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**SPEECH FUNCTION OF DIRECTIVE IN *CARS 3*
MOVIE (2017)**

THESIS

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Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME
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BEKASI
2024**

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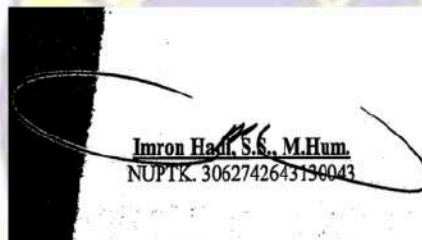
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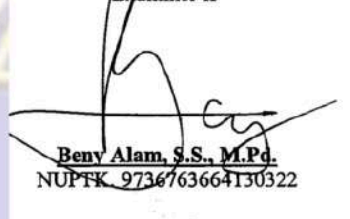
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Be a better and useful person, if you feel useless remember that there are many people beside us who always comfort us.” – The Writer

“Accept me for what I am today, don’t reject me because of what I was yesterday” – Russia (Anime Hetalia)

“Life is an endless series of trainwreck with only brief commercial-like breaks of happiness “ – Deadpool

DEDICATION:

This undergraduate thesis is dedicated to:

- All members of my family
- All my friends who has struggled to work on their thesis to graduate
- All juniors who want to learn to work on thesis
- Future researcher who will conduct research
- Myself who proud to have gone through all of this
- The lecturers who have helped many students to improve the thesis

SPEECH FUNCTION OF DIRECTIVE IN *CARS 3* MOVIE (2017)

ALDANAYRA NATHANZYA AGATHA

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the function of direct speech in the *Cars 3* Movie (2017) using a sociolinguistic approach. The analysis focused on directive speech to understand how individuals communicate commands clearly, concisely, and politely. This Research employs a qualitative descriptive method, concentrating on the analysis of subtitles in the *Cars 3* Movie (2017). In this research, the theory of Holmes & Wilson (2022) was used to find the usage of directive speech functions and identify three types of directive speech functions: Imperative, Interrogative, and Declarative. The data findings reveal 15 data (50%) of Imperative forms, 9 data (30%) of Interrogative forms, and 6 data (20%) of Declarative forms. Imperative usage was marked by an exclamation point at the end of a sentence and can include "You" at the beginning for You Imperative. Interrogatives were identified by a question mark at the end of a sentence, involving modal verbs, tag questions, and negative verbs. Declaratives used phrases like "Want", "Need", or "I'd be more" to express a desire for someone to perform an action.

Keyword: Speech Function Directive, Sociolinguistics, Movie

FUNGSI TUTURAN DIREKTIF DALAM FILM CARS 3 (2017)

ALDANAYRA NATHANZYA AGATHA

ABSTRAKSI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fungsi tuturan direktif dalam film Cars 3 (2017) dengan menggunakan pendekatan sociolinguistik. Analisis ini difokuskan pada tuturan direktif untuk memahami bagaimana individu mengomunikasikan perintah dengan jelas, ringkas, dan sopan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, yang berfokus pada analisis subtitle dalam film Cars 3 (2017). Pada penelitian ini, teori Holmes & Wilson (2022) digunakan untuk menemukan penggunaan fungsi tuturan direktif dan mengidentifikasi tiga jenis fungsi tuturan direktif: Imperatif, Interogatif, dan Deklaratif. Temuan data menunjukkan 15 data (50%) bentuk Imperatif, 9 data (30%) bentuk Interogatif, dan 6 data (20%) bentuk Deklaratif. Penggunaan Imperatif ditandai dengan tanda seru di akhir kalimat dan dapat ditambahkan kata "You" di awal kalimat untuk You Imperative. Interogatif ditandai dengan tanda tanya di akhir kalimat, yang melibatkan kata kerja modal, kata kerja penanda, dan kata kerja negatif. Deklaratif menggunakan frasa seperti "Want", "Need", atau "I'd be more" untuk mengekspresikan keinginan seseorang untuk melakukan suatu tindakan.

Kata Kunci: Fungsi Tuturan Direktif, Sociolinguistik, Film

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This thesis writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking an undergraduate program (S1) of The English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA. In this paper, the writer explains Speech Function Directive with the three types of it.

During the research, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulty both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express his gratitude to all the following people who have advised and supported for the data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

1. Ade Surista, M.Pd as the first advisor for her conscientiously guidance throughout the entire process of the thesis writing, all of the constructive comments which helped the writer to write this thesis more perfect and giving motivation
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The writer hopes that this research can be useful for everyone who reads this research, especially those who are in the same department as the author.

Bekasi, August 18, 2024

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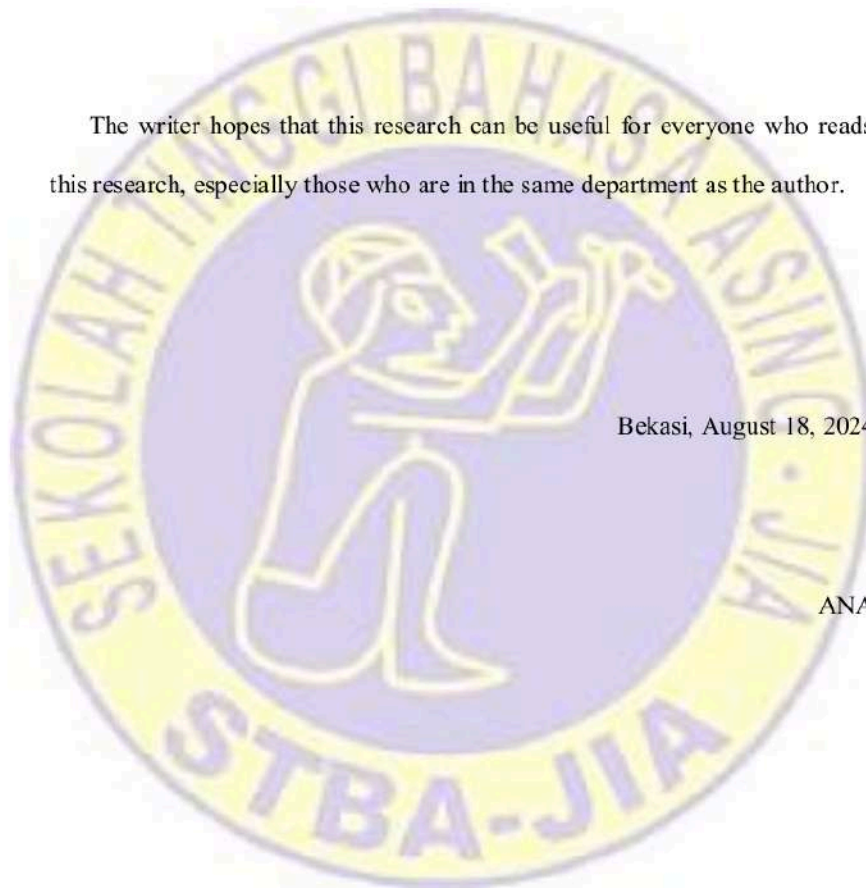


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	
The Approval Sheet	i
Intellectual Property Statement Form	ii
The Improvement Sheet	iii
Motto and Dedication	iv
Abstract	v
Abstraksi	vi
Acknowledgements	vii
Table of Contents	x
List of Tables	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Research	1
B. Questions of The Research	5
C. Scopes of the Research	5
D. Objective and Significance of the Research	5
E. Operational Definition	6
F. Systematization of the Research	7
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION	
A. Sociolinguistics	9
1. Definition	9
2. Speech Function	10

3. Directive Function	18
B. Movie	22
1. Definition	22
2. Cars 3	23
C. Research of Relevance	24
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Method of The Research	27
1. Time and Place of the Research	27
2. Kind of the Research	27
B. Procedure of the Research	28
1. Preparation	28
2. Implementation	29
3. Finishing	29
C. Technique of the Data Collection	30
D. Technique of the Data Analysis	30
E. Data Sources	31
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS DATA	
A. Data Description	33
B. Data Analysis	33
1. Imperative	34

2. Interrogative	51
3. Declarative	63
C. Interpretation of the Research Findings	71

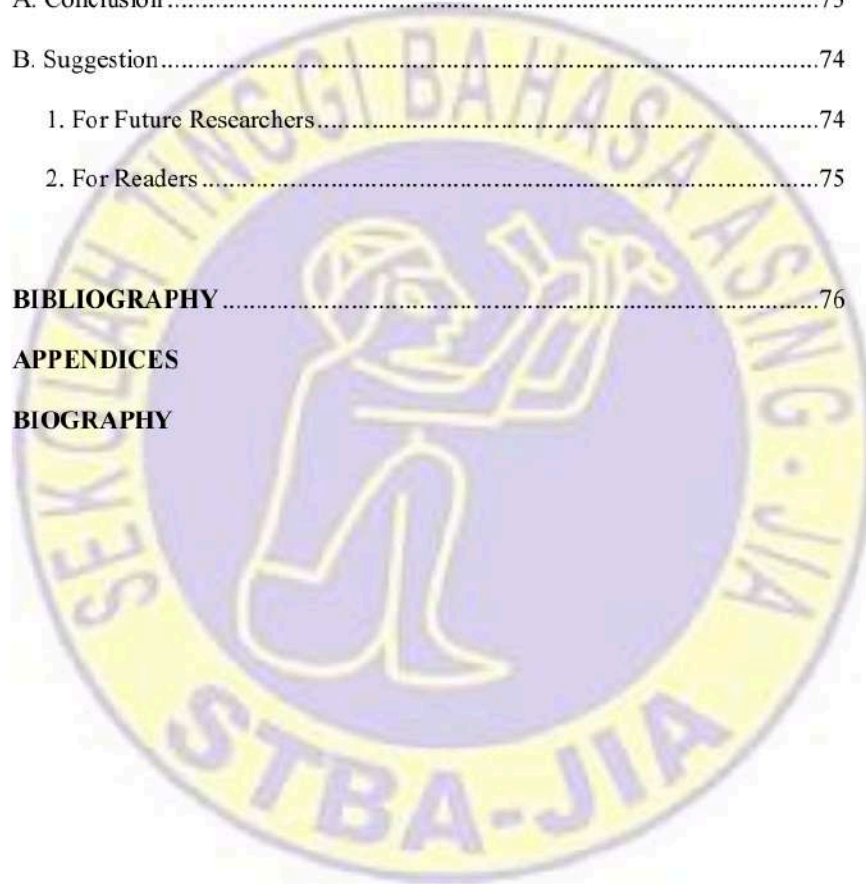
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion	73
B. Suggestion	74
1. For Future Researchers	74
2. For Readers	75

BIBLIOGRAPHY	76
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APPENDICES

BIOGRAPHY



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	34
Table 4.2 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	35
Table 4.3 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	36
Table 4.4 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	37
Table 4.5 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	38
Table 4.6 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	39
Table 4.7 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	40
Table 4.8 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	41
Table 4.9 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	42
Table 4.10 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	43
Table 4.11 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	45
Table 4.12 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	46
Table 4.13 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	48
Table 4.14 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	49
Table 4.15 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”	50
Table 4.16 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	51
Table 4.17 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	53
Table 4.18 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	54
Table 4.19 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	55
Table 4.20 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	57
Table 4.21 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	58
Table 4.22 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	59
Table 4.23 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	61
Table 4.24 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Interrogative”	62
Table 4.25 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	63
Table 4.26 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	64
Table 4.27 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	66
Table 4.28 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	67
Table 4.29 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	68
Table 4.30 Analysis of Speech Function Directive “Declarative”	70
Table 4.31 Data Frequencies of Speech Function Directive	72

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In everyday life, Conversations can happen anywhere such as interviews, meeting with friends, greeting neighbors. Conversation in daily activities can serve as a way to practice communication with others in order to add friends and increase relationships in the world of work. Conversation is an activity carried out to exchange information with two participants and conversation can be included in communication because in conversation there must be something to talk about. When having a conversation and not good at communicating, it can lead to misunderstandings. Likewise, according to the website([https://ca.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/conversation skills](https://ca.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/conversation-skills)), conversation also requires communication skills because it will find a lot of information, understand each other and help to express feelings.

Communication according to Bisen & Priya (2018, p.2) that Communication is the exchange of thoughts and information between two people to understand each other. Communication aims to find information, to explain an instruction or direction to people and also can make friends also make a good relation in a world of work. Even communication is also used in the world of work and school. Usually, schools are also taught how

to communicate politely so that they can get used to the world of work. Bisen & Priya (2018, p.7), stated that In communication there are two types, Internal Communication and External Communication. External Communication is communication that occurs outside the organization such as communicating with people outside the company and the general public and Internal Communication is communication within the organization and this divided into 2 types, Formal Communication and Informal communication. Formal Communication is communication that must be followed by all members who wish to communicate with each other and Informal Communication is communication that can be done in any direction such as talking in a place where other people gather in groups.

