CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is one of important things in the world. If there is no language, there will be no communication from one people to another. Without communication, we do not know what happens around our environment. Communication is also one way to us to deliver or express our ideas and feelings. In communicating to other people, we utilize the utterances to express what in our mind towards the listener. An utterance produced by speaker not only expresses the speaker's mind to the listener, but also to arrange the listener's behavior. It refers to pragmatics. Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Talking about speech act, it can be defined as an utterance that serves a communication. In communication, we need a partner or a hearer to understand and to respond what we talk about. Speakers and hearers usually use the same language to communicate so the message can interlines easily.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in the context. Linguists traditionally analyses human language by observing an inter play between sound and meaning. In this linguistics, there are five main parts. They are includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

According to Richard and Schmidt (2002:11) states that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used. It's study of the speakers mean or "speaker meaning".

Clearly, in communication the hearer does not only recognizing the meaning of words but also recognizing what the speaker mean by their utterance. Pragmatics is a study about language use and the meaning between the speaker and hearer communications in pragmatics scale. Pragmatics is one of the linguistics studies that describe the meaning of a word, phrase or sentence in their social context. According to Horn and Ward (2004:10) "Pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of content logical form." In brief, pragmatics can be defined as a study of language that examines contextual meaning of language including speaker's intention and hearer's response or reaction. Pragmatics is concerning with the study of speaker's meaning. This study involves the interpretation about a context in an utterance which requires the same thought between the speaker and the hearer and then pragmatic is also included in language that involves the speech act. Speech act is acts done in the process of speaking that said by speaker. It can be said the utterance of speaker contain an act.

One of the interesting phenomena in speech act is directive speech act. Based on Birner (2013: 192) Directive speech acts is one kind of the form of speech acts where its illocutionary force is the canonically illocutionary force for that form. Whereas the directive speech acts is the form of utterance where the meaning of the speaker utterance is something other than the force canonically associated and it is explains that the directive speech acts are an illocutionary act that aims to produce an effect in the form of the action taken by the addressees. Directive speech act is a speech act which use by speakers to get someone else to do something and Directive speech act as an is used to get someone doing something is not merely giving an order or making a request.

According to meaning and context of the utterance, there are a variety of actions that can be performed through directive speech the as requesting, asking, commanding, suggesting, advising, and inviting.

Many people like to watch movie one example is The Maze Runner Movie, studying directive speech acts. First, directives are a type of speech act that is often used by speakers in daily conversations. In using direction, the speaker tries to make the world fit the word through his listener. that directions indicate a strong connection between speaker and listener. because directive speech acts are used to get the most attention from listeners in communication. Through directive speech acts, the speaker's speech makes the listener do something. In conversation, directions are often used by the speaker but they speak differently. The speaker must pay attention to the situation and context so that the listener does what he wants. The conversation situation can be seen from several aspects, such as who the audience is, what the speaker wants to convey, and the time of the conversation. states

The reason why the writer chooses The Maze Runner Movie as the subject of research because we can get to know many readers or who like to watch movies not only watching and enjoying the film but in the film there. is much of the pragmatic language the film implies. Therefore, researchers invite readers to provide knowledge of the language that can be learned in each film. Readers can quickly understand what pragmatic speech and language acts are because The Maze Runner Movie there are many direct and indirect actions that can be taught through the film and will bring up many ideas about topics and conflicts and resolutions in the story of The Maze Runner Movie , so that readers can understand and enjoy movies and. The film also comes with

all the oriental knick-knacks, both culture including martial arts which is managed with a perfect balance between humor and action.

Based on the explanation above, the writer will analyze the movie using the directive speech act theory and form of directive speech act from The Maze Runner Movie. The writer gives the title of this study "**ANALYSIS DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE MAZE RUNNER MOVIE"**

1.2 problem of the study

Based on the explanation above, the researcher identifies the problem as follows

What are the types of directive speech act used in "The Maze Runner'' movie?

1.3 objective of the study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are aimed to:

To find out the types of directive speech act used in The Maze Runner (2014) movie.

1.4 scope of the study

In this study, the writer focused to find out the types of directive speech act in The Maze Runner (2014) Movie. Based on theory Searle (2005:110). There are consist of advice commanding, requesting , ordering, question.

