# **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the finding and the answer of the statements of the problems formulated in chapter one. Here, the writer discussed kinds of directive utterances, when these utterances used and what context directive illocutionary act uttered by characters by the movie "The Great Gatsby (2013 film)" by Baz Luhrmann.Next, the writer explained her analysis of the data supported by theory.

# 4.1 Findings Directive Illocutionary Acts and The Contexts Directive Illocutionary Acts in the Movie "The Great Gatsby" by Baz Luhrmann.

There five features of directive illocutionary acts that will be analyzed by the researcher. They are Asking, Requesting, Commanding, Begging, and Permitting that appear in the whole of story in movie "The Great Gatsby" which running time 142 minutes as described below.

**Table 1.The Directive Illocutionary Acts Performed** 

No	Directive Illocutionary Acts Performed	Frequency
1.	Asking	5
2.	Requesting	10
3.	Commanding	7
4.	Begging	2
5.	Permitting	3
Total		27

# **4.1.1 Asking**

The first directive illocutionary act performed is 'Asking' by Searle's theory. 'Asking' is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something (Horby:1995:59). In the movie, the writer finds eleven of conversation about Asking. There are some data which can be concluded in 'Asking'.

# Data 1

A conversation between Daisy and Gatsby in minutes 01:01:38---> 01:01:41, as follows:

Gatsby and Nick trail behind Daisy, crossing the ballroom.

Daisy, champagne in hand, spots the soaring ballroom organ.

Daisy : Oh...! Its beautiful.
Gatsby : Its a custom Wurlitzer.
Daisy : Can anyone play it?
Gatsby : Klipspringer can.

(to his footmen)

Someone wake Ewing!

Based on the synopsis, Daisy looks in the Gatsby's castle, grand ballroom at the early evening. Next, she looks how very beautiful because there champagne in hand, sports the soaring ballroom organ. Furthermore, she says can anyone play it with voice that want play it.

From Daisy's utterance, "can anyone play it?" Daisy asks Gatsby to gives him permission to play it. Then, Daisy to Gatsby permits him.

Based on the context, Daisy's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Asking'. Asking is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Daisy says "can anyone play it?" Next, she describes his represent to get Gatsby to do something. It is clear that the utterance Daisy

says "can anyone play it?" is asking because hearer very good for do what utterance by speaker.

#### Data 2

A conversation between Tom and Gatsby in minutes 01:31:08---> 01:31:11, as follows:

As she and Jordan rush past Tom, down the hall, Tom turnscalmly to Gatsby.

Tom : Will you join us, Mr. Gatsby?

Then turns and calls to Henri...

Tom (cont'd) : Henri! Get some whiskey! Two bottles, wrapped in a towel.

The conversation about Tom which asks to Gatsby joins with them.

Next, Tom turns and calls to Henri to get some whiskey and two bottles, wrapped in a towel.

From Tom's utterance "will you join us, Mr. Gatsby?" Tom asks Mr. Gatsby to give him the join with us. Tom also asks to Henri get some whiskey and two bottles, wrapped in a towel for join with us, especially Gatsby.

Based on the context, Tom's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Asking'. Asking is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Tom says "will you join us, Mr. Gatsby?" to Mr. Gatsby joins with us and one of Tom. It is clear that the utterance 'Asking' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

A conversation between Tom and Gatsby in minutes 01:31:20---> 01:31:26, as follows:

Tom :Mr. Gatsby! Would you be good enough to takemy

coupé? And I'lldrive everyone else in your circus

wagon.

Gatsby : I don't think there's much gas, oldsport.

Based about synopsis is conversation between Tom and Gatsby. Tom asks to Mr. Gatsby for the take my coupe and drives everyone else in your circus wagon. Next, Mr. Gatsby never thinks there much gas.

Based on the conversation, Tom says "Mr. Gatsby! Would you be good enoughto take my coupé? And I'lldrive everyone else in your circus wagon". Tom asks Mr. Gatsby to give him the take my coupe. He wants also drive in your circus wagon.

Based on the context, Tom's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Asking'. Asking is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Tom says "Mr. Gatsby! Would you be good enough to take my coupé? And I'lldrive everyone else in your circus wagon" to Mr. Gatsby for give him the take my coupe. He wants also drive in your circus wagon. It is clear that the utterance 'Asking' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# Data 4

A conversation between Policeman and Tom in minutes 01:45:52---> 01:45:59, as follows:

A crush of gawking spectators speak in hushed tones.

Cut to : Tom pushing through the crowd.
Close on : He stops, and makes a harsh sound...

Myrtle's body, wrapped in a blanket, lies on a work table.

Tom bends over it, shocked, motionless. Cut to: Nick, watching Tom's reaction.

A policeman stands next to Tom taking down names.