After explaining the relationship of Conversation between Communication and right now the writer's will explain relationship of Sociolinguistics between Speech Function Directive. In sociolinguistics, it studied how language is formed into a social language and how languages can be lost or how to maintain languages in other countries. Not only that, sociolinguistics also studies how speech functions work and so on. Sociolinguistics is really needed in many communities so that they can face differences in society. Likewise with speech function, people can learn from the way people speak, so when someone speaks loudly or it is a tradition of the place where they live and like to speak loudly, it is no longer surprising.

Sociolinguistics according to experts varies greatly, Baley & Lucas (2007, p.1) expressed that Sociolinguistics is "the study of the field of language variation.", meanwhile Romaine (2000, preface) explained that Sociolinguistics is "has an approach to social science but also includes or discusses linguistics such as multilingualism, social dialects, conversational interactions, attitudes of language, language change." and from the statements of the experts above, the writer can summarize that sociolinguistics is the study of language variations which also includes social science and linguistics such as multilingualism, dialect, conversation or interaction, attitudes of language and language change.

Speech Function Directive is speakers ordering someone to do something, asking someone for help in doing something and asking questions. Speech Function Directive can be very useful when chatting with other people, because can learn if the person needs something and needs help. This can be applied everyday such as the example of Guy Cook (1989, p. 26) "Please Help Me!", in this example alone it is known that the speaker is asking for help to the listener.

There must be many people who often hear Speech Function Directive sentences in real life, Movie, Novel and Short Stories. As in movie, For Directive from the subtitle and dub if the person needs help or tells someone else something whereas in short stories or novels can imagine when reading novels or short stories, people can see from the character's sentence or dialogue this is directive. people often see Directive

words in movies for example from Arista and Murni (2014, p.89) with the *Sherlock Holmes II: A Games of Shadow* movie, there are "Come With Me" "Give Me the Weeding Ring". From the Directive example above, it can be seen that in the first data it was found that Sherlock Holmes said "Come With Me" which means he gave the order to follow him and also second data is "Give Me the Wedding Ring" gave an order to give him the wedding ring.

In this research, the writer will take the object of the movie which there will be a lot of Speech Function Directive sentences and the Movie taken is *Cars 3* directed by Brian Fee in 2017. The writer chose movie *Cars 3* because the writer often watch movies and there are many Directive from each character subtitle and dub.

The writer also interested in taking Speech Function Directive that are in accordance with the writer's wishes that it is to inform that there can be 3 types of Speech Function Directive in a Movie to analyse it by using a subtitle and dub of the movie chosen by the writer and This movie is also very easy for ordinary people to understand and like a cartoon which can attract viewers or readers.

Based on the Explanation above the writer conducted this research with the title "SPEECH FUNCTION OF DIRECTIVE IN *CARS 3* MOVIE (2017)"

B. Question of The Research

Based on the research background, the following questions can be formulated:

- a. How Directives Speech Function used in Subtitle movie *Cars 3*?
- b. What types of Directives Speech Function found the most in the *Cars 3* movie?

C. Scope of The Research

In speech function there are 6 types, namely Referential, Directive, Phatic, Poetic, Expressive and Metalinguistic, but in this research the writer only took Directive Function and 3 types of Speech Function Directives, such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative and the writer just use subtitle as Data Collection to be analyzed. The theory used in this research is Introduction of Sociolinguistics by Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson (2022).

D. Objectives and Significances of The Research

1. Objectives of The Research

Based on Question of the research, the objectives will be described as follows:

- a. To find out how Directives Speech Function used in Subtitle the *Cars 3* Movie.

b. To find out types of Directives Speech Function found the most in the

Cars 3 movie .

2. Significances of The Research

Through this research, the writer hopes that the result of this research is be able to provide some benefits:

a. Theoretically

The writer hopes that this research will be useful for readers who like to watch movies or read novel and short stories, each character always utters sentences related to asking for help or telling other people to do something.

b. Practically

This research is useful for readers who really like analysing sentence or word in short stories, novels or movies which the way people ask for help or tell others to do something.

E. Operational Definitions

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of language variations which also includes social science and linguistics such as multilingualism, dialect, conversation or interaction, attitudes of language and language change.

2. Speech Function

Speech Function which studies the functions of language related to everyday life and language like greeting and giving information, also ordering something.

3. Directive Function

Directive Function is speakers ordering someone to do something, asking someone for help in doing something and asking question and there are 3 types of Speech Function Directives, such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative.

5. Movie

Movie is one of the entertainment media that has a long duration and includes many images that have high graphics.

F. Systematization of the Research

Systematic in this research means that it will be written sequentially from the beginning to the end and the composition has been edited properly, namely as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. Consists of the background, question of the research, scope of the research, objectives and significances of the research which has been divided into two, such as theoretically and practically after that, operation definition and systematization of the research..

Chapter II is Theoretical Description consists of the definition of Sociolinguistic, the definition of Speech Function, the definition of Speech Function Directive and 3 types of Speech Function Directives, the definition of what is Movie and also synopsis of the movie and research of relevance.

Chapter III is Research Method consists of the Methodology of research, the contents of which are divided into time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research techniques of data collection, techniques of data analysis and data sources.

Chapter IV is Data analysis consists of data description, data analysis and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V is a conclusion and suggestion mean the writer writes the conclusion and suggestion from this research. That explains what conclusions have been analyzed and gives advice for readers and next researcher.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DEFINITION

A. Sociolinguistic

1. Definition

As the writer has summarized, Sociolinguistics is the study of language variations which also includes social science and linguistics such as multilingualism, dialect, conversation or interaction, attitudes of language and language change. But several different experts have the same opinion, such as Holmes & Wilson (2022, p.1) that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Likewise, Meyerhoff (2011, p.1) states that sociolinguistics has a wide reach and can be used in many ways to learn language. These two experts have shown that sociolinguistics has great potential not only studying language but also studying how language is used in society. and there is also one of the experts, namely Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015, p.1) that sociolinguistics is studying everyday things in our lives such as how language works in casual conversation and also what happens in societal settings such as norms, policies, and laws which address language.

Based on the explanation above it can be said that sociolinguistics only studies everyday language as it occurs and also the language that

exists in society, not just that, Sociolinguistics can study many things from language to what happens in society.

2. Speech Function

As the writer says, Speech Function which studies the functions of language related to everyday life and language like greeting and giving information, also ordering something..

Leech (1981, p. 42) divided 5 speech functions, namely:

a. Informational Function

Informational Function is a function that involves subject/matter. This Function can contain something very important in a conversation. For example "Offer Opinions, Give Advice, Make Announcement, Lecture, Admonish, News Report and Ask Question". (as cited in Jabbar & Hassan, 2018). Informational Function or Referential Function is used to talk about issues related to a particular topic (Jakobson, 1987, as cited in Soepamo, p. 18, 2013)

b. Expressive Function

Expressive Function is that which involves the speaker/writer.

This Function can use speaker feelings and attitude to express what they feel. For example, "Swear words and Exclamation". Emotive or Expressive function is used to express

joy, admiration, anger, sadness, etc. (Jakobson, 1987, as cited in Soeparno, p. 18, 2013)

c. Directive Function

Directive Function is that which involves the listener/reader. This Function is done to aim influence at one's attitude and nature. This directive function contains commands and requests. For example "Eat Your Vegetables". (as cited in Jabbar & Hassan, 2018). Conative or Directive Function is occurs when language is used to rely on the interlocutor, such as to get our interlocutor to do something. In this function, the speaker's asks the interlocutor to do something or does not do something (Jakobson, 1987, as cited in Soeparno, p. 19, 2013).

d. Phatic Function

Phatic Function is that which involves the channel of communication. This Function can make communication more open, maintaining social relationships in good repair. For example, "Talking about the weather". Phatic Function is used simply to communicate with another person and it has no other purpose than a means of communication, a tool to demonstrate that the speaker has a relationship (contact) with interlocutor (Jakobson, 1987, as cited in Soeparno, p. 19, 2013).

e. Aesthetic Function

Aesthetic Function is that which involves the message and conceptual meaning goes hand in hand with affective meaning. It means that Aesthetic function is a function that involves message with conceptual meaning and affective meaning. For example, "Poetry". Poetic or Aesthetic Function pertains to uses related to the message being communicated (Britton, 1970, as cited in Soeparno, p. 21, 2013)

Meanwhile, Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated that there are 7 Function of Speech will be explained, namely:

a. The Emotive Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated that Emotive Function is communicating with the emotional state of the interlocutor. Cook (1989, p.25) cited from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Emotive Function includes aspect that come from addresser, which means the addresser is the person who delivering the message, This Emotive Function can also be used to express the emotions and inner state of the speaker by means of the language used to communicate his feelings whether it is pretend or true, for example (I'm Feeling Great Today) (I'm Very Gloomy Tonight) (Wow, What a View!) (oh no!) (Fantastic!) (Ugh!) (Cook, 1989, as cited in Sa'adah, p. 12, 2018).

b. The Directive Function

Directive Function is a function of speech that tries to influence the behaviour of a person/recipient, for example “Please Help Me! “Shut up!” “I’m Warning You!”. Cook (1989, p. 25) also used Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) to explain that Directive Function has element include the addressee, which means the person that receive a message. The Directive Function can also be used for exclamations that give expression to the speaker's attitude or affective. exclamations can be realized with words or sounds to express or emotions such as (I'm Warning You!) (Holmes, 2001, as cited in Munir, p. 10, 2018).

c. The Phatic Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated that Phatic Function is a function of Speech to open a conversation about whether the conversation can function for social reasons. Cook (1989, p. 25) also quoted from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Phatic Function has element include the channel, which means the medium for the communication sent. Phatic can also be used to express solidarity and empathy towards others and help establish contact in reference to the flow of communication channels. (Jakobson, 1960, as cited in Jabbar & Hassan, 2018), for example “Hello” “Lovely Weather” “Do You Come Here Often”.

d. The Poetic Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated that Poetic Function is a function of Speech which contains the essence of the message in a certain chosen form. Cook (1989, p.25) also quoted from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Poetic Function has element that include the message form, which means the particular lexical and grammatical made in the message. Poetic relates to language whose main focus is the beauty of language itself from the sound, texture and balance that makes a work of art such as poetry (Holenstein, 1974, as cited in Jabbar & Hassan, 2018), for example “BEANZ MEANZ HEINZ”.

e. The Referential Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated Referential Function is a function of Speech that contains information. Cook (1989, p. 25) quoted from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Referential Function has element the topic, which means the information throughout the message. Referential Function can also be used to describe the cognitive world which means describing general notions about things in the real world such as facts or events, for example (Cleopatra was bitten by an Asp) (Steinberg, 2007, as cited in Munir, p. 10, 2018).

f. The Metalinguistic Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated that Metalinguistic Function is a function of Speech which aims to clarify or negotiate something language, for example “What Does This Word Mean?” “This Bone Is Known As A Femur”. Cook (1989, p. 25) stated from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Metalinguistic Function has element the code, which means words that have meaning in language or dialect. Metalinguistic can be used whenever the addresser and the addressee to check whether each of them uses the same code or when the language is used to speak the language for example (What Do You Mean By “Krill”?) (What Is Plucked?) (as cited in Jabbar & Hassan, 2018).

g. The Contextual Function

Cook (1989, pp. 25-26) stated Contextual Function is a function of Speech which aims to create new communication. Cook (1989, p. 25) quoted from Hymes (1962) and Jakobson (1960) that Contextual Function has element the setting, which means sentences with social or physical context, for Example (Right, Lets Start The Lecture) (It's Just A Game).

Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function is a lot of people's daily interactions in greeting and giving information and ultimately establishing good relationships and respect which is still

relevant. besides, Holmes & Wilson have 6 types of speech function, namely Expressive, Directive, Referential, Metalinguistic, Poetic, Phatic and it will be explained.

a. Expressive

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Expressive is a word or sentence expressed from the feelings of the speaker. For example, "I'm feeling great today". In this example it can be seen that the speaker is feeling fine today.

b. Directive

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Directive is a word or sentence used to tell someone to do something. Examples include "Clear The Table!". In this example it can be seen that this person ordered someone to clean the table directly.

c. Referential

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Referential is a word or sentence that contains information. Like the following example "at the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely". In this example it can be seen that this person is providing information that in the third stroke or perhaps the clock will sound three times which means it is three o'clock.

d. Metalinguistic

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Metalinguistic is a word or sentence that contains a comment from the language itself. For example "Hegemony is not a common word". In this example it can be seen that the word "Hegemony" is not a common language as has been commented.

e. Poetic

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Poetic is a sentence that shows or focuses on the beauty of the sentence. For example, a sentence from a poem, a motto and a rhyme. "Peter piper picked a peek of pickled peppers". In this example can be seen as a "Tongue Twister".

f. Phatic

According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 388) that Speech Function Phatic is a word or sentence that expresses sympathy for someone by asking about someone's condition. An example is "Hi, How are you, lovely day isn't it?". In this example, it can be seen that this person is asking about someone's condition and also asking about the day.

