

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON
“BRIDGE OF SPIES” FILM SCRIPT WRITTEN BY MATT
CHARMAN, ETHAN COEN AND JOEL COEN**

A THESIS

Intended to fulfill on the award of Sarjana Degree in English Language

Teaching and Education



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TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY
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AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON "BRIDGE OF SPIES" FILM SCRIPT WRITTEN BY MATT CHARMAN, ETHAN COEN AND JOEL COEN

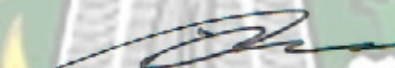
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DECLARATION

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I admit that this thesis writing purely derived from my own ideas, expect some question (deliberately or un-deliberately) which were adopted or taken from various sources included in references. Scientifically, I took responsible for the truth fullness of the data and its content.

Pekanbaru, April 2019



Gustina Asri

ABSTRACT

Gustina Asri. 2019. *AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON “BRIDGE OF SPIES” FILM SCRIPT WRITTEN BY MATT CHARMAN, ETHAN COEN AND JOEL COEN*. Thesis. Pekanbaru: English Study Program, Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau.

Keywords: Directive Illocutionary acts, Bridge of Spies Film script

This research is entitled “An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts on “Bridge of Spies” film script Written by Matt Charman, Ethan Coen and Joel Coen”. It is aimed at describing forms and meanings of all utterances in the film script based on Searle’s theory by using descriptive method.

The methodology of this research is qualitative method. The source of data in this research was “Bridge of Spies” film script. The data findings were in all of utterances in “Bridge of Spies” film script. The instrument of this research was documentation. The researcher watched, read, classified, and analyzed the utterances using Searle’s theory. The findings showed that there were seven kinds of directive illocutionary acts found in this research: commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, advising, asking, and inviting.

The finding of this research showed the context situation greatly influences the meaning of each utterance. So that it can help listeners understand the utterance of the speaker. The researcher only described and analyzed ten utterances each kind of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spies film script. From seven (7) kinds of directive illocutionary acts that had been analyzed, the researcher found Commanding was the most dominant found, because this film contained about history between two countries, they were America and Soviet Union that involved cold war. Many problems in this film that need to negotiate.

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Alhamdulillah rabbil'alamin, all praise be to Allah SWT with abundance of mercy and the gift that the writer can complete this thesis entitle "AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON "BRIDGE OF SPIES" FILM SCRIPT WRITTEN BY MATT CHARMAN, ETHAN COEN AND JOEL COEN" to fulfill the assignment which is this assignment is a requirement to obtain a undergraduate degree at Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau.

In arranging this thesis, the researcher has received support, advice, motivation through a lot of people. In this opportunity, the writer would like to extend the sincere gratitude and appreciation to all of them.

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9. And others who have given contributions in writing this thesis that writer cannot mention one by one.

Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for readers in increasing English learning.

Pekanbaru, April 2019

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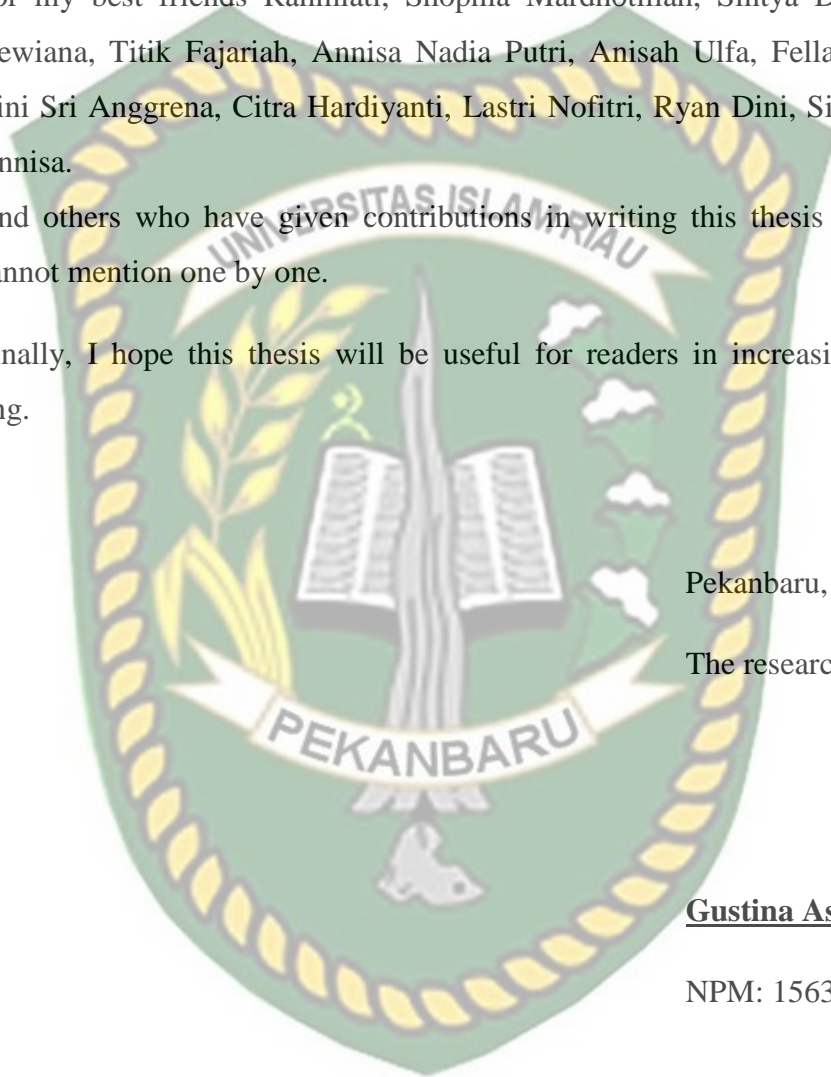


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is the ability of human to acquire and use communication system and language is also example of communication system. Language scientific study is called linguistic. Natural languages are spoken or signed, but language can also using auditory, visual, or tactile stimuli, for example, in graphic writing, braille, or whistling. Without language, it is difficult to communicate and understand each other. Language helps us to communicate and understand each other so it is not difficult to deal with each other.

Linguistics is all about human language. It primarily concerns with the uniqueness of human to express ideas and feeling. Linguistics can be divided into macrolinguistic and microlinguistic. The study of microlinguistic has five branches. The branches are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The first is phonology is study about human sounds in language. The second is morphology is study about the formation of words as seen in a tree formation. Then, syntax is the study about the constructions of morphemes or words of language to perform well sentences based on rules of grammar. Next, Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. The last branch is pragmatics. Pragmatics is close to semantics and the difference is not always quite clear. While, semantics is study about what sentences and words mean in themselves, pragmatic is study about the ways in which they obtain different

interpretations when uttered in different situations. For instance, if put the question *Can you play the piano?* to a person that interviewing in a room where there is no piano, the utterance will count as a real yes-or-no question. But if say the same utterance to a person who is known to be a good pianist, and the point towards a piano at the same time, the utterance will count as a request to play.

Talking about pragmatics, many experts interpret about definition of pragmatic. Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. Consequently, pragmatics scope is an important thing to learn in study program of linguistic. In pragmatics, one of the study is about speech acts.

Speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world. There are three types of acts that can be performed by every utterance, given in the right circumstances; they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is a speech act which states certain sentence with certain definition and reference that are equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. While, illocutionary act is a speech act by saying something which has a certain (conventional) force. The last, perlocutionary act is a speech act by saying something about what was produced or achieved. According to Searle (1976) there are five types of illocutionary acts such as representatives, directives,

commissives, expressive, and declarative. First, representative is an act to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. Second, declaration is an act successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world. Third, commissive is an act to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. Fourth, directive is an act to make the hearer to do something. Fifth, expressive is an act to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content.

People always perform speech act in their daily life. Sometimes people do not realize that the utterances which people produce, it includes speech act. By studying speech acts, we knew how to deliver and understand the intention or purpose correctly. In addition, learning language through pragmatic helped the listener in interpreting the utterances. The researcher chooses film because it is closer in daily conversation. The conversation in a film is the way of people communicating adapted from daily activity. Film is a form of entertainment that integrates a story, picture by sound that giving the illusion.

Based on the explanation above, so the researcher was interested in conducting a research entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON “BRIDGE OF SPIES” FILM SCRIPT WRITTEN BY MATT CHARMAN, ETHAN COEN AND JOEL COEN”**.

1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the background of the study above, there are three types of speech acts. The first is locutionary act. Locutionary act is a speech act which states certain sentence with certain definition and reference that are equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. The second is illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is a speech act by saying something which has a certain (conventional) force. The last is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is a speech act by saying something about what was produced or achieved. There are some aspects of an illocutionary act that the readers should know, such as understand the context of an illocutionary act that spoken by the speaker and the kinds of illocutionary act. Learn and understand of illocutionary of an utterance, it should help the readers to increase her or his knowledge about the real meaning that spoken by speaker. In this study, the writer applies Searle's theory (1976).

Illocutionary act do not only occur in daily communication but also in a film. Communication occurs in every aspect of life, such as economy, politic, and others. It is commonly described in electronic media, such as film. A film becomes the most influential media since it is running well between audio and visual. There are many ways to learn about an English language, one of them by English film. In English film, it is also interesting to investigate the use of language of dialogues in the film. Studying speech act is beneficial to students in increasing their sense of language, especially for students who learned about pragmatics. But many students are less aware of the importance of studying pragmatics.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

The scope of pragmatics is large, there are many problems including in speech acts. The five types of illocutionary acts are representatives, declaratives, commissives, directives, and expressives. The researcher limitson the kinds and context situations of directive illocutionary act in the dialogues of Bridge of Spies film. So, this research focuses on directive illocutionary acts that are purposed by Searle. There are seven indicators which described in this research, namely commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, advising, asking, inviting. The writer chose Bridge of Spies film as the object of the research because the film is a useful film to learn English such as how to pronounce the word correctly, to improve the listening skill directly from native speaker by using this film, and anything else. Also this film is a historical drama film; it talks about America and Uni Soviet in a way we never really knew.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

In this research, the writer only focuses on analyzing the directive speech acts of the speaker said in Bridge of Spiesfilm written by Matt Charman, Ethan Coen, and Joel Coen.

Based on the explanation above, the writer formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spiesfilm are used by players of film?
2. What are the context situations of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spies film?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In this research, the research formulated the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify kinds of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spies film are used by players of film.
2. To identify the context situations of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spies film.

1.6 Assumption

Based on the formulation of the study above, the writer assumed that there are several kinds and context situations of directive illocutionary acts found in Bridge of Spies film script.

