**DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS AND THEIR VIOLATION USED BY CALLERS
IN *PUBLIC CORNER* PROGRAM AT METRO TV**

THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Judul: **Realization of Directive Speech Acts in Public Corner Program
at Metro TV**

Pembimbing: 1. Drs. Rusdi, M.A, Ph.D.

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menggambarkan bentuk tindak tutur direktif yang digunakan oleh si penelpon pada acara public corner di Metro TV. Adapun bentuk tindak tutur direktif nya yaitu saran (suggestion), permintaan (request), perintah (command) dan pesan (order) yang sesuai dengan konsep Yule (1996). Disamping itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menggambarkan kenyataan di lapangan terhadap jenis direktif yang digunakan oleh si penelpon pada acara *Public Corner* di Metro TV. Realisasi atau kenyataannya itu dilihat dari maksim kuantitas yakni dengan cara melebih-lebihkan sesuatu (overstate), mengurang-ngurangi sesuatu (understate) dan mengulang-ngulangi sesuatu (tautology) hal ini sesuai dengan Brown dan Levinson (1994).

Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah ujaran yang disampaikan oleh si penelpon pada acara *Public Corner* di Metro TV. Data dikoleksi dengan cara merekam seluruh ujaran yang disampaikan oleh si penelpon pada acara *Public Corner* di Metro TV. Kemudian data dianalisis dengan dua cara yaitu bentuk tindak tutur direktif mengacu pada konsep Yule (1996), disamping itu juga untuk mengkategorikan bentuk direktif digunakan konsep Finnegan (2004) dan realisasi dari bentuk direktif yang digunakan mengacu pada konsep Brown dan Levinson (1994).

Dari penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa ada 13 ujaran dari 30 ujaran si penelpon yang diidentifikasi sebagai bentuk tindak tutur direktif. Dengan gambaran yaitu 9 ujaran berbentuk *suggestion* dan 4 berbentuk *request*. Sedangkan bentuk *command* dan *order* tidak diketemukan. Kemudian, dari 9 ujaran yang berbentuk *suggestion* dengan realisasi yang diketemukan hanya dua cara yaitu *overstate* dan *understate*. Dengan gambaran, 7 ujaran secara *overstate* dan 1 ujaran secara *understate*. Disamping itu juga ditemukan 1 ujaran yang informatif. Tidak ada ujaran secara *tautology* pada bentuk *suggestion*. Terakhir, dari 4 ujaran yang berbentuk *request* realisasi yang diketemukan hanya secara *understate*. Dengan gambaran, 3 ujaran berbentuk *request* yang yang diidentifikasikan secara *understate* dan 1 yang informative. Tidak diketemukan cara *overstate* dan *tautology* pada bentuk *request*.

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Harfan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Directive speech acts, as one of the types of the illocutionary acts is a sub topic in pragmatics. Directive speech act means a type of an illocutionary act that needs someone else to do something. Yule (1996:53) describes order, request, suggestion and command are kind of directive functions that express what the speaker wants. It sees both of the speakers and of the hearers need to understand about directive speech act in order to create good communication.

Consider the following directive's example: Mr. Andi says *"time is over!",* Rini replies *"more tasks are not ready yet, sir. It is too hard for me!"* Context of the conversation between Mr. Andi as a teacher and Rini as a student is a classroom when they take test. From that conversation, Mr. Andi gives a request in implicit performative to Rini in order to finish and collect her task. Both of them should understand about directive speech act in order to create a successful communication. Beside that, it also gives the understanding of speech act phenomenon for us that there are some meanings behind the words, not only literal meaning.

Similarly, in doing communication, both the speaker and the hearer should follow other rules in order to avoid misunderstanding. Grice in Yule (1996:37) states that we need rules to produce mutual understanding conversation known as cooperative principle: make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage which it occurs, by accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in

which you are engaged. It shows that cooperative principle is another linguistics phenomenon that has the function to make our conversation successful.

In fact, it is not an easy job to create conversation be succeed because in our society more speakers and hearers say something more than what they mean. It is a kind of break cooperative principle in conversation for instance violated. Thomas in Cutting (2002:40) explains briefly about violation. He says that violation is the speaker intentionally generates misleading implicature by supplying insufficient information, saying something that is insincere, irrelevant or ambiguous and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperating.

The example of dialogue between Mr. Andi and Rini above includes an over state expression that is said by Rini. She replies, "*More tasks are not ready yet, sir. It is too hard for me*". The enough information can be received by Mr. Andi without additional phrases *"It is too hard for me!"*. In this case, Rini violates maxim quantity by giving over state expression to Mr. Andi. It sees that the cooperative principle itself can be violated because Rini gives more information than Mr. Andi required. That case is common in our society to communicate each other.

