CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter depicts the results of the research analysis which is mentioned as Findings. Afterward, there is also the discussion of the research findings.

4.1   Findings

This chapter where all of the data are processed. The writer divides this chapter into two points. The first point contains the findings of this research by answering the first research question that is what are the types and forms of directive acts performed by Perseus in Clash of the Titans movie. While the second point contains the findings of this research by answering the second research question that is how is the leadership style shown through Perseus' directive acts in Clash of the Titans movie. After all, from all the data that have been analyzed, the writer takes a conclusion about Perseus' leadership style.

4.1.1   Types and Forms of Directive Acts

In this point, the types of directive acts are analyzed by using Searle's theory. While the forms of directive acts is analyzed by using Holmes' theory. In analizing, the writer finds 127 Perseus' utterances and 94 data are included into types and forms of directive acts from beginning until the end of Clash of the

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Titans movie. The figure 4.1 below sum up the finding data that have been analyzed from the movie.
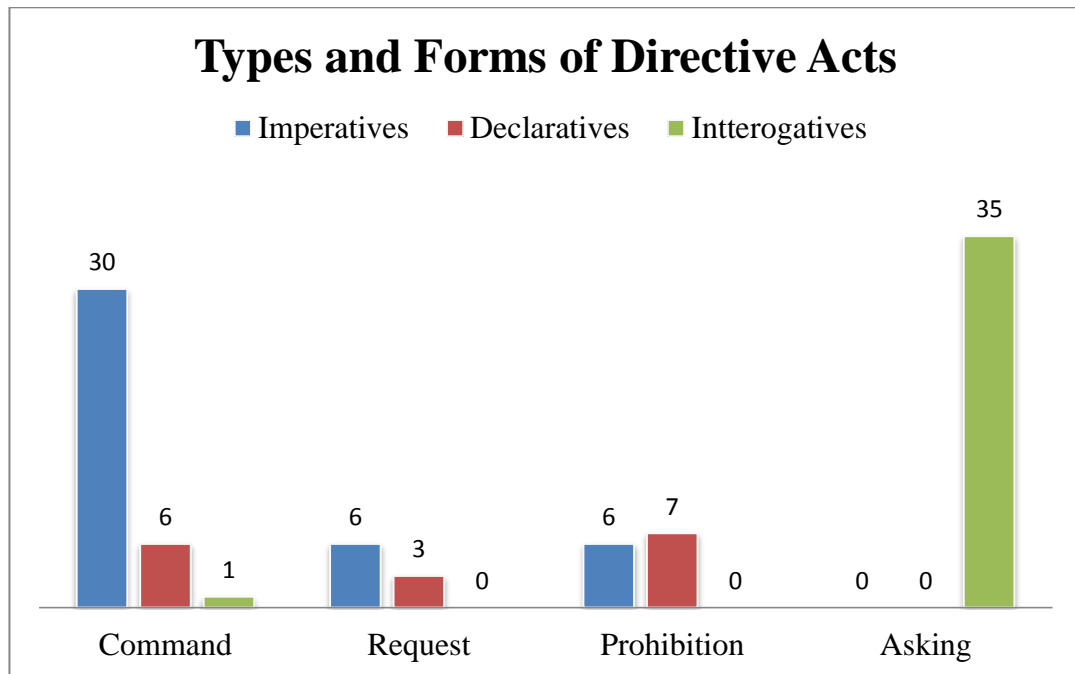

Figure 4.1 Types and Forms of Directive Acts

In the figure 4.1 above, Perseus' types and form of directive acts is drawn. The blue bars depict imperatives form, the red bars depict declaratives form and the green bars depict interrogatives form. The directive acts' 'command' reaches the highest frequency among types of directive acts. It is used by Perseus for 37 times. With the details 30 times using imperatives form, followed by declaratives form which is used for 6 times, and the last followed by interrogatives which is uttered only for once. While 'request' uttered for 9 times. 6 times used by Perseus in imperatives form and in declaratives forms which are performed 3 times. 'Prohibition' produced for 13 times. 6 times used in imperatives form and 7 times used in declaratives form. The last type is 'asking'. It used by Perseus only in

interrogatives form which is produced for 35 times. To summarize, the writer describes types and forms of directive acts based on the sequence in the diagram, that is command, request, prohibition, and the last is asking.

4.1.1.1 Command

Command is sentences which generally have no obvious grammatical focus. The function of command is used to instruct somebody to do something. It tends to be demanding, means that the command must be fulfilled. As the data presented in the figure 4.1 above, command become the majority in the data. The writer finds 37 command utterances uttered by Perseus. In uttering command utterances, he employs all of the three forms of directive acts. They are, imperatives form, declaratives form and interrogatives form. To see the difference command in all of them, the writer provides by elaborate some data below.

1) **Imperatives**

An imperative sentence is a type of sentence that gives advice or instructions or prohibition that expresses a request or command. In this point, the writer shows the command sentence performed imperatively. The data analysis shows that there are 30 command utterances using imperative forms. The writer finds there are 3 structural variants of imperatives which can be identified from the data finding; they are base form of verb, let+first person pronoun, and verb+ellipsis. Several examples of the data of command in imperatives form applied by Perseus are obviously shown below.

Data 1

Someone   : So, what should we bring?
Draco   : Bring everything. What makes you think the witches will
tell us anything?
Perseus   : Well, they tell us, or **tell them I'll kill them.**
[minutes 00:27:30 -- 00:27:41]

The sentence "tell them I'll kill them" which is underlined in **Data 1** is classified as the first data from Perseus's directive acts which shows a command in imperative form. Imperative is a sentence that gives instruction directly. In this Data 1, Perseus uses imperative in structural variant base form of verb with the verb "tell" as the basic verb of his utterance to start his command. That sentence is classified as a command because it has function to instruct somebody to do something. At that time, when Perseus prepares everything include his weapon for their long journey to look for the way to kill Kraken, Perseus instructs Draco to tell the witches that Perseus will kill them if they are not tell Perseus how to kill kraken. Draco understands with Perseus' command, and then he nods his head as the answer of Perseus' command. It same goes to the second data that is also applied by Perseus.

