

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Research Analysis

Research did analyze with two questions of the research; it is about types and forms of the directive Illocutionary acts. Directive Illocutionary Acts are a category of illocutionary acts that aim to influence or direct the behavior of the listener. Illocutionary acts are speech acts that are performed by the speaker when they say something with a specific intention or purpose.

Directive illocutionary acts are used by the speaker to get the listener to do something or to take specific actions (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). Besides that, it discussed also about the forms which means are refer to the different linguistic expressions or patterns used to convey directive intentions. These forms are used by speakers when they want to get the listener to perform a specific action or behave in a certain way.

The research took the data from YouTube channel, the name of channel is Steve TV Show. The research took 4 episodes from January 2023 and got 30 data. The totals of data reduction are 20 data. The analysis of the data to answer the question number one about the acts of directive expression and question number two about the forms of directive acts is shown below.

Data 1

Steve (Speaker) : **Is that your dad?**
Audience (Hearer) : Yes.

The dialogue here talks about a woman where she has a father who is very muscular with an athletic body and that makes men who are interested in his

daughters afraid to approach his daughter, so she asked Steve as the host of the show, how to find a man who dares to look at my father. Then and Steve became curious and wanted to confirm which one is her father, which asked “**Is that your dad?**” Then the girl answered yes. The speaker asked the hearer to know the information. In terms of the speaker’s goal, the speaker intended to direct the interlocutor to respond to his asking for knowing the father’s hearer. As a result, it demonstrates that the speech contains the directional act of asking.

The speaker asked a question to get the answer. The interrogative sentence is one that appears to be asking a question. It is also evident that the interrogative statement ends with a question mark (?). The speaker said the utterance to ask about the father’s hearer. As a result, the above statement takes the form of an interrogative sentence.

Data 2

Steve (Speaker)	: Is that your dad?
Audience (Hearer) 1	: Yes.
Steve (Speaker)	: Can you stand up, Sir?
Audience (Hearer) 2	: (Audience stands up)

The dialogue here talks about a daughter explained about her father in the SteveTV show. Her father has an athletic body and make all men are afraid to approach her daughter. The daughter wants the suggestion from Steve as the host and Steve wants to see her father. In the utterance, the speaker directed the hearer 2 by requesting the audience to accomplish an action. The speaker requested the hearer 2 to stand up as the host want to see him clearly from the stage which asked, “**Can you stand up, Sir?**” The speaker was requested considering the speaker had the desire to get the interlocutor to take action. For this reason, the directive act of the

utterance above is requested.

The Speaker performed the form of interrogative. It is considering the utterance is started with the Modal Verb 'an' and ended with a question mark (?). Additionally, the speaker said the utterance to order the hearer 2 to stand up in order the speaker can see him clearly, for that reason; the form of the utterance above is an interrogative sentence.

Data 3

Steve (Speaker) : Let's play Harvey's Hundreds. All right, I'm looking for Marcella Holly. **Come on Marcella Holly.** Come on Marcella Yeah, come on.
 Holly (Hearer) : (down to the stage)

The dialogue here talks about a speaker as a host was looking audience to playgame. The game will provide some money for the winner. So, the speaker got the audience, and her name was Holly. Then, the speaker called the hearer to come down to the stage to play the game. "**Come on Marcella Holly**" The hearer came down to the stage. The speaker ordered the hearer to come down to the stage and the speaker directly came down with pleasure in order to win some money. It is stated that a speaker can order someone without the need for power. The order is carried out by a speaker to order someone without the need to have power. For this reason, the above directive speech acts are order. The speaker made an imperative sentence in order to call the hearer to come down to the stage. The speaker wants the hearer act for the ordering.

Data 4

Steve (Speaker) : **Well, you wanna win some money?**
 Holly (Hearer) : I swear I do!
 Steve (Speaker) : Come on over here.

In the given conversation, there is a clear sequence of directive illocutionary acts performed by speaker Steve and hearer Holly. When Steve says, "Well, you wanna win some money?", He is making a suggestion or proposal to Holly. The illocutionary force behind this statement is a suggestion, indicating that he is inviting or encouraging Holly to consider the idea of winning money. Holly's response, "I swear I do!" indicates her agreement or acceptance of Steve's suggestion. The phrase "I swear I do" expresses a strong affirmation of her desire to win money, which means she is interested in the proposal made by Steve.

From Analysis: Holly's utterance is not in the form of an imperative either. It is a declarative sentence where she expresses her strong desire to win money. Her statement is not a command, request, or invitation.

Steve's Utterance: **"Come on over here."**

From Analysis: Steve's utterance is imperative. It is a direct command or invitation to the hearer (Holly) to come to where Steve is, presumably to engage in some activity related to winning money.