In this section the writer has different theories that according to three experts above, the names for Speech Function have different names but their opinions are the same. With Leech's theory of having 5 speech

function, Cook's theory of having 7 speech functions and Holmes & Wilson having 6 speech functions, it can be seen that their examples and meanings are almost the same but with almost different names.

3. Directive Function

The Directive Function is a speaker who orders someone to do something, asks someone for help in doing something and asks questions and there are 3 types of Directive Function, namely Imperative, Interrogative, and Declarative. (Holmes & Wilson 2022, p. 391)

a. Imperative

Imperative is to order or command someone to do something directly. The imperative is usually used to give orders and requests. Imperatives can be used with strict sentences such as (Open the Door) and can also use polite sentences such as (Open the Door, Please) (Holmes, 2001, as cited in Anggario, pp. 11-12, 2016). Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 391) stated that is divided again into 2, namely, Imperative (Sit Down!) and You Imperative (You Sit Down!).

b. Interrogative

Interrogative is an attempt in the form of a polite question to order someone to do something. It is divided into 3, namely, Interrogative with Modal Verb (Could You Sit Down?),

Interrogative with Tag (Sit Down Will You?), Interrogative with Negative Modal (Won't You Sit Down?).

c. Declarative

Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 393) According to Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 391) Declarative is a polite attempt to wanting someone else to do something, for example (I Want You to Sit Down) (I'd Like You To Sit Down) (You'd Be More Comfortable Sitting Down)". In Holmes & Wilson (2022, p. 393) Declarative usually uses polite, less direct and very formal sentences like those used for medical professionals in a meeting, for example (I now Call on the Vice-Chancellor to Read the Citation For Our Distinguished Guest).

Meanwhile, Jakobson (1987, pp. 67-68) stated that Directive Function is a grammatical expression for making an exclamation, invitation or command and divides it into 2 types of Directive Function, namely:

a. Imperative

Imperative is sentences that tell someone to do something directly (as cited in Zulham & Mahendra, p. 46, 2020). In Jakobson (1987, pp. 68) stated that Imperative cannot be paired with Interrogation, for Example "Drink!, One Drank, One Would Drink, One Will Drink". In Cruse (2000, p. 339) Imperative is the main

component of which is to ask someone to do something, as in
“Close the door!”.

b. Declarative

Declarative is a sentence that makes a statement for someone to do something (as cited in Zulham & Mahendra, p. 46, 2020). In Jakobson (1987, pp. 68) stated that Declarative can even be equated with Interrogative, for example (Did One Drink?) (Will One Drink?) (Would One Drink?)”.

Leech (1981, p. 40) stated that Directive Function is that which involves the listener/reader. This Function is done to aim influence at one's attitude and nature. There are two types of Directive Function, namely:

a. Command

Command is a speaker who has control over commands for the listener to take action (Leech, 1993, as cited in Rismayutinna, p. 46, 2021). Usually the speaker has the power for the listener to do something and Command is usually addressed directly to the second person in the form of imperative speech or sentences (Wijayanto & Ariatmi, 2013, as cited in Cahyani, 2013), for example “Mom, Open!” (Leech, 1993, as cited in Rismayutinna, p. 46, 2021). In Kreidler (1998, p. 190) Command is only effective if the speaker has some degree of control over the recipient's action,

for example "I (hereby) order you to appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m" "Don't waste your time on that"

b. Request

Request is sentences that are about the speaker's expression to do or not to do something (Leech, 1993, as cited in Rismayutinna, p. 46, 2021). Request is different from order because sentences that depend on the extent to which the speaker offers choices to the listener, for Example "Could You Lend Me A Pen, Please?" (Leech, 1983, as cited in Dewi, p. 15, 2023). In Kreidler (1998, p. 190) Request is expresses what the speaker wants the recipient to do or not do, for example "We beg you to stay out of the way" "The receptionist asked the people in the waiting room not to smoke there"

The writer adds these three experts to differentiate the opinions of the three experts, it can be seen above that they have different Function name and what they both have in common is only "Conative or Directive" and Jakobson said that Declarative is the same as Interrogation unlike Holmes & Wilson that Declarative is different from Interrogation and Leech have 2 different Directive function types from Jakobson and Holmes & Wilson. and they have the same opinion and there is one that differs, Jakobson and Holmes & Wilson say where Directive or Conative

is a sentence to instruct someone directly but Leech says the opposite is to influence the nature and attitude of a person.

B. Movie

1. Definition

In the operational definition, Movie is one of the entertainment media that has a long duration and includes many images with high graphics. The writer has 3 experts about movie, according to (Burstyn et al., 2001) that Movie is a medium used to listen and experience images where the audience will see and hear a story.

Whereas, according to Sumarno (2017, pp.1-2) states that Movie is the origin of photography made by Joseph Nicephore Niepce in 1826 and finally Thomas Alva Edison in 1847-1931 first produced out a phonograph, which is a tool for recording and create images but because the tools for create images were lacking, finally a friend of Thomas named George Eastman came up with an idea by bringing a device called celluloid tape, which is a roll of tape that looks like clear plastic and that is when Thomas created a device called a Kinetograph and turned it into a moving image, it also has sound and could watch boxing matches and entertainment sketches.

Furthermore, according to Prabowo (2022, p.10) states that Movie is a story made in the form of images and sounds, accompanied by camera angles, editing techniques and also the use of the scenarios or scripts

available. The writer deliberately used 3 experts to compare the above understanding. It can be said that each expert has a different opinion but it turns out that their opinion is almost the same, that is, Movie is a moving image with sound and tells something or has its own scenario or script.

2. Cars 3

Cars 3 is a 2017 comedy and sport movie produced by Pixar for Disney Pictures and this movie is directed by Brian Fee with a synopsis about a legendary racer named Lightning McQueen was eliminated because of a very fast racer named Jackson Storm, that's why Lightning McQueen needs a young replacement named Cruz Ramirez and that is his plan to win the race, not only that, but he also gets a flashback motivation from his old mentor, namely Hudson Hornet.

This movie has received 11 award nominations and won 3 for the Art Directors Guild Award for Production Design Award on January 27, 2018, ¹¹ Motion Pictures Sound Editors award for Outstanding Achievement in Sound Editing – Sound Effects, Foley, Dialogue and ADR for An Animated Feature ¹⁵ Film on February 18, 2018 and the Casting Society of America Artios Award for Outstanding Achievement in Casting – Animation Feature on January 18, 2018. This movie has a rating of almost half-good, namely 6.7 on IMDB and 68% in Rotten Tomatoes.

³ C. Research of Relevance

For the first relevant research, The writer took a journal from Sanastia & Candria from 2022 with the title ⁶*Language Function Used By The Main Character of The Marriage Story Movie* and in this study Sanastia & Candria took all Language Functions with Jakobson's theory but here there is a Directive Function from Jakobson, namely Imperative which is included in the writer's research as well. Sanastia & Candria also used the same movie as the writer who took the movie Cars 3. They conducted this research to describe 6 Language Functions from Jakobson's theory performed ⁶by the main character of Marriage Story Movie, in contrast to the writer who carries out this research is to inform readers that every movie has speaking by ordering something directly (Directive) and the writer also carries out 3 types of directives, such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative to find out which of the 3 types of directives are most common, how the use of directive speech functions analysis in the subtitles to look for directive speech functions in the movie Cars 3 (2017).

For the second relevant research, The writer took a journal from Wardhana & Maharani from 2023 with the title ²⁰*Main Character's Speech Function Analysis in The Movie Turning Red* and in this study Wardhana & Maharani took all Language Functions with Holmes' theory in 2013 but here there is a Directive Function from Holmes, namely Imperative, Interrogative and Declarative which is included in the writer's research as

well. Wardhana & Maharani also used the same movie as the writer who took the movie Cars 3. They conducted this research to identify 6 Language Functions from Holmes' theory and which of the 6 Language Functions are the most common performed by the main character of Turning Red Movie almost different from the writer who is carrying out this research is to inform readers that every movie has speaking by ordering something directly (Directive) and the writer also carries out 3 types of directives, such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative to find out which of the 3 types of directives are most common, how the use of directive speech functions analysis in the subtitles to look for directive speech functions in the movie Cars 3 (2017).

For the last relevant research, the writer took from Syamsinar of 2013 with the title *The Analysis of Directive Function in The Kelley Armstrong's Novel "THE AWAKENING"*. In his research's only takes Directive (Imperative, Embedded Imperative, Question Directive, Hint) but the same as writer took Directive Function (Imperative, Interrogation, Declarative). Syamsinar uses the theory derived from Ervin Tripp in contrast to the writer who takes the theory derived from Holmes & Wilson. He made this research with the aim of identifying the types of Directive Function in Kelley Armstrong's novel book entitled "The Awakening" and to find out how directive function is used in Kelley Armstrong's novel book entitled "The Awakening", Almost the same goal as the writer, namely to carrying out this research is to inform readers that every movie

has speaking by ordering something directly (Directive) and the writer also carries out 3 types of directives, such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative to find out which of the 3 types of directives are most common, how the use of directive speech functions analysis in the subtitles to look for directive speech functions in the movie Cars 3 (2017).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter includes ³ Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Analysis, and data Sources.

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place Research

This research started and finished in six month. It is from March 2024 to August 2024, this research Data is focusing in the *Cars 3* movie (2017). In addition, ²¹ This research was conducted at writer's home which is located on Villa Nusa Indah 2 using writer laptop to searching for Theory and analyzing data and doing advisory at ¹⁹ STBA JIA which located on Jl. Cut Mutia No. 16A, Margahayu, Kec. Bekasi Timur, City of Bekasi, West Java 17113.

2. Kind of Research

The type of research conducted by the writer is Qualitative Research where the meaning of Qualitative research itself according to Creswell (2009, p. 4) is Qualitative research is The research process will involve questions that arise and procedures as well as involving data analysis from ⁶ the participant's environment and researchers interpreting ¹⁸ the meaning of the data. According to Taylor et.al (2016, p. 7) said that Qualitative Research is refers to extensive research and produces

descriptive data such as written or spoken words of others and also observable behavior. In this research, the writer analyzes using Spoken word because it analyzes three types of Speech Function Directive in speaking dialogue or interaction between characters in the *Cars 3* movie through subtitles.

Likewise, according to Panjaitan (2017, p. 57) that the Qualitative research is research based on a natural object without any hypothesis testing in it. Meanwhile, according to Mack et.al (2005, p. 2) Qualitative research is research that uses 3 methods such as field notes, audio and video, recordings and transcripts. As Explain Above, Qualitative research aim to describe a natural object from *Cars 3* movie without any hypothesis because writer not using Quantitative Research and the writer uses Qualitative Method audio and video where the writer only uses subtitles from *Cars 3* movie as analysis material. This Research aims in carrying out this research to inform that every movie has speaking by ordering something directly (Directive) and also carries out 3 types of speech function directive such as Imperative, Interrogation and Declarative.

B. Procedure of the Research

In this research, it was carried out using many procedures so that this research runs well, as according to Creswell (2009, p. 173) that the procedure of the research in qualitative research is that the researcher

assembles this research starting from a unique step of data analysis with various investigation strategies and can also uses text and image data.

According to Kothari (2004, p. 31) Procedure of the research is an outline of what the researcher has compiled in the research starting from writing to the final analysis of the data. Likewise, according to Hikmawati (2020, p. 17) that Procedure of the research is a keyword related to the existence of procedures, orderliness and completeness in a research.

1. Preparation

The writer conducted this research with preparations starting from the title and for this title also carried out reference searches from several people's theses or journal to make the correct title and results obtained took Speech Function of Directive, after that the writer also had to look for data sources related to Speech Function Expressive to be analyzed and turn out to analyzed a movie called *Cars 3* and several pdfs according to experts for the preparation of chapters 1, 2 and 3.

2. Implementation

In order to get good research results, the application is to look for a three types of Speech Function from Holmes and Wilson (2022), namely Speech Function Directive in the *Cars 3* movie by looking at the subtitle searching for three types of Speech Function Directive.

3. Finishing

In this finishing stage, the writer has done things such as, compiling data analysis by watching the *Cars 3* movie with subtitles to watch while marking the sentences in the movie that belong to the three types of Speech Function Directive and after that trying to analyze with the theory according to Holmes & Wilson (2022). After that, the writer conducts discussions or guidance with the advisor to find out whether it is correct or not and usually what is corrected is writing and reference material. After that, the writer asked to revise again and this revision is carried out in order to create a good and correct thesis. Also as the end of this stage is the Advisor will accept if it is correct and follows the guidelines and can follow the thesis defense.