Policeman(to Tom) : Sir. Sir, I'm gonna have to ask youto

step away.

Tom : Get off me...!(regains his composure) I'm

fine. I'm fine.

The other 'Asking' can be looked from other conversation above. Tom sees Mrytle which my body of wrapped in a blanket and makes a harsh sound. He shows Mrytle's body with bends over, shock, and motionless. Suddenly, policeman asks to Tom for goes in step away but Tom says get off me and I'm fine.

Based on the conversation from Policeman's utterance "Sir, Sir, I'm gonna have to ask youto step away". Policeman asks Tom to goes from event this place which there Mrytle's body of wrapped in blanket but Tom don't care about it.

Based on the context, Gatsby's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Asking'. Asking is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Policeman says "Sir. Sir, I'm gonna have to ask youto step away" to Tom for goes from event this place which there Mrytle's body of wrapped in blanket but Tom don't care about it. It is clear that the utterance 'Asking' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

A conversation between Nick and Gatsby in minutes 01:53:56---> 01:54:00, as follows:

Gatsby gazes back to the house...

Gatsby: No. No. No. I'm going to wait. I'll wait all night if necessary. Yousee, Daisy's locked herself in herroom, and she's going to turn herlight off and on again if he triesto bother her about thatunpleasantness this afternoon.

If he tries any brutality whatsoever--

Nick: Tom won't touch her. He's not eventhinking about her.

Gatsby: Oh, I don't trust him, old sport. Idon't trust him.

Nick considers the light at the end of the terrace.

Nick : Alright... You wait here.I'll see if there's any commotion.

Gatsby: Would you do that for me? Thankyou. Thank you, old sport.

Based on the conversation, Gatsby will waits all nigth. Althought Daisy locks herself in her room. She very unpleasantness this afternoon. Next, Gatsby and Daisy debate about it when she in the light at the end of the terrace. Nick continues wait in here until Gatsby ask to Daisy for do it.

From the dialogue, Nick offers to Gatsby that he waits in here and sees if there's any commotion. Then, Gatsby says "would you do that for me? Thank you, thank you, and old sport." From the utterance that Gatsby give offers to Daisy. Daisy describes his offers very good for Gatsby.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Gatsby's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Asking'. Asking is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Gatsby says "would you do that for me? Thankyou. Thank you, old sport". Gatsby describes his represent to

get Daisy to do something. It is clear that the utterance 'Asking' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# **4.1.2 Request**

The second directive illocutionary act performed is 'Request' by Searle's theory. Request is the action of asking for something formally and polite (Horby: 1995:996). In the movie, the writer finds ten of conversation about 'Request'. There are some data which can be concluded in 'Request'.

## Data 6

A conversation between Maitre, Nick, and Jordan in minutes 00:45:02---> 00:45:05, as follows:

An immaculate MAITRE'D offers Nick a chair.

Maitre'd : Will the gentleman be joining?

Nick : (frustrated)One moment please-

Jordan : Please, Nick, sit down. This is apolite

restaurant.

Nick : It's all very strange. He picks meup in his

fancy yellow car... Andhe's going on and on and on abouthis life and the war and rubies and

Oxford and... What is...

The synopsis in above that Jordan request to Nick that he must sits down, but Nick very strong and picks his fancy yellow car and he is goes about his life, the war, rubies, and Oxford.

From the dialogue, Maitre'd asks to joins them and Nick very happy and it one moment, please. The Jordan says "Please, Nick, sit down. This is apolite restaurant." From the utterance, Jordan request to Nick sit down after Maitre'd describe his request to joins. Jordan describe his represent that to get Nick to sit down.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Jordan's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Jordan says" Please, Nick, sit down. This is a polite restaurant." Jordan describes his represent to get Nick to do something is that Jordan request to Nick sit down. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# Data 7

A conversation between Jordan and Daisy in minutes 00:46:31---> 00:46:34, as follows:

Jordan (o.s.) : But, the morning of the wedding, Daisy

received a letter ...

On the bed, Daisy, hysterical, clutches a bottle in one hand and a

letter in the other.

Daisy (screams) :Tell them Daisy's changed her mind! :Daisy! Please, everyone's waiting!

This data can be found in other conversation. It can be looked from Jordan's statements above. The morning in the wedding, Daisy receives a letter. Suddenly, she shocks, hysterical, clutches a bottle in one hand and a letter in the other on the bed. Next, Daisy decides to changed her mind for don't married but Jordan please to Daisy that everyone's waiting.

From the Dialogue, Daisy feels shock, hysterical when she receives a letter at the married. Then, Jordan says" Please, everyone's waiting!". From the utterance, Jordan request with please to gets out in the bedroom because he waits by people. Jordan describes his represent to get Daisy to gets out because everyone's waits.

