

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ACTS IN THE LATE
LATE SHOW WITH JAMES CORDEN: PRAGMATICS
APPROACH**

THESIS



By:

Wulan Angelia S.K

161210105

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

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SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

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Apabila ternyata terbukti dalam naskah skripsi ini terdapat unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia sepenuhnya digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dapat dibatalkan, serta di proses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang- undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sadar sepenuhnya tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun .

Batam, 30 Juli 2020



Wulan S.K.

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

1. Wulan Angelia S.K, NPM No 161210105

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ACTS IN THE LATE LATE SHOW WITH JAMES CORDEN: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I am responsibility that thesis has never been published in any other media before, partially, or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, July 30th 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a green and yellow meter stamp. The stamp contains the text 'METERAN TEMPEL', '6000', and 'ENAM RIBU RUPIAH'. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'Wulan Angelia S.K'.

Wulan Angelia S.K
161210105

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ACTS IN THE LATE LATE
SHOW WITH JAMES CORDEN: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



By:

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The thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below

Batam, July 30th 2020



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Abstrak

Penelitian ini termotivasi berdasarkan aspek ujaran tindak tutur penggunaan bahasa yang sering terjadi pada saat komunikasi berlangsung. Pemilihan tipe tindak tutur menjadi kunci pada saat ujaran terjadi. Tidak memahami makna dari ujaran tersebut yang membuat gagal untuk memahami dan memaknai makna ujaran tersebut, oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengindektifikasi tipe ujaran dan bentuk kalimat ujaran itu. Tipe ujaran direktif ini dikemukakan oleh Searle (1985) menjelaskan lima jenis tipe ujaran direktif, Selain itu, bentuk kalimat ujaran direktif dikemukakan oleh Yule (1986). Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskripsi yang dimana menggunakan metode observasi non-partisipatif. Metode identitas pragmatik digunakan di penelitian ini saat menganalisis data dengan teknik menyamakan. Telah ditemukan pada setiap ujaran James Corden yaitu semua jenis tipe tindak tutur direktif ada, kecuali ujaran permissi. Tindak tutur direktif, dimana si pembicara menginginkan si pendengar melakukan apa yang diinginkannya sesuai dengan ujaran. Tipe tindak tutur yang diterapkan adalah, perintah, permintaan, pertanyaan, melarang, dan permissi. Dengan jenis bentuk kalimat ujaran yang berbeda bentuknya, imperatif, interogatif, dan deklaratif. Tipe permintaan adalah yang paling sering muncul di dalam ujaran James dan diikuti oleh bentuk kalimatnya yaitu kalimat imperative.

Kata kunci: bentuk ujaran-ujaran James, tindak tutur, tipe ujaran

ABSTRACT

This research was referring to the aspects of speech acts that often occurred during communication. Viewing speech acts are the keys when speech occurs. Speakers do not understand the meaning of this utterance which makes it fails to understand and interprets the meaning of these utterances. Therefore this research was to indicate the types of utterances and sentence forms of the utterances. The type of directive acts was developed by Searle (1985) describing five types of directive. There are command, request, permission, prohibition, and question. And the forms of sentences directive developed by Yule (1986) are imperative, interrogative, and declarative forms. This research was a descriptive qualitative research which applied observation method and non-participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015) in collecting the data. It was analyzed by pragmatics identity method and competence in equalizing technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). It was found in James Corden's utterance the types of directive acts which existed, command, request, question, and prohibition. Type of permission was not applied in the James utterances. The forms of sentence appeared in the utterances were interrogative and imperative sentence. The form of declarative was not applied in James utterances.

Keywords: Types directive act, James's utterances, form of directive.

MOTO AND DEDICATION

Moto

Trust in the LORD with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways submit to him, and he will make your paths straight.

Proverb 3:5-6

What you do today can improve all you tomorrow.

- Ralph Marston

Dedication

- To our beloved families especially my father, mother and brother who always give spirit and motivations and as my inspirations.
- My beloved best friend for their supports, helps, prays, and togetherness.

