

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In data analysis, the writer segments the dialogue into fragment. First, the writer will explain the contextual features in every fragment and tells the story about the fragment. In this part, the writer will explain the data and its classifications. The writer analysis 63 contain the types of command expression. In delivering command there are two types of command, they are direct and indirect command. Finding contain the data, context description and the data analyzing.

The data descriptions explain about context situation. Participants and the relationship between them. Than the data analysis is classified base on Brown and Levinson's theory, after classifying the data on the drama we can find that there are four types of command as follows: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Bald off Record.

#### 4.1 Findings

##### 4.1.1 Types of Commanding Act of Prospero's Characters

#### 4.1

Table of classifications

Types of Command	Way to Expression				Frequency
	Bald on-Record	Positive Politenesses	Negative Politeness	Bald off-Record	
Direct	25	20	0	0	45

Indirect	0	0	8	10	18
TOTAL	25	19	8	10	63

### 1. Direct Command

From the data analysis totally there are 45 data (fragment 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 16, 18,19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63) Classified on direct command. In this command they address the utterances by using an imperative form. In expressing this command, Prospero usually expresses in several certain circumstances, such as in formal situations family, in emergency situation. In short. There are some examples of data which are classified in to direct command:

#### Fragment 13

**Prospero** : **Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee: Come, thou tortoise!** when? (*Re-enter ARIEL like a water-nymph*) Fine apparition! My quaint Ariel, Hark in thine ear.

**Ariel** : My lord it shall be done. (*Exit*) (h- 52)

This conversations happens between Prospero and spirit Ariel. The story above shows that Prospero call his good spirit Ariel to coming in front of him. He has another business or job for good spirit Ariel to make it clear, because before this he call spirit Ariel, he orders some jobs for Caliban but Caliban can't make his job clear. Hence Prospero call the spirit Ariel to continue the business.

Based on conversations above Prospero employs the direct command by applying imperative sentences. It can be seen on the bold sentence “**Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee: Come, thou tortoise**”. It shows that

Prospero want Ariel come to himself because he has new business for Ariel. He say word come until two times its mean that Prospero make sure about his commands. He uses declarative form because this dialogue happens in emergency situations and there is close relationship between Prospero and Ariel. Prospero as employer and Ariel as servant.

**Fragment 27:**

**Prospero** : **Silence! one word more Shall make me chide thee**, if not hate thee. What! An advocate for an imposter! hush! Thou think'st there is no more such shapes as he, Having seen but him and Caliban: foolish wench! To the most of men this is a Caliban And they to him are angels.

**Miranda** : My affections Are then most humble; I have no ambition To see a goodlier man. (h- 65)

In this conversation happens between Prospero and Miranda. Tells us about the love between Miranda and Ferdinand. Prospero dislikes with their love, because he thinks that Ferdinand is not good person. He don't believe with Ferdinand to keep his daughter in that palace. He thinks that Ferdinand is same with other men likes Caliban. But Ferdinand and Miranda coerces to make Prospero believe with their loves. Believe that their love was honest and pure. They wants live together and will be happy.

Based on the dialogue above, Prospero employs his command by applying direct command. It can see on the bold sentence “**Silence! one word more Shall make me chide thee**”. It shows that Prospero order command to Miranda to silence, if she don't silence, Prospero will chide her. Prospero employs his command by imperative sentence. He uses declaratives form in his command. In

this conversation happens in formal situation because there is family relationship between Prospero and Miranda.

**Fragment 61:**

**Caliban** : Ay, that I will; and I'll be wise hereafter And seek for grace. What a thrice-double ass Was I, to take this drunkard for a god And worship this dull fool!

**Prospero** : **Go to; away!**

**Alonso** : Hence, and bestow your luggage where you found it. (h-157)

This conversations there is three participants. They are Caliban, Prospero, and Alonso. It tells about Caliban makes Prospero angry. Caliban did not to ask to forgive from Prospero. He already make Prospero angry because he ha disproportions to him. Then Prospero order to go on the cell.

Base on the dialogue above Prospero employs the utterances with direct command by applying in the declaratives form of directive. It can see on the bold sentence **Go to; away!** It mean that Prospero orders command to Caliban to go in his cells quickly because he was making angry to himself. This dialogue happens in formal situations because he produce his utterances to his servant.

**Fragment 63:**

**Prospero** : I'll deliver all; And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales And sail so expeditious that shall catch Your royal fleet far off. (*Aside to ARIEL*) My Ariel, chick, That is thy charge: then to the elements Be free, and fare thou well! **Please you, draw near.** (*Exeunt*) (h- 158)

In this conversation happen between Prospero and spirit Ariel. It tells about the appointments of Prospero. In the final of this drama Prospero said that he makes the sea be calms, auspicious gales and sail so expeditious to catch the

royal fleet. And he makes Ariel free from his charge and order to draw near to him. Then the story is done and its happy endings story.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the utterances with direct command by applying declarative form. It can see on the bold sentence “**Please you, draw near**”. It shows that Prospero orders command to spirit Ariel to draw near likes sign that all this events is done and he is free from Prospero’s charges. This dialogue happens in formal situations because he produces his utterances to his servant. There is close relationship in there.