Data 2

Zeus   : You foolish boy, men's entire existence is the gift of my grace.
Perseus: For someone who created men, you don't know much about us.
We live, we fight and we die for each other. Not for you. **Tell Hades I'll
see him soon.**
Zeus   : I will not make this offer again.
[minutes 01:00:49 -- 01:01:10]

This data has similar point with the first data above. The sentence "Tell

Hades I'll see him soon" is also classified as Perseus' command in imperative

since imperative is a sentence that gives instruction directly. He uses word "tell"
as the basic verb of his command utterance. That sentence is classified as
command since it has function to instruct somebody to do something. Perseus
instructs Zeus to tell Hades that he will see Hades soon since he is ready to face
Hades and he knows the way to destroy Kraken. Hades is the brother of Zeus and
Kraken is an unspeakable horror that created by Hades. The next data below
shows Perseus' command imperatively by using structural variant let+first person
pronoun.

Data 3

Phaedrus   : Help me! Help me!
Calibos   : You reek of your father!
[WAR]
[Perseus Yells]
[Yelling]
[Grunting]
[Calibos's hand was cut by Draco]
[Calibos hisses. roars]
Draco   : Who's that?
Perseus   : I do not know. **Let's ask him.**
Draco   : Let it go.
[minutes 00:38:44 – 00:40:49]

As the underlined sentence above, it shows that Perseus convey his
command by using imperatives form in structural variant let+first person pronoun.
It is classified in imperatives form since imperative is a sentence that gives
instruction directly. This command uttered by Perseus when Calibos attacks the
group and tries to murder Perseus. Calibos kills several soldiers in process, but
Calibos is unsuccessful, losing his hand which is cut by Draco before escaping.
However, Calibos's blood changes into giant scorpions from the sand that attack

Perseus and his group. Though they kill several scorpions, most of the group are slain, and the survivors are surrounded by more of the monsters.

After he attacks several scorpions, Perseus asks Draco, "Who's that?" (Calibos) but Draco does not know who that is. Thus, Perseus commands his group/soldiers to ask Calibos by saying "Let's ask him", for knowing who's Calibos actually. Immediately, Perseus and his soldiers pursue toward where Calibos escapes and they get nothing, Calibos disappear. The following data below describes another Perseus' command in imperatives form by using structural variant verb+ellipsis.

Data 4

Io   : You're burnin'. Drink this. I'll get more water.
[Perseus' yellings]
[Draco Attacks Djinn]
Kucuk : Come on
Ixas   : Look out
[Djinn saying, speaking in Djinn Language]
Draco : What's he sayin'?
Io   : The Djinns have waited many years for the one who'd free them from the Gods. He says, he is no a friend of the humans.
Solon : You don't say it.
Io   : But the only way we can help Perseus, is together.
Perseus: **Draco, look**.
[Djinn speak in djinn language]
Djinn   : Together.
[Perseus nodding]
[minutes 00:49:26 – 00:51:16]

The sentence 'Draco, look' which is underlined by the writer above is classified as one of command utterances performed by Perseus in imperatives forms using structural variant verb+ellipsis because imperative is a sentence that

gives instruction directly. That sentence is categorized as command because it instructs somebody to do something. The verb "look" at the sentence is classified as structural variant verb+ellipsis since Perseus only says "look", but Draco able to be understand based on the contextual clues. In this case, when Perseus says 'look' he also see toward his burning hand which is slowly healed. His burning hand is caused by venom from Hades and it healed by the Djinn leader, Sheikh Suleiman by using the ash and dark magic.

2) Declaratives

A declarative sentence is a sentence in the form of a statement—in contrast to a command (imperative), a question (interrogative), or an exclamation (exclamatory). As the name of the form 'declaratives', it presents Perseus' command in declaratives forms. In the figure 4.1 above indicates that there are 7 command utterances uttered in declaratives form. It also provides that there is only one structural variant of declaratives which can be identified from the data finding that is hints. Hints typically show the implicit command in a sentence. It can be seen in several data below.

Data 5

Perseus	: How do we kill the Kraken?
Enyo	: There is a solution.
Pemphredo	: Solution, but it is an impossible one.
Perseus	: **Yeah?**
Witches	: The Gorgon, Medusa.
Deino	: Medusa. Anything of flesh is killed by her gaze.
Enyo	: Killed by her. Her prison lies across the river Styx at the edge of the underworld. A Titan against the Titan.

[minutes 00:57:56 – 00:58:14]

In this data, the implicit command by Perseus is in the sentence "yeah?". It occurs when the group arrives at the lair of the Stygian Witches and they want to learn from the witches the possible way for killing the Kraken. When Perseus asks them, they answer his question but they seem like repeatedly extend to the truly answer. However, Perseus utters "yeah", it means that the witches must say the truly answer. By saying "yeah", Perseus performs his command because this utterance has function to instruct the witches to answer the question. He produces his command declaratively. It is a sentence in the form of a statement which contains a command. Perseus uses hints which require addresses to infer what is required from their knowledge of the rules for appropriate behaviour in the context.

In this case, although Perseus only utters "yeah", the witches have understood the meaning of that word. Finally, the witches answer Perseus' question earnestly that killing the Kraken is by the head of a gorgon medusa who is residing a temple in the underworld. Medusa is able to turn any living creature into stone by making eye contact, and thus capturing her head is essential for battling the Kraken. It same goes to the following data that is also applied by Perseus.

Data 6

Draco : A gift from the Gods. Forged on Olympus
Perseus: Why?
Draco : Just accept it.
Perseus: I can do this as a man. **So, the sword is yours.**
Draco : Gentlemen, retrieve our Savior.
[minutes 00:36:20 – 00:36:34]

This dialogue is the another data of Perseus' command. It occurs between Perseus and Draco. While separate from the group, Perseus finds a light thing and he takes it. Draco says it is a sword forged on Mount Olympus, a gift from Gods. But Perseus refuses the gift by saying "I can do this as a man, so the sword is yours". The sentence has meaning to instruct Draco to possess the sword. Perseus produces his command using declaratives form, since the Perseus' dialogue is a sentence in the form of a statement but contains meaning of a command. Perseus uses hints in utters his command which requires addresses to infer what is required from their knowledge of the rules for appropriate behaviour in the context. Draco has understood the meaning of Perseus' words, so a wise Draco puts the sword into safekeeping.

