use modal (can, may, must, shall, will, etc) or no modal. 2 data interrogative used in request, 10 data in suggestion.
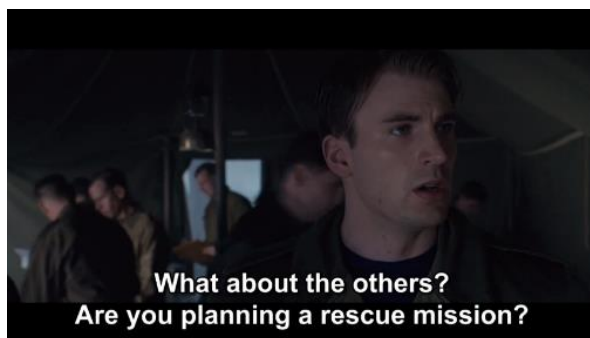
Figure 4. 16 Captain America First Avenger

1) 10/FA/sug/int/00:54:21

Colonel Philips   : I've written more letters to more mothers than I care to count. I'm sorry. But the name does sound familiar.

Steve   : *What about the others? Are you planning a rescue mission?*

Colonel Philips   :"Yeah. It's called "winning the war.*"*

The utterance above is uttered by Steve to Colonel Philips. It is take place in battlefield camp. The utterance above is by Steve ask Colonel Philips to rescue mission. Steve's verbal uttered is by indirect verbal.

The intterogative above is interrogative no modal because the utterance indicates that speaker suggesting the addresse to make a plan rescue mission that is a suggest to the hearer to do something.

Figure 4. 17 Captain America First Avenger

2) 72/CW/sug/int/01:57:55

Steve : *"Then why are you here?"*

The utterance above is utterance by Steve to enemy. It is take place in camp. Steve asked what the enemies of this camp would do. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal. The uterance is interrogative because ask a question.

The interrogative above is interrogative no modal because the utterance indicates that the speaker wants the enemy to explain what he is going to do.

Figure 4. 18 Captain America The Winter Soldier

3) 35/TWS/sug/Int/00:12:45

Steve : "What the hell are you doing here?"

The utterance above is uttered by steve to Natasha Romanov. It is take place in battleship. The utterance above is by Steve ask question to Natasha Romanov why still here no moving fast. Steve's verbal uttered is by direct verbal.

The utterance is interrogative sentence was conveyed by Steve not only to ask about Natasha was doing but also indirectly asked Natasha to answer or explain was natasha doing.

B. Discussion

This subchapter is a discussion. It present some findings that are gained from all of the data that have been analyzed in the previous subchapters. The findings are arranged based on the problem statements that are presented by the researcher in the first chapter. Thus, the findings are kinds of Directive Speech Acts in *Captain America* movies and how does Captain America perform the directive acts are found in trilogi *Captain America* movies. Those findings are described in following explanation :

1. **Kinds directive acts does Captain America perform in The Trilogy of** *Captain America***.**

   The kinds of directive speech acts found in Trilogy *Captain America* movies are proposed by Searle (Yule, 1996: 53-54). In analyze the researcher find four kinds of directive speech act. Namely 26 data (34,21%) belong to command, 9 data (11,84%) belong to order, 18 data (23,68%) belong to request, and 23 data (30,26%) belong to suggestion. Most of them are command (COM). The amount totals of data are 76.

   Command is used in the data 01, 02, 03, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 34, 38, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 61, 66, 69, and 71. Command is the dominant kind of directive speech acts in Trilogy *Captain America and* movies. Command become considerable because in this movie the conversation between speaker and hearers with the speakers have higher status is also considerable. The reason speaker employing commands

directive speech acts because he has above average strength. Command is uttered to get someone to get something.

Request is used in the data 4, 7, 8, 11, 20, 21, 27, 30, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55, 57, 60, 67. Request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing something. Request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addresed (Kreidler, 1998: 190-191). In request, the hearers can obey or reject it. Same as with command, the request expression is influenced by social status or authority. However, in a particular context, request also employed by speaker who has hight authority.

Orders is used in the data 5, 25, 32, 40, 56, 62, 63, 64, and 74. a statement made by a person with authority that tells someone to do something : an instruction or direction that must be obeyed. The speaker have a authority to tells someoe to do something and instruction or direction that must be obeyed.