## 2. Indirect Command

From the data analysis totally there are 18 data (fragment 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30, 34, 38, 50, 51, 53). Sinclair and Coulthard (in Richards and Schmidt, 1975: 96), Also provide a rule for the interpretation of declarative and interrogative forms as indirect commands. The rule is that if the required action is not made explicit, so it is a kind of indirect commands. Below are some examples of indirect commands:

### Fragment 1:

**Prospero** : My brother and thy uncle, call'd Antonio-- I pray thee, mark me-- that a brother should Be so perfidious!--he whom next thyself Of all the world I loved and to him put The manage of my state; as at that time Through all the signories it was the first And Prospero the prime duke, being so reputed In dignity, and for the liberal arts Without a parallel; those being all my study, The government I cast upon my brother And to my state grew stranger, being transported And rapt in secret studies. Thy false uncle-- **Dost thou attend me?**

**Miranda** : Sir, most heedfully. (h- 32)

In this conversations there are two participants. They are Prospero and Miranda. The topic is about story of Prospero's state. This story shows to Miranda that at the time her father was prime duke in that state. Prospero has Brother and the uncle. He is very love them but Prospero's brother and the uncle perfidious to him. Prospero is very beliefs to them. They get great reputed and dignity in that state but they treason to him.

The underlined sentence above, Prospero employs his utterances with indirect command by applying interrogative sentence. It can see on the bold sentence "**Dost thou attend me?**" it means that Prospero wants to order Miranda to attend him, but he make rhetorical questions to Miranda. We can identify that, Miranda is commanded by Prospero to attend him, although Prospero says it in interrogative sentences but he hopes Miranda to attend him. So Miranda fulfils what the Prospero want, she most heedfully to Prospero.

#### Fragment 04

**Prospero** : Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?

**Ariel** : To every article. I boarded the king's ship; now on the beak, Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin, I flamed amazement: sometime I'd divide, And burn in many places; on the topmast, The yards and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly, Then meet and join. Jove's lightnings, the precursors O' the dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary And sight-outrunning were not; the fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune Seem to besiege and make his bold waves tremble, Yea, his dread trident shake. (h- 44)

This conversations happens between Prospero and good spirit Ariel. This dialogue shows that Prospero asks Ariel to perform what he ordered before. He orders Ariel to make the tempest on the sea. He wants the ship that bring of Milan

Palace was broken and made they ashore in the Island then meet him. Ariel explains that he was done about the Prospero wants. He burn the deck in every cabin on the ship and he make big storm and big thunder then make the bold waves tremble.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs the utterances with indirect command by using theoretical questions to spirit Ariel so it will make command soften. If we look the situation, Prospero says the command expression to ask Ariel to perform that Prospero's wants. Prospero employs command in delivering the message to Ariel in the bold sentence "**Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?**" He does not employ the imperative form. The setting is informal situation.

### Fragment 22

**Prospero** : What? I say, My foot my tutor? **Put thy sword up,** traitor; Who makes a show but darest not strike, thy conscience Is so possess'd with guilt: come from thy ward, For I can here disarm thee with this stick And make thy weapon drop.

**Miranda** : Beseech you, father.

**Prospero** : **Hence! hang not on my garments.**

**Miranda** : Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety. (h- 59)

This conversations happens between Prospero and Miranda. The story tells about the anger of Prospero. He was very angry because Ferdinand does not pay attentions about his punishment if he decided to take Miranda from him. Prospero will give the magic to the Ferdinand when Ferdinand take the sword and he will disarm Ferdinand with his stick magic and make Ferdinand weapon drop. Miranda craved to her father in order to cancel the magic hence her, because she was love

Ferdinand and she hopes can comes back in her palace. She will be a surety of that.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs the utterances with indirect command by applying interrogative sentences. In this conversation they have family relationship. The dialogue happens in informal situation. It can be seen the bold sentence “Put thy sword up” from this sentence Prospero orders command to Ferdinand to put his sword up for threaten him if Ferdinand really put the sword up he will give the magic by his stick magic that make Ferdinand weapon drop, because he was very gentle will take Miranda from himself. This sentence calls indirect command because in fact Prospero wants Ferdinand to put the sword down.

#### 4.1.2 The way to employed Command expressions of Prospero’s Characters

**Table 4.2**  
The way expression of commanding act

Types of command	Way of Expressing Command	Way of Expression
<b>Direct</b>	Bald on-Record	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The speakers usually apply command directly at that moment of instruction.</li> <li>2. The speakers produced commands because of an emergency situation.</li> <li>3. The speakers usually apply command in a high intonation.</li> </ol>
	Positive Politeness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The speakers usually use the words which are shows “care”. For example: should, be, we, etc.</li> <li>2. The speakers delivering the command in a low intonation.</li> </ol>
<b>Indirect</b>	Negative Politeness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The speaker shows awkwardness in delivering command.</li> </ol>
	Bald off-Record	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The speaker employs the command indirectly in the form of statement.</li> <li>2. The speaker employs the command in the form of</li> </ol>



		rhetoical question.
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### 1. Bald on-Record

From the data analysis, totally there are 24 data (fragment 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 46, 47, 49, 52, 54, 61). Classified on “Bald on Record strategy”. In this strategy the speaker address the command directly to express his needs. Mostly they addresses command directly by using an imperative form. In expressing this strategy, the speaker usually expressing in high intonations. In short, this strategy can be called direct command. There are some examples of data which are classified in to bald on-record strategy:

#### Fragment 02:

**Prospero** : Now I arise: (*Resumes his mantle*) Sit still, and hear the last of our sea-sorrow. Here in this island we arrived; and here Have I, thy schoolmaster, made thee more profit Than other princesses can that have more time. For vainer hours and tutors not so careful.

