POLITENESS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN SHERLOCK HOLMES THE ABOMINABLE BRIDE MOVIE SCRIPT

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidkan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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MEDAN
2017

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ABSTRACT

Nurul, Tasyah Harahap. 13020500292. Politeness of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script. Skripsi. English Department of Faculty Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2017.

This research deals with the types of directive utterance related to politeness strategy in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script. The objectives of this research were to find out the type of directive utterances and to explain how directive utterance related to politeness strategy. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. Source of data was obtained by downloading movie script. In collecting the data, the researcher downloading the script, watching movie, reading the script, and underlining the directive utterance related to politeness strategy that found in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable bride movie script. The data were analysed by some steps such as, data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion. The finding showed three types of directive uuterance they are command, request, suggest. They were 10 of request, 35 of command and 5 of suggest. The finding of directive utterances related to politeness strategy were bald on record strategy as the most dominant.

key words *: directive utterance, politeness strategy, Sherlock holmes the abominable bride movie*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thanks to Allah SWT who blessed and has given her chances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the darkness into the lightness era.

Thirdly, the researcher would like to thanks her beloved parents, R. Harahap and Sri Cahaya M for their love, prayer, and great support both in material and moral before, during and after her study.

This research is entitled: Politeness of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script to fulfil one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teachers Training and Education at University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it is impossible to be done without helps from others. Therefore the researcher would like to thanks

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, the rector of University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd, the Dean of Faculty of Teachers Training and Education who has given recommendation to carry out this research.

3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum, the head of English Education Program and Firman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum, the secretary of English Education Program for their suggestion and administrative help in the process of completing the necessary requirements.

4. Yusriati S.S, M.Hum her supervisor who has given her suggestions, ideas, criticism, and guidances in writing this research.

5. H. Irvan Bustami, S.H., M.Hum, the head library of UMSU at jalan Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan, who has allowed her collect the data in library.

6. Her dearest best friends of Syariah and Khilafah fighter at Mahaly Umsu who always giving support and pray in her study at FKIP UMSU.

7. Her best friends Cut Dara Aulia and Vidiya Darsono who always giving support and as alert to finish this research.

8. Her beloved friend Rida Sabrina Sianipar S.Pd who give a hands so much for completing her task.

Finally, the researcher hopes that her research will be usefull for the readers, especially the students of English Education Program and also for the researcher. May Allah bless all of us. Aamiin ya robbal 'aalamiin.

Medan,   Oktober 2017

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is an important thing for humans' life. Humans practically communicate with other by using a language. Language is the system of words or signs that use to express thoughts and feelings to each other. Language stands at the centre of human affair for it function as main vehicle of human communication. Communication can be uses to express our idea or feeling. Communication can be done through two ways, namely verbal (oral) or non-verbal (writing symbol, gestures, etc.). In social communication, language permits people to do something by warning, requesting, command, advising, persuading, or ordering. Leech (1983: 14) called them as directive utterance.

Directive is a kind of speech act often used by speakers in daily conversation. In using directive, the speaker can get the greatest attention from the listener because this utterance also have strong relationship between speaker and hearer. So through directive utterance, the speaker can make the listener do something. According to Kreidler (1998: 189) "directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act". Speakers can produce directive utterance in various ways. Usually, the speaker conveys directive utterance in a direct question forms in order to create a public situation. More indirect an utterance, more polite it is. Three kinds of

directive utterance can be recognized as commands, request and suggestions (Kreidler, 1998:189-190).

Politeness is one of the requirements to make a smooth social interaction. According to Wardaugh, politeness is the most crucial aspect in language use as we must conside other people's feelings. Robin Lakoff, as quoted by Fukushima also argues that politeness is prioritized to avoid offence than to achieve clarity. Hence, politeness is indispensable in the language use that everyone should be polite to make social interaction goes well. It relates to consideration and awareness of the interlocutor's face.

Language of politeness is reflected in the way of communicating. We obey the cultural norms prevailing in particular society, not only deliver what as we think. Perhaps in some society, our language sounds polite for them but for other society our word or our language slightly offensive or less polite. Therefore, we must adjust our language according the rules or norms applied in that community. We must pay attention and consider in communicate with someone or make someone do as we wants. In other words, we should apply politeness as the strategy of communication. It can create good respond and atmosphere.

