

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ANALYSIS IN ACTS 99,99 KOMIK STRIP KIDS JAMAN NOW

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Abstract

This research discuss about the types of directive speech acts in 99,99Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic book. This comic book tells about the children daily life with nine ethnics and local wisdom in three languages. The languages are Bahasa, English and local language. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of directive speech acts and to show the most dominant type used in the comic book. This research used Searle and Yule theory to conduct the types of speech acts. There are 4 types of speech act as the focus of this research. They are command, order, request and suggestion. The method of this research is qualitative research. The data was taken from characters utterances on Melayu Deli ethnic and Batak Toba ethnic story. The result of research found 28 directive speech acts. It consists of 6 commands, 1 order, 10 requests and 11 suggestions. The typemost commonly used in thestory is suggestion.

Keywords: speech act, directive speech act, 99.99 Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in communication because it explains what the speaker wants the listener to do. The speaker usually uses some utterances to express what they have in their mind toward the listener. The relation of the utterances and the speaker purposes can we see from speech act.

According to Yule (1996), speech act is a concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language. For example, to make a request, to apologize, and to report. It means that the speech act always used in daily life when speaker says something and hearer knows the purpose of speakers' says in the communication so it will make the best result in the communication.

Austin divided three parts of speech act that are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is statement that giving information about something. Illocutionary act is the utterance that does not only convey information but also intends to give a meaning. The effect of illocutionary act to listener called perlocutionary act.

John Searle (1969) divided five types of illocutionary act, that is; assertive, directives, commissive, expressive and declaratives. Directive is a kind of speech act that the speaker wants the listener to do something. The directive utterances consist of asking, inviting, ordering, begging, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, permitting, and so on.

We can found speech act in everywhere. One of media that we can found it is comic. Comic is a collection of paneled illustrations that tell about daily life story with fantasy

element on it. The dialog in comic is not narrative such as short story or novel. The dialog arranged in conversation balloon and the visual of the characterization show as illustration.

One of recommendation comic is 99,99 Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now. This comic is not only has interesting visualization, but this comic tells the reader about culture and local language in North Sumatera. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting research about illocutionary act in this comic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech Act

Speech act is one of the pragmatics studies that originally present by philosopher Austin (1975) on his book titled *How to Do Things with Words* and developed by his student, John Searle. According to Searle (1969:18), the speech act performed the utterances of a sentence in general function of the meaning of the sentence. Speech act also called as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.

Hurford and Heasley (2007) stated that speech act is a phrase that consists of two words, speech and act. The alleged distinction between speech and act can cause misleading over simplification because when a speaker makes an utterance in appropriate circumstances, it leads to a misunderstood interpretation of the hearer.

According to Nastri, Peña and Hancock (2006), the function of speech act is a functional unit of language that informs people to do things with words, which means the speaker performs an act of saying something in order to participate in a communication. Another function of speech act according to Ahmed (2005) is to visualize the spoken words. Speech act makes all the materials of an utterance can create the impression of saying something, as in an utterance has feelings and thoughts, so the utterance becomes more lively.

According to Yule (1996:47), speech act is the action performed via utterance. When people have conversation, they not only produce utterance but also perform action. According to Searle (1969:16), the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: 'all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts.' Therefore studying speech acts is important because we always meet speech act in our daily life.

The Kinds of Speech Act

According to Yule (1996), speech acts divided into three categories. They are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

- Locutionary act

Yule (1996) stated that locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In other definition, Leech (1983) stated the utterance that said by the speaker has the real meaning and did not need other action that expected by speaker to listener. It is also called the act of saying something.

Example:

I don't have any job now.

It means that the speaker is not working any more or the speaker is unemployment.

- Illocutionary act

According to Searle (1969:34), the illocutionary act is an act performed insaying something. On other words, illocutionary act can be defined as using asentence to perform a function. When a speaker says something, he or she may perform some functions of actthrough the utterances.

Example:

I don't have any job now.

It means that the speaker ask the listener to lend some money for the speaker or pay the speaker's bill because the speaker lost his/her job and don't have much money to fulfillhis daily needs.

