

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN  
“JIMMY KIMMEL LIVE” TALKSHOW:  
PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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2020/2021**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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ialah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan “duplikasi” dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, di dalam naskah skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip di dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan di daftar pustaka. Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan “plagiasi”. Saya bersedia digugurkan dan gelar akademik saya dibatalkan serta diproses sesuai dengan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa paksaan darisiapapun.

Batam, 5<sup>th</sup>March 2021



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## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

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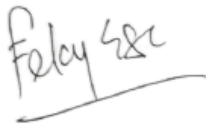
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Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

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

Batam, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021



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**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN “JIMMY KIMMEL  
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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra (S1)**

**By:**

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**This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below:**

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### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang studi pragmatik khususnya ujaran yang bertipe perintah, permintaan, pertanyaan, nasehat, menawarkan, melarang, mengundang, memesan dan mengizinkan yang ditemukan dalam siaran talkshow Jimmy Kimmel Live. Tipe- tipe diatas merupakan klasifikasi dari tindakan directive.. Directive adalah bentuk tindakan yang dilakukan si pembicara dan pendengar yang membawa dampak bagi keduanya. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan tipe- tipe ujaran dan fungsi directive yang terdapat dalam pembicaraan antara Jimmy dan tamunya yang terdapat dalam Jimmy Kimmel Live talkshow. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan teori Searle (1969) sebagai definisi tindakan Directive dan teori Leech (1989) sebagai definisi fungsi dari tindakan Directive. Peneliti juga menggunakan teori Sudaryanto ( 2015) sebagai metode penelitian pengumpulan data. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dan teknik observasi dalam pengumpulan data. Sebagai hasil penelitian peneliti menemukan 31 data yang dikatakan sebagai tipe tipe dan fungsi tindakan directive. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa semua tipe direktif ditemukan di siaran talkshow Jimmy Kimmel. Dari semua data peneliti banyak menemukan tipe tindakan directive yaitu permintaan, sedangkan dari ke empat fungsi directive yaitu fungsi kompetitif, fungsi kolaboratif, fungsi konflik, dan fungsi keramahan fungsi yang paling sering muncul adalah fungsi kompetitif. Dari penelitian ini peneliti banyak menemukan tindakan direktif yaitu permintaan karena tamu dalam talkshow diatas banyak mengatakan permintaan begitu juga fungsi dari tindakan direktif banyak menggunakan fungsi kompetitif. Fungsi kompetitif diatas adalah fungsi yang dimaksudkan sebagai persaingan untuk tujuan sosial. Ini dimaksudkan untuk menghasilkan beberapa tindakan oleh pendengar. Berdasarkan analisis diatas peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa data yang sering muncul dikategorikan sebagai bentuk permintaan dan fungsi dikategorikan fungsikolaboratif.

**Kata Kunci:** Pragmatik, Direktif, Fungsi Direktif

### ***Abstract***

This research described a pragmatic study, especially the types of utterances of commands, requests, questions, advice, offers, prohibits, invites, orders, and permits those found in the Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show. The types above were a classification of directive act. A directive is a form of action taken by the speaker and listener that has an impact on both. The purpose of this study was to find the types of speech and directive functions contained in the conversation between Jimmy and his guests in the Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show. In this study, researchers used Searle's theory (1969) as the definition of Directive act and Leech's theory (1989) as a function of Directive act. Researcher also used the theory of Sudaryanto (2015) as a research method of data collection. The method used the descriptive qualitative method and observation techniques in data collection. As a result of the research, the researcher found 31 data which were said to be the type and function of directive act. The findings indicated that all types of directives were found on Jimmy Kimmel's talk show. From all the data, researcher found many types of directive act, namely requests. Meanwhile, of the four directive functions, namely the competitive function, collaborative function, convival function, and conflict function, the most frequently occurring function was a competitive function. From this study, researcher found many directive act, namely request because the guests in the talk show above said many request, as well as the function of directive act used a lot of competitive functions. The competitive function above is a function that is intended as competition for social purposes. It is intended to produce some effect through the actions of the listener. Based on the above analysis, the researcher concluded that the data most often was categorized as a type of request, and function was categorized as collaborative functions.

*Keywords: pragmatics, directives, directive functions*

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Finally, the researcher wants the thesis can be useful for future who learn English Literature. God bless us. Amin.

Batam, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021



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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background of the research**

Communication is the process of delivering information, ideas, and messages from speakers and listeners. In general, communication can occur if there is a similar relationship between sending and receiving messages. It means communication depends on our ability to understand each other. Common forms of communication includes to sign language, speech, writing, and gestures. Beside that, communication has a role as a tool for people to negotiate or exchange opinions to find out the attitudes and feelings of the interlocutor being faced. However, communication will be effective if the message delivered can be interpreted by the recipient of the message.

