

**INDIRECT COMMANDS IN *NANNY 911*  
REALITY SHOW**

**A Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

**IRMA RAISSA WYNNI**  
**06 185 014**



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT- FACULTY OF LETTERS**

**ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

**PADANG**

**2010**

## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas tentang tindak tutur perintah tidak langsung (*indirect command*) yang ditemukan dalam acara realitas *Nanny 911*, yang mana penggunaannya sangat erat hubungannya dengan strategi kesopanan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui strategi kesopanan yang digunakan dalam menyampaikan tindak tutur perintah tidak langsung dan menguraikan faktor-faktor kemungkinan (*possible factors*) yang mempengaruhi penutur menggunakan ujaran tersebut.

Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik pencatatan. Analisis dengan menggunakan teori mengenai tindak tutur perintah yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (1969), strategi kesopanan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) dan teori 'SPEAKING' dari Hymes (1972) untuk menganalisis konteks. Hasil analisis dilaporkan dengan menggunakan metode formal dan informal.

Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan penggunaan strategi kedekatan (*solidarity strategy*) sebanyak 12 (60%) dan strategi penghormatan (*deference strategy*) sebanyak 8 (40%). Strategi yang dominan adalah strategi kedekatan, yang mana lebih menekankan pada kedekatan hubungan antara penutur dan pendengar. Ada tiga faktor penting yang mempengaruhi penutur menggunakan kalimat perintah tidak langsung, yaitu situasi, peserta tutur, dan tujuan yang ingin dicapai. Faktor tujuan adalah faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi. Tindak tutur perintah tidak langsung paling banyak digunakan oleh orang tua kepada anaknya. Dengan demikian, penutur menggunakan kalimat perintah tidak langsung kepada anak-anak dengan tujuan tertentu, yaitu untuk mendidik dan memberikan contoh tindak tutur yang baik dan sopan dalam berkomunikasi.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

People use language to communicate. All communications engage speech acts (Searle, 1969). Searle places speech acts at the center of the study of language, meaning and communication (Schiffrin, 1994). In the process of communication, speakers use the function of language to express what they want or mean. Related to the functional aspects of language expression, there are many kinds of acts associated with the speakers' utterances. One of them is command.

Command belongs to directive function of speech acts. The essential condition of directives speech act, i.e. command, is attempted by speaker to get hearer to do something (Schiffrin, 1994). For instance, when someone wants to get somebody does something, he or she uses directives function of speech acts. Actually, requests and commands are quiet similar, but it can be differentiated by the context. For instance, when a son asks for something to his father; "*I need someone to drive me to the airport*" This utterance included in indirect directive function of request. However, if the context in that sentence changed to be an utterance that uttered by father to his son, the function of the utterance above is not used as a request anymore, but as an indirect command. Basically, speakers can make command directly and indirectly. The use of indirectness in speech acts is related to the strategy in communication. Besides, in uttering indirect command,

speaker has to consider that indirectness may create some problems. For examples are the ambiguity of meaning and misunderstanding in communication.

Indirect command is one essential topic to be analyzed. Command often used in daily life and speaker has to know a manner to command someone in proper way. Moreover, indirectness is a kind of politeness strategies. Hence, the writer is interested to do this study because indirect command is one of the acts that require the ability of speakers, not only in creating the utterance but also in applying the utterance into the context, as the phenomenon of human language and social life. In this writing, the writer decides to make a study of the application of politeness strategies in uttering indirect commands, analyzes the expressions and identifies the contexts, which are presented by the nanny and parents in *Nanny 911* reality show.

*Nanny 911* reality show is an unscripted reality show. The writer uses *Nanny 911* reality show because this show is an educative reality show which aims at educating children to be more polite, discipline and obedient. Further, the conversation is occurred in daily life of an American family, which had been helped by British nanny to straighten up their messy family to be better. Moreover, there are a variety of indirect commands in this show. Referred to those things, the writer entitles the research as “Indirect Commands in *Nanny 911* Reality Show”.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

In this research, the writer analyzes some utterances of indirect command, which are used in *Nanny 911* Reality Show; George Family and Dickson Family episode. There are twenty utterances of indirect command expression found in thirteen dialogues. Eleven utterances are found in George's family episode and the other nine utterances are found in the episode of Dickson's family. All of them are used as the data. The data are analyzed by applying some correlated theories about command, politeness strategy, power relationship and context. In this research, indirect commands are mostly used by mother to the children. They use indirectness in commanding the children in order to direct them in a proper way to be more polite, obedient and behave properly. It is done to deliver the speaker intention more polite and for being respected by the hearer.

From the analysis, the writer finds the application of solidarity strategy and deference strategy in uttering indirect commands. Solidarity strategy is mostly used in these reality shows. It occurs for twelve times (60%). It happens when the speaker emphasizes closeness and solidarity between the speaker and the hearer through the utterance. They are usually used in situations where the interlocutor knows each other fairly well, and in this research, it occurs between the family members. Sometime the children do not understand the meaning of indirect commands. It proves that the used of indirectness is risky, especially to the children. However, the speakers still use indirectness in commanding the children.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aronoff, Mark and Janie R. Miller. (2002). The Handbook of Linguistics. In A. Weiyun He (Ed.), *Discourse Analysis*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Austin, John L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bowe, Heather and Kylie Martin. (2007). *Communication across Culture: Mutual understanding in a global world*. New York: Cambridge.
- Cutting, Joan. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource book for students*. USA:Routledge.
- Foley, William A. (1997). *An Introduction: Anthropological Linguistics*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Gumperz, Jhon J. and Dell Hymes. (1972). *Directions in Sociolinguistics: The Ethnography of Communication*. United States of America: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Guodong, LIANG and HAN Jing. (2005). A Contrastive Study on Disagreement Strategies for Politeness Between American English and Mandarin Chinese. *Asian EFL Journal*, 7(1). Retrieved December 1, 2010, 17:14:32, from [http://www.asian-efl-journal.com/March\\_05\\_lghj.pdf](http://www.asian-efl-journal.com/March_05_lghj.pdf)
- Larina, Titiana. (2005). Cultural Value and Negative Politeness in English and Russian. *Central and Eastern European Online Library*. Retrieved December 1, 2010, 17:14:32, from <http://www.cecol.com/aspx/getdocument.aspx?logid=5&id=8c7e8482658b48c780399f0af23d8869.pdf>
- Leech, Geoffrey. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. New Jersey: Longman, Ltd.
- Levinson, Stephen. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nanny 911: Most Popular Episode Guide. (2010). *TV.com*. Retrived March 9, 2010, 13:20:05, from [http://www.tv.com/nanny911/show/31174/episode.html?tag=list\\_header;paginator;Top%20Episodes&season=Top%20Episodes](http://www.tv.com/nanny911/show/31174/episode.html?tag=list_header;paginator;Top%20Episodes&season=Top%20Episodes)
- Nanny 911: George Family Part 1. (2009). *YouTube*. Retrieved March 9, 2010, 14:44:05, from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTq15N\\_kFA\\_U](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTq15N_kFA_U)
- Nanny 911: George Family Part 2. (2009). *YouTube*. Retrieved March 9, 2010, 14:44:00, from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oRmAKoz4\\_A7Q](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oRmAKoz4_A7Q)
- Nanny 911: George Family Part 3. (2009). *YouTube*. Retrieved March 9, 2010, 14:43:54, from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGTHhYyT\\_TD0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGTHhYyT_TD0)
- Nanny 911: George Family Part 4. (2009). *YouTube*. Retrieved March 9, 2010, 14:43:57, from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sHRbCHL\\_dpmU](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sHRbCHL_dpmU)