

ABSTRACT

Huda, Wahyu Choirul. 2015. A Pragmatics Study on Indirect Speech Acts of *Directive Utterances in "Snow White and The Huntsman" movie*. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo, Advisor Dra. Aries Fitriani, M. Pd.

Key Words: Pragmatics, Indirect, Speech Act, Directive.

This research is conducted to analyze the indirect directive speech act that performed by the actors and the actress of "Snow White and The Huntsman" movie. The aims of this research is to determine the meaning and the kinds of linguistics form of the utterances and also to analyze how the actors and the actress performed the indirect directive utterances.

The method of this research was descriptive qualitative research. It was a library research since the data sources were literary data. The data was taken from the script of "Snow White and The Huntsman" movie. In this research, the data were collected through documentation and observation. Researcher observed and collected the documents of the movie that were related to this research. In this research, the researcher found 37 utterances which were in the form of indirect directive utterance. The researcher used content analysis as the method in analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed the data to find out the kinds of linguistics form that were used by using Meyer's theory about the linguistics form by its level's structure. The researcher also analyzed the data to clarify the meaning by using Searle's theory about three major kinds of speech act. And to find out the kinds of directive utterance that expressed in this movie, the researcher analyzed the data by using Kreidler's theory about three kinds of directive utterances.

The results of this research showed that the kinds of linguistics form in this movie were as follows; two utterances (5,40 %) were in the form of word, six utterances (16,22 %) were in the form of phrase, seven utterances (18,92 %) were in the form of clause, and as the rest twenty two utterances (59,46 %) were in the form of sentence. In finding the meaning, all of the indirect directive utterances on "Snow White and The Huntsman" movie were not described by locutionary, but the researcher used illocutionary in describing the actual meaning of the utterances. The utterances have different meaning one anothers. The way of the actors and the actress performed indirect directive speech act can be shown as the kinds of directive utterances that they were performed, as follows; fourteen utterances or 37,84% were command, twelve utterances or 32,43% were request and eleven utterances or 29,73% were suggestion.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

People need to communicate with the others to fulfill their daily need. In communicating with another people, they use the language. Language is a set of signals by which we communicate.¹ Each of those signals has a meaning. In the language study, there is a branch of linguistics study that focused about the meaning of that language. It is called Pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context.² It is focused not only on the meaning of the message, but also the context in which the message is being delivered. Yule stated that:

Pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate.³

Pragmatics concerns to how the information is being communicated to the receiver rather than is said or written. In the other words, pragmatics means the study about meaning of the language that is send by the speaker to the listener in order to communicate one another.

¹ Loreto Todd, *An Introduction to Linguistics* (Singapore: Longman Singapore Publishers, 1995), 6.

² Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language* (United States: Thomson Wadsworth, 2003), 207.

³ George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 112.

In communicating to the others, people usually produce the utterances. There is a branch of pragmatics study that learns about the utterances or the speech interaction between the speaker and the listener. It is called speech act. Austin in Cutting defined, “Speech acts are the actions performed in saying something.”⁴ In order to express themselves, people not only uttering something in their conversation, they also perform an action.

People perform speech acts when they offer an apology, request, warning, greeting someone, etc. Austin has developed three kinds of speech acts, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. What is said; the utterance, can be called the locutionary. What the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee is the illocutionary. The message that the addressee gets; his interpretation of what the speaker says, is the perlocutionary.⁵ In performing speech, the speaker has various types of intention. According to the speaker’s intention; illocutionary act, Searle proposed five types of speech act. They are assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.⁶

When people want the others to take some action, usually they use directive utterances. Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act.⁷

Directive utterances have a purpose to order or to ask someone to do something.

⁴ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse* (London: Routledge, 2002), 16.

⁵ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics* (London: Routledge, 2002), 181.

⁶ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 50.

⁷ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, 189.

According to the Kreidler's theory, there are three kinds of directive utterances that can be recognized. They are command, request, and suggestion.⁸ Those three kinds of directive utterances have the same purpose to take someone to do some particular actions but they have the different form.

In the form of uttering something to the others, there are two ways of performing act that can be recognized. Speech acts can be performed in either direct or indirect way. Speech act is called direct if its intent is clearly conveyed by the words and structure of the utterances.⁹ The intention of the speaker and the speech that delivered from the speaker are actually same. The receiver is able to understand what the speaker intention literally. Indirect speech act performs the utterances by use indirect way. The message that conveyed is implicit. What the speaker intention and what the speaker said is usually different. The listener can't understand the speaker intention literally. The main reason we use indirect speech acts seems to be that actions such as requests presented in an indirect way are generally considered to be more gentle or more polite in our society than direct speech acts.¹⁰ But there is another reason why we use indirect speech act such as the intentions of the speaker in the form of satire or allusion.

Speech act is not only exploited in daily life, but also in the movie. Snow White and The Huntsman is the fantasy action movie that produced in 2012. This movie is directed by Rupert Sanders. The story of this movie taken from the

⁸ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, 190.

⁹ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 52.

¹⁰ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 119.

famous story from Germany titled Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs. This movie received two Academy Award nominations for best visual effect and best costume design. In this research, the researcher conducts the research on the Snow White and The Huntsman movie. The researcher found many directive utterances in the form of indirect speech act.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher conduct the research titled **A PRAGMATIC STUDY ON INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN “SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN” MOVIE**. The researcher interests to the science which study about the human’s act. In this research the researcher wants to analyze the act as the result of the speech and the speech itself. The researcher also wants to analyze about how to interpret the implicit meaning from the utterance by observing the act that performed by the speaker. The researcher looks those things as the unique things that is proper to be analyze towards this research.

B. Limitation of The Study

This research focuses in analyzing the utterances in the form of indirect directive speech act that performed by the characters in “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.

C. Problem Statements

1. What are the kinds of linguistic forms and the meaning of indirect directive speech act employed by the characters of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie?
2. How do the actors and the actresses of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie perform the utterances of indirect directive speech act?

D. Objectives of The Study

1. To determine the kinds of linguistic forms and the meaning of indirect directive speech acts employed by the characters of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.
2. To analyze the utterances of the actors and the actresses of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie performed indirect directive utterances of speech acts.

E. Significances of The Study

This study is expected to give significances as follow;

1. For the English department students, this research expected to give more understand and enrich their knowledge about speech act, especially on the speech act in the form of indirect directive utterance.
2. For the other researchers, this research expected to give further information and reference related to indirect speech focused on directive utterances.

F. Organization of Thesis

The research paper organization of “A Pragmatic Study on Indirect Speech Acts of Directive Utterances in ‘Snow White and The Huntsman’ Movie” as follow:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the whole research content that involves: Background of The Study, Limitation of The Problem, Statements of Problem, Objectives of The Study, Significances of The Study, Organization of Thesis, Review Related Literature, Previous Research Finding, Research Methodology, and Organization of The Thesis.

CHAPTER II: RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter discusses about the kinds of linguistic form of the utterances of indirect directive speech acts. This chapter also discusses about the meaning of indirect directive utterances that performed by the character of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH DISCUSSION

This chapter involves the description of the utterances in the form of indirect directive speech act that performed by the character of the “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.

CHAPTER IV: CLOSING

The conclusion and the suggestion of this research are involved in this chapter.

G. Review of Related Literature

1. Theoretical Background

Theoretical background involves overview of A Pragmatic Study on *Indirect Speech Acts of Directive Utterances in “Snow White and the Huntsman” Movie*.

a. Pragmatics

According to Morris on L. Mey’s book, “Pragmatics is thought of as the relation of signs to those (syntax and semantics) who interpret the signs, the users of language.”¹¹ Syntax is the study of the relation between one sign to another, while semantics is the study of relation between sign to the other object in the world.¹² And the pragmatics becomes the branch of linguistics study that learns about how to interpret the sign that given by speaker to the listener which both of them are language users.

Finch stated, “We have distinguished between sentence meaning and utterance meaning, and I said semantics was concern on the first and pragmatics with the second.”¹³ Pragmatics studies about the meaning of

¹¹ Jacob L. Mey, *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics* (Oxford: Elsevier, 2009), 786.

¹² *Ibid.*,

¹³ Goffrey Finch, *How to Study Linguistics: A Guide to Understanding Language* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003), 153.

the utterance that produced by the speaker. It is focused on the meaning of the utterance of the speaker, and find out the intention of the speaker.

In defining the term of pragmatics, Akmajian, Demers, Farmer, and Harnish argued that, "Pragmatics is study of language use, and in particular the study of linguistic communication, in relation to language structure and context of utterance."¹⁴ In addition, pragmatics concern not only in the meaning of the utterance, but also on the term of the language use. For instance, the context and the condition of the speakers when they are producing the utterances.

Pragmatics has a various meaning according to the different experts. Based on three arguments above, researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study about how to interpret the utterances and get the meaning/ intention of the speaker. The utterances based on the language use, such as the context, the condition, and the expression of the speaker when he speaks.

b. Speech Act

1) Definition of Speech Act

Griffiths argued that, "Speech act is the basic units of linguistic interaction, such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell

¹⁴ Adrian Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, and Friends, *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 2001), 361.

what, and confirm an appointment (the acts, not the labels).”¹⁵ Speech act focused to the speech interaction between speaker and the listener. It involves the point of talking from the speaker to the listener. Griffiths also stated that speech act is not only in the form of speaking, but also can be in the form of written text.¹⁶ For example the phrase “Happy New Year!” on the greeting card of New Year would be equally appropriate printed in a card or spoken.

Yule stated that, “Speech act is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.”¹⁷ Speech act can be the way of considering the meaning of the utterance in terms of the speaker’s intention. Speaker can use speech act to describe the actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, and informing for the listener. McCarthy argued that:

When we say that a particular bit of speech or writing is a request or an instruction or an exemplification we are concentrating on what that piece of language is doing, or how the listener’s header is supposed to react; for this reason, such entities are often also called speech acts.¹⁸

It means that speech act focusing on the intended meaning of the utterances or the written text that produced by the speaker. Speech

¹⁵ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 148.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*,

¹⁷ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 118.

¹⁸ Michael McCarthy, *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 9.

act also focused to the listener's interpretation about the speaker's utterances.

There are many theories about speech act. Based on the three arguments above, the writer takes a conclusion that speech act is the process of producing utterances which consists the intention of the speaker for the listener. Speech act can perform the actions such as requesting, instructing, commanding, questioning, and informing. Some experts argued that speech act also can be in the form of written.

2) General Types of Speech Act

Austin has developed three categories of speech act, as follows¹⁹;

a) Locutionary Act

What is being said, or what is the utterance is called locutionary act. Austin has explained on Cruse that, "Locutionary act is the utterance of certain noises, certain words in a certain construction, and the utterance of them with a certain sense and a certain reference."²⁰ In conclusion, locutionary act is the act of performing the utterance or saying something.

¹⁹ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, 181.

²⁰ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 331.

Notice that this conflates a number of distinguishable 'acts'; Lyons sets these out as follows;²¹

(1) Produce an utterance inscription

It refers to the physical act of speaking, that is, producing a certain type of noise (or, in the case of written language, a set of written symbols).

(2) Compose a sentence

It refers to the act of composing a string of words conforming to the grammar of some language (more or less well)

(3) Contextualize

Contextualize has two components. First, many sentences contain either lexical or grammatical ambiguities. Normally only one of the possible readings is 'intended': the speaker's intention in this regard forms part of the specification of the locutionary act being performed.

The second component is that any definite referring expressions in an uttered sentence normally have extralinguistic referents intended by the speaker. The assignation of these, too, forms part of the locutionary act. It can be seen, therefore, that if the sentence uttered is declarative

²¹ Ibid.,

in form, then performing a locutionary act includes the expression of one or more propositions.

b) Illocutionary Act

What the speaker intends to the listener is called illocutionary act. Searle on Wardaugh said that:

Illocutionary acts must be performed intentionally. In order to communicate something in a language that will be understood by another speaker of that language as an utterance it must be correctly uttered with its conventional meaning and satisfy a truth condition.²²

For example “This coffee is hot”, the hearer have to know the truth that the coffee is exactly hot. In conclusion, illocutionary act is the intention of the speaker to the listener or what is done in the act of saying something.

The locutionary act sets the stage for the illocutionary act, what is done in saying whatever has been said. In saying something and meaning something by it, a speaker always performs one or more such illocutionary acts. For example promising, criticizing, complaining, expressing the anger, expressing the pleasure, etc.²³ Cruse stated that, “Illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that,

²² Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 287.

²³ Penelope Eckert and Sally McConnell-Ginet, *Language and Gender* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 132.

if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act.”²⁴ So, when performing locutionary act, it also consists the illocutionary act. What is being said contains the intended meaning of the speaker.

c) Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is about the message that received by the listener. Cruse argued that, “Perlocutionary acts are the acts performed by means of language, using language as a tool.”²⁵ It is the kind of act that persuades someone to do something, or asking someone to believe something. Wardaugh also argued that, “Perlocutionary act is the act performed by or as a result of saying.”²⁶ In conclusion, perlocutionary act is the listener interpretation or the thing that listener do according to the speaker’s utterance. Perlocutionary act made an effect to the listener to do something according to the utterance of the speaker.

If the communication is successful, the illocutionary and the perlocutionary is alike or nearly alike.

²⁴ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 332.

²⁵ *Ibid.*,

²⁶ Malcolm Coulthard, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis* (Edinburg: Longman Group UK Limited, 1985), 18.

3) The Kinds of Speech Act

There are three general types of speech act; locutionary act, perlocutionary act, and illocutionary act that had been described above. Based on the intention of the speaker or usually called illocutionary act, there are five kinds of speech act that been purposed by Searle. Those five kinds of speech act are assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.²⁷ Each of them is described below;

a) Assertives

Assertives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition: state, suggest, boast, complain, claim, report, warn (that).²⁸ The utterances reporting statements of fact verifiable as true or false (e.g. I am old enough to vote; Columbus discovered America in 1492; Water freezes at zero degrees centigrade).²⁹ In conclusion, assertives is the act of performing the truth information. The purpose of saying something can be to inform, to complain, or to warn the listener.

b) Directives

Directives have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer: order, command, request, beg,

²⁷ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

²⁸ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 342.