People use politeness strategy in various ways. Brown and Levinson (1987 : 94) proposed five strategies of politeness. They are Bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and don't do FTA (Face Threatening Acts). These strategies can be used as the framework to analyse the language behaviour and language phenomenon that occur in social life. As we know that, we

need interaction everywhere and we also have to know the background and culture of them cause it most influence when conversation occur.

Based on Brown and Levinson's theory, communication is seen as potentially dangerous and antagonistic. The basic notion of their model is "face". This is defined as "the public self-image that every member of society wants to claim for himself". In their framework, face consist of two related aspects. One is *negative face,* or the rights to territories, freedom of action an freedom from imposition-wanting the actions not to be constrained or inhibited by others.

The other is *positive face*, the positive consistent self-image that people have and their desire to be appreciated and approved of by at least some other people. The rational actions people take to preserve both kinds of face, for themselves and the people they interact with, add up to politeness. Brown and Levinson also argue that in human communication either spoken or witten, people tend to maintain one another's face continuously. In everyday conversation, we adapt our utterances to different situations. Among friends we take liberties or say things that would seem discourteous among strangers. In both situations we try to avoid making hearer embarrassed of uncomfortable.

In linguistics, politeness takes much intension to the linguists. Consequently, many theories of politeness have been argued and giving significant contribution to linguists. For that reason above, all of theories of politeness, the researcher interest and choose the theory of Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness for this research. And as a media for this research, the researcher choose *Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie.* The reason why the researcher choose that movie

because Sherlock Holmes is the famous character of detective in fiction story. The researcher interest of this movie because its contains of social dialogue and also the researcher found directive utterances used by the character and they also have different way to deliver what they mean in conversation. Finally the researcher was entitled this research with *Politeness of Directive Utterances In Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script.*

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher will identified as follows:

1. Students and people do not care using directive utterance politely

2. Students and people are still confused to understand and got difficulties in distinguishing types of speech act.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused on Politeness and the limitation on this research was Politeness Strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson related to directive utterances.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of this problem are:

1. What type of directive utterances are used in *Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script*?

2. How directive utterance related to politeness strategies used in *Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script*?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem, the objective of this study are:

1. to find out the types of directive utterance used in *Sherlock HolmesThe Abominable Bride Movie Script.*

2. to explain how directive utterance related to politeness strategies used in *Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script.*

F. The Significant of the Study

This research were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research can give the enrichment of knowledge for the university students especially for those who study in English department and this research also can be reference for other researcher in their research on politeness strategies and speech act.

2. Practically, for speakers and hearers for having an effective cooperation in daily communication.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Theory of Politeness

There are eight concepts of politeness. These concepts are proposed by 1. Robin Lakoff (1973), 2. Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson (1987), 3. Geoffrey Leech (1983), 4. Yueguo Gu (1990), 5. Sachiko Ide, 6. Shoshena Blum Kulka, 7. Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, and 8. Hornst Arndt and Richard Janney. This research focused on Brown and Levinson theory of politeness because there are many previous research used this theory. Theory proposed by Brown and Levinson used "face" to showing awareness of another person's public self-image. The researcher interest to take this theory because in social community, people always communicate with "face" emotional. Through FTA (face threatening act) we as speaker can understanding the hearer's face to avoid face threatening to make a conversation.

2. Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that politeness is showing awareness of another person's public self-image face wants. Related to the strategies of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson, the researcher used this strategies to analyse politeness of directive utterance in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script.

There are four types of politeness strategies, bald on record, off record-indirect strategies, positive politenesss, and negative politeness. Brown and Levinson (1987: 91).

a. Bald on Record

Bald on record is the type of politeness strategies suggestes by Brown and Levinson (1987 : 94-98) which provides no strategy is made to avoid an FTA (Face Threatening Acts). This strategy is commonly found in people who know each other very well, and are very comfortable in their environment. For examples:

1) "Help! (an emergency); "Your pants are on fire!"

From this example it can be seen that the speaker does not care about the hearer and they used in ases of ugency or desperation.