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The research has also liked to express the deepest love gratitude to her parents who always give support until the thesis was finally done. The greatest gratitude also address to her thesis advisor, Mr. Ambalegin, S.Pd M.Pd for his suggestion, and guidance the research to write the thesis. He has become the researcher's best partner and role model. The writer realized that this work is far from the perfect so any critics and suggestions will be accepted gladly. The writer does hope that this paper will be helpful and meaningful to the readers. In this moment, the researcher also wishes to express a deep and sincere gratitude for the lecturers who have helped and guided the writer in completing this thesis research:

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Batam, July 30th 2020



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language plays an important role in human lives as a means of communication. By using language, people can deliver their ideas or feelings, opinions, and provide information to others. As social beings, people cannot release from interaction. Social interaction can be interpreted as events that occur where people influence each other and are present together; they create an outcome or communicate. Communication requires a tool so that they can convey what they want to communicate. Therefore, humans create language as a very influential communication tool.

In daily life, humans are never separated from communication. Because communication is helpfully for people to survive their life, besides that human are social creatures. When people built a communication, there must be a partner or hearer to understand and respond what the communication talking about. It is very important when people want communication to run smoothly. When communication occurs, it is necessary to know how the speech acts (speakers) use the language we use when talking to the other person (listener), this really needs to be considered

when we talk with friends, parents or even people who are older than us. Agreed by Arani & Tefl (2012), she mentioned in her journal that students use various tools of illocutionary and strategies to identify distances based on their age and speaking ability events that shape the context of interaction. It means when student talked to their teacher, there was a choice of words used by students when talked to their teacher. The use of good and correct language needs to be used when communicating.

There are tools called speech act when people start to build a conversation. Speech act in communication is very helpful for the speaker and hearer. (Yule as cited in Schneider, 2012) stated speech act is action performed via utterance. The speaker expresses something through utterances is called speech. The utterance can perform in a conversation or dialog which is should be a speaker and the hearer. This happens because the main point of speech acts is the utterance which exists in the conversation. Speech acts influences written or oral language because both of them are used to communication. Written language is showed on Facebook status or instagram captions (Rais & Triyono 2019) , meanwhile oral language belongs to conversation.

Speech act is kinds of pragmatics studies; where it was concerned with the study of meaning in communication by the speaker and interpreted by a hearer. This study derived by Austin (1962) in his book "How to do things with word". There are three actions related to speech act there are; Locutionary acts, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. The locutionary act is the basic production of meaningful

utterance. This act is much related to the hearer, if the hearer fails to understand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do a locutionary act. Locutionary act is the physical act of producing on utterances. Illocutionary act is the act that is committed by producing on utterances and the Perlocutionary act is the production of an effect through locution and illocution this statement proposed by (Austin as cited in Suhardianto, 2018)

There are five basic kinds of illocutionary acts that are perform on utterance (Seale as cited in Rais & Triyono, 2019) representative, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. Representative is a statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. Directives; it is the utterance attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Commissive, self- commit to doing something. Expressive is kind of speech acted that expressing of feeling. Finally, declarative; is a speaker's achievement in his or her.

All parts of illocutionary speech act are the phenomena in utterances interested in being analyze. The phenomena are performed by character's utterances on movie, talk show and so on. This research focuses on directive speech acts. Directives are those parts of speech acts that speakers use to get the hearer to do something (Searle 1979). Directive concerns with the act of getting someone to do something by delivering a speech. There are five kinds of directive acts; Request, Command, Question, Permission and Prohibition (Searle as cited in Della & Sembiring, 2018)

The phenomena of directive acts are found on informative media; you tube, Facebook, twitter and so on. The presence of social media indirectly helps us communicated easily. Social media have a big influence to all age's levels .teenagers, parents, but also children have their own social media. On **Channel News Asia**, It was Anggun C. Sasmi first interview on 04th October 2017. It was phenomena of directive acts found on the interview.

- The First host : “So, let’s talk about purity of music and the beauty of music. You started singing out of very young age and **How have you seen the music industry change throughout your career?”**
- Anggun C. Sasmi : “Well, you know all the different platforms like You Tube ,and I think now that, there are a lot more competitions as well. So, I guess you know a lot of young people nowadays, they try to make viral and to make things happen and you know they would post something that would shock or something that is funny and I think you know whenever it is. It has something to do with creativity. It’s fine with me but don’t get the sucks and get carried away”.
- The Second host : “So, obviously social media will be a big player especially when your single comes out”. “What’s your single gonna be called?”
- Anggun : “It’s called what we remember”.
- Second Speaker : “It’s coming out sometimes next week on October”.
- Anggun : “Exactly, we’re going to service it. That’s in terms of children and then the album December”.