²⁹ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

besech, advise (to), warn (to), recommend, ask, ask (to).³⁰ The utterances intended to get someone to do something (e.g. Stop shouting; Take out the garbage.³¹ Like other kinds of utterances, a directive utterance presupposes certain conditions in the addressee and in the context of situation. For the conclusion, directives utterance is the act of saying something by the speaker that supposed to make the listener do something.

c) Commissives

Commissives commit the speaker to some future action: promise, vow, offer, undertake, contract, and threaten.³² The utterances committing one to doing something (e.g. I promise to call you later; *I'll write your letter of recommendation tomorrow*)³³. In addition, commissives is the act of performing the utterance by the speaker which consist the commitment to doing something in the future.

d) Expressives

Expressives make known the speaker's psychological attitude to a presupposed state of affairs: thank, congratulate,

³⁰ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 342.

³¹ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

³² D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 342.

³³ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

condole, praise, blame, forgive, pardon.³⁴ The utterances expressing speaker attitudes (e.g. *That's a beautiful dress; I'm sorry for being so late*).³⁵ Expressives has close relation to the feeling of the speaker. In conclusion, expressives is the utterance that performed by the speaker according to his experience and it describes the feeling of the speaker to that experience.

e) Declaratives

Declaratives are said to bring about a change in reality. For instance that is to say, the world is in some way no longer the same after they have been said. Now in an obvious sense this is true of all the performative verbs: after someone has congratulated someone, for instance, a new world comes into being in which that congratulation has taken place.³⁶ The utterances are bringing about a change in the state of affairs.³⁷ In conclusion, declarative is the act of performing something that makes the world change by the utterance. The speaker should have the high institutional role. Look at these two examples

A priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife

(a priest has a authority to state the marriage of people)

³⁴ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 342.

³⁵ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

³⁶ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 343.

³⁷ Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 50.

A judge: I hereby sentence you to ten years in jail.

(a judge has a authority to break the punishment for the criminal)

4) Felicity Condition

Felicity condition usually called happiness condition is the contextual condition which must be fulfilled before a speech act can be said to have been properly performed.³⁸ Some of these are of course conditions on any sort of linguistic communication, such as the fact that speaker and hearer understand one another (usually speak the same language), can hear one another, and so on. According to Cruse, there are some categories that should be fulfilled to make speech act properly performed;³⁹

a) Preparatory conditions

Preparatory conditions do not define the speech act, but are necessary in the sense that if they do not hold, the act has not been carried out. In the case of declarative speech acts, the person performing the act must have authority to do it, and must do it in appropriate circumstances and with appropriate actions.

For instance, it is not enough for someone to break a bottle of champagne on the bows of a ship, and say I name this ship

³⁸ D. Alan Cruse, *Meaning In Language: An Introduction To Semantics and Pragmatics*, 343.

³⁹ *Ibid*, 344.

Venus, for the ship either to acquire an official name, or to change it's name. A proper ceremony must be enacted, with officially recognized participants. In the case of a promise, the hearer must prefer the promised action's accomplishment to its non-accomplishment, and the speaker must have reason to believe that the eventuality promised will not happen in the normal course of events. For a command, the speaker must be in authority over the hearer, must believe that the desired action has not already been carried out, and that it is possible for the hearer to carry it out.

In conclusion, preparatory condition is the condition of the speaker that should be able to make sense to the listener. If the speaker can't hold the sense of the listener, the speech act can't be performed successfully.

b) Sincerity conditions

For sincerity conditions to be fulfilled, the person performing the act must have appropriate beliefs or feelings. For instance, in performing an act of asserting, the speaker must believe the proposition they are expressing; when thanking someone, one ought to have feelings of gratitude; when making a promise, one should sincerely intend to carry it out, and so on.

In conclusion, sincerity condition is the condition of the speaker that should have belief or feeling before he performs the

act. If the sincerity conditions are not met, the act is actually performed, but there is said to be an abuse.

c) Essential conditions

Essential conditions basically define the act being carried out. Thus, for a promise, the speaker must intend his utterance to put him under an obligation to carry out the act which corresponds to its propositional content. For a request, the speaker must intend that the utterance count as an attempt to get the hearer to do what is requested; for a statement, the hearer must intend that the utterance count as a guarantee of the truth of the statement; for a question, the hearer must intend that the utterance count as an attempt to elicit the appropriate answer from the hearer, and so on.

In conclusion, essential condition is the essential of the act that be performed. It is the condition that should be fulfilled to make the listener do the act or catch the intention of the speaker's speech act. If the essential conditions are not met, the act has not really been carried out.

d) Other conditions

The hearer should recognize the speaker's intention to perform the illocutionary act in question, in uttering the words in question. This is called uptake. Uptake must be distinguished from acceptance: the fact that one refuses to accept, say, an

apology or a resignation does not mean that the speaker's intention has not been recognized. Generally, uptake does not seem to be a necessary condition for speech acts, but there are doubtful cases. Take the case of boasting. Does someone boast if nobody who hears the utterance thinks it's a boast? There are indications that it is still a boast. First, it is anomalous to say: John tried to boast, but everyone thought he was just stating the facts. Second, one can hear a statement and subsequently find out that someone was boasting: He told me he had just lost £10,000. I didn't realize at the time that he was boasting.

c. **Directives Utterances**

Directive utterances are those in which a speaker is trying to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act.⁴⁰ In addition, whether the word is present in the utterance or not, a directive utterance pronounces you as an actor.

There are three kinds of directive utterances that can be recognized according to Kreidler's. They are;

1) Command

A command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.⁴¹ The speaker has the

⁴⁰ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, 189.

⁴¹ *Ibid*, 190.

authority to order or command the addressee. For instance some sentences bellow;

- a) I (hereby) order you to appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m.
- b) You must appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m.
- c) I'm telling you not to waste your time on that.
- d) Don't waste your time on that.

Those sentences could be uttered by boss or the higher work position from addressee to the employee or the subordinate work position from the boss. Command has various degree of explicitness. The sentence (i) and (iii) more explicit than (ii) and (iv). The sentence (ii) and (iv) has less formality than (i) and (ii), and they are usually used in daily conversation. Those sentences have a mean "you must".

2) Request

A request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed.⁴² The addressee may do or not do the speaker's request. Take a look for some examples below;

- a) I appeal to you to help as much as you can.
- b) We beg you to stay out of the way.

⁴² Ibid.

- c) The receptionist asked the people in the waiting room not to smoke there.

The speaker has no authority. Those express wish that Addressee act as Speaker wants and Addressee not to act.

3) Suggestion

Suggestions are the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinions as to what they should or should not do.⁴³ Speaker acts to the addressee to give opinion about the choice of performance that faced by the addressee. Below are two examples of suggestion;

- a) I advise you to be prompt; I warn you not to be late.
b) We suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing.

General meaning: Speaker expresses an opinion about Addressee's choice of performance. Addressee is the suggestee, not necessarily the addressee. Presupposition: The suggestee has a choice of performances.

d. Indirect Speech Act

In order to understand the indirect speech act Searle stated that, "Indirect speech act is about; the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with

⁴³ Ibid, 191.

the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.”⁴⁴

In Cutting’s book, Searle explained that, “Someone using speech act wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning; the form and the function is not directly related.”⁴⁵ We often do, saying something indirectly. We intend something different from the literal meaning of what we have said. For example if we get the party invitation and it consists of the expression “to bring a plate”. It doesn’t mean that we have to bring an empty plate to the party. It has a meaning to ask someone to bring food to the party.⁴⁶

Indirect acts are indirectly cooperative. They depend on us being able to pick up the relevant clues from intonational and thematic force, together with the context of utterance, in order to arrive at a correct interpretation of the speaker’s meaning.⁴⁷ Indirect speech act uses non literal meaning.⁴⁸

In conclusion, indirect speech act is the act of the speaker in order to communicate to the listener by using indirect way. What is been talked by the speaker can’t be understood literally. The speaker has to adjust his

⁴⁴ Peter W. H. Smith, *Speech Act Theory; Discourse Structure and Indirect Speech Act* (Leeds: The University of Leeds, 1991), 187.

⁴⁵ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 19.

⁴⁶ Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis* (London: Continuum, 2008), 57.

⁴⁷ Goffrey Finch, *How to Study Linguistics, A Guide to Understanding Language*, 162.

⁴⁸ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2004), 231.

utterances to the hearer background knowledge. If the hearer has low interpretation about the meaning of the speaker's utterance, the speech act can't be successfully performed. Saying something indirectly has a relation to the politeness.

e. Linguistics Form

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It means observing language use, forming hypotheses about it, testing these hypotheses and then refining them on the basis of the evidence collected.⁴⁹ Fundamentally, the field of linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and (linguistic) communication.⁵⁰

According to Merriam Webster's online dictionary, linguistics form is the meaningful unit of speech (as a morpheme, word, or sentence).⁵¹ Meyer described clearly about the linguistic forms by the levels' structure on his book, they are;⁵²

Word Classes : noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, etc.

Phrases : noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase

Clauses : main, dependent

⁴⁹ Loreto Todd, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, 5.

⁵⁰ Adrian Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, and Friends, *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*, 5.

⁵¹ Merriam Webster (Online Dictionary). [http://i.word.com/dictionary/linguistic% 20form](http://i.word.com/dictionary/linguistic%20form) (accessed on May 1st 2015 at 02.40am).

⁵² Charles F. Meyer. *Introducing English Linguistics*, 116.

Sentences : declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory

While all types of phrases, clauses, and sentences are given in the list above, only a sampling of word classes is given, since additional classes exist in English (e.g. articles, pronouns, conjunctions).⁵³

f. Meaning

The theory of holism claims that the meaning of a word or phrase or sentence depends on its relationships with other words, phrases, and sentences.⁵⁴ For example the meaning of word “high” is opposed to the meaning of “low”. When we talk about “high” we certainly think about “low”.

More precisely, holist theories tend to be functional in the sense that it is some aspect of the use of a piece of language which makes for its meaning.⁵⁵ So when we talk about “high”, we have some parts of meaning about “high”. We think that the part of meaning of the “high” is something high, we should not think that its low, and we usually think that we want to call it not low.

Portner has an argumentation about the concept of meaning. If meanings aren't words, our next guess might be that meanings are

⁵³ Ibid.,

⁵⁴ Paul H. Portner, *What is Meaning? Fundamentals of Formal Semantics* (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2005), 4.

⁵⁵ Ibid.,

something in the mind: concept, thoughts, or ideas.⁵⁶ For an example take a word “knife”. If we understand about the meaning of knife, our mind sets some concepts about knife (about its shape, its function, its material, etc). Then we associate the concept of knife with the English word “knife”. And when the concept of knife is active in our thoughts, we have an ability to use the word “knife”. As the conclusion, we can think that the concept of knife is the meaning of “knife”.

g. Movie

Movie or a motion picture, is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon (phi phenomenon is the optical illusion of perceiving continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession).⁵⁷ According to Merriam Webster dictionary, movie/film is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television.⁵⁸ Film has a purpose to entertain the audience. There are many kinds of movie, for example humor movie, horror movie, historical movie, etc.

In conclusion, film is the moving picture that has a story on it.

Generally, film has a purpose to entertain the audience. Good film is the

⁵⁶ Ibid, 5.

⁵⁷ Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film> (Accessed on January 13th 2015, at 02.21 am).

⁵⁸ Merriam Webster, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/movie> (Accessed on January 13th 2015, at 02.40 am).

film that is able to invite the emotion of the audience to follow the plot of the film.

h. Snow White and The Huntsman Movie

Snow White and the Huntsman is a 2012 American dark fantasy action film based on the German fairy tale "Snow White" compiled by the Brothers Grimm. The film is directed by Rupert Sanders, his first feature film, and written by Evan Daugherty, Martin Solibakke, John Lee Hancock, and Hossein Amini. The cast includes Kristen Stewart as Snow White, Charlize Theron as Queen Ravenna, Chris Hemsworth as the huntsman, Sam Claflin as William, Snow White's childhood friend, and Bob Hoskins as the dwarf seer. The film received two Academy Awardnominations for Best Visual Effects and Best Costume Design at the 85th Academy Awards. It was a success at the box office, earning \$396.5 M.⁵⁹

This 2 hours 11 minutes and 33 seconds' duration movie has the cast from some famous actors and actress. These are the actors and the actress's list which act in Snow White and The Huntsman movie.⁶⁰

⁵⁹Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snow_White_and_The_Huntsman (Accessed on January 13th 2015, at 02.55 am).

⁶⁰Ibid, (Accessed on May 13th 2015, at 02.55 am).

Actor/ Actress	The Cast	Character
Kristen Stewart	Snow White	Kind, charitable, easy to interact with another, beautiful, brave, smart, and honest.
Charlize Theron	Queen Ravenna	Evil, ambitious, and arrogant.
Chris Hemsworth	Eric, The Huntsman	Liar, responsible, brave, charitable.
Sam Claflin	William	Charitable, responsible, brave, kind.
Lily Cole	Greta	Kind, honest.
Sam Spruell	Finn	Evil, ambitious, loyal.
Vincent Regan	Duke Hammond	Considerable person, kind, helper, not responsible at all.
Noah Huntley	King Magnus	Wisdom, responsible, charitable, kind, and

		brave.
Liberty Ross	Queen Eleanor/ Snow White's mother	Charitable, kind.
Ian mc Shane	Beith	Wisdom, brave, firm person.
Bob Hoskins	Muir	Charitable, smart, good helper.
Johnny harris	Quert	Loyal, not easy to trust someone, kind.
Toby jones	Coll	Loyal, brave, not easy to trust someone, kind.
Eddie marsan	Duir	Loyal, the avenger, not easy to trust someone,.
Ray winstone	Gort	Loyal, not easy to trust someone.
Nick frost	Nion	Loyal, brave, kind.
Brian Gleeson	Gus	Charitable, responsible, brave,

		loyal, kind.
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Once upon a time, there is a big Kingdom called Tabor. It was life a queen which willing to get child. At the winter, she went to the garden. She saw the red rose blooming even it was a winter season. She touches the rose, but her finger gets stabbed by its thorns, and her blood fall into the snow. Then she prays and asks to god to give her a daughter as white as the snow, with lips as red as the blood, hair as black as a raven's wings and a heart as strong and defiant as the rose. Finally her hope comes true. Snow white has born. But after that, the queen passed away because of the ill.

