

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter, the researcher presents the findings and the analysis of the data by using the theory that has been reviewed in chapter II. The presented data are related to the objectives of research questions covering; (1) the types of directive acts used by the main characters found in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci (2) the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci

A. Findings

In this research, the researcher used library research by approaching descriptive qualitative method. In this case, the researcher collected the data from the utterances that is containing of directives acts used by the main characters in the movie script of “Around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci. After the researcher gets the data, the researcher analyzes the data and interprets the data.

After the researcher watched the movie “Around the World in 80 Days by Frank Coraci”, the researcher found at least 33 utterances of the main characters that contains of directive acts. The utterances are 18 of ordering, 11 of requesting, 2 of advising, and 2 of suggesting.

B. Analysis

In analysis here, the researcher presents the analysis of the data based on the research questions covering; (1) What are the directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci ? (2) What are the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci ?

The researcher presents the utterance that is containing of directives acts used by the main characters in movie script “Around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci. After that, the researcher directly analyzes the data as follows:

1. Ordering

The first paradigm case of directive acts is ordering. According to Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary (third edition), Ordering is orders someone to do something, or orders something to be done, they tell someone to do it.

Therefore, ordering here means that the speaker wants to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. Therefore, the analysis of utterances contains directive acts by paradigm case ordering as follows:

Fragment 1

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Will you be willing to risk your life to challenge the laws of physics?</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Lau Xing: Yes. Uh, and I can sing, too.</i>	

3. *Phileas Fogg: Excellent. Pop this little hat on. (1)*

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg tried to examine his invention about the human can reach rapidity of 50 miles per hour. Actually, Phileas Fogg asked an old man to try it, but the old man refuses because he afraid to be dead. Then, the old man went to leave phileas Fogg. Therefore, to avoid pursuing of the soldiers, Lau Xing has pretended the kindness to be valet of Phileas Fogg. Phileas Fogg asked him, will he be ready to risk his life to challenge the laws of physics? then Lau Xing agreed it. Therefore, Phileas Fogg asked to Lau Xing to wear a little hat on his head. Then, Lau Xing popped the little hat on his head and tried it.

The utterance in fragment 1 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (3), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to pop the little hat on his head to try a new Phileas's invention. After that, Lau Xing did what has been said by Phileas Fogg to wear the little hat. Therefore, the utterance Pop this little hat on has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to do something that was wearing the little hat on the hearer's head.

Fragment 2

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lau Xing :Whoa! Whoa! Good morning. Good morning.</i> 2. <i>Phileas Fogg:You'll be able to let go any second. The pack will run out of steam in exactly three, two, one. Now. Look out! (3) That was incredible! We've broken the human speed barrier.</i> 3. <i>Lau Xing:Good-bye, sir. It's been very nice valeting for you.</i> 	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

Lau Xing tossed aside out from the location, therefore, Phileas Fogg ran after to look for Lau Xing with steam turbine. Shortly, the steam would be lost and Lau Xing could abdicate the steam turbine. Therefore, in counting three, two, and one, the steam would be lost and Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to abdicate the steam turbine. The examined of this invention was successful.

The utterance in fragment 2 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to abdicate the steam turbine that popped on his head when he tried the Phileas's invention. Therefore, the utterance **Look**

out! has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to detach the little hat of steam turbine from the hearer's head.

Fragment 3

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Colonel Kitchner: <i>Sir. I have an urgent announcement for you. Here.</i>	Ordering
2. Lord Kelvin: <i>Don't just stand there. Read it. (5)</i>	
3. Colonel Kitchner: <i>Oh. Um...</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

In front of the Bank of England, Lord Kelvin informed to the society about some inventions that is done by some scientist from the Royal Academy of Science. When Lord Kelvin informed it, Colonel Kitchner was giving a paper that contained an urgent announcement to the Lord Kelvin. Therefore, Lord Kelvin ordered him to read the announcement. Then, Colonel Kitchner read the announcement that Scotland Yard announces that the Bank of England has been robbed.