1.7 Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that this research gives some valuable significance as follows:

1. Theoretically, based on the purpose of the study above, the result of this study is expected the reader's knowledge in the field of pragmatics especially on speech acts about directive illocutionary acts analysis will be broadened.
2. Practically, it gives consciousness to the readers that there is a phenomenon of meaning in communication. Thus, it helps English Department students to understand deeply in study meaning especially about directive illocutionary acts.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation toward the title adopted in this research, the writer felt necessary to explain term as follows:

1. Analysis is the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010)
2. Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Levinson (1983)
3. Directive illocutionary act is an illocutionary act to get the hearer to do something. Searle (1976)
4. Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. Leech (1983)
5. Performative Verb is a verb that makes explicit the exact action being taken in issuing a performative utterance. Álvarez (2005)

1.9 Grand Theories

The writer used some theories of experts to review the related literature. Some experts such as Levinson (1983) explained about the definition of pragmatics. Then Austin (1962) told about three classifications of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. While the five types of illocutionary acts and seven kinds of directive acts are discussed by Searle (1976). The five types of illocutionary acts are representatives,

declaratives, commissives, directives, and expressives. The seven kinds of directive acts are commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, advising, asking, and inviting. So, in analyzing this research, the writer conducted the research based on the theory purposed by John R. Searle. Hence, this research is a pragmatics analyzing of directive illocutionaryacts in Bridge of Spies film.

1.10 Research Method

1.10.1 Research Design

Before doing this research, the writer should know the type of research that used to analyze the data. This research is called linguistic research especially in pragmatic field. It discusses about illocutionary act and its type is directive acts. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. The descriptive qualitative design does not mean to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to demonstrate the theory. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is an approach to data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report writing that is different from the traditional quantitative approaches. The writer collects, analyzes and describes the data according to the types of directive acts which takes from the script of the movie.

1.10.2 Source of the Data

Source of the data in this research takes from Bridge of Spies film script. It is a history film written by Charman, Ethan Coen, and Joel Coen. The film stars are Tom Hanks, Mark Rylance, Alan Alda, Amy Ryan, Austin Stowell, Eve

Hewson, Billy Magnussen, Sebastian Koch Domenick, Joshua Harto, Michael Gaston, Scott Sheperd, Peter McRobbie, Dakin Matthews, Jesse Plemons, Stephen Kunken, Mikhail Gorevoy, Burghart Klaussner, Ashile Atkinson, Max Mauff, Micahel Schenk, Wes Mc Gee, Marko Caka, Haley Rawson, Edd Byrnes, and Will Rogers. Tom Hanks has the character of protagonist. Based on the film, Tom Hanks as Donovan was a great insurance attorney. Because of that in 1957, James Donovan an insurance attorney in New York was suddenly appointed by his firm to accompany Rudolf Abel, a member of the British military of Russian descent who is charged with spying for Uni Soviet in United State, an assignment that is just mere formality. Meanwhile Scott Sheperd had the character of antagonist. Scott Sheperd had as Hoffman is an agent of CIA. Hoffman wants the Russian spies to be sentenced to death, but Donovan defends the Russian spies for good reason. When freeing American spies, Hoffman told Donovan to only focuses with the pilot and forbid him to care with the student, even though the student is also an American citizen.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

The research instrument used documentation, because the researcher gets the data from a script of Bridge of Spies film. According to Richards and Schmidt (2010) document analysis is the collection and analysis of documents at a research site as part of the process of building a grounded theory. The documents collected may be private or public, primary documents (e.g. letters, diaries, reports)

secondary documents (e.g. transcribed and edited diaries), and both solicited and unsolicited documents.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is a part of methodology research. As Putra (2014), states that data collection technique is the ways of researcher in collecting data from sample, informant, and on the object under study. Therefore, documentation is used in collecting data. Data collection method is a method used to collect or obtain data on the object under study.

In this research, there were several steps in collecting data. They included:

1. Taking Bridge of Spies film and script.
2. Watching the film while reading the script.
3. Collecting data by marking with the color pen each utterance including in seven (7) types of directive acts. Each utterance has a different color mark, making it easier for researcher to analyze.
4. Analysis of each utterance included in seven (7) types of directive illocutionary acts.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

Utterances are selected from the film and then classified data based on the classification of directive illocutionary acts and analyzed the context situations of directive acts spoken by players in the film. According to Miles et al (2014) proposes three stages of analyzing qualitative research data. They are:

1. Data condensation

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data. In this stage, researcher selected the utterances in the form of directive illocutionary act.

2. Data display

Second stage, the researcher organizes and condenses of the utterances based on the function of directive speech act, such as: asking, forbidding, suggesting, commanding, requesting, inviting, and advising.

3. Drawing and verifying conclusions

The researcher analyzes the utterances based on the illocutionary acts theory by Searle (1976). Then, determined and classified the types and the context situations of directive illocutionary acts of the utterances.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

2.1 Pragmatics

2.1.1 Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of microlinguistic. Pragmatics is the study about meaning of utterance in communication. As Levinson (1983) states that pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. In other words, pragmatic is the study of the relationship between language and context related to writing grammar. Pragmatics is not only a study of meaning based on the words but also based on the context of language. Similarly, Wijana (2009) states pragmatics is a branch of science that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the language unit is used in communication. It means pragmatics is not only study about the grammatical but also the context that depends on the language used in communication.

However, Meyer (2009) notes that pragmatics is the study of how context (both social and linguistic) affects language use. The focus of pragmatics is how the social and linguistic context influences on the interpretation of the listener on the speaker's utterance and also how the social and linguistic context influences what the speaker says to the listener. Another linguist who also defines pragmatics is Fromkin (2011). He says that pragmatics is concerned with our understanding of language in context. In pragmatics, context is the important aspect that help the

listener understands towards speaker's utterance and also help the speaker says to the listener. Because the context helps communication between the speaker and listener become successful. So that can avoid misunderstanding in communication.

While, Peccei (1999) elaborates that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world. It means that pragmatic focus on the meanings involving linguistic, physical, and social context.

Burton et al (2012) states pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that looks at what you actually say. Pragmatics is study about how what you say relates to the communicative situation or context you're in and how the context can be changed by what you say all in order to find the rules that you, as a speaker, use when talking to other people. It means that pragmatics is the study of the true meaning of utterance depends on the situation when communication occurs.

Based on the definition above, Pragmatics is the branch of microlinguistic. Pragmatics is the study about meaning of utterance that depends on the linguistic, physical, and social context. It means there are relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics focuses in how the social and linguistic context influences what the speaker says to the listener. Pragmatics concentrates about meaning that cannot be predicted only by linguistic knowledge but also knowledge about physical and social world. It helps the listener to understand and interpretation of the speaker's

utterance. Because of the context of communication between the speaker and listener become successful. So that can avoid misunderstanding in communication.

2.1.2 Context

According Leech (1983) context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. The context is related to the social and physical aspects of an utterance. It means that context is situation and condition when the speaker given utterance. By understanding the situation and condition that help the listener understands what the speaker means by given utterance.

While, Finegan (2008) states that the context refers to the social situation in which expression is uttered and includes whatever has been expressed earlier in that situation. It also relies on generally shared knowledge between speaker and hearer. What links expression and meaning is grammar. What links grammar and interpretation is context. Without attention to both grammar and context, we cannot understand how language works. It means context is a social situation that involves grammar and interpretation because it affects the listener understanding of the speaker's utterance.

Sholawat (2017), states context is simply defined as the circumstance or situation around which influences the conversation. Thus, it is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. It means, that context related to

the influence of circumstance and situation on the conversation. The context also affects the interpretation of utterance.

Based on the definition above, context is situation and condition when the speaker given utterance that related with social and physical aspects that affects the listener understanding of the speaker's utterance. By understanding the situation and condition that help the listener understands what the speaker means by given utterance.

2.2 Speech Acts

2.2.1 Definition of Speech Acts

Speech act is the part of communication. It is the act of saying or doing something that is concerned in meaning, use, and action. As Pedersen (2002) Speech act theory concerns the pragmatics of human language, i.e. how language actually is used by humans in our daily life. Since humans are also autonomous agents, and should be able to communicate with artificial agents, it is reasonable to assume that artificial agents communicate using the same basic principles as humans. Autonomous agents typically communicate in order to perform actions, e.g. by uttering a request, the speaker is performing the (intentional) action of getting a reply message from the receiving agent (or at least the speaking agent attempts to commit the speaker to reply). It means that the speaker is not only uttering something but also performing an action. So the listener understands what the speaker wants to say. It helps the listener to understand the speaker's utterance in communication.

Similarly, Griffiths (2006) states speech act is the basic unit of linguistic interaction such as giving a warning, greeting, applying, telling, and confirming an appointment. It means the speaker is performing in uttering something. It can make the listener understands what speaker means. Such as giving a warning, greeting, applying, telling, confirming an appointment, etc.

Cutting (2002) defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something. It means that the speaker takes an action when uttering or saying something in communication. Similarly Mey (2001) states speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world. Uttering a speech act, the speaker can do something with speaker's words. It means that the speaker expresses something that not only presents information but also takes action in communication. Andriani et al (2017) defined speech act is the part of communication. It is the act of saying or doing something that is concerned in meaning, use, and action. In other words, action by saying and also doing something related to purpose, use, and action.

Based on the definition above, speech act is not only performing an action but also expressing information. It can make the listener understand what the speaker means in communication. It also helps the listener to understand the speaker's utterance. Such as when the speaker is uttering a request to the listener automatically the speaker is performing the (intentional) action that can make the listener understands what the speaker means. In communication it requires understanding speech act because speech act have several types that have different goals.

2.2.2 Types of Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962), there are three types of speech acts that can be performed by every utterance in the right circumstances:

1) Locutionary act

According to Austin (1962), locutionary act is a speech act which states certain sentence with certain definition and reference that are equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. In addition, according to Bangun et al (2017) a locutionary act is saying sounds and words by following the rules of grammar that form meaning. In other words, locutionary act is a speech act expresses certain sentence with sounds and words by following the meaning in grammar rules.

2) Illocutionary act

According to Austin (1962), illocutionary act is a speech act by saying something which has a certain (conventional) force. According to Bangun et al (2017) an illocutionary act is a certain act carried out through utterance or utterance functions. In other words, illocutionary act is a speech act states certain sentence by following certain meaning that containing intent.

3) Perlocutionary act

According to Austin (1962) perlocutionary act is a speech act by saying something about what was produced or achieved. According to Bangun et al (2017) a perlocutionary act is intention to produce an effect on feeling and action of the hearer. In other words, perlocutionary act is a speech act intended to influence the speech partner.

Based on the definition above, locutionary act is saying certain sentence by following the rules of grammar that contains meaning in the traditional sense. In other words, the speaker is saying something that the meaning is traditional sense to the hearer. Then, Illocutionary act is saying certain sentence by following certain meaning that containing intent. In other words, the speaker is saying something that containing the intention of the speaker to the hearer. Last, perlocutionary act is saying certain sentence by following certain meaning that containing intended to influence the speech partner. In other words, the speaker is saying something that can give effect on feeling and action to the hearer.