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Based on the context, it is obvious that Jordan's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Jordan says''Daisy! Please, everyone's waiting!''Jordan describes his represent to get Nick to do something is that Jordan request to gets out in the room because everyone's waits. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 8

A conversation between Taxi driver and Jordan in minutes 00:47:49---> 00:47:52, as follows:

Jordan slides in...

Taxi driver :Evening sweethearts! Where to?

Jordan :Long Island, please.

The conversation can be looked from the conversation above. That, Jordan request to Taxi driver to accompany in the long Island and her very please.

From the Dialogue, a taxi driver offer to Jordan what he is goes where. Then, Jordan says "Long Island, please". From the utterance, Jordan wants go to Long Island and him very please to a taxi driver. Jordan describes his represent to get taxi driver to accompany goes to Long Island.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Jordan's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely .Jordan says "Long Island, Please" Jordan describes his represent to get Nick to do something is that Jordan request to get taxi driver to accompany goes to Long Island. It is clear that the utterance

'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# Data 9

A conversation between Tom and Gatsby in minutes 01:36:01---> 01:36:02, as follows:

Tom : Wait a minute, I want to ask Mr.Gatsby one more

question.

Gatsby : Go on. Please Mr. Buchanan, go on.

Tom : What kind of a row are you tryingto cause in my

house anyhow?

The data can be looked from the conversation above. Tom request to Mr. Gatsby one more question. Next, Mr. Gatsby doesn't problem about it. Suddenly, Tom request about a row are you trying to cause in my house anyhow. Mr. Gatsby answers of question it.

From the dialogue, Tom request to Gatsby for one more question which he wants know what he is answers to do explains. Then, Gatsby says "Go on. Please Mr. Buchanan, go on." From the utterance, Gatsby goes ahead to Tom for speak about one more question. Gatsby describes his represent to get Tom to answers one more question.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Gatsby's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Gatsby says "Go on. Please Mr. Buchanan, go on". Gatsby describes his represent to get Tom to do something is that Tom request to get one more question from Gatsby. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

A conversation between Gatsby, Jordan, and Tom in minutes 01:37:10---> 01:37:16, as follows:

Gatsby : No, old sport. See, she never lovedyou... She only

married you becauseI was poorand she was tired ofwaiting. It was a terrible,terrible mistake, but in

her heartshe never loved anyone but me!

Jordan : We should go...

Gatsby : Daisy and I have nothing to hide...

Daisy :Jay let's go, please...!

Tom :Sit down Daisy!

Gatsby : Yes, Daisy, please sit down.

The data can be looked from the conversation above. Gatsby tells to Tom that Daisy never loved. She only married you because his was poor. Suddenly, Daisy request to Gatsby for goes and Tom request Daisy to sit down.

From the dialogue, Gatsby feels don't problem to Tom because his says that Daisy never loved. Then, Daisy says "Jay lets's go, please". From the utterance, Daisy directs request to Gatsby for lets goes and very please but Tom asks to Daisy sit down. Daisy describes her represent to get Gatsby to lets goes, please.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Daisy's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Daisy says "Jay lets's go, please". Daisy describes her represent to get Gatsby to do something is that Daisy request to Gatsby lets's go, please. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

A conversation between Nick and Daisy in minutes 01:43:11---> 01:43:14, as follows:

Nick : He began talking excitedly, denyingeverything... But

withevery wordDaisy wasdrawing further andfurther into

herself, until onlythe dead dream fought on...

Daisy : Please Tom; I can't stand thisanymore!

The data can be looked from the conversation above. Tom talk very excited but Daisy draws further until only the dead dream fought with every word. Suddenly, Daisy says can't stand this more because this moment ago.

From the dialogue, Nick feels who bad sure with what said by Tom that his talk about this moment ago. Then, Daisy says "*Please* Tom; I can't stand thisanymore!" From the utterance, Daisy request to Tom for can't stand this anymore. Daisy describes her represent to get Tom to can't stand this anymore, please.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Daisy's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Daisy says "Please Tom; I can't stand thisanymore!" Daisy describes her represent to get Tom to do something is that Daisy request Tom to can't stand this anymore, please. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

A conversation between Wilson, Mrytle and Tom in minutes 01:44:50---> 01:44:56, as follows:

Myrtle flies past camera as Wilson drags her across the room!
Wilson : God knows everything you've beendoing!
Grabbing his wife's hair he presses her face to the window.
Wilson : You might fool me but you can'tfool God!

Over wilson's shoulder, we see with shock, that he is lookingat the eyes of Doctor T. J.Eckleberg.

Wilson :God sees everything!

Below the Eckleberg sign a train thunders through the levelcrossing. The final carriage clears to reveal Gatsby's yellow carwaiting on the other side of the crossing.

Close on : Myrtle seeing the yellow car; a desperate whisper.

Myrtle : (thinking its Tom)He's here...

