An Analysis of Speech Acts: Request in Daily Conversation

Mulia Zalmetri
University of Lampung

ABSTRACT: In daily conversation, people frequently communicate implicitly as an issue that is covered in illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts have five types, they are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. This research was aimed to analyze the used of request in daily conversation in the sentences form. The request speech acts were analyzed based on the Yule theory and the type of sentences based on Frank theory. The data were taken from the daily conversation between the researcher and the speaker in daily life. The subject of this research was researcher's friend who doing talk with the researcher. This research employed qualitative research. The result of this research showed that there are three types of sentences, namely; statement sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. From the total data 25 sentence, the researcher found that there are 18 sentences of imperative (72%), 5 sentences of interrogative (20%), and 2 sentences of statement (2%). Therefore, the most dominant type of sentence used by the speaker is imperative sentence. Meanwhile, the least type of sentence used by speaker is statement sentence. The speaker often used imperative sentence because of its function to get the hearer to do something. Imperative sentence can be used for directive speech act because the speaker wants the hearer or target to do what the speaker says.

KEYWORDS: Speech Act, Illocutionary Acts, Directive Act, Request

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important pragmatics resources is the speech act, which teaches someone how to comprehend what the speaker means. Furthermore, it is to lead the listener or another speaker to fully understand the intent of the speaker. According to Bangun (2022), speech acts is an action that is produced through language with the accompaniment of actions. Speech acts can be found in both academic and non-academic settings. It might happen in an EFL classroom or in everyday life. According to Yule (1996) and Grundy (2013), several types of speech act that must be noticed by the speaker namely locution, illocution and perlocution. Locutionary act is the performance of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the speaker intention. Perlocutionary act is the hearer reaction. Wijaya & Helmie (2019) as cited in Yule (1996) explained that one general classification system lists five types of general function performed by illocutionary acts: Declaration are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Directives are those kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, and suggestions. Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.

In line with the explanation above, the researcher focuses on specific illocutionary branch namely directive act. According to Yule (1996), directives act is the branch of illocutionary acts. Directives act are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. It can be said that directive is the branch of speech act that concerns with the act for getting hearer to do something by delivering a speech. Directive act divided into four types. The first, request is simple considered as more gentle or polite way to express commands better than direct commands. The second, Command is one of the speech acts used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others. The third, advice is a guidance or recommendation about what the next action wisely. It is usually gives by people that regarded authoritative and highly knowledge. The last, suggestion is an idea or plan that put forward for consideration. It can be given by the speaker or the hearer.

Furthermore, the structure, type, and meaning of a sentence have a very important role in conveying the meaning contained in the source language to the listener or reader. According to Frank (1972) sentence is full of predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. Then, he added that types of sentences can be classified into declarative (statement) sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence (Frank, 1972). Declarative is a sentence that states a fact. They state, assert, or declare something. They are also called statement. Interrogative sentence is a sentence whose grammatical form indicates that it is a question. Interrogative end with a question mark. Imperative sentence ends with an exclamation mark and

An Analysis of Speech Acts: Request in Daily Conversation

its function is to get the hearer to do something. Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that conveying the speaker's surprise or some present situation. These exclamation sentences can be used for expressive speech act.

Moreover, the researcher focuses on analysing of the directive speech acts especially request and types of sentences of that request in daily conversation expressed by a speaker. The function of request just not a tool of communication to get intention but also as performing act. Therefore, the researcher conducts a research question: "How does the speaker express request?"

II. METHOD

The research employed qualitative research because qualitative research described the phenomenon, especially in daily conversation context. As Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh (2010) stated that qualitative is a kind of research that explored the event or phenomenon. The phenomenon in this research context was a daily conversation between the researcher and the speaker in daily life. The subject of this research was researcher's friend who doing talk with the researcher.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The total utterance in the daily conversation with the speaker is 25 data. From the data, the researcher found several sentences from the speaker as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The Result of Sentence Type