2) "Leave it to me". "Put your coat away (request)

This strategy is oriented to hearer's face it can be seen from both examples above. The first sentence can be used as an invitation to the hearer which feels reluctant so that the hearer will feel less reluctant because of the invitation. The scond sentence an be used as an offer.

b. Off Record

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 211-227), a communicative act is done off-record if it is done in such a way that is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intension to the act. There are fifteen strategies off record, such as:

1. Give hints

   Examples :

(1) "This soup's a bit bland (Pass the salt)

(2) "What a boring movie!" (Let's leave)

2. Give association clues

Examples:

(1) "My house isn't very far away". (please come to visit)

(2) "Are you going to market tomorrow?" (Give me a ride there)

3. Presuppose

Examples :

(1) "John's in the bathtub yet again"

(2) "It wasn't me that did it"

4. Understate

Examples :

(1) A: "How do you like Josephine's new hair cut?"

   B: "It's OK. (Didn't like it)

(2) "Its's not half bad". (S thinks it's surprisingly good)

5. Overstate

Examples :

(1) "I tried to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer"

(2) "You never do the washing up"

6. Use tautologies

Examples :
(1) "War is war"

(2) "Boys will be boys"

7. Use contradiction

Examples :

(1) A: "Are you upset about that?"

B: "Well, I am and I am not"

(2) "Well, John is here and he isn't there"

8. Be ironic

Examples :

(1) "John's real genius" (After John have just done twenty things in a row)

(2) "Lovely neighbourhood, eh?" (in a slum)

9. Use metaphors

Example : "Harry's a red fish". (He is cold-blooded like a fish)

10. Use rhetorical questions

Examples :

(1) "How many times do I have to told you?" (Too many)

(2) "What can I say?" (Nothing, it's so bad)

11. Be ambiguous

Example : "John is pretty smooth cookie"

12. Be vague

Examples :

(1) "Looks like someone may have had too much to rink". (Vague understatement)

(2) "Perhaps someone did something naughty"

(3) "I'm going down did something naughty"

13. Over generalize

Examples :

(1) "If that door is shut completely, it sticks"

(2) "The lawn has got to be mown"

14. Displace H

Example: A secretary in an office asks another, but with negative politeness to pass the stapler, in circumstances where a professor is much nearer to the stapler than there other secretary. His face is not threatened, and he can choose to do it himself as a bonus "free gift"

15. Be incomplete, use ellipsis

Examples:

(1) "Well, if one leaves one's tea on the wobbly table…"

(2) "Well, I didn't see you…"

C. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategy is oriented towards a hearer's negative face. Negative face is the desire to have freedom of action, freedom of imposition and not to be impeded by others. Therefore, these automatically assume that there might be same social distances or awakwarkness's in the situation. This strategy is tending to show be conventionally indirect, to show deference, emphasize the importance of others time or concerns, an apology for interruption, impersonalize S and H, State the FTA as a general rule, and even includes Nominalize.

D. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy is oriented to enhance the positive face of hearer. Positive face is the hearer need to be appreciated and accepted by others. It leads to achieve solidarity through offers of friendship. The strategy includes Strategy

1. (Notice, attend to hearer's interest, want, needs etc.)

2. Exaggerate (interest, sympathy, etc with the hearer)

3. use in-group identity marker

4. seek agreement and avoid disagreement

5. assert speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants include both speaker

6. give hearer sympathy, understanding, cooperation, and

7. Joke.

3. Speech Act

Definition of Speech Act

People do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47). Similarly, speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer. The discussion of speech act cannot be separated from the other aspects of speaking activities, such as speech situation and speech event. Speech situation is a speech which is associated with the situation and an event may consist of one or more speech acts.

Speech Act Classification

Austin (in Nabila, 2013) divides three basic senses in which when someone says something, he or she is also doing something in the same time. For this reason, he or she proposes three kinds of acts, they are:

Locutionary

Locutionary act is the real word that is uttered by the speaker and it contains the speaker's verbalized message. Locutionary act, according to Austin, are acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from wich they are drawn. Locution is the actual words that are uttered. Some examples of locutionary acts:

(1) China has many people

(a statement about the population in China)

(2) Batik is atraditional cloth of Indonesia

(a statement to inform traditional clothes of Indonesia)

Illocutionary

Illocutionary act is the power or intention behind the words that is uttered by the speaker. It indicates the speaker's purpose in saying something because illocutionary acts is an acts performed in saying something. It is something the speaker intend to do in making the utterance. Illocutionary act is performed within the full control of the speaker and it is evident after the utterance is made. Illocutionary act is very important. It is more important that to others past of speech acts because the illocutionary act itself is a central to linguistic communication an

defined by social convention, such as acts of accusing, admitting, challenging, complaining, statement, offer, promise, and etc.

