SPEECH ACTS COMMANDING IN THE MOVIE *LORD OF THE RING: THE RETURN OF KING.*

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INTRODUCTION

Austin (1962) [1], said speech acts are explained as words uttered is not only to say something but also perform action. The action performed can be analysed in three different types, namely "the words themselves" (locutionary act), what the "speakers are doing with their words" (illocutionary act), and "the results of the words" (perlucotionary act). Then, Searle (1976) [2], developed the concept of illocutionary act into five kinds of speech acts, such as declarations, representatives, directives, commisive, and expressive.

According to Searle (1976) [3], directive speech act is one of the categories of the speech act which words are pointed at making the listener do something, such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting. This thesis focuses on the speech act of directive in terms of speech act of commanding. Commanding is one of the few speech acts utilized to communicate speaker's feelings, thoughts, intention and desires. Commands used by the people when the speaker needs the listener to do something straight forwardly or by implication for the purpose of the speaker. Within the case of indirect command, the speaker cannot basically command the listener, in any case she or he should check on positive result from the listeners within the frame of compliance. That is why the speaker has to get it as a few components: such as when the circumstance is, where the discussion happens, and to whom he or she talks. By considering those elements, the speaker will be able to preserve his or her social relationship with the hearer (Mey, 1993:164)) [4]. The strategies used is different while she or he commands person who is in higher status. He or she may use politeness to decrease the offense. This relates to FTA (Face Threatening Acts) stated by Brown and Levinson (1987) [5] "those are: bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off-record".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research using descriptive methods. Qualitative method is a scientific observation method for collecting non-numerial data. This method refers to the meaning, concept definition, metaphor, symbol, and description of something Cresswell (1994) [6]. The research data were taken from conversations between the speakers in the movie. In conducting the research, the writer did three research steps, that are collecting, analyzing, and presenting the data of research findings and finally, drawing conclusions from the results obtained.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research about speech acts of commanding in the movie, the researcher found 82 data of speech acts commanding from the sources (Table1). The data were classified and analyzed by using Brown and Levinson theory (1987), the classification the form of commanding of speech acts that occured in the conversation of the speakers.

Table 1: **Data Description**

No	Form of commanding	Frequency
1	Bald on record	67
2	Positive politeness	12
3	Negative politeness	1
4	Off record	2
Total		82

From the table 1, the most frequently used form is bald on record with 67 data. The second dominant form was politeness strategy with 12 data. The lowest strategies used by the speaker were negative politeness strategy with

one form. Furthermore, Table 2 show the Communication Strategy Used in the speech acts of Commanding

Table 2: **Speech Acts of Commanding and Communication Strategy Used**

Communication Strategies Used			
Bald on Record			Off Records
without redressive	with redressive		
	Positive Politeness	Negative politeness	
a. Wake up! b. Throw it in the fire! c. prepare for the battle.	"up, up, up the stairs we go",	Denethor: Theoden Betrayed me, abandon the post! Flee! Flee for your lives	Aragorn : Legolas! Legolas : (run to big elephant to take it down)

In the table 2, there are some forms of the commanding speech acts used in the movie, such as, "**Wake up", "Throw it in the fire", "Prepare for the battle"**; these refer to the speech act of commanding uttered baldly without redressive. Then, the utterance "**up, up, up the stairs we go**" refers to positive politeness strategy with politeness strategy 12 that include the speaker and hear in the same activity, because the words "we" explain both speaker and hearer doing same activity while the speaker command the hearer. The words "*Theoden betrayed me, abandon your post! Flee! Flee for your lives!".* This is a commanding speech acts that uttered baldly with redressive that refers to negative politeness strategy 3, that is be pessimistic because the speaker showing pessimistic about the situation happens in the battlefield. And, the last is off record is when the speaker command the hearer indirectly, the speaker utterances is irrelevance and more interpretation from the hearer. For example:
Aragorn: Legolas!
Legolas: (run to big elephant to take it down).
The speaker calls the hearer names. The hearer understood this as a command to take down big elephant. The speaker gives hints the hearer to do that thing. The speaker is using off record strategy 1 (give hints) to command the hearer.
Those are some forms of commanding speech acts used in different communication strategies.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
CONCLUSION
Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are some points that can be identified that is bald on record has 67 data which is the most can be found in the movie. It happens because the setting of this movie in the middle of war between one army to another. So, mostly commanding were uttered directly or baldly without redressive. For positive politeness the researcher found 12 data with 5 strategies can be found, there are 9 strategies 12 (include S and H in the same activity), 1 strategy 11 (be optimistic), 1 strategy 10 (offer, promise), 1 strategy 5 (use in group identity markers), and 1 strategy 4 (seeking agreement). Also 1 negative politeness with strategy 3 (be pessimistic) and 2 off record with strategy 1 (give hints).

SUGGESTION
It is suggested that future researcher do further research using other perspectives or other data sources and on more specific of commanding speech acts, with interesting studies, larger data, and more in-depth analysis techniques to get the perfect results.

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