C. Technique of Data Collection

²⁵ Data Collection according to Creswell (2009, p. 178) is the collection of information that can be done through Observation, Interviews, Documents and Audio-Visual Materials. The writer here uses data collection Audio-Visual Materials from the movie that writer watch from Disney Hotstar+ application as a source of data collection and the writer also only takes three types of speech function Directive from subtitles as data Collection. The first step to be done in this stage is to carefully examine the subtitles and three types of Speech Function Directive in the

Cars 3 movie. And for the second step, the writer will analyze the data about the three types of Speech Function Directive.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis in Qualitative Method according to Creswell (2009, p. 184) is carried out by collecting data, making interpretations and writing reports from the data obtained. Likewise, according to Sahir (2021, p. 37) data analysis is in the form of information from the results of data processing, grouping the results of data processing, summarizing the data and making conclusions from the data that has been made.

Meanwhile, according to (Solimun & Armanu, 2020, as cited in Fauzy et.al, 2022, p. 95) Data analysis is the process of converting the result data into information that can be used to make conclusions. Here the writer uses a qualitative research where analysis data taken from movie. The writer observes data from the *Cars 3* movie through subtitles that include three types of Directive Speech Function and analyzed by using a theory from Holmes & Wilson and divided into points as the First step, the writer will download Disney Hotstar+ from Google Playstore, after that the second step, watch the movie and find three types of Directive speech function sentences. Last Step, where the writer gets three types of speech function Directive from subtitles *Cars 3* movie to be analyzed.

E. Data Sources

The writer must be able to decide to use data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. According to Kothari (2004, p.95) Primary data is data that collected is new and is original. Secondary data is data collected by other people through statistical processes.

Likewise, Jones & Gratton (2010, p. 8) says that data sources come from Primary Data, which means that this data only refers to original research sources such as Questionnaires or interviews and Secondary Data, which means that this data uses existing data provided such as Census Data or archives.

Walliman (2011, p. 69) says that data sources come from Primary Data, which means that this data has been observed, experienced or recorded the truth as a source and Secondary Data, which means that this data uses data that has been written, interpreted or recorded by others as a source. The writer here uses Primary Data from Movie and secondary data from expert books, journals and other sources.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

In chapter IV discusses the review of data analysis and its content is about data description, data analysis, and data interpretation of research findings.

A. Data Description

This chapter contains the analysis of data results and discussion and the answers to the questions in chapter I will be written in this chapter. In this research, the writer discusses the Speech Function Directive and three types of it in the movie. The data that the writer will take is from the *Cars 3* movie (2017). This movie is about 1 hour 49 minutes long which has been directed by Brian Fee and produced by Pixar for Disney Pictures in 2017 and the genre of this movie is Comedy and Sport. From the movie, the writer has found 31 data of Speech Function of Directive and three types of it through the sentences in the subtitles spoken in the *Cars 3* movie (2017). The writer will analyze the data obtained through the movie.

B. Data Analysis

The writer will examine the subtitle of the *Cars 3* movie by Brian Fee to analyze the data. This data analysis will use Holmes & Wilson's (2022) theory of Speech Function Directive and its three types.

1. Imperative

Datum 1: Hey, Everybody, listen up

Table 4.1

Analysis types of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”

Conversation 1:	
Mater	¹ : <i>Oh, right. You got it, buddy.</i> <i>Hey, Everybody, listen up</i>
(01:41:38 – 01:41:02)	

This is the opening of the movie where there are Mater (McQueen’s Best friend), McQueen and Mack (who always drove him to every race match). In This scene where it starts with McQueen who is going to do a racing match, as usual he always motivates himself with positive words while closing his eyes to focus like “Focus. Speed, I’m speed, one winner, forty two losers, I eat losers for Breakfast?. Did I use to say that?” and suddenly Mater cuts McQueen’s words by saying “Yes, sir, you did” and finally ⁴ McQueen opens his eyes and tells Mater to be quiet so he can focus and after that Mater leaves the truck that McQueen is riding in and here is the data.

In this Data, there is Directive happening namely, Imperative and Imperative is telling someone or ordering someone to do something directly. Imperative in this scene is happened when Mater had finished visiting McQueen who was in the truck that preparing to race, when he got out of the truck, Mater tells everyone to be quiet because McQueen needed peace of mind. Mater here just told or ordered everyone outside the truck to listen to him that everyone need

to be quiet directly after McQueen said that he wanted to be quiet because he was preparing for the race “Hey, Everybody listen up”.

Datum 2: **Yeah, yeah. Come on. Let's get a picture.**

Table 4.2

Analysis types of Speech Function Directive “Imperative”

Conversation 2:
8 <i>REPORTER : Storm, can we get a pictures?</i>
<i>Jackson Storm: Yeah, yeah. Come on. Let's get a picture. You know what?</i>
<i>(01:37:28 – 01:36:03)</i>

In this scene Jackson Storm is a new racer who is very modern different from the car that often races with McQueen, here Jackson Storm Suddenly came to the arena with a high speed because he be doing a racing match and as a rookie he has just won against McQueen at a high speed, this attracts the attention of reporters to cover Jackson Storm and reporters also ask permission to interview ask for photos with Jackson Storm, Jackson Storm also allows reporters to take photos.

In this data there is a Directive, namely Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command and order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. Imperative in this scene is when after the reporter asked permission to take his photos and Jackson Storm allowed it and he told or commanded the reporter to take the picture after the reporter asked permission “Yeah, Yeah. Come on. Let's get a picture.”

Datum 3: Storm, give us a quote

Table 4.3

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 3:
Jackson Storm: <i>Get a ton of pictures because champ here has been a role Model of mine... for years now. And I mean a lot of years Right? I love this guy.</i>
REPORTER: <i>Storm, give us a quote</i> (1:36:00 – 01:35:51)

In this scene, where after the reporter asked permission to take a photo of Jackson Storm, finally Jackson Storm allowed the reporters to take his photos and Jackson Storm added that McQueen was his role model for several years and he admired McQueen very much but it was like a mocking tone and after that Jackson Storm want to go in the truck but before go to the truck the data found here is Imperative where Imperative has one type too, namely You Imperative.

In this data there is a Directive, namely an Imperative and Imperative is telling someone or commanding and ordering someone to do something directly and Imperative in this scene is where after doing a photo session with the reporter and telling the reporter that McQueen is his role model, finally Jackson Storm went into the truck that usually picks him up to go to the racing match same as Mack and what the reporter does in this scene is also ordered Jackson Storm directly to give them a quote before getting into the truck "Storm. Give us a quotes"

Datum 4: Go kick those rookies in the Trunk.

Table 4.4

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 4:	
Luigi	: <i>Guido, come! Scusi, scusi. Tires coming through.</i>
Lizzie	: <i>Go kick those rookies in the Trunk.</i>
(01:22:00 - 01:21:45)	

In this scene where it start from Dusty and Rusty (Rustez's sponsors who have been with McQueen for a long time) call McQueen's friends and want to bring McQueen to the Rusteze Racing Center for training and McQueen is very excited and finally goes to Rusteze Racing Center with Mack who picks him up but before that, there is a car that looks like a grandmother named Lizzie and in this scene also where McQueen is going to say goodbye to his friend. The data in this scene is Imperative.

In this scene, there is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. This Imperative occurs when before McQueen says goodbye to all his friends and Lizzie says "Go kick those rookies in the trunk" she tells McQueen directly or ordered him to beat those rookies like Jackson Storm and his friends who have Replace McQueen's friends.

Datum 5: *Okay, let's hit treadmills. Come on. Show me what you got!*

Table 4.5

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 5:	
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	<i>: It's just like being on a real track, so put your hours in. Okay, let's hit treadmills. Come on. Show me what you got!</i>
<i>(01:15:08 – 01:15:02)</i>	

In this scene McQueen has met with his new Sponsor named Sterling and after talking for a long time finally Sterling introduces McQueen to the tools used for Training there are Treadmills, Wind Tunnels, Virtual Reality and the last is the Racing Simulator named The XDL 24-GTS Mark Z and at the same time McQueen also meets his Trainer who has finished using the Racing Simulator, Cruz Ramirez who will also train other riders not just McQueen. Cruz ordered all her Trainee to go to treadmills for training.

In this scene there is data, namely, Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command and order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. This imperative occurred when Sterling have finished introducing the training tools that are usually used and met with Cruz Ramirez who is trying the Racing Simulator and after finished trying the Racing Simulator, Cruz Ramirez ordered his trainees directly to continue training on treadmills "Let's hit the treadmills, come on show me what you got"

Datum 6: Got to see that track.

Table 4.6

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 6:	
4 Kurt	: <i>Hey, I kept my eyes open this time!</i>
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>Got to see that track.</i> (01:14:52 – 01:14:18)

In this scene where the trainees are doing treadmills, there are Ronald, Kurt and Miguel, but here the writer only focuses on Kurt because that's where the data is. These trainees never focused on training. Finally, Cruz Ramirez did something to stay enthusiastic, like Ronald, who was never confident, finally Cruz Ramirez said that he was "He's Fluffy Clouds" as well as Kurt, who was not used to insects, finally got used to it and Miguel who always remembers his hometown in Spain and Cruz Ramirez plays Spanish songs to make him excited to returning for training and character in the pictures is Kurt who training in treadmills and get used to insect while walking on treadmill and here is the data

The data here is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative here is where after Kurt managed to do the training by walking on treadmills while being sprayed with a fake insect and Cruz Ramirez tells or commands Kurt directly to keep looking at the road while walking on the treadmills and get used to the insects "Got to see that track"

Datum 7: Name them!

Table 4.7

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 7:	
McQueen	: ¹ <i>May I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator please?</i>
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>Name them!</i> (01:11:17 – 01:10:49)

In this scene, where it start from McQueen does training with treadmills with Ronald, Kurt and Miguel which ends with Ronald, Kurt and Miguel succeeding in training except McQueen who is still processing the training method at the Rusteze Racing Center and McQueen still wants to try the Racing Simulator, finally Cruz Ramirez put a screen with Jackson Storm on the screen so that McQueen can be more enthusiastic for training in treadmills but it turned out that he is getting slower on the treadmills and after that McQueen meets Cruz Ramirez in a place like Japanese room to do relaxation where McQueen is detained and has his tires removed only to ask if McQueen has ever given a name to the tires he has been using for racing and it turns out he never has and here is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative here is where after McQueen training with Ronald, Kurt and Miguel on treadmills, he decided to meet Cruz Ramirez and he end up met Cruz Ramirez in the room that like Japanese room, Cruz Ramirez

detained him also his tires removed and Cruz Ramirez orders or commands

McQueen directly to name his tires "Name Them!"

5

Datum 8: Rule number one: the gate closes, you race. Rule number two: last car standing wins. And rule number three: no cursing! It's Family Night.

Table 4.8

Analysis of speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 8:	
GUARD	2 : Rule number one: the gate closes, you race
Cruz Ramirez	: (GASPS) Wait! No, no, no. I'm not a racer.
GUARD	: Rule number two: last car standing wins. And rule number three: no cursing! It's Family Night.
(58:34 – 57:34)	

In this scene, it starts with McQueen wanting to go to Thunder Hollow after training, racing as usual outside at Fireball Beach with Cruz Ramirez, that's also because Sterling told him to take someone there to see McQueen practice, after that, finally Cruz Ramirez came with treadmills but McQueen didn't like it. McQueen started first to do practice but no one had McQueen's track speed. Cruz Ramirez had the idea to make her A.I that she always carried with her near her car lights and shared like bluetooth with McQueen to track McQueen's speed but it turned out to be difficult because Cruz Ramirez had to match his speed with McQueen because the A.I couldn't be far from people which had been shared. and they ended up practicing until the afternoon but McQueen was not satisfied because the arena at Fireball Beach was not large because it was close to the

beach and this was where McQueen had the idea to go to Thunder Hollow but it turned out that after arriving at Thunder Hollow, it wasn't like was imagined by McQueen because it turns out the racing is very brutal and here is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative in this scene is when the racing in Thunder Hollow is about to start and McQueen said to Cruz Ramirez to get out from there and it turns out they can't because the guard closes the fence and makes a rule to order or command McQueen and Cruz Ramirez directly to continue doing this racing "Rule number one: the gate close, you race, Rule number two: last cars standing wins, Rule number three: no cursing! It's family night".