Communication also related to the language used by people to interact, assume, act on something in a context that can be understood by speaker and listener. The study of a language itself called linguistics. Yule (2010) explained that in linguistics study, linguistics can also be defined as the science of language which explain sound and meaning. Besides that there are several branches of linguistics. First is phonetics, it difines as a branch of linguistics that study about sound. Second is phonology, it difines as a branch of linguistics that study about pronunciation of language sounds. Third is morphology, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study about the structure and part of word related to the form. The

fourth is syntax, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study language patterns that are formed and related. Fifth is pragmatic, it defines as a branch linguistics that study about meaning that has context. The next, discourse is a branch of linguistics that study about utterances and sentences in spoken and written in dialogue. Then, grammar is the rules of words and phrases in making sentences. The last is semantics, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study about real meaning.

Related to the explanation above, the researcher will focus to pragmatics analysis. Pragmatics is also the linguistics part related to contextual meaning and speaker. Yule (2010) as cited in Chandra & Damanhuri (2016) explained that there are several areas related to pragmatics, firstly, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focus on the ability to use language related to communication. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics learn about language and contextual meaning. Related to the explanation from Yule (2010) about pragmatic, when people communicate with others, they do not only consider how to use language, but also consider the context in which the language used. It means that the use of language can affect the implicit or true meaning depends of context.

Besides that, pragmatics also has several branches, one branch of pragmatics is speech act. Hughes (1984) said, "The speech act is the act of conveying something of related intent". It is the act of the speaker did through

words that contain more specific words, such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or request. In speech acts, when people send information, they have intended that the message was sent, the listener will do something.

Jacobs (1989) classified three types of speech acts; illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting saying. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Illocutionary act is the act doing of something. For example, speaker and hearer must have the same background knowledge to avoid misunderstanding between them. Therefore, in conducting illocutionary act the speaker must convey something to the hearer based on real, situation and condition. For example, the utterance *“it is hot in the class”* can be interpreted in different ways. It depends on the hearer to catch the meaning of what the speaker said. If the hearer can not catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, a misunderstanding can happen. The hearer may respond by saying *“oh... yes, the class is very hot”*, which indicates that she misunderstands the utterance as an expression of the speaker’s feeling. If the hearer is able to catch illocutionary force of that utterance, she may answer *“ok, I will turn on Air Conditioner in the room”*, and the communication may achieve its goal.

Beside that explanation of Searle (1968), illocutionary acts classified types into five: Assertive is a form of speech that make speaker binds the truth that valuable true or false. Expressive is a form of speech to express or show a speaker psychological attitude towards a situation. Commissive is a form of speech to speaker express a promise or offer. Declarative is a form of speech that speaker

connects the contents of the speech with reality, and the last is Directive, the form of speech that means for the speaker to get someone to take action. These five types were analyzed have relation with utterance between speaker and hearer as cited in Cam- & Rosaldo (1969).

Related to the explanation above, the researcher focuses to specific illocutionary acts namely directive speech act. Directive speech act is a branch of illocutionary act that discusses about the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Suci (2003) stated that directive speech act is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something. It is the act of saying or doing something that is speaker concerned to hearer to dosomething.

Beside the researcher discusses about types of directive act, the researcher also discusses about the functions of directive act. Leech (1989) as cited in Aziz, Mahdi, & Amalia (2017) classified functions of directive speech acts into four, they are: competitive function, convival function, collaborative function and conflictive function. It means that function of directive speech acts have relation to help readers to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in situation.

Based on the explanation above, there are some phenomenon that found by the researcher. One of phenomenon that happen in movie. The movie title is Anger Management by Dorfman(2013).

Linda : When you hear what happened, you'll bow down and worship me like aGod.

Dr. B : Better be good. **Give it to me.**

This sentence is the act of directive speech acts. The situation happened when Dr. B said “Give it to me,” he requested Linda just to be relax and let him handled it. Directive is speaker used to get someone else to do something or speaker’s intention. Also this illocutionary act is the kinds of directives that had a force for commanding. It was clear that the utterance was requesting. The function of directive speech acts was put forward by Dr. B said “give it to me”. The conversation contains a request. Request uses a competitive function because it aims at social purposes in order intended to make the hearer to do something that the speaker wants to achieve.

The another phenomenon regarding the directive speech acts, the researcher finds in “Jimmy Kimmel Live” talk show. The researcher puts the data from youtube episode 07 Oktober 2020. Here is the phenomenon:

Jimmy : this is his album, it’s called cool tape volume three here with  
the song boys and girls(Applause)  
Jayden : (singing).