**Miranda** : Heavens thank you for't! And now, I pray you, sir, For still 'tis beating in my mind, your reason For raising this sea-storm?

**Prospero** : Know thus far forth. By accident most strange, bountiful Fortune, Now my dear lady, hath mine enemies Brought to this shore; and by my prescience I find my zenith doth depend upon A most auspicious star, whose influence If now I court not but omit, my fortunes Will ever after droop. Here cease more questions: **Thou art inclined to sleep**; 'tis a good dulness, And give it way: I know thou canst not choose.

(*Miranda sleeps*)

(h- 42)

In this conversations there are two participants, they are Prospero and Miranda. The story shows about Prospero plan to save her daughter from the indefinite fortunes. He wants Miranda to be princess like other princess. He

explains to Miranda about his plans, he will make raising storm in the sea. He knows that the group from the palace of Milan will through this sea, he wants to ashore in that island. Miranda hopes it will really happen.

By identifying in fragment above, we know that Prospero wants Miranda to sleep. He uses bald record to command her because Prospero's command is done directly to Miranda. As the result, Miranda does what Prospero says.

**Fragment 03:**

**Prospero** : Come away, servant, come. I am ready now. Approach, my Ariel, come. (*Enter ARIEL*)

**Ariel** : All hail, great master! grave sir, hail! I come to answer thy best pleasure; be't to fly, to swim, to dive into the fire, to ride on the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task Ariel and all his quality.  
(h- 42)

In this conversations there are two participants. They are Prospero and Ariel. Ariel was good spirit, he always fulfill what Prospero wants because he feels debt to him. He was ever saved from big tree by Prospero because he cage by Sycorax enchanter. Than he gets free because Prospero's magic.

In this conversations Prospero wants orders Spirit Ariel to come appear to him and then spirit Ariel enter. The fragment above is related to bald record, because Prospero commands the spirit Ariel directly. He uses direct sentence. He allows the spirit Ariel to come at the room because he was ready to talk with spirit Ariel. We can identify that spirit Ariel is commanded by Prospero to come at him. So that the spirit Ariel fulfils what the Prospero's want to come.

**Fragment 07:**

**Prospero** : Thou dost, and think'st it much to tread the ooze Of the salt deep,  
To run upon the sharp wind of the north, To do me business in the  
veins o' the earth. When it is baked with frost.

**Ariel** : I do not, sir.  
**Prospero** : Thou liest, malignant thing! Hast thou forgot The foul witch Sycorax, who with age and envy, Was grown into a hoop? hast thou forgot her?  
**Ariel** : No, sir.  
**Prospero** : Thou hast. Where was she born? **Speak; tell me.**  
**Ariel** : Sir, in Argier. (h- 48)

In this conversation there are two participants. They are Prospero and spirit Ariel. The story shows about how spirit Ariel can free from the torment of Sycorax. Prospero says all of the way spirit Ariel gets free hence of him. He is done worthy service to the spirit Ariel. Than he asks to the Ariel where the Sycorax born, does he remember that happen at the time.

The underline sentence above, belongs to bald on-record strategy. Prospero says the command with the direct sentence. Asking something than he want spirit areal says that he knows. Than spirit Ariel answers the Prospero's questions directly.

**Fragment 09:**

**Prospero** : **Go make thyself like a nymph o' the sea: be subject To no sight but thine and mine, invisible To every eyeball else. Go take this shape, And hither come in't: go, hence with diligence!**  
*(Exit ARIEL)*  
**Miranda** : **Awake, dear heart, awake! thou hast slept well; Awake!**  
 : The strangeness of your story put, Heaviness in me. (h- 50)

The conversation happens between Prospero and spirit Ariel. Prospero will dissolve the shape, make the boarder like a nymph on the sea but they can't see by everyone around them. He commanded spirit Ariel to do it until they comes to the lands. After Prospero talk with the spirit Ariel about the plans he come to the

Miranda's room to awaked his daughter because she already sleeps during long time.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs command directly by applying bald-on record that is oriented. In this conversations, they have close relationship between employer and servant. It can see from the bold sentence "**Go make thyself like a nymph o' the sea**" and "**Go take this shape, And hither come in't: go, hence with diligence!**" from this sentence Prospero order command to spirit Ariel to makes the ship dissolved and the boarder like a nymph on the sea then they swim until comes to his land. He want Prospero doing that, he uses word *go* during the command. He employs the command with high intonation. The second dialogue above it can be seen that there is command utterance said by Prospero to Miranda. We can see it from the bold sentence: "**Awake, dear heart, awake! thou hast slept well; Awake!**" The sentence is in the form of an imperative sentence. He employs the command directly by applying bald on-record strategy that is oriented. He commands to Miranda because Prospero does not wants Miranda has long sleep, he want to visit his slave with Miranda. In this conversation they have family relationship.

### Fragment 11

**Prospero** : **Shake it off. Come on;** We'll visit Caliban my slave, who never  
Yields us kind answer.  
**Miranda** : 'Tis a villain, sir, I do not love to look on. (h- 50)

From the conversation above, is between Prospero and Miranda. It happens in Miranda's rooms. Prospero invites Miranda to meet Caliban. He wants visit Caliban to helping him to doing the plans to be success. But Miranda refuses his

father to meet Caliban. She don't like looks on Caliban because Caliban is likes monster.