Data 5

Steve (Speaker) : **I Want You To Look At These Pictures.**
 Holly (Hearer) : (See the screen)

In the given monologue, the illocutionary act performed by Steve (the speaker) is a Request. The phrase "I want you to look at these pictures" is an example of a directive speech act, specifically a requesting speech act. Steve is making a request for the listener to perform a specific action, which is to look at the pictures. By using the word "want," Steve is expressing his desire or intention for the

listener to take the action of looking at the pictures. The illocutionary force behind this statement is to make a request, and the intended perlocutionary effect is to prompt the listener to actually look at the pictures. Overall, Steve is making a direct request, and the illocutionary act in this monologue is a directive requisite.

In the given monologue by Steve, there is one form of directive act based on the imperative form. The imperative form is commonly used to give commands or direct someone to do something. In the monologue, the phrase "I want you to look at these pictures" contains an implicit imperative directive. Even though it does not use the typical imperative verb form (e.g., "look at these pictures"), the phrase "I want you to" can be interpreted as a softer form of giving a command, which still implies a directive for the listener to look at the pictures. So, the form of directive act in this monologue is an Imperative Directive Act, but it is expressed in a more indirect manner through the use of the phrase "I want you to."

Data 6

Steve (Speaker) : Every time you **match up one of those pictures. I'm gonna give you a hundred bucks.**(3:06 – 3:08)
Audience 3 (Hearer) : (nodding)

Based on the provided monologue, the illocutionary act performed by Steve (the speaker) can be analyzed as a "Directive" illocutionary act, specifically falling under the "Tell" type. Steve's statement, "Every time you match up one of those pictures. **I'm gonna give you a hundred bucks,**" is a directive because he is instructing or directing the listener to take a specific action. In this case, the action he is directing the listener to take is to match up one of those pictures. Within the category of directive illocutionary acts, Steve's directive is specifically a "Tell" type.

He is informing the listener of the consequence or outcome of performing the action he mentioned. He tells the listener that if they match up one of those pictures, he will give them a hundred bucks. In summary, the illocutionary act performed by Steve is a "Tell" directive. He is instructing the listener to match up one of the pictures and informing them that they will be rewarded with a hundred bucks for doing so

In the provided monologue, the form of directive illocutionary act based on an imperative can be identified as follows:

Imperative: **"Match up one of those pictures."**

The speaker, Steve, is giving a command or instruction to the listener, directing them to perform a specific action: to match up one of those pictures. This is an example of a directive illocutionary act, where the speaker's intention is to get the listener to carry out a particular action, which in this case, is expected to result in a reward of a hundred bucks.

Data 7

Steve (Speaker) : **"Now you see those two Ms right there?"**
 Holly (Hearer) : Yes, yes.

Based on the conversation provided, the Directive Illocutionary act can be classified as a "Request for Confirmation." Here's the breakdown: In this statement, Steve is seeking confirmation or validation from Holly about whether she sees the two Ms that he is referring to. It is evident from Holly's response, "Yes, yes," that she acknowledges seeing the two Ms. The illocutionary act of "Request for Confirmation" is when the speaker seeks affirmation or acknowledgment from the listener regarding some information or understanding. In this case, Steve is seeking

confirmation of what he perceives as "those two Ms."

Based on the conversation provided, the form of the Directive Illocutionary act is an "Interrogative Directive." Here's the breakdown: The form of this utterance is interrogative, as indicated by the question mark at the end of Steve's statement. The use of the interrogative form makes it clear that Steve is posing a question to Holly and seeking a response. An "Interrogative Directive" is a type of speech act where the speaker formulates a question to direct the hearer to perform an action, provide information, or confirm something, as in this case. By using an interrogative form, Steve is requesting Holly's attention and verification of whether she can see "those two Ms right there."

Data 8

Steve (Speaker) : **If you do this quickly, you can walk outta here with a thousand dollars!**
 Audience 3 (Hearer) : (following the instruction)

Based on the monologue provided, the type of Directive Illocutionary act can be classified as a "Suggestion" or "Proposal." Here's the breakdown: In this statement, Steve is suggesting or proposing a course of action to the hearer. He is indicating that if the hearer performs a certain action quickly, they will be rewarded with a thousand dollars. A "Suggestion" or "Proposal" is a type of Directive Illocutionary act where the speaker puts forward an idea, recommendation, or plan of action for the listener to consider or follow. In this case, Steve is proposing a potential way for the hearer to earn a reward of a thousand dollars if they act swiftly.

Based on the monologue provided, the form of Directive Illocutionary act

based on declarative. In this statement above, Steve is presenting a declarative sentence that suggests or advises a course of action. The declarative form makes it appear as a statement of fact or possibility, but it implicitly functions as a directive by encouraging the listener to follow the suggestion or advice. The illocutionary act of "Directive in the form of a Suggestion or Advice" is when the speaker indirectly instructs or influences the listener's behavior by presenting an idea or option without explicitly commanding them to do something. In this case, Steve is suggesting that the listener can earn a thousand dollars if they act quickly, which can be seen as a form of indirect persuasion.

