

# DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *BLACK HAWK DOWN*

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisa ujaran dari setiap karakter dalam film *Black Hawk Down* yang difokuskan pada jenis tindak tutur direktif dan pengaruh konteks situasi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan pendekatan analisis isi. Sebagai bagian instrument penelitian, peneliti menerapkan tindak tutur dari Searle dan teori konteks situasi dari Haliday. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 369 data tindak tutur direktif yang didominasi jenis *command* sebanyak 211 data (57.18%), *order* sejumlah 62 data (16.80%), *request* sejumlah 55 (14.91%), dan *suggestion* sejumlah 41 data (11.11%). Ditemukan juga mode 'face to face' dan *tenor* Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann paling sering muncul dalam film, sedangkan *field* didominasi perang. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik yaitu *command* adalah tindak tutur yang paling mendominasi dalam *Black Hawk Down* karena objek penelitian adalah film perang, dimana didalamnya prajurit yang memiliki pangkat lebih rendah harus mematuhi perintah dari yang memiliki pangkat lebih tinggi.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur direktif, konteks situasi situational context, film *Black Hawk Down*

## A. Introduction

Human is created by God with excellent abilities. Human is not only given five senses, human is also given other abilities, like to think and to feel. To share or tell about thought or feeling, people do an interaction with other people by communicating. People can use sign and verbal language in communication. Speaking is a form of direct communication that is done by a speaker by producing utterances and has senses to be understood by the hearer. In the communication done by speaking, a speaker must produce utterances from his/her vocal organs. Utterances are kinds of phrases, clauses or sentences formed in voice and have meanings. The process of communication of the speaker - the hearer and surrounding circumstances is called conversation.

In a conversation, when a speaker produces utterances influenced by the context, it can also give effects to the hearer. The hearer will respond the utterances by answering using verbal language or doing an action. When the hearer responds to the utterances by doing an action that is appropriate to the

meaning of the utterances, it is called speech act. Speech act is an action performed via utterances. It means that through speech act, utterances have a power to make the hearer does or performs something.

Speech acts can be classified into several types based on general functions: declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive (Yule, 1996). Directive speech act is a type of speech act which contains command, order, request and suggestion meaning inside in the utterances. Directive speech act is a kind of speech act that a speaker uses to get someone else to do something. It expresses what the speaker wants. It can be in the form of command, order, request, or suggestion. The effects responded by the hearer are also influenced by the situation and the context of the conversation.

In analyzing speech acts, context should be considered too. Context is the background knowledge that to be shared by the speaker and the hearer which contribute to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterances. There are two types of context. They are cultural context and situational context. Cultural context is a context that gives purpose and meaning to the fact. Meanwhile, situational context is a context about the relationship between people and the role language that is playing. The speaker should concern on the hearer, the topic of the conversation, and the moment of the conversation. The example of directive speech acts is shown as in the conversation between a father and his daughter in a restaurant below:

DAUGHTER : Dad, I don't know which food that I want to order.

FATHER : **You better try Spicy Chicken with Green Chili Pepper.**

DAUGHTER : Hmm..! Sound nice. Okay. I'll try.

From the conversation above, the daughter utters that she confused in choosing the food that she wants to eat, but the father suggests his daughter to eat certain food, which is **Spicy Chicken with Green Chili Pepper**. Therefore, the daughter chooses it as her father has suggested. The utterance of the father is an example of directive speech act.

The existence of direct speech act can be found everywhere. Besides in the real human conversation, the existence of directive speech act can also be found in

a movie. A movie is an entertainment media that cannot be separated from society because it is the representation and reflection of the real life. The situation, the way of the interaction and the communication are adapted from daily life.

Moreover, movie is entertainment that tells a story to the audiences by using the dialogue or conversation of the characters. In a movie, the existence of speech act is really easy to find. A speech act can be seen when a character talks then the other characters will respond by doing something that is appropriate to the meaning that is expressed.

A movie entitled *Black Hawk Down*, it can be used to analyze the existence of directive speech act because in a war situation, an army leader usually directs his soldiers to do something that he asks about. *Black Hawk Down* is a war movie released in 2001. This movie is directed by Ridley Scott and the screen play is by Ken Nolan. This movie wins two awards: *Best Film Editing* and *Best Sound*. It is adapted from a book written by Bowden (2010) entitled '*Black Hawk Down: A Story of Modern War*'. From this movie, how the characters communicate to each others are clearly depicted.

*Black Hawk Down* tells the story of a military operation that happened in October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1993 in Somalia. Before the military operation, about 300,000 Somali presumable died because of starvation, but the General Garrison, the general of U.S Ranger Army thought there was genocide in Somalia. General Garrison asked his army (U.S Ranger and Delta) to do an operation to arrest two lieutenants of General Aidid. General Aidid was a general that had done rebellion against Somali government. The mission was successful in arresting some formal authorities of General Aidid, but, some rangers were still trapped in the downtown of Somalia. In additional, two helicopters of U.S were shot down. After that, the mission was changed into rescuing mission. General Garrison had to send back his convoy to evacuate the trapped army in the downtown of Somalia.