1.5   Significance of the study

The finding of the study was explored to give theoretical and practical significance. The findings can:

1. Theoretical

The result of this study could be used, information and reference material acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study of Directive Speech Act and The study could be useful for field education.

2. Practical

a) Movie Spectators

1. They will be aware about various types of speech acts used by the characters especially in the form of the directives so that it will help the movie spectators to understand the intended meaning of the characters in the movie.

2.   Movie Spectators can learn about pragmatics , especially speech acts by observing dialogue in each film scene.

b) Students

1. The research is expected to help the student in exploring the subject so that they can study more about directive speech act about movie, story, book or novel act.

2. To motivate and create enthusiasm for students in the learning process through movies.

c) Teacher

1. The teacher can help teach the directive of speech act through the movie.

2. The teacher can provide new techniques that are good for students, especially in

3. Movie   stories or novels to improve student activity

d) Researchers

1. For Researchers, this research is able to improve the researcher's ability to comprehend this study and understand about the movie and the story of the movie itself.

2. This research will provide some description on how to do an analysis of directives. in addition , it can be used as additional information and references related to speech acts.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoritical Framework

Reviews the theoretical framework that is related to the present study. The theories that are central to the present study are speech act theory. The theories form the theoretical framework upon which this study's analysis of data is based**.**

2.2 Language

Language is a system that is used to convey information by both oral, written sign and is served for communication. According to Edward (2008: 6) language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. According to Lim (1975: 1-4) also agrees that language is used for communication, and it is made up of sound.

Based on the definitions of a language above, we cay that a language a means of communications. But, if the definition of a language is used in the study language, we must involve the other means of communication that are not categorized as a language. If regard a language as consisting of sound, the fact shows that the other means of

communication may use sounds as language must have some characteristics that do not belong to the other means of communication

2.3 Linguistic

Linguistic is Concepts are the study of language based on perspective and approach. According to Arnawa (2008:12) defines linguistics as science who studies the universality of language or study of common. That actually applies to the language storm universally. Linguistics concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study of particular languages and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. In making communication actually we need a partner or a hearer to understand and respond what we talking about. But, in some communication cases, speakers sometimes could not get the messages across to a different cultural background. As result it makes some misunderstanding between the hearers and speakers in a conversation, So, the message will not be easily well delivered

2.4 Pragmatics

Many people do not understand the nature of language that has a point of view, meaning, or speech. Most people understand the language that is often used only to communicate both conduct activities and talk with the speaker. Therefore it is very important for people to understand the meaning of language because it always expresses the speaker's ideas, thoughts, feelings, and intentions. According to Allan (2012:498)

Pragmatic is the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition society. Pragmatic to understand the two purpose of each speech or action communicative act of verbal communication. Therefore what is studied in pragmatics refers to the study of meaning in the interaction between a speaker with other speakers. Conversations that can occur effectively and clearly if it suits the context of the conversation that took place on a speech, so with the context of the conversation situation, the reader can understand whether the conversation is effective, lively, and natural. The context in pragmatics means all the background knowledge (background knowledge) that is owned by the speaker and the interlocutor to interpret meaning and speech. Thus it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that observes the use of language in concrete situations and examines meaning in accordance with the context of usage.

According to Griffiths (2006:91) Studying of pragmatics we can recognize what mean that has been talked by the speaker. Therefore, one of the advantages in learning pragmatics is that the learners can interpret the meanings of language. In addition, by studying pragmatics the people can avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication when they are talking to the other people in daily life. Thus, in communication in order to the hearer can catch what the speakers mean, the hearer helped by context. Generally, we know how to interpret words based on physical context. Indeed, the English speakers' construction of their pragmatics knowledge is a significant factor why they can interact and communicate effectively and appropriately in their social life. According to Kreidler (2002: 18) proposes that pragmatics focuses on how language is used as a tool to create meaningful communication taking into account the situations or

contexts of use. Thus, three consequences can be drawn from this. Firstly, the same messages 7 can be conveyed through various ways and the same set of utterances can carry different meanings. Secondly, there is often left communicated with just a little having been said. Lastly, it is possible to make mistakes in interpreting the intended message.. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. In the grammatical study, there is no relevancy between language and context of utterance, but in the pragmatics, absolutely, there is relevancy between language and context. The meaning and purpose of the language can interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context.