Data 9

Steve (Speaker) : "All Right, Okay, You Ready?"
 Holly (Hearer) : "Yeah"

In this revised analysis, the Directive Illocutionary act can be classified as a "Request for Confirmation" or "Check on Readiness." Steve's statement, "all right, okay, you ready?" can be seen as a request for confirmation from Holly about her current state of readiness. Steve is seeking assurance that Holly is prepared or ready for something that might happen next. Holly's response, "Yeah," confirms her readiness, which fulfills the request for confirmation. So, the Directive Illocutionary act in this conversation involves Steve asking for confirmation of Holly's readiness, and Holly providing the confirmation.

In this statement, Steve is using interrogative language to inquire about Holly's readiness. The phrase "all right, okay" serves as a lead-in to the actual question. The interrogative word "you" directly addresses Holly, and the word "ready" clearly indicates the nature of the request. Steve is asking if Holly is prepared or in

a state of readiness for something. The illocutionary act of "Request for Readiness" is a type of directive in which the speaker asks the hearer about their preparedness for a particular task, activity, or event. In this case, Steve is inquiring whether Holly is ready for something, and Holly's response, "Yeah," indicates her affirmation of being prepared.

Data 10

Steve (Speaker) : **"Take This Money."**
Audience 3 (Hearer) : (taking the money)

In this statement, Steve is giving a direct order to the listener, instructing them to "take this money." The use of the imperative verb "Take" indicates that Steve is issuing a directive to the hearer to perform the action of taking the money. The illocutionary act of "Order" is when the speaker uses language to direct or instruct the listener to perform a particular action. In this case, Steve's statement is a clear order, telling the hearer to take the money. Based on the monologue provided, the form of the Directive Illocutionary act can be classified as an "Imperative." In the statement, "Take this money," Steve is using an imperative sentence structure. Imperatives are direct commands or requests that instruct the listener to perform a specific action. In this case, Steve is instructing the listener to take the money. The speaker assumes authority and expects the hearer to follow the given instruction.

Data 11

Steve (Speaker) : **What Type Of Man Do You Think Your Mom Needs?**
Audience 3 (Hearer) : One With A Good Job.

Based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts, the Directive illocutionary act is a type of speech act where the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something or perform a certain action. In this statement, Steve is asking a question, seeking information or opinions from the audience about the type of man that the mom needs. The illocutionary act performed here is Directive, as Steve is trying to elicit a response or answer from the audience. In this statement, Steve is asking a question, seeking information or opinions from the audience about the type of man that the mom needs. The illocutionary act performed here is Directive, as Steve is trying to elicit a response or answer from the audience. The audience's response indicates their opinion about the type of man the mom needs. While it's not explicitly stated, the illocutionary act of the audience's response can also be seen as Directive, as they are suggesting the mom needs a man with a good job. The audience's response is indirectly answering Steve's question and providing the desired information.

Steve's question is in the form of an interrogative sentence, and the illocutionary act he performs is a Request. He is asking the audience (hearer) to share their opinion or provide information about the type of man they think the mom needs. The audience's response is not in the form of an interrogative sentence, but it is still an answer to Steve's request. Their response provides information about the type of man they believe the mom needs (i.e., someone with a good job). In summary, the form of the Directive illocutionary act in this conversation is a Request, as Steve's question is in the form of an interrogative sentence, seeking information or opinions from the audience. The audience's response fulfills the request by providing the desired information.

Data 12

Steve (Speaker) : **I'm gonna make you a guest on this show and I'm gonna find you a great man. You can't say no. I'ma get you a man on this show right here**
 Audience 4 (Hearer) : (nodding)

Based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts, the Directive illocutionary act in the form of a command is known as a "Command." Commands are used by the speaker to make the hearer do something or to perform a certain action. In this conversation, Steve is using the imperative form to issue commands to the hearer (the person he's addressing). He is asserting his intentions and making it clear that he will take action to find the hearer a great man and make them a guest on the show. The phrase "You can't say no" emphasizes that the hearer is not supposed to refuse or object to Steve's plans. The illocutionary acts performed by Steve in this conversation are Directive commands. He is instructing the hearer to participate in the show and accept the offer to be matched with a man.

Data 13

Steve (Speaker) : The guys that answered, what you don't know won't kill you, **you have to go. That's numbers five and four.**
 Participant 4 & 5 (Hearer) : (Go Away)

Based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts, the Directive illocutionary act in the form of an order is known as a "Command." A command is a speech act where the speaker explicitly instructs the hearer to do something. In this conversation, Steve is giving an explicit instruction to the participants (hearers) who answered. He is telling them that they have to go based on their responses being numbers five and four. The phrase "you have to go" is a direct order, indicating that he wants them to

leave or take some specific action. The participants' response indicates that they are complying with the command. They are acknowledging Steve's order by agreeing to go away. The illocutionary act performed by Steve in this conversation is a Directive command. He is explicitly ordering the participants to leave or take some specific action based on their responses. The participants' response further confirms the Directive nature of Steve's command.

