

An Analysis on Directive Illocutionary Acts in Winarno Family

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Abstrak

Manusia selalu berkomunikasi untuk mengungkapkan apa yang mereka pikirkan dan rasakan, dan apa yang mereka butuhkan. Saat mereka mengungkapkan apa yang mereka rasakan, perkataan mereka akan mudah dimengerti oleh lawan bicara mereka. Namun masalah akan muncul ketika mereka berusaha mengungkapkan apa yang mereka butuhkan. Hal inilah yang membuat penulis untuk mengangkat permasalahan tersebut sebagai bahan penelitian. Fenomena ini disebut tindak tutur *directive*. Di dalam penelitian ini, penulis meneliti fenomena tindak tutur *directive* di keluarga Pak Winarno.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana penutur mengucapkan tindak tutur *directive*, dan untuk menemukan alasan dari pengucapan tindak tutur tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah penelitian kualitatif. Didalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan Teknik Simak Libat Cakap dengan teknik lanjutan teknik rekam.

Ada dua jenis dari tindak tutur *directive* yaitu langsung dan tidak langsung. Ketika penutur menggunakan tindak tutur *directive* secara langsung, penutur akan menunjukkan maksud mereka secara langsung. Selain itu penutur juga akan menggunakan *politeness strategy* tertentu yang dapat mendukung ujaran mereka seperti *on record*, *bald on record*, dan *positive politeness strategy*. Sedangkan ketika penutur mengungkapkan ujaran mereka secara tidak langsung, lawan bicara harus mengetahui konteks pembicaraan mereka. Ketidak langsung penutur dalam mengungkapkan ujarannya juga akan membawa *politeness strategy* seperti *on record*, *saving face act*, dan *negative politeness strategy*.

Dari hasil analisis ini ditemukan bahwa semua penutur berhasil untuk membuat lawan bicaranya melakukan sesuatu untuk memenuhi kebutuhan penutur. Keberhasilan itu tidak hanya didukung dengan adanya *felicity condition* tetapi juga kekuatan dari alasan penutur tersebut.

1. Background of the Study

The people will produce an utterance to express their intention toward the hearer. In attempt to show their intension, the people's utterance does not only contain the grammatical feature but also it contains a function. When the people express their want, they will perform it in various ways. Those things sometimes will bring confusion for their hearer. However it will be helped by understanding the context around the speaker and the hearer. Since every conversation will need a context.

For example, when the people want to make their hearer to do something, they will make their utterance in certain way. This phenomenon belongs to speech act. Then to make it easier the writer will use the speech act theory to analyze it. The writer wants to analyze how the speaker performs directive illocutionary act, and also to find out the speaker's reason by performing directive illocutionary act.

The research object for this research is Winarno Family. Actually Winarno family is just an ordinary family like other families. The family consists of four

members. They are the parents, the son and the daughter. The father is a barber, the mother works as a care taker of old people. Then the son is 28 years old man and works as the consultant of urban planning in one of the companies in Semarang. Then the daughter is one of the students in Diponegoro Univesity.

This research is carried out in this family because this family often makes the members do something. This action belongs to directive illocutionary act. This condition makes this family interesting to be examined because the utterances will show some utterances that belong to directive illocutionary act. Besides that the utterances will show how the speaker does something by uttering the utterances. This will help the reader to understand how to make the hearer does something. Therefore, the suitable topic for this research is directive illocutionary act in Winarno family.

2. Underlying Theory

The writer uses speech act theory, implicature theory, and also politeness strategy. The speech acts theory is used to analyze the directive illocutionary acts in the speaker's utterance. Then the implicature theory is used to find out the additional meaning in the speaker's utterance because every utterance will bring an additional meaning. While the politeness strategy is used to find out how the speaker utters directive illocutionary act. Besides that when the speaker performs directive illocutionary, the speaker tends to threaten the hearer face. It makes the politeness strategy needed.

2.1 Speech Acts Theory

According to Austin in Jacob L. Mey (1993: 110), speech act is words that do something. It implies that word can bring some actions when the speaker utters it. According to Austin, there are three kinds

of speech act that lies in the speaker's utterance (1962: 108). Those kinds of speech act are:

1. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is the meaningful utterance which contains linguistic features. When the speaker makes a locutionary act, her/his utterance will refer a certain sense and reference.

2. Illocutioanry act

An illocutionary act is an act which appears by saying something. In the other word when the speaker utters a sentence, there is another meaning lying under it. The possible meanings that lay in the speaker's utterance are request, warning, ask, suggest, promise, question, etc.