Searle posits the nation of "illocutionary point" which is the point or purpose of its being act of that type. Searle (1977:34-8) as quoted by Peccei (2000:51) proceeds to a classification of illocutionary acts. The classes of acts are the following:

a.   *Representative*

Representative speech act or assertive speech act is a speech act that commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It has a truth-value, show words – to world fit, and express speaker's belief toward something.

Representative speech act uses language to tell people how things are, as in concluding, telling, asserting, hypothesizing, etc. for instance: "Nicole Kidman is a beautiful woman." The sentence is a form of a statement. The speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just gives his or her own opinion about physical condition of a person. It can be his or her subjective opinion.

b.   *Directive*

Directive speech act attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. The point of which is to direct the hearer towards doing something; which have a world – to – word direction of fit; in which a wish is expressed; in which the proposition is a future act done by the hearer. In other word, directives use language to try to get someone to do thing as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting, etc.

One example of this kind of speech act is when a father speaks to his son, "Close the door" the sentence contains directive speech act. The speaker in this case "father" gives command to the hearer which is symbolized by "his son" to close the door.

c.   *Commisive*

commisive is acts, which commits the speaker. It includes promise, offer,swear, plague, etc. See the following example of commisive speech act: 'I will marry you as soon as possible." Here, the sentence contains a promise from the speaker to the hearer. It shows that the promise has been realized yet. The speaker promises that he will marry the hearer as soon as possible.

d.   *Expressive*

The main point of expressive is that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is to express the speaker's inner state toward a certain thing. It is in which have no direction of fit; in which the proposition ascribes a property or act to the speaker or the hearer. In other word expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking, welcoming, etc.

e.   *Declarative*

This speech act is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. It is to bring something about in the world, which has both a world – to – world direction of fit; in which no psychological state is expressed; in which any proposition can occur. Declarations are typically broadcast within a social group to perform such acts stipulated conditions. We also can say that declarations use language to bring about changes in the world through

utterances, as in declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc. For example "I declare this national park to be opened." This sentence may be uttered by a president of a certain country who has the authority or duty to do so.

Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is speech act that carried out by a speaker making an uttarance as the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illocution on the hearer, such as the effect on the feelings, thoughts, or action of hearers. In the other word, locutionary act is the simple act of saying words and the meaning of those words which are spoken by the speaker. While, illocutionary act is what is done the speaker is saying something, and finally perlocutionary act is the effect that arises when the speaker is saying something.

4. Directive Utterance

Directives are kind of utterances that attempt to get another person to do something including for example instructions, requests, suggest, and commands. Directives are a category of speech acts designed to affect an addressee's actions. In pragmatics research—which focuses on language-in-use rather than the semantic content of language—speech acts are a way of labeling the social action intended by a particular utterance.

When the speaker asks the hearer to do something, it means that the speaker perform a speech act. He/she certainly wants his/her action to be understanding and then the hearer will do what the speaker wants. According to Kreidler (1998: 189) "directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee

to perform some act of refrain from performing an act". Three kinds of directive utterance can be recognized, among those: commands, request and suggestions (Kreidler, 1998:189-190). Yule (1996: 54) states that in using directive, the speaker attempts to make world fit the words via the hearer.

A directive act is an illocutionary act whereby a speaker conveys to a hearer that she/he wants the hearer to perform an act which can be benefit for the speaker and sometimes for the hearer. For an example, request is for the benefit of the speaker whereas a suggestion is defined as being beneficial to both speaker and hearer, and if the act can be characterized as *pre-event* and the desired act takes place post-utterance, either in the immediate future or at some later stage. In short, directive verbs demand the cost of the hearer and the benefit for the speaker.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

    In conducting this research, the researcher was use qualitative design. The data was collected to describe, investigated and explain how politeness occured in directive utteraces in Sherlock Holmes Abominable Bride Movie Script.

B. Source of Data

    The source of data of this study was obtained by downloading the movie script. The script was downloaded from the website www.scribd.com that has been accessed on 22nd August 2017, 22:43pm.