The conversation above happened Jimmy as a host of talkshow tell about the album of Jayden that the title of album is boys and girls. Here Jimmy invited Jayden to sing about the song. The utterance of Jimmy indicated to invite the guest to do something. It means that the part of directive speech act is Inviting. ` The function of directive speech acts was put forward by “Jimmy: this is his album, it’s called cool tape volume three here with the song boys and girls”. The conversation contains a inviting. Invite uses a convival function because it is in accordancewithsocialgoals.Socialgoalisreflectedintakingpartinthebest

opportunity to invite guests to sing on stage. With the guest singing, the convival function has the opportunity to attract the audience to listen this song.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher chooses 'Jimmy Kimmel Live' talkshow as a object in the research of the researcher has. Because the researcher finds a lot of data especially types and function directive speech acts. Jimmy Kimmel Live talkshow is a talkshow about the story of the life from the guest who invited, the issue that happened, and also contain about comedy, music videos that the guests have. Jimmy is a host in Jimmy Kimmel talkshow. The talkshow is a famous talkshow that finds in Youtube. Jimmy Kimmel talkshow has 17,1 jt Subscribers in theworld.

Related to this research concern, there are some researches that inspired the researcher to analyze this research. The first previous research by Lida (2020) was about speech act in movie. The data was taken from Grown's Up movie. The journal discussed about the types of speech act that found in the movie and interpreted the meanings and explanation based on the theory that is used. The second journal by Kristina (2019) was about illocutionary act in speech. The data was taken from president Obama's election night speech. The journal discussed about analyze types and function of illocutionary acts. Based on the previous research, the different of the research now and previous research are discusses about generally of speech act and illocutionary act, while the research now discusses about specific of illocutionary act. it is a directive speech act.

The reason of the reseracher chooses this research include to first is important to learn about linguistic especially part of directive speech act. Second



is about the Jimmy Kimmel talkshow as object is a famous talkshow in America broadcaster. This research also interested because Searle (1969) as cited in Hasan (2015) said illocutionary acts has intended meaning. Intended meaning in question is where the meaning had contained in every speech of the speaker and finally some do not think they are doing illocutionary act in their speech. Here the researchers conducted research entitled “An Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts in “Jimmy Kimmel Live” Talkshow.

### **Identification of the Problem**

Identification of the problem is the way to identify the all problem which occurs from the background. Refers to the background of the research above, it can be identified that there are some problems related to speech act especially Illocutionary, they are:

1. The types of Speech act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
2. The types of illocutionary act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
3. The types of directive act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
4. The function of directive act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow

### **Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the problem above, the analysis of this research limits into directive and function of directive act only. It is because of directive speech act is mostly used in the Jimmy Kimmel Live talkshow. Therefore, limitation of this research:

1. The types of directive speech acts in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow.
2. The functions of directive speech acts in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow.

## **Formulation of the Problem**

This researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What are the types of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”?
2. What are the functions of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy Kimmel Live”?

## **Objective of the Research**

In this research, there are some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out and analyze types of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”
2. To find out and analyze the functions of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”

## **Significance of the Research**

The researcher analyzes this research with the title An Analysis Of Directive Speech acts In “Jimmy Kimmel Live” Talkshow: Pragmatics Approach. For researchers, there are many objectives in this study, namely to find out more about the types and functions of the directive speech acts in talkshow.

### **Theoretical Significance**

This research has some purposes. First, this research is expected to give further information for the readers about the types and function of directive act in talkshow. Second, this research also expected to enhance our knowledge,

experience, insight as well as in the application of materials science research, especially regarding our knowledge of the topic. The last, this research will become a comparison for future research.

### **Practically Significance**

This research is expected to be useful for the following parties. First, this research enriches the students of English language and Literature's knowledge in pragmatics field especially in directive act, the kinds of directive act, and the functions of directive act. Second, this research is expected to give more practical contribution for the another researcher in describing the phenomenon of directive act in communication that reflected in talkshow. This research also gives reference to the readers who want to know the types and the functions speech act of the talkshow.

## **Definition of Key Terms**

Pragmatics : a part of linguistic related to contextual meaning and speaker.

Speechact : all components of language and non-language which include the action of a complete language, which involves the participants in the conversation, the form of the delivery of the message, the topic, and the context of the message.

Illocutionary acts : an action performed by saying or writing something, e.g. ordering, warning, promising.

Directive act : an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher presents some related theories that will be used in analyzing the data.

#### **Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is study about meaning related to context. Yule (2010) stated that Pragmatic is the branch of study that concerned with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) as cited in. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. It means that pragmatic is study about context that what the speaker says and listener listens. The context must be understood by speaker and listener.

Here, the speaker and listener have a background knowledge is same. For the example : Context: In the campus, there are students and lecturer in the class. Suddenly the door was knocked by the student.

Lecturer : what time is it?

The student : sorry sir, my motorcycle was broken and I brought to bikeshop.