Whack! Myrtle gives a sudden backhand to Wilson's face as shetwists from his grasp!

Standing outside his restaurant, the owner, Michaelis seesMyrtle rush out of the garage shouting hysterically.

# Myrtle :Stop, Tom, please, stop!

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Wilson, Mrytle, and Tom from the following conversation above. Wilson talks of voice hard and angry with Myrte in the window. Suddenly, there is way is yellow car. Myrte helps and says stop, Tom, please, stop.

From the dialogue, Wilson feels who angry with voice hard what he isn't believe that Mrytle doesn't do anything. Then, Mrytle says "Stop, Tom, Please, and stop". From the utterance, Myrtle screams for helps to Tom by way in here. Myrtle describes her represent to get Tom to stop his car.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Myrtle's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something

formally and politely. Mrytle says "Stop, Tom, Please, and stop". Mryte describes her represent to get Tom to do something is that Daisy request Tom to stop yellow car by way, please. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 13

A conversation between Nick and Gatsby in minutes 01:51:33---> 01:51:37, as follows:

Nick : Trouble!? That woman you ran downis dead Jay!

Gatsby :I thought so... I told Daisy Ithoughts so--

Nick : Daisy? Do you hear yourself--

Gatsby : Its better that the shock shouldcome all at once Nick : What's wrong with you!? How couldyou!?

Gatsby: Please... Keep your voice down, oldsport.

Nick: Tom was right! You're nothing but agoddamn coward!

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Nick and Gatsby. Nick tells to Gatsby that a woman (Myrte) is dead. Gatsby requests to speak with voice down.

From the dialogue, Nick tells to Gatsby that a women dead because you collides at the time. Then, Gatsby says"Please... Keep your voice down, oldsport."From the utterance, Gatsby request to Nick if speaks must voice down. Gatsby describes her represent to get Nick to speaks with voice down.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Gatsby's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Gatsby says' Please... Keep your voice down, oldsport.''. Gatsby describes her represent to get Nick to do

something is that Gatsby request Nick to speak with voice down, please. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 14

A conversation between Nick and Gatsby in minutes 01:59:37 ---> 01:59:43, as follows:

Gatsby leads Nick toward the side gate. At the gate...

Nick : I'll call you up.

Gatsby : Do, old sport, please do.

(a thought)

I suppose Daisy'll call too.

Nick : I suppose so... Well... Goodbye.

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Nick and Gatsby. Gatsby leads Nick the side gate. Nick says will call. Next, Gatsby with excited for says do, please. Furthermore, suppose Daisy will call to and finally, Nick goodbye to his.

From the dialogue, Nick tells to Gatsby that his will call you and Nick also. Then, Gatsby says"Do, old sport, please do." From the utterance, Gatsby request to Nick if he must do it, please. Gatsby describes her represent to get Nick to do it, please is him call.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Gatsby's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Gatsby says''Do, old sport, please do." Gatsby describes her represent to get Nick to do something is that Gatsby request Nick to do it is him cal and him please. It is clear that the

utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 15

A conversation between Nick and Henri in minutes 02:04:16 ---> 02:04:23, as follows:

Nick : Please, I know she would want to bethere. If

you could just get amessage to her--

Henri : I have no further informationmonsieur. Au revoir.

The last 'Request' can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Nick and Henri. Nick request that she would wants to be there if you just gets a message to her but Henri just speaks no further information.

From the dialogue, Nick says"Please, I know she would want to bethere. If you could just get amessage to her." From the utterance, Nick request to Henri for knows a message to her but him not information. Nick describes her represent to get Henri about knows a message, please.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Tom's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Request'. 'Request' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Nick says''Please, I know she would want to bethere. If you could just get amessage to her." Nick describes her represent to get Henri to do something is that Nick request Henri to knows message to her although not information said Henri. It is clear that the utterance 'Request' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed

#### **4.1.3 Command**

The third directive illocutionary act performed is 'Commanding' by Searle's theory. Command is to tell somebody to do something (Horby: 1995:227). In the movie, the writer finds just two of conversation about 'commanding'. There are some data which can be concluded in 'commanding'.

# Data 16

A conversation between Daisy, Gatsby, and Tom in minutes 01:39:20 ---> 01:39:50, as follows:

Daisy (cont'd) :You want too much! I love you now; isn't

thatenough? I can't helpwhat's past. (begins to sob)I did love him once; but I

lovedyou too.

Gatsby (shocked) : You loved me too?

Tom(savage) :Even that's a lie. She didn't know you

were alive. There are things between Daisyand me that you'llnever know, things that neither of us can ever forget. The words seem to bite physically

into Gatsby.

Gatsby :I want to speak to Daisy alone. She's

all excited now...

Daisy :Even alone I can't say I never loved

Tom. It wouldn't be true.

