

Analyzing a Speech Act in Family Conversation



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ABSTRACT: This article aimed to investigate request of directive speech at family conversation. This study had formulated a research question concerning the types of directive speech acts mostly used in Family conversation and how a request was expressed by the subject research. The method of this study used qualitative method. This study carried out for 5 days and there were 25 types of requests. The result of this research, the biggest percentage was ranked by imperative expressions which were 88% of all the directive forms. From this result, it could be interpreted that the subject research used imperative to express the directive forms based on some situational contexts that were provided in appendixes. For interrogative 8% and statement only 4%.

KEYWORDS: Speech act, directive speech.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatic is part of a linguistic study. Griffiths (2006) states that pragmatics concerns the way in which the speaker produces meaningful utterances and the listener interprets them. While, according to Yule (2005:3), pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is said. As a result, we typically use speech acts or utterances in acting, in everyday conversation.

A speech act is a part of a pragmatic study that studies about utterances. speech acts are the types of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. According to Austin (1962:12), the best definition of a speech act is "in saying something, we do something." Speech act refers to the use of language in the performance of an act. Additionally, Austin (quoted in Leech, 1996, p. 199) makes a difference among three types of action that occur within utterances:

1. Locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. According to Renkema (1993, p. 22), locutionary act is the act of physically creating an utterance.
2. Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying the locution. It conveys the speaker's intention when they say something.
3. Perlocutionary act is the effect that an illocutionary act has on the hearer on the specific occasion when it is used.

In this research, researcher identify illocutionary act of directive. This study uses part of directive such as a request.

In the fields of language and literature, studies of directives have been conducted. Euodia Inge Gavenila, et al (2019), The results show that there are some differences between the directive forms demonstrated by men and women. When giving instructions, men are easier to use direct language however declarative and interrogative language is perceived as being more polite and less direct, Women typically use more deceptive or courteous ways to save face. Because they don't risk being viewed as rude. Then, social class, the link between individuals, and formality also impact how directive forms are used. Suryanovika and Julhijah (2018) The findings showed that directive speech acts are formed imperatively, declaratively, and interrogatively.

Meanwhile, Winarti, et al (2015), the result showed that direct or indirect directed speech acts can be heard in the Dolanan song. Indirect expression is employed when the intention is governed by assertion phrases, obligation-stating sentences, and queries rather than by a command line. Conventionally, direct expression is used to rule, invite, and forward.

From explanation above, studies on speech act have been conducted but investigate of directive at family conversation between oldest sister and young sister has been not conducted. Therefore, the researcher aimed to analyze requests of directive. The oldest sister that became subject research. Research question of this research, how is a request expressed by the subject?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech Acts theory has been proposed by Searle (1969) who categorizes speech acts into five:

1. Directives. It means the speaker's attempt to influence the listener to do something. The examples of directives are asking, begging, commanding, ordering, requesting, and so on.

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2. Commissive. Speaker makes a commitment to carrying out a certain action. The examples of commissive are offering, promising, swearing, threatening, vowing.
3. Assertive. Speaker is a representative of a situation. The statements try to represent a situation in the world, therefore they could be either true or incorrect. For example affirming, reporting, informing, stating, and so on.
4. Expressive. The speaker describes how they are feeling psychologically about it. For example Welcome, congratulations, thank you, and so on are a few instances.
5. Declaratives. The utterances attempt to change the world by representing it as having been changed, for example naming, sentencing, appointing, etc.

Directive, Directives are language elements and speech acts that are used to persuade someone else to do something. The directive speech act demonstrates a relationship in which the speaker intends to persuade the hearer to do something (Muhartoyo & Kristani, 2013, p. 952). According to Flor and Juan (2010), referenced in Muhartoyo and Kristani (2013), a directive consists of a verb, an object, and a task that is requested to be performed by both the hearer and the speaker.