- Perlocutionary act

Rahardi (2009) stated that perlocutionary acts can be called with phrase, the act of affecting someone. It means that are action perform by the listener because influenced by the speaker utterance. The effect that caused by the utterance can perform as action,

thoughts or feeling from listener.

Example:

I don't have any job now.

The utterance from speaker effects listener to feeling sad so the listener give some money to the speaker.

The types of speech act

There are five types of general function performed by speech act that divide by Yule. They are declarative, commissive, representative, directive and expressive.

Declarative

Declarative is a type of speech act that change the world by their utterances. It means the moment around the speaker change after the speaker state the utterance. According to Yule (1996), when using this type, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration properly. The declaratives utterances can be divided into some sub-categories such as declaring, confirming, blessing, approving, betting, dismissing, naming, etc.

Example:

Judge: I sentence you to death.

This utterance expresses a criminal court's verdict that declares a death penalty to the suspect. In this case, the judge's declaration has a legal binding as it meets the felicity conditions in which the judge is taking his role as a presiding judge in a criminal court session and the utterances success effect the world just via words.

Commissive

Yule(1996) stated commissives is speakers who undertake to make the world fit with the words via the speaker. This type makes the speaker commit himself to do some action in future. According to Yule (1996), this act includes promises, threats, refusals, and pledges.

Example:

I will come back to you

This utterance informs the listener about promise of the speaker.

Representative

According to Yule (1996), representative is type of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using representative the speaker make words fit the world (of belief). The representative utterances consist of swearing, informing, boasting, asserting, criticizing, denying, claiming, complaining, describing, reporting, suggesting, etc.

Example:

Rendang is the best food ever.

This utterance informs the speaker is belief about the taste of Rendang.

Directive

Directive is a type of speech act that need intention of the listener. In other words, speaker wants the listener to do something. It makes the world fit the words. Yule (1996) stated they are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

Example:

Close the door, please.

This directive utterance inform that the speaker ask the listener to close the door.

Expressive

Expressive is type of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state what the speaker feeling. In short, expressive is the acts which reveal expression in the utterances. Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, and welcoming are the examples of expressive. Yule (1996) stated that in using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (or feeling).

Example:

I like the dress you wear.

This utterance explains the speaker praise the listener.

The types of directive speech act

Yule(1996)stated that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are command, order, request, and suggestion.

Command

According to Kreidler (1998), a command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

Holmes(1992:261)stated that command belongs to directive speech which is generally expressed in imperative form. Directive is linguistic utterance intended to get someone to do something.

Some examples of command utterance are “have a seat”, “come on Guys, I can’t cover this”, and “stop that”.

Order

Order is a state to arrange people or ask someone to do something. This state ment given by someone in authority to control situation and well-organized.

The example of order is “you need to put your financial affairs in order”, “last orders now please”, and “the cities are listed in order of importance”.

Request

Request is a state to asking for something or asking someone to do something politely and formally. According to Kreidler (1998:189) request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing.

The example of request is “a pianist in great request”, “I’d like to make a request”, and “the judge granted his request”.

Suggestion

According to Kratzer(1991), suggestion is an utterance which is voluntarily issued by the speaker. It leaves to the hearer the option to accept or reject what is suggested to him/her. This means that when the speaker proposes to the hearer a particular suggestion, he/she does not impose a kind of imposition to accept it; rather, he/she is free to accept or refuse it.

Suggestion could become a part of advice, the different of the missuggestion could be accept or refuse by the hearer but advise is an utterance that could be the best for hearer to do, because the speaker really know what the best option to the hearer. Some examples of suggestion are “let’s play with us”, “it would be nice if you add some sugar in to it”, and “you may looking good if you wear this dress”.

COMIC BOOK

Liu (2004) stated that comic strip can be defined as a series of pictures inside boxes that tell a story. It means comic strip is a kind of comic which is made by putting the pictures and the words in the right order.

Not only in the form of a collection of images and words, comic books also have many benefits, especially in learning languages both for use in the classroom and for language research.