2.2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle (1976), there are five types of illocutionary acts such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarative. Those acts can be seen in these sentences:

1. Representatives/ Assertives

Representative is an act to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In other words, the speaker is committed that the expression of the speaker is true. The subcategories of this category are:

- 1) Stating: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly. In other words, to express something in words that are spoken or written very clearly.

- 2) Asserting: to state something clearly and forcefully as the truth. In other words, to express something with a strong and clear truth.
- 3) Informing: to give somebody facts or information about something. In other words, tell someone about facts and information.
- 4) Affirming: to state formally or confidently that something is true or correct. In other words, tell someone formally about something that is true or correct.
- 5) Predicting: to say that something will happen. In other words, tell someone that something will happen.
- 6) Retelling: to tell a story, etc again in a different way. In other words, explain something is like story, etc again in a different way.
- 7) Calling: to call somebody's name.
- 8) Answering: to answer somebody's called.
- 9) Concluding: to come to an end or bring something to an end.

Example:

I think he will go here (Predicting)

The meaning of the sentence is speaker predicts that he will go here. The context of the situation in this conversation was in office.

2. Declaratives

Declarative is an act successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to

the world. In other words, the speaker in order to be able to create a new situation and condition in this world through utterance.

Example:

I declare the war to be started (declaring)

The meaning of the sentence is speaker declares that the war to be started. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a country.

3. Commissives

Commissives is an act to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. In other words, the speaker is committed to taking action in the future. Paradigm cases for this illocutionary are such as:

1) Promising: a written or spoken declaration that one will definitely give or do or not something. In other words, a commitment by someone to do or not do something.

2) Refusing: to say or show that one is unwilling to give, accept or do something.

In other words, simple expression when we reject a service or item.

3) Offering: to show or express willingness or the intention to do, give something.

In other words, the expression used to offer something.

4) Threatening: to make a threat or threats against somebody. In other words, expression when someone threatens against somebody.

Examples:

I promise you that I'll try it again. (promising)

The meaning of the sentence is speaker promises that the speaker will try it again.

The context of the situation in this conversation was in school.

4. Directives

Directives is an act to make the hearer to do something. In other words, the speaker to get the hearer to do something or the speaker's intention. The typical examples of them as:

- 1) Commanding: to tell somebody that they must do something. In other words, the listener to do something while asking for the position of authority or power over the speaker.
- 2) Suggesting: to put an idea into somebody's mind. In other words, make a weak effort to get someone to do something.
- 3) Requesting: an act of politely asking for something. In other words, an act of asking for something politely.
- 4) Forbidding: to order somebody not to do something. In other words, an act prohibits listener from doing anything just to order the listener not to do it.
- 5) Advising: to give (someone) a recommendation about what should be done. In other words, a recommendation about what should be done.
- 6) Asking: to ask him / her question. In other words, a question that asks to him/her.
- 7) Inviting: to ask somebody in a friendly way to go somewhere or do something. In other words, the speaker invites the listener to do action.

Example:

Could you please turn on the light? (requesting)

The meaning of the sentence is speaker requests to turn on the light. The context of the situation in this conversation was in home.

5. Expressives

Expressives is an act to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. In performing an expressives, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world; rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed. In other words, the speaker expresses the state of psychology by saying something with sincerity. The typical structure of expression is usually in declarative structure with the words referring to the feeling such as:

1) Apologizing: to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong.

In other words, a way of expressing an expression of apology.

2) Thanking: to express gratitude to somebody. In other words, thanking others who have helped or helped us.

3) Greeting: an expression or act with which somebody is greeted. In other words, the utterance used to greet someone.

4) Compliment: an expression of praise, admiration, approval, etc. In other words, expressions of praise or admiration are given by someone to someone else if he feels someone has something extraordinary, good, etc.

Examples:

Good morning (greeting)

The meaning of the sentence is speaker greets good morning. The context of the situation in this conversation was in office.

2.2.4 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Directive illocutionary acts is an illocutionary act to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1976). Directive illocutionary acts helps the speaker to change the situation and condition. Those acts can be seen in these sentences:

1. Commanding

Commanding requires authority. So, the speaker gives command meaning demands that the listener to do something while asking for the position of authority or power over the speaker. But the command only gives command from the position of authority. Nindyasari& Nugroho, (2013).For example:

(1) “*Fly the plane!*”

The meaning of the phrase is the speaker commands the hearer to fly the plane. The phrase *fly the plane* shows the act of commanding.

2. Suggesting

Suggesting in the directive sense, to suggest is only to make a weak effort to get someone to do something. Nindyasari& Nugroho (2013).For example:

(2) “*How if you put the quiz coupon in an empty space?*”

The meaning of the sentence is the speaker suggests the hearer to putting the quiz coupon in an empty space. The phrase *how if* shows the act of suggesting.

3. Requesting

Requesting is an act of asking for something politely. Nindyasari& Nugroho, (2013).For example:

(3) “*Could you tell her Archer’s here? and I’ve got the story she wants.*”

The meaning of the sentence is the speaker request the hearer to call her because the speaker wants to tell the story she wants. The phrase **could you** shows the act requesting.

4. Forbidding

Forbidding is an act prohibits listener from doing anything just to order the listener not to do it. Nindyasari& Nugroho (2013).For example:

(4) “*Do not try to talk if you’re not dead, it’s only because you’re hit in the lung not the heart.*”

The meaning of the sentence is the speaker forbids the hearer to do not try talk if she/he is not dead. The phrase **do not try** shows the act of forbidding.

5. Advising

Advising gives (someone) a recommendation about what should be done. Nindyasari& Nugroho (2013). Forexample:

(5) “*You should return the book immediately*”

The meaning of the sentence is speaker advises the hearer to return the book immediately. The phrase **you should** shows the act of advising.

6. Asking

Asking calls for an answer to or about (ask her about it, ask him his name, just asking). “Ask” has two distinct directives uses. One can ask someone to do something or ask him / her question. Nindyasari & Nugroho (2013). For example:

(6) “*Where are we going?*”

The meaning of the sentence is the speaker asks where the hearer goes. The word *where* shows the act of asking.

7. Inviting

Inviting in the directive sense, the speaker invites the listener to do action. Lailiyah (2015). For example:

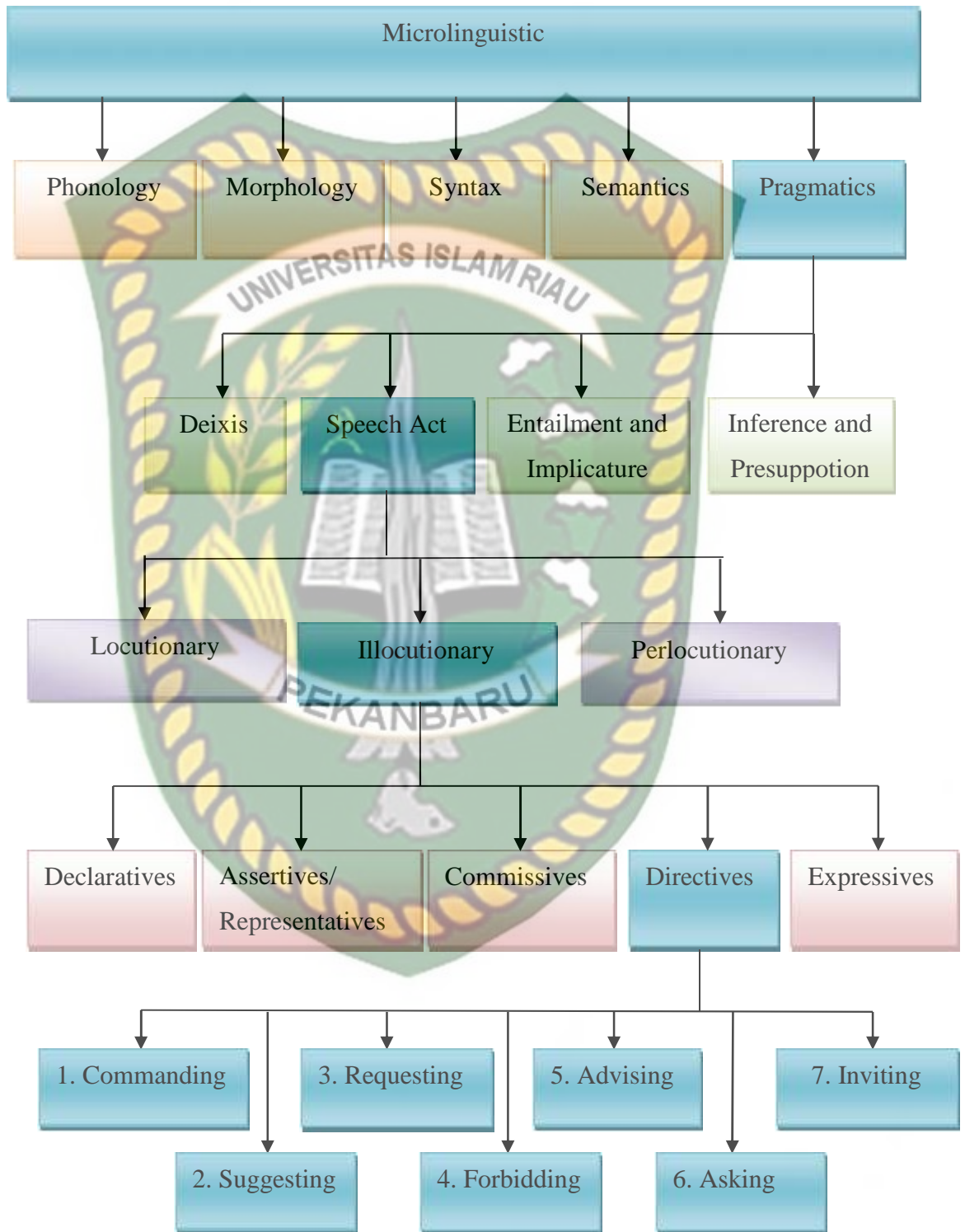
(7) “*Let’s go to the cinema*”

The meaning of the sentence is the speaker invites the hearer to go to the cinema.

The phrase *let’s go* shows the act of inviting.



1.3 Conceptual Framework



Note:



The study of microlinguistic has five branches. The branches are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and pragmatic. The researcher just chose one of five branches from the study microlinguistic. The branch is pragmatic. Pragmatic divided into four categories. They are deixis, speech act, entailment and implicature, and the last inference and presupposition. The researcher just chose one of four categories from pragmatic. The category is speech act. Speech act has three types. They are locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary. The researcher just chose one of three types from speech act. The type is illocutionary. Illocutionary has five types, namely declarative, assertive/representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. So, the researcher just only chose one type. The type is directive. Directive act has many kinds, so the researcher only chose and focused with seven kinds of directive act. They are commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, advising, asking, and inviting.

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1.4 Relevant Studies

Before working on this research, some previous researches are searched in order to help for conducting the study. There are several relevant studies that the researcher found, however two of them are mentioned.