The conversation above is between Daisy, Gatsby, and Tom. They talk about Daisy what loved Tom or Gatsby. Next, Daisy talk that her loves with Tom and also Gatsby. Finally, Gatsby commands to speak for Daisy alone with face that excited.

Based on the conversation from Gatsby's utterance "I want to speak to Daisy alone. She's all excited now". Gatsby commands to speak for

Daisy alone with face that excited. He very excited because Daisy speaks to him that still loves.

Based on the context, Gatsby's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Commanding'. Commanding is to tell somebody to do something. Gatsby says "I want to speak to Daisy alone. She's all excited now" to Daisy for speaks alone with face that excited. It is clear that the utterance 'Commanding' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 17

A conversation between Gatsby and Nick in minutes 00:59:47 ---> 00:59:50, as follows:

Gatsby turns back to Nick.

Gatsby :Nick, I want you and Daisy both tosee

myhouse. I'dlike to show heraround

Nick : Are you sure you want me to come?
Gatsby : Absolutely, old sport. Absolutely.

The synopsis how directive appears can be looked above. The conversation between Gatsby and Nick about Gatsby command Nick to Tom and Daisy sees my house. Next, he would like show his house around. Suddenly, Nick shocks and don't sure about offer come to her house.

From on the conversation above, Gatsby meets Nick. Gatsby says "Nick, Iwant you and Daisy both tosee my house. I'd like to show heraround". He wants them to see his house. Nick directs command about command from Gatsby.

Based on the context, Gatsby's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Commanding'. The conversations show between Gatsby "Nick, Iwant you and Daisy both tosee my house. I'd like to show heraround" to Nick that Gatsby ask to they to see my house. In utterance, Gatsby describe hi represent to get Nick to do something clear that the utterance is question and 'Commanding' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary acts performed.

#### Data 18

A conversation between Daisy and Jordan in minutes 00:59:12---> 00:59:15, as follows:

He stands, walks to the window and looks out across the bay.

Gatsby (cont'd) : What do you think of that, Daisy? Come look.

Daisy joins Gatsby and they step out onto the porch together.

The other 'Commanding' can be looked from other conversation above. It is conversation between Daisy and Jordan. Gatsby command to Daisy come look with stand and walks in the window and looks the bay. Then, Gatsby raise your hand in the place. Finally, Daisy joins for this look. These statements are the last conversation them.

Based on the conversation, Gatsby says "what do you think of that, Daisy? Come look" to Daisy. In conversation, Gatsby command to Daisy to come look the bay. Come look is also shown when Gatsby command to Daisy the bay. Therefore, Gatsby says "what do you think of that, Daisy? Come look" because directive is shown help to someone.

Based on the context, this sentence include directive illocutionary act is 'Asking'. 'Commanding' is to tell somebody to do something. In conversation, Gatsby says "what do you think of that, Daisy? Come look" discussion that Daisy asked to come look the bay. This shown that this sentence is one of directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Commanding'.

#### Data 19

A conversation between Tom, Mckee and Myrtle in minutes 00:19:23 ---> 00:19:30, as follows:

Tom : Hey Nick! McKee's in the artisticgame.

Mckee : Photography.
Tom : Nick's artistic.

Nick : No...

Tom : Hey McKee, take a picture of that!

Myrtle(girlish glee) : Oh, don't!I'm not one of those models...!

But you can if you want...

The first 'commanding' can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Tom, Mckee, and Nick. Mckee is photography. While Tom command Mckee to take a picture of than but Mrytle speaks that her doesn't want take a picture that. Myrtle not want take a picture because Tom wants who take is her bottom but if you can take a picture although she doesn't one of models.

From the dialogue, Tom says "Hey McKee, take a picture of that!" From the utterance, Tom feels funny if takes a picture is her bottom. Tom describes his represent to get Myrte for takes a picture is her bottom although her doesn't one of models.

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Based on the context, it is obvious that Tom's directive illocutionary

acts performed is 'commanding'. 'Commanding' is to tell somebody to do

something. Tom says "Hey McKee, take a picture of that!" Tom describes

her represent to get Myrtle to do something is that Tom command Myrtle to

takes a picture to her bottom. It is clear that the utterance 'commanding'

which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

Data 20

A conversation between Daisy and Nick in minutes 01:33:35--->

01:33:36, as follows:

The room is large and stifling hot, it has been filled withhuge ice buckets in an attemptto cool it. Gatsby, Tom, Nick, Daisy and Jordan

are bathed in a thin sheen of perspiration. : Open another window. Daisy

Nick : There aren't any more.

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown

in the conversation between Daisy and Nick. The room is large and stifling

hot. It can fills ice bucket so cool. Next, Daisy think that open the window

but Nick command doesn't windows. Daisy describes her represent to get

Nick to open the window.