Suggestion is used the data 6, 10, 19, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 52, 53, 58, 59, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, and 76. Suggestion is the speaker utterance to give opinion about what the addressee should or not should not do. Suggestion in this movie showing about the care and consideration to hearers. The term of suggestion means speaker gets hearer to do some actions which speaker believes his utterance will benefit for hearer (Searly in Alicia, 2005: 168). Speaker give opinion beneficial to the hearer. The

reaseon speakers employing suggestion directive speech act are to persuasion and consideration of hearer.

In this research the researcher uses pragmatic analysis especially locution, illocution, and perlocution. According to Yule (1996: 48) locution act is the basic act of utterance. Meanwhile illocution act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. The last one, the perlocution act is the act of affecting something.

2. **Forms of directive speech acts are found in Captain America perform in The Trilogy of** *Captain America***.**

According to Yule in his book Pragmatics (1996:55) Direct speech acts will happen if there is direct relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance, while indirect speech acts will happen if there is no relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance. Yule also proposed 3 form of direct and indirect directive speech acts: Declarative, Imperative, and Interrogative. For the functions there are: command, request, order, suggestion. The results shows, direct directive speech acts with a frequency of 59 utterances appeared more than indirect directive speech acts that only have 17 utterances. For the detail, 59 utterances were included into directive speech acts with 45 imperative, 7 declarative, and 7 interrogative. Next, it was found 17 utterances were included into indirect directive speech acts 8 imperative, 5 declarative, and 4 interrogative.

According to Yule (1996: 54) "a different approach to distinguising type of speech act can be made on the basis of structure (declarative, interrogative, and imperative)". The result of data analysis of this study has show that the imperative sentence of form are found in Captain America perform in The Trilogy of *Captain America* movies. This form occupies highest score than others. It occurs 52 data (68,42%). This indicate that the form of directive speech acts Captain America perform in The Trilogy of *Captain America* movies support the idea of the main character to use imperative sentence as encouraging to state the directive speech acts. Besides, it has a function to express order and request.

As found in Trilogy *Captain America* movie's utterances, the characters intentionally utters the directive speech acts by using this form in request to express the character feeling. This indicates that this form is important and it is used widely in everyday conversation when interlocutor request and command each other to do or not to do things. As the directive speech acts utterances delivered by characters in Trilogy of *Captain America* movie's, it utters with high intonation in command to get hearer attention and be obeyed.

According Tsui (1994:204) imperative is the gramatical from directly signaling that the speech act in an order. The use of imperative form of directive speech act occurs in the conversation between participants who have close relationship and between superior to his subordinate. The imperative sentence of characters in Trilogy of *Captain*

America movie's utterance consist of 52 data; they are data 01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 33, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, and 75.

The declarative sentence used by character when they utters directive speech act consist of 12 data; 04, 05, 25, 26, 32, 37, 43, 52, 58, 59, 60, and 76. The use of this form is not infuenced by the social status or distance because it functions to give more information related to the directive speech acts.

Moreover, this form can be categorized as a hint and embedded. Hint, if the speaker does not direct the addressee explicitly. Embedded agent, if in the utterance consist of a report or the clear the third person. Declarative is used to make a statement. According to Yule (1996: 55) "a declarative used to make statement is a direct speech act, but a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act". Declarative can be uttered in formal or informal situation and either between intimate or distant participants.

Data 06, 10, 11, 19, 28, 29, 30, 35, 39, 65, 72, and 73. Show the interrogative sentence used by characters in Trilogy of *Captain America* movie's. "Interrogative sentence is a sentence that is used to ask a question" (Martin, 1984: 31). The researcher classifies these data into interrogative sentences because the contain question marks and the utterances it may either use modal (can, may, must, shall, will, etc) or no

modal. Although this type occupies third percentege, it reflects the importance of this language form, which is often used to elicit information especially for the hearer's response. One of piece of information about interrogative sentence is the punctuation that goes along with these sentences. However, all sentence must have and mark.

According to Holmes (2001: 261) " imperative are generally expressed in order and command". The declarative and interrogative are viewed more polite than imperative, because both of them are indirect directive utterance, so in asking other person to do something they utter indirectly. That way is considered to make an utterance softer and more polite. Accoding to Holmes (2001: 261) "attempts to get people to do something tend to use interrogative or declarative". While imperative is directive utterance in asking other person they express directly. " indirectly speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness in English than direct speech acts" (Yule,1996: 56).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher present are conclusions, impications, and suggestions. First, researchers present is conclusions that contain the answer to two problem statements of the previous chapter. There are, what directive acts does Captain America perform in the Trilogy of *Captain America*, how does Captain America perform the directive acts as found from the Trilogy of *Captain America.* The second is a suggestion, which includes some recomendations for the English student and alternative to the other researcher who studies the related research with this topic.