From the conversation above that conclude the speaker and listener have a background knowledge was same and understand about context. Pragmatic is also the linguistic part related to contextual meaning and speaker. Yule (2010) also explained about areas that pragmatics is concerned with, firstly pragmatics is the

study of speaker meaning. In this case, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focus on the ability to use language related to communication. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics learn about language and contextual meaning. When people communicate with others, they not only consider how to use language, but also consider the context in which the language used. It means that the use of language can affect the implicit or true meaning depends of context.

### **Speech Act**

Speech acts is one part of pragmatics. Speech acts is utterances to state that the intentions of the speaker are known to the listener. Speech acts also is utterances made as part of social interaction. Searle stated that the study of meaning should not be concentrated on the bald statement taken out of context because language in speech is used for many functions such as promises, invitations, and requests and so on. In some cases we use speech to perform an action as cited in Hasan (2015). It means that the speaker does not only speaking but the speaker does action to build speech act.

For example: context: this is Lida's birthday.

Lida : Can you join to my party birthday?.  
Feky : Yes I can

Based on example it can be classified to speech act as requesting. The speaker request to listener to come in her birthday party. Related to speech act is act of communication that express those intentions.

## **Types Of Speech Act**

Based on Searle (1969) speech act included to three types, the types are locutionary act (the act of saying), illocutionary act (the act of doing something), and perlocutionary act (the act of affecting saying).

### **Locutionary act**

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Locutionary act has a literal meaning, for example: "It is hot here". Based on the example meaning its location relates to the temperature of the air in that place. Another example "I am hungry", based on the example someone interprets "I" as the first single person (the speaker), and "hungry" refers to "empty stomach and needs to be filled in", without intending to ask for food. In other words, locutionary acts is acts that state something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of meaningful and understandable utterances.

### **Illocutionary act**

Illocutionary act is the act doing of something. It means that the speaker expresses something using utterance, which makes the speaker act in accordance with what is spoken. For the example "it is hot here", the meaning of the utterance may be a request to open the window, or if the utterance is repeated, it may signal a complaint. Another example in the house "it is almost seven o'clock". The utterance above when spoken by a mother to her son in the morning. In addition to providing information about time, also contains action that remind the her son must go to school, therefore her son will answer maybe like "yess mom I almost done".

## **Types of Illocutionary act**

SearleR (1968) classified five types of illocutionary act. It is consist of declarative, assertive, expressive, commissive, and directive.

### **1. Declarative**

Declarative is the utterance used to change the situation based on the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, and consecrate. For the example: in the context: at restaurant, Dave waited his girlfriend. Suddenly, he met his old friend. Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger managementmovie.

Dr. B : who's that? She making fun of me?  
Dave : No, that's mygirlfriend.

Based on the example dave declared to his friend that she is a girlfriend, so his friend did not to disturb her.

### **2. Assertive**

Assertive is the utterance used to bind the speaker believe in the truth conveyed. Here are the examples of assertive acts: suggesting, stating, complaining, claiming, and informing.

Dr B : I am his anger management therapist. You're in anger  
management?  
Dave : Temporarily, yeah.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

Based on the example, Dave recommended by his friend Frank to go to a good doctor therapist according Frank. So, He went to the doctor's office. The doctor said that he was his therapist. The doctor statement was fact, so it includes to Assertive act.



### 3. Expressive

Expressive is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of the speaker of a situation. It means that in which speaker produced the utterance to express his/her feeling. Here are the example of expressive acts: thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, praising, condoling. For the example:

*“congratulation”.*

Based on the example the utterance that produced by the speaker express feeling congratulate for successful in her/his life.

### 4. Commissive

Commissive is form of speech that serves to declare promises or offers. It means that the utterance shows the commitment of speaker about some future. Here, the example of commissive acts: promising, swearing, and offering something.

Dave : I don't want to be that angry guy anymore. I wanna change. If you give me a chance I can show you that I got the guts to stand up for what I believe in. And I believe in us, Linda  
Linda : (speechless)

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie

The dialogue between Dave and Linda above illustrated commissive illocutionary act that is promising. The conversation between Dave and Linda happened when Dave promised to Linda to become a good people.

### 5. Directive

Directive is form of speech in which the speech is intended to make an impact so that the hearer takes action. It means that the utterance also had a

function to make the listener doing something as the speaker said is called as directive. Here the types of directive act: request, command, advice, forbidding and suggestion.

Dave : Can I talk to you alone, please?

Linda: Sure you can.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

The dialogue between Dave and Linda happened when Dave requested to Linda to talk about something. The conversation above indicated to directive illocutionary acts which were requested.

#### **a. Types of Directive act**

Searle (2018) classified types of Directive act, there are:

##### **1) Request**

Searle stated that defined request as a directive illocution that allows for the possibility of refusal. Requesting performatives include: ask, beg, implore, insist, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, and urge as cited in Suci (2003). Another meaning of request is the act where the speaker to do something in normal situation. By making a request, the speaker believes that hearer can take action.