Based on the dialogue Prospero employs a command directly by applying bald -on record strategy that is emergency. The dialogue happen in informal situation. It can see on the bold sentence "**Shake it off. Come on**" Prospero wants Miranda follow him to visit Caliban because Caliban can help his plan to be successful. The word *come on* is identifying that his command must be done at that time quickly. The situation is emergence because Prospero wants to operate Miranda in order to visit Caliban as his salve. He decides to use the strategy since he has the plan with Mirandaa and need helping from the Caliban. The influence of family relationship between the participants in the conversation, it will emerge high solidarity between Prospero and Miranda.

Even though Prospero asks Miranda to go with high tone but Miranda does not want to go because she done like to meet Caliban. There is also the factor influenced the use of strategy that is the informality of the relationship between Prospero as father and Miranda as the daughter. It can be found from the conversation which happens in the place so the emergence between the participants is high.

### Fragment 13:

**Prospero** : **Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee: Come, thou tortoise! when?** (*Re-enter ARIEL like a water-nymph*)  
 Fine apparition! My quaint Ariel, Hark in thine ear.

**Ariel** : My lord it shall be done. (*Exit*) (h- 52)

In this conversations there are two participants. They are Prospero and Caliban. The story above shows that Prospero call his good spirit Ariel to coming

in front of him. He has another business or job for good spirit Ariel to make it clear, because before this he calls spirit Ariel, he ordered some jobs for Caliban but Caliban can't make his job clear. Hence Prospero call the spirit Ariel to continue the business.

Based on conversations above Prospero employs the command directly by applying bald on-record strategy that is oriented. We can see that bold sentence, **Come forth, I say! there's other business for thee: Come, thou tortoise!** Its mean that Prospero wants Ariel come to himself because he has new business for Ariel. He says word come until two times. He says it with the high intonation. Prospero and spirit Ariel also can be finding in the different social status. It is a formal situation between close relationships.

## 2. Positive Politeness

For positive politeness strategy there are 22 data (fragment 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62) on data finding. These strategy makes hearer feels good, interest, and many kinds of positive reactions. Besides, in using positive politeness strategy, the speaker usually commands in low intonations directly. The example is as follows:

### Fragment 18

**Prospero:** **So, slave; hence!** (*Exit CALIBAN, Re-enter ARIEL, invisible, playing and singing; FERDINAND following ARIEL'S song*).  
Come unto these yellow sands, And then take hands: Courtsied  
when you have and kiss'd The wild waves whist, Foot it featly here  
and there; And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.  
**Hark, hark!** (*Burthen [dispersedly, within]*)

The watch-dogs bark! (*Burthen Bow-wow*)

**Hark, hark!** I hear The strain of strutting chanticleer, Cry, Cock-a-diddle-dow.

**Ferdinand** : Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth? It sounds no more: and sure, it waits upon, Some god o' the island. Sitting on a bank, Weeping again the king my father's wreck, This music crept by me upon the waters, Allaying both their fury and my passion, With its sweet air: thence I have follow'd it, Or it hath drawn me rather. But 'tis gone. No, it begins again. (*ARIEL sings*)  
Full fathom five thy father lies; Of his bones are coral made; Those are pearls that were his eyes: Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a sea-change Into something rich and strange. Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell (*Burthen Ding-dong*)  
Hark! now I hear them,--Ding-dong, bell. (h- 56)

The conversations in fragment 18 is between Prospero and Ferdinand but in the conversation, there is Caliban and Ariel. The story shows that Prospero orders Caliban to go and leave him. And then spirit Ariel re-enters. Prospero sings a song then Ariel and Ferdinand follows the song. Prospero orders Ferdinand to listen what happen when the song was sung. It's done again one more time.

Based on the conversations above, Prospero employs command indirectly by applying positive politeness strategy that is oriented. We can see from the bold sentence “**So slave; hence!**” It shows that Prospero order commands to Caliban to leave him with Ferdinand. Caliban was called slave by Prospero, its close relationship between Prospero and Caliban. The sound shows that there is some secret that will treat with Prospero spirit Ariel and Ferdinand. There is a bad atmosphere in employing this command because Prospero employs the command with high intonation. Prospero employs direct command expression and it happens in formal situation.

**Fragment 19:**

- Ferdinand** : The ditty does remember my drown'd father. This is no mortal business, nor no sound That the earth owes. I hear it now above me.
- Prospero:** The fringed curtains of thine eye advance And **say what thou seest yond.**
- Miranda:** What is't? a spirit? Lord, how it looks about! Believe me, sir, carries a brave form. But 'tis a spirit. (h- 59)

The conversations happens between Ferdinand, Prospero, and Miranda. Tells us about the song and what happen after singing the song. Ferdinand begins to hear and look something. Hence Prospero ordered Ferdinand to say that see looks on the Lord but Miranda don't believe about that. She asks her father how the Lord can see by human.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command directly by applying positive politeness that is oriented. It can see on the bold sentence “**say what thou seest yond**” it show that Prospero orders command to Ferdinand to say what he looks and feels in there after he sings the spirit Ariel's song. There is good atmosphere in this conversations because it happen in informal situation. Prospero employs the command by low intonation. Command can happen in the conversation with close relationship.