The utterance in fragment 3 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker ordered to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (2), Lord Kelvin said **“Don't just stand there. Read it”** has intended meaning that Lord Kelvin ordered to the Colonel

Kitchner to read the announcement from Scotland Yard. Therefore, Colonel Kitchner read about it in front of the society and Lord Kelvin.

Fragment 4

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<p>1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Passepartout? Departure for the Royal Academy of Science in two minutes. Prepare my urban transport device. (10) It's the shoes with little wheels on them.</i></p>	<p>Ordering</p>

Description of the context and analysis:

The time of the scientists to go to the Royal Academy came. Then, Phileas Fogg informed to the Lau Xing to prepare his urban transport device that was shoes with little wheels. Phileas Fogg always uses these shoes when he went to the royal academy.

The utterance in fragment 4 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker ordered to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg said *Prepare my urban transport device* has intended meaning that Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to prepare the shoes with wheels on them because Phileas Fogg would go to the royal academy to get on together with scientists.

Fragment 5

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lord Kelvin: So now you're an expert on the bank thief as well. Give us the benefit of your ineffable wisdom, Fogg. (11)</i> 2. <i>Phileas Fogg: Twenty-six minutes ago, a ship left Dover for Paris. From there, the thief takes the Orient Express, where he transfers to a steamer, from Istanbul to India. In little over a month, that man could be in China.</i> 	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

When Phileas Fogg told his new invention about the human can reach rapidity of 50 miles per hour. It means that, from this invention could be conclude that the human could around the world exactly in 80 days. However, Lord Kelvin did not believe about what has been Phileas Fogg said. Therefore, Lord Kelvin ordered to the Phileas Fogg to prove his accounting toward the human could around the world in 80 days as his say before. After that, Phileas Fogg explained it to the Lord Kelvin, twenty-six minutes ago, a ship left Dover for Paris. From there, the thief takes the Orient Express, where he transfers to a steamer, from Istanbul to India. In little over a month, that man could be in China.

The utterance in fragment 5 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as

the speaker said. The utterance in number (1), Lord Kelvin ordered to the Phileas Fogg to prove about his invention because Lord Kelvin still not believes. Therefore, the utterance **Give us the benefit of your ineffable wisdom, Fogg** has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to prove that his accounting toward his invention was true.

Fragment 6

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Lord Kelvin:Kitchner.</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Colonel Kitchner :Sir!</i>	
3. <i>Lord Kelvin:Tell Fix to pack his bags. (14) He's going on a trip.</i>	
4. <i>Colonel Kitchner :Right away, sir.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

Actually, Lord Kelvin ordered to the Inspector Fix to avoid Phileas Fogg's travel to around the world. However, Inspector Fix failed to avoid him. Therefore, Lord Kelvin was very angry and asked ti the Colonel Kitchner to tell Inspector Fix to follow Phileas Fogg to around the world in order to fail Phileas's travel.

The utterance in fragment 6 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (3) **Pop this little hat on** has intended meaning that Lord Kelvin as the speaker order to Colonel

Kitchner as the hearer to order Inspector Fix to follow Phileas Fogg to fail his travel around the world in 80 days.

Fragment 7

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Passepartout, tell this impudent fellow we must leave within six and a half hours, or we miss our connection in Constantinople. (15)</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Lau Xing :Yes, sir. Please. We are in a great hurry.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

After Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing arrived to the Paris, they would go to the Constantinople. Therefore, they visited to the place where they could order ticket to go to the Constantinople. There, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to tell the official that they would go to the Constantinople within six.

The utterance in fragment 7 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to tell the official that they would leave Paris and went to the Constantinople within six. After that, Lau Xing did what has been said by Phileas Fogg. Therefore, the utterance *tell this impudent fellow*

we must leave within six and a half hours, or we miss our connection

in Constantinople has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to do something that was telling about they would leave Paris within six to go to Constantinople.

Fragment 8

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Passepartout, onward! Ah. There we go. Passepartout, tell him to keep the change. (17)</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Lau Xing: Uh... fromage, por favor.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg, Lau Xing and Monique continued their travel to the Constantinople by using air balloon. Therefore, Phileas Fogg paid to the official of air balloon. Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to take the rest of money.