For some times after that, the Kingdom faced the dark army which will attack the Tabor Kingdom. The king of Tabor Kingdom named Magnus fights the dark army in the battlefield with his kingdom's army. The king defeats the dark army. He found a prisoner woman which is very beautiful. He helps her and takes her to marry with him. The woman's name is Ravenna. Actually, she is the master of the dark army.

At the wedding night, Ravenna kills Magnus and then she calls her brother Finn and her army to come to Tabor Kingdom. She takes all the control of the kingdom. She orders her army to kill all of the people in the Tabor Kingdom. Snow White's childhood friend William escapes

with his father Duke Hammond. But they are unable to save Snow White because she was caught by Finn. Snow White is not killed, but she is locked in the tower of the castle.

Tabor Kingdom became a black scary Kingdom. All of the plants around the kingdom are dead. Ravenna has a rule for the women in the Kingdom. They have to give their young daughter to Ravenna. Ravenna takes the energy of the young woman and consumes their heart to keep her youthful beauty and make her immortal.

But when the Snow White comes of age, the Ravenna's magic mirror informs Ravenna that Snow White is destined to destroy her. Ravenna wants to consume Snow White's heart. She asks Finn to take Snow White to her. But Snow White escapes from the Tabor Kingdom and runs into the Dark Forest. This is the place which Ravenna is not able to use her power.

Not all people are able to cross the Dark Forest. Finally, Ravenna finds a person who knows about the Dark Forest. She found Eric, the huntsman. He is a widower and drunkard. Ravenna promises the huntsman to bring his wife to life in exchange. Finally the huntsman agrees with the contract. Finn, the huntsman, and the army come to dark forest and found Snow White. The huntsman catches Snow White. But he will give Snow White to Ravenna only if Ravenna filled her promise to him. Finn said to the huntsman that Ravenna is not having a power to do

her promise for giving the life exchange for huntsman's wife. Finally, the huntsman takes Snow White to escape from Finn. Snow White promises the huntsman gold if he takes Snow White to Duke Hammond's castle. And the huntsman agrees with that.

Finn goes back to the Ravenna. He takes more people who know Dark Forest to cross the Dark Forest and find Snow White. At the other side, William hears news about Snow White. He knows that Snow White still alive. Then he leaves Duke Hammond and joins to the Finn's army as a bowman. He pretends to help Finn, but actually he wants to find Snow White and save her.

At the other place, Snow White meets a monster in the Dark Forest. The monster is called Troll. But she makes Troll leaves her because of her charming beauty. Then Snow White and the huntsman continue their trip to Duke Hammond. They have to across the river. They meet a group of women which helps them to across the river. Snow White and the huntsman stay for one night in that village which populated with women. The villagers know that Snow White is destined to destroy Ravenna, so they help her. And the huntsman knows about the identity of Snow White from the villager. The huntsman tries to leave Snow White when she sleeps because he feels that Snow White will take him to the big matter. But he comes back when he found that the village attacked by

Finn and his army. The village is burned. Snow White and the huntsman evade the villagers and then they run away from Finn.

Snow White and the huntsman continue their trip to Duke Hammond. When across the forest, they captured by the seven dwarfs which are very hate the huntsman. The huntsman has deceit them for many times in some times ago. The huntsman asks the dwarfs to release him and Snow White. The huntsman said that Snow White is the daughter of King Magnus. But the dwarfs not believe with him. But one of the dwarfs which is blind said that what the huntsman has said is true. Snow White is the only one who can defeat Ravenna. Then the dwarfs release the huntsman and Snow White. The dwarfs take Snow White and the huntsman to the hidden forest when they know Finn and his army almost close to them.

Finn is able to follow Snow White comes into the hidden forest. Finn and his army destroy the forest and kill one of the dwarfs. But at this forest, William meets the Snow White. And in this forest Finn has defeated by the huntsman. Finally, Snow White, the huntsman, William, and the dwarfs continue their way to Duke Hammond.

In the halfway to Duke Hammond castle, Ravenna disguises herself as William. She asks Snow White to eat the poisoned apple. Snow White falls down. And Ravenna forced to flee when the huntsman and William found her and almost kill her. Snow White seems like has passed

away. William kissed Snow White. They take Snow White to Duke Hammond. The huntsman regrets to not save the Snow White. Then he kisses Snow White. The Ravenna's spell has broken by the huntsman's kiss to Snow White. And Snow White awakens and walks into the castle yard. She asks the Duke's army to come out to fight against Ravenna.

Snow White, the huntsman, William, the dwarfs, Duke Hammond, and the Duke's armies come to Tabor castle. The dwarfs come to the inside of the castle through the water canal and open the gate. The Duke's armies come inside and fight against the Ravenna's armies. Snow White finds the Ravenna and tries to kill her. It is hard to defeat and kill Ravenna, but finally Snow White is able to do that. The Duke's armies were also success to defeat Ravenna's armies. At the end, the Tabor Kingdom comes back to peaceful and life harmoniously. Snow White has crowned as the queen of Tabor Kingdom.

2. Previous Research Finding

The previous research finding that inspired the researcher to conduct to this research are;

- a. The research by Nur Hasanah titled "An Analysis of Speech Acts in 'UP' Movie by Pete Docter (A Socio Pragmatic Study)".⁶¹

⁶¹ Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of Speech Acts in 'UP' Movie by Pete Docter : A Socio Pragmatic Study* (Ponorogo: The Department of English Teaching, The Faculty of Education, Islamic State College of Ponorogo, 2013).

This research is the library research. The method that used in this research is descriptive. This research analyzed the utterances in the conversation among actors in “UP” movie. This study explored speech act that used by actors in the “UP” movie based on their sociocultural context.

These are the problem statements of this research;

1. What are the categories of speech act in “UP” movie?
2. How are the relationship sociocultural and sociolinguistic abilities toward speech act utterances in “UP” movie?

As the result of this research, we can found the categories of speech act are used in the “UP” movie include directive (35%), representative (19%), commissive (8%), expressive (29%), and declaration (9%). We also can found that the socio cultural and sociolinguistic abilities have close relationship toward speech act utterances in “UP” movie. The relationship is shown by SPEAKING factors that always be found in uttering speech act. The application of speech act in “UP” movie is shown in various of The Setting and Scene (S) such as land near paradise fall. The Participants (P) of speech act are actors in this movie. Various End (E) are found such as commanding via speech act. The speaker has shown Act Squence (A) by some actions such as giving command. The Key (K) of speech act is strict. Instrumentalities (I) of speech act used are totally oral language. The dominant Norm of

Interaction and Interpretation (N) used is excited. Seven kinds of Genre (G) used are commanding and introducing.

- b. The research from Titik Kurniawati titled “A Pragmatic Study on Indirect Speech Acts of Directive Utterances in ‘The Fellowship of The Ring’ Movie Manuscript”.⁶²

This research is the kind of qualitative descriptive research. The method that used in this research is descriptive. The data that be analyzed are the utterances classified as indirect speech acts based on Searle’s classification. Those data are analyzed based on linguistics form, Austin’s three basic acts, the Searle’s type of illocution, and Allan’s classification of directive classes.

These are the problem statements on this research;

1. What are the linguistic forms of indirect directive utterances employed by the characters of the film entitled “The Fellowship of The Ring”?
2. In what context is each form of directive utterances employed by the characters of the film?

As the result of this research, we can found the indirect directive speech acts that are uttered by the characters of the film entitled “The Fellowship of The Ring” are in the forms of single words, phrases,

⁶² Titik Kurniawati, A Pragmatic Study on Indirect Speech Acts of Directive Utterances in “*The Fellowship of The Ring*” *Movie Manuscript* (Surakarta: English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sebelas Maret University, 2012).

sentences (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and sequence of sentences. And the functions implied in the indirect directive speech acts expressed by the characters in this film are; requesting, commanding, recommending, questioning, and prohibiting. In addition, there are four classes of directive speech acts expressed by the characters in this film, they are requestives, requirements, questions, and prohibitives.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research method is the core of the research which influences the research process. The kind of research that conduct in this research is qualitative descriptive. It's a library research since the data resource is literature data. The purpose of this research is to analyze the indirect directive utterance of the speech act in "Snow White and The Huntsman" movie.

Ritchie and Lewis explained, "Qualitative research is a naturalistic, interpretative approach concerned with understanding the meanings which people attach to phenomena (actions, decisions, beliefs, values etc.) within their social world."⁶³ Qualitative research conducts the phenomenon that happened in the world by using interpretative and naturalistic approach.

⁶³ Jane Ritchie, Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide For Social Science Students and Researchers* (London: SAGE Publications, 2003), 3.

Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen stated that, “Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data.”⁶⁴ Qualitative research deals with the data in the form of words or pictures rather than statistical and numerical data. We are not able to find the variable in this kind of research. Qualitative research just focused to the depth understanding the thing and describing the thing which is in the form of words or pictures.

A simplistic explanation of qualitative techniques might lead researchers to believe in the adequacy of any procedure resulting in nominal rather than numerical sorts of data.⁶⁵ Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.⁶⁶ We do not conduct research only to a mass data. The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of systematic procedures.

2. Data Source

The data which analyzed in this research is taken from “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie script. The part of this movie script that be

⁶⁴ Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, Introduction to Research in Education (United States of America: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010), 29.

⁶⁵ Bruce L. Berg, Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences (Long Beach: California State University, 2001), 6.

⁶⁶ Ibid, 3.

analyzed is the dialogue of the characters in the “Snow White and The Huntsman Movie” which employed the indirect directive utterances.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

This research used two ways to collect the data. They are documentation and observation. These methods are used since the object of this research is speech act categories and the data is taken from “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie script.

1) Documentation

Documentation refers to the materials such as photography, video, film, letter, memo, etc. Ary, Jacobs, and Sorenson has explained about document:

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.⁶⁷

This research takes the document from the script of the dialog on the “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.

2) Observation

Margono on Zuriah has argued, “Observation is described as observing and note taking systematically to the emerge indication of

⁶⁷ Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, Introduction to Research in Education, 442.

the research object.”⁶⁸ In conclusion, observation is the method of collecting data by observing the data and taking note of the information systematically.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of analyzing the data that was used in this research was content analysis. Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents.⁶⁹

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concept within text or sets of texts. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meaning, and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writers, the audiences, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Text can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really occurrence of communicative language.⁷⁰

Ezzy in Cohen and Manion’s book argued that the process of content analysis starts with a sample of texts (the units), defines the units of analysis (e.g. words, sentences) and the categories to be used for analysis, reviews the

⁶⁸ Nurul Zuriah, *Metode Penelitian Sosial dan Pendidikan* (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2009), 172.

⁶⁹ Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 457.

⁷⁰ Carol Busch, Paul S. De Maret, Teresa Flynn, dkk, <http://writing.colostate.edu/guides/guide.cfm?guideld=61> (accessed on Tuesday, 2nd of June 2015).

texts in order to code them and place them into categories, and then counts and logs the occurrences of words, codes and categories.⁷¹ Put simply, the process of content analysis as follows; content analysis involves coding, categorizing (creating meaningful categories into which the units of analysis can be placed like words, phrases, sentences, etc), comparing (categories and making links between them), and concluding (drawing theoretical conclusions from the text).⁷²

According to Huberman and Miles in Bruce, “Data analysis can be defined as consisting of three concurrent flows of action: data reduction, data display, and conclusions and verification.”⁷³ This research conducts those three ways of analyzing data, they are;

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions.⁷⁴ In this research, data obtained from the script of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie. The data would be reduced by selecting the utterances of indirect directive speech act.

⁷¹ Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education* (London: Rotledge, 2007), 476.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, 35.

⁷⁴ Mathew B. Miles, Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publications, 1994), 10.

2) Data Display

The notion of data display is intended to convey the idea that data are presented as an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusions to be analytically drawn.⁷⁵ Data display arranges the data systematically to simplify the data and make a meaningful data. In this research, the data will be displayed in the form of narration.

3) Conclusions Drawing

After the data has been collected, reduced, and displayed, analytic conclusions may begin to emerge and define themselves more clearly and definitively.⁷⁶ In this research, the data would be analyzed constantly during or after the data being collected to get the conclusion. At this flow of data analysis, the data result of the research would be described in the linguistic form, function, and the category of the class of the indirect directive utterances which employed by the characters of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie.

⁷⁵ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, .

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*,

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter discusses about the kinds of linguistic form and the meaning of the utterances that employed by the characters of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie. The researcher takes the data from the script of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie. The researcher observes the script to find out the indirect directive utterances. In “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie, the researcher found that there are 37 utterances which are in the form of indirect directive utterance. The data will be described bellow by named them as Utterance 1 until Utterance 37.

In this chapter the data would be categorized by its kinds of linguistics form by using Meyer theory about the kinds of linguistics form by its levels’ structure. The researcher also finds the meaning of the utterance. In describing the meaning of the utterances, the researcher uses Austin’s theory about three basic speech acts that has explained in the previous chapter. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.

Utterance 1

Minute 00:02:47.

Snow White : We found it in the woods. It's injured, Mother.

Queen : It must have broken its wing. Don't worry, it will heal in time.

Snow White : I will look after it.