Requesting is a part of the directive speech act, which is the speech act that demonstrates the speaker's effort to persuade the listeners to take action in order achieve the goal. When someone makes a request in speech, they are trying to get the other person to do something. for example, saying "shut the door." Speaker requests that listener close the door after this activity.

Making requests is one of the most basic and common social interactions that occur in daily life. In daily activities, one asks people to do anything almost every day of life, regardless of where they reside, what language they speak, what sort of employment they do, or what status in society they have. To put it another way, people ask for something from someone. As speaking acts, requests are quite simple and clearly explained. According to Searle (1969, p. 65), making a request is the same as expressing a wish or desire. This is consistent with Trosborg's (1995, p. 187) claim that a request is a speech act in which the requester asks the recipient to do an action that will that will benefit the requester. A request may be made in order to get information or a product.

Based on the relative power of the speaker and addressee in the usage as well as the directive's obviousness, Ervin-Tripp (1976, p. 29) suggests six types of directions that apply to both spoken and written English. They are (1) statements, for example I need something to eat, (2) Imperatives, for example Give me some meals (3) Imbedded imperatives, for example Could you give something to eat, please ? (4) Permission directive, for example May I have something to drink? (5) Question directives, for example Going to something to eat? (6) Hints, for example all meals sold out.

Based on the explanation above, researcher aimed to analyze requests from someone and to find out what kind of directives which was mostly used by someone. Subject of the research is researcher's oldest sister because she always interacts with the researcher.

III. METHOD

In this study, the qualitative descriptive method was applied. According to Sugiyono (2002), qualitative research is a methodology that use natural objects and uses the researcher as the main tool. The sources of data in this research were mainly taken from the utterances of 40 years old of sister conversation with her mother tongue. In this research was carried out five days. Each day consisted 5 directives and totally, there were 25 directives. The methods used to gather the data for this study involve several stages. such as observe, write utterance, and analyze it.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, A total of 25 directive speech acts were successfully identified. the writer had taken data from a conversation between researcher and her sister. The data were taken from conversations in sister's house. In this research, the researcher took only 3 forms of directives by Ervin-Tripp (1976) such as statement, interrogative/ question and also imperative. From the data, the writer found 3 types of directive speech.

Table 1. Form of directives

Directives	Total	%	Example (Indonesian)
statement	1	4	Bawa mobil aja, naik bus mah cape
Interrogative	2	8	Ais besok kesinikan?, ais gak dibawa ?
Imperative	22	88	Tutup gerbangnya, jangan malam malam pulang

Table 1 illustrated the results of how subject express directive forms. As shown in Table 1, 3 items represented the directive forms. The biggest percentage was ranked by imperative expressions which were 88% of all the directive forms. From this result, it could be interpreted that the subject research used imperative to express the directive forms based on some situational contexts that were provided in appendixes. For interrogative 8% and statement only 4%.

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Base on table 1 illustrated that sister expressed various kinds of directive forms. Only one kind of directive forms which was often used by sister, it was the imperative. This might occur because the subject of the directive form had an older age than person who was listening. Therefore, imperative was frequently used because the subject was considered clear.

According to Leech (1996), a request is an instruction illocutionary act with a refusal option. Besides, the request expressed what the speaker wanted the listener to do or not do. The results showed that imperatives are the most common type of directives used by respondents. Most often, the imperative forms were used for all the situations. It was evident that in certain cases, The urgency of the situation was most likely the factor influencing. Since that situation appeared more urgent than others. Therefore, imperative forms were employed in response.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study had investigated the directive speech at family conversation. This study had formulated a research question concerning the types of directive speech acts used by sister in family conversation. The data were taken from the daily conversations. Then, the data were analyzed based on Ervin-Tripp (1976) theory that classified the types of directive speech acts into 6 types but here researcher took only 3 kinds of those. This research was taken from 25 data from conversations in their house daily conversation. The data found 3 types of directive speech. The writer found 88% utterances belong to the imperative. Imperative as the most data that found in this research.

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