The utterance in fragment 8 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to tell the official to take the rest of money. After that, Lau Xing did what has been said by Phileas Fogg Therefore, the

utterance *tell him to keep the change* has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to do something.

Fragment 9

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Prince Happy: Prince Hapi has spoken!</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Phileas Fogg: Well, we did say one drink. Passepartout, we're leaving. (22) I can tell when we're not wanted.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When Phileas Fogg's travel arrived to Istanbul, suddenly the train was stop. The soldier of Happy carried a letter contained that Phileas Fogg and his friends should go to the Happy's palace. In there, something happened, when Monique asked to the Phileas Fogg to continue their travel, Happy allowed Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing went but Monique. When they refused it, suddenly Happy was angry, it made Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing were afraid. After that, Phileas Fogg said to the Lau Xing to go from there.

The utterance in fragment 9 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing and himself to leave Happy 's palace. After that, they

went to leave the palace. Therefore, the utterance *Passepartout, we're leaving* has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer and himself to do.

Fragment 10

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Good-bye.</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Prince Happy: Thank you! No!</i>	
3. <i>Phileas Fogg :<u>Halt! Or Hapi gets smashed!</u> (23)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When Monique might not follow Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing went, in order to save Monique from Happy, Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing tried to threat Happy by touching and smashing his statue. So that, Happy gave what they want, but his statue.

The utterance in fragment 10 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something as the speaker said in order to the hearer could fulfill what the speaker's wants. The utterance in number (3), Phileas Fogg ordered to the soldier of Happy to stop hunted them. Therefore, the utterance *Halt! Or Hapi gets smashed!* has intended meaning that the speaker tried to order the soldiers of Happy to stop hunted them by threaten.

Fragment 11

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: All of you, drop your weapons.</i> (25)	Ordering
2. <i>Prince Happy: Do as he says!</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

After Monique back to Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing, all of the soldiers of Happy would attack them. Therefore, Phileas Fogg ordered them to put their weapons by threaten them smashed the Happy's statue.

The utterance in fragment 11 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something as the speaker said in order to the hearer could fulfill what the speaker's wants. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the soldier of Happy to put their weapons. Therefore, the utterance *All of you, drop your weapons* has intended meaning that the speaker ordered the soldiers of Happy to put all of their weapons by threaten.

Fragment 12

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Phileas Fogg: Get in the tent. Now! (26)</i> 2. <i>Prince Happy: Let's go. Come on.</i> 	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg and his friends wanted to run from the palace, therefore in order to they did not hunt by the soldiers of Happy, Phileas Fogg ordered to the all of soldiers included Happy to enter the tent.

The utterance in fragment 12 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the soldier of Happy and Happy to enter the palace. Therefore, the utterance **Get in the tent. Now!** has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the all of people from palace to enter to the palace.

Fragment 13

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lord Kelvin: I shall name a beef-related entrée after you in your honor! Kitchner!</i> 2. <i>Colonel Kitchner : Sir!</i> 3. <i>Lord Kelvin: Inform your men at Scotland Yard that Phileas Fogg is without a doubt the man</i> 	Ordering

who robbed the Bank of England! (27)

Description of the context and analysis:

Finally, Lord Kelvin knew someone who stole the jade of Buddha from Bank of England, he was Lu Xing who was the valet of Phileas Fogg. Therefore, Lord Kelvin ordered to the Colonel Kitchner to inform his people of Scotland Yard that Phileas Fogg and his friend robbed the Bank of England.

The utterance in fragment 13 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something as the speaker wants. The utterance in number (3), Lord Kelvin ordered to the Colonel Kitchner to inform is people of Scotland Yard to make announcement that Phileas Fogg and his friend robbed the Bank of England. Therefore, the utterance **Inform your men at Scotland Yard that Phileas Fogg is without a doubt the man who robbed the Bank of England!** has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the hearer to inform someone to make an announcement about Phileas Fogg and his friend robbed the Bank of England.

Fragment 14

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: refrain from ridiculous anecdotes.(29)</i>	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg and his friends in the train to Agra, Phileas Fogg still busy in accounting his prediction to reach 80 days around the world. Lau Xing retell about the story of nine tigers to the children. Suddenly, a goat took a paper's Phileas. Then, Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to take a paper from the goat and he ordered to stop his foolish story.