Based on the conversation provided, let's analyze the forms of Directive illocutionary acts based on the imperative. Imperatives are a type of Directive illocutionary act where the speaker directly commands or requests the hearer to do something. Imperative sentences often start with a verb, and they are used to give orders, instructions, or make requests.

In this statement, Steve is using imperative forms to provide instructions or commands to the hearer (the guys who answered): "you have to go" - This is a clear imperative form where Steve directly commands the hearer to leave or go. That's, "numbers five and four." - Although this part is not a complete imperative sentence, it seems to be instructing the hearer to do something specific, possibly referring to some task or action associated with "numbers five and four." It lacks a clear verb but could be considered an implicit imperative form. In both cases, Steve's statement contains directive illocutionary acts using the imperative form, as he is directly giving commands or instructions to the hearer.

Data 14

Steve (Speaker) : **Now listen, I'm sending the two of you to the best steakhouse in LA, Nick and Stef's Steakhouse. You'll get to enjoy everything from their prime steaks, dry aged inhouse, to delicious seafood by Chef Megan**

Logan.

Audience 4 (Hearer) : (following the instruction)

In the conversation provided, the Directive Illocutionary act is a "tell" type. In this context, Steve (the speaker) is informing or instructing Ashanti and Yasmin that he is sending them to the best steakhouse in LA, which is Nick and Stef's Steakhouse. He is telling them about the experience they will have at the restaurant, from enjoying prime steaks dry aged in-house to delicious seafood prepared by Chef Megan Logan. The illocutionary act of "Now listen, I'm sending the two of you to the best steakhouse in LA..." is a "tell" because Steve is conveying information and issuing an instruction without necessarily expecting an immediate response or action from Ashanti and Yasmin.

In the conversation provided, the form of the Directive Illocutionary act is a "declarative" type. The statement "Now listen, I'm sending the two of you to the best steakhouse in LA, Nick and Stef's Steakhouse. You'll get to enjoy everything from their prime steaks, dry aged in-house, to delicious seafood by chef Megan Logan" is in the form of a declarative sentence. Even though it contains instructions or a directive, it is expressed as a statement of fact or a declaration. Steve is making an assertion about what he is doing (sending them to the steakhouse) and what they will experience there. The declarative form does not necessarily require a direct response or action from the listeners, but it still conveys a directive intention from the speaker.

Data 15

Steve (Speaker) : **And I want you all to come back tomorrow and tell us how it went.**

Audience 4 (hearer) : (following the instruction)

In the given conversation, the Directive Illocutionary act is a request. Steve (the speaker) is asking the listeners (presumably Ashanti and Yasmin) to come back tomorrow and share how their respective experiences went. The act of "come back tomorrow and tell us how it went" is a request because Steve is making an appeal to them to do something specific (share their experiences) at a future time.

The speaker (Steve) is making a request or giving a command in the form of a declarative sentence Form: The form of the Directive Illocutionary act is declarative, which means the sentence takes the form of a statement. Analysis: In this sentence, Steve is making a request or issuing a command to the listeners to come back the next day and share their experiences or reports about something. Despite using a declarative sentence, the intent behind it is to direct or request action from the listeners.

Data 16

Steve (Speaker) : Well, everybody. Everybody, **please Welcome the Jr. Flips team!**
Audience (Hearer) : (audience cheering) (audience clapping)

The speaker (Steve) is giving an order to the audience. Type: The type of Directive Illocutionary act is an imperative, which means the speaker is issuing a direct command or instruction. Sentence: "Well, everybody. Everybody, please welcome the Jr. Flips team!" Analysis: In this sentence, Steve is using imperative language to instruct the audience to welcome the Jr. Flips team. The use of "please" indicates that it is a polite order, but it is still a directive with the intent of getting the audience to take a specific action, which is to welcome the mentioned team.

The exclamation mark also adds emphasis to the command.

Data 17

Steve (Speaker) : Now listen, **I want you to tell me your name, your age, and what you do at Jr. Flips.**
 Alianna (Hearer) : My name is Alianna, and I am eight years old

In this sentence, Steve is giving a clear order to Alianna to provide specific information. He wants her to tell him her name, her age, and what she does at Jr. Flips. In her response, Alianna is complying with Steve's directive and providing the information he asked for. Though her response starts with "My name is" instead of a direct "I want you to tell me," the intent is the same, and it can be considered a compliant response to Steve's order/request. The first Directive Illocutionary Act is the initial order given by Steve, and the second Directive Illocutionary Act is Alianna's compliance with that order by providing the requested information.