3) Interrogatives

An interrogative sentence asks a question, and it always ends with a question mark (?). Interrogative is a term used in grammar to refer to features that form questions. Thus, an interrogative sentence is a sentence whose grammatical form indicates that it is a question. As the name of the form 'interrogatives', it presents Perseus' command in interrogatives forms. In this case, Perseus indirectly command through a Wh-question but it is also mean as a command since it has function to instruct somebody to do something. The writer finds command in interrogatives form uttered by Perseus only for once from the beginning until the end of the movie. The one and only data of command interrogatively is presented below.

Data 7

Ammon: Here, use this.
Draco : Would you like us to wait?
Bello   : Oops (snudge Perseus)
Kucuk : You really are a fisherman.
Perseus: You should've seen my father. **Why is no one working?**
[minutes 00:32:13 – 00:33:24]

The sentence "why is no one working?" which is underlined of **Data 7** is incidentally mean as a question because it ends with a question mark (?), but it is also mean as a command. The form of his utterance is interrogatives by using wh-question. That sentence happens in a forest. It is categorized as a command because it has function to instruct all of his group to work. Perseus indirectly commands all of his group to cultivate the fish that catch by him. Since no one works immediately after Perseus comes carrying the fish.

4.1.1.2 Request

Request is not like command, it is generally less demanding. According to Searle (1976:59) the utterances are parenthetically intended as a statement, but actually it is also meant primarily as a request made by way of making statement. As the data presented in the figure 4.1 above, request become the minority in the data. The writer finds 9 request utterances uttered by Perseus. In uttering request utterances, he employs 6 times in imperatives form and 3 times declaratives form. Several examples of the data are presented below.

1) Imperatives

Imperatives sentence tends to occur as realizations of directive in address to people. In this request utterance, the writer finds there are 6 request utterances using imperatives form. Here, the writer describes 2 data from 6 data that have been found.

Data 8

Ixas   : Kucuk fashioned this shield from the scorpion. Stronger and lighter than any metal. Very rare and high quality item. We can fight anywhere. But not in the Underworld.
Perseus: Yeah
Ozal   : Good luck, fisherman.
Perseus: We all heard what the witches said. But we can prove them wrong. **I need your help.**
Eusebios: It wasn't the Gods who saved me up there.
Ammon: If you believe that we have a chance.
Solon: I never liked Argos much anyway.
[minutes 01:01:53 – 01:03:08]

Perseus is a leader, he has a higher authority, but apparently he also could ask a help well to his group. It is proved by his request sentence "I need your help" above. He utters his request imperatively using structural variants base form of verb with the verb "need" to start his request. His request classified in imperatives form because imperative is a sentence that gives instruction directly but less demanding. This is begins with giving a shield which fashioned by Kucuk to Perseus. It made from the scorpion which stronger and lighter among any metal. And continued by a goodbye words from Kucuk and Solon because they cannot continue their journey to The Gorgon Medusa. After they leave, Perseus gives a motivation sentences to the rest of member's group, he says that he and his

group will prove that what the witches said is wrong. Then, Perseus said "I need your help", it means that Perseus asks help from his group. He appeals his group to cooperatively in order to achieve the desired result. The next data also shows Perseus' request in another way.

Data 9

Perseus: I knew one great man in my life. My father. Now I know four more. And a woman. And whatever the hell you are. I know we are all afraid. But my father told me, someday someone's gonna have to make a stand. Someday, someone's gonna have to say "Enough"! This could be that day.
Perseus: **Trust your senses, please.**
Perseus: don't look this bitch in the eye!
[minutes 01:10:12 – 01:11:06]

As the writer said in the Data 8, although Perseus is a leader and has a higher authority but apparently he also could ask a help well to his group. It is proved by the sentence "Trust your senses, please" that uttered by him in front of Medusa's lair. He requests for something politely. He uses word "please" in the end of his request. He uses imperative forms in uttering his request because imperative is a sentence that gives instruction directly but less demanding. In this case, the word "please" continued with the sentence "'trust your sense" not only express Perseus as a polite leader but also as a warning sentence in order to his group be aware with The Gorgon Medusa. Since she is very dangerous. One look at the creature she has become would turn any living thing to stone. Perseus really begged for his group to be trust to their senses for hear Medusa's muscles coil, smell her skin and feel her hunger.

2) Declaratives

A declarative sentence is a sentence in the form of a statement—in contrast to a command (imperative), a question (interrogative), or an exclamation (exclamatory). In this point, Perseus performed his request in declaratives forms for 3 times. The writer finds there is only one structural variants of declaratives form used by Perseus that is hints. Here, Perseus produces his request implicitly in a sentence. It can be seen in several data below.

Data 10

Zeus   : Olympus owes you attitude of gratitude. As do I.
Perseus: Hades lives. He's again back in the Underworld.
Zeus   : Biding his time, no doubt. Waiting for men to go weakened, and in their weakness he grows stronger. It's mankind who holds the key to Hades' rise, it always was.
Perseus: So, we'll see him again?
Zeus   : Yes, but now the world knows a man who can stop him. Of course, you had some help. A sword, the Pegasus. I wanted men to worship us again, but I didn't want it to cost me a son.
Perseus: That's almost human of you. I don't suppose you reconsider my offer, to take your place as one of us?
Perseus: **I have everything I need right here.**
Zeus   : You may not want to be a God, Perseus. But after feats like yours, men will worship you. Be good to them. Be better than we were. And if you insist on continuing this mundane human existence, I won't have you do it alone.You're the son of Zeus, after all!
[minutes 01:33:46 – 01:35:00]

The underlined sentence above classified as a request because it is generally less demanding. The utterance is parenthetically intended as a statement, but actually it is also meant primarily as a request made by way of making statement. This Perseus' request utterance occurs in the end of the movie and happens on Mount Olympus. After Perseus destroys The Kraken and he could

make Hades getting back in the underworld. Zeus and Olympus owe his attitude of gratitude, and once again Zeus offers him to be a God, but for the second time he refuses. He produces his request declaratively because it is a sentence in the form of a statement which contains a request. He uses hints which require addresses to infer what is required from their knowledge of the rules for appropriate behaviour in the context. He utters "I have everything I need here", Perseus appeals Zeus to not making the same offers again, and he does not wish to be one of them. It means, Perseus is intent on staying on earth, not in Olympus. In this case, Zeus has understood what Perseus asks for. Zeus responds well of Perseus' request. Zeus decides to resurrect Io, and the two embrace while Pegasus flies above them. Other example of Perseus request declaratively is presented below.