Context: In the office Dave went to Linda, he wanted asked a something.

Dave : **Can I talk to you alone, please?**

Linda: Sure you can.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

The dialogue between Dave and Linda happened when Dave requested to Linda to talk about something. The conversation above indicated to directive illocutionary acts which were requested.

## 2) Command

Searle stated that command is to direct someone with invoking a position of authority or power commits the speaker to not giving the speaker option of refusal. This type of directive act includes: big, charge, demand, dictate, instruct, order, prescribe, and require as cited in Aziz et al (2017). Command also means that the speaker makes the hearer to do or not something. Usually command in directive act is a sentence type in communicating that is used primarily to express such illocutionary acts and is described as having imperative form.

Context: At home, his friends went to his house, he saw his sister and he said.

Friend :Pena! **Look! Your sister's back.** I got Casper in my clothes!

Pretty good.

Dave : Thanks, baby. I'll kill you!

The conversation happened when his friend came to Dave house. His friend saw his sister and his friend said Look! Your sister back. Dave said I'll kill you!.

The dialogue illustrated of directive act which were command.

## 3) Advice

Searle stated that advice is a weak directive whose illocutionary force is to suggest a future action to the hearer that the adviser believes will benefit the hearer as cited in Suci (2003). Similar with request, advice is the act of the speaker intends for the hearer to make action in future. Eventhough the speaker gives advice to tell about what action is best to them, not the act to tell about what should they do.

Context: At home, the parents went a house and meet their children

Mother : (see the rapot) why the rapot is so bad?

Rita : I'm sorry mom. I will studyhard

Mother : Rita, **you should study hard. Many people wants like you, can study, can go to school so you must be preapare your future.**

The conversation above often occur between parents and children where parents advise their children to be active and respect about future. The utterance included to directive speech act which is advising.

#### 4) Offer

When speaker offers something to the listener, in this case there is directive action against the speaker and the listener. The offer has 4 parts, namely: gift offers, assistance offers, food / beverage offers and opportunity offers. Something that is offered primarily as a gift or donation. For the example:

Context: The bell is ringing, the student went to canteen

Lida : I want to buy the cake, but the cake has done

Feky : **(listen to Lida) Do you want my cake? I have two cakes**

Here the speaker said that she wanted the cake, and the listener listened that the speaker wanted, so that the listener offered her cake and gave to the speaker.

The dialogue used directive act included to offered.

#### 5) Question

When speaker act the action to make the listener give an order to get reply, answer or information. It can be seen the example in the below:

Anna : How are you, how are you doing?

Jimmy : I am great baby, are you honey you had baby since the last, **what did you name him?**

Anna : Jack.

The conversation above happened the first Anna asked about the condition of Jimmy. Jimmy replied the question with saying I am great baby, and the second Jimmy back to ask Anna about her condition and her baby name. Anna answered

the question with saying Jack. The dialogue above indicated to directive act which were questioned.

#### 6) **Inviting**

When the speaker act the action to invite the listener for important thing or not. Ussually, inviting has two meaning in directive act: the first invite someone that give non detail about the invitation, the second invite someone to keep the relationship in the future. It can be seen the example in the below:

Jimmy : please **say hello to Anna Hathaway**, Hi Anna.  
Anna : thank you hiJimmy.

The conversation above happened when Jimmy invitated Anna to join the talkshow. Eventhough they did via video call. The dialogue above indicated to diretive act which wererequested.

#### 7) **Ordering**

When the speaker or listener make a someone to do something to order. It means that they has authority to ask them to make it. It can be seen for example below:

Context: Demo in the pabric to sue a increase of salary. Because the new rule that pabric had.

The employee : (stop working)  
Theboss : **if you don't work, all of youfired.**

Here the dialogue between the employee and the boss mentioned directive act as ordering. The boss order to all of the employee if they don't work, all of them fired. it means that the boss ask to all of the employee to be done.

## 8) Prohibiting

Prohibiting is the act of ordering to forbid hearer to do something. The speaker prohibits the hearer from doing an act. It can be seen for example below:

Context: In the playground, there are two children.

Children : (swinging)  
Parent : **hey.. hey. Don't move and stand here.**

Here the dialogue of conversation happened when the speaker asks to children to stop playing, because it is dangerous. The speaker mentioned directive act as prohibiting to keep a listener from taking action to cause something.

## 9) Challenging

Challenging is a statement about the truth about something, often with implied meaning depending on the proof. This situation is faced with something that requires a strong mentality to solve. It can be seen in the dialogue for the example below:

Context: The narrator and participant in the talkshow.

Narrator : what is the goal in your life?  
Participant : **I want to make myself become a superstar singer.**

The utterance of the participant identified the directive act as challenging.

The participant challenged himself to strive hard to become a superstar.