The first research was written by Martiana Sari in 2017 entitled "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act on Genius Film Script Written by John Logan". His goal was to know the kinds of directive acts and directive words of Directive Illocutionary Act on Genius Film Script Written by John Logan. Between Martiana's study and this research are different in the focus study, Martiana's study focus on the kinds of directive acts and directive words on Genius Film Script, while this study focus on the kinds and context situation of directive acts on Bridge of Spies Film Script.

The second study was conducted by Erdila Sisri Widya in 2017 entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act on Central Intelligence Film Written by Ike Barinhodz". His study purpose is to find the kinds and purpose of representative illocutionary acts performed by the main character on Central Intelligence Film Script. In analyzing illocutionary act, she used theories proposed by Searle (1976). The difference between Erdila's study and this study is in the focus of the study. His study focus on kinds of representative and purpose of representative illocutionary act on Central Intelligence Film Script, while this study focus on directive illocutionary act on Bridge of Spies Film Script.

For this new research, directive illocutionary act is concerned to be analyzed. The researcher wants to identify what kinds and context situation of directive illocutionary act on Bridge of Spies Film Script.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This research presented the research findings and also the analysis of directive acts of the players on Bridge of Spies film. The research analyzed the data based on Searle's theory to find and identify the kinds of directive acts and context situations on Bridge of Spies film script. There were seven indicators that the researcher described in this chapter, namely commanding, suggesting, requesting, forbidding, advising, and asking. After identifying the kinds of directive acts based on the data, the researcher also described the context situations found in Bridge of Spies film script.

3.1 Data Analysis

In this chapter, there were seven kinds of directive illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory and analyzed along with the context situations.

3.1.1 Commanding

(1) [2]

Agent: Go ahead and park around the corner.

The first conversation between two American agents. Among them were agents who sat behind and agents who drove car. From the utterance of the agent sitting behind gave command to agent who drove car, "Go ahead and park around the corner" included the type of directive

illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a car, where both American agents spy out a spy from the Soviet Union. At that time Abel was painting on the beach. The two agents followed Abel from the Latham Hotel where Abel stayed at the hotel, to the beach. But Abel did not know that American agents were watching him in the distance. In the car, the agent sat behind gave command to the agent who drove the car to go forward and park in a corner, so as not to be caught by Abel. Then the agent who drove the car obeyed the command of the agent who was sitting behind. The word “Go” in this utterance indicated the agent sat behind gave command to continue the journey and said the utterance with serious expression.

(2) [6]

Blasco: Sit down. On the bed.

This conversation occurred between Blasco’s agent and Abel. From the words of Blasco’s agent who gave command to Abel, “Sit down. On the bed” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was inside the Latham hotel precisely in Abel’s room. Where Blasco’s agent commanded Abel to sit on the bed, because Gamber’s agent wanted to explain the situation to Abel. Then Blasco’s agent and Gamber’s agent accompanied Abel’s way to sit on the bed and Abel obeyed the command. The phrase “Sit down” in this utterance indicates Blasco’s agent gave

command to sit down on the bed while holding Abel's hand. The speaker said the utterance with serious expression.

(3) [7]

Abel: (gesturing toward bathroom) The teeth are on the sink.

This conversation occurred between Abel and Blasco's agent. From the words of the Abel who gave command to Blasco's agent, "The teeth are on the sink", included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was inside the Latham hotel precisely in Abel's room. Where Abel gave command to Blasco's agent to take his fake teeth on the sink, because Abel wanted his fake teeth. Then Blasco's agent took Abel's fake teeth from the top of the sink. Abel said the utterance by gesturing toward bathroom because the teeth are on the sink in the bathroom and also said it with serious expression.

(4) [8]

Gamber: Look at me! We are agents from the federal government.

This conversation took place between Gamber's agent and Abel. From the utterance of Gamber's agent who gave command to Abel, "Look at me!" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room. Abel sat on his bed and Gamber's agent sat face to face with Abel where

Gamber's agent gave command to Abel to see him. Because Gamber's agent wanted to introduce himself and other agents that he and other agents are agents of the federal government. But Abel did not see Gamber's agent, instead he saw other agents who surrounded him. The word "Look" in this utterance indicated Gamber's agent gave command to keep attention to him and his utterance. Gamber's agent said the utterance with serious expression.

(5) [9]

Gamber: Look at me! I'm talking to you. We have received information concerning your involvement in espionage. You can either cooperate with us right now or you'll be under arrest. Do you understand, Colonel?

This conversation occurred between Gamber's agent and Abel. From the words of Gamber's agent who gave the command to Abel, "Look at me!" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room. Gamber's agent commanded Abel once again to see it. Because Gamber's agent wanted to explain that his team was informed if Abel had a connection with spies and also explained that if Abel would better work with his team if not, Abel would be imprisoned. Colonel intended for Abel. Abel followed Gamber's agent command and Abel looked at him. The word "Look" in this

utterance indicated Gamber's agent gave command to keep attention to him and his utterance. Gamber's agent said the utterance with angry expression.

(6) [11]

Blasco: You need to get dressed.

This conversation occurred between Blasco's agent and Abel. From the utterance of Blasco's agent who gave the command to Abel, "You need to get dressed" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room. Blasco's agent commanded Abel to wear outerwear. Because at the time of the ambush Abel did not wear outerwear, only wearing underwear. So Blasco's agent commanded Abel to wear outerwear. Blasco's agent said the utterance with serious expression.

(7) [15]

Blasco: (to the other men) Start searching, please.

This conversation occurred between Blasco's agent and other agents. From the utterance of the Blasco's agent who gave command to other agents, "Start searching, please" included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room. Blasco's agent commanded other agents to search Abel's room. Because Blasco's agent wanted to prove the evidence that Abel was a spy. Then another agent followed the command of

Blasco's agent to search Abel's room. Other agents searched the evidence from bed, floor mat, chair and all items in Abel's room without exception. The word "Start" in this utterance indicated Blasco's agent gave command to start searching the Abel's room with firm expression.

(8) [24]

Donovan: Wait, hold it, hold it, hold it. Not five things, one thing.

Bates : Clearly, it's five things.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Bates. From Donovan's remark that gave command to Bates, "Wait, hold it, hold it, hold it" included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard Club. Donovan commanded Bates to wait and hold Bates's explanation because he did not agree with Bates's explanation on this matter. Because what they discussed were not five things but only one thing. But Bates denied Donovan's command, and he explained it was clear. There were five things that had to be discussed. The word "Wait" in this utterance indicated Donovan gave command to hold his words with angry expression.

(9) [26]

Donovan: Well, I'm sorry – it's not clear to me. Five things? Explain it to me.

Bates : It's self-evident.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Bates. From Donovan's remark that gave command to Bates, "Explain it to me" included the type of directive act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard Club. Donovan gave command to Bates to explain Bates's explanation. Because he still did not agree with Bates's explanation in this matter, so he asked for an explanation again. But Bates denied it in a reasonable way that there was self-evidence. The word "Explain" in this utterance indicated Donovan gave command to explain about their discussion with angry expression.

(10) [28]

Donovan: Okay, then tell me what happened, tell me the story in a way that makes sense. For five things.

Bates: Fine. Absolutely. Your guy --

This conversation happened between Donovan and Bates. From the utterance of Donovan who gave the command to Bates, "Okay, then tell me what happened, tell me the story in a way that makes sense" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely commanding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard Club. Donovan gave command to Bates to tell what Bates had intended. Because Donovan was not sure there were five things that need to be discussed. Then, Bates agreed to Donovan's command. The word "Tell" in this utterance indicated

Donovan gave command to tell about Bates's explanation with serious expression.

3.1.2 Suggesting

(1) [67]

Watters: I think it's a patriotic duty, this is an important mission. I told Lynn the firm can't say no, and you'd have a tough time saying no too. I think you have to defend the Soviet spy.

This conversation took place between Watters and Donovan. From the utterance of Watters who gave suggestion to Donovan, "I think it's a patriotic duty, this is an important mission. I told Lynn the firm can't say no, and you'd have a tough time saying no too. I think you have to defend the Soviet spy" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Watters's office. Watters suggested to Donovan to defend Soviet spies because the firm could not resist but Donovan could reject it. Watters also explained to Donovan this was a patriotic task as well as an important mission. The word "Think" in this utterance indicated Watters gave suggestion to follow his suggestion with serious expression.

(2) [112]

Donovan: If you don't mind my asking, sir, since your arrest: where have you been?

Abel : I couldn't say for certain.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Abel. From Donovan's remark that gave suggestion to Abel, "If you don't mind my asking, sir" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Where Donovan and Abel were sitting face to face, Donovan gave suggest to Abel, if Abel didn't mind Donovan wanted to ask. Eventhough Donovan immediately asked and then Abel answered Donovan's question. Which meant he accepted Donovan's suggestion to be asked by Donovan. Donovan gave suggestion with serious expression.

(3) [126]

Donovan :No, no, I don't work for the agency. I don't work for the government. I'm here to offer my services as you legal counsel. If you accept them as such, I work for you.

Abel :If I accept you? Are you good at what you do?

This conversation took place between Donovan and Abel. From the utterance of Donovan who gave suggestion to Abel, "If you accept them as such, I work for you" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Donovan gave suggestion to Abel, if Abel accepted Donovan as his lawyer; Donovan would defend him in court. Then Abel responded to Donovan's suggestion by asking Donovan, which meant he

was interested in Donovan's suggestion. Donovan gave suggestion with serious expression and explained about himself.

(4) [170]

Donovan : Yes, Judge, I – I just don't think three weeks is gonna do it here; we've got a massive amount of evidence here.

Judge Byers : You wanna postpone?

This conversation happened between Donovan and Judge Byers. From the words of Donovan who suggested Judge Byers, "I just don't think three weeks is gonna do it here", included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Judge Byers's chambers. Donovan suggested Judge Byers that he thought three weeks was not enough because his team had as much evidence as Judge Byers knew. Which means Donovan suggested Judge Byers add time because Donovan's team had a lot of evidence. Then Judge Byers responded by asking Donovan that Donovan wanted a delay. Donovan gave suggestion with serious expression.

(5) [291]

Donovan : Um...sir, I think it could be considered in the best interests of the United States that Abel remains alive. He –

Judge Byers: Why? I'm not saying I've made up my mind but, if he was going to cooperate, work with the government, he'd have done it already.

This conversation occurred between Donovan and Judge Byers. From the words of Donovan who gave suggestion to Judge Byers, "I think it could be considered in the best interests of the United States that Abel remains alive", included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Byers's house, precisely in the living room. Donovan suggested Judge Byers that he thought the Abel case needed consideration to let Abel stay alive because of the good of the United States. Then Judge Byers, who had looked in the mirror and put on a tie, turned to see Donovan. Judge Byers responded to Donovan's suggestion by saying that he had not yet decided on the case, but if Abel had wanted to cooperate with the government Abel had already been released. Which Judge Byers seemed to dislike Donovan's suggestion. The word "Think" in this utterance indicated to give suggestion based Donovan's opinion. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(6) [297]

Donovan : That's my business, what-ifs. I'm in insurance. There's nothing implausible about this one, it's entirely in the real of what could happen. It's the kind of probability that people buy insurance for. If we send this guy to hisdeath we leave

ourselves wide open. No policy in our backpocket for the day the storm comes.