**Fragment 20:**

- Prospero:** No, wench; it eats and sleeps and hath such senses As we have, such. This gallant which thou seest Was in the wreck; and, but he's something stain'd With grief that's beauty's canker, **thou mightst call him A goodly person:** he hath lost his fellows And strays about to find 'em.
- Miranda:** I might call him A thing divine, for nothing natural I ever saw so noble. (h- 59)

This conversations happens between Prospero and Miranda. Tells us about the Lord that has discussion before. Prospero explains that the Lord like the



human, can see, eats, sleeps. Prospero says that Miranda can call him with goodly person. He has not the fellows but he will find by the stray. But Miranda will call him with divine.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs the command directly by applying positive politeness strategy that is oriented. It can be seen on the bold sentence “**thou mightst call him**” it shows that Prospero orders the command to Miranda to call the good spirit Ariel as goodly person. He wants Miranda to believe to his statement about spirit Ariel, sing and magic formula. This conversation happens in the good atmosphere because Prospero employs the command with low intonation. This conversation happens in informal situation because there is close relationship between Prospero and Miranda. Prospero has the authority because in this story he is a father of Miranda.

**Fragment 23:**

**Miranda** : Why speaks my father so ungently? This Is the third man that e'er I saw, the first That e'er I sigh'd for: pity move my father To be inclined my way!

**Ferdinand** : O, if a virgin, And your affection not gone forth, I'll make you The queen of Naples.

**Prospero** : **Soft, sir! one word more.** (*Aside*)

They are both in either's powers; but this swift business, I must uneasy make, lest too light winning Make the prize light.

*To FERDINAND*

One word more; I charge thee That thou attend me: thou dost here usurp. The name thou owest not; and hast put thyself, Upon this island as a spy, to win it From me, the lord on't.

**Ferdinand** : No, as I am a man (h- 62)

The conversations between Miranda, Ferdinand and Prospero. This story explains that Ferdinand loves Miranda very much. He will make Miranda become the queen of Naples and make her so happy, but Prospero dislikes that.

He thinks that Ferdinand was lighter about the prizes. Prospero uneasy because he feels Ferdinand only wants to usurp the island and make himself the winner of him.

Based on conversations above, we know that Prospero employs the command to Ferdinand by applying positive politeness strategy. We can see from the bold sentence “**Soft, sir! one word more**” it shows that Prospero commands Ferdinand to make the word so soft and repeat the word for confirmation. Prospero applies the command with low intonation. There is a good atmosphere in employing the command. Prospero employs the direct command in formal situation between close relationships.

### Fragment 32

**Ferdinand** : As I hope For quiet days, fair issue and long life, With such love as 'tis now, the murkiest den, The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion. Our worser genius can, shall never melt Mine honour into lust, to take away The edge of that day's celebration When I shall think: or Phoebus' steeds are founder'd, Or Night kept chain'd below.

**Prospero** : Fairly spoke. Sit then and talk with her; she is thine own. What, Ariel! my industrious servant, Ariel! (*Enter ARIEL*)

**Ariel** : What would my potent master? here I am. (h- 123)

In this conversation is between Ferdinand and Prospero. It tells about pretensions of Ferdinand. He hopes to have long life, having love like his love with Miranda, the most opportune place and all that giving happiness for him. Prospero gives answer of pretension it. He ordered Ferdinand to sit and talk with good spirit Ariel. Prospero thinks that Ariel can make good solution about the pretension. Then Prospero calls the spirit Ariel to come in there.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command directly by applying positive politeness strategy that is oriented. It can see on the bold sentence “**Fairly spoke. Sit then and talk with her**” it show that Prospero order command to Ferdinand to sit and wait the spirit Ariel comes then talk with her what do you wants. This conversation that happens in informal situation because Prospero employs his command by using low intonation. The word *fairly* is including command expression, but includes on positive politeness strategy. The second sentence Prospero employs his command directly by applying positive politeness strategy. It can see the bold sentence “**Ariel! my industrious servant, Ariel!**” It show that Prospero order command to spirit Ariel to come at him. He wants spirit Ariel can help Ferdinand and makes him feels happy. In this conversations that happens in good atmosphere because Prospero employs his command by low intonation, there is close relationship between Prospero and spirit Ariel.

#### 4.1.3 Negative Politeness

Based on the analysis there are 8 data (Fragment 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, 34, 38) for negative politeness strategy. It draws the bad atmosphere and negative impression. They are example:

##### Fragment 16:

**Prospero** : Abhorred slave, Which any print of goodness wilt not take, **Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,** Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour One thing or other: when thou didst not, savage, Know thine own meaning, but wouldst gabble like A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes With words that made them known. But thy vile race, Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures Could not abide to be with; therefore wast

thou Deservedly confined into this rock, Who hadst deserved more than a prison.

**Caliban** : You taught me language; and my profit on't Is, I know how to curse. The red plague rid you For learning me your language!  
(h-55)

This conversations between Prospero and Caliban. Tells us about Caliban, he does not obedient what Prospero says and ordered to him. Prospero was give example what the human behavior to him, in order that he can doing something as the human likes learn about everything's. But Caliban does not follow him.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying negative politeness strategy that is oriented. It can see on the bold sentence "**Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee**" its show that Prospero employs his command not in imperative sentences. Prospero decides to use the strategy because they have intimate relationship between employer and servant. During the conversation, there is bad atmosphere in employ the command because Prospero employs the command in a high intonation. But Caliban takes exception at him.