Queen : You possess a rare beauty, my love. In here. Never lose it!

a. Description of the context:

When Snow White is playing outside with William, she found injured bird. She takes it to the castle. She meets her mother and shows the injured bird. Snow White wants to take for caring the bird. Her mother feels proud of Snow White's inner beauty. And she gives some advices to Snow White.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : Never lose it!

Illocutionary : This utterance has meaning Snow White's mother asks Snow White to keep her inner beauty.

Perlocutionary : Perceiving this utterance, Snow White smiles to her mother. It means that she will do what her mother has said to her.

The utterance "Never lose it!" is in the form of clause. It consists of three words. The word "*never*" is an adverb, the word "*lose*" is verb, and the word "*it*" is the pronoun.

This utterance is purposed to Snow White and it is spoken by her mother. The utterance means for asking Snow White to keep her good behaviour and her inner beauty. Snow White has a rare inner beauty. As the act of response from the utterance, Snow White smiles to her mother.

Utterance 2

Minute 00:03:05.

Snow White : Be careful you don't fall.

William : I am just getting you an apple. Here you go!

Snow White : Thank you. William!

a. Description of the context.

William and Snow White are playing around the tree. They climb the tree.

William picks up an apple for Snow White. He asks Snow White to take the apple from him. But William runs away from Snow White.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : Here you go!

Illocutionary : William asks Snow White to take the apple that he gives to Snow White.

Perlocutionary : Snow White comes to William and tries to take the apple.

The utterance “Here you go!” is in the form of clause. It consists of three words and each of them has different linguistic form. The word “here” is an adverb, the word “you” is a pronoun, and the word “go” is a verb.

The utterance “Here you go!” is purposed to Snow White and it is spoken by William. This utterance means that William asks Snow White to take the apple from him. As the act to response the utterance, Snow White says thanks to William and closing William for taking the apple.

Utterance 3

Minute 00:04:00.

Narrator : The next winter was the harshest in memory and Snow White's mother passed away. The King was inconsolable. Taking advantage of his grief, a dark and mysterious army appeared and lured him into battle.

Duke Hammond : What devil spawned this army?

King Magnus : Send them back to hell!

a. Description of the context.

There was a dark army which faced by King Magnus kingdom. King Magnus and his army are on the way to fight against the dark army. When they face the dark army, King Magnus screams and orders his army to kill all of the dark army.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : Send them back to hell!

Illocutionary : King Magnus orders his army to kill the Dark Army.

Perlocutionary : The army moves to front and fight against the dark army.

The utterance “Send them back to hell!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. It consists of five words. The word “send” is a verb, the word “them” is pronoun, the word “back” is an adverb, the word “to” is the adjective, and the word “hell” is a noun.

This utterance is purposed to all of King Magnus’s army which fight against the dark army. This utterance means as an order for the army from King Magnus. King Magnus orders his army to kill the dark army. As the response’s act from this utterance, the army goes forward to attack the dark army.

Utterance 4

Minute 00:04:02.

Narrator : The next winter was the harshest in memory and Snow White's mother passed away. The King was inconsolable. Taking advantage of his grief, a dark and mysterious army appeared and lured him into battle.

Duke Hammond : What devil spawned this army?

King Magnus : Send them back to hell! No prisoners!

a. Description of the context.

King Magnus and his army are fighting against the dark army. There was a lot of army that must be killed by King Magnus and his army. King Magnus asks his army to kill all of the army that against them. He orders his army not to let anybody alive.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : No prisoners!

Illocutionary : King Magnus asks his army to kill all of the dark army and not let anybody alive.

Perlocutionary : The army fights against the dark army and kill all of the dark army.

The utterance “No prisoners!” is in the form of phrase. It consists of two words. The word “no” is a noun, and the word “prisoner” is also noun. It was categorized as the noun phrase because the head is noun.

This utterance is purposed to the King Magnus’s army which is spoken by King Magnus. This utterance means that the army should kill all of the dark army. The army is not allowed to let anybody alive. As the response’s act of this utterance, the King Magnus’s army fight against the dark army and try to kill all of the dark army.

Utterance 5

Minute 00:05:25.

Duke Hammond : Sire. A prisoner.

King Magnus : Fear not! You will come to no harm from me or my men.
What is your name, my lady?

Ravenna : Ravenna, sire.

a. Description of the context.

King Magnus and his army are success defeating the dark army. His army found a prisoner in a cart. It was a beautiful woman. Then the King speaks to the woman. He asks the woman not to be afraid of him, because he wants take her to the kingdom. He also asks some questions to the woman. Her name is Ravenna.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Fear not!”

Illocutionary : King Magnus asks Ravenna not to afraid of him.

Perlocutionary : Ravenna feels brave to speak and to answer King Magnus’s questions.

The utterance “Fear not!” is in the form of phrase. It consists of two words. The word “fear” is an adjective, and the word “not” is also an adjective. This phrase is categorized as adjective phrase.

This utterance is purposed to Ravenna which is spoken by King Magnus.

This utterance means that King Magnus asks Ravenna not to feel afraid of him.

King Magnus has a willing to help her and take her to the castle. As the response's act of this utterance, Ravenna braves herself to speak with King Magnus.

Utterance 6

Minute 00:11:31.

Ravenna : Out! Out!

- a. Description of the context.

Ravenna orders her army to take the magical mirror to her room. After her army brings her magical mirror to her room, she orders her army to go out of her room. She wants to ask about her beauty to the magical mirror.

- b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of word.

- c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Out!"

Illocutionary : Ravenna asks her army to get out from her room.

Perlocutionary : Ravenna's army gets out from her room quickly.

The utterance "Out!" is in the form of word. It was a verb. This utterance is purposed to Ravenna's army. This utterance means that Ravenna asks her army to go out of her room. She wants her army leave her alone. As the response's act of this utterance, her army going out and leave her in the room.

Utterance 7

Minute 00:13:14.

Ravenna's Soldier : The remnants, my queen. What do we do with them?

Ravenna : To the sword!

a. The description of the context.

Ravenna's army attacks the King Magnus's Kingdom. They kill almost all of people in the castle. There were some women and children as the rest of the massacre of Ravenna's army to the civil in the Magnus's castle. Ravenna's army asks to her about what they have to do to the rest of people in the castle.

b. The linguistics form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "To the sword!"

Illocutionary : Ravenna asks her army to kill the rest of civil in the castle.

Perlocutionary : Ravenna's army kills all of the rest civil in the castle.

The utterance "To the sword!" is in the form of phrase. It is an adverbial phrase. It consists of three words. The word "to" is an adjective, the word "the" is an article, and the word "sword" is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Ravenna and it is purposed to her army. This utterance means that Ravenna orders her army to kill the people in the castle. As the response's act for this utterance, the army kill the people on the castle.

Utterance 8

Minute 00:35:41.

Finn : The Queen demands your presence.

The Huntsman : Can't you see I am having a bath?

a. The description of the context.

Snow white runs away from Ravenna to the Dark Forest. Ravenna has no power in the Dark Forest. She can not catch Snow White by herself. Then Ravenna asks Finn to find out someone who knows about Dark Forest. Finn found The Huntsman. He meets The Huntsman and orders The Huntsman to come to the castle for facing Queen Ravenna. The Huntsman does not want to come, but Finn and his army force The Huntsman to come to the castle.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “The queen demands your presence.”

Illocutionary : Finn asks The Huntsman to come to the castle for meeting the queen Ravenna.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman does not want to come, but Finn wants to kill him if he does not come. Finally The Huntsman comes to the castle.

The utterance “The Queen demands your presence!” is in the form of sentence. It consists of five words. The word “the” is an article, the word “Queen”

is a noun, the word “demands” is a verb, the word “your” is a pronoun, and the word “presence” is also noun.

This utterance is spoken by Finn and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Finn asks The Huntsman to come for appearing before the Queen Ravenna. As the response’s act from this utterance, The Huntsman tries to deny this order. But Finn and the army force The Huntsman.

Utterance 9

Minute 00:36:55.

Ravenna : One of my prisoners has escaped there.

The Huntsman : Then he's dead.

Ravenna : She.

The Huntsman : She is certainly dead.

Ravenna : Find her. Bring her to me!

The Huntsman : No, I have been to that forest. I am not going back.

Ravenna : You will be rewarded handsomely.

The Huntsman : What good is gold to me if I am lying dead with the crows picking at my eyes? Why is she of such value?

Ravenna : That is none of your concern.

The Huntsman : I will determine what concerns me, thank you.

Ravenna : You will do this for me, huntsman.

The Huntsman : And if I refuse?

Do me the favor! I beg of you.

a. The description of the context.

Finn takes The Huntsman to the castle and meets Ravenna. They are talking about the dark forest. Ravenna gives offer to The Huntsman. She asks The Huntsman to guide her army come to the dark forest to find Snow White. If The Huntsman agrees with her offer, The Huntsman will be given a lot of gold. But he denied the offer. Ravenna was so angry. Her army threatens The Huntsman by pointing him with the sharp lance.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Do me the favor!”

Illocutionary : The Huntsman asks queen Ravenna to order her army to move the sharp lance from him. He asks Ravenna to let him alive.

Perlocutionary : Ravenna asks her army to move their sharp lance from The Huntsman.

The utterance “Do me the favor!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This utterance consists of four words. The word “do” is a verb, the word “me” is a pronoun, the word “the” is an article, and the word “favor” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by The Huntsman and it is purposed to Ravenna. This utterance means that The Huntsman asks for Ravenna’s virtue for letting him alive and releases him from the sharp lance that directed to him. As the response’s

act from this utterance, Ravenna asks her army to move the lance from The Huntsman.

Utterance 10

Minute 00:36:57

Ravenna : One of my prisoners has escaped there.

The Huntsman : Then he's dead.

Ravenna : She.

The Huntsman : She is certainly dead.

Ravenna : Find her. Bring her to me!

The Huntsman : No, I have been to that forest. I am not going back.

Ravenna : You will be rewarded handsomely.

The Huntsman : What good is gold to me if I am lying dead with the crows picking at my eyes? Why is she of such value?

Ravenna : That is none of your concern.

The Huntsman : I will determine what concerns me, thank you.

Ravenna : You will do this for me, huntsman.

The Huntsman : And if I refuse?

Do me the favor! I beg of you.

Ravenna : To his knees!

a. Description of the context.

Queen Ravenna asks The Huntsman to guide her army to come to the dark forest for finding the Snow White. The Huntsman denied the Ravenna's order.

Ravenna is angry. Her army threatens The Huntsman by the sharp lance. The Huntsman begs to Ravenna to let him alive and order her army to move the sharp lance from him. Queen Ravenna does what The Huntsman wants. But she ask her army to make The Huntsman kneels to her.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “To his knees!”

Illocutionary : Queen Ravenna orders her army to make The Huntsman kneel to her.

Perlocutionary : The Ravenna’s army forces The Huntsman to kneel to queen Ravenna by kicking his knees.

The utterance “To his knees!” is in the form of phrase. It was an adverbial phrase. This utterance consists of three words. The word “to” is an adjective, the word “his” is a pronoun, and the word “knees” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Ravenna and it is purposed to her army. This utterance means that Ravenna orders her army to force The Huntsman to kneel to her. As the response’s act for this utterance, the army force The Huntsman to kneel to Ravenna.

Utterance 11

Minute 00:38:17

The Huntsman : She can't have gone far.

All right, do exactly as I do!

It's a bad idea!

Stay here!

- a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman, Finn, and Finn's army come to the dark forest to find Snow White. It was dangerous forest. The Huntsman asks Finn and the army to follow him and do everything that he said for their safety. He leads Finn and the army to explore the dark forest for finding Snow White.

- b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

- c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Do exactly as I do!"

Illocutionary : The Huntsman asks Finn and the army to follow and do everything that he said.

Perlocutionary : Finn and the army follow The Huntsman.

The utterance "Do exactly as I do!" is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This utterance consists of five words. The word "do" is a verb, the word "exactly" is an adverb, the word "as" is an adjective, and the word "I" is a pronoun.

This utterance is spoken by The Huntsman and it is purposed to Finn and the army. This utterance means that The Huntsman orders Finn and the army to follow what he says. Finn and the army have to follow all of the instruction from

The Huntsman. As the response's act from this utterance, Finn and the army obey and do every instructions from The Huntsman.

Utterance 12

Minute 00:40:11

Finn : Quick work.

The Huntsman : Hey.

Finn : Well done, huntsman.

Hand her over!

The Huntsman : What do you intend to do with her?

Finn : Why do you care?

The Huntsman : You want her... Hey.

Give me what I was promised.

a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman, Finn, and the army were looking for Snow White around the dark forest. Finally The Huntsman found Snow White hiding inside of the tree's root. Snow White looks afraid of The Huntsman. The Huntsman forces Snow White to come out from the place she hides. Finn asks The Huntsman to give Snow White to him.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Hand her over!”

Illocutionary : Finn asks The Huntsman to give Snow White to him.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman will give Snow White to Finn or Queen Ravenna only if his wife is returned to alive by Queen Ravenna.

The utterance “Hand her over!” is in the form of clause. This clause consists of three words. The word “hand” in this clause is stand as verb, the word “her” is a pronoun, and the word “over” is an adjective.

This utterance is spoken by Finn and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Finn asks The Huntsman to bring Snow White to him. As the response’s act of this utterance, The Huntsman denied the Finn’s request. He will give Snow White to him only if Queen ravenna returned his wife to the world. Return his wife to be alive again.

Utterance 13

Minute 00:43:11

Snow White : I need to get to the Duke's castle. There's an army there.

The Huntsman : Oh, the Duke's army? Bunch of farmers and milkmaids with pitchforks. I know sheep that have more fight in them.

Snow White : I am valuable. That's why you're here, isn't it?

If you return without me, you're dead. If you leave me, I am dead.

The Huntsman : Just for argument's sake, how much reward?

Snow White : However much is enough!

The Huntsman : At least thirty gold pieces...

a. Description of the context.