The utterance in fragment 14 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to stop his foolish story about nine tigers. The utterance *refrain from ridiculous anecdotes* has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the hearer to stop his joke about nine tigers.

Fragment 15

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Monique La Roche:Phileas, help!</i>	Ordering
2. <i>Phileas Fogg :Leave her alone! (30) I'll</i>	

protect you! Ah! I'm here, my dear. Uh, that stumble was simply to buy me time.

Description of the context and analysis:

In Agra, Phileas Fogg and his friends would be catch by the soldiers because of they got an announcement that showed they robbed the Bank of England. When Monique attacked by a women, she asked Phileas Fogg to help her. Therefore, Phileas Fogg helped her.

The utterance in fragment 15 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. Phileas Fogg said *Leave her alone!* as uttered in utterances number (2). This utterances has intended meaning that Phileas Fogg ordered to the women does not hurt Monique.

Fragment 16

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Captain :Mr. Fogg. Hurrah! Hurrah!	Ordering
2. Phileas Fogg:Inspiring words. Very well. <i>Prepare for takeoff! (34)</i>	
3. Lau Xing :Yes, sir!	

Description of the context and analysis:

In Atlantic Ocean, in order to quick their travel to arrive French. Phileas Fogg and his friends made a flying machine by helping a captain and his people of the ship. After they finished do it, Phileas Fogg and his friends prepared to fly with their flying machine.

The utterance in fragment 16 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to prepare because they would fly to French. The utterance **Prepare for takeoff!** has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the hearer to prepare all his physic and power to fly.

Fragment 17

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg :Passepartout, get back in your seat. (35) We're going to return to the ground!</i>	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

When they fly, they had problem about their flying machine. Suddenly, the rope was broken and made the flying machine lost the balance. When they would return to the ground, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to back in his seat as before.

The utterance in fragment 17 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg ordered to the Lau Xing to back to his seat. The utterance *Passepartout, get back in your seat* has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the hearer to back to his seat as before because they would return the ground.

Fragment 18

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Lord Kelvin : <i>Stop! Kitchner! Hold your ground! (36) Why are they fleeing?</i>	Ordering

Description of the context and analysis:

When Phileas Fogg and his friends would return to the ground in front of Royal Academy, Lord Kelvin was very angry and he afraid Phileas Fogg would win this stake. Therefore, to avoid it, Lord Kelvin ordered to the Colonel Kitchner to stop them.

The utterance in fragment 18 was directive acts by paradigm case ordering in which the speaker asked to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (1), Lord Kelvin ordered to the Colonel Kitchner to stop their win. The utterance *Stop! Kitchner! Hold your ground!* has intended meaning that the speaker ordered to the hearer to do something which stop the Phileas's win.

2. Requesting

The second paradigm case of directive acts is requesting. According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), requesting is to ask for something politely or officially.

Therefore, requesting here means that the speaker wants to order the hearer politeness to do something as the speaker said. Therefore, the analysis of utterances contains directive acts by paradigm case requesting as follows:

Fragment 19

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Passepartout: <i>Good-bye, sir....It's been very nice valeting for you....Let's... do it again soon.</i>	Requesting
2. Phileas Fogg: <i>Please, wait! (4)</i> ... <i>With you as my brave valet,...I can test all my inventions.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

After Lau Xing tried the Phileas's invention, Lau Xing wanted to leave the location to continue his travel to back the jade of Buddha to the Lanzhou, China. However, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing do not go. Phileas Fogg asked to Lau Xing to be his valet, therefore, Phileas Fogg could test all of his inventions to Lau Xing. That's why Phileas Fogg did not want to Lau Xing go.

The utterance in fragment 19 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked to the hearer politeness to do something as the speaker said in order to the hearer could fulfill what the speaker's wants. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked a request to the Lau Xing for do not go because Phileas wanted to the Lau Xing to be his valet and tried all of his inventions. Therefore, the utterance *Please, wait!* has intended meaning that the speaker prevented to the Lau Xing to go.