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings and discussion there are two conclusions which can be presented to answer the problem statement of the researcher. The following is conclusion of this research. The researcher finds four types directive speech acts Captain America perform in The trilogy of *Captain America* movies. The researcher uses three types of meanging viewed from locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The researcher finds 4 kinds of directive speech acts that utter Captain America perform in The trilogy of Captain America and Avenger movies. Namely, 26 data (34,21%) belong to command, 18 data (23,68%) belong to request, 9 data (11,84%) belong to order, and 23 data (30,26%) belong to suggestion. So, the amount totals of data are 76. Command (26 utterances). The use of command is 26 utterances (34,21%). The speaker of command is generally has higher position

and authority than hearer. Thus hearer has limited option to disobey the command. Request (18 utterances), the use of request is 18 utterances (23,68%). Request commonly used when speaker ask to hearer higher position or equal to do something. The purpose of request utterance commonly benefits for the speaker. Order (9 utterances), order was used 9 utterances (11,84%). Speaker of order commonly has higher authority. Further, the participant can be from equal and low authority. The purpose of order utterance is to hearer do something. Suggestion (23 utterances), suggestion was used 23 utterances (30,26%). Speaker of suggestion commonly has higher authority. Further, the participants can be from equal or low authority. The purpose of suggestion utterance is to benefit for hearer.

In this research, the researcher knows that directive speech act can be expressed in three forms. They are imperative, declarative, and interrogative. Those were divided into imperative 52 data (68,42%), they are 26 data imperative used in command, 13 in request, 7 in suggestin, and 6 in order. Declarative 12 data (15,79), they are 3 data in request, 6 in suggestion, and 3 data used in order. Interrogative 12 data (15,79%), they are 2 data used in request, and 10 used in suggestion. Imperative (52 data), the use imperative is 52 data (68,42%), imperative used in 26 data in command, 13 in request, 7 in suggestin, and 6 in order. Imperative are generally expressed in order and command (Holmes, 1992: 290). In imperative sentence only the predicate is expressed. Declarative (12 data), the use declarative is 12 data (15,79%) declarative used in 3 data request, 6 in suggestion, and 3 data used in order. In

declarative type of directive utterance, there is a clear statement of wish or desire expressed by the speaker. Interrogative (12 data), the use of interrogative is 12 data (15,79%) 2 data used in request and 10 used in suggestion. In interrogative types of directive utterance are usually applied by soften the utterance it may either use modal (can,may,must,shall,will,etc) or no modal.

Based on the result, the researcher found that the three forms and four types of direct and indirect speech Acts proposed by Yule were used by main characters as their strategy in producing the utterance. One important point was the genre of this movies. *The Captain America* Trilogy movies has a genre of action. This point gave an opportunity for main characters to produce words that are literally understood to the listener. In other words, main character did not express an utterance that made the hearer difficult to understand. The sincerity conditions also become another factor why characters employ such kind of direct speech acts. According to Yule in his book Pragmatics (1996:72) there are certain expected or appropriate circumstances know as felicity conditions, for the performance of directive speech acts to be recognized as intended. In this movies, the main characters expressed the utterance in accordance to what actually intended. When giving the question the real aims is to get an answer, when giving the command the real purpose is expecting the listener to do something. By affecting from this factor, the main character had dominantly in given direct directive speech acts rather that indirect directive speech acts. The results shows, direct directive speech acts with a frequency of

59 utterances appeared more than indirect speech acts that only have 17 utterances.

The conclusion deals with deals with finds four kinds of directive speech acts namely: command, request, sueggestion, and order that occur in the movie looking locutionary, illocutionary, and pelocutionary acts and also use the Speaking Formula by Dell Hymes. Command as the dominant kind of directive speech acs occur in Trilogy of *Captain America.* The character that use command usually higher position and authority than hearer. It can be seen in main character (Captain America), he mostly used command utterance, it is because he is the leader and he also has a degree of control the other characters.