#### Fragment 17:

**Prospero** : Hag-seed, hence! Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou'rt best, To answer other business. Shrug'st thou, malice? If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingl. What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps, Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar That beasts shall tremble at thy din.

**Caliban** : No, pray thee.(*Aside*). I must obey: his art is of such power, It would control my dam's god, Setebos, and make a vassal of him.  
(h- 56)

In this conversations there are two participants. They are Prospero and Caliban. This story explain about pretention of Prospero to make the Caliban will do the command to take the fuel. The fuel was used to make warm situations.

Prospero threaten that Caliban does not doing it, Prospero will punish him with rack.

Based on the conversations Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying negative politeness strategy. We can see that Prospero says the command by high tone because Caliban is the prisoner and become to servant. Prospero decides to use the strategy because they have intimate relationship between employer and servant. He must do all the command of the Prospero. Prospero uses the indirect sentences. Prospero uses the word *quick* to explain that his command must be done at the time. Meanwhile, Caliban as a good son always obeys what Prospero commands to him.

### Fragment 22

**Prospero** : What? I say, My foot my tutor? **Put thy sword up,** traitor; Who makest a show but darest not strike, thy conscience Is so possess'd with guilt: come from thy ward, For I can here disarm thee with this stick And make thy weapon drop.

**Miranda** : Beseech you, father.

**Prospero** : **Hence! hang not on my garments.**

**Miranda** : Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety. (h- 59)

This conversations happens between Prospero and Miranda. The story tells about anger of Prospero. He is very angry because Ferdinand does not pay attentions about his punishment if he decided to take Miranda from him. Prospero give the magic to the Ferdinand when Ferdinand take the sword and he disarm Ferdinand with his stick magic and make Ferdinand weapon drop. Miranda craved to her father in order to cancel the magic hence her, because she was love Ferdinand and she hope can came back in her palace. She will be a surety of that.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying negative politeness strategy that is oriented. In this conversation they have family relationship. The dialogue happens in informal situation. It can be seen the bold sentence **Put thy sword up** from this sentence Prospero order command to Ferdinand to put his sword up for threaten him if Ferdinand really put the sword up he will give the magic by his stick magic that make Ferdinand weapon drop, because he was very gentle to taking Miranda from himself. This sentence is called negative politeness because he deliver the command indirectly because in fact Prospero wants Ferdinand to put the sword down. During the conversation, there is bad atmosphere in employing the command because Prospero employs the command in a high intonation.

#### Fragment 24

- Prospero** : **Follow me.** Speak not you for him; he's a traitor. Come; I'll manacle thy neck and feet together: **Sea-water shalt thou drink; thy food shall be The fresh-brook muscles,** wither'd roots and husks Wherein the acorn cradled. **Follow.**
- Ferdinand** : No; I will resist such entertainment till Mine enemy has more power. (*Draws, and is charmed from moving*)
- Miranda** : O dear father, Make not too rash a trial of him, for He's gentle and not fearful. (h- 63)

In this conversation is between Prospero, Ferdinand and Miranda. It show that Prospero threaten to the Ferdinand if Ferdinand will resist to him. He will make Ferdinand manacle the neck with the root and eat fresh brook but Ferdinand will resist Prospero although it happen become enemy. But Miranda don't like this situations. She effort and crave her father for don't do this punishment

because she was very love Ferdinand and Ferdinand was gentle man and not fearful.

Based on the conversation above Prospero employs command directly to Ferdinand by applying positive politeness strategy that is oriented. We can see the bold sentence “**Follow me**” is shows that Prospero orders command Ferdinand to follow him, he punished Ferdinand because he loves Miranda and he will take Miranda from himself. This word is repeated until two times, its mean that Prospero give confirmation to Ferdinand for doing the Prospero want. He delivers his command with low intonation. And the second sentence “**food shall be The fresh-brook muscles**” it shows that Prospero order command to Ferdinand to drink the water on the sea and eat fresh brook if he will takes Miranda from himself. The word *shall* is including command expression, but it includes positive politeness sentence. He delivers command again to make Ferdinand sure that he was really on his said. In the second sentence Prospero also gives the command with high intonation because she makes Ferdinand will afraid to himself. The setting is in formal situation.

#### 4.1.4 Bald off Record Strategy

From the data analysis, the writer found 10 (fragment 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 25, 30, 50, 51, 53) for Bald off Record strategy. In this strategy, the speaker explain in their means indirectly. Mostly they employ the indirect command. Here are the example:

##### Fragment 1:

**Prospero** : My brother and thy uncle, call'd Antonio-- I pray thee, mark me-- that a brother should Be so perfidious!--he whom next thyself Of

all the world I loved and to him put The manage of my state; as at that time Through all the signories it was the first And Prospero the prime duke, being so reputed In dignity, and for the liberal arts Without a parallel; those being all my study, The government I cast upon my brother And to my state grew stranger, being transported And rapt in secret studies. Thy false uncle-- **Dost thou attend me?**  
**Miranda** : Sir, most heedfully. (h- 32)

In this conversations there are two participants. They are Prospero and Miranda. The topic is about story of Prospero's state. The story shows to Miranda that at the time her father was prime duke in that state. Prospero has Brother and the uncle. He is very love them but Prospero's brother and the uncle perfidious to him. Prospero is very beliefs to them. They get great reputed and dignity in that state but they treason to him.