3. Perlocutionary Effect

The last classification of the speech act is Perlocutionary Act. A perlocutionary act is the effect when the speaker utters something. The effect for saying something will influence the speaker, and also the hearer. For example, when the speaker questions the hearer, it will make the hearer do something that is answer that question.

2.1.1 Kind of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle, there are five categories of illocutionary acts (1979: 12). Those five categories are:

1. Assertive

The assertive is an Illocutionary act that is used to state what the speaker believes. This illocutionary act makes the speaker's utterance contain false and true condition. Assertive has words to world direction of fit (Searle, 1979: 12). For example, deny, correct, claim, etc.

2. Directive

Directive is an illocutionary act which is used to make the hearer to do something in the future. This kind of illocutionary act has world to words direction of fit (Searle, 1979: 13). For example, request, command, ask.

3. Commissive

Commissive is an Illocutionary act which is used to state the future action of the speaker. The direction of fit in this kind of illocutionary act is same with directive that is world to words direction of fit (Searle, 1979: 14). For example, commit, promise, vow, etc.

4. Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act which is used to express the speaker's feeling. Searle in Yule (1996: 55) states that in expressive the speaker makes the words fit the world. For example, thank, apologize, blame, etc.

5. Declaration

Declaration is an illocutionary act which is used to change the world by uttering some utterances to the hearer. Searle in Yule (1996: 55) states that in the declaration the speaker's word will change the world. For example, declare, name, baptize, etc.

2. Mode of Achievement

Mode of achievement is a way that is used to achieve the purpose from the speaker's utterance. Mode of achievement is determined by the illocutionary force which lies in the speaker's utterance. It will cause the differences in every utterance. For example, when the speaker requests her/his hearer to do something, s/he will leave refusal option in her/his utterance for the hearer.

2.1.2 The Component of Illocutionary

Force

The component of illocutionary force is used to the felicitous of the speaker's utterance. This will help the speaker to achieve her/his purpose by uttering the utterance. According to Daniel Vanderveken, there are six components of illocutionary force (1990, 103-119). Those components are:

1. Illocutionary Point

The illocutionary point is the point from the speaker's utterance which relates to the relationship between the world and the speaker's utterance. The illocutionary point in one utterance is different with the other utterances. The differences are caused by the function of illocutionary point itself. For example when the speaker utters a request, the speaker intends to make the hearer to do something. Then if the speaker reports something, the speaker does not make the hearer to do something but represent something.

Based on Daniel Vanderveken and Searle in Vanderveken (1990: 105), there are five illocutionary points. They are assertive point, directive point, declarative point, expressive point, and commissive point.

3. Propositional Content Condition

The propositional content condition is determined by the illocutionary point which lies in the utterance. The propositional content condition is used to show the condition in the speaker's utterance. For example, when the speaker's utterance contains directive point, her/his utterance will give future action for the hearer.

4. Preparatory Condition

When the speaker's wants something from her/his hearer, s/he will make his/himself believe with his/her utterance. This is important to be done by the speaker to make successful speech and also to make the hearer believe the speaker's utterance. For example, the speaker who advices the hearer for doing something, s/he will assume that that action is good to do for the hearer.

5. Sincerity Condition

When the speaker utters the utterance, the speaker also performs the psychological attitude such as express her/his feeling. The speaker's psychological attitude is determined by the propositional condition in the speaker's utterance. For example, a speaker who requests the hearer to do something, s/he will express her/his desire that the hearer is capable to do that request.

6. Degree of Strength

There is a mental state which lies in the sincerity condition. The mental state will influence the degree of strength from the speaker's utterance. Every sincerity condition in the speaker's utterance will give different degree of strength. For example, a speaker who insists the hearer to do something is greater than a speaker who asks the hearer to do something.

2.1.3 Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs)

The illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs) is used to know what kind of illocutionary force in the speaker's utterance. The performative verb is one of the IFIDs. The signal of the illocutionary force is I + Vp + You + That + U speaker's utterance. For example, warn, request, tell, pray, and insist. Here is the formula of IFIDs (Yule, 1996: 51):

However, the devices are not only the performative verb but also the word order, the intonation, the stress, and also the strength of voice that is used by the speaker.

2.1.4 Indirect and Direct Speech Act

According to Searle, indirect speech act happens when the speaker's utterance brings the other meaning (1979: 31). It means that the speaker's utterance brings another function. Searle (1979: 34) also introduces the other concept that still has relation with indirect speech. The concept is primary and secondary illocutionary act.