Csabay (2006) stated that the fact that comic strips are visual also contributes to improving communicative competence. In a comic strip, life-like situations and expressions are used in spoken, colloquial language: for instance, idioms, reduced forms, slang, and expressions that require shared cultural knowledge.

This is the reason of writer chooses comic book as the source of data for this research. Comic book represents life-like situation, expression and some utterance of communication that relate to the speech act in real life. This media would make the writer easier to understand about directive speech act well.

99,99Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic book

The comic book that using in this study is 99,99Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now. This comic book created by four college students from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara that interested with culture issue in North Sumatera. They want to make something that increase people interest in reading and understanding about culture in North Sumatra especially at the age of children to early teens.

The comic book has been published on 2019. It represented daily life of children in North Sumatera Utara that included entertainment and moral value inside. The comis used

three languages, namely Bahasa, English and local language as an effort to manifest the tagline of prioritize Bahasa, preserve local language and master foreign language.

The comic book is in a colorful comic book that raised 9 ethnics and their local wisdom. They are Melayu Deli, Melayu Pesisir, Batak Toba, Karo, Mandailing, Nias, Pakpak, Angkola and Simalungun. Each of ethnic was adapted into 11 stories so there are 99 stories in this comic book. This is what underlies the writer to choose this comic book as source of data for research.

2. METHODOLOGY

Research design used in this research was descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Sugiyono(2005) stated that, this method is used to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make it broader. This research is leading to analyze the directive speech act in a children comic book.

3. RESULT

This research finding related to Searle theory about speech act. There are five speech acts in Searle theory. They are directive, expressive, commissive, declarative and assertive. The mainly focus is the types of directive speech act from Yule theory. They are command, order, request and suggestion.

4. DISCUSSION

Analysis of Directive Speech Act

- Command

Dialogue 1 SL (Source Language) – command

Siska : **Lihat nenek itu!** Sepertinya dia sedang kesulitan menyeberangi jalan.

Delima : Kita bantu yuk!

Dialogue 1 TL (Target Language) – command

Siska : **Look at that grandma!** She looks so difficult to cross the road.

Delima : Let's help!



It can be seen that the dialogue of Siska was directive speech act with the type of command. Siska asked Delima to direct her attention to an old woman who looked like needed any help to cross the road.

Dialogue 2 SL (Source Language) – command

Siska: **Awat, Syam! Ada istana pasir punya Laila!**

Dialogue 2 TL (Target Language) – command

Siska: **Watch out, Syam! Laila's sand castle is there!**

The dialogue of Siska included command utterance. Siska asked Syam to be careful on his steps when he was running around Laila's sand castle.



Dialogue 3 SL (Source Language) – command

Laila : Hei, Syam. Kamu harus bertanggungjawab.
Buatkan lagi istana pasirnya!

Dialogue 3TL (TargetLanguage)– command

Laila: Hey, Syam. You must be responsible. **Rebuild the castle!**



The utterance can be categorized as command utterance. Laila asked Syam to rebuild her castle as his responsibility because he has broken down Laila's sand castle.

Dialogue 4 SL (Source Language) – command

Laila : Teman-teman, **lihatlah!** Aku tari persembahan. Baguskan?

Dialogue 4 TL (Target Language) – command

Laila : Guys, **look at me!** I'm dancing a tribute dance. Is it good, right?



Laila's utterance included command utterance. Laila asked Siska and Delima to saw her performance and needed their intention in other to she could get praise from them.

Dialogue 5 SL (Source Language) – command

Doni : **Boi, kamu siapkan bahan-bahannya. Rotua yang akan buat pola.**

Dialogue 5TL (Target Language) – command

Doni : **Boi, you prepare the ice stick. Rotuah make the scheme.**



It can be seen that the dialogue included command utterance. Doni shared the task to his team. He asked Boi to prepare the ice stick and asked Rotua to make the scheme.

Dialogue 6 SL (Source Language) – command

Rotua : **Hei, kamu! Ambil sampah itu! Bertanggung jawablah! Buanglah pada tempatnya!**

Dialogue 6 TL (Target Language) – command

Rotua : **Hey, take the garbage! You are the one who throw it so you must be the one who take it.**



The dialogue of Rotua included command utterance. She asked the boy to pick up the garbage he littered and place it in dustbin.