The underlined sentence above, Prospero employs the command indirectly. We can identify that, Miranda is commanded by Prospero to attend him, although Prospero says it in interrogative sentences. Prospero produce his commands by low intonation but he hope Miranda to attend him. Because there is family relationship between them, as father and daughter. So Miranda fulfils what the Prospero want, she most heedfully to Prospero.

#### Fragment 04

**Prospero** : **Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?**

**Ariel** : To every article. I boarded the king's ship; now on the beak, Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin, I flamed amazement: sometime I'd divide, And burn in many places; on the topmast, The yards and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly, Then meet and join. Jove's lightnings, the precursors O' the dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary And sight-outrunning were not; the fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune Seem to besiege and make his bold waves tremble, Yea, his dread trident shake. (h- 44)



This conversation happens between Prospero and good spirit Ariel. This dialogue shows that Prospero ask Ariel to perform what he ordered before. He orders Ariel to make the tempest on the sea. He wants the ship that bring of Milan Palace is broken and made them ashore in the Island then meet him. Ariel explains that he was done about the Prospero wants. He burn the deck in every cabin on the ship and he makes big storm and big thunder then makes the bold waves tremble.

Based on the conversations above Prospero employs the command indirectly by using theoretical questions to spirit Ariel so it makes command soften. If we look the situation, Prospero says the command expressions to ask Ariel to perform that Prospero's want. Prospero employs command in delivering the message to Ariel in the bold sentence "**Hast thou, spirit, Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?**" Prosper uses Bold off Record strategy for accomplishing the command. He does not employ the imperative form. It is a good atmosphere in employing the command because Prospero employs the command by low intonations. The setting is informal situation.

### Fragment 5

**Prospero** : **My brave spirit! Who was so firm, so constant, that this coil Would not infect his reason?**

**Ariel** : Not a soul But felt a fever of the mad and play'd Some tricks of desperation. All but mariners Plunged in the foaming brine and quit the vessel, Then all afire with me: the king's son, Ferdinand, With hair up-staring,--then like reeds, not hair,-- Was the first man that leap'd; cried, 'Hell is empty And all the devils are here.' (h- 44)

In this conversations is between Prospero and Ariel. Tells us about the occurrence in the sea. After Ariel makes the tempest in there what happens in there. Prospero wants to know about that and who was so firm there. Ariel said that all of the ships was broken and be a fire. But Ferdinand was the first man that leaped crying.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying bald off record strategy that is oriented. Prospero expresses the command indirect sentence by using rhetorical questions to him and in informal situation and make it soft intonation. It can see from the bold sentence “**My brave spirit**” it’s mean that Prospero order command to spirit Ariel to explains about the event on the sea after he make the big tempest. Prospero hopes Ariel is done his command like he wants.

### Fragment 6

**Prospero** : **How now? moody? What is't thou canst demand?**

**Ariel** : My liberty.

**Prospero** : **Before the time be out? no more!**

**Ariel** : I prithee, Remember I have done thee worthy service; Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings, served Without or grudge or grumblings: thou didst promise To bate me a full year. (h- 47)

In this conversations above is between Prospero and Ariel. Tells us about the purpose of Prospero to the Ariel after he done all of the Prospero wants. Ariel ask his retained to the Prospero because he was done Prospero’s worthy service. He wants her liberty. But Prospero prevents that because the time of his liberty was already until one year.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying bald off record strategy. It can see from the bold sentence “**How now?**” It means that Prospero asks to Ariel about the appeal. He don says directly “**what do you want**” because the dialogue happens in informal situation. Prospero employs the command with low intonation. The second sentence “**Before the time be out? no more!**” it means that Prospero makes sure to the Ariel that he can’t ask his liberty because less one year from the firss purpose. Prospero expresses the command indirect sentence by using rhetorical question to him Prospero is employing the command with high intonation because he is as an employer and Ariel as a servant.

### Fragment 8

**Prospero** : O, was she so? I must Once in a month recount what thou hast been, **Which thou forget'st.** This damn'd witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible To enter human hearing, from Argier, Thou know'st, was banish'd: for one thing she did They would not take her life. **Is not this true?**

**Ariel** : Ay, sir. (h- 48)

This conversations is between Prospero and spirit Ariel. It shows that Prospero explains to spirit Ariel how Ariel will be free from the women magician Sycorax in last time. Before Prospero comes to the land, Ariel was charged in the big tree by Sycorax long time. Then Prospero comes and give a free from the hex by the prerequisite, he was servant of Prospero and his daughter in the land.

Based on the dialogue above Prospero employs the command indirectly by applying bald off record strategy. It can see from the bold sentence “**Which thou forget'st**”. It means that he does not employ imperative form. Prospero expresses

the command indirect sentence by using rhetorical questions to him, so it make the command soften. In the second bold sentences Prospero says command again from the sentences “**Is not this true?**” it’s means that Prospero make sure to the Ariel who was free him from the Sycorax’s magic. Prospero employs this command with high intonation.