C. Techniques for Collecting Data

    In collecting the data, the researcher used documentary research. The data was collected by downloading the movie script.

    There are some steps in collecting data, and the steps are follows:

1. Downloading the script

2. Watching the movie

3. Reading the script

4. Underlining politeness strategy occured in directive utterance

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

    In analyzing the data, the researcher is using theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014), he said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three

procedures. There are data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will select data and give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the kinds of figures of speech.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the kinds of figures of speech into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawing the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it will become clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This chapter deals with politeness of directive utterances in *Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride* movie script with duration 93 minutes. The data were taken from utterances of whole characters and analysed based on the types of directive utterances related of politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson's theory for politeness strategy and Kreidler's theory for types of directive utterances. There were 50 utterances were analysed

B. Data Analysis

1. Type of directive utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie

The findings show that 3 types of directive utterances they are: Request, Command, and Suggest based on Kreidler's theory.

a. Command

Command is an instruction or control over someone or something and responsibility to perform a particular action.

1. You ask her *(08 : 06)*

The utterance show that the speaker commanding the hearer to do something as he want.

2. Lestrade! Do stop loitering by the door and come in. *(10 : 17)*

3. Watson. Give the inspector what he so clearly wants. *(10 : 46)*

4. Then, correct me doctor. *(11 : 23)*

5. Watson, restore the courage of Scotland Yard. *(11 : 39)*

6. Inspector, do sit down. *(11 : 41)*

7. Watson. Your hat and coat! *(15 : 40)*

8. Get out! *(16 : 07)*

9. Mrs Hudson, tell my husband I'll be home late. *(16 : 48)*

10. Please tell me which idiot did this. *(17 : 22)*

11. You, back to work! *(18 : 06)*

12. Doctor Hooper I asked Mr Holmes to come here co-operate. That's an order. *(18 : 22)*

13. Get back to work. *(21 : 33)*

14. Pay Mrs Hudson a visit on your way out. *(23 : 07)*

15. Go away. (23 : 11)

16. Get your hat and boots. We have an important appointment. (23 : 15)

17. Certainly. Go away! (23 : 11)

18. Shut up! (25 : 48)

19. Daniel, Sophie, go out and play. (32 : 08)

20. Do as I tell you. (32 : 12)

21. Tell me, has sir Eustace spent time in America? (33 : 06)

22. Pray, continue with your fascinating narrative. (33 : 14)

23. Eustace speak to me. (36 : 09)

24. Listen, you must go home immediately. (37: 34)

25. I demand you to speak! (36: 02)

26. Get down Watson! (41: 43)

27. Pass me your revolver. (44: 25)

28. Stay in here Watson. (44: 54)

29. Stay here! (46: 03)

30. You're Sherlock Holmes. Wear the damn hat! (1: 06: 17)

31. You must tell me. What's going on? (1: 06: 33)

32. Come on! (1: 05: 51)

33. On your knees Professor. (1: 23: 22)

34. Hands behind your head. (1: 23: 29)

35. Look after him please (1: 26: 00)

b. Request

Request is an act of asking politely or formally which express the speaker's expectation of the hearer with regards to prospective action either verbal or non-verbal.

36. Mr. Holmes, I do wish you'd let me know when you're planning to come home. (06: 41)

From this utterance it was seen that the speaker said directly straight to the hearer to do what the speaker wanted. She used the word "wish" to request politely to get the hearer's attention of what she said.

37. I need a place to live. Somewhere decent and an affordable price. It's not easy. (03 : 14)

38. However, before you do allow me to make some trifling observation. (08: 45)

39. Then, would you mind explaining exactly why you did summon… (29: 05)

40. I need you to confirm it. I'm sending you a case. (29:34)

41. Mr. Holmes, I have come here for advice. (30: 58)

42. Please do tell us what has do distress you. (31: 19)

43. Yes, in detail please … (39: 57)

44. Well, wire me if there's any change (54:23)

45. When you're ready to go to work. Give me a call (01: 18: 05)

c. **Suggest**

Suggest is to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action.