According to Yule, the direct speech happens when the meaning and the function from the utterance is clearly stated by the speaker (1996: 55). The easiest way to know the speaker's utterance is direct speech is by seeing the verb that shows the illocutionary force in the speaker's utterance.

2.2 Implicature

According to Yule, implicature is the additional meaning in the speaker's utterance (1996: 35). It means that the speaker's utterance has hidden meaning on it. Then to know the additional meaning, the hearer has to recognize the context.

2.2.1 Cooperative Principles

To interpret the convey meaning from the speaker's utterance the speaker and the hearer have to cooperate each other. According to Grice in Levinson, cooperative principle is a condition when the participant gives the information in the conversation as required (1983: 101). According to Grice in Levinson (1983: 101), there are four maxims as the cooperative principles. They are quantity, quality, relevance, and manner.

2.3 Politeness

According to Yule politeness is a condition where one of the language participants aware the other face (1996: 60). Politeness is influenced by several factors, those factor are the distance, closeness, status, age, and power between the language participants. For example, the way we talk to our friend and the way we talk to our professor will be different. When we talk to our friend, we will use informal tone. While when we talk to our professor, we will not use informal tone since we are not close enough with her/him and we realize that s/he has higher power than us.

2.3.1 Politeness Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson in Yule (1966: 66), there are several ways to show the politeness strategy. For example, when someone wants to get a pen from someone else, the speaker can say directly to the hearer that s/he needs a pen or the speaker says nothing. The speaker can pretend to search a pen in the speaker's bag and let the hearer lend the pen by him/herself. If the speaker chooses to say something, the speaker can do on record or off record. On record happens when the speaker says what his/her needs directly (Yule, 1996: 63). While off record happens when the speaker uses some tactics like talking to her/himself such as 'shit, I forgot my pen'. If the speaker uses off record, s/he do not to force the hearer to fulfill the speaker's want (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 71).

When the speaker chooses to use on record, the speaker has to consider between use face saving act or bald on record. If the speaker wants to use face saving act, the speaker has to say it carefully so it will not threat the hearer's face (Yule, 1996: 61). Then if the speaker wants to use bald on record, the speaker can utter the utterance directly (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 69).

The speaker can choose to use positive politeness strategy or negative politeness strategy. The positive politeness strategy happens when the speaker and the hearer has the same goal (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 101). The speaker uses positive politeness when the hearer is close to the speaker like friends, relatives, group mate. Then the negative politeness strategy gives the speaker a freedom to express her/his want (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 129). The speaker who uses the negative politeness will show the social distance to the hearer.

3. Research Method

3.1 Type of Research

Type of this research is qualitative research because it is related with the people in the society (Kirk & Miller in Djajasudarma, 1993: 11). This research is done by doing an observation in the research place. Then the result of this research will be presented in word.

3.2 Data Sources

The data source in this research is primary source because the researcher collected the data by herself (Azwar, 1998: 91). The writer got the data directly from the research subject. Then to get the data the writer observed the speaker's utterance. The writer used the observation technique because the data came from the daily conversation.

3.3 Population and Sampling

The population in this research is the entire utterances in Winarno family. It means that the utterances which contain of directive speech acts or not will be the population in this research (Soehartono, 1995: 57). Then the sample in this research is the speaker's utterance which consists of directive speech act. It means that the sample is the representative utterance data

(Sudaryanto, 1988: 19). To choose the sample the writer uses purposive sampling technique. Since the writer chooses the utterance that has same purpose like the topic of this research (Soehartono, 1995: 63).

3.4 Method of Collecting Data

To collect the data the writer used *Teknik Simak Libat Cakap* because the writer also involved in the conversation while she observes the language of the research object (Sudaryanto, 1988: 3). That technique was also supported by *Teknik Rekam* (Sudaryanto, 1988: 4). However the writer did that recording secretly so that it would not disturb the conversation between the writer and the research object.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The writer uses Metode Agih to analyze the data. It is because the factor of the analysis comes from the language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). That factors are the linguistic feature in the speaker's utterance.

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Directive Classification

4.1.1 Direct directive illocutionary acts

Forbid

The speaker's utterance belongs to forbid because she uses her utterance to forbid her hearer for doing something. The existence of the word 'don't' shows that the speaker's utterance is a forbid. The word 'don't' also makes the speaker's utterance belong to direct forbids. The speaker uses the utterance to make her hearer to do something. For the further explanation, see the following example.