Data 11

Io   : Medusa got a tail and she'll use it. Listen. Hear her muscles coil. Smell her skin.
Feel her hunger in your gut. Medusa has killed you twice now. Do you think she'll hand you her head? She won't be gracious about it. One look in her eyes and you'll turn to stone.
[Perseus avoid]
Io   : Good.
Perseus: **<u>Try not to enjoy this so much</u>**
Io   : I'm trying to help you live.
Io   : Don't look at me!
Io   : Ease your storm.
[minutes 01:07:28 – 01:08:31]

In the **Data 11**, Perseus utters his request to Io. The underlined sentence above classified as a request because it is generally less demanding. His request uttered in declaratives forms because it is in a form of statement but contains a

meaning of request implicitly. He uses structural variants hints. Io explains how medusa is. She explains her in detail. Because Io wants Perseus to safe from Medusa's gaze, so she gives Perseus a little training to face Medusa. This training seem makes Perseus little bit depressed. However, Perseus request to Io by saying "Try not to enjoy this so much", he asks Io be a little relax in this training. And wisely Io responds, which she intends to help Perseus to stay alive.

4.1.1.3 Prohibition

Prohibition here means to prevent the hearer from doing something or the action of forbidding something. Based on figure 4.1 above there are 6 prohibition utterances used by Perseus in imperatives form and in declaratives forms used by Perseus for 7 times. To see the differences of prohibition utterances in both of those forms, the writer provides by elaborate some of data below.

1) Imperatives

An imperative sentence is a type of sentence that gives advice or instructions or prohibition that expresses a request or command. In this point, the writer shows the prohibition sentence performed imperatively. The writer discovers there are 6 prohibition utterances used by Perseus in imperatives form. Several examples of the data are presented below.

Data 12

Perseus: Who are they?

Spyros : Soldiers from Argos.

Perseus: What have they done?

Spyros : They declared war. The war against the Gods.

[Squawking]

[Soldiers Yelling]

Perseus: **No! Do nothing.**

Perseus: Behind you!

[Tekla Screams]

Perseus: Hold on!

[minutes 00:07:48 – 00:08:53]

Perseus utters the prohibition imperatively. The sentence classified as a prohibition because it prevent someone to do something. His prohibition in imperatives form because is a type of sentence that gives warning. This **Data 12** happens when Perseus fishing with Spyros when they witness soldiers from the city of Argos destroying a statue of Zeus. At that time, when Spros wants to turn around the boat but Perseus prohibit him to do it by saying "No! Do nothing" The gods, infuriated at this desecration, unleash the Furies - flying beasts who pursue mortal sinners. The soldiers are attacked and slaughtered by the Furies. The Furies merge and take the form of Hades, who finally destroys the ship Perseus and spyros are on. Perseus tries to save spyros, but to no avail. It same goes to the next data that is also applied by Perseus.

Data 13

King Kepheus : He's not to be trusted.
PERSEUS   : What did you have me do?!
King Kepheus : Draco! Leave him. Is it possible? If it's true, you are the son of Zeus. You can save us. You must save us.
PERSEUS   : **Don't**, I can't save you, I'm just a man.
[minutes 00:21:18 – 00:21:43]

A desperate Kepheus asks Perseus to lead the King's Guard to visit the Stygian Witches in order to discover a way to kill the Kraken. It is caused by Hades demands Andromeda sacrifice for Kraken. Kepheus appeals to Perseus save Argos especially his daughter, Andromeda. He appeals to Perseus because Perseus is a demigod and he is a son of Zeus. Kepheus believe that Perseus can save all of people in Argos.

But a wise Perseus prohibit Kepheus to believe that he can save his daughter by saying "don't", the sentence classified as a prohibition because it prevent someone to do something. His prohibition in imperatives form, imperatives is a type of sentence that gives warning, it means that he doesn't want Kepheus to too much believe that Perseus can save his daughter. Although actually Perseus is a really demigod, but he cannot promise anything to Kepheus.

2) Declaratives

As the name of the form 'declaratives', it presents Perseus' prohibition in declaratives forms. Declaratives is a statement yet it is contains meaning, in this case meaning of prohibition. In the figure 4.1 above shows that there are 3 prohibition utterances utter in declaratives form. It also provides that there is only one structural variant of declaratives which can be identified from the data finding, which are hints. Hints typically show the implicit command in a sentence. It can be seen in several data below.

Data 14

Zeus   : You heard the witches' prophecy, you won't defeat the Kraken, much less Hades. If you continue this journey you will die and Argos will

still fall.

Perseus: If you're so sure, why are you here?

Zeus   : To offer you a sanctuary.

Zeus   : Your blood is mine Perseus, and that makes you a God. It's time to came to Olympus and start to living like one.

Perseus: I'd rather die in the mud with those men, than live forever as a God.

Zeus   : You foolish boy, men's entire existence is the gift of my grace.

Perseus: For someone who created men, you don't know much about us. We live, we fight and we die for each other. Not for you. Tell Hades I'll see him soon.

Perseus: **Go. Because I'd hate to refuse you twice.**

Zeus   : I will not make this offers again.

Zeus   : Perseus, wait. It's the expensive way you are going.