Datum 9: *Hurry this along, boss, we got to get you to Florida.*

Table 4.9

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 9:	
<i>Smokey</i>	<i>: We got time for one last race.</i>
<i>Mack</i>	<i>: Hurry this along, boss, we got to get you to Florida.</i>
<i>(28:27 – 28:23)</i>	

In this scene is where McQueen initially met Smokey after getting the idea from Mater when McQueen was desperate not to race anymore because of a very embarrassing incident at Thunder Hollow where McQueen was caught by the audience there even though he was disguised to do training at Thunder Hollow and it turned out big mistake and because he was too desperate,

McQueen was angry with Cruz Ramirez who didn't get out from there quickly which finally made Cruz Ramirez leave the truck named Mack she was riding in and this is where he called Mater for advice and finally Mater gave him a brilliant idea, namely, the person who be able to do something, there is definitely a teacher who teaches many things and McQueen had the idea to meet his former trainer named Doc Hudson who lived in Thomasville where the previous racers rested and this trainer was named Smokey but before that he had to pick up Cruz Ramirez and bring Cruz Ramirez back with him. After finally Cruz Ramirez wanted to be invited back and went to meet Smokey. McQueen had been training with Smokey for days until his last day of training with Smokey came and this is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative in this scene is that on the last day McQueen was training with Smokey to go to Florida for a racing match and as usual Mack came to pick McQueen up to go to Florida and told or command McQueen directly to hurry up because time was running out and he could be late going to Florida "Hurry this along boss, we got to get you to Florida"

Datum 10: Smokey, I need Cruz! No, I need her back here. Now!

Table 4.10

Analysis of Speech Function of Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 10:	
<i>Smokey</i>	: <i>Kid, you okay?</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>Smokey, I need Cruz!</i>
<i>Smokey</i>	: <i>Never mind that now.</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>No, I need her back here. Now!</i>
<i>(21:42 - 21:37)</i>	

In this scene, it starts with McQueen hearing all of Sterling's conversation with Cruz Ramirez, where Sterling tells Cruz Ramirez to get out of here and go back to Rusteze Racing Center because Ronald, one of her students, will be doing a racing match too and he has to be prepared thoroughly by training until Cruz Ramirez beg to Sterling that she wanted to watch McQueen because McQueen had hopes of winning and here McQueen heard all the conversation and he saw Cruz Ramirez get out of the McQueen crew's place and this is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative in this scene is that after McQueen saw Cruz Ramirez leaving the place where McQueen's crew gathered and gave directions and McQueen ordered Smokey directly to make Cruz Ramirez come back "Smokey, I need Cruz" "No! I need her back now!".

Datum 11: Don't listen to him, Cruz!

Table 4.11

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 11:	
McQueen	: <i>What are you doing, Storm?</i>
Jackson Storm:	<i>Hey! Costume Girl. You know, at first I thought you were out here... because your GPS was broken.</i>
McQueen	: <i>Don't listen to him, Cruz!</i> (16:10 – 15:23)

In this scene, where after McQueen heard Sterling and Cruz Ramirez's conversation and saw Cruz Ramirez leave from McQueen's crew, McQueen finally told Smokey to ask Cruz Ramirez to come back and replace McQueen to continue this Racing match because McQueen also saw from the flashback after McQueen was angry and made Cruz Ramirez sad while saying that McQueen was one of the racers he liked and became his fan. Once she participated in a racing match but she didn't take the opportunity especially since she was often made fun of by her friends and parents that no woman could be a racer. And from that flashback, McQueen can finally see that Cruz Ramirez has the potential to win from Jackson Storm and sure enough, Cruz Ramirez can finally place 10th and will beat Jackson Storm. In this scene is a continuation of datum 10 where after McQueen heard Sterling and Cruz Ramirez's conversation and saw Cruz Ramirez leave from McQueen's crew, McQueen finally told Smokey to ask Cruz Ramirez to come back and replace McQueen to continue this Racing match

because McQueen also saw from the flashback after McQueen was angry and made Cruz Ramirez sad while saying that McQueen was one of the racers she liked and became his fan. Once she participated in a racing match but she didn't take the opportunity especially since she was often made fun of by her friends and parents that no woman could be a racer. And from that flashback, McQueen can finally see that Cruz Ramirez has the potential to win from Jackson Storm and sure enough, Cruz Ramirez can finally place 10th and will beat Jackson Storm but as usual Jackson Storm seduces her to give up and Cruz Ramirez also thinks about the words that come out of Jackson Storm and here is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative in this scene is that When Jackson Storm slowed down to say the incitement sentence so that Cruz Ramirez stopped racing and it could be said that Jackson Storm was afraid of losing, that's when McQueen also heard Jackson Storm's incitement sentence and told or commanded Cruz Ramirez for not listening to him "Don't listen to him, Cruz!"

Datum 12: Go ahead, Give them some smoke.

Table 4.12

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 12:	
2 <i>CROWD</i>	<i>: (CHANTING) Cruz! Cruz! Cruz!</i>
<i>MALE FAN 1</i>	<i>: Ramirez! Whoo!</i>
<i>MALE FAN 2</i>	<i>: Way to go, Cruz</i>

McQueen : Go ahead. Give them some smoke.

(12:19 – 12:12)

In this scene, it starts with Jackson Storm instigating him not to take part in the race. It finally enters Cruz Ramirez's brain and she thinks about the inciting sentence and is finally given the motivational words that McQueen believes she can win and also the words "You are a racer". This made Cruz Ramirez excited again and chased Jackson Storm who was already in front and Jackson Storm thought that Cruz Ramirez was far behind. It turned out, she was behind Jackson Storm and started teasing Jackson Storm with her A.I named Hamilton by tracking Jackson Storm's speed and also said that Jackson Storm was very slow and made her slow down too, after that Cruz Ramirez managed to trick him because Jackson Storm was off guard and had been teased by Cruz Ramirez but it wasn't that easy because Jackson Storm pressed Cruz Ramirez against the barrier and that also made Cruz Ramirez remember Doc Hudson's way of successfully avoiding that was by jumping and increasing her speed, in the end the winner was Cruz Ramirez, everyone there was happy and here is the data.

The data in this scene is Imperative and Imperative is to tell someone or command or order someone to do something directly and have one type namely, You Imperative. The imperative in this scene is that When Cruz Ramirez won and everyone was very happy, Cruz Ramirez was amazed to see many spectators cheering and calling her name by chanting. Finally McQueen who also saw it ordered or commanded Cruz Ramirez to give all the spectators Smoking or like making smoke from Cruz Ramirez's exhaust "Go ahead, give them some smoke".

Datum 13: Hey, watch your step.

Table 4.13

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 13:	
Mater	2 : Oh, I'll get them on the horn. (CHUCKLES) Get it! On the horn? (HONK and LAUGHS) Oops. Hold on. Got to sneeze. (GASPING) Dadgum, I lost it. Hey, I'll see you at Flo's. (SNEEZES LOUDLY) I found it. Hey, watch your step. (01:24:52 – 01:24:10)

In this scene, it starts where McQueen loses a racing match with Jackson Storm for the umpteenth time but this time it's really bad because he's pushing himself too hard to beat Jackson Storm, finally the tire broke and McQueen rolled until he was badly damaged. After that, McQueen can only be sad and listen to the radio that broadcasts about him getting into an accident, to cheer himself up McQueen watches footage of his teacher's racing match named Doc Hudson but still the footage ends with Doc Hudson who rolled until he was heavily damaged and did not know when he would return to racing matches as usual, This made McQueen even more sad and thought to stop racing but finally Sally came to calm McQueen and it worked after that, Mater also came to ask if your temptation worked so that McQueen did not give up and asked if McQueen could return to training as usual and McQueen replied with of course he was still training but he had to discuss this with Rusty and Dusty over the phone, Sally was happy and Mater agreed and here was the data.

In this scene there is data that the writer found, namely, You Imperative which is included in one of the categories in Imperative. This You Imperative is

telling other people or orders or commands directly but with the subject "You" and this happens when Sally and Mater are happy with McQueen's decision who still wants to do training and finally Mater said he would meet McQueen at Flo's place (McQueen's friend who works as a restaurant and gas station owner) but before that Mater wanted to sneeze and when he sneezed the hook behind him fell to the front of Doc Hudson's house exit and here Mater said "Watch your step" which is the writer's data here. "Watch your step" is included in the You Imperative because there is a subject "You" that became "Your" in the middle of "Watch" and "Step" which means that the You Imperative here refers to Sally and McQueen where Mater told or ordered or commanded Sally and McQueen to be careful when stepping out because the hook fell right in front of Doc Hudson's house entrance when he sneezed with subject "You".

Datum 14: You should give each a name.

Table 4.14

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 14:	
<i>McQueen</i>	¹ : <i>I'm sorry , what?</i>
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	: <i>Tires are individuals. You should give each a name.</i>
<i>(01:11:16 – 01:11:02)</i>	

In this scene, McQueen after entering a room like a Japanese room or a room for relaxation, inside there is Cruz Ramirez who is relaxing by inhaling relaxation smoke. After McQueen enters, McQueen is finally held and the front and rear tires are released. He only asks if he has ever been more familiar with

the tires that McQueen often uses so far and this makes McQueen confused and here is the data.

After McQueen was confused and processed what happened and here is the data found by the writer is You Imperative which is part of the Imperative category. This You Imperative occurs when After Cruz Ramirez managed to hold McQueen and asked about how far McQueen knew his tires but McQueen was even more confused by saying "I'm Sorry, what?" and Cruz Ramirez replied with "Tires are individuals, you should give each name". In the conversation above it can be seen that "You should give each name" is included in the You Imperative because Cruz Ramirez told or ordered McQueen to name his tires one by one from the front tire to the back tire using the subject "You" that refer to McQueen.

Datum 15: Just go do your job!

Table 4.15

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Imperative"

Conversation 15:	
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>But I want to stay and watch.</i>
Sterling	: <i>That's not gonna happen, Cruz. Now go.</i>
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>(STUTTERS) But Mr. McQueen still has a chance—</i>
Sterling	: <i>Just go do your job!</i>
<i>(23:10 – 22:50)</i>	

In this scene, where McQueen hears all of Sterling's conversations with Cruz Ramirez and this makes McQueen Flashback with all of Cruz Ramirez's words with her having participated in a racing competition but she did not take

the opportunity because she did not get support from the people around her just because Cruz Ramirez is a female car not suitable for racing and the conversation between Sterling and Cruz Ramirez is where Sterling tells Cruz Ramirez to return to the Rusteze Racing Center because one of her students will be racing next week named Ronald but Cruz Ramirez denies it because she wants to watch McQueen until he wins but Sterling still does not allow it and still tells Cruz Ramirez to return to the Rusteze Racing Center and here is the data.

In this scene there is data, namely, You Imperative which is included in the Imperative Category and this You Imperative occurs after the debate between Sterling who still tells Cruz Ramirez to return to Rusteze Racing Center to train one of his students who wants to do a racing match next week and Cruz Ramirez who denies it makes Sterling shout "Just go do your job". in this conversation it can be seen that "Just go do your job" is included in the You Imperative because here Sterling tells or orders Cruz Ramirez to return to Rusteze Racing Center to do her job as a trainer by using the subject "You" which changes to "Your" which refers to Cruz Ramirez.

2. Interrogative

Datum 16: Storm, can we get a pictures?

Table 4.16

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 16:

8
Jackson Storm : *I think you heard me*
McQueen : *Uh, what?*
REPORTER : *Storm, can we get a pictures?*
(01:37:28 - 01:36:04)

In this scene, Starting where Jackson Storm came to the racing match with speed beating the speed of a car like McQueen because Jackson Storm himself is a modern car or can be called a next-generation car that has done training with Racing Simulator so everyone cheered happily because the victory fell to Jackson Storm which made cars like McQueen confused even though Jackson Storm was just a rookie car especially with reporters who started surrounding Jackson Storm and McQueen went to congratulate him for winning but Jackson Storm answered thank you but with a mocking tone and here is the data.

The writer found data, namely, Interrogative with modal verb which is included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with modal verb itself means telling other people or orders or commands politely using questions and this happened when after McQueen congratulated Jackson Storm but was ignored and his reply was like mocking and making McQueen surprised while asking "Oh, thanks. Wait. (CHUCKLES) Hang on. Did you say "meet" or "beat"? " and after this the reporter came asking for permission to take a photo of Jackson Storm "Storm, can we get a picture?". in the conversation above it can be seen that the

Reporter has made a question containing Interrogative with modal verb where the Reporter asked for permission with a question using a modal first, namely, "Can" and followed by the sentence "we get a pictures?" which is actually also the reporter tells or orders Jackson Storm to allow him to take his photo politely while using Interrogative with modal verb.

⁴
Datum 17: **Is he ready to start training?**

Table 4.17
Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 17:	
Mater	² : <i>Hey, did it work, Miss Sally? Did you set him straight? With you lawyerly powers of persuasion? Is he ready to start training?</i>
Sally	: <i>Well, Stinky—Stickers?</i>
McQueen	: <i>(CHUCKLES) Yes, Mater, I am.</i> (01:24:47 and 01:24:41)

In this scene, where McQueen is sad about his defeat with Jackson Storm but it ends tragically and makes him think about retiring better but it turns out that Sally can't let it go, finally she persuades McQueen to once again take his chance to be able to train again and compete in racing again as well as Mater coming directly to ask them with lots of questions and Mater's questions are included in the data that the writer got and this is the data.