The conversation is taken from Data 1, date of recording August 10th 2012. The

conversation happened when the speaker left the frying *bakwan* above the stove in the kitchen.

(1) *Ibu* : “*Ojo diwalik sek! Ben rodok garing.*” (1st D.F.)

‘Don’t’ ‘Reverse’ ‘Let’
‘Quite’ ‘Crispy’

Mother : “(I forbid you) don’t reverse it! Let it be quite crispy”

Anak : “Yo”

Daughter: “Ok”

The speaker's utterance in the (1) will be analyzed using IFIDs to find out the illocutionary force in the speaker's utterance. This is important to distinguish the speaker's utterance with other speakers. Then the devices are the performative verb, the word order, and the intonation in the speaker's utterance.

The performative verb in the speaker's utterance is stated explicitly. It makes the speaker utterance become direct speech acts. The word order in the speaker's utterance makes it into imperative sentence. Moreover, the word 'don't' shows that the speaker's utterance is a forbid. That word also makes the speaker's utterance become direct forbid. The speaker puts high intonation and also strong stress in her utterance when she wants to forbid her hearer especially on the word 'don't'.

The speaker's utterance in (1) has to be felicitous to achieve her purpose by uttering that utterance. Therefore, the speaker's utterance has to fulfill the felicity condition that has been developed by Daniel Vanderveken. First, the illocutionary point in the speaker's utterance. The illocutionary point of the speaker's utterance in (1) is she tries to make her hearer to do something that is not to reverse the *bakwan* until it is quite crispy. It shows that the illocutionary point

is directive. Therefore, this makes her utterance become world to word direction of fit.

When the speaker utters her utterance, she does not leave refusal option for her hearer. It means that the speaker only needs her hearer to do exactly what she wants. This is shown by the word ‘don’t’ in her utterance. This proves that the speaker’s utterance fulfills the mode of achievement. Besides that the speaker’s utterance will bring future action when she utters it. That future action will be done by her hearer that is the hearer will not reverse the frying *bakwan* until it is crispy enough.

The speaker who forbids her hearer assumes that her hearer is capable to do her forbids. The speaker does not only assume that her hearer is capable to do her forbid but also she assumes that her hearer will obey it. When the speaker forbids her hearer to let the frying *bakwan*, she expresses her deep desire that her hearer will obey her forbid. We can know the speaker’s feeling by seeing the way she utters her utterance. She tends to utter her prohibition in high intonation and strong stress especially on the word ‘don’t’. This makes the speaker’s utterance is greater than advice the hearer for doing something. From that explanation it proves that her utterance is felicitous because her utterance contains of the components of illocutionary force.

4.1.2 Indirect directive illocutionary acts

Request

The speaker’s utterance belongs to request because she ask her hearer to do something not just answering her utterance. Then to make an indirect request the speaker can use a question like the example below or just uttering the object from her/his

utterance. For further explanation, see the following example.

This datum is taken from Data 8, date of recording October 16th 2012. The conversation happened when the speaker was preparing for lunch with the hearer. Before this datum appears, the speaker asked the hearer to cut the vegetables.

(2) Ibu : “*Kok rak gowo wadah panci barang to nduk?*” (5th I.R.)

‘Why’ ‘Don’t’ ‘Bring’
‘Bowl’ ‘Sweetheart’

Mother : “**Sweetheart, why don’t you bring a bowl?**”

Daughter: (Take a bowl in the disk-self)

The speaker’s utterance in (6) will be analyzed using IFIDs to find the illocutionary force in her utterance. The illocutionary force is used to determine the force that is used by the speaker. This is important to distinguish the illocutionary force that is used by one speaker and the other speakers. The devices are the performative verb, the word order, and the intonation.

There is no performative verb in the speaker’s utterance in (6) showing that it is a request. Even though there is a verb ‘bring’ in her utterance but that is not a performative verb. It means that the performative in her utterance is implicit. Therefore, we have to look at the context around her to find out the performative verb in her utterance. Then the relationship between the context and her utterance, the speaker’s utterance in (6) is a request for her hearer to take a bowl. It is because when the hearer cuts the vegetables, she will need a place for the cutting vegetables. Because of that, it makes the speaker’s utterance in (6) belongs to indirect request.