Many researchers have conducted the studies on speech act and violation of maxim. For examples, Moehkardi (1993) analyzed "*Written Apologies and Request in Australian English and Bahasa Indonesia*", Putri (2004) investigated "*Types and Meanings of Directive Function of Utterances Used by Family Members in Minangkabau Language",* Saphietry (2002) investigated "*Directive Function of Advertisement in Women's Magazines"* in speech act research. While Pransiska

(2004) analyzed *"Grice's Cooperative Principle in Jokes Published at Ahajokes.com"* and Tisria (2004) analyzed *"Grice's Cooperative Principle in Responding to a Request in the Minangkabau Language"* in Grice's maxim research. However, many topics of speech acts and cooperative principle have not researched yet in the other possible objects.

Based on the previous research above, the writer wants to conduct the research on speech act and violation of maxim in other, especially types of directive speech acts and violation of maxim of quantity in dialogue interactive on TV program. It caused in our society, many people use conversation to communicate each other by electronic media. *"Public Corner"* program on Metro TV is one of program that presented by using dialogue interactive. It involves the speakers and the hearers including the callers to discuss the topic. The conversation flows as natural as possible and live.

As has been stated above, it arouses the writer's interest in investigating this linguistic phenomenon because those are problems for people who did not understand linguistics, especially directive speech acts and cooperative principle. Beside that, as far as preliminary observation of this program, the writer saw that there were some possibilities to analyze the directive speech acts and their violation used by callers in *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV. Aspects of natural idea and several of language style used by callers as a reason to choose the object of this research.

B. Identification of the Problem

There are some aspects that can be analyzed by writer in directive speech acts such as; types, forms and function happened in dialogue interactive of *"Public Corner"* program on Metro TV. In addition, there are some forms of violation of maxim such as maxim quantity, quality, relevance and manner that can be studied and that all are included in the field of pragmatics.

In the corpus of data, *"Public Corner"* as a dialogue interactive program on Metro TV consists of some aspects of speech acts and cooperative principle, especially types of directive speech acts and violation of maxim quantity. In the dialogues, speakers and callers usually use some various ways to send their ideas, so that what they say is acceptable by each other or by the audients.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on previous identification of the problem, the writer analyzes the types of directive speech acts limited based on Yule's statement (1996:54). Yule says that there are some types of directive speech acts such as; orders, requests, suggestions and commands that are commonly used by people. The second aspect is the violation of maxim of quantity used by callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV based on Brown and Levinson's off record (1994:211).

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the research can be formulated in the following question: "what are the types of directive speech acts used by callers on *"Public Corner"*

program at Metro TV and how the Grice's maxims are violated by callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV?"

E. Research Questions

In this analysis, the writer formulates some research questions as follows:

1. What types of directive speech acts are used by callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV?

2. How do the callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV violate the maxim of quantity in their directive speech acts?

F. Purposes of the Research

The purposes of the research are:

1. To describe and to identify the types of directive speech acts used by callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV.

2. To describe and to identify the maxim of quantity which is violated by callers on *"Public Corner"* program at Metro TV?

G. Significances of the Research

The result of this research try to present a small particular case related to wide pragmatics field. Furthermore, it is also hoped that the research will set a light on the types of directive speech acts. Finally, the research is expected to provide the readers, particularly English students, with comprehensive picture of how violation of maxim of quantity happens.

H. Definition of Key Terms

a. Directive speech act : speech act used to get someone else to do something such as suggestion, request, command and order.

b. Violation of maxim Quantity : The speaker says something more or little than required and that cause confusion.

c. Public Corner : One of a live dialogue interactive program that represented by Metro TV on Monday into Friday. That presented at 03.00 pm until 04.00 pm.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

The types of directive speech acts that were found in this research are suggestion and request. From thirty caller's utterances that identified, thirteen of them are classified into two types of directive speech act. There are nine caller's utterances identified into suggestion and four caller's utterances are identifies into request.

Then, the ways of violation of maxim quantity that are found in types of directive speech acts are overstate and understate. In this research, from nine of suggestions are identified into seven suggestions are belong to overstate, but two of them are understate suggestions. While, from four requests contain of three understates request and one informative request.

From the descriptions above can be concluded that command and order as types of directive speech acts are not found in this research. Then, there is no tautology as a way to violate the maxim of quantity in suggestion. In addition, overstate and tautology ways were not found in requests. It means that many callers used suggestion by using overstatement, while callers use request by using understatement.

B. Suggestion

Directive speech act is a function that usually used by people in communication and Grice's maxim is a kind of rules in communication. These maxims can be use to analyze spoken or written language. By doing this research, the writer hopes in the next time, many researches that talked about speech act and Grice cooperative Principle applied to other subject, whether in spoken or written language.

The writer realyzed that this thesis is far from being perfect because many things else that limited the writer's ability to research deeply. If there are any suggestions to improve the quality of this thesis, the writer is willing to accept it.

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