46. Mr Holmes, you may leave anytime you like (18: 16)

47. He must stay exactly where he is (37: 23)

48. This time, should anyone to attempt to identify her (01: 11: 10)

49. If you don't mind stepping away from my friend ... (01: 23: 07)

50. You should be in hospital (01: 25: 22)

2. **How directive utterances related to politeness strategy used in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script**

After analysing the types of directive utterances found in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie there were some relations which used by the speaker in using politeness strategy of directive utterance. The strategies namely 1. Bald on Record Strategy, 2. Positive Politeness Strategy, 3. Negative Politeness Strategy, 4. Off Record Strategy. Each strategy was triggered by some relations. Bald on Record

strategy is triggered by efficiency, urgency, and desperation to avoid misinterpretation to show the power and shock to the listener. Positive politeness strategy is triggered by some reason namely, to satisfy the hearer's positive face, to minimise the social distance and power between the speaker and the listener and to build up familiarity, solidarity, and friendship among the parcipants involved in the conversation. Negative politeness is triggered by some reason namely to satisfy the H's negative face to pay respect and deference to listener and maintain social distance and avoid the threat (or potential face lose) of advancing familiarity towards the listener. Off record is triggered by some relations such as to avoid the inescapable accountability, the responsibility for someone action to give the listener opportunity to be seen care for speaker and to ask someone to do something indirectly to minimise the threat to the listener. Then how directive utterances related to politeness strategy used in this movie were explained below:

a. Bald on Record

Bald on record strategy is strategy to convey the utterances in the most direct, unambiguous and concise way possible.

"Daniel, Sophie, go out and play"

It can be classified into command strategy and the sentence is Bald on record strategy. The relation of this sentence into bald on record is to make efficience and the listener to avoid misinterpretation between them.

b. Positive Politeness

In positive politeness, the speaker signals his or her desire to "come closer" to the listener. It includes statement or friendship, solidarity and compliment. Further, it used for his or her interest, want, needs, approval, sympathy, use in group identity marker, seek agreement, joke, assert, and presuppose's knowledge because he or she want to minimise the socil distance and make satisfy of the hearer's face.

"when you're ready to go to work. Give me a call"

It categorised into positive politeness strategy because it reflects solidarity and friendly.

c.   Negative Politeness

In negative politeness strategy, the speaker recognise and respects the hearers negative face want and will not (or will only minimally) interfere with the hearers freedom of action.

"Mr Holmes you may leave anytime you like"

This utterance give a choice for the hearer and show the social distance.

d.   Off Record Strategy

Off record used when an expression can have "more than one ambiguously attributeable intention". In doing off-record, actually face threatening acts is not stated explicitly but only implied. Off-record can be called as an indirect way of saying something which may cause a face damaging interpretation.

"I need a place to live.."

It is categorised into request strategy although there is not an imperative word directly. This utterance categorised into off-record because the speaker deliver his mean in indirective utterance.

C. Research Findings and Discussions

Based on result of the data analysis, firstly the finding shows that all the types of directive utterances were occurred in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script. However, there were 3 types occurred of directive utterance according to theory of Kreidler namely request, command and suggest. Command strategy was used frequently in this movie.

Secondly, there were relation of directive utterance to politeness strategy used by the speaker in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride movie script namely bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. The use of positive politeness and off record are mostly dominant.

The relation directive utterance to politeness strategies usage out of Kreidler and Brown and Levinson's theory was. Firstly, bald on record was said to be used when the speaker makes no attempt to minimise the threat to other person's face. Secondly, the speaker recognise the friendliness in the relationship with the listener and their desire to be respected. Thirdly, negative politeness is somewhat similar to positive politeness and the last is off record can be recognised in situations where the speaker.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analysed the data in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie, it could be conclude as the following:

1. There were three types of directive utterance occurred in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable movie. They are request, command and suggest.

2. Directive utterance relate to politeness strategy were employed by bald on record. It is said to be used when the speaker makes no attempt to minimise the threat to other person's face. This strategy can be used when speaker has more power than the listener. Positive politeness is somewhat similar to negative politeness however in this situation the speaker recognise friendliness but assumes that whatever is said in the conversation would most likely be an imposition on the listener. Negative politeness is somewhat similar to positive politeness, and off record can be recognise in situations where the speaker is.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are offered in the following:

1. Students of English Department to learn more about speech act and politeness strategy to understanding the subject they learn.