The speaker in (6) plays with her word order in attempt to make a request. It is shown that the speaker makes her utterance into interrogative. Therefore, it makes the word order in her utterance change. It is because in the interrogative sentence the question mark comes first after that the subject and the verb. That word structure will lead the intonation in our utterance. This happens too in the speaker's utterance in (6). Since the speaker's utterance belongs to interrogative, the intonation is high to show that she is requesting her hearer.

Besides that the speaker's utterance in (6) has to be felicitous. It is used to achieve the purpose by uttering her utterance. Therefore, the felicity condition is needed. The components of felicity condition are illocutionary point, mode of achievement, propositional content condition, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and degree of strength.

The speaker in (6) wants to make her hearer to do something that is to take a bowl as the place for cutting vegetables. It means that the speaker makes her hearer to do something. It shows that the speaker's utterance has directive point. Since the directive point is the point which is used to make someone to do something. Therefore, in attempt to make her hearer does something, the speaker has to make her utterance become world to word direction of fit. It can be done by transforming what is in the world to word.

When the speaker in (6) requests her hearer, she leaves the refusal option for her hearer. It means that her hearer has an option to fulfill the speaker's request or ignore it. The speaker's utterance represents a future action that will be done by her hearer. It means that the speaker's utterance will influence her hearer's action. That action is her hearer will take the bowl for the place of the cutting vegetables.

The speaker who requests her hearer to do something assumes that her hearer is capable to do that action. It is because the speaker thinks that taking a bowl is an easy thing to do. It means that when she requests her hearer to take a bowl, her hearer will exactly do her request.

The speaker shows her sincerity when she requests her hearer. Then to show it she expresses her desire toward her hearer. She does it because she wants to show to her hearer that she has faith that her hearer is capable to fulfill her utterance. Her sincerity will influence the degree of strength of her utterance. Therefore her utterance is lower than a command. It is because the person who commands something will show her/his strong desire than the person who requests something. Those things prove that the speaker's utterance is felicitous because all the components of illocutionary force. Therefore this makes the speaker can achieve her purpose to request her hearer.

4.2 The Politeness Strategies in Using

Directive speech Acts

4.2.1 Direct directive illocutionary act

The speaker tends to say something when s/he wants the speaker to do something. Besides that the speaker also uses on record, bald on record, and positive politeness strategy.

4.2.2 Indirect directive illocutionary act

The speaker tends to say something to make the hearer do something. Besides that the speaker will use on record, saving face act, and negative politeness strategy.

4.3 The Implicature Affected by The Use of Directive Acts

The speaker's utterance will bring additional meaning moreover when the speaker utters the utterance indirectly. To know the additional meaning the hearer has to recognize the context around them.

Besides that the speaker tries to fulfill the cooperative maxims. This is important to show that the speaker cooperates with the hearer.

Then here are the reasons why the speaker perform directive illocutionary act. First the reason of the speaker performs direct directive illocutionary act. The reasons are the speaker is in hurry, the speaker has strong reason about something, and the speaker is confused about something. While the reasons by performing indirect illocutionary act are the context is strong enough, and the speaker has lack knowledge about something.

5. Conclusion

There are two types of directive illocutionary act found in Winarno family i.e. direct directive illocutionary act, and indirect directive illocutionary act. The direct directive illocutionary act consists of request, tell, command, ask, question, pray, insist, alarm, forbid, advice, warning, and interrogative. While the indirect directive illocutionary act consists of request, ask, question, insist, command, and advice.

When the speakers utter their utterance directly, they will show their performative verb and also use the intonation to make their hearers know their intention. The speakers perform their utterance using the politeness strategies like on record, bald on record, and positive politeness strategy. The speakers choose to make their utterance in direct directive speech act

because of several reasons. First, they are in hurry like they want to go to somewhere. Second, they have power to make their hearers to do something. The last, they have strong reason to make their hearers to do something.

When the speaker performs indirect directive illocutionary act, they show the performative verb implicitly. Therefore the hearers have to recognize the context around them. Besides the context the hearers have to look at the intonation and the word order in the speakers' utterance to find the additional meaning in the speakers' utterance. The politeness strategies in indirect directive illocutionary act are on record, saving face act, and negative politeness strategy. The speakers choose to utter their utterance indirectly because of several reasons. First, the speakers lack of background knowledge about something. Second, the speakers believe that the context is strong enough to make the hearers know their intention.

There is a similarity between the speakers who produce direct directive illocutionary force and the speakers who produce indirect directive illocutionary act. The similarity is all of them achieve their purpose to make the hearers to do something. This is as the result from the felicity condition on their utterance.

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