From the beginning of the movie, the existence of directive speech act can be found. The situation of the beginning part was the chief of patrol (the helicopter pilot) reports to his commander about a gunshot incident.

MICHAEL DURANT : Command, Super 64, we got militia shooting civilians at the food distribution center. Request permission to engage.

COMMANDER SUPER 64 : Super 64, are you taking fire? Over.

MICHAEL DURANT : Negative, command.

COMMANDER SUPER 64 : U.N.'s jurisdiction, 64. We cannot intervene.  
**Return to base.** Over.

MICHAEL DURANT : Roger.

The utterances of Commander Super 64 contain a command since It makes Michael Durant as the helicopter pilot returns to the base. The utterances of Commander Super 64 that asks Michael Durant to return can be included into directive speech act.

Since the movie is a military action, most of the characters use directive speech acts in their conversation for some reasons. For example the leader of a group military directs the army to do something. The leader usually says, “*Move! Move!*” that means the leader directs the army to move. That is why this research is intended to analyze directive speech act rather than other types of speech acts. Therefore, this research will analyze directive speech act that appears in the conversation of the characters in the movie entitled *Black Hawk Down*. Based on the background above, the formulations of the problem are:

1. What are the types of directive speech act occur in *Black Hawk Down*?
2. What are the situational contexts influencing directive speech acts in *Black Hawk Down*?

In dealing with language phenomenon of utterances, a speaker usually has done a speech acts unconsciously. When a speaker talks to a hearer, and then the hearer does something appropriately to the point of utterances, they have done speech acts. To deal with the speech act, and to figure out the language phenomenon utterances in the movie, the theory that is suitable to be used is speech acts theory by Austin, Searle and Yule. In the several previous researches that analyze about language phenomenon in utterances, speech act theory is commonly to use.

To figure out the meaning form of utterances in the movie in a research, it does not only analyze from the script of the movie. The researcher also should pay attention to the context of conversation in the movie. In dealing with the context, the researcher uses the situational context Halliday's theory. The Halliday's theory can help the researcher to analyze the utterances the characters in the movie. Halliday's contextual theory mentions that to analyze a conversation, the researcher should pay attention to who is the hearer, where the speaker and the hearer have the conversation and what the device used in the conversation.

## **B. Research Methodology**

According to Moleong (2002:4) a qualitative approach does a research on the naturalistic from an entity, takes a researcher as the instrument, uses qualitative as the method, and data is analyzed inductively. This approach focuses on its process than the result. There is a limitation that limited by the focus of the problem. This approach has criteria to valid the data. Meanwhile, descriptive research data forms words, or picture, and it is not numerical because of qualitative approach. The analyzing result should contain of citation or quotation. The data might be taken from interview manuscript, picture, video, type recorder, even private document. The data used in this research are utterances of all characters in *Black Hawk Down* and its movie script which contains directive speech acts (command, order, request and suggestion).

In collecting the data, the method that used in this research is *Simak* by Sudaryanto. Sudaryanto (1993: 113) states that *Simak* method is a method used to collect the data by observing the usage of language. The basic techniques of this method are *Sadap* technique and *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique. Kesuma (2007:43) says that *Sadap* is a technique of *Simak* method by tapping the information of conversation of a certain person or people. It can be written or spoken. Kesuma (2007:44) also states *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* is a technique of selecting data by observing the usage of language without involving in the conversation. After being collected, the data were analyzed by using content analysis or document analysis method.

### C. Findings and Discussions

In this part is divided into two sections: findings and discussions. In the first section, the result of analysis was related to the problem stated before covering the types and reasons of swear words. Further, the second section presented the explanation of each result of analysis with the example of each problem.

#### 1. Findings

In the finding, the researcher would like to tabulate several collected data of Types of Directive Speech Acts from *Black Hawk Down* as described below.

**Table 1. Types of Directive Speech Acts**

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Collected Data	Percentage
1	Command	211	57.18%
2	Order	62	16.80%
3	Request	55	14.91%
4	Suggestion	41	11.11%
	Total	369	100%

From the table above, the highest frequency is command and it becomes the type of directive speech acts which is dominantly occurs in *Black Hawk Down*. It occurs 211 times, as much as 57,18%. The second highest frequency is order that occurs 62 times, as much as 16,80%. The third highest frequency is request. It happens 55 times, as much as 14,91%. The lowest frequency in *Black Hawk Down* is suggestion that only occurs 41 times, as much as 11,11%