In addition, in this part the writer found that Prospero uses two types of commanding act in his utterances. They are direct and indirect command. And he also uses four politeness strategies to express his commands. They are bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald off-record strategy. But direct command the dominant types are uses by Prospero in his utterances, because he want to make hearer understand clearly about he wants to do. He express the command most employs by applying bald on-record strategy because It means that Prospero as the main character in commanding his servant does not think about who they are and what the response of the hearers is.

## **4.2 Discussion**

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. In the drama *The Tempest*, there are one sixty-three data of command in the fragment. After the writer analyzes the data of command, the writer finds some command that applied by Prospero. As the conclusion of this research, 25 data (%) of command expressions in this film dominantly apply in Bald-On record strategies. There are applied on the direct form. However, from the total number of 62 data, there are 16 data of Positive Politeness strategy, 8 data of Negative Politeness strategy, and

10 data of Bald Off-record. Therefore, the command expression is mostly applied in bald on-record strategy and positive politeness strategy.

Based on the table above reveal three important points. First, there are two types of commands which occur in *The Tempest* drama. They are direct commands and indirect commands. Based on the finding on the types of commands, it is shown that direct commands are dominant. It means that Prospero as the duke of Milan and as the magician wants to show her authority as the leader of the empire. When he delivers an utterance in a direct type, it makes the hearer understand clearly what the he wants to do.

The second, there are four politeness strategies employed in expressing commands. Those strategies are bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record strategy. In the application of each strategy, the findings show that bald on record strategy is the most strategy applied by *Prospero's* main character. It means that Prospero as the main character in commanding his people or servant does not think about who they are and what the response of the hearers is.

First, the way of Prospero applied bald on-record strategies in this drama. Prospero usually applies command directly at that moment of instructions. The character applies this strategy in directive form. For example Prospero uses the word: *Come! Go! Follow me! Silence!*. The speakers produced commands because of an emergent situations and usually in high intonations. For example the speakers use the word: *come fort! Come on obey! Silence now!, come on! Thou hast done well, fine Ariel!*

Second, the way of Prospero applies positive politeness strategies in this drama. The speakers usually use the words to show "care". They also use polite expression in delivering command. Such as: please, be. For example: *Please tell me! Please you draw near! Be careful sir! Fairly spoke!* The speaker delivers the command in a low intonation. For example: *thou shalt be free! Then say if they be true!*

Third, the way of Prospero applies negative politeness strategies in this drama is the speaker shows awkwardness in delivering command. In this drama the speaker employs the command indirectly in the form of statement. For example the speaker uses "I" in the sentence: *"I patied thee!" I command, i'll rack thee!*

Fourth, the way of characters applied bald on-record strategies in this drama is the speaker employs the command indirectly in the form of statement. In this strategy the speaker apply indirect form to ordering command. For example the speakers use the word: *put thy sword up, traitor; who makes a show but daarest not strike! invisible as thou art!* The speaker employs the command in the form of rhetorical question. A rhetorical question isn't needed to answer, but it must be done. For example: *dost thou attend me?? perform to point the tempest that I bade thee??*.

Moreover, there are different focuses in my research among other researches done before. In my research, the writer focus on the use of command and how to express the command. Then the writer found two types of command used by Prospero and four types of politeness strategy. Furthermore, different from the previous research, I use *The Tempest* drama as the source of the data.

It can be seen that two research focused on the indirect command. First written by Turangan (2008). His study is focused on the indirect command that is used in Manado Malay Language. The second written by Pontoh (1998). His

study is focused on the command and request expressed in Tombulu Language. This research is totally different because in this research, the researcher tries to observe the types of command not only the indirect commands but also the ways of expressing commands using politeness strategy.

In addition, the writer tries to add another point of view about this study. Commands are used when the speaker wants the hearer to do something directly or indirectly for the sake of the speaker. In conducting indirect commands, the speaker cannot just command the hearer, but he or she has to expect positive result from the hearers in the form of compliance. That is why, people may use command because they want to make the utterances clearly. On the other hand like hadiths Rasulullah Muhammad SAW that everyone can save the tongue from the utterances so he or she will be safe from the hell:

ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِمَلَاكٍ ذَلِكَ كُلُّهُ؟ فَقُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. فَأَخَذَ  
بِلِسَانِهِ وَقَالَ: كُفَّ عَنَّا هَذَا. قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، وَإِنَّا لَمُؤَاخِذُونَ بِمَا  
نَتَكَلَّمُ بِهِ؟ فَقَالَ: تَكَلَّمْتَ أُمَّكَ، وَهَلْ يَكُفُّ النَّاسُ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى  
وُجُوهِهِمْ—أَوْ قَالَ: عَلَى مَنَاخِرِهِمْ—إِلَّا حَصَائِدُ أَلْسِنَتِهِمْ. [رواه  
الترمذي وقال: حديث حسن صحيح]

*Then he said: would you I told you about all the keys of that case? My answer: yes, Rasulullah. Then he touch his tongue and said: keep this, I asked "oh Rasul". Do we are tortured because of what we have told? So, he said: hope you be save, is there person who bow his face to the hell except utterances of their tongue?*

The tongue is a soft meat but it can change become sharp as sword. It means that spoken word is the remembered to the people that they do not speak except they understand and it right. It tells us about the right spoken will be fine and make us happy than the true spoken that more dangerous for us. Besides that, having a good education is very important for us.