[minutes 01:00:27 – 01:01:27]

This dialogue between Perseus and Zeus after Perseus leaving the liar of Stygian Witches. Perseus is visited by Zeus who offers him asylum on Mount Olympus (a sanctury), but Perseus refuses it. After a little debate, then Perseus utters "Go. Because I'd hate to refuse you twice". The sentence is classified as a prohibition because it prohibits Zeus to come for the second time. The sentence is in declaratives form. Even it is just a statement, but it contains a prohibition. He uses a hint which requires addresses to infer what is required from their knowledge of the rules for appropriate behaviour in the context. In this case, when Perseus utters "Because I'd hate to refuse you twice", it has meaning that Zeus prohibited to come for the second time and Zeus has understand the meaning of Perseus utterance by saying "I will not make this offers again". Then Zeus gives him instead a golden drachma, which Perseus later learns is a means to bribe Charon for passage into the Underworld.

Data 15

Perseus: Do you know what the Kraken is?
Draco : The Kraken is the end of us. A colossal elemental beast. It doesn't think, it doesn't feel. Even the Gods fear it, and you, you're going to kill it?
Perseus: **Don't come. I do not need your help.**
Draco : Of course not. You are the son of Zeus. But we have orders.
[minutes 00:26:56 – 00:27:21]

Perseus' prohibition in the **Data 15** utters to Draco. It is begin with a question from Perseus. As a know nothing person he asks about Kraken. Draco answers that Kraken is the end of them. It is a colossal elemental beast. Kraken doesn't think and doesn't feel. Closer to Perseus and Draco asks to Perseus "You're going to kill it?", and by his prohibition words Perseus says "Don't come, I don't need your help". It means that Perseus prohibit Draco to come for help him to kill the Kraken. The sentence occurs since before Perseus freed from the prison, he was tortured by Draco. It makes Perseus not believe yet to Draco to help him for kill the Kraken.

4.1.1.4 Asking

Question is primarily used to express lack of information on a detailed point. According to Quirk (1972: 386) question commonly request the hearer to supply this information verbally. The writer finds there are 35 question uttered by Perseus from the beginning until the end of the movie and he only performs his question in interrogatives forms. The several examples of the data are presented below.

1) Interrogatives

An interrogative sentence asks a question, and it always ends with a question mark (?). Interrogative is a term used in grammar to refer to features that form questions. An interrogative form can divided into several kinds, but in Clash of the Titans movie Perseus only produces in non-modal interrogative directive. The writer finds several of his question using wh-question and yes or no question. To see the differences between both of form of question, the writer provides by elaborate some data below.

Data 16

Perseus: **Is it true? Am I the son of Zeus?**
Io   : Yes. The story of your birth, begun with the rebellion of King Acrisius.
Mankind had grown tired of the Gods mistreatment and cruelty. Acrisius led the siege on Olympus. It is said that the other Gods wanted to simply lay waste to Acrisius and his army. But Zeus loved man too much. Instead, he chose to make an example of Acrisius.
He disguised himself as the king, and visited the chamber, where the king's wife was sleeping.
Io   : Acrisius grew mad with rage. He ordered the execution of his wife and Zeus's new-born son.
Io   : The queen and her child were cast into the sea. Your mother was killed, but you, half man, part God, you lived. I've watched over you ever since, awaiting for the day when you'll help bringing an end to the tyranny of the Gods. You are born to kill the Kraken.
[minutes 00:23:24 – 00:25:38]

After Io tells Perseus that there are Gods, and there are men. And there are those of us who are in between, apparently Perseus is one of the demigod. He surprises and asks by uttering "Is it true? Am I the son of Zeus?" the sentence is exactly classified as a question, since it is primarily used to express lack of

information on a detailed point. He does it interrogatively. It is a term used in grammar to refer to features that form questions. Finally Io tells the origin of Perseus. Begin with the rebellion of King Acrisius. Mankind had grown tired of the Gods mistreatment and cruelty. Acrisius led the siege on Olympus. It is said that the other Gods wanted to simply lay waste to Acrisius and his army. But Zeus loved man too much. Instead, he chose to make an example of Acrisius.

He disguised himself as the king, and visited the chamber, where the king's wife was sleeping. Acrisius grew mad with rage. He ordered the execution of his wife and Zeus's new-born son. The queen and her child were cast into the sea. Perseus' mother was killed, but him, half man, part God, you lived. Io has watched over Perseus ever since, awaiting for the day when Perseus will help bringing an end to the tyranny of the Gods. Perseus is born to kill the Kraken. It same goes to the following data that is also applied by Perseus.

Data 17

[Djinn appear, speaking in Djinn language]
Perseus: **What are they? (1)**
Draco: Djinn.
Solon: I fought them, in the legion.This is their desert.
Perseus: **Enemies? (2)**
Draco: I thought so.
Solon: They aren't humans, not anymore. Desert conjurers, cut-throats.
Perseus: Somebody should thank them.
[minutes 00:45:52 – 00:46:20]

In this **Data 17** Perseus utters his question in the desert. When The Djinn appear and speak in their language. They save Perseus's group from scorpion, they are ultimately surrounded by even larger scorpions. Perseus asks to Draco

"What are they?" Draco tells him they are Djinn. They are band of Arabic desert sorcerers led by <u>Sheikh Sulieman</u>. Apparently, the desert where Perseus on is their desert. Perseus questioning again "enemies?" then Draco thought so. Solon adds that Djinn are not humas, they are the desert conjurers. Here provides Perseus question interrogatively since it is a term used in grammar to refer to features that form questions. He produces his question to express his lack of information on a detailed point. He uses wh-question in asking.

Data 18

Draco : So, demigod, you have a visitor. She says, she knows you.
Io   : My name is Io, Perseus.
Perseus: **How do you know me? (1)**
Io   : I watched you all your life. I guided you to your family.
Perseus: **Are you a God? (2)**
Io   : There are Gods and there are men. And there are those of us, who are in between. Many years ago, I refused a God's advance. I was cursed with agelessness. So much of a curse.
Io   : I've lived for years watching my loved ones die.
I imagine you're sympathetic to that plight
[minutes 00:22:43 – 00:23:28]

In the **Data 18** there are 2 questions uttered by Perseus. He does interrogatively because it is a term used in grammar to refer to features that form questions. In this case, when he is imprisoned by Draco and in captivity he meets Io. Io introduces herself to Perseus, she also knows his name. It shocked him. As his first question, he ask to Io by questioning "How do you know me?". Perseus' lack of information answered by Io, she tells Perseus that she watch all Perseus' life, she also guide Perseus into his family. The wonderment of Perseus is bigger now. For the second time he questioning to Io "Are you a God?". Then Io

answers. Many years ago, she was cursed with agelessness by God. So much of curses because she refuses a God advance. Thus, as a punishment, she punished as a woman who won't grow old and she has lived for years. So, with all of Io's answer to Perseus, the lack information of Perseus has supplied.