2.5 Speech Act

Speech acts are actions that are expressed in words or sentences that are supported by certain expressions. in speech act also has one utterance and can be more than one function and in actual communication, and can be expressed, served in a variety of utterances. According to Aitchison (2003: 106) Speech act is a sequence of words that behave somewhat like actions. By performing speech acts, the speaker is often trying to achieve some effect with those words, an effect which might in some cases have been accomplished by an alternative action. Speech act is a theory that tries to study the meaning of language proposed by the speech-language by the action taken by the speaker and Associated with the view of speech acts is a means to communicate and speech acts also have meaning. It can be realized in reality. for example, making

asking, request in, suggestions and stating. The action is a characteristic of communication. can be assumed as a speech act or discourse that can do something by doing an action.

According to Adolphs (2008: 23) states that speech act theory assumes that utterances in language use perform certain actions and that those utterances can be understood by means of reference to the context in which they occur , and speech act is action to called per formative speech, and speech that is done to act. Every human always tries to do the best speech act, either through learning that is done formally or informally. And language communication is not just a symbol of words or sentences. That can be interpreted; all kinds of speech acts apply for communication of the speaker in producing a speech or utterance. The speaker also hopes that the words or words will be recognized or understood by the listener To produce meaning or good speech acts. Speech acts can be individualized, which learns deeper about mental, mind, and human nature. can be determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. The speech act emphasizes the meaning and purpose of the meaning and action because by saying something, the speaker also does something.

2.5.1 Types of Speech Act

According to Paltridge (2006:55) Speech act divides into they are major categories the is locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

1. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is a sentence that has a meaning or utterance that has a relation to a topic with a statement in an expression, similar to the relationship 'subject' to 'predicate' or 'topic' and the explanation in the grammar relating to the actions and speech of the speaker. and the speaker incites the listener with words that can be understood. Example: 'I am hungry', someone interprets 'I' as the first person singular (the speaker), and the word 'hungry' refers to 'empty stomach and needs to be filled', without intending to ask for food.

2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary is expressions expressed directly. When the speaker says something, the speaker not only produces speech without purpose but he forms speech or communication with various functions in the mind. The speaker can perform illocutionary acts to make promises, statements, offers, explanations of words that have these expressions. For example: "I promise to give it away", the intention is that the speaker will give out goods, and that is an illocutionary act. It is clearly shown that the speaker will promise something to the listener when the speaker.

3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act which is the result of a thought that is generated by the speaker to the listener, according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of the sentence itself. The response is not only in the form of words but also in the form of actions or actions. This effect or influence can be intentionally or unintentionally produced by the speaker.For Example: 'I'm hungry', which is said by the speaker can have an effect on the listener, ie the listener will give or offer food to the speaker.

2.5.2 Speech Act Classification

According to (Mey 2009: 1004) divides the kinds of speech act into commissives, directives, representatives, expressive and declarations. For speech acts, you can set direction and objectives. speech acts can bind the speaker to carry out everything mentioned in the utterance, and a clear summary that can be done by someone in speaking. Speech acts consist of five general classifications. that is:

1. Representative

Speech acts are the speakers who affirm the convictions of the speaker that bind or promise the truth of something being said. Included in this type of speech act are asking, acknowledging, reporting, showing, quoting, giving testimony, and a plan that has results. An example: "I am a good man", the purpose of this statement is to show that the speaker is to trust the listener that a speaker is a good person.

2. Directive

Directive is an act of speech done by a speaker with the intention that the listener as well as a fellow speaker in the speech or sentence can perform the action requested in the statement. which includes the type of directive speech acts are: ask, invite, ask, order, collect, request, request, request, request, give the signal, and challenge.For example: "I'm thirsty, please give me a cup of water!" That sentence means that the speaker wants the listener to do something so that the speaker gets a drink. The sentence shows the request from the speaker to the listener to get water.

3. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out something that is requested in his speech. Commissive speech acts are actions that commit the future. This type of speech act shows the intention of the speaker to make plans that will occur in the future. which includes commissive types are: promises that have been agreed upon, swear, recognized, and have the ability. The example : "I will come to your house tonight". This example shows that the speaker intends to come to the listener's house at night where the speech is immediately spoken. Therefore the speaker is committed that he will come to the speaker's house at night, the term speech act is called a promise.