The reason speakers employing commands directive speech acts are to show power and to give strong order. Request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing something. In request, the hearer can either obey of refuse it. As same as with command, the request expression is infuenced by social status. Commondly, request is employed by speaker who has lower status or authority. However, in a particular context, request also employed by speaker who has high authority. Suggestion in this movies showing about the care speaker to hearer. Speakers give opinion beneficial to the hearer. Speaker employing suggestion directive speech act are to show solidarity and to show attention. Order is the speaker utterance order utterance is to hearer do something. Speaker of order commonly has higher authority. Further, the participant can be from equal and low authority.

The form of directive speech acts consist of three types of utterance namely: imperative, declarative, and interrogative. Imperative as the dominant form that occur in Trilogy *Captain America* movies. This indicate that the form of directive speech acts in Trilogy of *Captain America* movies support the idea of the main character to use imperative sentence as encouraging to state the directive speech acts.

B. Implication

Implications are drawn from research finding. Several things can be taken from research conducted from researcher, how important it is to understand the meaning of directive speech act. From *Captain America* movies has promoted or thought many things about use of directive speech act in comunication. Moreover, that it can be seen that the variation of speech acts is also influenced by social status, for example to see the speech act of general to subordinates, teachers to students, parents to children and etc.

C. Suggestions

The research is done to analyze directive speech acts in Trilogy *Captain America* movies using pragmatic approach. Based on the conclusion of the research, the research purposes the following suggestion :

1. To student of English Letters, the researcher suggest students of the English Letters to conduct further researcher using another point of view or another source of data. Hopefully there will be further research research on directive speech acts by using the source of data from a new or previously unexplorer phenomenon.

2. For the other students, do a research in pragmatic approach in differences focus analyzed, studies not only the meanings of the word but also can observe and explore more about speech act theory.

3. For other researcher, other researcher may conduct further reserach about the directive speech acts since the findings of this research needs to be enriched, because the researcher does not cover all of the aspects of directive speech acts and from of directive speech act viewed from pragmatics study.

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APPENDICES

A. DATA VALIDATION

Data validation sheet is provided three types of construct, these are:

Content localization cultural customization and local gateway

Appendice : Validation Sheet

VALIDATION

This thesis data entitled "DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS AS PERFORMED BY CAPTAIN AMERICA ON THE TRILOGY OF CAPTAIN AMERICA AND AVENGER" have been checked and validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M .Pd.

Day   : Saturday

Date   : 5 November 2022

Sukoharjo, November 5th, 2022
Validator,

M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M .Pd.

Captain America - First Avengers : (FA)
Captain America - The Winter Soldier : (TWS)
Captain America - Civil War : (CW)
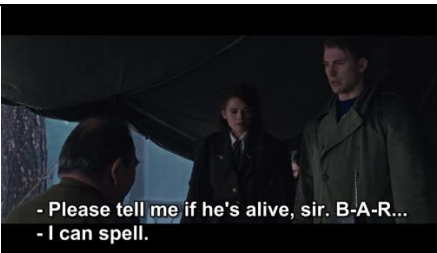
1. Captain America First Avenger

Data Coding	Data	Classification of Speech Acts	Form of Directive Speech Acts	Form Strategy	Descriptions
1/FA/Com /Imp/00:1 4:35	STEVE : '' Don't win the war till I get there!''	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding since the locutor assumes that the interlocutor is willing to do the action. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
2/FA/com/ imp/00:36: 24	Dr.Erskine : Kill the reactor,Mr.Stark! STEVE : '' No! I can do this.''	Comanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding since the locutor said "No I can do this." When the
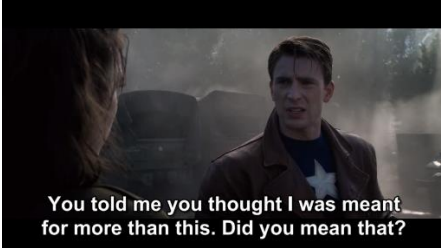
					interlocutor said "Kill the reactor,Mr Stark!." Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
3/FA/com/ imp/00:41: 31	 STEVE : Wait, No!	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding since villain try to kill the kid locutor said "Wait, don't!" Meanwhile, the form used is Imperative form
4/FA/req/d ec/00:47:0 8		Requesting	Declarative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as requesting since the locutor said "Sir? If you