The data that the writer got was Interrogative with modal verb which is included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with modal verb occurs when

Sally finishes entertaining McQueen with all her words so that McQueen can return to racing and training as usual, finally Mater comes with all the questions that come "Hey, did it work, Miss Sally? Did you set him straight? With your lawyerly powers of persuasion? Is he ready to start training?" and here the data taken is "Is he ready to start training?" which is included in Interrogative with modal verb because here Mater asks Sally using a modal verb, namely, "Is" followed by the sentence "he ready to start training?" which actually Mater also orders McQueen to continue taking this opportunity to continue training by giving questions in a polite way containing Interrogative with modal verb and McQueen answers "Yes, Mater, I am".

Datum 18: Do you not see him?

Table 4.18

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 18:	
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	<i>9 : Mr. Sterling, did you say Lightning McQueen was here because... (SNORTS) I don't see him anywhere.</i>
<i>Luigi</i>	<i>: Uh, but he's right here. Do you not see him?</i>
<i>(01:13:50 – 01:13:41)</i>	

In this scene, where Cruz Ramirez is guiding her students to train properly using motivational words to make their training more enthusiastic and McQueen who sees Cruz Ramirez's enthusiasm and the motivational words she gives to her students, finally McQueen is more interested in getting to know Cruz

Ramirez and finally Sterling calls Cruz Ramirez to get to know her new student, namely, McQueen himself and here is the data.

The data that the writer got is Interrogative with modal verb which is included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with modal verb that occurs here is when Sterling calls Cruz Ramirez to get acquainted with McQueen who is his new training student but Cruz Ramirez instead does sarcasm by saying "Mr. Sterling, did you say Lightning McQueen was here because... (SNORTS) I don't see him anywhere." which makes McQueen a little annoyed and Luigi, McQueen's friend, asks the question "Uh, but he's right here. Do you not see him?" and this conversation is where the Interrogative with modal verb occurs in the question "Do you not see him?" because Luigi asks using the previous modal verb, namely, "Do" and continues with the sentence "you not see him?" which means Luigi tells or orders Cruz Ramirez to see McQueen who is beside him but in a polite way with a question containing Interrogative with modal verb.

Datum 19: *May I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator please?*

Table 4.19
Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 19:	
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>Mine are named Maria, Juanita, Ronald, and Debbie Richardson.</i>
McQueen	: <i>What?</i>
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>Long story.</i>
McQueen	: <i>May I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator please?</i> (01:11:17 – 01:10:49)

In this scene, where McQueen is starting to get annoyed because of the weird thing done by Cruz Ramirez holding him back and all his tires are removed just to ask weird things like "You've been driving on tires a long time. Have you ever stopped to get to know them?" even though actually McQueen just wants to try the Racing Simulator but Cruz Ramirez seems to be holding McQueen back because he doesn't seem ready to use the Racing Simulator and McQueen denies Cruz Ramirez's wishes with "Name them? (SCOFFS) I won't be doing that." but Cruz Ramirez instead introduces her tires with the name "Mine are named Maria, Juanita, Ronald, and Debbie Richardson." and here is the data.

The data found here is Interrogative with modal verb which is included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with modal verb occurs when McQueen starts to get annoyed with what Cruz Ramirez did who held him back and all his tires were removed only asking strange things until McQueen can only ask a very polite question but still has an annoyed tone "May I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator please?" and in this conversation there is an Interrogative with modal verb where McQueen asks using the modal verb first, namely, "May" and continued with the sentence "I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator please?" with this it can also be seen that McQueen tells or orders Cruz Ramirez to put his tires back on so he can try the Racing Simulator with an annoyed tone but still using a very polite question containing Interrogative with modal verb.

Datum 20: You want to tell him or should i?

Table 4.20

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 20:

McQueen : *G¹uys, how did you ever do this?*

Rusty : *You want to tell him or should i?*

(01:20:14 – 01:19:27)

In this scene, where after McQueen said goodbye to his friend before going to the Rusteze Racing Center with Mack and when he arrived at the Rusteze Racing Center there were lots of reporters surrounding him, fortunately there were Guido and Luigi who came with McQueen who could escort McQueen to the entrance and after entering the building there McQueen was very amazed by the very magnificent building, there McQueen also met his old sponsors, Rusty and Dusty and they chatted for a while about this magnificent building called the Rusteze Racing Center and here is the data.

The data found by the writer is Interrogative with tag which is also part of the Interrogative category. Interrogative with tag here occurs when McQueen chats briefly with his old sponsor, Rusty and Dusty, about how Rusty and Dusty can get to this magnificent place called the Rusteze Racing Center, but Rusty instead asks the question "You want to tell him or should I?" and in this conversation, Interrogative with tag occurs where Dusty uses a question using the tag "Should I?" with the first sentence, namely "You want to tell him or" which is actually Rusty tells or orders Dusty to tell him about something that McQueen doesn't know that they sell Rust-eze to his new sponsor, Sterling, by using a polite question containing Interrogative with tag.

Datum 21: Get my good side though, will you?

Table 4.21

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 21:	
2 Rusty	: Please no pictures.
Dusty	: Okay, maybe one. Get my good side though, will you?
McQueen	: (CHUCKLES)
(01:20:14 – 01:17:40)	

In this scene, where after talking about the magnificent building and how Rusty and Dusty can do all this for McQueen so he can train like Jackson Storm who uses the Racing Simulator to where Rusty and Dusty have to be honest that they sell Rust-eze to McQueen's new sponsor, Sterling and finally they meet Sterling while chatting, Sterling who really admires McQueen as his new sponsor and so does Sterling admire Rusty and Dusty it turns out to be very difficult to negotiate to change sponsors, after they finished chatting finally it was time for Rusty and Dusty to say goodbye to McQueen and here is the data.

The data found by the writer is Interrogative with tag which is also part of the Interrogative category. After talking with Sterling, finally Rusty and Dusty had to say goodbye and were very grateful to McQueen for trusting them as Rust-eze sponsors and of course McQueen would miss them both as sponsors again until Rusty and Dusty reminded McQueen "Don't drive like my brother!" maybe because they were old so they couldn't drive properly, after that they came out of

the building and met many reporters who wanted to take pictures at first they both refused but finally Dusty said "Okay, maybe one. Get my good side though, will you?" and in this conversation there is an Interrogative with tag where Dusty asks using a tag, namely, "Will you?" first sentence is "Get my good side though," which actually Dusty also tells or orders reporters to take pictures with a good angle or with the right position by using polite questions containing Interrogative with tag.

⁴
Datum 22: why don't you come with us?

Table 4.22
Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogation"

Conversation 22:	
McQueen	: <i>All right. I accept your resignation. Bye.</i>
Cruz Ramirez	: <i>Oh... Okay.</i>
McQueen	: <i>But since you cleared your calendar, why don't you come with us? I'm looking for someone named Smokey. Hoping he can help me. Maybe he can help you too.</i>
(43:52 – 43:37)	

In this scene, where after the embarrassing incident in Thunder Hollow even his disguise with mud as Chester Whipplefilter was splashed with water and everyone finally cheered because they could meet McQueen in front of their eyes, this incident made Cruz Ramirez happy because she got the trophy while McQueen was upset plus angry because what he should have trained but instead got an embarrassing incident and had to teach Cruz Ramirez how to train by

racing outside and sandy fields like in Fireball Beach, it also made Cruz Ramirez upset and asked Mack to drop her off on the road, after that incident finally McQueen called his best friend Mater to confide in him about what happened and wanted to stop racing, finally Mater had a brilliant idea namely, everyone who does something well, must have a teacher who teaches it, McQueen also remembered Doc Hudson who had a trainer named Smokey and tried to find him but like it or not he has to pick up Cruz Ramirez in the middle of the road by persuading her not to be angry anymore and here is the data.

The data found by the writer is Interrogative with negative modal verb which is also included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with negative modal verb here occurs when McQueen successfully finds Cruz Ramirez in the middle of the road and Mack honks to greet him and McQueen gets out of the truck (Mack) while the truck is driving and tries to persuade Cruz Ramirez to forgive him but it doesn't work and McQueen agrees but McQueen opens the back of his truck again and this time asks "But since you cleared your calendar, why don't you come with us?" and in this conversation it can be seen that there is an Interrogative with negative modal verb in it with McQueen asking using the negative modal verb "don't" even though there is an additional "why" in front of it with the next sentence "You come with us?" which is actually McQueen telling or ordering Cruz Ramirez to come with him to look for Smokey with a polite question containing Interrogative with negative modal verb.

Datum 23: Aren't we supposed to be looking for Smokey?

Table 4.23

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 23:	
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	<i>: Hey, isn't that your old crew chief?</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	<i>: Hey, Cruz? You want to check out the home track of the greatest racer ever?</i>
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	<i>: Aren't we supposed to be looking for Smokey?</i>
<i>(42:51 – 42:02)</i>	

In this scene, where McQueen manages to persuade Cruz Ramirez and can forgive McQueen, finally Cruz Ramirez follows McQueen to find Smokey but she has a lot of questions for McQueen about Smokey “How do you know Smokey's going to be here?” “Oh, Do you know if he's even alive?” Because she were so curious, they finally arrived at Thomasville (where Smokey was) and saw that there was a long-abandoned racing venue where Doc Hudson was still alive and still racing and here was the data.

This data contains Interrogative with negative modal verb which is also included in the Interrogative category. Interrogative with negative modal verb here occurs when McQueen arrives in Thomasville and McQueen sees a shabby racing venue that has not been used for a long time when the veterans have retired from racing, finally McQueen invites Cruz Ramirez to see the place until Cruz Ramirez asks “Aren't we supposed to be looking for Smokey?” and in this conversation, there is Interrogative with negative modal verb where Cruz Ramirez asks using negative modal verb, namely, “Aren't” followed by the sentence “we supposed to be looking for Smokey?” which actually Cruz Ramirez

told or ordered McQueen that we should look for Smokey with a polite question containing Interrogative with negative modal verb.

Datum 24: ¹ **Shouldn't you be running practice laps in Florida by now?**

Table 4.24

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Interrogative"

Conversation 24:	
<i>Louise</i>	¹ : <i>You've had a tough year, haven't you??</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>Oh, uh...</i>
<i>River</i>	: <i>Shouldn't you be running practice laps in Florida by now?</i> (39: 53 – 39:22)

In this scene, where McQueen did a temporary race at the unused race track and finally the two of them met Smokey directly at the used race track and Smokey drove them to a bar close to the place which turned out to be filled with race veterans of Doc Hudson's age, there McQueen and Cruz Ramirez were welcomed by the people in the bar and they also met famous race veterans there were "Junior Midnight Moon" "River Scott" and "Louise Barnstorm Nash" and here is the data.

The data obtained here is Interrogative with negative modal verb which is also included in the Interrogative category. This Interrogative with negative modal verb occurs where when McQueen meets with these 3 race veterans until they are finally noticed by one of the veterans "Louise Barnstorm Nash" but instead is thrown by intimidating questions such as "You've had a tough year,

haven't you?" as well as followed by one of the veterans also "River Scott" who asks intimidating things as well such as "Shouldn't you be running practice laps in Florida by now?" and in this conversation there is an Interrogative with negative modal where River asks McQueen using negative modal verb "Shouldn't" and followed by the sentence "You be running practice laps in Florida by now?" which actually River is telling or ordering McQueen who should be running practice laps in Florida today with asking politely containing Interrogative with negative modal verb.

3. Declarative

Datum 25: I need you to launch this thing

Table 4.25

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 25:	
1	
McQueen	: Cruz, thank you for the old- man training, as crazy as it was, but I'm...warmed up enough and now I need you to launch this thing.
(01:10:42 – 01:10:11)	

In this scene, where McQueen is held in a room like a Japanese room like for relaxation here McQueen holds and removes his front and rear tires to only be asked by Cruz Ramirez whether you have ever given a name to the tires that have been used McQueen who has been used for racing just for ordinary questions as relaxation before the next training is to practice stretching tires with gymnastics

so that McQueen can be more relaxed but McQueen doesn't seem to care because he is fixated on other cars that have just used the Racing Simulator because from the first time McQueen came here he was really eyeing training using the Racing Simulator until he left Cruz Ramirez who was still busy with training stretching tires with gymnastics and here is the data.

The data found by the writer is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene is when McQueen was doing tire stretching exercises and saw one of the cars that had run out of Racing Simulator and that made McQueen leave Cruz Ramirez until Cruz Ramirez had to approach McQueen who was trying Racing Simulator and persuade McQueen to get out of there and said that McQueen was not ready to try Racing Simulator but McQueen denied it and wanted Cruz Ramirez to help McQueen turn on the Racing Simulator and in the conversation above it can be seen that this is included in Declarative where when McQueen said "I need you to launch this thing." which means McQueen wants Cruz Ramirez to help him turn on the Racing Simulator.