2. The speaker or listener to understand the relation of directive utterance as politeness strategy particularly the types of directive utterance in trying to

get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act to

make the communication relax and more comfortable.

3. Other researchers as reference to conduct further research about the types of

directive utterance as politeness in different movie.

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(accessed on 22 August 2017.22:43 p.m)

APPENDIX 1

Types of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script

No	Utterances	Type of directive utterances		
		Request	Command	Suggest
1	I need a place to live. Somewhere decent, and an affordable price. It's not easy	√		
2	Mr Holmes. I do wish you'd let me know when you're planning to come home	√		
3	You ask her		√	
4	However, before you do, allow me to make some trifling observation	√		
5	Lestrade! Do stop loitering by the door and come in		√	
6	Watson. Give the inspector what he so clearly wants		√	
7	Then, correct me doctor		√	
8	Watson, restore the courage of Scotland Yard		√	
9	Inspector, do sit down		√	
10	Watson. Your hat and coat!		√	
11	Get out.		√	

12	Mrs Hudson, tell my husband I'll be home late		√	
13	Please tell me which idiot did this		√	
14	You- back to work		√	
15	Mr Holmes, you may leave anytime you like			√
16	Doctor Hooper I asked Mr Holmes to come here co-operate. That's an order		√	
17	Get back to work		√	
18	Pay Mrs Hudson a visit on your way out		√	
19	Go away		√	
20	Get your hat and boots. We have an important appointment		√	
21	Certainly. Go away		√	
22	Shut up!		√	
23	Then, would you mind explaining exactly why you did summon..	√		
24	I need you to confirm it. I'm sending you a case	√		
25	Mr Holmes, I have come here for advice	√		
26	Please do tell us what has do distress you	√		
27	Daniel, Sophie, go out and play		√	
28	Do as I tell you. Quickly now		√	

29	Tell me has sir Eustace spent time in America?		√	
30	Pray, continue with your fascinating narrative		√	
31	Eustace speak to me!		√	
32	He must stay exactly where he is			√
33	Listen, you must go home immediately …		√	
34	I demand you to speak! Who are you?		√	
35	Yes, in detail please…	√		
36	Get down Watson!		√	
37	Pass me your revolver. I have a sudden need to use it		√	
38	Stay in here Watson		√	
39	Stay here!		√	
40	Well, wire me if there's any change	√		
41	You're Sherlock Holmes. Wear the damn hat!		√	
42	You must tell me. What's going on?		√	
43	Come on!		√	
44	This time, should anyone attempt to identify her			√
45	When you're ready to go to work. Give me a call.	√		

46	If you don't mind stepping away from my friend..			√
47	On your knees professor		√	
48	Hands behind your head		√	
49	You should be in hospital			√
50	Look after him. Please..		√	

APPENDIX 2

Directive Utterances Related to Politeness Strategy

No	Utterances	Directive Utterance as Bald on Record		
		Command	Request	Suggest
1	However, before you do, allow me to make some trifling		√	
2	Lestrade! Do stop loitering by the door and come in	√		
3	Watson, give the inspector what he so clearly wants	√		
4	Then, correct me doctor	√		
5	Watson, restore the courage of Scotland Yard	√		
6	Inspector do sit down	√		
7	Get out	√		
8	Mrs Hudson, tell my husband I'll be home late	√		
9	Please tell me which idiot did this	√		
10	You back to work	√		
11	Dr Hooper, I asked Mr Holmes to come here.. that's an order	√		
12	Get back to work	√		
13	Pay Mrs Hudson a visit on your way out	√		

14	Go away	√		
15	Certainly go away	√		
16	Shut up!	√		
17	I need you to confirm it, I'm sending you a case		√	
18	Mr Holmes, I have come here for advice		√	
19	Please do tell us what has so distress you	√		
20	Daniel, Sophie, go out and play	√		
21	Do as I tell you. Quickly now	√		
22	Tell me, has sir Eustace spent time in America?	√		
23	Pray, continue with you fascinating narrative	√		
24	Eustace speak to me	√		
25	He must stay exactly where he is			√
26	Listen. You must go home immediately	√		
27	I demand you speak. Who are you?	√		
28	Get down Watson	√		
29	Pass me your revolver	√		
30	Stay in here Watson	√		
31	Stay here	√		