4.1.2 Perseus Leadership Style Shown Through Directive Acts

As mentioned in the background of the study, it is important to be analyzed since there are several types of leadership style through directive acts which uttered by Perseus. The style of leadership is analyzed by using Lewin and Lippitt's theory. In analyzing, the writer finds there are 74 Perseus' directive utterances which show his leadership style. The figure 4.2 below sum up the finding data that have been analyzed from Clash of the Titans movie.

Perseus' Types and Forms of Directive Acts	Style of Leadership		
	Autocratic Style	Democratic Style	Laissez Faire Style
Command-Imperatives	32	-	-
Command-Declaratives	4	-	-
Command-Intterogatives	-	-	-
Request-Imperatives	2	1	-
Request-Declaratives	-	-	-
Prohibition-Imperatives	3	-	-

Prohibition-Declaratives	4	-	-
Asking-Intterogatives	-	28	-
Total	74 data		

Table 4.2 Perseus' Leadership Style

In the table 4.2 above, Perseus' leadership style is drawn. The autocratic style reaches the highest frequency among the other style of leadership. It is shown by Perseus' directive acts for 45 times. With the details 32 times shown through his command utterances in imperatives form, followed by 4 times shown through his command utterances in declaratives form. While through request in imperatives form, Perseus performed his autocratic style for twice. Then, Perseus' prohibition utterances in imperatives form show his autocratic style for 3 times. Only differ 1 frequency than prohibition-imperatives, Perseus' prohibition utterances in declaratives shown his autocratic style for 4 times.

Continued by the democratic style that shown by Perseus through his directive acts for 29 times. Perseus shows only for once through his request utterances in imperatives form and 28 times shown through his question in interrogatives form. Unfortunately, the writer finds there is no Perseus' directive acts which shows that he uses laissez faire style in applied his leadership style. It is caused by the characteristic of laissez faire style in which leaders are hands-off and allow group members to make their own the decisions. The characteristic is highly difference with what Perseus has done in the long journey to find the way to kill The Kraken. Which is basically verbal communication becomes the important thing to control the group. All in all, to see the Perseus' leadership style

shown through his directive acts the writer provides by elaborate some data below.

4.1.2.1 The Autocratic Style

The autocratic style provides clear expectations for what needs to be done, when it should be done, and how it should be done. Authoritarian leaders make decisions independently with little or no input from the rest of the group. Authoritarian leadership is best applied to situations where there is little time for group decision-making or where the leader is the most knowledgeable member of the group, useful when there is no essential for input on the decision and when decisions need to be made quickly without consulting with a large group of people. As the data presented in the table 4.2 above, the autocratic is the style shown most by Perseus. The writer finds 44 data that show his autocratic style. For show his autocratic style, he employs through command-imperatives, command-declaratives, request-imperatives, and prohibition-imperatives. The writer describes those data below.

1) Command-Imperatives

Command-imperatives means Perseus uses directive acts 'command' in imperatives forms to show his autocratic leadership style. The writer finds there are 32 data of directive acts that show his autocratic style. The data description of data in this point shown below.

Data 19

Perseus : Now what?
Io   : We wait for Charon.
Ammon: Charon only ferries the dead.
Solon   : Any volunteers?
Perseus : **Heads, we swim**
[minutes 01:04:14 – 01:04:34]

The conversation takes place in front of Charon ferriage. Shortly before that, Perseus is given a golden drachma by Zeus. In front of the Charon ferriage, Perseus questioning to his group by utters "now what?", and Io answer by saying "We wait for Charon". Then Solon also questioning by saying "Any volunteers?". Not taking much time, Perseus as a leader make decision independently because there is no essential input from their group. He uses a golden drachma from Zeus to decide what they should do at that time. By saying "Heads, we swim", he shows his autocratic leadership style through directive acts 'command' since it instructs somebody to do something. He does it imperatively, because imperative is a sentence that gives instruction directly. Perseus' command above shows the autocratic style because it provides clear expectation for what they needs to be done and how it should be done.

Appropriately, Perseus applied this autocratic style since at that time, there is no time for group discussion because the decision should be made quickly without consulting with the group of people. The next point below describes Perseus' autocratic style shown through his command in declaratives form.

2) Command-Declaratives

Command-declaratives means Perseus uses directive acts 'command' in declaratives forms to shows his autocratic leadership style. The writer finds there are 4 data of directive acts that show his autocratic style. The description of data in this point shown below.

Data 20

[Perseus yelling]
Perseus: **Now!**
Djinn   : Now we must die together!
[Medusa yelling]
Draco : Let them know, men did this.
[minutes 01:14:52 – 01:16:45]

"Now!" is regarded as Perseus autocratic style shown through his directive acts 'command' in declaratives form. As explained before in Autocratic Style, that this style is best applied in situation where there is little time for group decision-making or where the leader is the most knowledgedable member of group. Perseus provides clear decision for when it should be done and what needs to be done without consulting with Draco or Djinn to kill Medusa. He shows his autocratic style through his directive acts 'command' since the word "now!" is instructs Djinn and Draco to kill Medusa. Perseus' command is in the form of declaratives. Declaratives is a statement but it contains meaning. Although he just utter "Now!" but it produces loudly and it makes Draco and Djinn understand what the meaning of the word. The following data below describes Perseus' autocratic style shown through his directive acts 'request' in imperatives form.

3) Request-Imperatives

Request-imperatives means Perseus uses directive acts 'request' in imperatives forms to show his autocratic leadership style. The writer finds there are 2 data of directive acts that show his autocratic style. The description of data in this point shown below.