Judge Byers: Nice speech.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Judge Byers. From the utterance of Donovan who gave suggestion to Judge Byers, “If we send this guy to his death we leave ourselves wide open. No policy in our back pocket for the day the storm comes” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Byers’s house, precisely in the living room. Donovan suggested Judge Byers that if they sentenced Abel to death, they would be open, because they did not have a handle on when the storm struck. What they mean was that they had no more people to exchange if American spies were captured by the Soviet Union, so Abel should not be sentenced to death. Then Judge Byers seemed to dislike Donovan’s suggestion by answering that Donovan’s suggestion was a good speech. The word “If” in this indicated to give suggestion with follow the possibility that will happen. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(7) [326]

Donovan: I think our strongest grounds for a reversal, are Constitutional.

Our best chance is if the Supreme Court agrees to review ourcase.

Abel : Jim. You should be careful.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Abel. From the words of Donovan who gave suggestion to Abel, “I think our strongest grounds for a reversal, are Constitutional. Our best chance is if the Supreme Court agrees to review our case” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a detention room. Donovan suggested Abel that their strongest footing for their case was constitutional, because their best chance was if the high court agreed to review their case. Then Abel seemed to disagree with Donovan’s suggestion. Abel said that Donovan had to be careful, which means they could drop the dignity of Donovan and the Donovan family. The word “Think” in this utterance indicated Donovan gave suggestion to follow his suggestion with serious expression.

(8) [357]

Williams: If capture is a foregone conclusion you go down with your plane. If you think you can ditch and get away – if you’re close enough to a border – fine, you know the ejection protocol. But if you ditch you bring the dollar with you. There’s a pin inside. Scratch your skin anywhere. It’s instantaneous. If you think you are about to be captured you use it. Drivers, you understand me? Spend the dollar.

This conversation occurred between Williams and pilots. From the utterance of Williams who gave suggestion to pilots, “If capture is a

foregone conclusion you go down with your plane. If you think you can ditch and get away – if you’re close enough to a border – fine, you know the ejection protocol. But if you ditch you bring the dollar with you. There’s a pin inside scratch your skin anywhere. It’s instantaneous. If you think you are about to captured you use it”included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Peshawar Usaf base. Williams suggested pilots that if it failed, the initial decision of pilots was to come down with the plane. If according to pilots it can land in the water and run away if the pilots are close enough to the border, then welcome. But Williams suggested again if pilots fall in the air, pilots have dollar coins in which there were pins and scratches on any skin on their bodies. Then the reaction would be fast. Then Williams added again if it seemed the pilots would be caught then use the coin. It was all Williams’s suggestions to the pilots to overcome if discovered by the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union was not allowed to obtain any evidence from them. The word “If” in this utterance indicated Williams gave suggestion that possibility will happen. Williams said the utterance with serious expression.

(9) [405]

Dulles : Okay, that’s it in a nutshell. The decision is entirely yours. If you need time to kick it around.

Donovan: No. No, I don’t.

This conversation happened between Dulles and Donovan. From the words of Dulles who gave suggestion to Donovan, “If you need time to kick it around” included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Dulles’s office, where they sat face to face. Dulles suggested to Donovan that Donovan be given time to decide whether to go to East Berlin or not. Because Donovan was given the task to negotiate the release of American spies captured by the Soviet Union. Then Donovan responded to Dulles’s suggestion that he did not need time to decide, which he had agreed to go to East Berlin. The word “If” in this utterance indicated Dulles gave suggestion to follow his suggestion. Dulles said the utterance with serious expression.

(10) [521]

Schischkin: If we release Powers it is only to promote good will between our countries. So it cannot be an exchange. Perhaps you could release Abel as a token of good will to our friends in Germany, and then some months later we would release Powers, there’s an idea.

Donovan: No, that won’t work for us at all, you see we need this to be an exchange. You can call it what you want, but an exchange it must be. We can have Abel within forty-eight hours. We need Powers at the same time we give you Abel.

This conversation happened between Schischkin and Donovan. From the utterance of Schischkin who gave suggestion to Donovan, “If we release Powers it is only to promote good will between our countries. So it cannot be an exchange. Perhaps you could release Abel as a token of good will to our friends in Germany, and then some months later we would release Powers, there’s an idea”, included the type of directive illocutionary act namely suggesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Soviet embassy office, where they sat face to face. Schischkin suggested Donovan that Donovan could free Abel as goodwill towards the German state and a few months later the Soviets could free Powers. Because if the Soviets release Powers it only shows good will between the Soviet and American countries, so that it cannot be an exchange. Then Donovan responded to Schischkin’s suggestion that he did not agree with Schischkin’s suggestion. The word “If” in this utterance indicated Schischkin gave suggestion that possibility will happen. Schischkin said the utterance with serious expression.

3.1.3 Requesting

(1) [4]

Abel: Would you mind if I fetch my teeth?

This conversation took place between Abel and one of the American agents, Blasco. From Abel’s statement, he requested Blasco’s agent, “Would you mind if I fetch my teeth?” included the type of directive

illocutionary act, namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Latham hotel precisely in Abel's room, where the ambush agents were spies from the Soviet Union. At that time Abel was smoking in the bathroom. The agents entered Abel's room without permission and opened the initially closed bathroom door. However, Abel was not surprised by the arrival of many American agents. At the bathroom door Abel requested Blasco's agent for permission to take his fake teeth but Blasco ignored Abel's words. Abel said the utterance with begging expression.

(2) [5]

Blasco: Colonel, would you turn around please.

This conversation occurred between Blasco's agent and Abel. From Blasco's statement requested Abel, "Colonel, would you turn around please" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was still in front of the bathroom door where Abel was still standing, and then Blasco's agent requested Abel to turn around. Then the Blasco's agent played and while checking the agency Abel and Abel let Blasco's agent play and check his body. Colonel intended for Abel. The word "Please" in this utterance indicated Blasco requested that requested to turn around. Blasco said the utterance with serious expression and turned around the Abel's body.

(3) [13]

Abel: Would you mind if I cleaned my palette? The paints will get ruined otherwise. Just behind you there. I have a cloth, myself.

This conversation took place between Abel and Blasco's agent. From the words of Abel who requested Blasco's agent, "Would you mind if I cleaned my palette?" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room. Abel was requesting permission from Blasco's agent to clean his pallet. It was reasonable to say that if the paint was not cleaned it can damage and he also said where he put the pallet. The pallet was behind Blasco's agent. Then Blasco's agent took the palette. When Blasco's agent took the pallet, Abel explained that he had the cleaning cloth of the pallet. Blasco's agent gave the palette to Abel. But Abel took the palette from Blasco's agent and then stood up. Then he walked to a table next to his bed where the cleaning cloth of the pallet was located. The word "If" in this utterance indicated Abel requested to clean his pallet. Abel said the utterance with begging expression.

(4) [16]

Abel: Would you put this out in the ashtray. On the windowsill there.

This conversation occurred between Abel and one of the agents who were also in his room. From the words of Abel who requested one of the agents, "Would you put this out in the ashtray. On the windowsill there"

included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the hotel room, Abel, who requested one of the agents to put his cigarette in an ashtray near the window that was a little away from where he was standing. Then one of the agents obeyed Abel's request to put his cigarette in an ashtray near the window. Unbeknownst to the American agents, Abel took small paper on the table. Then, take the cleaning cloth also on the table and he cleaned the pallet. Abel said the utterance with begging expression.

(5) [97]

Peggy: I'm hungry!

This conversation occurred between Peggy and Mary. Mary is Peggy's mother. From the statement Peggy requested his mother, "I'm hungry!" included the type of directive act that is requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan's house. During the conversation, Peggy, his parents, Donovan and Mary, and his siblings gathered at the dinner table for dinner. Peggy requested her mother to eat by shouting and saying that she was hungry. Then her mother ignored her request in the form of a shout, because her mother would allow her to eat if she had prayed together. Schischkin said the utterance with angry expression.

(6) [140]

Abel : I'd like materials to draw with.

Donovan: That's not possible.

This conversation happened between Abel and Donovan. From the words of Abel who asked Donovan, "I'd like materials to draw with" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Abel requested Donovan to bring drawing equipment. Then Donovan responded to Abel's request by answering that it was impossible to be taken to Abel's place. Abel said the utterance with begging expression.

(7) [142]

Abel: A pencil. A piece of paper. And cigarettes. Please.

This conversation happened between Abel and Donovan. From the words of Abel who requested Donovan, "A pencil, a piece of paper, and cigarettes", included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Abel requested Donovan to bring a pencil, a piece of paper, and cigarettes, after he agreed to cooperate with Abel. Then Donovan responded to Abel's request by staring intently at Abel. Abel said the utterance with begging expression.

(8) [172]

Donovan :Six weeks, I mean there's just myself and my associate,basically.

Judge Byers:Jim. Is this serious?

This conversation took place between Donovan and Judge Byers. From the words of Donovan who requested Judge Byers, "Six weeks" included a type of directive illocutionary actnamely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation wasin Judge Byers'schambers. Donovan requested Judge Byers to add six weeks to collect the evidence in the Abel case, arguing that there was only him and his assistant working while they had a lot of evidence so that it took six weeks to collect. Then Judge Byers responded by requesting Donovan that Donovan was serious about what he said to him. Jim was Donovan's nickname. The phrase "Six weeks" indicated to request what Donovan wanted. Donovan said the utterance with begging expression.

(9) [200]

Donovan :And I wish people like you would quit saying "Oh c'mon, counselor". I didn't like it the first time it happened today,judge said it to me twice, and the more I hear it, the more I don't like it.

Man: Ok, well listen, I understand attorney-client privilege. I understand all the legal gamesmanship and I understand that that's how you make a living. But I'm talking to you about something else – the security of your country. I'm sorry if the way

I put it offends you, but we need to know what Abel is telling you. You understand me, Donovan? We need to know. Don't go Boy Scout on me – we don't have a rule book here.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Man. From the words of Donovan who requested the Man, "And I wish people like you would quit saying Oh c'mon, counselor" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the bar. Donovan requested the Man to stop saying "Oh c'mon counselor", because he did not like those words since he first heard them today. Then Donovan explained the Judge twice and the more he heard it the more he did not like it. Then Man responded by answering that he agreed to Donovan's request not to say "Oh c'mon counselor". The word "wish" indicated to request what Donovan wanted. Donovan said the utterance with angry expression.