	STEVE : Sir? If you going after Schmidt, i want it.				going after Schmidt, i want it.". Meanwhile, the form used is Declarative form..
5/FA/Ord/ dec/00:47: 52	STEVE : Sir, its all I want.	Ordering	Declarative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as odering. In order to be more polite in asking someone locutor talk with the bos. Meanwhile, the form used is Declarative form..
6/FA/Sug/ int/00:50:5 5	STEVE : How many of you are	Suggesting	Interrogativ e	Indirect	The speech act of this utterance as Suggesting. because the lokutor utterance to give opinion

	ready to help me sock Old Adolf on the jaw?				about what the addressee should or not should not do. Suggestions are often tactful ways of giving command. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative form..
7/FA/req/imp/00:50:57	STEVE : "I need a volunteer!"	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as requesting. From the data researcher can be identified if locutor want interlocutor to be volunteer. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

8/FA/req/imp/00:53:49	STEVE : Azzano. I want to see the casualty list.	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as requesting. Since the word ". I want to see the casualty list." That lead for further actions of the interlocutor, and the actions are in accordance with the locutor's instruction. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
9/FA/com/imp/00:53:59	STEVE : Please tell me if he's alive,sir.	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. since the word "Please tell me if he's alive,sir." is

					something that should be done by the locutor to do show the data dead of soldier. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
10/FA/sug /int/00:54: 21	 STEVE : What about the others? You're planning a rescue mission?	Suggesting	Interrogative	Indirect	The speech act of this utterance as suggesting. since the word " What about the others? You're planning a rescue mission?" basically is a form of the suggest to others to do something as the meant of locutor by giving hints or

					solutions. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
11/FA/req/ int/00:55:2 7	STEVE : You Told me you thought I was meant for more than this. Did you mean that?	Requesting	Interrogativ e	Indirect	The speech act of this utterance as requesting. since the word "Did you mean that?" That lead for further actions of the hearer, and the actions are in accordance with the locutor instruction. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative

12/FA/com/imp/00:55:34	 STEVE : Then you have to let me go.	Commanding	Imperative	Indirect	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. since the word "Then you got let me go." Is a command to let the locutor go. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative
13/FA/com/imp/00:56:55	 STEVE : As soon as I'm clear, you turn this thing around and get the hell out of here!	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. since the word "you turn this thing around and get the hell out of here!" is a command interlocutor to leave immediately.

					Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
14/FA/com/imp/01:01:11	 Get out fast and give 'em hell. STEVE : The tree line's northwest, about 80 yards from the gate. Get out fast and give them hell.	Comannding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. since the word "Get out fast and give them hell" Is a command to the interlocutor to go and meet somewhere. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
15/FA/com/imp/01:06:53	 Come on, let's go. Up. STEVE : "Come on. Let's go. Up."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. From the sentence researcher can be identified is a

				command interlocutor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
16/FA/com/imp/01:07:53 STEVE : lets go. One at a time.	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. since the word "lets go. One at a time." Is a command to go from that place. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
17/FA/com/imp/01:08:25 STEVE : "Just go! Get out of here!"	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. from the word locutor is a command interlocutor to

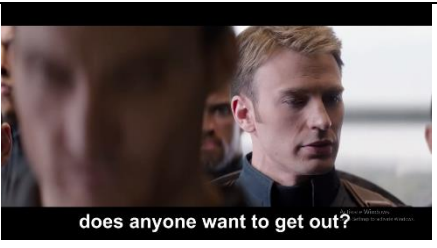|					get out from the location. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
18/FA/co m/imp/01: 13:15	 STEVE : Yes,sir.I'll need a team.	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as commanding. Since the word "Yes,sir.I'll need a team." Is a command to instruct interlocutor to form a team. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
19/FA/sug /int/01:14: 18		Suggesting	Interrogativ e	Direct	The speech act of this utterance as suggesting. since the word "You ready to

	STEVE : You ready to follow Captain America into the jaws of death?				follow Captain America into the jaws of death?" is suggest to reconsidering his intention to join the locutor mission. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
20/FA/req/ imp/01:16: 07	 STEVE : "Excuse me. I'm looking for Mr.Stark."	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as requesting. Locutor wants interlocutor to call Mr.Stark to meet locutor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

		Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher
21/FA/req/ imp/01:17: 19	STEVE : "Agent Carter, wait.	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	classified the data as requesting. Can be identified locutor want hearer to waiting. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
22/FA/sug /imp/01:19 :06	STEVE : I had some ideas about the uniform.	Suggesting	Imperative	Indirect	classified the data as suggestion, since word "I had some ideas about the uniform." the locutor said that he has an idea for a uniform design. Meanwhile, the

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					form used is Imperative.
23/FA/com/imp/01:24:44	 STEVE : GET DOWN!	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command, since word "GET DOWN!." the locutor commanding his friend to get down. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
24/FA/com/imp/01:25:06	 Steve : "Grab my hand."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command. Since " grab my hand!" is commanding interlocutor to

					grab locutor hand. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
25/FA/ord /dec/01:31 :00	STEVE : I'm not gonna stop until all of Hydra is dead or captured.	Ordering	Declarative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as ordering, since word "I'm not gonna stop until all of Hydra is dead or captured." The locutor commanding his friend to get down. Meanwhile, the form used is Declarative.