The Huntsman fights against the army and Finn. He takes Snow White to escape from Finn and the army. After The Huntsman and Snow White got escaped from Finn and the army, they make a deal. Snow White asks The Huntsman to guard her on the way to the Duke Hammond's castle. He tries to deny what Snow White's wants. But Snow White never stops to asking The Huntsman. She speaks and persuades with so many things and some deals to The Huntsman to make him agree to guard her.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "If you return without me, you're dead."

Illocutionary : Snow White asks The Huntsman to bring her. She tries to warn The Huntsman about the risk if The Huntsman not takes her.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman follows what Snow White wants by some deals.

The utterance "If you return without me, you're dead" Is in the form of sentence. This sentence is consists of two clauses. The clause "If you return without me" is the dependent clause, and the clause "you're dead" is the main

clause. This sentence consists of eight words. The word “if” is a conjunction, the word “you” is a pronoun, the word “return” is verb, the word “without” is preposition, the word “me” is a pronoun, the word “are” is a verb, and the word “dead” is an adjective.

This utterance is spoken by Snow White and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Snow White tries to warn The Huntsman about what will be happened if he leaves Snow White and if he was not. Snow White requests and tries to persuade The Huntsman to help her and take her to Duke Hammond with some deals. As the response’s act for this utterance, The Huntsman makes deal with Snow White and agrees to take Snow White to the Duke Hammond castle.

Utterance 14

Minute 00:43:40.

The Huntsman : Who are you?

Snow White : Maybe you should have asked the Queen that.

The Huntsman : I don't trust you.

Snow White : I have given you my word!

The Huntsman : I still don't trust you! But you have a deal.

a. Description of the context.

In the dark forest, Snow White and The Huntsman make a deal. Snow White asks The Huntsman to help her. She asks The Huntsman to take her to the

Duke Hammond castle. Snow White offers some deals to The Huntsman. But The Huntsman does not trust if Snow White is able to fill her promise. Snow White tries to make The Huntsman belief to her by promising The Huntsman.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “I have given you my word!”

Illocutionary : Snow white asks The Huntsman to believe her by promising The Huntsman.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman agrees to make a deal with Snow White.

The utterance “I have given you my word!” is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of six words. The word “I”, “you”, and “my” is a pronoun, the word “have” is an adverb, the word “given” is a verb, and the word “word” is an noun.

This utterance is spoken by Snow White, and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Snow white asks The Huntsman to believe her. Snow White promised him, so The Huntsman has to believe her. As the response’s act of this utterance, The Huntsman believes to her and he agrees to make a deal.

Utterance 15

Minute 00:56:01

Lilly : Maybe it needs a skirt, or a dress or something?

Snow White : That's nice. How about a face?

The Huntsman : Your mother wants to see you!

a. Description of the context.

Snow White and Lily are playing dolls on the side of the river. The Huntsman sees Snow White and wants to meet and speaks with her. He asks Lily to go for meeting Lily's mother in order to leave him and Snow White just on two. Then The Huntsman and Snow White talk each others.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Your mother wants to meet you."

Illocutionary : The Huntsman asks Lily to leave him and Snow White then meets her mother.

Perlocutionary : Lily leaves The Huntsman and Snow White to meet her mother.

The utterance "Your mother wants to meet you" is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of six words. The word "your" is an adjective, the word "mother" is a noun, the word "wants" is an adverb, the word "to" is an infinitive, and the word "you" is a pronoun.

This utterance is spoken by The Huntsman and it is purposed to Lily. This utterance means that The Huntsman asks Lily to meet her mother. Actually Lily's mother does not want to meet Lily. But The Huntsman lied to Lily in order to

make Lily leave him with Snow White. As the response's act of this utterance, Lily leaves Snow White with The Huntsman in the side of river.

Utterance 16

Minute 01:01:57

Ravenna's mother : Avenge us!

a. Description of the context.

When Ravenna was child, the village that she lived has attacked by army from unknown kingdom. Almost all of the villagers are killed on that's fight. The army also killed Ravenna's mother. Before Ravenna's mother has killed, she spells Ravenna by using the fairest blood to give Ravenna a power. Ravenna's mother asks Ravenna to avenge the people who attack her village by her power.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The Meaning.

Locutionary : "Avenge us!"

Illocutionary : Ravenna's mother asks Ravenna to avenge to the people who attacked her village and to the people who killed her.

Perlocutionary : Ravenna becomes evil and kills all of the Kings that she met.

The utterance "Avenge us!" is in the form of clause. This clause consists of two words. The word "avenge" is a verb, and the word "us" is a pronoun. This utterance is spoken by Ravenna's mother and it is purposed to Ravenna. This utterance means that Ravenna's mother asks Ravenna to avenge for her. As the

response's act for this utterance, Ravenna just listens carefully and memorizes what her mother has said to her.

Utterance 17

Minute 01:02:59

Snow White : You left us. We should never have been there.

The Huntsman : Hey, look at me. I will take you to Duke Hammond's, okay?

All right? You have my word!

a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman leaves Snow White in the woman's village. The Huntsman asks Anna to keep Snow White in save, and then he left Snow White. It was no longer since he left the village, the village has burned by Finn and his army. The Huntsman comes back to save Snow White. They escape to the forest. In the forest The Huntsman tells Snow White that he will take her to the Duke Hammond. Snow White does not trust him because he left her before.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "You have my word!"

Illocutionary : The Huntsman tries to make Snow White trust to him that he will take her to the Duke Hammond castle.

Perlocutionary : There is no answer from Snow White.

The utterance “You have my word!” is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of four words. The word “you” and “my” is pronoun, the word “have” is an adverb, and the word “word” is noun.

This utterance is spoken by The Huntsman and it is purposed to Snow White. This utterance means that The Huntsman asks Snow White to believe him. He asks Snow White to trust what he said. He promised Snow White to take her to the Duke Hammond castle. As the response’s act for this utterance, Snow White just silent and only look at The Huntsman’s eyes.

Utterance 18

Minute 01:03:43

Coll : We should kill them both.

Duir : He's caused us nothing but trouble.

Coll : Skewer him and leave her to rot! I don't like killing girls.

Duir : I do.

Coll : Good.

a. The description of the context.

After escape from Finn in the Female’s village to the forest, Snow White and The Huntsman take for rest awhile. Suddenly they attacked by the dwarfs. There were seven dwarfs that force them. The dwarfs are very hate to The Huntsman. They have met before. The Huntsman has fooling the dwarfs before. The dwarfs are very happy to caught The Huntsman. They want to kill The Huntsman.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Skewer him and leave her to root!”

Illocutionary : Coll suggests the other dwarfs to kill The Huntsman and let Snow White dead by the time.

Perlocutionary : Duir will do what the Coll’s suggest to them.

The utterance “Skewer him and leave her to root!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of seven words. The word “skewer” and “leave” are verb, the word “him” and “her” are pronoun, the word “and” is a conjunction, the word “to” is adjective”, and the word “root” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Coll and it is purposed to the other dwarfs. This utterance means that Coll give suggestion to the other dwarfs for what they have to do with Snow White and The Huntsman. Coll suggests the other dwarfs to kill The Huntsman and let Snow White hanging on the tree and let she dead by the time. As the response’s act for this utterance, Duir will do the suggestion from Coll.

Utterance 19

Minute 01:04:08

The Huntsman : Cut us down, Beith. I have gold I can pay you. It's not here, it's hidden back in the woods.

Percy : Shut your ugly mug! Huntsman! If you had any pennies, you would have pissed it away on mead by now.

The Huntsman : Cut us down, then I will show you!

a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman and Snow White are caught and hanged on the tree by the dwarfs. The Huntsman tries to negotiate with the dwarfs. He will give the dwarfs so many gold if they release him and Snow White. The Huntsman lies to the dwarfs, and the dwarfs realize about it. The dwarfs become more and more angry to the Huntsman because he was too much speaks and lies.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Shut your ugly mug!”

Illocutionary : Percy orders The Huntsman to shut his mouth up and not speaks anymore.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman does not stop to speak. He still tries to persuade the dwarfs.

The utterance “Shut your ugly mug!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of four words. The word “shut” is a

verb, the word “your” is a pronoun, the word “ugly” is an adjective, and the word “mug” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Percy and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Percy orders The Huntsman to shut his mouth and keep in silent. He orders The Huntsman to stop speaking so many bullshits. As the response’s act for this utterance, The Huntsman is not silent. He still tries to persuade the dwarfs and makes sure that he was not lied to them.

Utterance 20

Minute 01:04:15

The Huntsman : Cut us down, Beith. I have gold I can pay you. It's not here, it's hidden back in the woods.

Percy : Shut your ugly mug, huntsman! If you had any pennies, you would have pissed it away on mead by now.

The Huntsman : Cut us down, then I will show you!

Percy : Pull the other one, you lying dangler!

a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman and Snow White are still hanging on the tree. They try to negotiate with the dwarfs. The Huntsman tries to persuade the dwarfs by boasting so many things to the dwarfs.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Pull the other one, you lying dangler!”

Illocutionary : Percy asks The Huntsman to stop boasting them.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman always makes sure to the dwarfs that he does not boast.

The utterance “Pull the other one, you lying dangler!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of seven words. The word “pull” is a verb, the word “the” is an article, the word “other” and “one” are noun, the word “you” is a pronoun, the word “lying” is a gerund, and the word “dangler” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Percy and it is purposed to The Huntsman. This utterance means that Percy orders The Huntsman to stop boasting them. Percy orders The Huntsman to continue boasting and makes sure that all of the words that he said would not to be trust by the dwarfs. As the response’s act of this utterance, The Huntsman tries to make sure that he was not lied to the dwarfs.

Utterance 21

Minute 01:05:36

Snow White : They found us. If you don't cut us down, we will all be killed.

Percy : I don't like this, Beith. It smells like trouble.

Snow White : You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!

GORT : Shut up, Princess. Riders!

a. The description of the context.

The Huntsman and Snow White are still hanging on the tree. Snow White tries to negotiate with the dwarfs. Finally, Snow White tells the truth to the dwarfs that she is the King Magnus's daughter. The dwarfs surprised. Then the blind dwarf who knew everything said that what Snow White has told is the truth. Snow White is the next generation from King Magnus. Snow White offers so much gold for the dwarfs if they release her and The Huntsman.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down now!"

Illocutionary : Snow White offers the dwarfs so much gold if they release her and The Huntsman.

Perlocutionary : They trust to Snow White and try to help her to hide from Ravenna's army which is almost close to them.

The utterance "You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!" is in the form of sentence. This sentence stands by two clauses. "You will find your weight in gold" is the main clause and "if you cut us down, now" is the dependent clause. This sentence consists of thiteen words. The word "you", "your", and "us" are pronoun, the word "will" is an adverb, the word "find" and "cut" are verb, the word "weight" and "gold" are noun, the word "in" and "down" are adjective, the word "if" is a conjunction, and the word "now" is an adverb.

This utterance is spoken by Snow White and it is purposed to the dwarfs. This utterance means that Snow White asks the dwarfs to trust her. She asks the dwarfs to release her and The Huntsman and promised the dwarfs with so much gold. As the response's act for this utterance, the dwarfs trust to her and try to help her for hiding from Ravenna's army and Finn.

Utterance 22

Minute 01:05:50

- Duir : Queen's riders. And they're coming this way.
- Beith : We will take her, but not him.
- The Huntsman : What?
- Snow White : No both of us.
- Beith : Cut them both down, Gort. Let's get the hell out of here!

- a. The description of the context.

When Snow White and The Huntsman negotiate with the dwarfs, suddenly Ravenna's army comes to be close. The dwarfs are panic. They release Snow White and The Huntsman and take both of them to leave that place and hiding in the hidden forest.

- b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

- c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Let's get the hell out of here!"

Illocutionary : Beith asks Snow White, The Huntsman, and the others dwarfs to leave that place.

Perlocutionary : All of people go and leave that dangerous place.

The utterance “Let’s get the hell out of here!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of seven words. The word “lets” and “out” are adjective, the word “get” is a verb, the word “the” is an article, the word “hell” is a noun, the word “of” is a preposition, and the word “here” is an adverb.

This utterance is spoken by Beith and it is purposed to all. This utterance means that Beith orders all of the people to leave that dangerous place. It was because Finn and Ravenna’s army come closer to them. As the response’s act from this utterance, they follow the command from Beith and leave that place.

Utterance 23

Minute 01:05:52.

Duir : Queen's riders. And they're coming this way.

Beith : We will take her, but not him.

The Huntsman : What?

Snow White : No both of us.

Beith : Cut them both down, Gort. Let's get the hell out of here!

Move it! Move it!

- a. The description of the context.

Finally the dwarfs release Snow White and The Huntsman. But Ravenna's army almost near to them. Beith asks all of people to leave that place to escape from Ravenna's army. Beith asks them to go quickly.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Move it! Move it!"

Illocutionary : Beith asks all of people to hurry. He asks them to leave that place quickly.

Perlocutionary : They run to the hidden forest fastly.

The utterance "Move it! Move it!" is in the form of clause. This clause consists of four words. The word "move" is a verb and the word "it" is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Beith and it is purposed to all of people. This utterance means that Beith orders all people to be hurry in escaping from Finn and Ravenna's army. Beith asks all of people to escape quickly. As the response's act from this utterance, all of people run fastly to the hidden forest.

Utterance 24

Minute 01:09:52

Muir : That seat's not taken, if that's what you were about to ask.

Snow White : I want to thank you.

Muir : It's only a log. There's no need to thank me.

Snow White : No, for before. For defending me.

a. Description of the context.

They escape from Ravenna's army to the hidden forest, the place for so many fairies to live. They set up a camp for take a rest. Snow White takes the place near to the Muir. Muir is the blind dwarf that defending Snow White when she tells that she is King Magnus's daughter to the others dwarfs. Snow White wants to thank to Muir for defending her before.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "It's only a log."