Anggun is a famous international artist from Indonesian. Anggun, a guest, got a chance to attend the interview by two hosts. The questions “**How have you seen the music industry change throughout your career?”**(Asian look, 2014). The question showed the phenomena of directive acts in term of “asking”. The hosted

utterance was a direct question. The host (speaker) asked Anggun (hearer) straightforwardly. The hearer responded the speaker's question.

Directive Illocutionary acts are the focus of this research. It is part of speech acts in term of Illocutionary acts. Searle (1979) stated that directive acts as a form and effort of the speaker to make the hearer do something. It means to direct hearer to words the speaker's goals. The directive acts concern with the acts of getting someone to do something by giving a speech. It is the act that shows the relationship between the speaker and hearer. And mostly the directive acts occur in in the daily conversation.

Kreidler (2013 p.189) mentioned "Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Thus a directive utterance has the pronoun you as an actor, whether that word is actually present in the utterance or not". The directives acts, types of speech acts that the speaker wanted the hearer to do something by utterances. It is important to understand the speaker utterances based on the context of situation.

Phenomena directive acts was found on Late- Late show Talk show. This talk shows most familiar in America and is hosted by James Corden on CBS. The late late show has been shown seen 2014 In America. Below, there was a conversation between James Corden (the speaker) and Adella (the hearer). James invited Adella to join his You Tube channel. In this performance Adella was a guest.

James Corden : “I mean, what I like is that you are coming to me for this advice”.

Adella : “Ha..Ha..Ha. Yeah!!”.

James Corden : “would you mind if we listen to some music??”.

Adella : “Yeah, of course right”.

(The conversation took place between James (the speaker) and Adella (the hearer) in James’s car. They were singing the song directly while listening to the music from the car’s audio).

The speaker utterances showed requesting. The utterance has intended meaning known by the action of the hearer after the question. The utterance contains of type of directive illocutionary act in term of a request. The speaker requested the hearer to do something by his utterance “*would you mind if we listen some music??*” He directly request Adella for listen some music and Adella gave respond to James. The hearer responded the speaker’s desire in the context by **giving respond** “of course” and the hearer did the action.

The word that was uttered by the speaker was a form of interrogative. The utterance is built by the auxiliary “would” and followed by subject “you” and it is ended by (?) (Yule as cited in Martin, 1984). The speaker asked the hearer with a polite request sentences, it can be seen from the word “would”. This sentence is started by a modal. The subject of this sentence is “you.” In conclusion, the subject (you) came after the modal (would) and it is also ended by question mark (?), so this sentences is categorized into interrogative sentences.

Some researchers have conducted the researches related to directive acts. The first research by Della & Sembiring (2018) her aimed to describe and analyze the type of directive Speech Acts based on the of Searle (1997). The data source of the

research is “Sleeping Beauty” movie script by Casper Van Dien. The result of their research showed that the types of directive speech acts were (Command, request, permission, prohibition, and question).

Nisa (2017) found out the types of directives speech acts and politeness strategies on *Satu Jam Lebih Dekat* talk show on TVOne. The main theory of this research was Searle’s speech act and Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategy. The result showed the types of directive speech, there were; to want, to hope, to obligate, to request, to warn, to invite. The politeness strategies were bald on record, negative and positive politeness and off record. The politeness of directive speech acts supported the effectiveness of talk show because of some factors such as types of directive speech act and politeness strategy.

Previous and present researches applied Searle’s theory (1985) of directive acts to analyze the data. Based on the previous researches before, this research with the previous research has the different data source. The research used the “The late late show with James Corden’s” talk show as the data source and focused on the types based on Searle’s theory and form of directive acts based on Yule’s theory.