26/FA/sug /dec/01:35 :00	 STEVE : "I can do this all day"	Suggesting	Declarative	Direct	The classification of speech act is suggesting form, from the data show locutor give the suggest interlocutor to give up because the locutor will not give up. Meanwhile, the form used is Declarative.
27/FA/req/ imp/01:39: 04	 STEVE :"keep it steady."	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is requesting form, from the data show locutor request interlocutor to stabilize the car.

					Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

Captain America : The Winter Soldier 2014
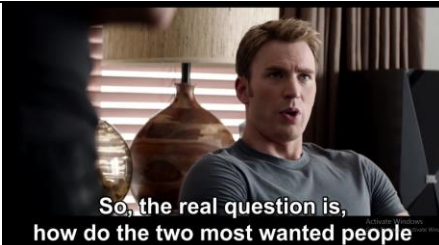
Data Coding	Data	Form	Form	Strategy	Description
28/TWS/sug/Int/00:01:22	 Steve : ''Need a medic?''	Suggestion	Interrogative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as suggesting since the word "Need a medic?'' is suggest to call the medical if feel pain. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
29/TWS/sug/Int/00:03:40	 Steve : "Any demands?''	Suggestion	Interrogative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as suggestion since the word "any demands?'' locutor give the question to give advice. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
30/TWS/Req/Int/00:03:40	 Steve : "Why so steep??	Requesting	Interrogative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as requesting since the word "Why so steep?" locutor give the question so that interlocutor are honest about the strategy.

					Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
31/TWS/Sug/Imp/00:03:50	Steve : "You know, I'm getting a little tired of being Fury's janitor."	Suggestion	Imperative	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggestion since the word ""You know, I'm getting a little tired of being Fury's janitor." the locutor advises to be careful when fighting fury. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
32/TWS/Ord/Dec/00:04:18	Steve : "All right, I'm gonna sweep the deck and find Batroc."	Ordering	Declaration	Direct	The researcher classified the data as ordered since the word "I'm gonna sweep the deck and find Batroc." Its a ordered to tell his friends to go on their respective missions. Meanwhile, the form used is declaration.
33/TWS/com/imp/00:04:20	Steve : "Nat, you kill the engines and wait for intructions."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command since the word "Nat, you kill the engines and wait for intructions." locutor commanding to his friend.

					Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
34/TWS/Com/Imp/00:07:20	Steve : "Secure the engine room, then find me a date."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command since the word "Secure the engine room, then find me a date." locutor commanding his friend to secure engine room. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
35/TWS/sug/Int/00:12:45	Steve : "What the hell are you doing here?"	Suggestion	Interrogative	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggesting. Because locutor advice interlocutor to do move quickly before enemy comes. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
36/TWS/Req/Imp/00:13:55	ROGERS: You just can't stop yourself from lying, can you? Steve : "you just can't stop yourself from lying, can you?"	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as request since the word "you just can't stop yourself from lying, can you?" the locutor wants the interlocutor to be honest . Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

37/TWS/Sug/Dec/00:14/24	 Steve : I can't lead a mission.	Suggestion	Declaration	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggestion, the locutor wants other options for strategy. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
38/TWS/com/imp/00:06:05	 Steve : "Rumlow, you sweep aft, find the hostages..."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command. From the data show a commanding act, because locutor want interlocutor to follow the locutor command. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
39/TWS/sug/int/00:33:54	 Steve :"If you want, you are welcome to use my machine."	Suggestion	Interrogative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as suggestion, sicne the word ""If you want, you are welcome to use my machine." Can identified locutor suggest interlocutor to use their machines if needed. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.