**Table 2. Situational Context**

No	Utterances(s)	Timeline	Classification of Directive speech act				Situational Context
			C	O	R	S	
1	PILLA: Colonel, they're shooting at us! Colonel, they're shooting at us! MCKNIGHT: <b>Well, shoot back!</b> (c)	42:41 - 42:47	1				Mode: Face to face Tenor: SGT Pilla and LTC McKnight Field: on other side, Extraction force that leads by LTC McKnight

						also arrives in downtown. Gun shoot is started. LTC McKnight asks SGT Pilla to shoot them back.
2	WOLCOTT: C-2, we got a man fallen. MATTHEW: Super-61, you're a sitting duck. <b>Take up overhead pattern to provide sniper cover.</b> (c) Over. WOLCOTT: Roger that. 61 coming out.	43:37 - 43:47	1			Mode: via radio Tenor: CWO Wolcott and LTC Matthew Field: after PFC Blackburn fell down, Wolcott informs it to LTC Matthew, because it is too dangerous, LTC Matthew asks Wolcott to take up a bit and provide sniper.
3	SHUGHART: You all right? DURANT: Yeah, I'm good. SHUGHART: You're locked and loaded. Any skinnies come around these corners, <b>you watch our backs.</b> (o) DURANT: Where's the rescue squad? SHUGHART: We're it.	01:28:06 - 01:28:16	1			Mode: face to face Tenor: SFC Shughart and CW4 Durant Field: MSG Gordon pulled CW4 Durant out. Then, they bring him in a building. SFC Shughart leaves a sub-rifle to CW4 Durant.
4	GARRISON: A meeting of Aidid's senior cabinet may take place today at 1500 hours. I say "may" because we all know by now with the intel we get on the street, nothing is certain. This is actual intel	21:18 - 21:44	1			Mode: face to face Tenor: MG Garrison and all involving army leaders. Field: MG Garrison gathers all of the leaders of army to inform the target of

	confirmed by three sources. Two tier-one personalities may be present: Omar Salad, Aidid's top political advisor and Abdi Hassan Awale, interior minister. <b>These are the guys we're after.</b> (o)					operation.
5	KURTH: <b>I need a mag!</b> (r) Eversmann, I'm out! EVERSMANN: My last one!	02:00:51 - 02:00:05			1	Mode: Face to face Tenor: SPC Kurth and SSG Eversmann Field: SPC Kurth is out of the ammunition. He needs an ammunition. SSG Eversmann only has one ammunition and he gives it to SPC Kurth.
6	BARBER 52 CO-PILOT: C-2, miniguns dry. <b>Request permission to return to base. Rearm.</b> (r) Over. MATTHEWS: Roger that. Second team inbound. Your station. On your location, four minutes.	01:59:43 - 01:59:52			1	Mode: via radio Tenor: Barber 52 co pilot and LTC Matthews Field: After giving a shoot to the rebels, Barber 52 wants to return to base and to rearms. Barber 52 leaves Wolcott's crash site.
7	SANDERSON: Grimes, <b>stay away from the walls.</b> (s) Grimes. You okay? GRIMESY: Yeah!	57:01 - 57:21			1	Mode: Face to face Tenor: SFC Sanderson and SPC Grimesy Field: most of ground forces move from



						meeting building to the crash site. SPC Grimesy is left by Juliet 25. He moves with other soldier including Delta boys (SFC Sanderson)
8	MR OTTO: Mr. Garrison, <b>I think you shouldn't have come here.</b> (s) This is civil war. This is our war. Not yours.	08:39 - 08:49			1	Mode: Face to face Tenor: MG Garrison and Mr.Otto Field: General Garrison kidnapped and brought Mr.Otto to U.S Army Headquarter in Egypt because Mr.Otto was assessed in gun trade.
9	EVERSMANN: What the fuck, Smith? SMITH: Well? EVERSMANN: Well, what? SMITH: We going? EVERSMANN: Why should I tell you that? SMITH: Because I'm me. EVERSMANN: Yeah. 3:00. Downtown. Bakara market. SMITH: All right. EVERSMANN: Listen, Smith, <b>I need you to back me up out there today,</b> (r) all right?	25:04 - 25:36	1		1	Mode: Face to face Tenor: SSG Eversmann and CPL Smith Field: in a hall, CPL Smith asks about the mission and SSG Eversmann requests CPL Smith to go with him in the mission.

	<p><b>Keep sharp. (c)</b>  SMITH: Yes, sir,  Sergeant Eversmann.  Ev, it's going to be  nothing, man.  Nothing.</p>					
10	<p>EVERSMANN:  Galentine! Schmid!  <b>Get Yurek. (c) Get  Twombly. (c)</b> Hey,  there's a Black Hawk  down. <b>Twombly,  Nelson, stay here.  (c) Hold this corner  and then exfil with  the humvees. (o)  Galentine, Schmid,  you're coming with  me. (c) Let's go. (c)</b>  NELSON: How  come I got to stay  back here?  EVERSMANN:  Because you're  dependable. All  right. let's go!</p>	54:02 - 54:27	5	1		<p>Mode: Face to  face  Tenor: SSG  Eversmann, SSG  Yurek, SFC  Schmid, SGT  Galentine, SPC  Nelson, and SPC  Twombly.  Field: Eversmann  is just got order to  go to the crash  site, Eversmann  brings SGT  Galentine, SSG  Yurek and SFC  Schmid with him  and leaves SPC  Nelson and SPC  Twombly behind.</p>
11	<p>GARRISON:  Colonel, what is  going on down  there?  MCKNIGHT:  They're dismantling  the entire cockpit  around the body.  GARRISON: How  long is it going to  take? <b>I need an  honest, no-shit  assessment. (r)</b>  MCKNIGHT: They  can't say!  GARRISON:  <b>Danny, no one gets  left behind. (o)</b> You  understand me, son?  MCKNIGHT: Yes,</p>	02:03:05 - 02:03:32		2	1	<p>Mode: Via radio  Tenor: MG  Garrison and LTC  McKnight.  Field: MG  Garrison is in  JOC asking about  the situation in  Wolcott's crash  site. He wonders  why the  Extraction Force  still does not  move. LTC  McKnight is in  Wolcott's crash  site explains to  him about CWO  Wolcott's  position.</p>