From the dialogue, Daisy says "Open another window". From the

utterance, Daisy feels hot in room but not window the around. Daisy

describes his represent to get Nick for open the window.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Daisy's directive illocutionary

acts performed is 'commanding'. 'Commanding' is to tell somebody to do

something. Daisy says "Open another window". Daisy describes her

represent to get Nick to do something is that Daisy command Nick to open

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the window although there are not window. It is clear that the utterance 'commanding' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 21

A conversation between Daisy and Daisy's mother in minutes 00:46:38 ---> 00:46:40, as follows:

her mother's eyes land on the bottle, and then the letter...

Push in: The last line of the letter reads: Love, Jay.

Daisy : Leave me alone!

Daisy's mother : Jordan, run the bath! Now!

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be looked from Daisy's statement above. Daisy after reads a letter and it last line contain from love, Jay. Next, Daisy direct command to my mother leaves from bedroom's. She wants alone. Finally, Daisy's mother command to Jordan runs in the bath.

From the dialogue, Daisy says "Leave me alone! From the utterance, Daisy feels very bad because she reads a letter from love, Jay. Finally, she thinks for leave me alone and my mother commanded for goes. Daisy describes her represent to get to Daisy's mother for leave her alone.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Daisy's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Commanding'. 'Commanding' is to tell somebody to do something. Daisy says "Leave me alone". Daisy describes her represent to get Daisy's mother to do something is that Daisy command to Daisy's mother for leave her alone because Daisy can a letter from Jay. It is clear

that the utterance 'Commanding' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 22

A conversation between Teddy, Jordan, Nelson, Languid girl, and Nick in minutes 00:26:45 ---> 00:26:50, as follows:

Teddy : He was a German spy during the war.

Jordan : Teddy Barton. Nick Carraway. Nick :(to Teddy)A German spy...?

Teddy's annoying East Egger friend, NELSON, chimes in...

Nelson :No, no, no, no. He's the Kaiser's assassin.

And the third of the East Egger trio, LANGUID GIRL, adds...

Languid girl : I heard he killed a man once.

Nick : You don't believe he killed a mando you...?

Jordan : (wickedly)Let's go find him, and you can ask

him yourself...

The data can be looked from the conversation above. Jordan command to Nick for finds Gatsby because we can finds what him is a German spy during the war, the kaiser's assassin, or killed man.

From the dialogue, between Teddy, Nelson, and Nick tells about a Gatsby who bad. Then, Jordan says "Let's go find him, and you can askhim yourself". From the utterance, Jordan thinks for finds a Gatsby so that question from answers them. Jordan describes his represent to get answers about question them.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Jordan's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Commanding'. 'Commanding' is to tell somebody to do something. Jordan says "Let's go find him, and you can askhim yourself". Daisy describes her represent to get they to do something is that Jordan advise to they for finds a Gatsby so that can answers questions. It is

clear that the utterance 'Commanding' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# 4.1.4 Beg

The fourth directive illocutionary act performed is 'Begging' by Searle's theory. 'Begging' is to ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much (Horby: 1995:95). In the movie, the writer finds just two of conversation about 'Begging'. There are some data which can be concluded in 'Begging'.

# Data 23

A conversation between Herzog and Jordan in minutes 00:31:21---> 00:31:24, as follows:

# Herzog: I beg your pardon...

She and Nick jump to find Herzog suddenly beside them.

Herzog : Miss Baker; Mr. Gatsby would liketo speak to you...

Alone.

Jordan : (surprised)Me? Herzog : Yes, madame.

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Herzog and Jordan. Herzog beg to Jordan for speaks with Gatsby alone. Jordan shocks and surprise face while Herzog speaks with Jordan.

From the dialogue, Herzog says "I beg your pardon". From the utterance, Herzog feels very happy because Mr. Gatsby begs for speaks to Miss Baker. He wants speaks to Mr. Gatsby alone. Herzog describes his represent to get Jordan for speaks with Mr. Gatsby.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Herzog's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'begging'. 'Begging' is to ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much. Herzog says "I beg your pardon". Herzog describes his represent to get Jordan to do something is that Herzog beg Jordan to speaks with Mr. Gatsby alone although shock. It is clear that the utterance 'begging' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 24

A conversation between Wolfsheim, Nick, and Gatsby in minutes 00:42:15 ---> 00:42:19, as follows:

Wolfsheim : So... How is the bond business Mr. Carraway?

Nick : It's fine, thank you.

Wolfsheim :I understand you're looking for abusiness

gonnegtion-

Gatsby : No, no. This isn't the man. This isthe *friend* I told

vou

Wolfsheim : Oh! Beg your pardon, I had a wrongman.

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Wolfsheim, Nick and Gatsby. Wolfsheim guess that looks for a business gonnegtion is Nick but Gatsby direct answers no, he just the friend I told you and he isn't the wrong man.