4. Expressives

Expressive state learning expressions or behavior can be said and behavior of the person himself, someone can greet to improve his socialization by people around. Likes: saying thanks, apologies, greetings, compliments, and congratulations. example: - When someone or (the speaker) spills coffee on the person's clothes   (listener), and the speaker will say "I'm sorry". When the speaker is given a piece of cake and the speaker likes it the speaker will say "I like it" or "Thank you" to the listener.

5. Declaration

Declaration is a speech act intended by the speaker to create a new thing (status, condition, etc.). the statement has a purpose such as (validate, decide, cancel, prohibit, permit, grant, appoint, classify, forgive, and forgive). The declaration is also an action that makes a statement in accordance with reality. To make a declaration the speaker must have motivation and ideas. For example :   when a priest says "I pronounce

husband and wife", (in the context of marriage) has the special right to pronounce marriage and when this is done, the man and woman are then changed from single to married people. If on the contrary, if the speaker is not someone who has the special right to marry the audience (those who are going to get married) then the remarks are not valid.

2.6. Directive

Directive is used when the speaker wants the listener to do something for the speaker. Directive can be in the form of commanding, offering, asking, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, brave, or challenging. The direction is more towards the act of commanding and asking the listener and in accordance with the instructions or regulations of the speaker. The speaker must use direction for the listener to hear other words:

1. The speaker wants the listener to do some will by the speaker.
2. The speaker must think about the listener, whether the listener can do the direction in accordance with the speaker's thoughts.
3. The speaker must think or calculate how the listener wants to take action.
4. The speaker is thinking about what, that the listener will not do an action that according to the listener is inappropriate, or not suitable.

Directives can be made directly or indirectly. When a speaker expresses utterances in an imperative or commanding form, it means that he uses direct direction and when he expresses in an interrogative and declarative form, he uses indirect

direction and is still being questioned, what and how the listener will do it. To make the speaker more polite to ask someone or the listener, the speaker can use an interrogative and declarative form. The example below can explain the above explanation:

1. Sit down, please.

2. Can you sit down?

3. You will be more comfortable sitting.

The speaker must follow the conditions and situation in the place. such as the social distance between the audience listeners, the speaker must see the listener's status so that the speaker can arrange the communication or sentence to be spoken, the speaker must speak formally and according to the context, and the speaker must follow listener's social culture as well.

According to Searle (2005:110) stated that the Directive speech act is the directive action for the intended person to do something. When the speaker uses direction, the speaker must adapt and the environment, both from the communication that is carried out in accordance with the social and cultural conditions of the listener or can be called by the context. In this way, the listener can understand the speaker. Directives are intended to produce some effects from conditions that will be changed or predicted through actions by the listener. directive there are five types of directive::

1) Commanding

orders require rights or powers. So the speaker can give a command which means to sue the listener. that the listener will do something while asking for a position of rights or power over him. whereas orders only give orders from the position of its

own right. For example: "Fly the plane now!" The airplane's flying expressions show commanding actions.

2) Requesting

Request is a Directive Illocutionary Act that allows for a refusal in which the obligation to have the right as the listener can accept or reject it in rather polite words. "Requests" are often seen as interconnected directives. For example: when the speaker says "Can you tell me the code here and I can open the contents of the e-mail as you like ... this is to want the speaker to listen ."

3) Question

It t means that when someone as the speaker questions the hearer/addressee as to proposition. Questioning per formatives include: ask, inquire, query, question, In question used to ask a question is to request the hearer to perform a future speech act that would give the original speaker a correct answer to his.

4) Ordering

Give an authoritative or instruction to do something. The arrangement or disposition of people or things in relation to each other according to a particular sequence, pattern, or method. To tell someone to do something or to say that something should be done, in a way that shows you have authority".

5) Advise

It means that the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act. The speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Advisory per formatives include: admonish, advise, caution, counsel, propose, recommend, suggest, urge, warn

2.6.1 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Based on Akram (2008:56) A direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The direct of the situations and conditions and become a news sentence (declarative), question sentence (interrogative), and command sentence (imperative). By speech communication or sentence used as usual and the news is used to provide something (information), question sentences to ask something, and sentence commands to express commands, invitations, requests, and requests. Direct speech acts are words based on the purpose of the sentence, for example, sentences to announce, command sentences to order, persuade, or question sentences to ask something. And speakers using direct speech acts want to communicate meaning in language that is often used by people or commonly expressed.