(10) [201]

Man: Ok, well listen, I understand attorney-client privilege. I understand all the legal gamesmanship and I understand thatthat's how you make a living. But I'm talking to you about something else – the security of your country. I'm sorry if the way I put it offends you, but we need to know what Abel is telling you. You understand me, Donovan? We need to know. Don't go Boy Scout on me – we don't have a rule book here.

Donovan: You're agent Hoffman, yeah?

This conversation happened between Man and Donovan. From the words of Man who requested Donovan, "I'm sorry if the way I put it offends you, but we need to know what Abel is telling you. You understand me, Donovan? We need to know. Don't go Boy Scout on me – we don't have a rule book here" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely requesting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the bar. Man requested Donovan to explain to him what Abel had said to Donovan, because he needed to know about it. Then when the conversation happened, Donovan responded to Man's request by changing the subject by asking Man's name. Donovan said the utterance with angry expression.

3.1.4 Forbidding

(1) [18]

Donovan: Don't say "my guy". He's not "my guy".

Bates: Yes he's your guy. Who're we talking about?

This conversation took place between Donovan and Bates. From Donovan's remarks which forbid Bates, "Don't say my guy" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club, where Donovan and Bates sat opposite one of the tables at the club. Donovan forbid Bates from saying "my guy". But Bates denied Donovan's words. ". The word "Don't"

indicated in this utterance forbade what Donovan did not want to hear. Donovan said the utterance with an angry expression.

(2) [20]

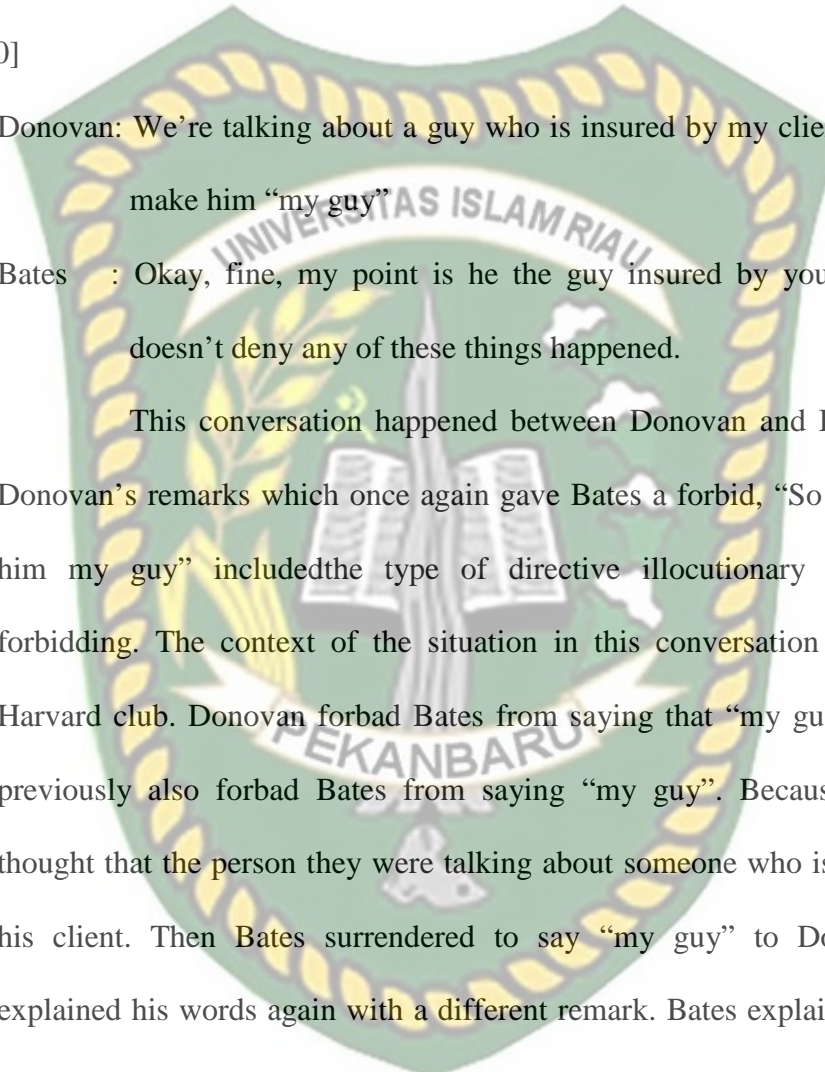
Donovan: We're talking about a guy who is insured by my client. So don't make him "my guy"

Bates : Okay, fine, my point is he the guy insured by your client, he doesn't deny any of these things happened.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Bates. From Donovan's remarks which once again gave Bates a forbidding, "So don't make him my guy" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club. Donovan forbade Bates from saying that "my guy" who had previously also forbade Bates from saying "my guy". Because Donovan thought that the person they were talking about someone who is insured by his client. Then Bates surrendered to say "my guy" to Donovan and explained his words again with a different remark. Bates explained that the person insured by Donovan did not disprove all that had happened. The word "Don't" indicated in this utterance forbade what Donovan did not want to hear. Donovan said the utterance with an angry expression.

(3) [30]

Donovan: Not my guy. Insured by my client.



Bates : The guy insured by your client is driving down State Highway 19 when he loses control of his car, hits my five guys. The five guys who hired me to represent them because you're not honoring your claim.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Bates. From Donovan's remarks which gave Bates once again a forbid, "Not my guy" included a type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club. Donovan forbid Bates from saying that "my guy" which twice had also forbid Bates from saying "my guy". Because Donovan thought that the person they were talking about someone who is insured by his client. Then Bates gave up again to say "my guy" to Donovan and revised his words with the different words that Donovan wanted. Bates explained that the person insured by Donovan drove to State Highway 19, he lost control of his car and hit five people where the five people were Bates's people. The five people hired Bates to defend them because Donovan did not respect his claim. The word "Not" indicated in this utterance forbid what Donovan did not want to hear. Donovan said the utterance with angry expression.

(4) [93]

Donovan: He's not a traitor, Mary.

Mary : He's about the most unpopular man in the country and you're trying to take second place.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Mary. From Donovan's words that gave Mary a forbid, "He's not a traitor, Mary" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan's house. Mary is Donovan's wife. During the conversation, Donovan, Mary, and their children gathered at the dining table for dinner. Donovan forbid Mary not to say that Abel was a traitor who had previously explained to Mary that Abel was not American. Then Mary agreed by nodding her head. But Mary still did not like Donovan defending Abel, because Abel was the most unpopular person in the country and Donovan defended him so that it could be the second most unpopular, which was meant to be unpopular with the people hated in this country. The word "Not" indicated in this utterance forbid what Donovan did not want to hear. Donovan said the utterance with angry expression.

(5) [96]

Mary: Wait till we say grace!

Peggy: I'm hungry!

This conversation occurred between Mary and Peggy. From the words of Mary who gave a forbid to Peggy, "Wait till we says grace!" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan's house. During the conversation, Donovan, Mary, and their children gathered at the

dining table for dinner. Peggy was one of their children and he was called Grace by his family. Mary forbid Peggy from taking food because they had to pray together before eating. Then Peggy did not like her mother's forbid so she shouted and asked to eat. The word "Wait" indicated in this utterance forbid what Mary did not want to see. Mary said the utterance with angry expression.

(6) [100]

Donovan: Mary, don't make us disagree if we're not disagreeing, you're against the guy, I'm for him?

This conversation happened between Donovan and Mary. From Donovan's words that gave Mary a forbid, "Mary, don't make us disagree if we're not disagreeing" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan's house. During the conversation, Donovan, Mary, and their children gathered at the dining table for dinner. Donovan forbid Mary from arguing because this issue was not for argument, this involved two countries experiencing cold war. Then their conversation was cut off because Doug came to their house, so that the forbid was not responded by Mary. The word "Don't" indicated in this utterance forbid what Donovan did not want to hear. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(7) [136]

Donovan: Yeah, then do not talk to anyone else about your case. Inside of government or out. Except to me to the extent that you trust me. I have a mandate to serve you. Nobody else does. Quite frankly, everybody else has an interest in sending you to the electric chair.

Abel : All right.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Abel. From Donovan's utterance that gave Abel a forbid, "then do not talk to anyone else about your case" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Donovan forbid Abel from discussing Abel's case with anyone, both inside and outside the government, except to him as Abel's trust. Donovan explained to Abel that he had a mandate to defend Abel, there was no one other than himself who defended Abel, because people preferred Abel to be punished in the electric chair. Then Abel responded to Abel's forbid by answering well he would not do it. The word "Do not" indicated in this utterance forbid what Donovan did not want to see and hear. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(8) [164]

Williams: Okay, drivers, here's the deal. You have been selected for a mission which you are not to discuss with anyone outside of this

room. No one. I don't care who you trust wife, mother, sweetheart, the good lord when you pray at night – you don't tell any of 'em anything of what I'm about to tell you. Each of you drivers has met certain qualifications – high level security clearance, exceptional pilot ratings, in excess of the required hours flight time in a single seat aircraft. We are engaged in a war. This war does not for the moment involve men at arms. It involves information. You will be collecting information. You will be gathering intelligence about the enemy – the intelligence you gather could give us the upper hand in a full thermonuclear exchange with the Soviet Union. Or it could prevent one. For public purposes as far as your wife or mother or mother or sweetheart or the good lord above your mission does not exist. If it does not exist you do not exist. You cannot be shot down. You cannot be captured.

This conversation occurred between Williams and Pilots. From the words of Williams that forbade the pilots, “You have been selected for a mission which you are not to discuss with anyone outside of this room. No one. I don't care who you trust wife, mother, sweetheart, the good lord when you pray at night – you don't tell any of 'em anything of what I'm about to tell you” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the motel Exterior. Williams forbids Pilots from discussing this mission with anyone without

exception except the room. The Pilots cannot say anything to what Williams said to them, even to his wife, mother, lover, and God. Because their country was America was facing a war that did not involve troops but involved information. So, the pilots have fulfilled the qualifications of reliable pilots on fighter aircraft and their job is to gather information, enemy technology. The technology that pilots collect can give their country control over thermonuclear exchanges with the Soviet Union or at least prevent it. So this mission was a very important mission for their country so that they cannot be paralyzed and captured by the enemy. Then the pilots responded to Williams's forbid by looking at Williams with a tense expression. The word "Don't" indicated in this utterance forbid what Williams did not want to hear and see. Williams said the utterance with serious expression.

(9) [182]

Judge Byers: He'll receive a capable defense and, god willing, he'll be convicted. C'mon, counselor, let's not play games with this.

This conversation happened between Judge Byers and Donovan. From the words of Judge Byers who gave a forbid to Donovan, "let's not play games with this" included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Judge Byers's chambers, where they all sat face to face and then stand up while continuing the conversation. Judge Byers forbid Donovan from playing

with this case, because this was a problem between their country and the Soviet Union. Which was the Soviet Union's spying case, namely Abel was handled by Donovan. Judge Byers also explained that Abel would accept a proper defense and if God wanted Abel to be punished. Then Donovan responded to Judge Byers's forbid by standing staring at Judge Byers. The word "Not" indicated in this utterance forbid what Judge Byers did not want to do. Judge Byers said the utterance with angry expression.