After seeing the phenomenon displayed in background. The researcher was interested in conducting the research related to types of directive act proposed by Searle (1979) and form of directive acts . This theory was applied in James Corden Talk show. Thus this phenomenon leads researcher to conduct the research entitled

“An Analysis of Directive Acts in The late late show with James Corden: Pragmatics Approach”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

From the background of the above research, the research found several problems that can be analyzed as follows:

1. The use of language selection in a good communication.
2. Speech acts influences oral or written as a part communication.
3. The existence of directive acts on informative media.
4. Speech acts influences oral or written as a part communication.
5. The directive utterances in Talk show on James Corden late late show .
6. The types of directive utterances used on James Corden Talk show.
7. The form of directive utterances used on James Corden Talk show.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the problems identified above, the researcher limits the problem, the limitation is needed to focus on the analysis, there were some problems listed in the identified of the problem as follow:

1. Types of Directives act on the James Corden late late show .
2. The form of Directive acts James Corden late late show.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

1. What are the types of directive acts that found in the James Corden Late -Late show?
2. What are the form sentences of directive acts that found in the James Corden Late -Late show?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research is considered necessary because it can provide information about the speech act in the talk show. The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of directive acts found in James Corden Late -Late show.
2. To identify the form of directive acts in the James Corden Late -Late show.

1.6 Significant of the Research

1. Theoretical significance

Theoretically, this research has several goals. This research was made to give more knowledge to the reader about the types and form of directive acts. Next, this research is designed to develop knowledge and experience while applying materials into science research. And the last goals, this research hopefully became a good reference and comparison for the future research especially for those who take the branch of linguistic.

2. Practically Significance

Practically, the research hopes this research is useful for linguistic studies, especially those who analyze about directive act. By knowing the theory, people can realize that illocutionary gave a big impact for us especially in our environment. Before speakers talking he/she must think with whom he/ she told because it's important for us to know. Researcher hopes that this research can give a new knowledge especially about pragmatics, variation of type and until the intentions about directive utterances.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : Levinson (2013) stated that Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which studies how the language usage .

Directive acts : Searle (1997) said that the directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act

Talk show : According to Anwari (2018) Talk show is an audio or visual program from radio or television where a person or group comes together to discuss a topic, issue, and theme that defines its basic values, guided by a moderator/host or more.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in situation or in context. Levinson (1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. It means that language and context cannot be separated because they have a correlation to each other. Without knowing the context in language, it makes speaker and hearer get misunderstanding when conversation occurred. Context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker intentions. Context is any background of knowledge assumed to be share by speaker and hearer which contributed to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterances (Leech as cited in Almuslimah, 2003) with the context, the hearer easier to understand what the speaker wants.

Pragmatics is one of the aspects of study to discuss context meaning in utterances. Karthik (2013) stated that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how speech communicates meaning in context. Pragmatics not only spoken language or how people talk and express their desires, but when people communicate with others or speak, there are implicit remarks that sometimes appear in conversation (Karthik 2013). Thus, pragmatics is the study of meaning in language

in how the speaker produces speech and conveys intention to the hearer, and how the hearer interprets utterances based on the context of the conversation. Pragmatics approach is important in used in this research because pragmatics cannot be separated from context, meaning, and utterances. The benefit of study pragmatics is to make easy to get the correct meaning based on context to avoid misunderstanding (Yule 1996). And as the result there is no misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when communication occurs. Pragmatic is closely related to speech act, which is related to language based on the context and the meaning of utterances. This research deeply would discuss the acts by saying something (speaker and hearer) called speech acts.

2.1.1 Speech acts

The term of speech act was coined by (Austin, 1962) and developed by Searle (1969). Austin (1962) defined speech acts as acts performed in saying something. He identified three different levels of action beyond the act of utterance. Austin (1962) distinguishes the actions of saying something, what someone does in saying it, and what someone does by saying it, and dubs this the act as locutionary, an illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something and producing a series of sounds which mean something. Illocutionary act is an act performed when saying something. Perlocutionary action is the actual achieved by telling the hearers.

In (1979), Searle classified illocutionary acts into five categories; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. A representative is a speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The directive act is known as an act used by the speaker to get the hearer to do something by utterances. Commissive is, speaker will do some future action. Expressive is an act which is states what the speaker feels. The last is declarative is a speech acts that changes the situation via the speaker's utterances. This research focused on discussing the types and forms of directive acts.