## 10) Permitting

It means that the speaker asks the listener to do something like: agree, agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, sanction. It can be seen in the dialogue for example below:

Context: The children talk to the parents about daily of the school .

Children : I am sorry to bother my classmate, but I had forgive to him, and don't make it. I had made I became a children that do not proud ofyou.

Parent : **It's okay dear, you know your fault, and I forgive you.**

Here the dialogue between the children and parent identified directive act as permitting. Because the speaker admits his mistake and get the listener to forgivehim.

Directive can be done directly and indirectly. When a speaker expresses an utterance in an imperative form, it means the speaker using the directive directly and when the speaker also expresses in the interrogative and declarative form, the speaker is using the indirect directive. Orders and commands are usually expressed in an imperative form. To be more polite in asking someone, the speaker can use the interrogative and declarative form. Thus, directive act can be expressed in variousforms.

### **Perlocutionaryact**

Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting saying. It means that the utterances spoken by a speaker often have an effect or influence (perlocutionary force) for those who listen to it. Effect or influence can happen intentionally or not intentionally by the speaker. That effect produced by saying something called perlocutionary acts. For the example: in the house "I don't have money dad", based on the example the speaker says that the kid does not tell about he does not money to his dad, but he ask money. The effect that occurs the father will feel sorry and give money to his child.

## **Function of Directive Act**

While Searle classified the types of directive speech act, Leech (1983) classified there are four roles or functions of illocutionary act: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive functions. The form function of directive act described below:

### **1. Competitive**

Competitive is function of directive act intends as competition to the social purpose. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. It means that the function is not accordance with social goal. For example: commanding, requesting, asking, begging and demanding. Following dialogue is the example of the competitive reason.

At the home the phone is ringing.

Manna : *Jul, the phone is ringing*  
Jul : *I am in the toilet*

The dialogue included to competitive function because the utterance of Jul "I am in the toilet" has meaning she do not pick up the phone. Competitive is a function that the listener do act which not accordance with social goal. So that, the utterance of Jul say do not appropriate with the purpose of speaker.

### **2. Convivial**

Convivial is function to intend in accordance with the social purposes. Another explanation about convivial function is illocutionary speech act. The purpose of illocution is in line with social goals. In this function, manners are more positive in form and aim at finding opportunities for kindness. For example: offering, inviting, greeting, saying thank you, and congratulating.



Following dialogue is the example of the convival reason.

In the tournament baseball.

Rian : *Congratulation to your team. Your team is the best!*

Robert : *Thank you for your support ri,, your team is the best too.*

The dialogue included to convival function because the utterance of the dialogue apporiate with social goals. Convival means that the function of directive act included to purpose of social goals between speaker and listener.

### **3. Collaborative**

Collaborative is function to intend at disregarding the social purposes. The function of collaborative is not polite because it is irrelevant in this function. The purpose of the focus does not involve social goals. For example: announcing, reporting, instructing and discussing.

Following dialogue is the example of the collaborative reason.

In the house.

Esra: *Lidd, did you invite Manna and Jul?*

Lida: *just invite Manna*

The dialogue included to colaborative function because the listener answered the speaker asked did not polite and irrelevant in this function. The purpose of the focus does not involve social goals. The utterance of lida “just invite Manna” means she just wants invite Manna, but the speaker did not understand of the answer of Lida.

### **4. Conflictive**

Conflictive is function of illocutionary act intends at opposing to the social purposes. It is against politeness since it is often aimed to express the anger. It

means that the purpose of illocution is opposed to social goals. For example opposing, accusing, cussing, and scolding.

Following dialogue is the example of the conflictive reason.

In the home.

Robert: How the food taste?

Rian : *the food is salt but still good*

The dialogue above included to conflictive reason because the utterance “the food is salt but still good” means he warning the food but he still give a praise to respect of heprepare.

### **Previous Study**

The reseracher wants to prove the originality of this study, in collecting the data and writing the data. The researcher wants to present the some other researchers works which are compared to support the thesis. The first research was taken from Putri, Ramendra (2019) journal. The title of journal is “An Analysis Of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire Movie” . The purpose of this research was to find out types of speech act in utterance of Harry Potter and the Goblet Movies. The script movies are the second source. The methodology of this study used qualitative research, the researcher also collected the data with observation, and documentation techniques and analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data display, verification, and conclusion. The research result showed that the utterances have locutionary act or took the form of declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamation and those were used to express the direct/indirect illocutionary act of declarative, representative, expressive,directiveandcommissive.The different wastheresearchalsoabout

the object of the research, the previous research discussed about film, and the now research discusses about talkshow.