Analysis of Directive Speech Act – order

Dialogue 1 SL (Source Language) – order

Delima : Bibi! Ambilkan makanan! Akuma sarapan! Maid: Iya, Mbak.

Dialogue 1 TL (Target Language) – order

Delima : Aunty, give me the food! I will take my breakfast! Maid: I will take it for you, Delima.



It can be seen that the dialogue included directive speech act with the type of order. Delima asked her maid to prepare her breakfast as soon as possible because she was in hurry.

Analysis of Directive Speech Act – Request

Dialogue 1 SL (Source Language) – request

Siska: Lihat nenek itu! Sepertinya dia sedang kesulitan menyeberangi jalan.

Delima : **Kita bantu yuk!**

Dialogue 1 TL (Target Language) – request

Siska : Look at that grandma! She looks so difficult to cross the road. Delima: **Let's help!**



The dialogue of Delima included request utterance. Delima request to Siska to help the old woman who looked like needed their help.

Dialogue 2 SL (Source Language) – request

Siska : Benar tuh, lumayan uangnya bisa beli air mineral Nadia: **Husss, kalian ini. Jangan kuat-kuat bicaranya.**

Dialogue 2 TL (Target Language) – request

Siska : I agree. Furthermore, I think the money can be used to buy mineral water

Nadia : **Husss, don't speak so loud. Please.**



The dialogue of Nadia represented directive speech act with type of request. Nadia asked her friends to turn down their voice because she was not uncomfortable with their high voice.

Dialogue 3 SL (Source Language) – request

Delima's sister:Kak, main congklak, yuk!

Delima : Kakak harus bersih-bersih rumah dulu, Dek.

Dialogue 3 TL (Target Language) – request

Delima's sister :Sis, let's play congklak!

Delima : Sorry, I can't. I need to tidying up.



It can be seen that the dialogue of Delima's sister included request utterance. Delima's sister asked Delima to play congklak with her although Delima was busy.

Dialogue 4 SL (Source Language) – request

Ibu Delima: **Delima, nggak cium tangan ibu dan ayah?**

Delima : Ibu, Delima buru-buru.

Dialogue 4 TL (Target Language) – request

Delima's Mother: **Delima, don't you say the greeting and kiss your parents?**

Delima : Mom... I'm so rush.



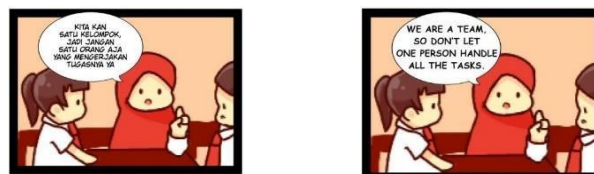
The dialogue of Delima's mother included request utterance. Delima's mother asked Delima to say greeting and kiss her parents hand before she went to school.

Dialogue 5 SL (Source Language) – request

Delima : **Kita kan satu kelompok, jadi jangan satu orang aja yang mengerjakan tugasnya ya.**

Dialogue 5 TL (Target Language) – request

Delima : **We are a team. So don't let one person handle all the tasks.**



The utterance can be categorized as request utterance. Delima as the chief of the group request to her friends to cooperated complete all of the tasks.

Dialogue 6 SL (Source Language) – request

Delima : **Ibu guru sudah buat jadwal. Bertanggung jawablah untuk mematuhi jadwal tersebut.**

Dialogue 6 TL (Target Language) - request

Delima : **Our teacher has arranged the schedule. This is your responsibility.**



The dialog included request utterance. The dialog of Delima means that Delima request Siska to take responsibility for her Serampang Dua Belas Dance practice schedule, because the schedule has been arranged by their teacher.

Analysis of Directive Speech Act - Suggestion

Dialogue 1 SL (Source Language) – suggestion

Delima: **Kalau kamu mau tidur, harus nya pasang alarm dong biar enggak telat.**

Siska :Hehe, lain kali aku janji tidak akan telat lagi.

Dialogue 1 TL (Target Language) – suggestion

Siska :**If you go to sleep, you can set up the alarm first. So you won't be late.**

Siska : I'm promise that I will not be late anymore.