Illocutionary : Muir asks to Snow White not to thank to him because what he had done is not a big matter.

Perlocutionary : Snow White smiles to Muir.

The utterance "It's only a log" is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of five words. The word "it" is a pronoun, the word "is" is a tobe, the word "only" is an adverb, the word "a" is an article, and the word "log" is a verb.

This utterance is spoken by Muir and it is purposed to Snow White. This utterance means that Muir requests Snow White not to thank to him. What Muir has done to Snow White is only a little thing. As the response's act from this utterance, Snow White looks at Muir's face and smiles to him.

Utterance 25

Minute 01:11:08

Muir : Son, play a happy song!

Duir : Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?

Amassing treasure why scrape and save?

Percy : Why look so canny at every penny?

You will take no money within the grave.

a. Description of the context.

Snow White, The Huntsman, and the dwarfs are resting in the forest.

Muir asks the other dwarfs to sing. Duir sings for some couplets of song for the others.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?”

Illocutionary : Duir asks the listener to enjoy their leisure for having pleasure rather than gathering money.

Perlocutionary : No act from anybody.

The utterance “Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?” is in the form of sentence. It was an interrogative sentence. This sentence consists of seven words. The word “why” is an adverb, the word “spend” is a verb, the word “your” is a pronoun, the word “leisure” and “pleasure” are noun, the word “bereft” is an adjective, and the word “of” is a preposition.

This utterance is spoken by Duir when he sings with the other dwarfs. This utterance means that Duir asks the listener to enjoy their leisure time. They must have pleasure rather than gathering money in their leisure time. It was a song, so there is no response act for this utterance.

Utterance 26

Minute 01:11:15

Muir : Son, play a happy song!

Duir : Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?

Amassing treasure why scrape and save?

Percy : Why look so canny at every penny?

You will take no money within the grave.

a. Description of the context.

The dwarfs are still singing. Percy sings some couplets for the listener.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Why look so canny at every penny?”

Illocutionary : Percy asks the listener to not to be a stingy person.

Perlocutionary : No act from anybody.

The utterance “Why look so canny at every penny?” is in the form of sentence. It was an interrogative sentence. This sentence consists of seven words.

The word “why” is an adverb, the word “look”, “so”, “canny”, and “every” are adjective, the word “at” is a preposition, and the word “penny” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Percy when he sings with other dwarfs. This utterance means that Percy asks the listener not to be a stingy person. He asks the listener not to be a person which always makes consideration to all the things. Because of only a song, it was no response’s act for this utterance.

Utterance 27

Minute 01:11:27

Gus : I know I am a bit gicky, but would you care for a dance?

Snow White : I'd be honored, Gus.

a. Description of the context.

Some dwarfs are still singing. The listener is enjoying the music and the song.

Gus comes close to Snow White. He asks Snow White to dance with him.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Would you care for a dance?”

Illocutionary : Gus asks Snow White to dance with him.

Perlocutionary : Snow White agrees to dance with Gus.

The utterance “Would you care for a dance?” is in the form of sentence. It was an interrogative sentence. this sentence consists of six words. The word “would” is an adverb, the word “you” is a pronoun, the word “care” is an

adjective, the word “for” is a preposition, the word “a” is an article, and the word “dance” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Gus and it is purposed to Snow White. This utterance means that Gus asks Snow White to dance with him. As the response’s act for this utterance, Snow White receive Gus’s request.

Utterance 28

Minute 01:12:28

Gort : I feel peculiar. Queer almost.

Quert : What? Since when?

Gort : I am tingling all over, but I feel lovely. I feel lovely. How's your gout?

Quert : Gout? It's a bit better.

Coll : And my cough.

Gort : You know, this is her doing.

Quert : How much have you had to drink?

Gort : No, it was the mushrooms. Send a log downstream!

a. Description of the context.

The dwarfs are still singing. There were some dwarfs which hate to Snow White. They are gossiping Snow White. Gort is one of the dwarfs who hating Snow White. But, he feels his illness is recovered since he meets Snow White. The dwarfs that hate Snow White realize that their illness going to be better since they meet Snow White. Then Gort asks his friend who hate Snow White to enjoy the song and have a pleasure with Snow White.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Send a log downstream!”

Illocutionary : Gort asks his friend to having pleasure with Snow White.

Perlocutionary : Gort’s friends smile scornfully to Gort.

The utterance “Send a log downstream!” is in the form of sentence. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of four words. The word “send” is in the form of verb, the word “a” is an article, the word “log” is a noun, and the word “downstream” is an adjective.

This utterance is spoken by Gort and it is purposed to his friends who hate Snow White. This utterance means that Gort asks his friends to enjoy their pleasure time. He asks his friend to enjoy their time with Snow White. As the response’s act from this utterance, Gort’s friends who hate Snow White just smile scornfully to him.

Utterance 29

Minute 01:16:26

Gus : Father? What was that? Father?

Muir : I know, son, I know. It's him.

Beith : No, no, no huntsman! No one's ever seen this before.

Gus : The white hart bows before the Princess, Father.

Muir : He's blessing her.

The Huntsman: What are you talking about?

Muir : You have eyes, huntsman, but you do not see. You, who have been with her the longest. She is life itself. She will heal the land. She is the one.

a. Description of the context.

Snow White wakes up in the morning. She walks through the forest. The dwarfs and The Huntsman follow her. Snow White walks into the deep forest. She meets the sacred animal which never appears before. She met white hart in the middle of the forest's pool. The Huntsman tries to call Snow White and take her, but Beith forbid him. It was the moment which never comes before.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "No Huntsman!"

Illocutionary : Beith forbids The Huntsman not to disturb Snow White who is being blessed by the white hart.

Perlocutionary : The Huntsman stops his intention.

The utterance "No Huntsman!" is in the form of phrase. It was adjective phrase. This phrase consists of two words. The word "no" is an adjective, and the word "Huntsman" is a personal pronoun.

This utterance is spoken by Beith and it is purposed to The Huntsman.

This utterance means that Beith forbids The Huntsman which wants to call Snow

White. They were in the condition which never happened before. So Beith forbids The Huntsman which will break that moment. As the response's answer from this utterance, The Huntsman abandons his willing. He keeps in silent.

Utterance 30

Minute 01:17:50.

The Huntsman : Ambush! Aim low. Aim low!

Beith : Coll, Duir, take him. Gus, go with her!

a. The description of the context.

In the deep of the hidden forest, Snow White was being blessed by white hart. Suddenly an arrow embeds to the hart body. It was attack from Ravenna's army. The hart was disappeared and change itself to be so many butterflies. The Huntsman tries to reach Snow White and save her.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of phrase.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "Aim low!"

Illocutionary : The Huntsman asks the dwarfs to be wary to the emergence of the enemy.

Perlocutionary : Beith orders the other dwarfs to move on and guard Snow White.

The utterance “Aim low!” is in the form of phrase. This is a noun phrase. This phrase consists of two words. The word “aim” is a noun, and the word “low” is an adjective.

This utterance is spoken by The Huntsman and it is purposed to all of people. This utterance means that The Huntsman warns all of the people about the emergence of the enemy. He asks all people to be wary to the emergence of the enemy. As the response’s act from this utterance, Beith orders the other dwarfs to move from that place and guard Snow White from the enemy’s attack.

Utterance 31

Minute 01:18:08

The Huntsman : Ambush! Aim low. Aim low!

Beith : Coll, Duir, take him. Gus, go with her!

a. Description of the context.

In the deep of hidden forest, Ravenna’s army emerges and attacks the white hart with an arrow. The forest condition becomes panic. The Huntsman tries to save Snow White. He asks the dwarfs to be wary to the emergence of Ravenna’s army. Beith as a leader of the dwarfs divides some tasks for the other dwarfs. Some dwarfs have to move on and fight against the enemy and a dwarf has to keep Snow White.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of clause.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Gus, go with her!”

Illocutionary : Beith asks Gus to save and guards Snow White.

Perlocutionary : Gus follows Snow White and tries to save her.

The utterance “Gus, go with her!” is in the form of clause. this clause consists of four words. The word “Gus” is a personal pronoun, the word “go” is a verb, the word ”with” is a preposition, and the word “her” is a pronoun.

This utterance is spoken by Beith and it is purposed to Gus. This utterance means that Beith orders Gus to go and save Snow White. He asks Gus to guard Snow White in the way of escaping from Finn and Ravenna’s army. As the response’s act of this utterance, Gus goes to follow Snow White and try to guard her from the enemy’s attack until he died.

Utterance 32

Minute 01:40:18

William : She died for us. For our cause. We cannot just hide behind these walls and watch this land die with her!

Duke Hammond : Your grief clouds your judgment, my son.

William : My grief makes me see clearer, Father.

Duke Hammond : My duty is to protect that people who come to me for help. I will defend them to the last drop of my blood, but I will not abandon these walls.

a. Description of the context.

Snow White has death by eating the poisoned apple from Ravenna. She is taken to the Duke Hammond castle by William, The Huntsman and the dwarfs. In the castle, William speaks to his father Duke Hammond. He asks her father to fight against Ravenna. He wants to avenge for Snow White and to save the land from the evil of Queen Ravenna.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “We cannot just hide behind these walls and watch this land die with her.”

Illocutionary : William asks his father Duke Hammond to fight against Ravenna.

Perlocutionary : Duke Hammond refuses what William’s wants.

The utterance “We can not just hide behind these walls and watch this land die with her.” is in the form of sentence. This sentence stands by two clause. They are “We cannot just hide behind these walls” as the main clause and “Watch this land die with her” as the dependent clause. This sentence consists of fourteen words. The word “we” is a pronoun, the word “can” is an adverb, the word “not” is an adjective, the word “just” is an adverb, the word “hide” is a verb, the word “behind” is an adverb, the word “these” is pronoun, the word “walls” is a noun, the word “and” is conjunction, the word “watch” is a verb, the word “this” is

pronoun, the word “land” is noun, the word “die” is an adjective, the word “with” is a preposition and the word “her” is a pronoun.

This utterance is spoken by William and it is purposed to his father Duke Hammond. This utterance means that William asks his father to attack Ravenna. He asks his father to avenge to Ravenna for Snow White because of Snow White died for them. He does not want make Snow White’s sacrifice becomes useless. As the response’s act from this utterance, Duke Hammond refuses his son’s willing. He just want to protect the people who find guard from him, not for avenge to Ravenna.

Utterance 33

Minute 01:41:42

Muir : The spell is lifted.

Duke Hammond : Death has favored you.

Snow White : Death favors no man. We must ride like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father.

Duke Hammond : You must rest.

Snow White : We have rested long enough.

a. Description of the context.

The spell from Ravenna to Snow White has lifted by the kiss from The Huntsman. She wakes up from the death. She asks the Duke Hammond’s army

and civil to fight against Ravenna. She also asks Duke Hammond to fight against Ravenna.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “We must ride like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father”

Illocutionary : Snow White asks Duke Hammond to fight against Ravenna under her father’s name.

Perlocutionary : Duke Hammond suggests Snow White to take a rest.

The utterance “We must ride like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father.” is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of fourteen words. The word “we” is a pronoun, the word “must” is an adverb, the word “ride” is a verb, the word “like” is an adjective, the word “thundering” is a gerund, the word “waves” is an adverb, the word “under” is also adverb, the word “the” is an article, the word “tattered” is a noun, the word “battle” is an adverb, the word “flag” is a noun, the word “of” is a preposition, the word “my” is a pronoun, and the word “father” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Snow White and it is purposed to Duke Hammond. This utterance means that Snow White asks Duke Hammond to fight againsts Ravenna. She asks Duke to fight under her father’s name. She asks Duke to fight for her father. As the response’s act for this utterance, Duke Hammond

suggests Snow White to take a rest. It is because she has already woken up. She needs to rest, not to fight.

Utterance 34

Minute 01:46:22

Snow White : We must ride now. The portcullis will be open.

The Huntsman : So, you're back from the dead and instigating the masses. You look very fetching in mail.

Duke Hammond : We ride!

a. Description of the context.

Finally, Snow White and Duke's army come to Magnus castle to fight against Ravenna. They were in front of the castle waiting for the open gate. But Snow White asks the army to go now because the dwarfs are in the castle. The dwarfs have slither to the castle by the canal to open the gate.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "We must ride now."

Illocutionary : Snow White asks the army to go to the castle now.

Perlocutionary : They go to the castle at that time.

The utterance "We must ride now." is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of four words. The word "we" is a pronoun, the word "must" is an adverb, the word "ride" is a verb, and the word "now" is an adverb.

This utterance is spoken by Snow White and it is purposed to all of the Duke's army. This utterance means that Snow White asks all of the army to come into the castle for the time being. In castle, there were the dwarfs which will open the castle's gate. As the response's act for this utterance, all of the army go inside the castle quickly and bravely.

Utterance 35

Minute 01:46:50

Duir : All right. We move as one!

Coll : After you.

Duir : Hey, go, go, go.

a. The description of the context.

Snow White, The Huntsman, the dwarfs, and Duke's army is going to fight against Ravenna. They come to Ravenna's castle. The dwarfs slither to the castle through the sanitation canal. They move soundly to the gate to open it. Duir and Coll have a little enmity when coming out from the canal. Coll wants to go first, and also Duir wants to go first. They always work as a team and work in pair.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : "We move as one."

Illocutionary : Duir asks Coll to go together.

Perlocutionary : Coll moves himself together with Duir.

The utterance “We move as one.” is in the form of sentence. This sentence consists of four words. The word “we” is a pronoun, the word “move” is a verb, the word “as” is an adverb, and the word “one” is an adjective.

This utterance is spoken by Duir and it is purposed to Coll. This utterance means that Duir orders Coll to move together. As the response’s act from this utterance, Coll moves together with Duir. But the hole is not enough wide for them to move together, so Coll let Duir goes first.

Utterance 36

Minute 01:50:59

William : Charge!

Snow White : Ya.