2.1.2 Types of Directive Acts

Directive utterance is an attempt to get someone to do something. Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act (Kreidler 2013 p.189). Directive utterances presuppose certain conditions at the recipient and in the context of situation. Yule (1996) stated that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. It means speaker expresses what he/she wants. Bach and Harnis (as cited in Ayu 2013) stated that directives express the speaker's attitude toward some prospective action by the hearer. The utterances that can be included in directives acts are commands, warning, request, and suggestions (Yule 1996). The utterance that is directive speech acts in term of command "***Don't talk about her!!***" (Suhardianto, 2018). The speaker gave a command to the hearer to stop talking.

In addition Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that directive refers to something that needs to be done by listener's' accordance to the speaker's need. The verbs denoted this class; command, ask, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat , invite, permit, and advise (Searle,1979 p. 14). In short Searle (as cited in Della & Sembiring, 2018) stated that there are five kinds of directive illocutionary acts command, request, permission, prohibition and question. Searle (1979) explained briefly five kinds of directive illocutionary acts.

A. Commanding

Commanding is an utterance uttered by the speaker for asking the hearer to do something based on speakers, in this categorize the speaker usually has the authority toward the hearer , so that the hearer has to obey the speaker's command. Command, effective only if the speaker has some level of control over the listener (Kreidler, 2013 p.189). Command also means that sentences which normally have no grammatical subject, and whose verb is in imperatives.

Example:

Trist: Will! Will! Stop! Stop! (Lailiyah, 2015)

The utterance refers to a directive speech acts in term of command, because the utterance has appropriate function to give a command. The speaker gave command to the hearer to stop shooting. The uttered by the speaker is types of directive acts in term of command. The speaker utterances were straight to the point to the hearer. The function of command is to force the hearer to do what the speaker's wanted.

B. Requesting

Searle & Vanderveken (1985 p.198) defined request as a directive illocutionary that allows for possible rejections or refusal. Yule (1996) stated that request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed.

Example:

“I would like this one, please”(Lailiyah, 2015).

The utterance showed of directive speech acts in term of “request”. The speaker requested to the hearer to paint the tattoo in the speaker's body. Request has a function to ask people to do something what speaker wants in polite ways. The term of request is mostly used by all ages of the speakers, the words that usually use in form of request are, please, can, could, will, and would.

C. Permission

Permission directives, these appear to be grammatical interrogatives that seek permission to obtain or do something. Permission indicated the speaker permission to the hearer. The sentences that are categorized of permission utterances can be seen bellow;

Example:

“I ask for your *permission* to go to the battle taking up arms again you, mother”

(Mualimin, 2018).

From the utterances above, it can be seen a phenomena of types directives in form of permission. The speaker asked for permission to the hearer to do the battle. In this utterance the speaker needed to ask permission to the hearer to do something. By asking permission, the speaker realized what he would do agreed by the hearer.

D. Prohibition

To forbid or to prohibit is the propositional negation of ordering (Searle & Vanderveken 1985 p.198) the speaker forbids or does not allow the addressee doing something. It was agreed by Bach & Harnish (1983 p.49) forbidding are essentially requirement that the hearer does not do certain thing.

Example:

“No Entry!”, “No, smoking !”

You don’t have to come with me.(Lailiyah, 2015)

The utterance above is types of directive acts in term of “prohibition” because the speaker prohibited the hearer to follow the speaker’s desire. While, if the occasion is special and informal, it is common to use “don’t”, “no”. Forbidding per formatives include: forbid, prohibit, proscribe, and restrict (Allan, 1986 p.199)

E. Question

Question in directive acts means that when someone as the speaker gives question to the hearer or addressee as a proposition. This question is used to ask the listener requests for future speech act that will give the original speaker the correct answer. If the foreigner on the street asked someone **“Do you know the way to the Palace Hotel?”** (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985, p. 117) It would be in most contexts inappropriate to respond simply “yes” or “no”, because the speaker is doing more than just asking a question about the hearer knowledge, the foreigner asked the hearer, to tell the foreigner’s way to the hotel. It means that the foreigner’s question the hearer/addressee as a proposition. Questioning per formatives include: ask, inquire, query, question, and quiz (Allan 1986, p. 199).