Data No.	Utterances	Sentence Type	Specific Expression
1	Kuncinya mana?	Interrogative	-
2	Coba liat kesana bentar deh.	Imperative	-
3	Cek dulu paket dibawah.	Imperative	-
4	Ikutan yuk!	Imperative	-
5	Besok kita ke Burger King.	Declarative	-
6	Jangan lupa kunci pagarnya ya.	Imperative	-
7	Makanya jangan teledor.	Imperative	-
8	Tolong ambilin saos dong.	Imperative	-
9	Pulang dulu aja yuk!	Imperative	-
10	Titip barang bentar ya.	Imperative	-
11	Cek dong dibawah ada paket gak?	Interrogative	-
12	Nitip minum sih.	Imperative	-
13	Pintu kamar jangan lupa ditutup.	Imperative	-
14	Boleh minta tolong gak?	Interrogative	-
15	Transferin ke Shopee pay aku aja.	Imperative	-
16	Gak lupa tutup pagar kan?	Interrogative	-
17	Minta tolong sih.	Imperative	-
18	Ikutan dong!	Imperative	-
19	Traktir ya!	Imperative	-
20	Ambil aja sendiri di kamar aku.	Imperative	-
21	Mau titip cemilan boleh gak?	Interrogative	-
22	Tolong bukain pagar dong.	Imperative	-
23	Jangan ditutup dulu pager nya.	Imperative	-
24	Mampir sana bentar ya.	Imperative	-
25	Katanya mau ke Indomaret dulu.	Declarative	-

Table 2. Percentage Number of Type of Sentence

Types	Total	Percentage	Examples
Statement	2	8%	Besok kita ke Burger King.
Interrogative	5	20%	Boleh minta tolong gak?
Imperative	18	72%	Pulang dulu aja yuk!
Exclamative	-	0%	-

The result shows that there are three types of sentences, namely; statement sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. From the above result, the researcher found that from all 25 data, the researcher can be state that the most sentence used

is imperative sentence with 18 data or 72%. After that, interrogative sentence is 5 data or 20%. Lastly, statement sentence is 2 data or 8%.

Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher only finds three types of sentences, namely statement sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. From the total data 25 sentence, the researcher found that there are 18 sentences of imperative (72%), 5 sentences of interrogative (20%), and 2 sentences of statement (2%). The most dominant type of sentence used by the speaker is imperative sentence. Meanwhile, the least type of sentence used by speaker is statement sentence. The speaker often used imperative sentence because of its function to get the hearer to do something. Imperative sentence can be used for directive speech act because the speaker wants the hearer or target to do what the speaker says.

This result in line with Sihombing et al (2023) research that imperative sentences of requests or commands are most frequently employed. There are 3 sentences of invitation, 9 words of prohibition, 20 sentences of command, 4 sentences of permission, and 1 sentence of common imperatives among the 38 imperative sentences in Tasya Farasya's skincare tutorial video. Next, another research conducted by Yuniarsi, N., Supriadin, S., & Rahmawati, R. (2019) also shows that the participants tend to use the imperative sentences as request in their conversation. it is proved by the number of sentences with consist of five imperative sentences as request. This finding also related to the research conducted by Agustina et al (2022). The researchers found that imperative as command or request form is the dominant type of imperative sentences in Grey's Anatomy serial TV with 57,5%. Searle (1976) theory also states that directive is a speech act in which the speaker urges the hearer or partner to carry out an action, do something, or refrain from doing something. This is become the reason why the imperative sentence often used in directive speech act especially in request. This implies because the hearer or partner should fulfil the speaker's wishes or desires.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

From the result and discussion of the data, the researcher can take the conclusion that there are three types of sentences, namely statement sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. From the total data 25 sentence, the researcher found that there are 18 sentences of imperative (72%), 5 sentences of interrogative (20%), and 2 sentences of statement (2%). Therefore, the most dominant type of sentence used by the speaker is imperative sentence. Meanwhile, the least type of sentence used by speaker is statement sentence. The speaker often used imperative sentence because of its function to get the hearer to do something. Imperative sentence can be used for directive speech act because the speaker wants the hearer or target to do what the speaker says.