Duke’s Army : Form. Form.

The Huntsman : William.

a. The description of the context.

The dwarfs have opened the gate of Ravenna’s castle. William orders all of the army to come inside the castle and fight against the Ravenna’s army.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of word.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Charge!”

Illocutionary : William orders all of the army to come into the castle and attacks the Ravenna's army.

Perlocutionary : All of the army comes inside the castle.

The utterance "Charge!" is in the form of word. It was a verb. This utterance is spoken by William and it is purposed to all of Duke's army. This utterance means that William orders the Duke's army to go inside of the castle and fight against Ravenna's army. As the response's act from this utterance, all of the army comes inside to the castle and fight against Ravenna's army.

Utterance 37

Minute 01:55:27

Ravenna : Come and avenge your father who was too weak to raise his sword!

Snow White : Ah!

Ravenna : Go on!

a. Description of the context.

Snow White and the Duke's army had come inside the castle. And Snow White was success to come to Ravenna's room. Snow White and Ravenna have a sharp debate before they fight. Ravenna asks Snow White to try killing her. Ravenna makes Snow White angry by her words. And they fight each others.

b. The linguistic form.

This utterance is in the form of sentence.

c. The meaning.

Locutionary : “Come and avenge your father who was too weak to raise his sword!”

Illocutionary : Ravenna asks Snow White to try killing her.

Perlocutionary : Snow White attacks Ravenna by her sword.

The utterance “Come and avenge your father who was too weak to raise his sword!” is in the word. It was an imperative sentence. This sentence consists of thirteen words. The words “come”, “avenge”, and “raise” are verb, the word “and” is a conjunction, the word “your” is a pronoun, the word “father” is a noun, the word “who” is conjunction, the word “was” is an adverb, the word “too” is an adverb, the word “weak” is an adjective, the word “to” is an adjective, the word “his” is a pronoun, and the word “sword” is a noun.

This utterance is spoken by Ravenna and it is purposed to Snow White. This utterance means that Ravenna asks Snow White to try to attack her. She asks Snow White to kill her. As the response’s act for this utterance, Snow White tries to attack Ravenna by stabbing Ravenna using her sword. But she can not make any wound to Ravenna.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the description of indirect directive utterances that performed by the actors and the actresses of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie. How the actors and the actresses performed the indirect directive utterances will be described by finding the kinds of directive utterance that performed by the actors and the actresses of the movie. The data will be described below by named them as Utterance 1 until Utterance 37.

Utterance 1

Minute 00:02:47.

Snow White : We found it in the woods. It's injured, Mother.

Queen : It must have broken its wing. Don't worry, it will heal in time.

Snow White : I will look after it.

Queen : You possess a rare beauty, my love. In here. Never lose it!

The utterance “*Never lose it*” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context, the speaker is Snow White’s mother and the addressee is Snow White.

Snow White has a beautiful behavior and also has a good attitude. She has a rare inner beauty. In case of that, her mother requests her to always keep her inner beauty.

Utterance 2

Minute 00:03:05.

Snow White : Be careful you don't fall.

William : I am just getting you an apple. Here you go!

Snow White : Thank you. William!

The utterance “*Here you go!*” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants addressee doing something. In this conversation William is the speaker, and Snow White is an addressee.

William and Snow White are playing on the yard. They climb the apple’s tree. William tries to pick up an apple for Snow White. Then he requests Snow White to take the apple from his hand.

Utterance 3

Minute 00:04:00.

Narrator : The next winter was the harshest in memory and Snow White's mother passed away. The King was inconsolable. Taking advantage of his grief, a dark and mysterious army appeared and lured him into battle.

Duke Hammond : What devil spawned this army?

King Magnus : Send them back to hell!

The utterance “*Send them back to hell!*” is in the form of directive – command. It categorized as directive – command because the speaker has a degree to control the addressee. In this context, the speaker is King Magnus, and the addressee is his army.

A dark army have appeared and want to attack King Magnus’s Kingdom. Before the dark army arrive into his castle, King Magnus fights those army in the forests. King Magnus and his army are fighting with the dark army. He commands his army to kill all of the army.

Utterance 4

Minute 00:04:02.

Narrator : The next winter was the harshest in memory and Snow White's mother passed away. The King was inconsolable. Taking advantage of his grief, a dark and mysterious army appeared and lured him into battle.

Duke Hammond : What devil spawned this army?

King Magnus : Send them back to hell! No prisoners!

The utterance “*No prisoners!*” is in the form of directive – command. King Magnus commands his army to kill all of the enemies and do not let the rest. It categorized as directive – command because the speaker has a degree to control the addressee. In this context, the speaker is King Magnus, and the addressee is his army.

King Magnus and his army are in fight against the dark army. King Magnus commands his army to kill all of the dark army. He orders his army to let nobody alive.

Utterance 5

Minute 00:05:25.

Duke Hammond : Sire. A prisoner.

King Magnus : Fear not! You will come to no harm from me or my men.
What is your name, my lady?

Ravenna : Ravenna, sire.

The analysis of the utterance; this utterance is in the form of directive – request. It is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee to do something. In this context the speaker is King Magnus and the addressee is Ravenna.

After defeating the dark army, King Magnus found a captive. It was a beautiful girl. Her name is Ravenna. King Magnus requests Ravenna to not afraid of him. He asks Ravenna some questions.

Utterance 6

Minute 00:11:31.

Ravenna : Out! Out!

The utterance “*Out!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Ravenna, and the addressee is her army.

Ravenna has become a queen and replaces the position of King Magnus on his kingdom. She orders her army to take the magical mirror into her room. After the army takes the magical mirror into the room, Ravenna commands her army to go out of her room.

Utterance 7

Minute 00:13:14.

Ravenna's Soldier : The remnants, my queen. What do we do with them?

Ravenna : To the sword!

The utterance "*To the sword!*" is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has a degree to control the addressee. In this context the speaker is Ravenna, and the addressee is her army.

Ravenna's army has defeat King Magnus's army in the castle and kill the civil on that Kingdom. But some of the other army found some children and women as the rest of the massacre of Ravenna's army. Queen Ravenna commands her army to kill the rest of the civil in the castle.

Utterance 8

Minute 00:35:41.

Finn : The Queen demands your presence.

The Huntsman : Can't you see I am having a bath?

The utterance "*The Queen demands your presence.*" is the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as the directive – command because the

speaker has an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Finn and the addressee is The Huntsman.

Snow White has escaped from Ravenna into the dark forest. Ravenna has no power in the dark forest so she orders Finn to find someone who knows about the dark forest. The Huntsman knows about the dark forest and he is the civil of Ravenna's Kingdom. He has to follow all of the Queen's want. Finn as the messenger of Ravenna commands The Huntsman to meet Queen Ravenna.

Utterance 9

Minute 00:36:55.

Ravenna : One of my prisoners has escaped there.

The Huntsman : Then he's dead.

Ravenna : She.

The Huntsman : She is certainly dead.

Ravenna : Find her. Bring her to me!

The Huntsman : No, I have been to that forest. I am not going back.

Ravenna : You will be rewarded handsomely.

The Huntsman : What good is gold to me if I am lying dead with the crows picking at my eyes? Why is she of such value?

Ravenna : That is none of your concern.

The Huntsman : I will determine what concerns me, thank you.

Ravenna : You will do this for me, huntsman.

The Huntsman : And if I refuse?

Do me the favor! I beg of you.

The utterance Do me the favor! is in the form of directive – request. this utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is The Huntsman and the addressee is Ravenna.

The Huntsman meets Ravenna. Ravenna tries to persuade The Huntsman to help her for finding Snow White in the dark forest with some deals. The Huntsman denied the Ravenna’s offers. But Ravenna forces The Huntsman by ordering her army to pointing the sharp lance to The Huntsman. The Huntsman requests Queen Ravenna to let him alive.

Utterance 10

Minute 00:36:57

Ravenna : One of my prisoners has escaped there.

The Huntsman : Then he's dead.

Ravenna : She.

The Huntsman : She is certainly dead.

Ravenna : Find her. Bring her to me!

The Huntsman : No, I have been to that forest. I am not going back.

Ravenna : You will be rewarded handsomely.

The Huntsman : What good is gold to me if I am lying dead with the crows picking at my eyes? Why is she of such value?

Ravenna : That is none of your concern.

The Huntsman : I will determine what concerns me, thank you.

Ravenna : You will do this for me, huntsman.

The Huntsman : And if I refuse?

Do me the favor! I beg of you.

Ravenna : To his knees!

The utterance “*To his knees!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive command because the speaker has a degree to commands the addressee. In this context the speaker is Ravenna and the addressee is her army.

Ravenna tries to persuade The Huntsman in order to make him agree to help her explore the dark forest to find Snow White. The Huntsman always denied the offers from Ravenna. Finally Ravenna forces The Huntsman by ordering her army to point the sharp lance to The Huntsman. The Huntsman begs for Ravenna to let him alive. Then Ravenna commands her army to make The Huntsman kneel to her.

Utterance 11

Minute 00:38:17

The Huntsman : She can't have gone far.

All right, do exactly as I do!

It's a bad idea!

Stay here!

The utterance “*Do exactly as I do!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests

the addressee to do something for the better. In this context the speaker is The Huntsman, and the addressee is Finn and Ravenna's army.

The Huntsman makes a deal with Ravenna. He agrees to help Ravenna exploring the dark forest to find Snow White. He goes exploring the dark forest with Finn and Ravenna's army. The Huntsman suggests Finn and his army to follow and to do every instruction from The Huntsman for their safety.

Utterance 12

Minute 00:40:11

Finn : Quick work.

The Huntsman : Hey.

Finn : Well done, huntsman.

Hand her over!

The Huntsman : What do you intend to do with her?

Finn : Why do you care?

The Huntsman : You want her... Hey.

Give me what I was promised.

The utterance "Hand her over!" is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Finn and the addressee is The Huntsman. The Huntsman works for Finn under the command of Ravenna.

The Huntsman, Finn, and Ravenna's army explored the dark forest. They find Snow White until the deep forest. Finally The Huntsman found Snow White hides

under the root of the tree. Knowing about that, Finn commands The Huntsman to give Snow White to him.

Utterance 13

Minute 00:43:11

Snow White : I need to get to the Duke's castle. There's an army there.

The Huntsman : Oh, the Duke's army? Bunch of farmers and milkmaids with pitchforks. I know sheep that have more fight in them.

Snow White : I am valuable. That's why you're here, isn't it?
If you return without me, you're dead. If you leave me, I am dead.

The Huntsman : Just for argument's sake, how much reward?

Snow White : However much is enough!

The Huntsman : At least thirty gold pieces...

The utterance “*If you return without me, you're dead*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker gives her opinion to the addressee and then she gives a suggestion to the addressee. In this context the speaker is Snow White and the addressee is The Huntsman.

The Huntsman and Snow White escaped from Finn and the army. Snow White needs the help from The Huntsman to take her to the Duke Hammond castle. Snow White tries to persuade The Huntsman with so many deals to make him agrees to help her. She argued that The Huntsman will be dead if she return to Ravenna’s

kingdom without her. She suggests The Huntsman to take her to the Duke Hammond castle.

Utterance 14

Minute 00:43:40.

The Huntsman : Who are you?

Snow White : Maybe you should have asked the Queen that.

The Huntsman : I don't trust you.

Snow White : I have given you my word!

The Huntsman : I still don't trust you! But you have a deal.

The utterance “*I have given you my word!*” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is Snow White and the addressee is The Huntsman.

Snow White offers so much gold for The Huntsman if he agrees to take her, but The Huntsman does not trust to Snow White. The Huntsman thinks that Snow White is not able to fill her promise. Snow White tries to persuade The Huntsman. He requests The Huntsman to trust her.

Utterance 15

Minute 00:56:01

Lilly : Maybe it needs a skirt, or a dress or something?

Snow White : That's nice. How about a face?

The Huntsman : Your mother wants to see you!

The utterance “*Your mother wants to see you!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has a degree to control the addressee. In this context the speaker is The Huntsman and the addressee is Lily. The Huntsman is far older than Lily.

The Huntsman knows the truth about Snow White’s identity. He wants talk to Snow White. He sees Snow White and Lily are playing on the side of the river. The Huntsman commands Lily leave him and Snow White and meets her mother.

Utterance 16

Minute 01:01:57

Ravenna’s mother : Avenge us!

The utterance “Avenge us!” is in the form of directive – request. this utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is Ravenna’s mother and the addressee is Ravenna.

When Ravenna was young, her village is massacred by the army from unknown kingdom. All of the civil in the village consists of her mother are killed on that moment. Before Ravenna’s mother killed by the army she requests Ravenna to avenge for her.

Utterance 17

Minute 01:02:59

Snow White : You left us. We should never have been there.

The Huntsman : Hey, look at me. I will take you to Duke Hammond's, okay?

All right? You have my word!

The utterance “*You have my word!*” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. in this context the speaker is The Huntsman and the addressee is Snow White.

The Huntsman leaves Snow White in the women village. Suddenly that village is burned by Finn and the army. The Huntsman returns to the village to save Snow White. They escape to the forests. The Huntsman promises Snow White to take her into the Duke Hammond castle and would not leave her again. But Snow White does not trust him. The Huntsman requests Snow White to trust to him.

Utterance 18

Minute 01:03:43

Coll : We should kill them both.

Duir : He's caused us nothing but trouble.

Coll : Skewer him and leave her to rot! I don't like killing girls.

Duir : I do.

Coll : Good.

The utterance “*Skewer him and leave her to rot!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker gives his opinion and suggests the addressee about something. in this context the speaker is Coll and the addressee is the other dwarfs.

Snow White and The Huntsman had caught by the dwarfs. The dwarfs are very happy for catching The Huntsman. The dwarfs have met with The Huntsman before and they had boasted by The Huntsman. Coll suggests the other dwarfs to kill The Huntsman and let Snow White hanging on the tree and dead by the time.