	General. GARRISON: <b>Do what you have to do.</b> (o) MCKNIGHT: Roger.					
12	GARRISON: <b>Let me talk to them.</b> (c) This is Garrison. <b>I want to make sure that you understand what you're asking (r), so say it out loud (c).</b> GORDON: <b>We're asking to go in and set up a perimeter until ground support arrives.</b> (r) GARRISON: You realize that I cannot tell you when that might be, it could take a while. GORDON: Roger that. GARRISON: You still want to go in there? SHUGHART: Yes, sir. GARRISON: Colonel Harrell? HARRELL: Yes, General? GARRISON: <b>It's your call.</b> (c) HARRELL: Roger that. <b>Goffena, put them in.</b> (c)	01:24:07 - 01:24:42	4	2		Mode: Via radio Tenor: MG Garrison, MSG Gordon, SFC Shughart, LTC Harrell CW3 Goffena Field: MG Garrison actually does not want to put them in. He has explained the risk also. But MSG Gordon and SFC Shughart determine to deploy to the Durant's crash site.

## B. Discussion

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the data from the dialogue of every character in *Black Hawk Down*. First, the researcher identifies the classification

of directive speech acts in the character's utterance. Second, the researcher observed the register (Mode, Tenor, and Field) which supported the analysis.

### **1. Data 1**

Conversations between Sergeant Dominick Pilla and Lieutenant Colonel Danny McKnight in minute 42:41 - 42:47, as follows:

PILLA : Colonel, they're shooting at us! Colonel, they're shooting at us!

MCKNIGHT : **Well, shoot back!** (*Command*)

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

From the dialogue above, Sergeant Pilla told Lieutenant Colonel McKnight that he was shot. Then Lieutenant Colonel McKnight said, "*Well, shoot back!*". From the utterance, Lieutenant Colonel gave permission to Sergeant Pilla to shoot the Somali rebels back after seeing Sergeant Pilla's fear and in danger. It was obvious that Lieutenant Colonel McKnight's clause was a command. Command is described as instruction to do something directly.

#### **b. Situational Context**

These are aspects of register:

**1). Mode:** Face to face

**2). Tenor:** Sergeant Dominick Pilla and Lieutenant Colonel Danny McKnight

**3). Field:** Lieutenant Colonel McKnight leads Extraction Force. His duty is to bring the target of operation. Sergeant Pilla is in the one of some humvees in Extraction Force. He holds 50 calibers machine gun. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel McKnight stands close to a wall of building. They are still waiting for the permission to move to target building. Even though Sergeant Pilla is shot, he does not shoot back until he gets permission to shoot back because the rule of engagement.

### **2. Data 2**

Conversation between Warrant Officer Elvis Wolcott and Lieutenant Colonel Tom Matthews in minutes 43:37 - 43:47, as follows:

WOLCOTT : C-2, we got a man fallen.

MATTHEW : Super-61, you're a sitting duck. **Take up overhead pattern to provide sniper cover. (Command)** Over.

WOLCOTT : Roger that. 61 coming out.

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Warrant Officer Wolcott informed to Lieutenant Colonel Matthews that a ranger was down after a ranger falling down from helicopter. Lieutenant Colonel Matthews realized that the helicopter of Warrant Officer Wolcott's position was too low and dangerous. Lieutenant Colonel Matthews said: —*Super-61, you're a sitting duck. Take up overhead pattern to provide sniper covers. Over.*l. From the utterance, Lieutenant Colonel Matthews asked Warrant Officer Wolcott to move up. Lieutenant Colonel Matthews wanted Warrant Officer Wolcott to be safe. The purpose of moving was to avoid enemy's attack. Lieutenant Colonel Matthews's utterance was obviously a command. Command was described as instruction to do something directly.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1). Mode:** Via Radio (communication tools)

**2). Tenor:** Warrant Officer Elvis Wolcott and Lieutenant Colonel Tom Matthews

**3). Field:** Warrant Officer Wolcott is loaded Staff Sergeant Eversmann and some soldiers including Private First Class Blackburn. The helicopter is flying next to the target building. To take off from the helicopter, The U.S Army uses rope. Some soldiers have taken off from helicopter by using the ropes. Suddenly, some Somali rebel troops aims and shoots the helicopter by using RPG when Private First Class Blackburn is holding the rope to take off from the helicopter. Warrant Officer Wolcott, the pilot of the helicopter accelerates to avoid the RPG. The acceleration is done by Warrant Officer Wolcott at the same time when Private First Class Blackburn already holds the rope. Then, Private First Class Blackburn loses the ropes and falls. Therefore, Lieutenant Colonel Matthew as the air force coordinator asks Warrant Officer Wolcott to move up and provides sniper covers.