Examples of directive speech act, as the following sentence:

1. I want you to give the cat to me.

2. Where is Bali?

3. Take my shirt!

With this direct speech act, the listener is easy to understand because speech has direct meaning. According to Adolphs (2008: 26) states that in indirect speech acts,

there is an implicit meaning behind what is actually said by the speaker. Indirect speech act is utterance different from the sentence structure or can be adapted to the sentences that follow. Like news sentence that requires reporting about something that can be used to request or order or a question sentence that is asked to ask something that can be used to ask or give an order or an indirect request is seen as a softer or more polite way to express a better order from direct orders. Therefore people tend to use indirect actions rather than talking directly. Indirect speech acts are words that differ from the purpose of the sentence; thus, indirect speech acts can vary and depend on the context and indirect speech acts want to communicate meanings that are different from the usual surface meanings. As an example:

1. I don't know if John married Helen
2. I want to know if John married Helen
3. Do you know if John marries Helen?

Indirect speech acts have good speech or communication and have a politeness.

2.7 Movie The Maze Runner

Thomas wakes up in a metal elevator that brings him to a place called *the Glade*. He has no memory of who he is or how he got there. He gradually discovers that the Glade is run by two boys: Alby, the leader, and Newt, the second-in-charge, who both maintain order by enforcing simple but effective rules. The elevator box surfaces from under the ground once every week supplying new food, tools, medicine, and sometimes weapons.

Every month a new boy with no memory of anything but his first name finds himself in that elevator box. The Glade is surrounded by a square of 4 mile-high walls made of concrete. These walls have openings in them, which slide shut like doors every night. Outside the walls is the Maze, a labyrinth of high concrete walls covered in ivy that changes every day. The Maze houses strange, lethal creatures known as Grievers. Grievers are described as amorphous monsters of metal and flesh. The Glade are trying to stay alive as well as "solve" the Maze by appointing 'runners' to run through it as fast as they can while tracking movements of the walls and trying to find an exit to escape.

One day after Thomas' arrival, a girl named Teresa is delivered through the elevator into the Glade with a note saying "She's the last one. Ever." It implies that there will be no more children sent into the Glade. The girl subsequently lapses into a long coma. When Thomas comes to visit her, he recognizes her, but cannot remember her name until he hears her voice telepathically in his mind telling him her name. Teresa wakes up and tells Thomas that they knew each other before they were sent into the Glade, and reveals that they could communicate telepathically.

Minho, the keeper of the runners, and Alby go into the Maze to see what they think is their first dead Griever. Alby is stung by the creature and, while Minho is trying to help him out of the Maze, Thomas runs in to help. All three are then stranded in the Maze overnight. Minho, believing Alby is dead without the Serum, tells Thomas to leave him and just run, looking for shelter so the Grievers don't find them. Thomas, unable to leave Alby to die, uses the vines on the walls to pull him up and out of the view of the Grievers, then attracts their attention and evades them. Minho sees Thomas's

evasion tactic and uses it to send the four Grievers chasing them over the Cliff. Thomas, Alby, and Minho are the first people in the Glade to survive a night in the maze. After getting back to The Glade the next morning, Newt calls a Gathering of The Keepers to discuss what to do with Thomas. Some of the Keepers vote to relieve him of punishment while others (especially Gally) vote to lock him up in the Slammer (the jail block) as a punishment. Minho, however, nominates Thomas to replace him as the Keeper of The Runners. Gally decides to kick Minho off The Council, causing Minho to attack him. Thomas is locked up in jail and the next day he starts his training with Minho.

After their miraculous return, Teresa's arrival triggers a series of changes to life in the Glade: people start acting strangely, the sun disappears, the weekly deliveries of supplies stop coming, and the doors of the Maze stay open at night, which allows the Grievers to enter the Glade and hunt the children.

Thomas proposes that the walls of the Maze are not random, but that their movements are actually a code, leading to the discovery that the Maze is spelling out words. Thomas also discovers that what they previously thought was the Cliff is actually where the Grievers leave the Maze ("The Griever Hole"). This drives Thomas to think they need memories to get out, so he intentionally gets stung by a Griever so he can receive the antidote ("Grief Serum") and thereby go through *the Changing*. It is known that the Changing can trigger memories and sometimes violence.