Data 21

Perseus: Quiet.
Perseus: **Listen, Eusebios.**
Perseus: Keep your eyes down.
Perseus: Here we go!
[01:14:41 – 01:12:10]

Perseus requests by stating "Listen, Eusebios", he does it imperatively. He appeals Eusebios to listen to him. Perseus asks Eusebios to keep his eyes down, since they are in the Medusa's lair, she is able to turn any living creature into stone by making eye contact. By produce his request above, he has point out his autocratic style. It caused by the characteristic of autocratic style in which the leader is the most knowledgeable member of the group. Perseus is the most knowledgeable person in his group, it provides since only Perseus left. Perseus' remaining soldiers fight hard to stay alive but they are turn into stone one by one by Medusa' gaze. The following data below describes Perseus' autocratic style shown through his directive acts 'prohibition' in imperatives form.

4) Prohibition-Imperatives

Prohibition-imperatives means Perseus uses directive acts 'prohibition' in imperatives forms to shows his autocratic leadership style. The writer finds there

are 3 data of directive acts that show his autocratic style. The description of data

in this point shown below.

Data 22

Ixas   : Eusebios... Remember what Perseus said. Eyes down!
Perseus : **Ixas, no.**
Eusebios: Eyes down.Where are you? Where are you?
Perseus : Eusebios...
[Medusa laughing]
Perseus : Go!
Perseus : Wait here. I'll lure her out.
Perseus : Get ready!
[Perseus yelling]
[minutes 01:13:23 – 01:14:52]

In the data **22,** the finding is about Perseus's prohibition that shows his

autocratic style. He utters the sentence "Ixas, no" to Ixas. He prohibits Ixas for

doing something. Perseus is a knowledgeable leader, thus he knows what should

his group to do at that time, without discussion with Ixas or the rest of member in

his group. He really knows how should apply the appropriate style for direct his

group. Without a lot of time he decides the decision. He gives one step at a time

instruction. Giving order in a way of prohibition that make each member of group

is dependent on Perseus as a leader. Although sometimes this autocratic style

viewed as controlling system of direction but in this case Perseus has done the

right decision. It same goes to the following data that Perseus also applied

directive acts 'prohibition' to show his autocratic style which is in declaratives

form.

5) Prohibition-Declaratives

Prohibition-declaratives means Perseus uses directive acts 'prohibition' in declaratives forms to show his autocratic leadership style. The writer finds there are 4 data of directive acts that show his autocratic style. The description of data in this point shown below.

Data 23

Draco : You, bring your weapon. Have you handled a sword before?
Perseus: **It's been no need**
Draco : I see. Left foot forward. Your motions, should be fluid. The weapon is a part of you. Let the sting on a wasp. Stay focused. Know what surrounds you. Keep your balance of all times. If you fall, you die. Get up.
Perseus: Don't.
Draco : There is a God in you. Be sure to bring it. End of lesson.
[minutes 00:33:24 – 00:34:52]

In the previous data, Perseus shows his autocratic style through directive acts 'prohibition' in imperatives form, while in this data Perseus shows his autocratic style through directive acts 'prohibition' in declaratives form. This conversation between Perseus and Draco. In the beginning of their journey, Perseus looks like a know nothing person which should be trained, especially in the use of sword. Thus, Draco instructs Perseus to bring his weapon. Then Perseus answers by saying "It's been no need", this prohibition sentence indirectly show his autocratic style. Although Perseus is a new person in the group, but he asked by King Kepheus to be the leader of the journey. Therefore, his prohibition shows his autocratic style because of his higher authority. Perseus makes that requirement by himself of his higher control over his group.

4.1.2.2 The Democratic Style

Democratic leadership is generally the most effective leadership style. Democratic leaders offer guidance to group members, but they also participate in the group and allow input from other group members. As the data presented in the table 4.2 above, the writer finds 29 data that show Perseus' democratic style. For showing his democratic style, he employs request-imperatives and asking-interrogatives. The writer describes those data below.

1) **Request-Imperatives**

Request-imperatives means Perseus uses directive acts 'request' in imperatives forms to shows his democratic leadership style. The writer finds there is only one data of directive acts that shows his autocratic style. The description of this point shown below.

Data 24

Perseus : We all heard what the witches said.
Perseus : But we can prove them wrong. **I need your help.**
Eusebios: It wasn't the Gods who saved me up there.
Ammon : If you believe that we have a chance.
Solon : I never liked Argos much anyway
[minutes 01:02:36 – 01:03:07]

Perseus utters his request in imperative forms at first by remind his group with what the withes said at their lair. The witches said that Perseus and his group will fail and die in the process heading to the lair of medusa. Then Perseus goes on by saying "But we can prove them wrong. I need your help", the sentence "I need your help" is classified as Perseus' request in imperatives form that shows

his democratic style. Since in democratic leadership style, the leader encourage group member to participate in. By this style, the member of group feel engaged in the process and they feel more motivated. By saying that sentence, Perseus allows input from the member of group. Perseus also shows his democratic style through asking, the several examples of the data are presented below.

2) Asking-Interrogatives

Asking-interrogatives means Perseus uses directive acts 'asking' in interrogatives forms to shows his democratic leadership style. The writer finds there are 28 data of directive acts that shows his autocratic style. The description of several data in this point are shown below.

Data 25

Perseus: **Which one of your soldier knows how to cut the impenetrable skin of the Nemean lion? Which one of them knows the soft point on a central's armor?**
Which one of them knows which juggler to slice on a five-headed Hydra? The middle one?
Ozal   : The middle one. Good guess.
Kucuk : My brother and I, we know how to kill.
Ozal   : We enjoy it.
Draco : If you can keep up, you don't mind dying. Come along.
Kucuk : It's death who should be afraid of us.
[minutes 00:28:41 – 00:29:09]

In this data, Perseus shows his democratic style through his question interrogatively. It happens when Perseus and his group will start go on their journey to find the way to kill the kraken. Perseus asks several questions. He is like being interviewing person who offers himself to join the journey. By ask

some questions, Perseus intends to allow the person to participate and his give input. Perseus also asking an opinion to the person by questioning "The middle one?", but retain the final say over the decision making is still by Perseus. It same goes to the next two data that is applied by Perseus.