(10) [183]

Judge Byers: Not in my courtroom. We have a date and we're going to trial.

This conversation took place between Judge Byers and Donovan. From the words of Judge Byers who gave Donovan a forbid, "Not in my courtroom" included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely forbidding. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Judge Byers's chambers, where they all stand talking. Judge Byers forbid Donovan to defend Abel too much in his courtroom, because the date had been set and they would go to court. Which was the Soviet Union's spying case, namely Abel was handled by Donovan. Judge Byers did not like Donovan too defending Abel. Then Donovan responded to Judge Byers's forbid by standing staring at Judge Byers going out of the room to the courtroom. The word "Not" indicated in this utterance forbid what Judge Byers did not want to do. Judge Byers said the utterance with angry expression.

3.1.5 Advising

(1) [234]

Tompkins: He should take some insurance out on himself.

This conversation occurred between Tompkins and the others. From the words of Tompkins who advised Abel but spoke to others. But Abel heard Tompkins's words, "He should take some insurance out on himself" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the courtroom, where new people enter the courtroom. Tompkins advised Abel but told others that Abel should have insurance for himself, because Tompkins thought Abel would be sentenced to death so that there was at least a legacy for the Abel family. Then Abel who heard the advice from Tompkins ignored Tompkins's words. The word "Should" indicated in this utterance advised. Donovan said the utterance with hate expression.

(2) [244]

Roger : Okay Dad, this is really important. When the war begins, the first thing they do is cut off all the water and all the electricity. So, the first thing we should do is keep this filled, and use the shower in your room, use the sink downstairs, the garden house outside.

Donovan: Those are good ideas. But Roger, I don't see this as being something you ever have to worry about.

This conversation happened between Roger and Donovan. From Roger's words that gave advice to Donovan, "So, the first thing we should

do is keep this filled, and use the shower in your room, use the sink downstairs, the garden house outside”included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan’s house, precisely in the bathroom. Roger is Donovan’s son. Roger advised Donovan that the first thing they did was fill the bathroom tub, the bathtub on the top floor using a shower and also in the garden. Because Roger thought after watching a documentary describing the war between his country, America and the Soviet Union. He would arrive in his country. Which country will cut off the water and electricity network, making him worry and looking for ways to deal with it. Then Donovan heard Roger’s advice by answering that it was all a good idea. But Donovan actually did not really like Roger’s advice by saying that the war between America and the Soviet Union did not need to worry Roger. Roger said the utterance with serious expression.

(3) [316]

Watters: What the goddamn hell are you talking about – We were supposed to show that he had a capable defense, which we did, why are you citing the god damn Constitution at me?

Donovan: Tom, if you look me in the eye and tell me we don’t have grounds for an appeal. I’ll drop it right now.

This conversation took place between Watters and Donovan. From the words of Watters who gave advice to Donovan, “We were

supposed to show that he had a capable defense, which we did”includedthe type of directive act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the lobby of Courthouse. Watters advised Donovan that they should only show that Abel deserved a defense and nothing more than that, because Abel was a spy for the Soviet Union that endangered their country. Then Donovan, who heard the advice from Watters, denied Watters’s advice. The word “Supposed” indicated in this utterance advised. Williams said the utterance with angry expression.

(4) [327]

Abel: Jim. You should be careful.

This conversation happened between Abel and Donovan. From the words of Abel who gave advice to Donovan, “You should be careful”includedthe type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a detention room. Abel advised Donovan that Donovan must be careful in making decisions because their case could bring down the dignity of Donovan and the Donovan family. Then Donovan who heard the advice from Abel was pleased with Abel’s advice because Abel was still caring about him even though Abel was also in danger. Because after Abel gave advice, Donovan smiled. The word “Should” indicated in this utterance advised. Abel said the utterance with serious expression.

(5) [352]

Williams: Should it become necessary to abandon the aircraft over Soviet territory, then there's a two and half pound explosive charge contained within the fuselage.

This conversation took place between Williams and pilots. From the words of Williams who gave advice to pilots, "Should it become necessary to abandon the aircraft over Soviet territory" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Peshawar Usaf base. Williams advised Pilots that pilots needed to leave planes above Soviet territory because they were tasked with spying on Soviet states. Williams also said that there were two and a half pounds of explosive charges loaded in the aircraft as a safe guard when something happened. Then the pilots responded by seeing Williams speaking in front of them. The word "Should" indicated in this utterance advised. Williams said the utterance with serious expression.

(6) [362]

Donovan: I know this man. If the charge is true, he serves a foreign power but he serves it faith fully. If he is a soldier in the opposing army – he is a good soldier. He has not fled the battle to save himself; he has refused to serve his captor, he refused to betray his cause, he has refused to take the coward's way out. The coward must abandon his dignity before he abandons the field of battle. That,

Rudolf Abel will never do. Shouldn't we, by giving him the full benefit of the rights that define our system of governance, show this man who we are? Who we are: is that not the greatest weapon we have in this Cold War? Will we stand by our cause less resolutely than he stands by his?

This conversation occurred between Donovan and Mr. Chief Justice. From the words of Donovan who gave advice to Mr. Chief Justice, "Shouldn't we, by giving him the full benefit of the rights that define our system of governance, show this man who we are? Who we are: is that not the greatest weapon we have in this Cold War? Will we stand by our cause less resolutely than he stands by his?" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Supreme court. Donovan advised Mr. Chief Justice said that Abel should have been given the full benefits of the rights established by the American government system, because we could show Abel the identity of the American state and that it was the best weapon they had in this cold war. Then Donovan added that they could lose in defending the principle compared to Abel who strongly defended the principle. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(7) [416]

Katje: Papa went to the University. You shouldn't be here, Frederic.

Pryor: They're having classes today?

This conversation happened between Katje and Pryor. From the words of Katje who advised Pryor, “You shouldn’t be here, Frederic” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the apartment Interior. Katje advised Pryor that Pryor should not be in the apartment, where the apartment is from Katje and his parents. Because at that time the Berlin Wall was being built in the eastern sector so that the people in the eastern sector of Germany panicked and transported their belongings trying to cross to the other side. Katje said the utterance with serious expression.

(8) [634]

Donovan: For it to be a conspiracy there would have to be some harm to you, sir. There’s just benefit here. We have agreeing interests.

Vogel : No. You decide they agree.

This conversation occurred between Donovan and Vogel. From Donovan’s words who advised Vogel, “For it to be a conspiracy there would have to be some harm to you, sir. There’s just benefit here. We have agreeing interests” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was outside Vogel’s office. Donovan advised Vogel that if this conspiracy would not be a loss for Vogel, there would be advantages to the agreement. Because they had made an agreement to exchange Abel between the United States represented by Donovan and the German Democratic Republic which was

represented by Vogel, but Donovan also made an agreement with the Soviet Socialist Republics. So, Donovan advised that no party was harmed as long as this agreement took place. Then Vogel responded to Donovan's advice by rejecting it, because he claimed only Donovan agreed. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(9) [644]

Vogel: But you're not a representative of the government. You don't know who you are. Neither do we. You should be careful. This is not Brooklyn, Mr. Donovan.

This conversation happened between Vogel and Donovan. From Vogel's words who advised Donovan, "You should be careful" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Vogel's car. Vogel advised Donovan that Donovan must be careful, because the city where Donovan today was not the city of Brooklyn. Which means that Vogel gave advice to Donovan to be careful about making a deal because Donovan's country was different from his country. Then the car driven by Vogel drove fast. The word "Should" indicated in this utterance advised. Vogel said the utterance with serious expression.

(10) [697]

Ott: This is how things became confused. Powers, what use is he sir? You want him back for punitive reasons? What's done is done, he has divulged what he will divulge, as no doubt Abel has also. We are offering instead someone who you insist in innocent. And this is right. This is who you should retrieve. The future! Look to the future.

This conversation took place between Ott and Donovan. From Ott's words who advised Donovan, "This is who you should retrieve" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely advising. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the conference room, where Ott and Donovan sat face to face. Ott advised Donovan that having to bring back innocent people Pryor instead of Powers who might have leaked the secrets of United States and Ott also advised Donovan to see the future. Because Abel and Powers have similarities, where they have leaked their respective state secrets. Then their conversation was cut off because Ott's telephone rang. The word "Should" indicated in this utterance advised. Ott said the utterance with serious expression.

3.1.6 Asking

(1) [9]

Gamber: Look at me! I'm talking to you. We have received information concerning your involvement in espionage. You can either

cooperate with us right now or you'll be under arrest. Do you understand, Colonel?

Abel : Not really. Why do you keep calling me “Colonel”?

This conversation took place between agent Gamber and Abel. From the words of Gamber's agent who asked Abel, “Do you understand, Colonel?” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in a hotel room, agent Gamber asked Abel whether Abel understood the explanation. Because Gamber's agent wanted to know that Abel understood or not with his explanation. Then Abel answered that he did not really understand the explanation from Gamber's agent. Gamber's agent said the utterance with serious expression.

(2) [10]

Abel: Not really. Why do you keep calling me “Colonel”?

This conversation occurred between Abel and Gamber's agent. From the words of Abel who asked the Gamber's agent, “Why do you keep calling me “Colonel”?” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the hotel room, Abel asks Gamber's agent why Gamber's agent keeps calling him Colonel. Because Abel was curious about the reason Gamber's agent kept calling him Colonel. But Gamber's agent did not answer his question.

The word “Why” indicated in this utterance asked. Abel said the utterance with serious expression.

(3) [19]

Bates: Yes he’s your guy. Who’re we talking about?

Donovan: We’re talking about a guy who is insured by my client. So don’t make him “my guy”.

This conversation happened between Bates and Donovan. From the words of Bates who asked Donovan, “Who’re we talking about?” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club, Bates asked Donovan who they were talking about in the conversation. Because Bates wanted to know who they were talking about in the conversation. Then Donovan answered that we talked about the person insured by my client. The word “Who” indicated in this utterance asked. Bates said the utterance with curious expression.

(4) [22]

Donovan: These things?

Bates: Yes. These five things.

This conversation occurred between Donovan and Bates. From the words of Donovan who asked Bates the question, “These things?” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context

of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club, Donovan asked Bates about everything. Because Donovan wanted to know the reason Bates mentioned everything. Then Bates answered yes and explained that there were five things. Donovan said the utterance with curious expression.

(5) [32]

Donovan: You mean my client is not honoring the claim. The insurance company?

Bates : Mr. Donovan, we're all clear on who's who here.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Bates. From the words of Donovan who asked Bates, "You mean my client is not honoring the claim. The insurance company?" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Harvard club, Donovan asked Bates about Bates's intentions that said his client did not respect claims in this insurance company. Because Donovan wanted to know why Bates said his client did not respect the company's claims. Then Bates replied that the subject was clear, which meant that Donovan's client did not respect the claims in this company. Donovan said the utterance with curious expression.