The form of this Directive Illocutionary act is also declarative. Sentence: "My name is Alianna, and I am eight years old." Analysis: In her response, Alianna is complying with Steve's directive, and she provides the information he asked for in a declarative form. Even though her response is in a declarative sentence, it is a compliant response to Steve's order, addressing the information he requested. In both instances, the speakers use declarative sentences to convey their directives and responses effectively.

Data 18

Steve (Speaker) : **Clap for yourself, boy! Clap for yourself!**
 Amir (Hearer) : (Clapping)

In the conversation, Steve (the speaker) uses an imperative tone and language, instructing Amir (the hearer) to "Clap for yourself, boy! Clap for yourself!"

The command is clear, as Steve is explicitly telling Amir to clap. The use of exclamation marks emphasizes the directive nature of the utterance, indicating that it is a command rather than a simple request.

In the conversation provided, the form of the Directive Illocutionary act is of the imperative type. An imperative illocutionary act is a speech act in which the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something or act in a certain way. In this case, the speaker (Steve) is giving a command or request to the hearer (Amir) to perform an action, which is to "Clap for yourself." The use of the imperative form "Clap for yourself" indicates that the speaker intends to direct the hearer's behavior to engage in clapping. Additionally, Amir's response of clapping confirms that he followed the command given by Steve.

Data 19

Guest (Speaker)	: I'm going to save most of it, spend a lot for college, and then maybe have some to spend on myself to have fun
Steve (Hearer)	: So, you gonna save your money for college?

Based on the conversation provided, the type of Directive Illocutionary acts based on the tell type can be inferred as follows: Steve (Hearer) Directive Illocutionary Act: "So, you gonna save your money for college?" Type: Seeking Confirmation or Clarification - Steve is seeking confirmation or clarification from the guest about their intention to save money for college. The question is seeking to understand and confirm the guest's statement. Both statements are in the form of "ask" type utterances, but they serve different functions in the conversation. The guest informs, while Steve seeks clarification.

Steve (Hearer) Directive Illocutionary Act: "So, you gonna save your money

for college?" From: Interrogative (Question) - Steve is using an interrogative or question form to seek confirmation or clarification from the guest. The question is inquiring about the guest's intention to save money for college. In this conversation, the guest's statement is in the form of a declarative sentence, and Steve's response is in the form of an interrogative (question) sentence.

Data 20

Steve (Speaker) : **You giving to me and my wife's foundation? You gonna give us \$3,000?**
 Audience 4 (Hearer) : Yes

Based on the conversation provided, the type of Directive Illocutionary act is an "asking" type. The speaker, who is Steve (speaker), is asking for a donation of \$3,000 to their foundation. The audience (hearer) responds with a simple "yes," indicating their agreement to give the requested amount. Therefore, the act of asking for the donation falls under the "asking" type of Directive Illocutionary act. These interrogative forms express a request or a solicitation for the audience to donate \$3,000 to the speaker and his wife's foundation. Therefore, the form of the Directive Illocutionary acts in this conversation is "requesting" or "asking" for a donation.

Data 21

Steve (Speaker) : **I wanna play a little game with you. How about that?**
 Chester (Hearer) : Sure

The type of Directive Illocutionary Act used by the host (Steve) is a "Suggestion," and the response from Chester is an "Acceptance." Based on Directive Illocutionary Acts, a suggestion is a type of illocutionary act that encourages the listener to consider or adopt a particular course of action. In this case, the host (Steve) suggests playing a little game with Chester. The use of "How about

that?" at the end of the sentence reinforces the suggestion, inviting Chester to participate in the game. In summary, the host's statement is a Directive Illocutionary Act, specifically a "Suggestion," as he suggests playing a game. Chester's response is an "Acceptance," indicating that he agrees to participate in the game proposed by the host. This interaction demonstrates how Directive Illocutionary Acts is used in everyday conversation to influence behavior and gain the listener's cooperation in a cooperative and effective manner.

The form of the Directive Illocutionary Act used by the host (Steve) is a "Declarative Form." a declarative form is used to make requests or issue commands indirectly. It involves using declarative sentences to convey a directive intention, rather than using the more direct imperative or interrogative forms. In this conversation, the host (Steve) uses a declarative sentence to indirectly propose playing a game with Chester. By saying, "I wanna play a little game with you. How about that?" Steve is expressing his intention to engage in a game without explicitly using a command or question. The declarative form allows him to suggest the activity while still inviting Chester's participation. On the other hand, Chester's response, "Sure," is an acceptance of the host's invitation, indicating his willingness to play the game. In summary, the form of the Directive Illocutionary Act used by the host (Steve) is the "DeclarativeForm," which indirectly suggests playing a game with Chester.