Thomas and the Gladers find out what the pattern is. The Gladers to decide to make a run for the exit, knowing that taking on the Grievers is a suicide mission, but

deciding that nothing is worse than their current fate. They succeed, only to find out that they were test subjects in an experiment conducted by an organization called (WICKED) "*World In Catastrophe: Killzone Experiment Department*". The teenagers escape to a laboratory but encounter Gally, who had not escaped with them. Acting under mind control, he moves to throw a knife at Thomas, but a young Glader, Chuck, jumps to save him.

After briefly mourning the death of Chuck, all 20 Gladers are rescued. They are brought to a safe haven and told about catastrophic solar flares that caused an apocalyptic event, followed by a virus called *the Flare* that killed millions. The rescuers reveal that orphaned children are being tested to find a cure for the virus.

2.8 Previous Studies

`   The writer found some previous studies on pragmatics dealing with directive speech acts which are taken as references before doing a thesis. The first study of directives case which was done by Muhartoyo and keilly Kristanti (2013) entitled Directive speech acts in the movie "Sleeping Beauty". They examined how often the directive acts appear and what are the most frequently used in the movie. This research also exposed the important of using directive acts custody the flow of storyline in the movie. The result of this research showed that 20 tables is contain of 139 directive speech acts which performed in the movie. The percentage shows that directive speech acts of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21,6%). The least frequently used directive speech act is inviting directive speech act (0,7%). The second study comes from Winarti et al. (2015) entitled Variations of Directive Speech Acts in

Temping Dolanan. They examined the directive speech act in the various songs Tembang Dolanan songs as the object. Besides, they analyzed the types of directive speech acts, the context which embodied, and the level decency. Besides, they concluded that Tembang Dolanan is a form of communication media used by children or parents to deliver a message to their interlocutor. They also concluded that the speaker are indeed in superior position and have more authority than interlocutors.
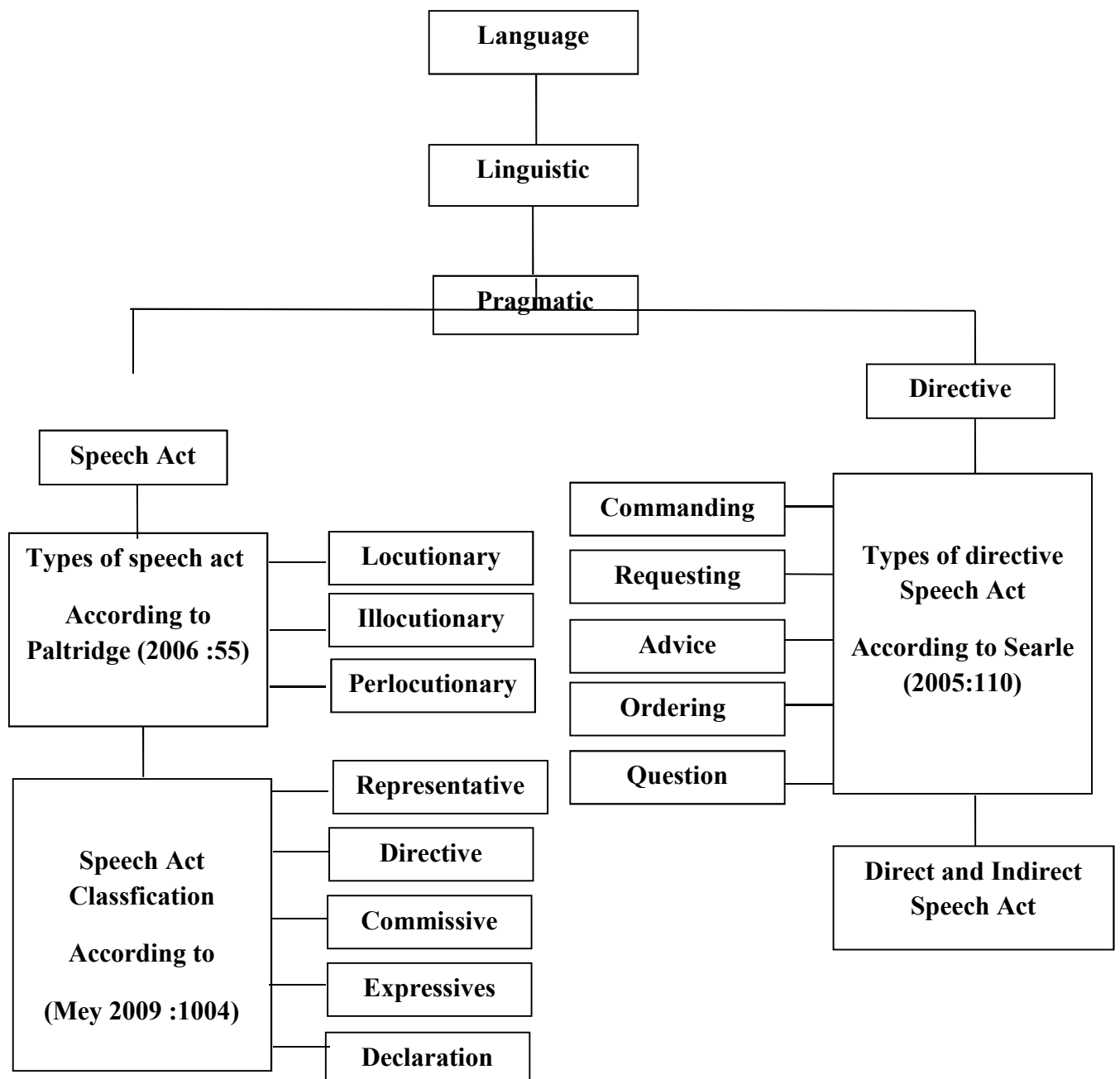
From the previous studies above, it is clearly that this research is different from them. While the previous studies above are examining the directive speech acts with the politeness strategies, purposes and the context of directive speech acts in the short story, movie, and traditional song. Furthermore, this study used movie entitled The Maze Runner (2014) as the object in this research, and focuses on analysis of directive speech acts by main character Thomas.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Language is a tool that used by people for communication in daily life. As a human being, people keep to live or to interact with other people Language have relation with linguistic, where linguistic is the study of language. in linguistic have some part consist of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic. One of the main studies in pragmatics is concern about how the listener can understand what are the speaker's meaning from the utterances between language and context that are grammatical or encoded in structure of language.