Suggestion

Based on the result, it is suggested to the EFL teacher to supplement types of speech acts especially directive speech act in order to train EFL students' pragmatic competence. It is also important to implement speech act in daily life to understand the meaning of utterances. Then, EFL teacher and students are also suggested to integrate sentence types such as statement, interrogative, and imperative in the teaching and learning process to have better understanding in the type of sentence are commonly used in daily conversation. Furthermore, other researchers can develop and analyze further study about the directive utterances from different point of view. The researcher also hopes that this research can give the additional knowledge in pragmatics field especially directive utterances

REFERENCES

1) Agustina, S. Q., Sudjatnika, T., & Sariyati, I. (2022). Imperative Sentences in American Serial TV Grey's Anatomy Season 17. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL)*, *5*(2), 129-140.
2) Faridah, E., Bangun, S. Y., Hasibuan, S., Sinulingga, A., & Hasibuan, N. (2022). Effect of Reverse Learning on EFL Learning Demand Speech Acts :Acceptance and Achievement .*International Journal of Society, Culture & Language*, 1-15.
3) Frank, M. (1972). *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.
4) Grundy, P. (2013). *Doing pragmatics*. Routledge.
5) Sihombing, L., Hasibuan, R., & Simanjuntak, H. (2023). Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Tasya Farasya's Skincare Video Tutorial on YouTube. *LITERATUS*, *5*(1), 114-120.
6) Searle, J. R. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. Language in Society, 5(1), 1-23.
7) Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J. (2019). An analysis of directive speech acts in the Fault in Our Stars movie script. *Jurnal JOEPALLT (Journal of English Pedagogy, Linguistics, Literature, and Teaching)*, *7*(1).
8) Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: OUP.
9) Yuniarsi, N., Supriadin, S., & Rahmawati, R. (2019). An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Sumbawanese. *Paedagoria: Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kependidikan*, *10*(2), 88-93.

An Analysis of Speech Acts: Request in Daily Conversation

APPENDIX

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
1	30th September 2023	16.00	Boarding house
Kuncinya mana?			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
2	30th September 2023	16.10	Boarding house
Coba liat kesana bentar deh.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
3	30th September 2023	16.15	Boarding house
Cek dulu paket dibawah.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
4	30th September 2023	16.25	Boarding house
Ikutan yuk!			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
5	30th September 2023	16.30	Boarding house
Besok kita ke Burger King.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
6	1th September 2023	18.30	Boarding house
Jangan lupa kunci pagarnya ya.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
7	1th September 2023	18.32	Boarding house
Makanya jangan teledor.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
8	1th September 2023	19.00	Burger King
Tolong ambilin saos dong.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
9	1th September 2023	19.40	Burger King
Pulang dulu aja yuk!			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
10	1th September 2023	20.10	Boarding house
Titip barang bentar ya.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
11	2th September 2023	10.00	Boarding house
Cek dong dibawah ada paket gak?			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
12	2th September 2023	10.10	Boarding house
Nitip minum sih.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
13	2th September 2023	10.12	Boarding house
Pintu kamar jangan lupa ditutup.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
14	2th September 2023	19.05	Boarding house
Boleh minta tolong gak?			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
15	2th September 2023	19.15	Boarding house
Transferin ke Shopee pay aku aja.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
16	3th September 2023	11.30	Boarding house

Gak lupa tutup pagar kan?

No: 17	Date: 3ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 11.33	Place: Boarding house
Minta tolong sih.			

No: 18	Date: 3ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 11.40	Place: Boarding house
Ikutan dong!			

No: 19	Date: 3ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 11.41	Place: Boarding house
Traktir ya!			

No: 20	Date: 3ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 11.46	Place: Boarding house
Ambil aja sendiri di kamar aku.			

No: 21	Date: 4ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 16.02	Place: Boarding house
Mau titip cemilan boleh gak?			

No: 22	Date: 4ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 16.10	Place: Boarding house
Tolong bukain pagar dong.			

No: 23	Date: 4ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 16.17	Place: Boarding house
Jangan ditutup dulu pager nya.			

No: 24	Date: 4ᵗʰ September 2023	Time: 16.20	Place: Boarding house
Mampir sana bentar ya.			

No:	Date:	Time:	Place:
25	4th September 2023	16.21	Boarding house
Katanya mau ke Indomaret dulu.			