Example;

“Why would you tell her?” (Saddhono 2016)

The speaker asked the hearer a question. The word “why” indicated a form of question directive speech acts.

2.1.3 Form of Directive Acts

There are three forms of expressing the directive speech acts; imperative, interrogative and declarative. Yule (1996 p.54) described imperative, interrogative and declarative as follows.

A. Imperative

An imperative sentence is a sentence that expressed a direct command or request (Yule 1996). Imperative sentence have basic use in all attempt to get or advise the hearer to do something (Shopen, 2007p.303). Imperative has the intention to ask the hearer to do something as intended by the speaker (Rahardi as cited in Saddhono, 2016). Imperative sentence used to give command, state polite request by giving direction”. In request, it is usually stated by the word please.

Downing and Philip (as cited in Hasselgard 2007) stated that imperative consists of the base form of the verb alone, without modals, tense, or aspect. It includes expression of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. Imperative sentence has a power for the speaker because when the speaker sends message to the listener, the listeners must do something. Imperative has the intention to ask the hearer to do something as intended by the speaker (Rahardi as cited in Saddhono,2016).

Example:

“Just read probably, Sir. *Just turn off the laptop!*”(Saddhono 2016)

The utterances above showed directive speech act in an imperative or command form.

“Just turn of the laptop!!” indicated of term imperative sentences.

B. Interrogative

Interrogative sentence is a sentence that is used to ask a question. Rahardi (as cited in Saddhono, 2016) the interrogative sentences has meaning to enquire

something to interlocutor. Interrogative types of directive utterance are usually applied by softening the utterance, and it may either use modal (can, may, must, shall, will, etc) or no modal. (Umami, 2016) stated that interrogative sentences can be used to ask information, permission, confirmation, explanation, and expanded the dialogue. Making requests using interrogative forms especially with modals can make polite statements. This form is needed to be applied in the daily communication, because it can soften the utterance. So, that the hearer will be interested in the utterance and respect the speaker. This type of sentences can begin with the auxiliary verb “WH- question”.

Example :

“Yes I think that is all our material from group 1, and next opportunity for friends to give question and next if our answer do not satisfy you, we will wait for the further explanation from thesis consultant. *Can we sir?* All right we give opportunity for all lecturers to ask the question.”(Saddhono, 2016)

From the utterance above, it showed the form of interrogative sentences, the utterances spoken by speaker to the hearer. From the structure of the sentences it is a form of the question. Generally, the question means asking about something.

C. Declarative

Declarative is a sentence that is used to make a statement. Declarative can be uttered in formal or informal situation and either between intimate or distant participants. There is a clear statement of wish or desire expressed by the speaker to

the hearer. Rahardi (as cited in Saddhono 2016) stated that declarative sentences has meaning to inform something towards the hearer.

Example:

“Look this, finish. *It is quick, right?* (Saddhono, 2016)

This utterance is categorized as a declarative form. The sentence is said by the speaker to the hearer.

2.2 Previous Research

Trisnawati (2011) elaborated the classification of directive illocutionary acts and analyzed the politeness principle and strategy used by the speaker in uttering directive. The analysis was taken from “King’s Speech” movie. It was used theory of Searle (1969). In collecting the data, this research applied qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that the most frequently illocutionary was directive illocutionary acts. Because in conversation sometimes speaker and hearer doing direct and indirectly utterances.

Next Ratnasari & Edel, (2011) found the context that influence in the utterances and to describe the types of illocutionary acts that found in pragmatics analysis. This research used the theory of Searle (1996). In collecting the data, this research used qualitative method. The data source of this research used Novel by Khaled Hosseine. There was found directive illocutionary act that is command, was the most exist in this research.

Hamzah Lidya Oktoberia (2012) aimed to analyze the used of directive illocutionary act. The object of their research is Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow and Bride Wars movie. This research used theory of Searle (1996). This research applied qualitative method .The result was found the types of directive speech acts that is command.

Hosnol & Vahmita (2017) analyzed the dominant types of directive illocutionary. This research used theory of Searle (1996). The object of their research was English teacher in Elementary school Sukaharjo 3 Probolinggo. The dominant types of illocutionary acts that mostly used by the character was assertive as the result.