#### **3. Data 3**

Conversation between Sergeant First Class Randy Shughart and Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Michael Durant in minutes 01:28:06 - 01:28:16, as follows:

SHUGHART : You all right?

DURANT : Yeah, I'm good.

SHUGHART : You're locked and loaded. Any skinnies come around these corners, **you watch our backs. (Order)**

DURANT : Where's the rescue squad?

SHUGHART : We're it.

### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

From the dialogue, Sergeant First Class Shughart made sure that Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant was fine and still could fight. He also said, “*You’re locked and loaded. Any skinnies come around these corners, you watch our backs*”. From the utterance, Sergeant First Class Shughart gave Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant a rifle and an order to shoot any hostile who came from corridors behind them. Besides, Sergeant First Class Shughart and Master Sergeant Gordon would take down the Somali rebel in front of them.

### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Sergeant First Class Randy Shughart and Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Michael Durant

**3) Field:** Super Six-Four is down after getting a shot by Somali rebels using RPG. Chief Warrant Officer - 4 Durant is the pilot. His crews (some soldier and co-pilot) are dead. Fortunately, he is still alive. The crash site is in the city, very far from the operation area. It needs long time to do an evacuation. Meanwhile, several miles from the crash site, a big group of rebels and also civilians run to the crash site. It makes Master Sergeant Gordon and Sergeant First Class Shughart want to be volunteers to save Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant. Master Sergeant Gordon and Sergeant First Class Shughart are deployed in the crash site. They walk to the helicopter and find Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant is still alive with very terrified injury. Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant’s legs are broken. Master Sergeant Gordon pulls him out of the helicopter and brings him in a building. The enemies come from every direction. Therefore, Sergeant First Class Shughart gives an order to Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Durant to cover their back.

#### 4. Data 4

Monologues of Mayor General William F. Garrison in minute 21:18 - 21:44, as follows:

GARRISON : A meeting of Aidid's senior cabinet may take place today at 1500 hours. I say "may" because we all know by now with the intel we get on the street, nothing is certain. This is actual intel confirmed by three sources. **Two tier-one personalities may be present: Omar Salad, Aidid's top political advisor and Abdi Hassan Awale, interior minister. These are the guys we're after. (Order)**

##### a. Directive Speech Acts Classification

Before the mission was started, Mayor General Garrison gathered all leaders of army. Then in the meeting, he explained about the target of the operation and how the mission went to. He said *"Two tier-one personalities may be present: Omar Salad, Aidid's top political advisor and Abdi Hassan Awale, interior minister. These are guys we're after"*. From the utterance, he asked the Delta Team to catch those two important persons because his plan was to know where the rebel's chief, Aidid is. His utterance was clearly contains an order.

##### b. Situational context

1) **Mode:** Face to face

2) **Tenor:** Mayor General William F. Garrison and All army leaders

3) **Field:** Mayor General William sets a meeting to discuss about the target, the coordinator, the field chief and the operation goes. Actually, the mission is not longer than 30 minutes. He decides to catch two top authorities officer of Aidid is to interrogate one or two of them about Aidid's plan and also Aidid's position because the President is already impatient to withdraw the U.S Troops after giving 3 weeks to catch Aidid but until 6 weeks, Aidid has not been caught.

#### 5. Data 5

Conversations between Specialist Mike Kurth and Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann in minute 02:00:51 - 02:00:05, as follows:

KURTH : **I need a mag! (Request)** Eversmann, I'm out!

EVERSMANN : My last one!

### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Before the Extraction Force arrived in Staff Sergeant Eversmann's position, they got heavy contact to the Somali rebel. Even few of them were also running out of ammunition. Specialist Kurth shouted, "*I need a mag! Eversmann, I'm out!*", From Specialist Kurth's utterance, He asked Staff Sergeant Eversmann to give him ammunition. Specialist Kurth's utterance obviously contained a request meaning. The meaning of need was the instruction word of the speaker to the hearer to give something the speaker's need.

### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Specialist Mike Kurth and Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann

**3) Field:** Juliet 25 that led by Staff Sergeant Eversmann is trapped in a corner building of Wolcott's crash site. They are waiting for the Extraction Force that led by Lieutenant Colonel McKnight and Lieutenant Colonel Cribbs. Staff Sergeant Eversmann and other soldier already fight for a long time. They do not bring a lot of ammunition because they only know that the mission only goes about 30 minutes. Specialist Mike Kurth runs out of ammunition. He asks Staff Sergeant Eversmann to give him ammunition. He asks to Staff Sergeant Eversmann because their rifle is the same type of rifle and ammunition.