From the dialogue, Wolfsheim meets Gatsby and tells about a business man gonnegtion. He guess who meets Gatsby is business man. Then, Wolfsheimsays"Oh! Beg your pardon, I had a wrongman." From the utterance, Wolfsheim beg to Gatsby if he guess that it business gonnegtion although just a friend. Wolfsheim describes his represent to get Gatsby to beg your pardon about speaks.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Wolfseim's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'begging'. 'Begging' is to ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much. Herzog says "Oh! Beg your pardon, I had a wrongman." Wolfseim describes his represent to get Gatsby to do something is that Wolfseim beg Gatsby that he guess of false. It is clear that the utterance 'begging' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# **4.1.5 Permit**

The fifth directive illocutionary act performed is 'Permitting' by Searle's theory. 'Permitting' is to give permission for something to allow something (Horby: 1995:862). In the movie, the writer finds just one of conversation about 'Permitting'. There are some data which can be concluded in 'Permitting'.

### Data 25

A conversation between Gatsby and Daisy in minutes 01:11:10 ---> 01:11:15, as follows:

Gatsby : (to the group)May I show you around?

He guides them down the stairs...

Gatsby (cont'd): You must see the faces of a lot of people

you've heard of.

Daisy : Absolutely!

Based of the synopsis, Gatsby permit to Daisy for shows in your around and also sees the faces of a lot of people. Next, Daisy says absolutely.

From conversation Gatsby says"May I show your around?"The Daisy says "Absolutely" from the utterance. Gatsby represent it to get Daisy as hearer which very want show her. Gatsby wants explain about what show you're around and Daisy very absolutely.

Based on the context, Gatsby's directive illocutionary act performed is 'Permitting'. Permitting is to give permission for something to allow something. Gatsby says''May I show your around?'' to Daisy want shows you around. It is clear that the utterance 'Permitting' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

# Data 26

A conversation between Gatsby and Daisy in minutes 01:10:42 ---> 01:10:50, as follows:

Gatsby gracefully introduces Senator Gulick to the group...

Gatsby : May I introduce Senator Gulick? This is

Mr. Carraway and Mrs.Buchanan...

Daisy : Delighted...

Gatsby : And Mr. Buchanan... (a moment's hesitation)

The polo player.

Based on the conversation, Gatsby asks to himself introduce Senator Gulick are Mr. Carraway is a polo player and Mrs. Buchanan. Next Daisy very delighted when Gatsby introduce Senator Gulick.

From the dialogue, Gatsby explains about introduce Senator Gulick.

Then, Gatsby says "May I introduce Senator Gulick? This is Mr.

Carraway and Mrs. Buchanan...". From the utterance, Gatsby represents it to get Daisy as hearer to listen him. Gatsby wants to explain more about

introduce Senator Gulick which named Mr. Carraway and Mrs. Buchanan and Daisy very Delighted for listen.

Based on the context, Gatsby's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Permitting'. Permitting describe to give permission for something to allow something. Gatsby says "May I introduce Senator Gulick? This is Mr. Carraway and Mrs. Buchanan" describes want for Daisy to listen his explanation. It is clear that the utterance is 'Permitting' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### Data 27

A conversation between Nick and Henri in minutes 02:03:50---> 02:03:55, as follows:

Discover :Nick sits atop the deco stairs, telephone in

hand. Gatsby coffin is directly below...

Nick :May I speak to Mrs. Buchanan? It's Mr.

Carraway, her cousin.

Henri : Madame is not available.

Nick :Well, when you see her, will youtell her, the

funeral'stomorrow?

The data can be looked from the conversation above. It can be shown in the conversation between Nick and Henri. Nick searches in telephone Mrs. Buchanan and Mr. Carraway, her cousin but raise of telephone is Henri. He says that madame not available. Finally, Nick notices that Gatsby funeral tomorrow.

From the dialogue, Nick says"May I speak to Mrs. Buchanan? It'sMr. Carraway, her cousin". From the utterance, Nick telephones Mrs. Buchanan and Mr. Carraway but raise of telephone is Henri because they

not available. Next, Nick speaks to Henri knows about Gatsby funeral tomorrow. Nick describes his represent to get Henri to tell that Gatsby funeral tomorrow for notice to Mrs. Buchanan and Mr. Carraway.