Widyawati (2018) investigated the used of illocutionary act in Let's Be Cops movie. This research aimed to identify the types and describe direct or indirect illocutionary acts. It used based on Searle (1969), Yule (1996) and Holmes (1992) theories. This research used qualitative method. It was found the five basic kinds of illocutionary acts, assertives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The most frequently illocutionary was directive acts as a result.

Nur Fitria (2019) found the type and the most frequently of directive speech acts appeared in "Koi Mill Gaya" movie. The analysis used theory of Searle (1969). The analysis was described descriptively by using words. This qualitative research showed the types of directive acts; command, request, and suggestion, and the most dominant directive speech acts that appeared in the movie was command. It was caused the influence by people (speaker) that had a degree of control over the action of the hearer.

Next Sembiring & Ambalegin (2019) found the type of illocutionary and the function of illocutionary speech acts. The research used theory of Searle

(1969). This research applied observational method and non-participatory technique. This research showed that illocutionary consist of five types (directives, assertive, declarative, commissives, and expressive). Directive is the most frequently types appeared in this research.

The previous and present research applied the same theory that is directive acts theorized by Searle & Vanderveken (1985, 1969). The difference between the previous and present research, was data of the research which was chosen. This present research chose “The Late Late show hosted by James Corden” as an object of research.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The research began with an explanation about pragmatics as the umbrella of theory. From the branch of pragmatics, researcher chose directive acts as discussion in this research. The researcher focused on types (Searle 1998) and form of directive acts (Yule 1997). Pragmatics relates to the speech acts that discuss directive acts. Study about directives, there are types and form analyzed. “The late late show hosted by James Corden” was the data source.