40/TWS/ord/imp/01:03:33	 Steve : I can't ask you to do this, Sam.	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as ordered, since the word "I can't ask you to do this, Sam." Means order to interlocutor not to go too far when carrying out a mission. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
41/TWS/sug/imp/00:47:50	 Steve : "does anyone want to get out"	Suggesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as suggestion, since the word "does anyone want to get out" means suggesting to leave if one of them doesn't want to fight. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
42/TWS/com/imp/00:55:59	 Steve : I used to. Lets go.	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command, since the word "Lets go." Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
43/TWS/req/dec/01:10:55		Requesting	Declarative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as request. Because when interlocutor said "would you trust me to do it?" locutor answer

	Steve : "I would now."				"I would now." Can be identified the sentence means locutor request interlocutor to help. Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.
44/TWS/r eq/imp/01: 11:45	Steve " So the real question is, how do the two most wanted people in Washington kidnap a S.H.I.E,L.D in broad daylight?"	Requesting	Imperative	Indirect	The researcher classfied the data as request. Because locutor wants infromation from interlocutor about the actor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
45/TWS/r eq/imp/01: 12:12	Steve :" I thought you said you were a pilot"	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as request. Because locutor want interlocutor to confess about the hearer job. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
46/TWS/r eq/imp/01: 12:30	Steve :"Where can we get our hands on one of these things?"	Requesting	Imperative	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as request form, because the data show locutor request interlocutor to show some location. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

		Requesting	Imperative	Direct	
47/TWS/req/imp/01:14:20	 STEVE : "Tell me about Zola's Aloritm."	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as request. Because the data show a requesting act, sentence ""Tell me about Zola's Aloritm." Locutor need interlocutor give the Zola's algoritm from interlocutor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
48/TWS/com/Imp/01:15:17	 Steve : "What targets?"	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as commanding, the locutor command interlocutor to confess about the targets mission. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
49/TWS/Com/imp/01:16:10	 Steve :"In the future? How could it know?	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher c;assified the data as commanding, the locutor command interlocutor to confess about the targets mission. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

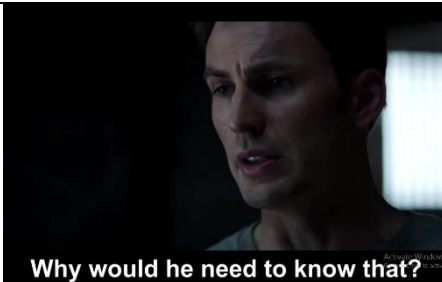|		Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as commanding, the locutor command interlocutor to hang on in him self. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
50/TWS/com/imp/01:13:37	 Steve : "Hang on!"				
51/TWS/com/imp/01:33:45	 Steve : "Gear up. It's time."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as command. The data show a commanding act, since the word "gear up." Locutor want the interlocutor prepare for mission. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
52/TWS/sug/dec/01:33:04	 Steve : "Thank you buck, but I can get on my own."	Suggesting	Declaration	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggesting. From the data can be identified locutor suggest interlocutor not to worry. Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.
53/TWS/Sug/imp/01:49:37	 Please don't make me do this.	Suggesting	Imperative	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggestion. From the data show a suggestion act to interlocutor
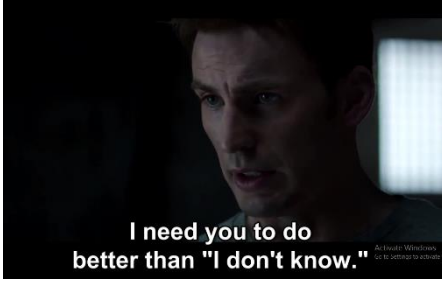
	Steve : "Please don't make me do this."				surender before the locutor hit the interlocutor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

Captain America Civil War 2017

Data Coding	Data	Form Classification	Form Strategy		Description
54/CW/com/imp/00:04:54	Steve : "Go now."	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as comanding. From the data show a commanding interlocutor to attack now. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
55/CW/req/imp/00:11:59	Steve : "Who's your buyer?"	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as requesting. From the data show the locutor want honest interlocutor. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
56/CW/Ord/Imp/00:12:56	"Sam, we need fire and rescue"	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as ordering. From the sentence locutor want rescue immadiately. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

57/CW/req/imp/00:22:59	Steve : "Okay. That's enough."	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The researcher classified the data as requesting, since the word "Okay. Thats enough" Is a requesting interlocutor to stop the video on proyector. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
58/CW/sug/dec/00:45:58	Steve : "Your'e gonna kill someone."	Suggesting	Declarative	Indirect	The researcher classified the data as suggesting, since the word "Your'e gonna kill someone." Locutor suggesting interlocutor to dont't be a fool. Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.
59/CW/sug/dec/00:57:24	Steve : "I don't mean to make things difficult."	Suggesting	Declarative	Inidrect	The Classification of speech act is suggest form. Because the data show a suggesting act since the word "i don't mean to make things difficult." Because locutor give the suggesting to purpose more easy. Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.