The second research was taken from kristanti stephani widhi (2013) journal. The title of journal is “Identifying Illocutionary Force Of The Host’s Speech Act Inmata Najwa Talk Show”. The purpose of this research was to find out types of illocutionary act in utterance of Mata Najwa Talkshow. Therefore, this thesis aimed to describe and analyze directive, expressive and assertive in talkshow The researcher used qualitative research, the technique of collecting data with sampling of utterances that Mata Najwa Talkshow has. The different was the previous research discussed about identifying illocutionary act and research now discusses about specific from illocutionary act like directiveact.

The third journal from Kristani (2018) the entitled “Directive Speech Act In The Movie “Sleeping Beauty”. The researcher found the directive speech act in the movie. The aimed of study to identify the directive speech act performed in “Sleeping Beauty” movie. Likewise, it find out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The data used qualitative method with watching the movie, reading the script and analyzing the data. The same was the previous research and research now discusse about directive act, and the difference of the both is the object of the research.

The fourth journal, the research was entitled Expressive Speech Acts in Ellen Show “An Interview with Ed Shareen” by Riana, Tambunan, & Sitinjak (2018). The reseracher found the data with related to expressive act in Ellenshow

talkshow. The transcript of Ellen and Ed Sheeren interview taken from Youtube channel as the first source. The researcher analyzed the data used descriptive qualitative with taking a data used listening and reading the transcript of the interview. The aims of the study is describe and identify expressive act in interview. The different was previous research discussed about expressive act, and research now discuss about directive act. But the research same discuss about part of illocutionary act.

The fifth journal is about “The Politeness Of Directive Speech Acts In Satu Jam Lebih Dekat On Tv One (Pragmatic Approach)” by Syah, Linguistik, Maret, & Maret (2017). The study aimed to find out the types of directive speech act and politeness strategies. The method of collecting data use descriptive method which describe the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purpose of the research also to find the politeness of directive speech acts supports the effectiveness of talk show because of some factors such as types of directive speech act and politeness strategy. The different of the research was about the previous research discussed about directive act and connected to politeness, whereas research now just discusses about type and function of directive act.

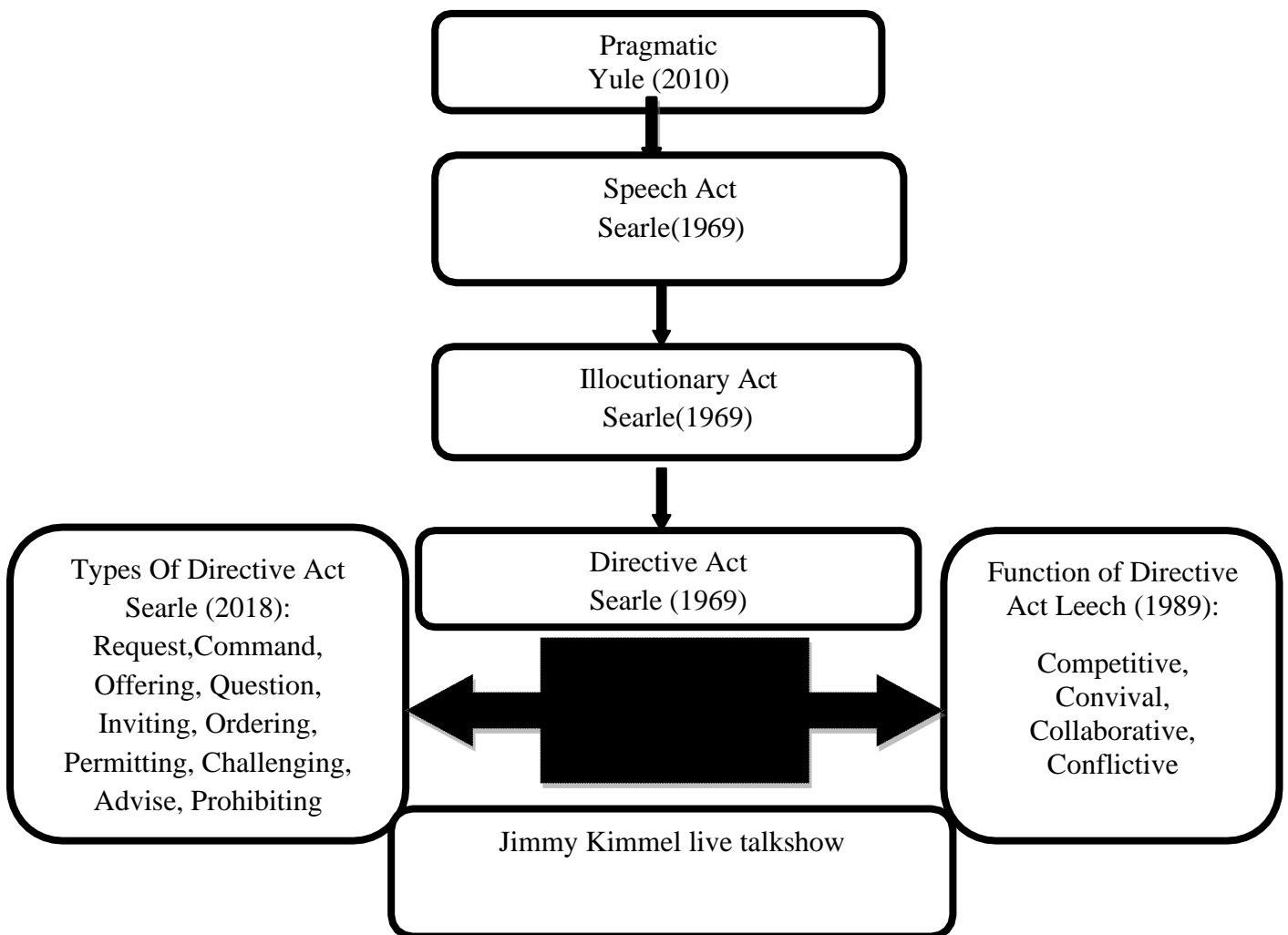
The sixth journal from Sembiring (2019), the entitled “Illocutionary Acts On Aladdin Movie 2019”. The research focused to find out types and function of illocutionary act in the Aladin movie. The data used descriptive qualitative research with collecting the data the research applied observational method. The theory of the research used Searle theory. The common data in the research used directive speech act because the main characters mostly expressed their

utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. The different of the research was about previous research discussed about Illocutionary act and the object analyzed from movie ,whereas research now discusses about one of specific for Illocutionary act namely directive act and the object analyzed from talkshow.

The seventh journal from Kristina (2019), the entitled “Illocutionary Acts In President Obama’s Election Night Speech”. The data used descriptive qualitative reserach, the sources of data is speech of Obama which was taken from the internet. This research merely focused in analyzing the types and the function of illocutionary acts that found on President Obama’s Election Night Speech. The method of collecting the data of the research was observation. The data analyzed used the perspective of Searle’s theory. The different of the research was about the previous research discussed about illocutionary act and the object of the data was taken from speech, whereas the research now discusse about one part of illocutionary act namenly directive act and the data is taken fromtalkshow.

## Theoretical Framework

This research used pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. From the branch of pragmatics, the researcher used speech act. The researcher just discussed of illocutionary act. In illocutionary speech act, the researcher classified illocutionary act namely directive act.



**Figure 2.6 Conceptual Framework of Directive Act.**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

This chapter presented the research methods that applied in building the research. This research above was a type of linguistic research conducted with a qualitative research. In this chapter the researcher discussed about the research design, what method in collecting data, how the research analyzed data, and also presenting the result from the analysis.

#### **Research Design**

In this research, the design of this research is qualitative research. A method is a kind of systematical work plan in order to make the research work become easier, so that it can achieve its main purpose Sudaryanto (2015). There are two kinds of research method; they are quantitative and qualitative research. The researcher used to qualitative research that focused on generating descriptive information in the form of the person's written or spoken words. The process of the research involves emerging questions, data typically collected in the talkshow data. The researcher used descriptive qualitative because the researcher attempted to analyze and collect the kinds of directive speech act in Jimmy Kimmel talkshow.

#### **Object of the Research**

Object of the research is important in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be careful in deciding the data used in this study. The object of the research were about types and function directive act that

is taken from the sources of utterances between Jimmy Kimmel and his guests during the talkshow. The data range began from 26<sup>th</sup> August 2020 until 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020. In this research, the researcher only put the data from 20 episodes and randomly. Because, in the episode existed a lot of data was found making it easier for the researcher

### **Method of collecting Data**

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observation method. Based on Sudaryanto (2015) stated that observation is technique to get information about human behavior by watched and recorded without any direct contact. Because of that the researcher used observation method because watching the video. There are two kinds of method used; they are participatory and non participatory. The researcher used non participatory method to collect the data because the researcher did not do the conversation and there was no one involve. There are some procedures to collecting data: the first, the researcher opened the Youtube channel, the second finding the "Jimmy Kimmel Live" talkshow, the third choosing which episodes that the researcher wanted to find that is contained with the utterance of types and function of directive act, then watching the talkshow, and the classifying the data in the talkshow based on Searle's theory.

### **Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied theory from Searle and Leech. In analyzing data, the researcher used several steps to analyze data, after data collection was complete. Technique of analysis data came from the interpretation of data collection. In data analysis, the researcher found data from observing talk



show. There are some procedures, the steps that are taken in the process analyzing the data in this study are as follow after classifying data into types and function of directive act based on Searle and Leech theory from the talkshow, analyzing the types of directive speech act based on Searle's theory and the function of directive speech act by Leech' theory. The data were described to answer those categories based on research question.

### **Method of Presenting the Result Analysis**

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that there are two methods of presenting the result analysis; they are informal and formal. In this analysis, the researcher used informal because informal refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words. It means the findings can be described words or sentence.