Data 26

Perseus: **How do I get to Hades?**
Io   : If the Kraken falls, Hades will be weak enough for you to strike a deathly blow.
Only then, you will have the revenge you seek.
Perseus: Tell them, they better release me.
[Banging the door]
[minutes 00:25:51 – 00:26:05]

This data has similiar point with the previous data above. Perseus allows the member of group to give input for what he asks about, but still the final decision is in Perseus' hand. He asks "How do I get Hades", Perseus chooses the right person to discuss about Hades. He chooses Io. Io is a agelessness woman who cursed by God. So, she is also has some background knowledge about Hades. Io answers how the way Perseus to get Hades. Hades will be weak enough if his Kraken falls. Hear the input from Io, Perseus feels that Io's input is essential and he asks Io to tell the Person who imprison him.

Data 27

Enyo: You want to know about the Kraken.
Deino: Kraken?
Pemphredo: Do it, kill it
Perseus: **That's right. How to kill it?**
Pemphredo: A wasted journey.The Kraken fears no weapons.
Ixas: It must have a weakness.
Pemphredo: Maybe, but the knowledge demands payment!

Enyo: Sacrifice! Sacrifice!
[minutes 00:57:10 -- 00:57:23]

This data has similar point with the two data above. It discusses how Perseus shows his democratic style through question in interrogatives form. As the description of two data above, democratic style is applied by Perseus since he wants to discuss with the member of his group. Indirectly, he asks his member of group to participate and give their contribution. In this case, Perseus asks about how to kill Kraken to the witches. It means, Perseus encourage the witches to participate by their answer. The following point below is the last style that described by the writer, that is The Laissez Faire Style.

4.1.2.3 The Laissez Faire Style

In the last style of leadership, the writer finds there is no Perseus directive acts which shows the Laissez Faire leadership style. It is caused by Perseus' directive acts tends to show the autocratic style toward his group in Clash of the Titans movie. As the characteristics of laissez faire style in which freedom of choices for the group style. The leaders are hands-off and allow group members to make their own the decisions (the leader minimizes his/her involvement in decision making), letting them alone so they can do as they want, there is no virtually participation, communication within the work team, and there is no direction is given by the leader in this style of leadership. Those characteristics are highly contrast with what Perseus has done in Clash of the Titans movie. Since verbal communication becomes the important thing to control many processes in the long journey of Perseus and his group.

4.2   Discussion

In this point, the results of the findings are discussed. There are two points which can be depicted and elaborated. The points are about the 2 research questions of this research. The first research question is about types and forms of directive acts performed by Perseus and the second is about how the leadership style shown through Perseus' directive acts is. The first discussion is from the finding of the first research question. As mentioned in the findings there are 4 types and 3 forms of directive acts performed by Perseus in Clash of the Titans movie. The 4 types of directive acts exist in Searle' theory. They are command, request, prohibition and asking. While the 3 forms of directive acts exist in Holmes theory. They are imperatives, declaratives and interrogatives.

The next point which need to be discussed is the findings of the second research question. The second finding has a relation with the study about leadership style. Since it elaborates how Perseus leadership style shown through directive acts. There are 3 style of leadership style exist in Lewin and Lippitt's theory. They are autocratic style, democratic style and laissez faire style. As mentioned in the background of study that this research is a new package which relates leadership style and directive acts. So there are some different things shown by previous studies in the case of leadership style. The research by Voon et al (2011) tried to find out how the influence of the two types of leadership style on Malaysian executives worker in public sectors voluntarily was. They were transactional and transformational style. The results showed that transformational leadership style had a stronger relationship with job satisfaction. This implies that

transformational leadership was deemed suitable for managing goverment organizations. This is contrast with the result of research by Puni et al (2014). Puni et al (2014) examines the effect of the leadership on financial performance of two Ghanaian banks. The result showed that none of leadership style significantly predicted financial performance of the two bank. However, although none of leadership style significantly predicted financial of the two bank, but the democratic leadership style was found to account for more variance in financial performance than autocratic and laissez faire style. The result of their research shows there is no lot of difference.

The findings of this research show the different result. As in the finding of point 4.1.2 about how Perseus' leadership style shown through his directive acts in Clash of the Titans movie. As the writer said before that there are several different things among this research with the two previous studies above. Voon et al (2011) and Puni et al (2014) conduct their research on job satisfaction and firm performance. While this present research conduct this research on commonplace. That is on a war situation. Then the two previous studies above only use one theory, they are do not relate to any theories. Whereas this present research relates leadership style with directive acts. Since leadership style not only shown through leader behaviour but also shown through leader's language uses.

For the result shows that Perseus tends to use directive act 'command' in imperatives form to show his autocratic leadership style. Followed by directive acts 'command' in declaratives form, directive acts 'request' in imperatives and declaratives form, directive acts 'prohibition' in imperatives and the last

declaratives form. While to show his democratic leadership style, he tends to uses directive acts 'asking' in imperatives form that followed by directive acts 'request' in imperatives form. All in all, Perseus more tends to use autocratic style to direct his group. It proves by the result in the table 4.2 above, autocratic style reaches the highest frequency among the other style of leadership. It is shown by Perseus' directive acts for 44 times. Followed the democratic style that shown through his directive acts for 29 times. While the result of the laissez faire style, the writer finds there is no Perseus' directive acts which shows that he uses laissez faire style in applied his leadership style. It is caused by the characteristic of laissez faire style in which leaders are hands-off and allow group members to make their own the decisions. The characteristic is highly contrast with what Perseus has done in the long journey to find the way to kill The Kraken. Which is basically verbal communication becomes the important thing to control the group.

This present research has the same one thing with the research by Voon et al (2011) and puni et al (2014) in case of there is one style of leadership which essential in process. On war situation as well as on job satisfaction (Voon et al, 2014) or firm performance (Puni et al, 2011). Perseus tends to use autocratic style since on a war situation need an authoritarian leader who provide clear expectations for what needs to be done, when it should be done and how it should be done, because leader is the most knowledgeable member of group. The authoritarian leader makes decisions independently with no much time to think. Although the autocratic leadership style usually viewed as a controlling way of direct but it is best applied to the war situation.

Thus, this present research strengthens the result and enrich the previous studies in the field of leadership style because show style of leadership not only thorugh behaviour but also through language use.