32	Well, wire me if there's any change		√	
33	You're Sherlock holmes. Wear the damn hat	√		
34	You must tell me. What's going on?	√		
35	Come on!	√		
36	This time, should anyone attempt to identify her			√
37	If you don't mind stepping away from my friend			√
38	On your knees professor	√		
39	Hands behind your head	√		
40	You should be in hospital			√

APPENDIX 3

Directive utterance related to Politeness Strategy

No	Utterances	Directive Utterance as Off Record		
		Command	Request	Suggest
1	I need a place to live		√	
2	Watson your hat and coat	√		
3	Get your hat and boots. We have an important appointment	√		

APPENDIX 4

Directive utterance related to politeness strategy

No	Utterances	Directive Utterance as Negative Politeness		
		Command	Request	Suggest
1	Mr Holmes, I do wish you'd let me know when you're planning to come home		√	
2	Mr Holmes, you may leave anytime you like			√
3	Then, would you mind explaining exactly…		√	
4	Please do tell us what has so distress you		√	
5	Yes, in detail please		√	
6	Look after him please	√		

APPENDIX 5

Directive utterance related to politeness strategy

No	Utterances	Directive Utterance as Positive Politeness		
		Command	Request	Suggest
1	When you're ready to go to work. Give me a call		√	

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Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif	: 129 SKS

IPK= 3,07

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
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	Anti-Hero in Death Note Movie	
	Irony in Emma by Jane Austen	

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- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

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Program Studi   : Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : **AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS IN DIRECTIVE**
                         UTTERANCE IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY
                         JANE AUSTEN
Pembimbing   : Yusriati.,SS.,M.Hum

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3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 24 Januari 2018

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       24 Januari   2017 M

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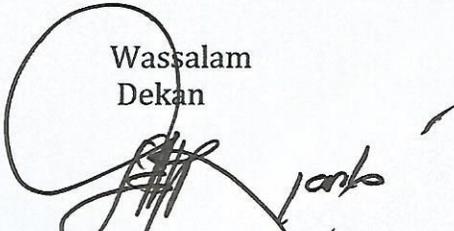
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2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Bismillahirahmanirrahim
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Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul Skripsi, sebagai mana tercantum di bawah ini:

An Analysis of Politeness in Directive Utterances
in Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen

Menjadi:

Politeness of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes
The Abominable Bride Movie Script

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya.

Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 8 September 2017

Ketua Program Studi
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Hormat Pemohon

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Nurul Tasyah Harahap

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, SS, M.Hum

Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

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N.P.M	:	1302050292
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Politeness of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Jumat, tanggal 11, Bulan Agustus, Tahun 2017

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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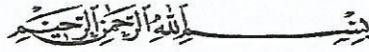
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Nama Lengkap	: Nurul Tasyah Harahap
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6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Nurul Tasyah Harahap

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
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Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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Lamp : ---

Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

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15 September 2017 M

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N P M : 1302050292
Program Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : POLITENESS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN SHERLOCK HOLMES THE ABONINABLE BRIDE MOVIE SCRIPT

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.

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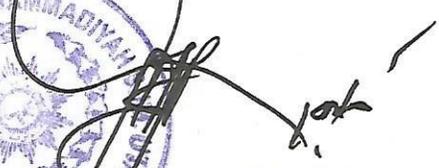
Dr. ELFRIANTO . M.Pd
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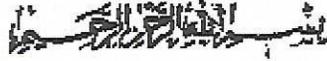
Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

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Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>14 Muharram   1439 H</u>
04 Oktober   2017 M

Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Azharryandi Arman, S. Sos

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
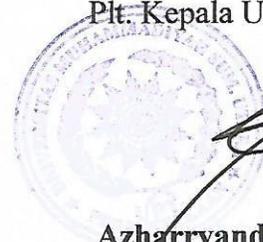
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Nurul Tasyah Harahap
N.P.M : 1302050292
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Politeness of Directive Utterances in Sherlock Holmes The Abominable Bride Movie Script

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
20/9.17	Revise Data collection (chp. 4).	Mg
24/9.17	Revise Data Analysis (chp 4).	Mg
26/9.17	Revise chapter V	Mg
10/10.17	Revise Abstract/ Acknowledgment	Mg
23/10.17	ACC for the final exam	Mg

Medan, 23 Oktober 2017

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

(Yusriati SS, M.Hum)