### **6. Data 6**

Conversation between 52 Barber Co-Pilot and Lieutenant Colonel Matthews in minutes 01:59:43 - 01:59:52, as follows:

BARBER 52 CO-PILOT : C-2, miniguns dry. **Request permission to return to base. Rearm. (Request) Over.**

MATTHEWS : Roger that. Second team inbound. Your station. On your location, four minutes.

### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

After shooting the Somali rebel army on the roof top, 52 Barber Co-Pilot says. "*C-2, miniguns dry. Request Permission to return to base. Rearms. Over.*" From the 52 Barber Co-Pilot's utterance, he informed to Lieutenant Colonel Matthews that his helicopter's miniguns ran out of ammunition. Then, he asked permission



to leave the war field to return to base. 52 Barber Co-Pilot's utterance clearly contained requesting meaning. It also could be seen in the sentence itself. Request means need something.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Via Radio

**2) Tenor:** 52 Barber Co-Pilot and Lieutenant Colonel Matthews

**3) Field:** Staff Sergeant Eversmann and the other soldier who trapped in Wolcott's crash site getting heavy assault from Somali rebel. Staff Sergeant Eversmann and the other soldier attempt to defense the stronghold. Mayor General Garrison sends anymore air force (Barber Night stalker) to assist his ground force.

#### **7. Data 7**

Conversation between Sergeant First Class Jeff Sanderson and Specialist John Grimesy in minute 57:01 - 57:21, as follows:

SANDERSON : Grimes, **stay away from the walls.** (*Suggestion*) Grimes. You okay?

GRIMESY : Yeah!

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

From Sergeant First Class Sanderson's utterance, "*Grimes, stay away from the walls.*" The utterance was like a command. Actually, it was not a command utterance because Sergeant First Class Sanderson gave Specialist Grimesy a tip. He wanted Specialist Grimesy to stay away from the wall because it would be very dangerous when enemy shot the building or wall; it might collapse and hurt Specialist Grimesy. Therefore, Sergeant First Class Sanderson's utterance contained a suggestion. Suggestion is described as an instruction or tip of the speaker to follow the speaker's intention.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Sergeant First Class Jeff Sanderson and Specialist John Grimesy

**3) Field:** Warrant Officer Wolcott's helicopter just shot down. Rangers army and Delta team just move from the target building to the crash site. Specialist Grimesy

is a Ranger but he moves slowly. His position is closer to Delta team. He often walks next to a building and uses the wall to cover. Sergeant First Class Sanderson is experience soldier. Then he gives a tip to Specialist Grimesy to stay away from the walls.

## **8. Data 8**

Monologues of Mr. Osman Atto in minute 08:39 -> 08:49, as follows:

MR OTTO : Mr. Garrison, **I think you shouldn't have come here.** (*Suggestion*)

This is civil war. This is our war. Not yours.

### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Mr. Atto said to Mr. Garrison, "*Mr. Garrison, I think you shouldn't have come here*". From the utterance, Mr. Atto gave a suggestion to Mayor General Garrison not to get in touch in Somali civil war because Mr. Atto thought that Mayor General Garrison did not have a right to get in touch to the conflict in his country. Mr. Atto's utterance clearly is a suggestion.

### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Mr. Osman Atto and Mayor General William F. Garrison

**3) Field:** Mr. Atto is kidnapped by U.S army because an order of Mayor General Garrison. Mr. Atto is suspicious as the weapon and armour seller. That is why; he is arrested by U.S army to be interrogated. Mr. Atto seem so relax. He is not panic. Even he suggests Mayor General Garrison not to get in touch to Somalia conflict.

## **9. Data 9**

Conversation between Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann and Corporal Jamie

Smith in minute 25:04 - 25:36, as follows,

EVERSMANN : What the fuck, Smith?

SMITH : Well?

EVERSMANN : Well, what?

SMITH : We going?

EVERSMANN : Why should I tell you that?

SMITH : Because I'm me.

EVERSMANN : Yeah. 3:00. Downtown. Bakara market.

SMITH : All right.

EVERSMANN : Listen, Smith, **I need you to back me up out there today,**  
(*Requesting*) all right? **Keep sharp.**(*Command*)

SMITH : Yes, sir, Sergeant Eversmann. Ev, it's going to be nothing, man.  
Nothing.

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

From the conversation above, there were two different form of classification of directive speech acts in an utterance. Staff Sergeant Eversmann said, "*Listen, Smith, I need you to back me up out there, all right? Keep sharp.*" From the utterance, Staff Sergeant Eversmann told Corporal Smith that he wanted Corporal Smith to assist him. He also commanded to keep sharp or stay alert. The utterance "*I need you to back me up out there today, all right?*" contained a request meaning. Meanwhile, the utterance "*Keep sharp*" contained a command.