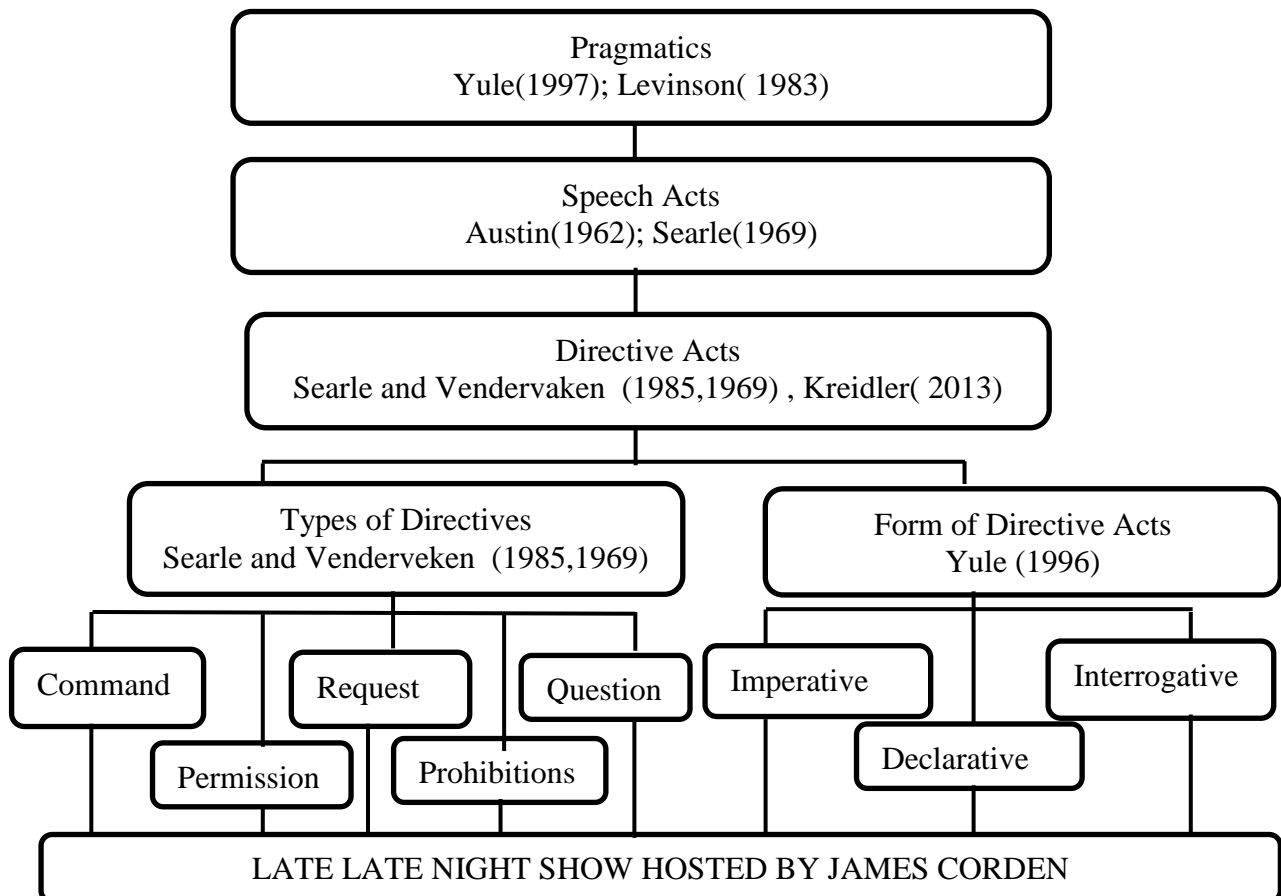


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive Qualitative method was applied in this research. The qualitative approach used in this research based on the social phenomena that researcher analyzed. Qualitative closed relationship with word, phrase, and sentences. It used to analyze forms of data, such as interview, focus groups, observations, and document. This research did not involve numbers and symbols (Creswell, 2013). Therefore, the result of this research was presented descriptively, because from the phenomena, data, analyze and the result were form of sentences.

The data of the source is a phenomenon from pragmatics point of view. The data were taken from the utterances. The forms of utterances were explained in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The way of collecting the data and the analyze based on Searle (1967) theory of directive speech act and form of directive based on Yule (1996) theory. It was used to analyze the directive acts phenomena in The Late Late show with James Corden talk show.

3.2 Object of the Research

In this research, this research used directive acts as the object of the research. It analyzed the types theorized by Searle (1967) and form of directive acts theorized. James Corden utterances contained type of directive; it showed from his utterances in every conversation. And form of directive can be seen from every word that came out from the characters. Researcher took the data from the utterance did by James Corden as the hosted in the Late late show. The utterance becomes the object of this research because the researcher needs to identify types and form of directive utterance that the character produces. The data is taken from all the talk show and the researcher only focus on the utterances which contain of directive utterances.

3.3 Method of collecting data

This research used the observational method (Sudaryanto, 2015). In process of collecting the data, the senses were used to observe the phenomena related to the theory found in the data. This means the researcher collects the data by the researcher's own observation without involving any respondent. The observational used to analyze all the conversation and also the context in the talk show. The technique of collecting the data was used non-participatory technique because the researcher did not involve on the conversation in the talk show.

There were some steps while collecting the data. First, the conversation in the talk show was converted into form of script .Next; the data in term of utterances were taken from the conversation in the talk show which had the phenomena of directive acts. Finally, the data were highlighted to be analyzed considering as types and form of directive acts based on Searle's theory (1967).

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3.4 Method of analyzing the data

This research used pragmatics identity method (Padan) by (Sudaryanto 2015). It applied pragmatics approach in which context was used while identifying the data. In this research, Qualitative approach is used to identify, describe and classify the

types and form of directive acts. For the technique to analyze the data , this research applied theory theorized by Sudaryanto(2015)stated competence- in equalizing is the competence to equalize the data in this research and supporting theory. This research identified the data by equalizing then classifying the data analysis based on Searle's (1967) theories.

There were some steps while analyzing the data as follows. First, found out the context related to the highlighted utterances as the data in the dialog in the talk show. The context explained the way the utterances occurred in the dialogue. Then the context was matched to the utterances to get the meaning related to the theory. Finally, the highlighted utterances were analyzed to solve the first and second problems in term of types and form of directive acts based on searle's theory.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

Having analyzed the data, the last step is presenting research result. The findings of the analysis and the conclusion of result were presented in term of sentences and paragraphs without showing the numeral descriptively. In other words, this research result presenting was known as an informal display (Sudaryanto 2015).