Fragment 20

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Lord Kelvin : <i>It's the same thing, you idiot!</i>	Requesting
2. Colonel Kitchner: <i>Please, please, not the quills!</i>	
3. Lord Kelvin : <i>Lord Salisbury! Please contact General Fang and inform her, no Buddha, no deal.</i> (6)	

Description of the context and analysis:

After Lord Kelvin knew about the announcement from Scotland Yard revealed that the jade of Buddha has been stolen, Lord Kelvin was very angry. After that, Lord Kelvin asked to the Lord Salisbury to inform to general Fang that if there was no the jade of Buddha, there was no deal.

The utterance in fragment 20 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked to the hearer politeness to do something. The utterance in number (3), Lord Kelvin asked a request to the Lord Salisbury to contact the general Fang to inform that no Buddha no deal. Therefore, the utterance *Please contact General Fang and inform her, no Buddha, no deal* has intended meaning that the speaker asked a request to the Lord Salisbury to inform the general Fang about what happened related to the jade of Buddha toward the deal between them. Then, the hearer did what has been said by the speaker.

Fragment 21

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Fang: <i>The Jade Buddha was delivered by us to the Bank of England. What happens while in British hands... Is absolutely your concern.</i> 2. Lord Kelvin : <i>Colonel Kitchner, chief of Scotland Yard, please inform General Fang what other items were stolen from the bank. (7)</i> 3. Colonel Kitchner: <i>Nothing else.</i> 	Requesting

Description of the context analysis:

In this situation, the general Fang came to the Lord Kelvin and said that a person who must be responsible toward this accident was Lord Kelvin, because on one part group of general Fang has taken the jade of

Buddha from the Lanzhou, China. In addition, they put the jade of Buddha in the Bank of England. After that, Lord Kelvin asked to the Colonel Kitchner to inform to the general Fang what things that have been lost from the Bank of England except the jade of Buddha. Then, Colonel Kitchner said that only the jade of Buddha.

The utterance in fragment 21 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked to the hearer to say what kinds of things that have lost except the jade of Buddha. The utterance in number (2), Lord Kelvin wanted to the Colonel Kitchner informed to the general Fang related to the jade of Buddha. Therefore, the utterance *please inform General Fang what other items were stolen from the bank* has intended meaning that the speaker asked a request to the hearer in order to the hearer did what was the speaker said.

Fragment 22

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Lau Xing :Bottled light.</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Phileas Fogg:A miracle. Hardly. Just undiscovered science from an American named Thomas Edison. It turns on with a whistle. Please don't do that. (9)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg showed to the Lau Xing his invention a miracle or bottled light that ignitable or unflammable in one whistling. After Lau Xing knew it, he tried on several times. Lau Xing always do whistling and made Phileas annoyed. Therefore, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing do not do a whistling again.

The utterance in fragment 22 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker asked a request to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to stop his whistling because it could make the lamp was light and die. Therefore, the utterance *Please don't do that* has intended meaning that the speaker asked a request to the hearer to stop his whistling toward the miracle or bottled light.

Fragment 23

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Lau Xing :Mr. Fogg, are you well, sir?	Requesting
2. Phileas Fogg:Huh? Uh, Passepartout. Would you... sit with me a moment? (12)	
3. Lau Xing :Yes, sir.	

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg agreed about the stake that given by Lord Kelvin revealed that if Phileas could around the world in 80 days as his accounting, he would be a chief in the Royal Academy. Moreover, if Phileas Fogg failed do it, he would lose all he has such as all his inventions, he could not go to the Royal Academy again, and he might not create any invention again. However, after Phileas Fogg agreed, he was afraid about this stake. When Lau Xing looked for Phileas Fogg, he was hiding in the big box. After that, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to sit beside him. So that, Phileas Fogg told about what happened to him.

The utterance in fragment 23 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker request to the hearer politely. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to sit beside him because Phileas Fogg did not believe that he could do it. Therefore, the utterance *Would you... sit with me a moment?* has intended meaning that the speaker wanted to ask the hearer to sit beside him.

Fragment 24

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: A tea? (19)</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Lau Xing : Okay.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When in the train, there is server who gives some drinks, but Phileas Fogg did not drink it. Therefore, Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to make a tea for him.