60/CW/req/dec/00:59:42	 Steve : "I can't ignore it."	Requesting	Declarative	Direct	The classification of speech act is request form. Because the data show a requesting act since the word "I cant't ignore it." Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.
61/CW/Com/imp/01:11:47	 Steve : "Enough"	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is command form. Because the data show a commanding act since the word "enough" means for the interlocutor to stop talking. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
62/CW/Ord/imp/01:12:02	 Steve : "Who was he?"	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is ordering form. Because the data show a ordering act since the word "who was he?" mean ordered the interlocutor to confess. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

		Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is ordering form. Because the data show a ordering act since the word "I need you to do better than I dont know." Means ordered the interlocutor to confess. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
63/CW/ord/imp/01:11:59	Steve : "I need you to do better than "I dont know"."	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is ordering form. Because the data show a ordering act since the word "I need you to do better than I dont know." Means ordered the interlocutor to confess. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
64/CW/ord/imp/01:12:14	Steve : "Why would he need to know that?"	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is ordering form, since the word ""Why would he need to know that?" means ordered the interlocutor to confess. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
65/CW/sug/intr/01:28:07	Steve : "So if you come with us, you're wanted man."	Suggesting	Interrogative	Indirect	The classificatiton of speech act is suggesting form, because from the data locutor means is to consider his participation in the mission. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.

		Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is commanding form, the data show a comanding act since word "Suit up" , locutor comanding interlocutor to wear their identity clothes. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
66/CW/com/imp/01:29:15	 Steve : "Suit up."				
67/CW/req/imp/01:31:02	 Steve : "Hear me out,Tony"	Requesting	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is requesting from, the data show a requesting act because locutor want interlocutor listen the speaker to obey. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
68/CW/Sug/imp/01:29:15	 Steve: "I can't let the doctor find them first, Tony. I can't."	Suggesting	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is suggesting, from the data show a suggesting act because locutor advises the interlocutor to act faster so that the doctor doesn't act recklessly. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

		Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is commanding, because locutor command interlocutor to fight. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
69/CW/Com/imp/01:34:56	 Steve : "We fight"	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is commanding, because locutor command interlocutor to fight. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
70/CW/sug/imp/01:38:18	 Steve : "We gotta draw out the flyers."	Suggesting	Imperative	Indirect	The classification of speech act is suggesting, locutor advised the interlocutor to strategize so that the enemies that could fly were spread out. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
71/CW/com/imp/01:40:02	 Steve : I'll take vision, you get to the jet	Commanding	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is commanding, from the data show a commanding act because the locutor instructs the interlocutor to quickly board the jet. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
72/CW/sug/int/01:57:55	 Then why are you here?	Suggesting	Interrogative	Direct	The classification of speech act is suggesting, from the data show the locutor intends to advise

	Steve : "Then why are you here?"				the interlocutor not to interfere. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative.
73/CW/su g/int/02:00 :37	Steve : "You lost someone?"	Suggesting	Interrogati ve	Direct	The classification of speech act is suggesting, from the data show the locutor asked because he advised the interlocutor not to be reckless. Meanwhile, the form used is interrogative
74/CW/or d/imp/02:0 2:46	Steve : "No Tony"	Ordering	Imperative	Direct	The classification of speech act is ordering, from the data show locutor order his friend to didn't kill someone. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.
75/CW/su g/imp/02:0 6:03	Steve : This isn't gonna change what happened."	Suggesting	Imperative	Indirect	The classification of speech act is suggesting form, from the data show locutor give the suggest interlocutor not to attack, because it won't change anything. Meanwhile, the form used is imperative.

76/CW/sug/dec/02:10:28		Suggesting	Declarative	Indirect	The classification of speech act is suggesting form, from the data show locutor give the suggest interlocutor to give up because the speaker will not give up. Meanwhile, the form used is declarative.

Command   : 26

Request   : 18

Ordering   : 9

Suggest   : 23   TOTAL : 76

Imperative   : 52

Declarative   : 12

Interrogative : 12   TOTAL : 76

Direct   : 59

Indirect   : 17   TOTAL : 76