(6) [42]

Donovan: Why did you do that?

Watters : I asked her to.

This conversation happened between Donovan and Alison. From the words of Donovan who asked Alison, “Why did you do that?” included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Watters, Cowan, and Donovan’s office, Donovan asked Alison about why Alison did this. Because Donovan wanted to find out why Alison changed her schedule. But what answered Donovan’s question was not Alison but Watters who answered because he heard Donovan’s question to Alison. Watters replied that he asked Alison to do this. Which is where Alison is Donovan’s secretary. Watters is Donovan’s boss and he asks Alison to shift Donovan’s meeting schedule prudentially which should be done at 9 in the morning. The word “Why” indicated in this utterance asked. Donovan said the utterance with curious expression.

(7) [44]

Donovan: Everything alright, Tom?

This conversation took place between Donovan and Watters. From the words of Donovan who asked Watters, “Everything alright, Tom?” included the type of directive act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Watters, Cowan, and Donovan’s office. Donovan asked Watters about whether everything was fine. Because Donovan wanted to know that everything is fine. In this conversation

Donovan called Watters with Tom's. But Watters did not answer Donovan's question. Donovan said the utterance with curious expression.

(8) [46]

Watters: Something pretty important has come up and there's someone here to see us. Natalie'll get your coffee. Nescafe, no cream, two lumps. Right?

Donovan: That's right, thanks.

This conversation occurred between Watters and Donovan. From the words of Watters who asked Donovan, "Right?" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Watters, Cowan, and Donovan's office, Watters asked Donovan about what he said about Donovan's coffee is true. Because Watters who ordered Nescafe coffee, no cream, two lumps for Donovan told Natalie and he wanted to know that what he ordered was right. Which is Natalie, Watters's secretary. Then Donovan replied that what Watters had said about his coffee was correct. Watters said the utterance with friendly expression.

(9) [48]

Goodnough: Jim, nice to see you again. How's the family?

Donovan: Great, good, thanks. How's Annie?

This conversation happened between Goodnough and Donovan. From Goodnough's words who asked Donovan, "How's the family?" including the type of directive act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Watters's office, Goodnough asked Donovan about the news of the Donovan family. Because Goodnough wanted to know about the Donovan family. Then Donovan replied that his family was fine. The word "How" indicated in this utterance asked. Goodnough said the utterance with friendly expression.

(10) [49]

Donovan : Great, good, thanks. How's Annie?

Goodnough: Homicidal, we had the in-laws for the holiday.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Goodnough. From the words of Donovan who asked Goodnough, "How's Annie?" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely asking. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the Watters's office, Donovan asking Goodnough about Annie's news. Because Donovan wanted to know Annie's news. Then Goodnough replied that in murder cases, they had legal matters on vacation. Which means that the news Annie is not fine because they have a murder case that they must complete so that their vacation was disrupted because they have to resolve the case. The word "How" indicated in this utterance asked. Donovan said the utterance with friendly expression.

3.1.7 Inviting

(1) [45]

Watters: Why don't you leave your stuff with Alison, c'mon inside.

This conversation happened between Watters and Donovan. From the words of Watters who invited Donovan, "c'mon inside" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Watters, Cowan and Donovan's office. Watters invited Donovan to enter his room because there were important things to talk about. Then Donovan followed Watters towards Watters's room. Watters said the utterance with friendly expression.

(2) [105]

Donovan: I'm not flailing... go ahead, Doug, you can join us for dinner, we're having meat loaf tonight.

This conversation occurred between Donovan and Doug. From Donovan's words that invited Doug, "Doug, you can join us for dinner" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Donovan's house. During the conversation, Donovan, Mary, and their children gathered at the dining table for dinner. Donovan invited Doug to join his family for dinner while pointing to a dining chair that had not been occupied and he also explained that they had smoked meat for dinner. Then Doug headed for the dining chair. Donovan said the utterance with friendly expression.

(3) [134]

Donovan: Good, okay, let's start here. If you are firm in your resolve not to cooperate with the U.S government --

Abel: I am.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Abel. From Donovan's words that invited Abel, "let's start here" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the detention room. Donovan invited Abel to start discussing their collaboration by talking about what might happen in the Abel case. Then Abel responded to Donovan's invitation by answering Donovan's statement. The phrase "Let's" indicated in this utterance invited. Donovan said the utterance with serious expression.

(4) [179]

Judge Byers: c'mon counselor.

Donovan : Your honor!

This conversation happened between Judge Byers and Donovan. From the words of Judge Byers who invited Donovan, "c'mon counselor" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Judge Byers's chambers. Judge Byers invited Judge Byers to take this case seriously and made it clear that what Donovan believed was a spy for the Soviet Union, which was an enemy country for their country, America. Then Donovan responded to Judge

Byers's invitation by begging, which meant he begged Judge Byers to add time to gather evidence on the case. The word "C'mon" indicated in this utterance invited. Bates said the utterance with angry expression.

(5) [283]

Millie: Mortie's busy getting kitted out, but c'mon in.

This conversation took place between Millie and Donovan. From Millie's words that invited Donovan, "c'mon in" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in Brooklyn Brownstone door. Millie invited Donovan to enter his house, because Mortie was busy putting on his tie and Millie knew that Donovan wanted to meet her husband. Millie was Judge Byers's wife, whose wife Judge Byers called Judge Byers with Mortie. Then Donovan responded to Millie's invitation by following Millie from behind to Judge Byers who was facing the mirror and putting on his tie. The phrase "C'mon in" indicated in this utterance invited. Millie said the utterance with friendly expression.

(6) [708]

Donovan: C'here!

This conversation happened between Donovan and the secretary. From the words of Donovan who invited the secretary, "C'here!" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the

situation in this conversation was in the hallway, where Donovan was sitting while the secretary was standing far away from Donovan. The secretary is Ott's secretary. Donovan invited the secretary to approach him, because he wanted to explain something to the secretary. However, the secretary only paused to see Donovan, which meant the secretary refused Donovan's invitation to approach Donovan. The phrase "C'here" indicated in this utterance invited. Donovan said the utterance with friendly expression.

(7) [709]

Donovan: It's all right, c'here.

This conversation occurred between Donovan and the secretary. From the words of Donovan who invited the secretary, "It's all right, c'here" included the type of directive illocutionary act, namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the hallway, where Donovan was sitting while the secretary was standing far away from Donovan. The secretary is Ott's secretary. Donovan invited the secretary to approach him once again, which he had invited him to approach before, because he wanted to explain something to the secretary. Then, the secretary accepted Donovan's invitation to approach. The phrase "C'here" indicated in this utterance invited. Donovan said the utterance with friendly expression.

(8) [745]

Donovan: Hot dog! Let's have a drink.

Hoffman: One wrinkle.

This conversation took place between Donovan and Hoffman. From Donovan's utterance that invited Hoffman and other American agents, "Let's have a drink" included a type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was in the safe house, where Donovan, Hoffman and other American agents stand. Donovan invited Hoffman and other American agents to drink wine, because Donovan was pleased that they had succeeded in negotiating with the Soviets and Germans to exchange Abel with Pryor and Powers. Which, Abel was a Soviet and German spy. Two American citizens, Pryor who was an American student and Powers who was a pilot and an American spy. But Hoffman delivered bad news, which was a requirement that they had to fulfill. The phrase "Let's" indicated in this utterance invited. Donovan said the utterance with happy expression.

(9) [775]

Hoffman: Well. Let's go. You can stay here. Donovan.

Donovan: Not likely. Open the gate.

This conversation occurred between Hoffman, Abel, Donovan, and other American agents. From the words of Hoffman who invited Abel, and other American agents, "Let's go" included the type of directive

illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was on the Glienicke bridge, where Hoffman, Abel, Donovan, and other American agents stood. Hoffman invited Abel and other American agents to the road, except Donovan. Because the German embassy had arrived and they were waiting for American agents on the other side of the bridge to exchange Powers with Abel. Then Hoffman asked Donovan to stay quiet in the place, but Donovan refused and Abel just kept quiet. Donovan took Abel's hand and walked towards the German embassy. The phrase "Let's" indicated in this utterance invited. Hoffman said the utterance with serious expression.

(10) [795]

Hoffman: Okay, let's go. Pryor'll show up, or he won't; let's go.

Donovan: They're waiting to see if we'll do it without him. We just have to stand here, show them we won't.

This conversation happened between Hoffman, Abel, and Donovan. From the words of Hoffman who invited Abel and Donovan, "Okay, let's go. Pryor'll show up, or he won't; let's go" included the type of directive illocutionary act namely inviting. The context of the situation in this conversation was on the Glienicke bridge, where Hoffman, Abel, Donovan, and other American agents stood. Hoffman invited Abel and Donovan to go to the German embassy. Because the German embassy had asked Abel to be exchanged for Powers. Then Hoffman explained if Pryor

would appear or not they would have to keep on going to the German embassy to exchange Abel with Powers. But Donovan did not agree with Hoffman's invitation by answering that the German embassy had tested them whether they were still exchanging Abel without Pryor. The phrase "Let's" indicated in this utterance invited. Hoffman said the utterance with serious expression.



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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter deals with conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is delivered based on the analysis of data analyzed by the researcher. The suggestion is offered for other students, particularly the English Department students who interested in conducting research in linguistics matter such as pragmatics, and for other researchers for conducting future research in the related topic.

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is this research was a pragmatic analyzing of directive acts in Bridge of Spies film and focused on directive acts that are purposed by Searle. There were seven kinds of directive acts and the context of the situation that supported the seven kinds of directive acts found in Bridge of Spies film script. Seven kinds of directive acts were (1) Commanding, (2) Suggesting, (3) Requesting, (4) Forbidding, (5) Advising, (6) Asking, and the last (7) Inviting. The researcher only described and analyzed ten utterances of each kind of directive illocutionary acts in Bridge of Spies film script. So the total members of utterances analyzed in this research were seventy (70) utterances. From seven (7) kinds of directive illocutionary acts that had been analyzed, the researcher found Commanding was the most dominant found, because this film contained about history between two countries, they were America and Soviet Union that involved cold war. Many problems in this film that need to negotiate.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis of directive acts on Bridge of Spies film script, the researcher purposed some suggestions for the readers:

1. For the students, particularly the English Department students who are interested in conducting research related to pragmatics, especially directive illocutionary acts study. They are expected to develop research in directive illocutionary acts in accordance with various other expert ideas. In addition, they are expected to analyze directive illocutionary acts in other media such as novel, short story and others.
2. For other researchers, it is expected to conduct future research related to pragmatic which is specifically about directive illocutionary acts with various analyzes. It is also hoped that the other researchers can take this research as a reference to conduct similar research and broaden the theory applied in this research.

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