#### **b. Situational context**

1) **Mode:** Face to face

2) **Tenor:** Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann and Corporal Jamie Smith

3) **Field:** After gathering, Staff Sergeant Eversmann sits on a table. Corporal Smith throws a ball to the table purposely. Corporal Smith is Staff Sergeant Eversmann's best friend. Corporal Smith asks Staff Sergeant Eversmann about the mission. Staff Sergeant Eversmann tells him and also asks him to company him in this mission.

#### **10. Data 10**

Conversation between Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann and Juliet 25 members (including Specialist Shawn Nelson, Sergeant First Class Kurt Schmid, Staff Sergeant Ed Yurek, Sergeant Scott Galentine, Specialist Lance Twombly) in minute 54:02 - 54:27, as follows,

EVERSMANN : Galentine! Schmid! **Get Yurek.** (*Command*) **Get Twombly.**  
(*Command*) Hey, there's a Black Hawk down. **Twombly,**  
**Nelson, stay here.** (*Command*) **Hold this corner and then**

**exfil with the humvees. (Order) Galentine, Schmid, you're coming with me. (Command) Let's go. (Command)**

NELSON : How come I got to stay back here?

EVERSMANN : Because you're dependable. All right. **let's go! (Command)**

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Sometime, in one data, there was more than one form of directive speech acts just like the data above. Staff Sergeant Eversmann said. *“Galentine! Schmid! Get Yurek. Get Twombly. Hey, there's a Black Hawk down. Twombly, Nelson, stay here. Hold this corner and then exfil with humvees. Galentine, Schmid, you're coming with me. Let's go.”* From the Eversmann's first utterances, there were five forms of command one form of order.

*“Get Yurek.”* This clause clearly was a form of command. Staff Sergeant Eversmann asked Sergeant First Class Schmid to call Staff Sergeant Yurek. It was also the same as *“Get Twombly”* In this clause, Staff Sergeant Eversmann asked Sergeant Galentine to call Specialist Twombly. After that, Staff Sergeant Eversmann said, *“Twombly, Nelson, stay here!”* It was obviously a command to Specialist Twombly and Nelson to stay. Meanwhile they would go to the crash site.

Before Staff Sergeant Eversmann and the others went to the crash site, Staff Sergeant Eversmann said, *“Hold this corner and exfil with humvees”*. It was not a command because it was obviously an order that Staff Sergeant Eversmann left to Specialist Nelson and Twombly. It was an order that Specialist Nelson and Twombly did after Staff Sergeant Eversmann and the others went to the crash site.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann, Specialist Shawn Nelson, Sergeant Scott Galentine, Sergeant First Class Kurt Smith, Staff Sergeant Ed Yurek and Specialist Lance Twombly

**3) Field:** CPT Steele, The Rangers Leader, informs to Staff Sergeant Eversmann that a helicopter is shot down. Juliet 25's position is the closest to the crash site. CPT Steele asks them to go to the crash site. Staff Sergeant Eversmann brings

some soldier with him and also leaves Specialist Nelson and Specialist Twombly to hold the corner during loading prisoners.

### **11. Data 11**

Conversations between Mayor General William F. Garrison and Lieutenant Colonel DannyMc Knight in minute 02:03:05 - 02:03:32, as follows:

GARRISON : Colonel, what is going on down there?

MCKNIGHT : They're dismantling the entire cockpit around the body.

GARRISON : How long is it going to take? **I need an honest, no-shit assessment. (Request)**

MCKNIGHT : They can't say!

GARRISON : **Danny, no one gets left behind. (Order)** You understand me, son?

MCKNIGHT : Yes, General.

GARRISON : **Do what you have to do. (Order)**

MCKNIGHT : Roger.

#### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Mayor General Garrison asked Lieutenant Colonel McKnight about the situation in Wolcott's crash site. Mayor General Garrison felt impatient to wait his army get out of the war field. He said *"How long is it going to take? I need an honest, no-shit assessment."* Mayor General Garrison felt worry that was why he wanted an honest answer of Lieutenant Colonel McKnight. The second utterance of Mayor General Garrison was clearly a request.

Lieutenant Colonel McKnight could not be sure about the evacuation process. Mayor General Garrison reminded him and ordered him that *"Danny, no one gets left behind. You understand me, son?"* The utterance of Mayor General Garrison obviously was an order. He wanted no one of his soldier that left in the war field. Mayor General Garrison also said, *"Do what you have to do"*. The utterance of Mayor General Garrison obviously was an order. He ordered him to do whatever Lieutenant Colonel McKnight could do to bring the wounded and dead soldier to home.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Via Radio

**2) Tenor:** Mayor General William F. Garrison and Lieutenant Colonel Danny McKnight

**3) Field:** The extraction force led by Lieutenant Colonel McKnight has arrived in Wolcott's crash site. The extraction force is to bring the wounded and dead soldier. It also helps setting the perimeter during evacuation because it has APC and tanks with it. Warrant Officer Wolcott's evacuation is need very long time to do. Mayor General Garrison feels worry because it will be very dangerous if staying there for a long time. He orders to not leaving anyone behind even thought he feels worry of the situation in the war field.