It can be seen that the dialogue of Delima included suggestion utterance. Delima advice to Siska to set up her alarm if she wanted to go to sleep before their meet, so that Siska would not come late from the time that they promised.

Dialogue 2 SL (Source Language) – suggestion

Delima : **Ehm, begini saja. Agar cepat kita bisa main, adik sapu rumahnya ya dan kakak yang cuci piring.**

Dialogue 2 TL (Target Language) - suggestion

Delima : **Make it this way, if you want to play this game very soon, you sweep the floor and I wash the plate.**



The dialogue of Delima represented suggestion utterance. Delima gave a suggestion to her little sister to share the household work and complete the work together in other to they could play congklak as soon as possible.

Dialogue 3 SL (Source Language) – suggestion

Ibu Delima : **Kakak kalau mau minta sarapan sama bibi enggak usah teriak juga. Biasakan juga kalau mau minta sesuatu pada bibi, katakan begini, “Tolong, Bi. Aku mau ini.”**

Dialogue 3 TL (Target Language) - suggestion

Delima's Mother: **Dear, can you talk a little bit more gently to aunty? Get used to say this to aunty, “Aunty, I want this, I want that.”**



It can be seen that the dialogue of Delima's mother included the directive speech act with the type of suggestion. Delima's mother advice to Delima to be more gently when asking something to an older person especially to their maid who is older than Delima's mother.

Dialogue 4 SL (Source Language) – Suggestion

Delima's mother : **Nak, meskipun kamu terburu-buru, kamu sebaiknya mencium tangan ayah dan ibu.**

Dialogue 4 TL (Target Language) – suggestion

Delima's mother : **Kid, even if you are in rush, but you must say the greeting and kiss our hands.**



The dialogue of Delima's mother included the type of suggestion. Delima's mother advice to Delima to say the greeting and kiss her parents hand before she went to school even though she was in rush as the tradition of their family.

Dialogue 5 SL (Source Language) – suggestion

Delima : **Hei, kita satu kelompok harus kompak. Jangan saling mengejek agar tugas kita juga bagus hasilnya.**

Dialogue 5 TL (Target Language) – suggestion

Delima : **Remember, we are a team. We must have a good teamwork. So we can get good result.**



It can be seen that the dialogue of Delima included directive speech act with type of suggestion. Delima advice to her group to cooperative well and not mock each other if they want to get the best result.

Dialogue 6 SL (Source Language) – suggestion

Ibu Delima : **Sayang, hargailah pemberian dari ayah. Sepatu itu kan lucu.**

Dialogue 6 TL (Target Language) - suggestion

Delima's mother : **You must respect someone else gift, dear.** This shoes is cool.



The dialog of Delima's mother included suggestion utterance. Delima's mother advice to Delimato appreciated the present of shoes from her father even though she didn't like the model of the shoes.

As the writer mention in previous chapter, the object of this study are to find out the types of the directive speech act and which one the most dominant type of directive speech act on Melayu Deli ethnic story and Batak Toba ethnic story in 99,99 Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic book. The result of the research findings are:

- There are 28 directive speech acts that found on Melayu Deli ethnic and Batak Toba ethnic story in 99,99Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic book. They are 6 commands, 1 order, 10 requests and 11 suggestions.
- The type of directive speech act that the most commonly used on Melayu Deli ethnic and Batak Toba ethnic story in 99,99Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic book is suggestion.

5. CONCLUSION

Melayu Deliethnic and Batak Toba ethnic story in 99,99 Komik Strip Kids Jaman Now comic represented a daily life of children from Melayu Deli ethnic and Batak Toba ethnic who lived in Medan. By read the story, the readers can learn not only about the language but also about the culture from the ethnic.

The writer found 28 directive speech acts that uttered by the characters in the comic. It consist of 6 directive speech act of command, 1 directive speech act of order, 10 directive speech act of request and 11 directive speech act of suggestion. The type of directive speech act that dominant in this research is suggestion. It showed that the comic book has many elements of norms that can be a lesson for children's behavior.

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