Data 22

Steve (Speaker)	: And i want you to tell me the speed of the car and the price.
Chester (Hearer)	: Okay

The type of Directive Illocutionary Act used by the host (Steve) is a combination of "Request". Steve's utterance contains a request when he says, "and I want you to tell me the speed of the car and the price." By using the phrase "I want you to," Steve is making a direct appeal to Chester, asking him to provide specific information about the speed of the car and its price. Chester's response, "Okay," indicates his acknowledgment of the request and willingness to comply with it. Although "Okay" is a simple response, it functions as both an acceptance of the request and a confirmation that Chester is ready to provide the requested information. In this conversation, Steve's request and statement combination is a common way to seek information from someone in a conversation. By making a clear request and stating what he wants to know, Steve is engaging in effective communication. Chester's response shows that he understands the request and is ready to fulfill it.

In the conversation, Steve's statement, "and I want you to tell me the speed of the car and the price," is an indirect way of making a request for Chester to provide the information about the car's speed and price. While the sentence is declarative in form, it still conveys a directive intention by expressing Steve's desire to receive specific information from Chester. Chester's response, "Okay," indicates his acknowledgment and compliance with the request. By saying "Okay," Chester is accepting the indirect request and signaling his willingness to provide the requested information.

Data 23

Steve (Speaker) : **Do, you know who Jay Leno is?**
 Chester (Hearer) : Yes. I watch his car show

The Directive Illocutionary Act involved in this conversation is a "ask." Steve's utterance, "Do you know who Jay Leno is?" is a clear example of a question. Questions are a type of directive illocutionary act where the speaker seeks to obtain information from the listener. In this case, Steve is asking Chester if he is familiar with the person named Jay Leno. Chester's reply, "Yes. I watch his car show," is not a directive illocutionary act but a "Statement" instead. He is providing information about himself and expressing that he is familiar with Jay Leno by watching his car show. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act in the conversation is a "ask," and the Response is a "Statement." The conversation demonstrates how speakers use questions to seek information and how listeners respond with relevant statements.

Steve's utterance, "Do you know who Jay Leno is?" is an example of a question. Questions are a form of directive illocutionary acts used to obtain information or elicit a response from the listener. Chester's response is "Yes". "I watch his car show," is a statement. Statements are a form of directive illocutionary acts where the speaker provides information or expresses their beliefs. In this conversation, we have a combination of a question and a statement as the two forms of Directive Illocutionary Acts used by the participants. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act forms in the conversation are a "interrogative" and a "Statement." Steve uses a question to elicit information from Chester, who responds with a statement to provide the requested information.

Data 24

Jay (Speaker) : You like cars, right?

Chester (Hearer) : Yeah.
 Jay (Speaker) : **Can we bring that out?**

Jay's first utterance, "You like cars, right?" is an interrogative. Questions are a form of directive illocutionary acts form used to seek information or elicit a response from the listener. Jay is asking whether Chester likes cars. Jay's second utterance, "Can we bring that out?" is a request for permission. Request for permission is a type of directive illocutionary act where the speaker seeks consent or approval from the listener to perform a certain action. In this case, Jay is seeking permission from Chester to bring something out, possibly a car or an item related to cars. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act types in the conversation are an "Ask" and a "Request for Permission." Jay uses a question to inquire about Chester's interest in cars, and then he follows up with a request for permission to bring something out, indicating his desire to involve Chester in the activity.

Data 25

Jay (Speaker) : **Look at this. Come on over here.**
 Chester (Hearer) : Whoa (saw the Hot Wheels).
 Jay (Speaker) : Come on, this is... Okay. This is the Hot Wheels setup.

Jay's first utterance, "Look at this. Come on over here," is a directive. A directive is a type of illocutionary act used to directly influence or direct the listener's behavior. In this case, Jay is instructing Chester to "look at this" and "come on over here," indicating his desire for Chester to see something specific. Jay uses a directive to instruct Chester to look at something and come over, Chester responds with an expressive reaction, and Jay follows up with a descriptive act to provide information about the Hot Wheels setup.

Jay's first utterance, "Look at this. Come on over here," contains imperatives.

Imperatives are verb phrases used to give commands, instructions, or directives. In this case, Jay is using imperatives to instruct Chester to "look at this" and "come on over here." Jay uses imperatives to give instructions, Chester responds with an explanative to express his excitement, and Jay concludes with a descriptive act to provide information about the Hot Wheels setup.

Data 26

Jay (Speaker) : My buddy Chester is going to be on the show, but he wants to do real cool stuff. So this is like the latest thing. You got F1, you got Formula Car, I mean, every kind of car you want. You got Bugatti's, you got dune buggies. **You got everything here, okay?**

Chester (Hearer) : Cool.

Jay's speech in the conversation is attempting to obtain confirmation or verification from Chester. He lists various cars available on the show and then concludes with "You got everything here, okay?" The "okay?" at the end is a way of seeking confirmation or verification from Chester to see if he understands and agrees with the information provided. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act type in the conversation is an "Ask for Confirmation or Verification." Jay is seeking Chester's confirmation or agreement with the information he provided about the cars available on the show. Chester responds positively with "Cool," indicating his understanding or agreement with Jay's statement.