The utterance in fragment 24 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which in polite the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to make a tea for him. After that, Lau Xing did what has been said by Phileas Fogg. Therefore, by saying **A tea?** has intended meaning that the speaker order politeness to the hearer to do something to make a tea for the speaker.

Fragment 25

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Messenger :Prince Hapi would be honored to have Fogg and his traveling companions at his banquet.</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Phileas Fogg:How very flattering. But please inform Prince "Happy" that we are on a very tight schedule.(20)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

Phileas Fogg and his friends arrived at the Istanbul. Suddenly, the soldier of Happy met Phileas Fogg and asked him and his friends to go

to the palace's Happy because he invited them. Actually, Phileas Fogg refused it because they did not have much time and they should continue their travel. However, the soldier constant persuade them.

The utterance in fragment 25 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which in polite the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked politeness to the soldier of Happy to convey to the Happy that they could not go to his palace because of they should continue their travel around the world. Therefore, the utterance *But please inform Prince "Happy" that we are on a very tight schedule* has intended meaning that the speaker order politeness to the hearer to inform Happy that they could not go to his palace.

Fragment 26

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Prince Happy: <i>Please! Anything but my statue of me!</i>	Requesting
2. Phileas Fogg: <i>Miss La Roche, please join us, if you will. (24)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When Monique hostage by Prince Happy, Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing tried to help her by threaten smashed his statue. After that, Prince

Happy said whatever but his statue. Therefore, Phileas Fogg asked to the Monique to follow with them if she wants.

The utterance in fragment 26 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which in polite the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked to the Monique to join them. After that, Monique did what has been said by Phileas Fogg. Therefore, the utterances *Miss La Roche, please join us, if you will* has intended meaning that the speaker order politeness to the hearer to join with the speaker.

Fragment 27

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg</i> : <i>The goat! Passepartout, I'm being attacked by a ferocious animal! It has small horns.</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Lau Xing</i> : <i>Sorry, Mr. Fogg.</i>	
3. <i>Phileas Fogg</i> : <i>Please keep that inconsiderate beast away from me. (28)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

In the train, when Phileas Fogg accounted his prediction about the time for around the world, he disturbed by the goat. He asked to the Lau Xing to evacuate the goat from him.

The utterance in fragment 27 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which in polite the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (3), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to evacuate the goat that disturbed Phileas Fogg. Therefore, the utterances *Please keep that inconsiderate beast away from me* has intended meaning that the speaker order politeness to the hearer to carry the goat far away from the speaker.

Fragment 28

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg</i> : <i>Passepartout, or whatever your name is, save your apologies.(31)</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Monique La Roche</i> : <i>Phileas, he risked his life for what he believes in. If anyone understands that, you do.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

After Phileas Fogg knew about Lau Xing purposed to follow his travel because of the jade of Buddha, Phileas Fogg could not apologize falsehood that done by Lau Xing. It was hurt Phileas Fogg's heart.

The utterance in fragment 28 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which in polite the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing does not say apologize again. Therefore,

the utterances *save your apologies* has intended meaning that the speaker order politeness to the hearer does not say sorry again.

Fragment 29

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Monique La Roche :Phileas, he risked his life for what he believes in. If anyone understands that, you do.</i>	Requesting
2. <i>Phileas Fogg :Please ensure Miss La Roche finds safe passage home.(32)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

After all, Phileas Fogg planned to continue the travel by himself. He wanted to around the world by himself without Monique and Lau Xing. Therefore, he asked to the Lau Xing to transmit Monique to her home safely.

The utterance in fragment 29 was directive acts by paradigm case requesting in which the speaker wanted to the hearer to do something as the speaker said politeness. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg asked to the Lau Xing to bring Monique back to her house. Therefore, the utterances *Please ensure Miss La Roche finds safe passage home* has intended meaning that the speaker order to the hearer to do something.

3. Advising

The third paradigm case of directive acts is advising. According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), advising is to give someone advice about something.