## **12. Data 12**

Conversations between Mayor General William F. Garrison, Lieutenant Colonel Gary Harrell, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon and Sergeant First Class Randy Shughart in minute 01:24:07 - 01:24:42 as follows:

GARRISON : **Let me talk to them. (Command)** This is Garrison. **I want to make sure that you understand what you're asking (Request), so say it out loud (Command).**

GORDON : **We're asking to go in and set up a perimeter until ground support arrives. (Request)**

GARRISON : You realize that I cannot tell you when that might be, it could take a while.

GORDON : Roger that.

GARRISON : You still want to go in there?

SHUGHART : Yes, sir.

GARRISON : Colonel Harrell?

HARRELL : Yes, General?

GARRISON : **It's your call. (Command)**

HARRELL : Roger that. **Goffena, put them in. (Command)**

### **a. Directive Speech Acts Classification**

Mayor General Garrison in JOC got a request from Master Sergeant Gordon and Sergeant First Class Shughart for the second time that they wanted to be deployed

in Durant's crash site. Mayor General Garrison uttered, "*Let me talk to them. This is Garrison. I want to make sure what you're asking, so said it out loud*". The utterance of Mayor General Garrison contained two forms of command and one form of request. He said, "*Let me talk to them*", was obviously a command. He asked Lieutenant Colonel Matthews to connect to Chief Warrant Officer – 3 Goffena's radio. Then he said, "*I want to make sure what you're asking*", was clearly a request. He wanted to make sure that Master Sergeant Gary Gordon's requesting was serious. He also said, "*so said it out loud*", was clearly a command. He wanted Master Sergeant Rondon and Sergeant First Class Shughart to say it out loud to give a sign that they were serious.

Mayor General Garrison said to Lieutenant Colonel Harrell, "*it's your call*". It obviously was a command. Mayor General Garrison asked Lieutenant Colonel Harrell to make a decision whether giving permission to Master Sergeant Gordon and Sergeant First Class Shughart or not. Then, Lieutenant Colonel Harrell said, "*Roger that. Goffena put them in*", it was obviously a command. Lieutenant Colonel Harrell made a decision. He gave permission and asked Chief Warrant Officer – 3 to deploy them in Durant's crash site.

#### **b. Situational context**

**1) Mode:** Face to face

**2) Tenor:** Mayor General William F. Garrison, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon, Sergeant First Class Randy Shughart, Lieutenant Colonel Harrell, Chief Warrant Officer – 3 Mike Goffena

**3) Field:** After Chief Warrant Officer – 4 Michael Durant's helicopter is crash. Master Sergeant Gordon and First Class Sergeant Shughart request to deploy in the crash site. Their request is rejected because the crash site is too dangerous. Several minutes later, a group of Somali rebel, including women move to the crash site. Chief Warrant Officer Durant is alive and shoots the Somali rebel. Then Master Sergeant Gordon and First Class Sergeant Shughart request a permission to deploy in Durant's crash site again. Mayor General Garrison asks Lieutenant Colonel Harrell to make a decision. Then, Lieutenant Colonel Harrell decides to deploy them.

Based on the researcher's finding, there are 369 collected data. Then, the data was categorized into every type of directive speech acts and the researcher counted the percentage of each type of directive speech acts. The counting was significant because the result of counting was to know which type of directive speech acts was dominantly occurred in the movie.

From all findings, "command" was type of directive speech acts which was dominantly occurred in *Black Hawk Down*. It occurs about 211 times. It also mostly happens in the war field. It happens because in the war field, the leader of army leads his army directly. The leader tends to give command to instruct the army what the army should do and where the army should move and go. Mostly, the command is done by the leader of army, while what the army only do is requesting although the army give command to other army in the same level.

#### **D. Conclusion**

The researcher found and analyzed 369 data in utterances of several characters in *Black Hawk Down* that were classified as the Directive Speech Acts using the theory by John Searle, such as Command, Order, Request and Suggestion. From all of data analysis of chapter four, the researcher found 211 forms of command, was 57.18%, 62 forms of order, was 16.80%, 55 forms of request, was 14.91% and 41 forms of suggestion, was 11.11%.

The researcher analyzed the context as the aspect of speech situation because context is important thing in studying pragmatic. The researcher analyzed the context of the situation using the theory of situational context to assume the background knowledge of every character in *Black Hawk Down*.

The researcher purpose was to explain how situational context influenced the directive speech act in the utterance of characters in *Black Hawk Down*. Based on the research, it was found that "face to face" mode was the most often appeared in the movie. For the tenor, Staff Sergeant Matt Eversmann was the most often appeared in the movie.

From the conclusion above, for the readers who are interested to analyze the directive speech acts of the film, they should analyze the context of situation



because it is very important in studying speech acts. Then, for the readers who are interested in pragmatic study, the readers can use the other media, such as newspaper, TV, radio as the object of analyzing. The readers can apply the other theories of speech acts, such as, commissive speech acts, expressive speech acts, representative speech acts, and declarative speech acts.

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