Data 27

Steve (Speaker) : **what made you write this book?**

Nicholas (Hearer) : I wrote this book. Because my mom started to teach me big words. So when I was at school and I asked to collaborate, my teacher messaged my mom. So when I got home, my mom asked me, do I want to write a book? And I said yes. And that's where it all began.

Steve's utterance, "what made you write this book?" is an asking for information. Requests for information are a type of directive illocutionary act where the speaker seeks to obtain specific details or explanations from the listener. In this case, Steve is asking Nicholas about the reason or motivation behind writing the book. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act types in the conversation are "ask for Information" and "Statement." Steve uses a request for information to ask Nicholas about the reason for writing the book, and Nicholas responds with a series of statements to provide the information about his motivation for writing the book.

Steve's utterance, "what made you write this book?" is an interrogative illocutionary form. Interrogatives are sentences used to ask questions or seek information. In this case, Steve is asking Nicholas about the reason or motivation behind writing the book. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act forms in the conversation are "Interrogative" and "Declarative." Steve uses an interrogative to ask Nicholas about the reason for writing the book, and Nicholas responds with declaratives to provide the information about his motivation for writing the book.

Data 28

Steve (Speaker)	: Tell me a little bit about your book. What is it about?
Nicholas (Hearer)	: My book is about helping kids expand their vocabularies and Kayla and Kyle are having an election and throughout the way, Kayla and Kyle are using big words.

Steve's utterances, "Tell me a little bit about your book" and "What is it about?" are both requests for information. Requests for information are a type of directive illocutionary act where the speaker seeks to obtain specific details or explanations from the listener. In this case, Steve is asking Nicholas to provide

information about his book and its content. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act types in the conversation are "Request for Information" and "Statement." Steve uses requests for information to inquire about Nicholas' book, and Nicholas responds with statements to provide the information about the book's content and theme.

Steve's utterances, "Tell me a little bit about your book "and" What it is about?" are requests for information. Requests for information are a type of directive illocutionary acts that typically have an implied imperative form. Steve is asking Nicholas to provide information about his book, which implicitly requires Nicholas to share details and explain the content. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act forms with the imperative form in the conversation are "Request for Information (with an implied imperative)." Steve uses requests for information to ask Nicholas about his book, and Nicholas responds by providing the requested information about the book's content. The implicit imperative form in the request prompts Nicholas to share details about his book.

Data 29

Steve (Speaker) : Yeah, go ahead. Let me try it.
 Nicholas (Hearer) : Okay. Exacerbate
 Steve (Speaker) : Exas- What?
 Nicholas (Hearer) : Exacerbate. **Well just take one guess of what it means**

Nicholas' second utterance, "Well, just take one guess of what it means," is a request for a guess or response. This is a type of directive illocutionary act where the speaker asks the listener to make a guess or offer their interpretation of something. In this case, Nicholas is challenging Steve to guess the meaning of the word "exacerbate." To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act types in the

conversation are "Permission," "Request for Information" (example demonstration), and "Request for Guess or Response." Steve grants permission to Nicholas, Nicholas responds by providing information (example demonstration), and then Nicholas requests Steve to guess the meaning of the word.

Nicholas' second utterance, "Well, just take one guess of what it means," involves a request for guess or response with an implied imperative form. This is a type of directive illocutionary act where Nicholas asks Steve to guess the meaning of the word "exacerbate." The implied imperative form is present in the phrase "take one guess," where Nicholas implicitly invites Steve to participate in the guessing activity.

Data 30

Steve (Speaker) : **You ain't even read that, how do you know that?**
 Nicholas (Hearer) : I can memorize the book.

Steve's utterance, "- You ain't even read that, how do you know that?" is an asking. Questions are a type of directive illocutionary acts where the speaker seeks to obtain information, clarification, or an explanation from the listener. In this case, Steve is asking Nicholas how he knows about something if he hasn't read it. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act types in the conversation are a "Question" and an "Assertion." Steve uses a question to inquire about Nicholas's knowledge, and Nicholas responds with an assertion, stating his ability to memorize the book without reading it.

Steve's utterance, "- You ain't even read that, how you know that?" involves a rhetorical question with an implied interrogative form. Rhetorical questions are a type of directive illocutionary acts where the speaker asks a question not to get an

answer but to make a point or emphasize a statement. In this case, Steve's question is not necessarily seeking a direct response from Nicholas but rather expressing doubt or skepticism about Nicholas' claim of knowing the book. The implied interrogative form is present in the phrase "how you know that," where Steve implicitly questions Nicholas' knowledge. To summarize, the Directive Illocutionary Act forms with the interrogative form in the conversation are "Rhetorical Question" (with an implied interrogative) and "Statement" (with an implied interrogative). Steve uses a rhetorical question to express doubt, and Nicholas responds with a statement that may implicitly prompt further consideration or questioning by Steve about how Nicholas knows the book's content.