Utterance 19

Minute 01:04:08

The Huntsman : Cut us down, Beith. I have gold I can pay you. It's not here, it's hidden back in the woods.

Percy : Shut your ugly mug! Huntsman! If you had any pennies, you would have pissed it away on mead by now.

The Huntsman : Cut us down, then I will show you!

The utterance “Shut your ugly mug!” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Percy and the addressee is The Huntsman. The Huntsman is the dwarf’s captive.

The Huntsman tries to persuade the dwarfs by his boasts. He promises so many things if the dwarfs release him and Snow White. But the dwarfs do not trust to him. Percy commands The Huntsman to shut his mouth. Percy orders The Huntsman to stop boasting.

Utterance 20

Minute 01:04:15

The Huntsman : Cut us down, Beith. I have gold I can pay you. It's not here, it's hidden back in the woods.

Percy : Shut your ugly mug, huntsman! If you had any pennies, you would have pissed it away on mead by now.

The Huntsman : Cut us down, then I will show you!

Percy : Pull the other one, you lying dangler!

The utterance “*Pull the other one, you lying dangler!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Percy and the addressee is The Huntsman. The Huntsman is the dwarf’s captive.

The Huntsman is not surrender to persuade the dwarfs to make the dwarfs release him and Snow White. He tries to make the dwarfs trust to him. Percy commands The Huntsman to continue boasting to the dwarfs. Percy also tries to inform The Huntsman that all of the boasts from The Huntsman would not be trusted by the dwarfs.

Utterance 21

Minute 01:05:36

Snow White : They found us. If you don't cut us down, we will all be killed.

Percy : I don't like this, Beith. It smells like trouble.

Snow White : You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!

GORT : Shut up, Princess. Riders!

The utterance “*You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker give some suggestion to the addressee. In this context the speaker is Snow White and the addressee is the dwarfs.

Snow White also tries to persuade the dwarfs. She gives some offers to the dwarfs. She also suggests the dwarfs to release her and The Huntsman so the dwarfs would get so much gold from Snow White.

Utterance 22

Minute 01:05:50

Duir : Queen's riders. And they're coming this way.

Beith : We will take her, but not him.

The Huntsman : What?

Snow White : No both of us.

Beith : Cut them both down, Gort. Let's get the hell out of here!

The utterance “*Let's get the hell out of here!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has a degree to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Beith and the addressee is the other dwarfs, The Huntsman, and Snow White. Beith is the leader of the dwarfs.

Finally Snow White tell the truth that she was King Magnus's daughter. The dwarfs trust to Snow White and The Huntsman. Then they release Snow White and The Huntsman. Suddenly Finn and Ravenna's army come closer to them. Beith commands all of people to leave that dangerous place.

Utterance 23

Minute 01:05:52.

Duir : Queen's riders. And they're coming this way.

Beith : We will take her, but not him.

The Huntsman : What?

Snow White : No both of us.

Beith : Cut them both down, Gort. Let's get the hell out of here!

Move it! Move it!

The utterance “*Move it! Move it!*” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Beith and the addressee is the other dwarfs, The Huntsman, and Snow White. Beith is the leader of the dwarfs.

The dwarfs release Snow White and The Huntsman. But Finn and Ravenna's army is almost near to them. Beith commands all of people to go quickly. He orders all of people to be hurry in escaping from Finn and Ravenna's army.

Utterance 24

Minute 01:09:52

Muir : That seat's not taken, if that's what you were about to ask.

Snow White : I want to thank you.

Muir : It's only a log. There's no need to thank me.

Snow White : No, for before. For defending me.

The utterance “*It's only a log.*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests something to addressee. In this context the speaker is Muir and the addressee is Snow White.

Muir was defending Snow White from the other dwarfs. When setting the camp for resting, Snow White closing Muir. She means want to thank to Muir for defending her. Muir suggests Snow White to not thanking to him. Muir thinks that what he had done is not a big matter.

Utterance 25

Minute 01:11:08

Muir : Son, play a happy song!

Duir : Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?

Amassing treasure why scrape and save?

Percy : Why look so canny at every penny?

You will take no money within the grave.

The utterance “*Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests the addressee for doing something better. In this context the speaker is Duir, and the addressee is all of people who hear his song.

When taking a rest, Muir asks the other dwarfs to sing. Duir play some couplets of song. On the song’s lyric Duir suggests the listener to enjoy their leisure time. Duir suggests the listener not to gathering money in their leisure time. They have to enjoy their leisure time for having pleasure.

Utterance 26

Minute 01:11:15

Muir : Son, play a happy song!

Duir : Why spend your leisure bereft of pleasure?

Amassing treasure why scrape and save?

Percy : Why look so canny at every penny?

You will take no money within the grave.

The utterance “*Why look so canny at every penny?*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests the addressee for doing something better. In this context the speaker is Percy, and the addressee is all of people who hear his song.

When Duir play some couplets of song Percy continue the Duir’s song. In the lyric of Percy’s song, he suggests the listener not to be a stingy person. Percy

suggests the listener not to be a person who always makes a consideration in everything.

Utterance 27

Minute 01:11:27

Gus : I know I am a bit gicky, but would you care for a dance?

Snow White : I'd be honored, Gus.

The utterance “would you care for a dance?” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is Gus and the addressee is Snow White.

The dwarfs are singing a song. All of people enjoy the song. Gus requests Snow White to having dance with him. Snow White feels honored to have dance with Gus. Then they dance beautifully.

Utterance 28

Minute 01:12:28

Gort : I feel peculiar. Queer almost.

Quert : What? Since when?

Gort : I am tingling all over, but I feel lovely. I feel lovely. How's your gout?

Quert : Gout? It's a bit better.

Coll : And my cough.

Gort : You know, this is her doing.

Quert : How much have you had to drink?

Gort : No, it was the mushrooms. Send a log downstream!

The utterance “*Send a log downstream!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker gives a suggestion to the addressee. In this context the speaker is Gort and the addressee is Gort’s friends who hate Snow White.

Almost all of people enjoy the song that is sung by some parts of the dwarfs and they also enjoy Snow White’s dance with Gus. But some of the dwarfs do not enjoy it. Not all the dwarfs like Snow White, some of the dwarfs hate Snow White. The dwarfs who hate Snow White are talking about the change that Snow White made to them. Snow White makes their health’s condition be better. Gort is one of the dwarfs which hate Snow White. But he wants to enjoy the song and that leisure time. Gort suggests the other dwarfs to enjoy the song and having fun with Snow White.

Utterance 29

Minute 01:16:26

Gus : Father? What was that? Father?

Muir : I know, son, I know. It's him.

Beith : No, no, no huntsman! No one's ever seen this before.

Gus : The white hart bows before the Princess, Father.

Muir : He's blessing her.

The Huntsman: What are you talking about?

Muir : You have eyes, huntsman, but you do not see. You, who have been with her the longest. She is life itself. She will heal the land. She is the one.

The utterance “No, no, no huntsman!” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as the directive – requests because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is Beith and the addressee is The Huntsman.

A big moment was happened in the hidden forest. Snow White meets the white hart. That moment is never happened before. The white hart blessing snow White. The Huntsman wants to call Snow White. But Beith requests The Huntsman to abandon his willing. The Huntsman is able to break that moment is he calls Snow White.

Utterance 30

Minute 01:17:50.

The Huntsman : Ambush! Aim low. Aim low!

Beith : Coll, Duir, take him. Gus, go with her!

The utterance “*Aim low. Aim low!*” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is The Huntsman and the addressee is all of the people.

When the white hart blesses Snow White suddenly an arrow embedded the white hart's body. It was an attack from Finn and Ravenna's army. The Huntsman requests all of people to be wary to the emergence of the enemy.

Utterance 31

Minute 01:18:08

The Huntsman : Ambush! Aim low. Aim low!

Beith : Coll, Duir, take him. Gus, go with her!

The utterance "*Gus, go with her!*" is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has degree and an authority to command the addressee. In this context the speaker is Beith and the addressee is Gus. Beith is the leader of the dwarfs.

Finn and Ravenna's army comes and attack the dwarfs, The Huntsman, William, and also Snow White. All of the people are panic facing this attack. Beith commands Gus to go with Snow White and guard her from enemy's attack.

Utterance 32

Minute 01:40:18

William : She died for us. For our cause. We cannot just hide behind these walls and watch this land die with her!

Duke Hammond : Your grief clouds your judgment, my son.

William : My grief makes me see clearer, Father.

Duke Hammond : My duty is to protect that people who come to me for help. I will defend them to the last drop of my blood, but I will not abandon these walls.

The utterance “We cannot just hide behind these walls and watch this land die with her!” is in the form of directive - request. This utterance is in the form of directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is William and the addressee is Duke Hammond.

Snow White has died when she eats poisoned apple from Ravenna. William feels angry about it. He requests his father Duke Hammond to fight against Ravenna. He asks his father to avenge to Ravenna for Snow White. But Duke Hammond denies his son’s request.

Utterance 33

Minute 01:41:42

Muir : The spell is lifted.

Duke Hammond : Death has favored you.

Snow White : Death favors no man. We must ride like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father.

Duke Hammond : You must rest.

Snow White : We have rested long enough.

The utterance “We must ride like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father.” is in the form of directive – request. This utterance is categorized

as directive – request because the speaker wants the addressee doing something. In this context the speaker is Snow White and the addressee is Duke Hammond.

The spell from Ravenna to Snow White has lifted. Snow White wakes up from her death. She was on the Duke Hammond castle. Snow White comes out from her bed. She goes to the hall of the castle. She speaks with Duke Hammond. She requests Duke Hammond to fight against Ravenna. She asks Duke Hammond to fight for his father.

Utterance 34

Minute 01:46:22

Snow White : We must ride now. The portcullis will be open.

The Huntsman : So, you're back from the dead and instigating the masses. You look very fetching in mail.

Duke Hammond : We ride!

The utterance “We must ride now.” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker has a suggestion for the addressee. In this context the speaker is Snow White and the addressee is Duke’s army.

Finally Snow White, Duke’s army, and the others go to the Ravenna’s castle to fight against her. They were in front of Ravenna’s castle. And the dwarfs are inside of the castle. The dwarfs have slithered to the castle through the water canal of the castle. Snow White suggests the army to come into the castle for the time being. She

was considers that when they arrived to the gate, the port will be opened by the dwarfs.

Utterance 35

Minute 01:46:50

Duir : All right. We move as one!

Coll : After you.

Duir : Hey, go, go, go.

The utterance “*We move as one!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests the addressee about something. In this context the speaker is Duir and the addressee is Coll.

The dwarfs had slithered into the castle through the water canal. Coll and Duir have a little enmity when they want to come out from the canal. Both of them want to go first. Duir suggests Coll to go out from the canal together. But the hole is not enough for them to go together. Finally Coll lets Duir go first.

Utterance 36

Minute 01:50:59

William : Charge!

Snow White : Ya.

Duke’s Army : Form. Form.

The Huntsman : William.

The utterance “Charge!” is in the form of directive – command. This utterance is categorized as directive – command because the speaker has an authority to control the addressee. In this context the speaker is William, the son of Duke Hammond and the addressee is the Duke’s army.

Snow White, William, Duke’s army, and the others are in front of the Ravenna’s castle gate. William commands the army to come into the castle and attack Ravenna’s army.

Utterance 37

Minute 01:55:27

Ravenna : Come and avenge your father who was too weak to raise his sword!

Snow White : Ah!

Ravenna : Go on!

The utterance “Come and avenge your father who was too weak to raise his *sword!*” is in the form of directive – suggestion. This utterance is categorized as directive – suggestion because the speaker suggests the addressee to doing something. In this context the speaker is Ravenna and the addressee is Snow White.

Snow White arrived to the Ravenna’s room. She meets Ravenna. Ravenna suggests Snow White to attack her. Ravenna trust herself if she would not defeat by Snow White. She suggests Snow White to avenge for her father for the time being. And Snow White tries to attack her.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

The last chapter presents some conclusions that are drawn from the analysis on Chapter II and Chapter III. The conclusions become the answer from the problem statements that raised in the first chapter. The conclusion drawn by the researcher in this research as follows;

1. The researcher found that the indirect directive utterances that performed by the actors and the actress of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie have miscellaneous kinds of linguistics forms. They are word, phrase, clause, and sentence. In analyzing the utterances, the researcher found that two utterances (5,40 %) are in the form of word, six utterances (16,22 %) are in the form of phrase, seven utterances (18,92 %) are in the form of clause, and as the rest twenty two utterances (59,46 %) are in the form of sentence. In finding the meaning, all of the indirect directive utterances that performed by the actors and the actress on “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie are not described by locutionary, but the researcher uses illocutionary in describing the actual meaning of the utterances. Each of the utterances have different meaning one anothers.
2. The way of the actors and the actress of “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie perform indirect directive speech act can be described by the kinds of

directive utterance that they use. There are three kinds of directive utterance; request, command, and suggestion. The most frequently used by the actors and actress in the “Snow White and The Huntsman” movie is command with fourteen utterances or 37,84% from all of indirect directive utterance. The second is request with twelve utterances or 32,43% from all of the indirect directive utterance. The third is suggestion with eleven utterances or 29,73% from all of the indirect directive utterance.

B. Suggestion

After finishing the research, recommendations are presented and expected to be beneficial for the students and the other researchers.

1. For the students, speech act is a basic way of human communication. There are so many things that could be learned from speech act. The students may explore and learn about speech act as much as possible to get the well comprehension about the human speech and its intention.
2. For the other researchers, it is recommended to another researcher who interest to the field of directive speech act to take another sources of data such as novel, comics, etc. to enrich the comprehension about directive speech act. And it is also recommended to the other researchers which interest in the field of speech act to take the research about another types of speech act be sides of directive such as assertives, comissives, declaratives, and expressives to enrich the comprehension about the kinds of speech act.