This study is a qualitative study which focuses for speech acts, you can set direction and objectives. speech acts can bind the speaker to carry out everything

mentioned in the utterance, and a clear summary that can be done by someone in speaking. Speech acts consist of five general classifications commissives, directives, representatives, expressive and declarations. that is the types speech act divides into they are major categories the is locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.types of directive speech act in The Maze Runner (2014) Movie. Based on theory Searle (2005:110). There are consist of advice commanding, requesting , ordering, question.

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                         │   Language   │
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                         │  Linguistic  │
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                         │  Pragmatic   │
                         └──────────────┘
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Language
Linguistic
Pragmatic

Speech Act

Types of speech act According to Paltridge (2006 :55)	Locutionary
	Illocutionary
	Perlocutionary

Speech Act Classfication According to (Mey 2009 :1004)	Representative
	Directive
	Commissive
	Expressives
	Declaration

Directive

Commanding	Types of directive Speech Act According to Searle (2005:110)
Requesting	
Advice	
Ordering	
Question	

Direct and Indirect Speech Act

The figure 2, 9 Type of directive speech act in The Maze Runner movie

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Creswel (2009:3) defines a research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. In conducting this research, the writer uses the library research and the approach that is used by the writer is descriptive qualitative. In addition, the writer uses library research because the writer uses the document to be analyzed that is in the form of movie. The writer uses descriptive qualitative because the writer wants to analyze the types of directive speech act The Maze Runner Movie.

In this study, the writer described the use of directive speech acts in the characters' conversation, which were found in the movie script. The utterances are classified into commanding, requesting , suggesting, begging , forbidding based on Searle (2005:110). The resource of data by watching The Maze Runner movie from compact disk. The data is obtained by watching "The Maze Runner " movie and read the script of the movie carefully

3.2 Subject of the Study

Data are something that can answer the research question. Thus , the data in this research is the utterances that containing Directives speech acts used by the main character In this case, the subject of this writer is the main character of The Maze Runner (2014) movie namely Thomas. The reason why the writer picks Thomas as the subject because Thomas is always

endeavor to invite his friends to escape from the maze with his directive speech acts which performed frequently in the movie.