4.2 Findings

Research found 30 data in this research. Channel YouTube. The data took from the video characters' utterances. The first is from act of Directive Acts in. Research found nine data of Ask in data 1, 11, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27 and 30. Request was discovered in eight in data 2, 5, 7, 9, 15, 24, 28 and 29. Suggest had four data as found in data 4, 8, 21 and 22. Command also had three data as in data 12, 13 and 18. Four data were revealed for Order in data 3, 10, 16 and 25. Tell performed two data in 6 and 14.

The researcher found out 6 acts from 23 acts in data. There were ask, request, suggest, command, order and tell. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find the balance 17 acts namely permit, urge, pray, beg, recommend, require, enjoin, Insist, prohibit, forbid, demand, entreat, beseech, implore, advice, supplicate and warn,

because the show talked about interviewing the guests or audience. The show was not varied because there would only be a question and answer session and inviting a guest to play a game. So, the show focused many things that related to requesting.

The researcher summarized the findings in the directive forms such as, Declarative found eight data in 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 22. Imperative conducted 10 data in 3, 5, 6, 10, 1, 2, 13, 18, 25 and 29. Interrogative performed 13 data in 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 30. Interrogative was the most common occurred in the show. The show mostly talked about a question and answer session between host with the guest or audience. The host asked the person's life journey, the most memorable thing, how to improve a career and so forth. That is why Interrogative forms are found most commonly in the research.

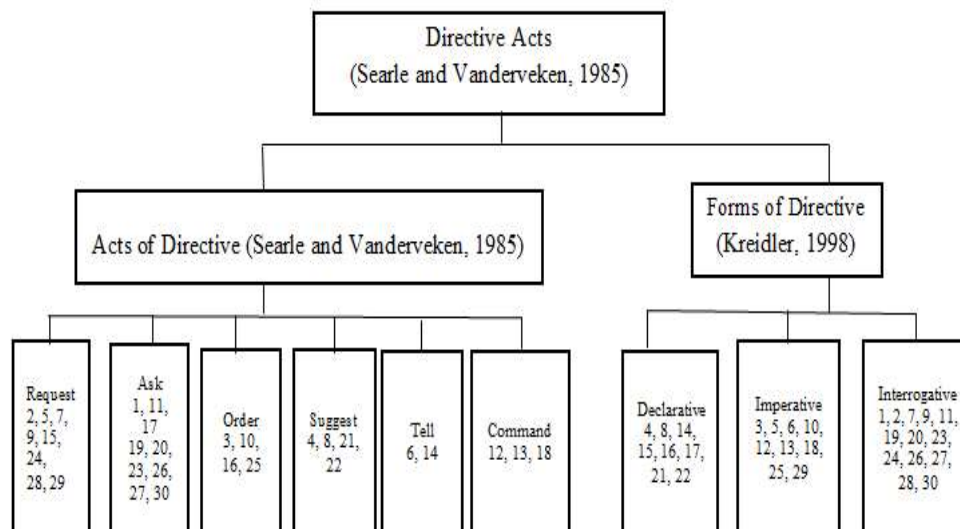


Figure 4.1 Analytical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of directive illocutionary acts in the Steve TV Show YouTube channel using a pragmatic approach, the research focused on identifying the types and forms of these acts. The types of directive illocutionary acts found in the video include request, order, ask, command, suggest, and Tell. However, the types permit, urge, pray, beg, recommend, require, enjoin, Insist, prohibit, forbid, demand, entreat, beseech, implore, advice, supplicate and warn are not found because the show talked about interviewing guest or audience. The show mostly showed about asking the guest or audience. It was not varied in the show which performed kinds of asking.

It can be concluded that the Steve TV Show employed a wide range of directive illocutionary acts and forms, which plays a significant role in the communication dynamics on the platform. The act of asking and form of interrogative are mostly performed in the Steve TV Show. The show performed kinds of interviewing with the guest and audience. The host did some questions and asked to do something such as a game or a challenge and the audience replied the questions and followed the instruction. Each episode has the same terms in the show with inviting the guests or audience with different topics and games.

5.2 Recommendation

From the directive acts and forms in the Steve TV Show, researcher has a few recommendations. For the English students, knowing the object of this research can make some references to understand the used of the directive acts. The Students will get additional knowledge and will perform the way to identify using directive acts. The students are able to identify the language phenomenon that occurred at this present

For the future researchers, the data source can be taken also from others media or platforms. Future researchers can do research from website, movie, song, poem, poetry, drama, novel and many kinds of literary works. Future researchers also can apply other objects for their research. Future researchers can explore research with pragmatic approach.

For readers, the directive acts can be easily identified in every kind of literary works by reading this research. The readers can identify the language phenomena that occurred in the present. The important thing is that the readers can add this reference to improve the languages development.