Datum 26: I need your help, Smokey.

Table 4.26
Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 26:	
<i>Smokey</i>	<i>: You didn't come all this way for a quart of oil, did you?</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	<i>: I need your help, Smokey.</i>
<i>(37:39 – 36:30)</i>	

In this scene, where McQueen and Cruz Ramirez were escorted by Smokey into the Thomasville bar and met 3 legends namely ²⁷ River Scott, Junior "Midnight" Moon and Louise "Barnstormer" Nash until finally Louise realized there were two of them and greeted McQueen with "Well, as I live and breathe. If it ain't Lightning McQueen" there McQueen was happy to be greeted by Louise but it turned out to be continued with the question "You've had a tough year, haven't you??" and also a question from River Scott "Shouldn't you be running practice laps in Florida by now?" after that they all talked about Doc Hudson who was also a legend racer and Smokey told Flashback how Doc Hudson beat the rookie in an unusual way and the flashback was over, they are very amazed to hear the story until Louise said Doc Hudson after doing that never stopped smiling and that made McQueen very sad because he couldn't see that smile and here is the data.

The data obtained here is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene is when they talk and flashback about Doc Hudson until after the flashback they are all amazed by what Doc Hudson did with Louise who said Doc Hudson never stopped smiling and it made McQueen sad because he couldn't see that smile until finally Smokey asked him out by asking "You didn't come all this way for a quart of oil, did you?", this is where McQueen wants help from Smokey by saying "I need your help, Smokey." and it can be seen from the conversation above that this is included in Declarative because when McQueen says "I need your help, Smokey." which means McQueen wants Smokey's help for training to defeat Jackson Storm.

Datum 27: ¹ I'd like you to head back to the training center

Table 4.27

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 27:	
Sterling	¹ : Cruz, What are you doing here?
Cruz Ramirez	: Oh, Mr. Sterling, I was just—
¹⁶ Sterling	: I'd like you to head back to the training center (23:32 – 23:07)

In this scene, where before McQueen heard all the conversations of Cruz Ramirez and Sterling and this happened when McQueen was following the match and Smokey became his Crew Chief encouraging McQueen to be able to enter the top 10 but McQueen did not want to just be in the top 10 because he had to chase Jackson Storm in order to win and Smokey encouraged McQueen again while saying to remember what had been done in training with him, Cruz Ramirez also encouraged McQueen by saying "Oh, tell him he has three laps to catch me!" until Sterling came and here is the data.

The data obtained here is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene is where during the conversation Smokey, Cruz Ramirez and McQueen who encouraged each other McQueen to be able to win from Jackson Storm until finally Sterling came asking "Cruz, What are you doing here?" and Cruz Ramirez wanted to reply by saying "Oh, Mr. Sterling, I was just—" but was cut off by Sterling by saying "I'd like you to head

back to the training center" and in the conversation above it can be seen that this is included in Declarative where Sterling said "I'd like you to head back to the training center" which means Sterling wants Cruz Ramirez to return to the Racing center to help the training process of one of his students Cruz Ramirez.

Datum 28: ¹ **I need you to think of the beach.**

Table 4.28
Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 28:	
² <i>Smokey</i>	: <i>Anticipate your turns. Cruz! Get your head in the race.</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>(STUTTERING) Tell her she's on the beach and all the little crabbies have gone night-night.</i>
<i>Smokey</i>	: <i>No! I ain't saying that. You tell her.</i>
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>All right, Cruz. The beach. I need you to think of the beach.</i>
<i>(19:15 – 18:10)</i>	

In this scene, it happened when Cruz Ramirez replaced McQueen to continue this racing match and this was the first time Cruz Ramirez had participated in a racing match even though when she was little she almost participated in a racing match but she didn't take the opportunity because she always didn't get support from other people and here Cruz Ramirez was very nervous because she was watched by many people until Cruz Ramirez couldn't step on the gas because she was shocked by the situation until finally Smokey made her realize it by saying "Cruz? What are you doing? Come on. Pick it up!

You got to go faster." "Cruz, you're looking too tight now. Come on. Loosen up." and there was McQueen who remembered Cruz Ramirez's motivational words and said it to make Cruz Ramirez not nervous "Call her Frances Beltline and tell her the school bus of death is after her." "Tell her she's a fluffy cloud." through Smokey and here is the data.

The data found here is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene occurs when Cruz Ramirez is nervous and shocked by the situation until she can't step on the gas and luckily McQueen quickly remembers the motivational words that Cruz Ramirez likes to say and tells Cruz Ramirez so that she is enthusiastic about racing match passing Smokey until finally Smokey doesn't understand the words that McQueen said and tells McQueen to become Crew Chief to say the last motivational words "All right, Cruz. The beach. I need you to think of the beach." and in the conversation above it can be seen that this is included in Declarative where McQueen says "I need you to think of the beach." which means McQueen wants Cruz Ramirez to think about the beach politely so that Cruz Ramirez can be more relaxed.

Datum 29: I want you to pit.

Table 4.29

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 29:	
<i>McQueen</i>	: <i>You have hit a wall. You have hit a wall.</i>
<i>Cruz Ramirez</i>	: <i>Ha-ha. Just being aggressive</i>

McQueen : *Okay, I want you to pit. Watch your RPM.*

(16:51 – 16:39)

In this scene, where Cruz Ramirez could finally relax because of McQueen's motivational words and was excited to reach the finish line and beat Jackson Storm until there was a bend, making Cruz Ramirez almost lose control and hit the barrier and that made McQueen blurt out "You have hit a wall. You have hit a wall." and Cruz Ramirez could only laugh while saying "Ha-ha. Just being aggressive." and here is the data.

The data found is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene is when Cruz Ramirez is excited to win again and almost crashes into the barrier because the bend arrives which makes McQueen blurt out "You have hit a wall. You have hit a wall." and after that the racing match ²⁶ has been going on for a long time, the racers have to pull over to the pit to change tires or fill up with gas which causes them to say "Okay, I want you to pit. Watch your RPM." and in this conversation it can be seen that this is included in Declarative when McQueen says "I want you to pit." which means McQueen wants Cruz Ramirez to pull over to the pit to change tires or fill up with gas.

¹
Datum 30: **I need you first thing Monday morning for a photo shoot.**

Table 4.30

Analysis of Speech Function Directive "Declarative"

Conversation 30:

4

McQueen : Team Dinoco, Cruz!

Sterling : Hire her. I don't care. Lightning, now that you're retired... I need you first thing Monday morning for a photo shoot.

(11:54 – 11:17)

In this scene, where Cruz Ramirez won from Jackson Storm after going through many things from Cruz Ramirez whose mind was manipulated by Jackson Storm to stop racing but because McQueen couldn't see what was happening he finally asked Cruz Ramirez "did you see what happened there?" and it turned out that all of Jackson Storm's words went into Cruz Ramirez's head until she became slow and unenthusiastic finally McQueen said another motivational word "No! Listen to me. You got into his head. Don't you understand? He would never have done that if you didn't scare him." "He sees something in you that you don't even see yourself. You made me believe it, now you got to believe it too. You are a racer. Use that." until finally Cruz Ramirez was able to chase Jackson Storm again and Jackson Storm immediately made Cruz Ramirez close to the barrier making her side body scratched and what's great is she did the same thing with Doc Hudson do when fighting the rookie and here is the data.

The data found here is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something politely. Declarative in this scene is when Cruz Ramirez wins, many McQueen fans are happy and chant Cruz's name and McQueen tells him to do smoke coming out of his exhaust to celebrate the victory, that's where McQueen

is happy and smiles until finally Sterling comes who previously badmouthed Cruz Ramirez now he is amazed to see Cruz Ramirez's victory and wants to make her join his race team, of course Cruz Ramirez doesn't want to and prefers to quit working with Sterling until finally Tex from Team Dinoco comes to recruit Cruz Ramirez to join his team, Sterling doesn't care when he hears that and turns to McQueen because he thinks McQueen lost according to the agreement McQueen must retire and this is what Sterling says "Hire her. I don't care. Lightning, now that you're retired...I need you first thing Monday morning for a photo shoot." but in fact McQueen is not inferior and in this conversation it can be seen that this is included in the Declarative where Sterling says "I need you first thing Monday morning for a photo shoot." which means Sterling wants McQueen to do a photo shoot on Monday morning.

17 C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

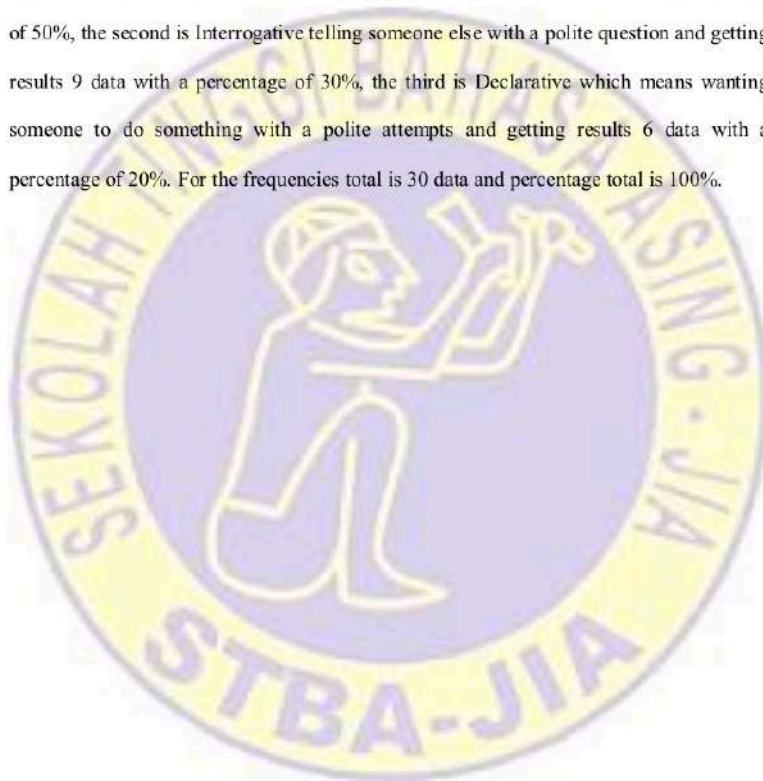
In this section, the writer will describe the frequency of research findings based on the type of speech function directive from the movie "Cars 3" and here are the result.

Table 4.31

Data Frequencies of Speech Function Directive

No	Kinds of Directive	Frequency	Percentage
1	Imperative	15	50%
2	Interrogative	9	30%
3	Declarative	6	20%
	TOTAL	30	100%

²³
In Table 1, it can be seen that there are 3 types of Speech function of Directives, namely, the first is Imperative, the second is Interrogative, the third is Declarative based on theories Holmes & Wilson (2022). The result is writer found 3 types of Speech Function Directive from the subtitles *Cars 3* Movie, the first is imperative which means to order or command someone else directly and getting results 15 data with a percentage of 50%, the second is Interrogative telling someone else with a polite question and getting results 9 data with a percentage of 30%, the third is Declarative which means wanting someone to do something with a polite attempts and getting results 6 data with a percentage of 20%. For the frequencies total is 30 data and percentage total is 100%.



13 CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the research derived from Question chapter I, namely How Directives Speech Function used in Subtitle *Cars 3* movie? and What types of Directives Speech Function found the most in the *Cars 3* movie? So the writer can draw conclusion as mention below:

A. Conclusion

In the end of this research is that the writer wants to inform the readers that Speech function directive is very important to learn. It is important because Speech function directive makes it possible to learn what is meant by others such as giving orders directly (Imperative), questions that politely ask someone (Interrogative) and wanting someone to do something (Declarative).

Imperative usually uses an exclamation mark at the end and is a bit strong or affirmation and can use "You" in the start for You Imperative, Interrogative usually appears using a question mark at the end and can use modal verb questions, tag questions and negative modal verb questions and are also more polite, Declarative usually appears using the words "want/need/I'd be like" which shows a desire for someone to do something politely.

Finally, the writer has found 15 data of Imperative, 9 data of Interrogative and 6 data of Declarative. The most numerous and dominant is Imperative because there are more orders given to other character for doing something and it can be seen in the data analysis that Imperative is very firm no matter whether young or old that Imperative is inherently firm in telling or ordering people to do something. In contrast to Declarative and Interrogative, whether young or old, people still tell or order people to do something with very polite questions and want someone to do something politely.