Based on the context, it is obvious that Nick's directive illocutionary acts performed is 'Permitting'. "Permitting is to give permission for something to allow something. Nick says "May I speak to Mrs. Buchanan? It'sMr. Carraway, her cousin." Nick describes his represent to get Henri to do something is that Nick entreat to Henri that he searches Mrs. Buchanan and Mr. Carraway about the funeral tomorrow. It is clear that the utterance 'Permitting' which include in paradigm case of directive illocutionary act performed.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In society, people always appeared of the directive illocutionary act. But, the writer also can be found in the movie, including of in the movie "The Great Gatsby (2013 film)" by Baz Luhrman. The title of movie can see as daily conversation. In the movie, most of characters say directive as their change way help to other character such as Nick searches in telephone Mrs. Buchanan and Mr. Carraway, her cousin but raise of telephone is Henri. He says that madame not available, Gatsby order to the waiter if he wants order food lobster tails. Tom asks Mr. Gatsby to give him the join with us, and Tom also asks to Henri get some whiskey and two bottles, wrapped in a towel for join with us, especially Gatsby.etc

Indirectly, people often say directive in their daily conversation but they are often without care about directive illocutionary acts performed. Based on Searle's theory that the directive illocutionary acts performed such as asking, ordering, commanding, begging, requesting, praying, pleading, entreat, inviting, permitting, and advising. In finding research, some of directive illocutionary act performed are nothing found in the movie because the directive actually is still a lot of. There are several found in the movie: First, 'Asking' is to tell somebody that you would like them to do something. Second, 'Requesting' is the action of asking for something formally and politely. Third, 'commanding 'is to tell somebody to do something. Fourth, 'begging' is to ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much. Fifth, 'permitting' is to give permission for something to allow something.

Next, the directive illocutionary acts performed which not found in the movie such as: First, 'pleading' is to make repeated urgent request to somebody for something. Second, 'praying' is to give thanks or to ask for help to God. Third, 'ordering' to something that somebody is to tell to do by somebody in authority. Fourth, 'inviting' is to ask somebody in friendly way to go somewhere or do something, especially as a social event. Fifth, 'entreating' is to ask somebody something in a very anxious or serious manner. Sixth 'advising 'is to tell somebody what you think you should do in particular situation. Although, all of directive illocutionary acts performed are not found in the movie but using of directive is still important to apply in daily conversation. The movie "The Great Gatsby (2013 film)" by Baz Luhrman is one of the movie as the sample literary work

which apply directive illocutionary acts as the characters conversation and get to do something to someone.

In reality, the recommendation to say directive illocutionary acts has been applied in some of Hadist and Holy Qur'an. It can show that directive is important to apply in daily conversation. Allah (god) of happiness if we helps to someone so that care, build solidarity, respect, ect to someone and life us. There are Hadist and Holy Qur'an about tells us about it:

The directive illocutionary acts is mentioned in Holy Qur'an that we help and get to something. Refer to the following verse:

"With the meaning sounded as follows, "And helps to help you in (work) righteousness and god-fearing, and doesn't help to help deep has done sin and breach. And god-fearing you to God, most verily God torment weight peer it." (Ayah No.5, Surah Al-Maidah, Chapter No.2, Holy Qur'an).

"Whoever helps a believer of one adversity universalize. God that helps will of one of adversity at doomsday. Whomever soften someone grief, God will soften its grief are universalized and eternity. Whomever which cover (ignominy) a Muslim. God will cover (ignominy) a slave up to that slave wants to help its brother."

There is even if asks for to help as energy it and she can for meeting its this therefore may, as it were have already Allah *Ta* ' *ala* declarative about Prophet 'Musa A.S' tells:

"And input Moses goes to city while its resident be moo, therefore at dropped upon it in that city two males which fight; one that an of its faction (BaniIsroil) and a (again) of its enemy (Firaunclan 'aun), therefore person which of its faction ask for favor to Moses, to defeat person that of its enemy then Moses hits it, and dies its enemy that" (Al Qoshshosh: 15).

Based on Hadist and Holy Qur'an above, it can be concluded that the directive illocutionary acts is important to use in daily life. It is not only used in the world but also in the hereafter. The people can apply the directive in daily conversation with good for people so that reward from Allah (God). The directive illocutionary acts used when people to get something from us which used in condition or situation for helps someone.

Commonly, people just guess the directive very simple for utterance with situation and condition indaily conversation, whereas, it most important for knows in what are contexts of directive illocutionary acts who uttered utterance it. So that it can give positif influence for people in daily conversation. The most important that how can applied directive which took from Hadist and Holy Qur'an as referens for us.

Therefore, the finding research that directive illocutionary acts is very important for applied in daily life. We must also know of what are the context directive illocutionary acts who utterance by someone when ask to help. It can find interpret or meaning utterance because influence of the speaker in utterance uttered. Recommended in Hadist and Holy Qur'an so that people know and believe about the important of directive because it can reward in hereafter when we is death. It is recommended for the next researcher for doing further research who more interest about directive illocutionary acts such as explain about function and form of directive illocutionary acts. Next, the next researcher also can more finds Hadist and Holy Qur'an for reference so that the reader more believe or more doubtlessly for what we used of directive in daily life.