3.3 The Object of the Study

The object of the study is the types of directive speech act in the maze runner Movie. It will be found from the script of the maze runner Movie then the writer will classify to find out types of directive speech act. There are some types of directive speech act namely: command, requesting, question, begging, prohibiting.

3.4 Data and Data Sources

The data source of this study was a film entitled The Maze Runner based on James Dashner's 2009 novel as the same which published in September 19th, 2014 in United States, which was downloaded from the site www.layarkaca21.com. The time running of this movie is 113 minutes. The writer got the data from the movie and script of The Maze Runner (2014) Film. The data of this research was the utterances (words, phrases, sentences) by Thomas which contain of directive speech acts and the responses produced by the character toward Thomas directive speech acts.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

The data which will be collected is the conversation of The Maze Runner movie and the writer will focus use of directive speech act utterances based on Searle (2005:110) theory. In this research the writer had done these steps will be conducted by the writer with influence on the directive speech act the writer with influence on the observation technique.

According to Ahmad (2011:83) data collection techniques are systematic and standard procedures to obtain the data needed. Therefore, the data collection technique here means only how information is collected. Actually, documentary technique is a technique to collect data and data usually from books, fairy tales, magazines, scripts, etc. In conducting this research, the author uses documentary techniques to collect data by taking data from films and watching the film "The Maze Runner". The movie was directed by Well Ball which based on James Dashers (2009),

The data which will be collected is the conversation of The Maze Runner movie and the writer will focus types of directive on speech act utterances based on Searle (2005:110) theory. In this research, the writer had done these steps will be conducted by the writer with influence on the directives speech acts the writer with influence on the observation technique. The necessary steps of collecting data are as follows :

1. Watching the movie more than once

2. Reading and observation the dialogue from the script

3. Collecting the data by watching the movie and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all conversation

4. The kind of the data is conversation

5. Classifying into categories of type of directive speech acts based on Searle (2005:110)

6. Selecting the every conversation in the movie into directives speech acts also directives forces

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

According to Sugiyono (2007:207), data analysis is the process of sstematically searching and arranging the interview transcript , field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. In this case, the writer analysis the data based on the theory of searle (2005:110) that explains about to find out type of directive speech act. The kind of data in this writer is qualitative data. According to Phatton (2002:40), kinds of data in qualitative research are; interviews, obsevation, and documents. This research contains documents because the data is the maze runner utterances and will be found from the movie script. The writer to find out the use of directive speech acts in the characters' conversation, which were found in the maze runner movie script. The utterances were classified into , requesting, suggesting, , commanding, question , prohibiting based on Searle (2005:110) This writer don't need questionnaire, the data were obtained by watching "The Maze Runner " movies and read the script of the movie carefully. The writer tried to understand each of the dialogue that contain in direct speech act in this movie. Then, the writer underlined the utterances in the movie script.

1. Identifing an clasifying the listed dialogue or (conversation) that contans the speech act (asking, requests, suggestions and stating)
2. Underlying of code on the collected data.
3. Analysing and interpreting the data to answer the problem of the research based on Searle theory of speech act.
4. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis and giving suggestions.

3.7 Validity (Triangulation)

The trustworthness of the data need to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer will use the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiyono (2007:330) triangulation the aim is not determinate the truth about same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of what ever being investigated. William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007:3) also stated that triangulation is the qualitative cross-validation.. Norman Denzim in Hales identify triangulation into four types, they are:

1. Credibility is aimed at achieving the data validation through carefully and comprehensively watching and rewatching the selected data in accordance with the research question so that the data can be considered credible.

2. In using transferability, the writer had to provide all information needed the watchers in understanding the finding the information was obtained through watching, interpreting, and analyzing The Maze Runner Movie's manuscript.

3. it also states that in dependability, the writer watched the data carefully and frequently in oerder to understand the whole story of The Maze Runner movie and to make correct interpretation.

4. Conformability is a teaching to determine the objectiveness of the research by making discussion with other researcher or order advisor and asking the expert about the validity of the data.