Therefore, advising here means that the speaker wants to give advice to the hearer to do the correct way based on the situation happened. Therefore, the analysis of utterances contains directive acts by paradigm case advising as follows:

Fragment 30

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Lau Xing :Time to go. We have a boat to catch.</i>	Advising
2. <i>Phileas Fogg:Stealing a police vehicle is not an acceptable way to begin our journey. (13)</i>	
3. <i>Lau Xing :Not stealing. Borrowing.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When Phileas Fogg and Lau Xing would begin their travel, their transport was broken. Therefore, because of they had limited time, Lau Xing asked to the Phileas Fogg to go with the police transport. Looking this, Phileas Fogg gave an advice to the Lau Xing that stealing a police transport is not good to begin their journey.

The utterance in fragment 30 was directive acts by paradigm case advising in which the speaker wanted to give an advise to the hearer

related to the situation happened. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg advised to the Lau Xing for does not steal the transport because it was not a good beginning to the journey. Therefore, the utterances *Stealing a police vehicle is not an acceptable way to begin our journey* has intended meaning that the speaker advise to the hearer for not steal the transport.

Fragment 31

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Monique La Roche : <i>Passepartout went to get help hours ago. What if he's lost, or...</i>	Advising
2. Phileas Fogg : <i><u>Don't fret, my dear.</u> (33)</i> <i>Passepartout's a warrior with impeccable survival instincts.</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

Somewhere in the desert, Monique and Phileas Fogg waited Lau Xing who looked for helping, but Lau Xing still not came back. It made Monique very afraid. After that, Phileas Fogg gave advise to the Monique by saying *Don't fret, my dear.* This utterances has the intended meaning that Phileas wanted to make Monique believes that Lau Xing is good.

The utterance in fragment 31 was directive acts by paradigm case advising in which the speaker wanted to give advice to the hearer. The utterance in number (2), Phileas Fogg gave advice to the Monique does

not be fret. Therefore, the utterances has intended meaning that the speaker asked to the hearer don't be fret and always be calm.

4. Suggesting

The fourth paradigm case of directive acts is suggesting. According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), suggesting is to mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider.

Therefore, suggesting here means that the speaker wants to give a suggestion to the hearer toward something. Therefore, the analysis of utterances contains directive acts by paradigm case suggesting as follows:

Fragment 32

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. Phileas Fogg: <i>We need more speed, man.</i>	Suggesting
2. Lau Xing: <i>Waah! Wee-yoo!</i>	
3. Phileas Fogg: <i>Forty miles per hour.....<u>Hang on in there, my good man.</u> (2)</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

The new Phileas's invention examined, and it was almost be successful because closing on 50 miles per hour. When it reached 40 miles per hour, Phileas Fogg was giving attention to the Lau Xing to hang on in that situation. The rapidity was running until 50 miles per

hour that was successful. However, in the last time, one of part from the machine was broken. Therefore, it made Lau Xing tossed aside out from the location.

The utterance in fragment 32 was directive acts by paradigm case suggesting in which the speaker gave a suggestion to the hearer to hang on. The utterance in number (3), Phileas Fogg suggested to the Lau Xing always hang on although Phileas Fogg added the rapidity of the machine in order to reach 50 miles per hour. Therefore, Lau Xing did what Phileas Fogg's said. Therefore, the utterance *Hang on in there, my good man* has intended meaning that in his new invention, the speaker wanted to give suggestion to the hearer always hang on the rapidity that was added.

Fragment 33

Conversation Fragments	Paradigm Case
1. <i>Phileas Fogg: We must help Passepartout. (18)</i> <i>How do I make this go lower? What are you doing? Decrease the overall weight... That's not going to work.</i>	Suggesting
2. <i>Monique La Roche :Yes, it is. Physics, no?</i>	

Description of the context and analysis:

When Phileas Fogg and his friends would continue their journey by using air balloon, Lau Xing fights with some people who wanted the

jade of Buddha. So that, Phileas Fogg said to the Monique that they should help Lau Xing.

The utterance in fragment 33 was directive acts by paradigm case suggesting in which the speaker gave a suggestion to the hearer. The utterance in number (1), Phileas Fogg suggested to the Monique and himself to help Lau Xing faced the bad people. Therefore, the utterance *We must help Passepartout* has intended meaning that the speaker should help the Lau Xing.