

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Basic Consideration

In this modern era, English has been a foreign language that is much used in Indonesia such as in working, educating, and tourism world. It is also being as an informative language device either of being used in written or electronic media. In general, English is principally having important role to deliver knowledge from internal to external site or instead. This matter has similarly been delivered by Hasanuddin& Mohammad (2009, p.1) that English is usually to deliver knowledge, and people use it just for formal events.

Considering how important English is in international world, in Indonesia, English becomes a subject that has been taught since primary school up to university. All students in Indonesia have overall been taught through education in the school, but it is not improbably they learn it in the course as informal education.

Meanwhile, considering the use of this important language, many linguistics in Indonesia have right now researched English either of linguistic aspects or teaching and learning process for the sake of education. It is also being my own reason as a researcher to take English as research focus.

On the broad outline, many cases could be taken from English linguistic aspects; however, the focus is just concentrated on directive speech act as the object of this research.

Directive speech act is a term that is used to a kind of speech acts. It is being utterance that is used by a speaker to do something based on speaker's direction. It is also actually called as imperative speech act that is used as imperative thing that escapes reaction like an action of opponent speaker (Thomas, 1993, p.56). This matter is similarly found in Linguistic dictionary in Kridalaksana (2008, p. 91) that states directive speech act is an utterance that is used for commanding a thing.

Many linguistics state that directive speech act is pragmatically having some constructions such as imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamative constructions. For example:

- (1) *Finish it at home!*
- (2) *I want you to finish this off at home*

Both utterances above have implied similar meaning that is ordering to finish the work. But, the form of these utterances is different actually. The first sentence is about imperative sentences that stating ordering or commanding, and the second sentence implies declarative sentence. This form is universally intended to diversity of directive speech act in communication. This remark is also related to polite expression.

In doing conversation, the speaker is necessary for seeing the opponent speaker. It is important to respect the opponent. By respecting everyone, it is indirectly the speaker maintains polite speaking.

The presence of directive speech act in different case is also determined by speaker's authority to the opponent speaker. The speaker will see the opponent's background, context, situation, and uttering events, and uttering objectives. As someone who has high position, he

often seems unfair to subordinate position in commanding regardless a feeling. Instead, someone who has subordinate position will regard his talking to whoever is invited to talk.

The data of this research will be taken from the movie of *Kung Fu Panda*. This movie is animated movie that is pointed to children. It is not implying sex, crime, or pornography. It just tells us what the teachers, students, and parents should do in supporting the children to reach their dream. Panda as a student never give up in reaching his ambition although his teacher, parent and friends do not support and believe in his ability. He tries and tries then finally he can show to everyone that he can be a master. Therefore, Kung fu Panda makes some great common sense points about selfconfidence. Po the Panda is a martial art geek. He wants to be a Kung Fu legend, only he is a roly poly, uncoordinated panda. Then, he accidentally becomes anointed as a famous Dragon Warrior. This, turn of events help him learn that warriors believe in, and takes responsibility for them.

The researcher chooses this movie because some directive speech act could be found from the character, particularly the character *Po*. He is the main character in this movie that having a strength to order the five to fight the Shen. On this movie, as Dragon Warrior, *Po* has a responsibility to create peacefulness in his place. He acts as a leader who orders his team to help him fight the Shen. There are some data of directive illocutionary act that have been found in the conversation of *Kung Fu Panda* movie

Context: This utterance has been delivered Po to Shifu to go ahead straightly to the room to take water

(1) *Oh, Shifu, of course. Do go through. I'll....*

The utterance above is one of citing expression that refers to directive illocutionary act. It delivers information imperatively. On this expression, *Po* uses sentence *do go through*. This sentence is little different by using base verbs *do* and *go*. The word *Go* is actually the base verb in the imperative sentence and *do* is only emphasis to the base verb *go*. Meaningfully, the word *do* refers to persuasion in which *Po* persuades *Mr. Shifu* to take water in the room.

Context: This utterance is indirectly expressed *Po* to costumers that their stall is already closed. In this context, there are some costumers come to the stall that they want to buy noodle and tofu, but *Po* want to meet with Mr. Shifu.

(2) *We're closed*

The utterance above is not only stating that their stall is already closed but it is indirectly ordering costumers to leave that stall. This utterance is not expressed in direct expression, but it just refers to positive declarative sentence.

Both utterances above are some expression that researcher found in the character *Po* in the movie. This matter is strongly giving description that the researcher could find some directive illocutionary act from the character *Po*. Therefore, the researcher could state that many expressions of directive illocutionary act could be found from the character *Po*. Representatively, both utterances give contribution that directive illocutionary act is not only referred to imperative sentences as Thomas (1993, p.56) statement, but it could be found in different forms such as declarative sentence but it is meaningfully stating imperative comment. These reasons are strongly being remarks for researcher to interest in taking idea entitled: "Directive Illocutionary Acts Analysis of *Po* in The Kung Fu Panda Movie".

1.2 Problem Statements

The problem statements of this research could be formulated to what are the kinds of directive illocutionary acts in Po's utterances?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research could be formulated to describing the kinds of English directive illocutionary acts in Po's utterances

1.4 Research Significances

This research is theoretically giving contribution for linguistic knowledge in Indonesia, particularly expressing the variances of English directive speech act that is usually used in formal education. It is also giving contribution for the theory of linguistics that directive illocutionary act not only refers to imperative utterance, but the form of expression could be involved to other forms, one is declarative sentence.

Practically, this research could give contribution to the use of English directive illocutionary act that refers to English teaching and learning process. The understanding of this illocutionary act could help students deliver polite commanding, inviting, suggesting, and prohibiting in order to create great communication.

1.5 Previous Study

Many literatures have been researching linguistic about directive illocutionary acts with different scopes. The kinds of this research have been found in either of internet or previous research in English Department, UNG. In internet, the research found a thesis that was conducted in GadjahMada University entitled "TindakTuturDirektifdalamrumah Kos di Yogyakarta", the

most research has been composed by KurniaAsmalaYuli (2010). In this thesis, Yuli analyzed written speech acts in announcement board around the dorm in Yogyakarta. As result, the researcher found the types of directive speech acts such as commanding, asking, inviting, suggesting, criticizing, and prohibiting. The other research has been found in Prosiding International Seminar 2013, entitled “Directives in English for Immersion Teachers, A Guide Book to Run Classroom Activities in English” by Reni Purnaningsih and AtinKurniawati. The findings of this research showed that the books employed several types of directives: command, questions, invitation, suggestions, advice, request, reminder, and prohibition.

Considering the previous research, the first research is only taking idea from informal situation in which students of UGM has been object of the research. Yuli (2010) just interviewed students by seeing their utterances involving directive illocutionary act. It is little bit different with this research in which the researcher would like to concern on the movie as the focus of this research, and main character is only being subject of this research. Meanwhile, the second research is little similar with this research in which Isa (2015) takes idea by focusing on movie as the focus of research. However, this research is taking other movie as the focus is *Kung Fu Panda*. Then, the subject of the research is taken from all characters of movie. It is absolutely different with this research in which it takes only one main character is *Po* as the subject of this research. Therefore, the researcher could state that this research is only first research that the researcher found in English Department by focusing research of directive illocutionary act on main character as the object of research.