B. Suggestion

According to the conclusion above and also from the research that has been conducted, the writer would like to give suggestions to readers and also future researchers to be able to conduct better research than the writer did, namely:

1. For Future Researchers

It is better to look for material that is widely available and look for material that is easy to analyze besides find that it is easy to understand and suits the interests. Don't try new things without understanding for what to write or type. Also, it is better to try to find material with lots of expert books, because usually linguistics has limited books to access when searching for them online, some are paid and some are not, and the book can be find in large libraries. Future researches can look for research

objects that suit capacity, if they enjoy reading, future researchers can take them from short stories or novels, and if enjoy watching, future researcher can take them from movies, documentary videos or videos of speakers that are usually on YouTube and If want to make the same research, namely Speech Function Directive, this can be made as an example or using other research that the complete one. Future researcher should read a lot on how to find data analysis and book citations, especially when they take Speech function directive as data analysis is included in linguistics and is in several fields such as Discourse, Semantic, Pragmatic and Sociolinguistic.

2. For Readers

Readers can use this research to be very useful for who want to try to learn analyze speech function directives and readers can use this research to increase their insight into speech function directive. Also readers can understand how to identify 3 types of speech function directives and readers can understand the 3 types of speech function directive in movie subtitles.

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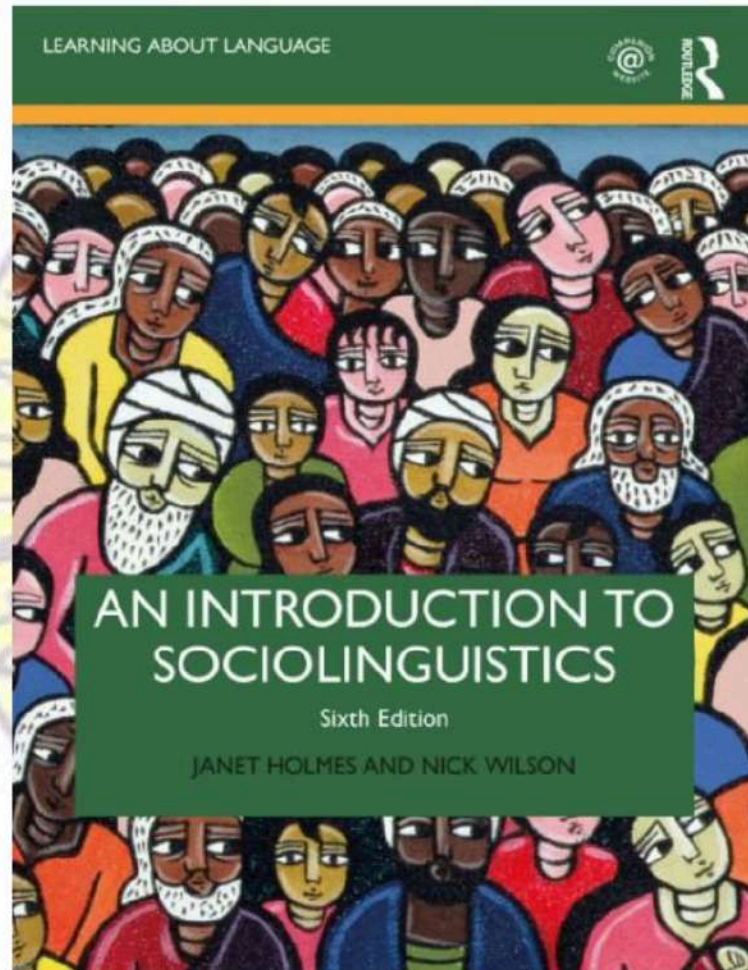
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APPENDICES

MAIN THEORY BOOK



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MOVIE POSTER



Datum 1: Hey, Everybody, listen up (01:41:38 – 01:41:02)



Datum 2: ¹ Yeah, yeah. Come on. Let's get a picture. (01:37:28 – 01:36:03)



Datum 3: Storm, Give us a quote (1:36:00 – 01:35:51)



Datum 4: Go kick those rookies in the trunk (01:22:00 - 01:21:45)



Datum 5: ¹Okay, let's hit treadmills. Come on. Show me what you got!
(01:15:08 – 01:15:02)



Datum 6: Got to see that track (01:14:52 – 01:14:18)

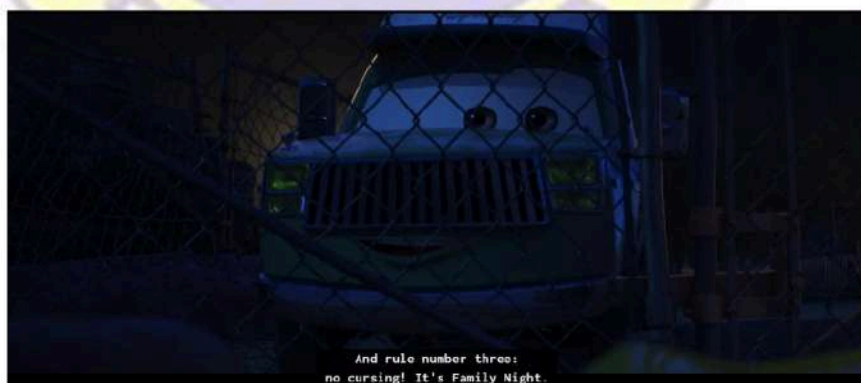


Datum 7: Name them! (01:11:17 – 01:10:49)



5

Datum 8: Rule number one: the gate closes, you race. Rule number two: last car standing wins. And rule number three: no cursing! It's Family Night. (58:34 – 57:34)



Datum 9: ¹ **Hurry this along, boss, we got to get you to Florida.** (28:27 – 28:23)



Datum 10: Smokey, I need Cruz! No, I need her back here. Now!

(21:42 - 21:37)

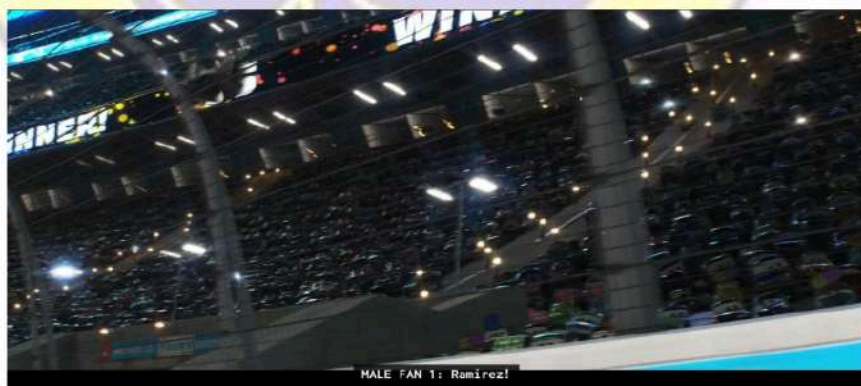


Datum 11: Don't listen to him, Cruz! (16:10 – 15:23)





Datum 12: Go ahead, Give them some smoke. (12:19 – 12:12)





Datum 13: Hey, watch your step. (01:24:52 – 01:24:10)







Datum 14: You should give each a name. (01:11:16 – 01:11:02)



Datum 15: Just go do your job! (23:10 – 22:50)



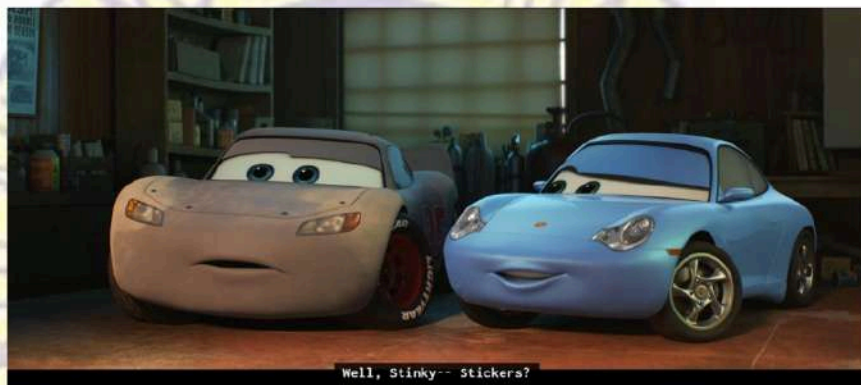


Datum 16: Storm, can we get a pictures? (01:37:28 - 01:36:04)



Datum 17: Is he ready to start training? (01:24:47 and 01:24:41)





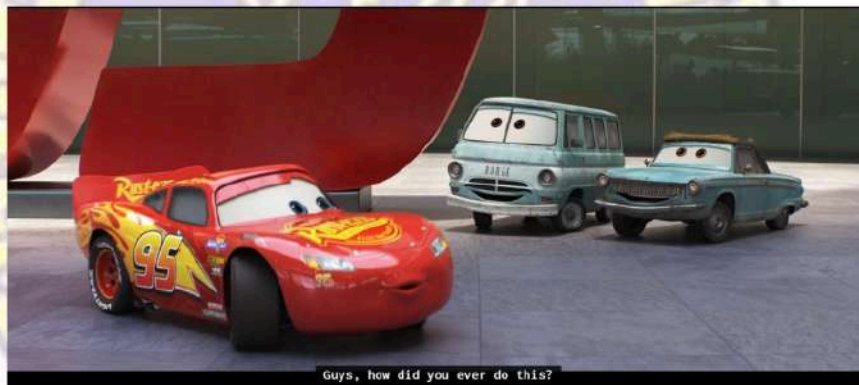
Datum 18: Do you not see him? (01:13:50 – 01:13:41)



¹
Datum 19: May I have my tires back so I can go on the simulator
please? (01:11:17 – 01:10:49)



Datum 20: You want to tell him or should i? (01:20:14 – 01:19:27)



Datum 21: Get my good side though, will you? (01:20:14 – 01:17:40)



Datum 22: why don't you come with us? (43:52 – 43:37)



Datum 23: ¹ Aren't we supposed to be looking for Smokey? (42:51 – 42:02)



Datum 24: ¹ Shouldn't you be running practice laps in Florida by now? (39: 53 – 39:22)





Datum 25: I need you to launch this thing (01:10:42 – 01:10:11)



Datum 26: I need your help, Smokey. (37:39 – 36:30)



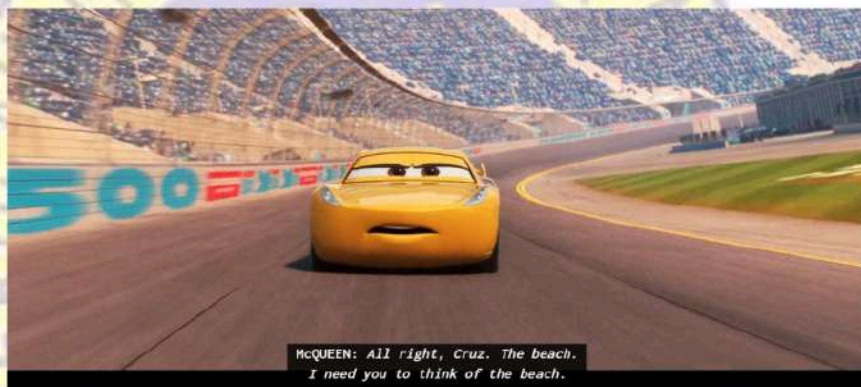


Datum 27: ¹I'd like you to head back to the training center (23:32 – 23:07)





Datum 28: 1 I need you to think of the beach. (19:15 – 18:10)



Datum 29: I want you to pit. (16:51 – 16:39)



Datum 30: ¹ I need you first thing Monday morning for a photo shoot.

(11:54 – 11:17)





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Speech Function of directive and ~~Public~~
~~in~~ in movie Cars 3 (2017)

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Ade Surista, M.Pd
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6	11 june 2024	Revisi chap 2	Adgshf
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3	8 May 2024	ACC chapter 1	
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5	13 June 2024	revisi chap 2	
6	18 June 2024	ACC chapter 2	
7	2 July 2024	chapter 3	
8	11 July 2024	revisi chapter 3	
9	22 July 2024	revisi chapter 3 dan chapter 4	
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14	20 Agustus 2024	abstract and appendix	
15			
16			

BIOGRAPHY



The writer is the first child of 2 siblings with a younger brother who is 19 years old, the author was born in Jakarta, August 12, 2001 and her younger brother was born in Jakarta, June 11, 2005 and the writer is usually called Naya or Alda. The writer has parents whose villages are very far from here, the mother is from Jayapura and the father is from Ternate.

The writer is an alumni of TK Almanar, SD Negeri Bantar Gebang V, SMP Malidar and SMK Negeri 7 Bekasi and finally the writer was able to arrive at STBA JIA to take her last education. When stressed with studying, the writer also has a hobby of playing online games, watching movies, reading novels and fan fiction on Wattpad and listening to songs to calm down from stress.

Since elementary school to junior high school, the writer has never taken any extracurricular activities except when she was in vocational school, she only took one extracurricular activity, namely the Japanese language extracurricular, the writer once reached rank 4 when she was in grade 2 of elementary school. While studying at college, the writer has also attended many seminars organized by STBA JIA.

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